



**CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD**

ANNEXURE 37

NATIONAL TREASURY CIRCULARS 98 AND 99 – MUNICIPAL BUDGET CIRCULARS FOR THE 2020/21 MTREF



NATIONAL TREASURY

MFMA Circular No. 98

Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003

Municipal Budget Circular for the 2020/21 MTREF

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1. Introduction

The purpose of the annual budget circular is to guide municipalities with their compilation of the 2020/21 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF). This circular is linked to the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR); and strives to support the budget preparation processes of municipalities so that the minimum requirements of the MBRR promulgated in 2009 are achieved.

In 2010, the National Treasury introduced the local government budget and financial reform agenda. Since then several projects to further this agenda have been introduced. The recent implementation of the municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (*mSCOA*) and the accompanying “game changers” signals a smarter way forward to strengthening local government finances.

Among the objectives of this budget circular is to demonstrate how municipalities should undertake the annual budget preparation in accordance with the budget and financial reform agenda and the associated “game changers”.

Municipalities are reminded to refer to the previous annual budget circulars for guidance on budget preparation issues that are not covered in this circular.

2. The South African economy and inflation targets

In the 2019 Medium Term Budget Policy Statement (MTBPS) tabled by the Minister of Finance on 30 October 2019, he stated that, he is tabling the 2019 MTBPS in a difficult global and domestic environment. The global growth forecast for 2019 is the lowest since the 2008 financial crisis, weighed down by mounting trade tensions and political uncertainty. Economic activity in two engines of the world economy, namely China and India, is also slowing this year. Policy makers have taken a number of steps to support growth, but there is a risk that these measures will create new vulnerabilities, as interest rates in advanced economies decline. About a quarter of government bonds in these countries have negative yields.

In South Africa, economic growth has continued to stagnate and weaknesses in the world economy are likely to amplify our own challenges. The discussion paper termed the Economic transformation, inclusive growth, and competitiveness released by the National Treasury has proposed a number of economic reforms that might boost GDP growth over the medium and longer term, and support increased investment and job creation. These measures have been broadly agreed on within government. The next step is to implement the reforms urgently. Nevertheless, the economy has continued to weaken with the economic growth projected to grow at 1.2 per cent in the 2020/21 financial year, while long term estimates have fallen prompting government to review its outer year’s estimates.

In addition to low growth, South Africa’s biggest economic risk is Eskom. Ongoing problems with the utility’s operations continue to disrupt the supply of electricity to households and businesses. Government has allocated significant resources to assist Eskom. With the immediate financial restraints lifted, the focus must be on operational problems and restructuring Eskom into three separate entities. Doing so will mark the beginning of a transition to a competitive, transparent and financially viable electricity sector.

South Africa’s public finances deteriorated over the past decade; a trend that accelerated in recent years as low growth led to large revenue shortfalls. For 10 years, the country has run large budget deficits. This has put us deeply in debt, to the point where interest payments have begun crowding out social and economic spending programmes. This cannot be sustained.

Government proposed a range of expenditure reductions to restore the public finances to a sustainable position, some of which are likely to be painful. We owe it to future generations to ensure that we are good stewards of our country's resources and that they do not have to pay for faults in our decision-making.

The following macro-economic forecasts must be considered when preparing the 2020/21 MTREF municipal budgets.

Table 1: Macroeconomic performance and projections, 2018 - 2022

Fiscal year	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	Actual	Estimate	Forecast		
CPI Inflation	4.7%	4.3%	4.9%	4.8%	4.8%

Source: Medium Term Budget Policy Statement 2019.

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

3. Key focus areas for the 2020/21 budget process

3.1 Division of Revenue outlook

Municipal governments face multiple pressures over the period ahead with local government expected to expand access to free basic service to poor households, while ensuring that those who can afford to pay for services do so.

The 2020 MTEF includes large reductions in planned transfers to municipalities. The implication of these reductions is that municipalities will be required to reprioritise projects. Larger reductions in grants are mainly affecting urban municipalities which have the capacity to offset the effects of these cuts from their own revenue investments.

A notable revision is that of the Public Transport Network Grant (PTNG) which has funded 13 cities over the past decade, yet only six have launched operations. In the 2020 MTEF, the grant will be allocated only to 10 cities and these cities will be required to reduce their costs and to demonstrate their effectiveness to receive PTNG funding.

3.2 Local government conditional grants and additional allocations

The proposed division of revenue is still biased towards prioritising funding services for poor communities. Allocations to local government subsidise the cost of delivering free basic services to the less fortunate and the poorest of the poor households, and the infrastructure needed to deliver those services, as well as the maintenance of the infrastructure to ensure the sustainable delivery of these services.

The 2019 Medium Term Budget Policy Statement (MTBPS) projects transfers for local government for the 2020 MTREF at R397 billion, of which 62.2 per cent comprise unconditional allocations while the remainder is conditional grant funding. The allocations for local government over the medium term represent 8.6 per cent of non-interest expenditure and a slight decrease from the 8.9 per cent realised in the 2018 budget.

The equitable share and the allocation of the general fuel levy to local government constitutes unconditional funding. Municipalities are reminded that this funding allocation is formula driven and designed to fund the provision of free basic services to disadvantaged communities. Conditional grant funding must be utilised for the intended purpose within the timeframes, as specified in the annual Division of Revenue Bill. Monies not spent must be returned to the fiscus and requests for roll-overs will only be considered in extenuating circumstances.

The annual Division of Revenue Bill will be published in February 2020 after the budget speech by the Minister of Finance. The grant allocations will be specified in this Bill and municipalities must reconcile their budgets to the numbers published therein.

Municipalities are advised to use the indicative numbers presented in the 2019 Division of Revenue Act to compile their 2020/21 MTREF. In terms of the outer year allocations (2021/22 financial year), it is proposed that municipalities conservatively limit funding allocations to the indicative numbers as proposed in the 2019 Division of Revenue Act for 2021/22. The DoRA is available at <http://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/national%20budget/2019/default.aspx>

3.3 Changes to the structure of local government allocations

The local government equitable share formula has been updated to account for projected household growth, inflation and estimated increases in bulk water and electricity costs over the MTEF period.

Large urban municipalities continue to underinvest in infrastructure, primarily because of poor programme and project preparation practices, leading to long delays, higher costs and breakdowns in service delivery. While public and private capital funding is available, these weaknesses translate into low levels of effective demand from the municipalities.

To address these problems, from 2020/21 government will introduce dedicated grant funding for large urban municipalities. Eligible municipalities will receive co-financing on a declining basis over three years. Financing will be conditional on establishing a municipal project preparation fund and an infrastructure delivery management system, and achieving targets for programmes and projects under preparation. Funding for this new facility will be reprioritised from existing allocations to municipalities.

Government is also working with municipalities to increase their revenue raising potential. The Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Amendment Bill, which will be tabled shortly, will standardise the regulation of development charges. Development charges are the mechanism by which municipalities recover the capital costs of connecting new developments to infrastructure for water, roads, electricity and other services. Currently, these charges are frequently below cost, so municipalities effectively subsidise the provision of infrastructure to businesses and other developments, reducing their ability to subsidise infrastructure directly for lower-income residents.

The change could increase municipal revenues for capital spending by an estimated R20 billion a year. Several efforts are also under way to improve the effectiveness of transfers to rural municipalities. The possibility of using municipal infrastructure grant funds to buy waste management vehicles, which must be purchased through a contract facilitated by the National Treasury to minimise costs, is being investigated to expand services in rural areas. Funds may be reprioritised between water and sanitation grants to accelerate the completion of regional bulk water schemes.

The Department of Energy will complete an electrification master plan to guide the future allocation of funds between the Eskom, municipal, and non-grid components of the Integrated National Electrification Programme. The Department of Transport will establish a national database for all road traffic and condition data to inform the prioritisation and monitoring of road maintenance across all roads.

3.4 Addressing unfunded budgets in local government

A revised strategy to address municipal financial performance failures has been endorsed by the Budget Council and Budget Forum (the respective intergovernmental forums for provincial and local government finances). This strategy is based on an analysis of performance failures in governance, financial management, institutional capabilities and service delivery. As part of this strategy, municipalities must ensure that their budgets are adequately funded.

The number of councils adopting unfunded budgets, where realistically anticipated revenue is insufficient to cover planned spending sustainably, increased from 74 in 2016/17 to 126 in 2019/20. The National Treasury, alongside provincial treasuries, has provided extensive advice and support to ensure that municipalities plan affordable expenditure and collect all the revenue owed to them. All municipalities are able to table a funded budget. This is easier for transfer-dependent municipalities as they have more predictable revenue and can plan their spending accordingly.

The 126 municipalities with unfunded budgets were required to table special adjustments budgets to align their spending plans with projected revenues and ensure they have plans in place to pay their creditors (including Eskom and the water boards). Those municipalities that did not table funded adjustments budgets by 15 November 2019 had their December 2019 tranche of the local government equitable share withheld as the MFMA requires that a municipality must table a funded budget.

Municipalities who are finding it difficult to table funded and sustainable budgets should contact National or their respective provincial treasury for assistance to reprioritise their budgets.

3.5 Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (*mSCOA*)

3.2.1 Release of Version 6.4 of the Chart

On an annual basis, the *mSCOA* chart is reviewed to address implementation challenges and correct chart related errors. Towards this end, Version 6.4 is released with this circular (see Annexure A). Version 6.4 of the chart will be effective from 2020/21 and must be used to compile the 2020/21 MTREF and is available on the link below:

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

3.2.2 Budgeting, transacting and reporting in an *mSCOA* environment

The *mSCOA* Regulations¹ prescribes the uniform recording and classification of municipal budget and financial information at a transaction level. All municipalities and municipal entities had to comply with the Regulations by 01 July 2017.

This standard classification framework enforces the link between planning (IDP) and the budget through the project segment and enables annual reporting and performance management linked to strategic service delivery objectives.

By now, all municipalities should:

- Have acquired, upgraded and maintain the hardware, software and licences required to be and remain *mSCOA* compliant;

¹ The Minister of Finance promulgated the Municipal Regulations on a Standard Chart of Accounts in government gazette Notice No. 37577 on 22 April 2014.

- Budget, transact and report on all six (6) legislated *m*SCOA segments and directly on the core financial system and submit the required data strings directly from this system to the Local Government Portal;
- Lock down the budget adopted by Council on the core municipal financial system before submitting the budget (ORGB) data string to the local government portal;
- Closed the core financial system at month-end as required in terms of the MFMA before submitting the monthly data string to the local government portal; and
- Generate regulated Schedules (A, B, C) directly from the core municipal financial systems.

If your municipality has not achieved the above level of implementation as yet, then the implementation of *m*SCOA in your municipality should be accelerated. Towards this end:

- A road map must be provided to the National and respective provincial treasury to indicate how the municipality will become *m*SCOA compliant;
- The municipality's *m*SCOA Project Steering Committee (chaired by the Accounting Officer) must meet at least monthly (if not more often) to track the progress against the road map and take corrective action where required;
- The National Treasury (in the case of non-delegated municipalities) and respective provincial treasury (in the case of delegated municipalities) should be invited to the *m*SCOA Project Steering Committee meeting; and
- Progress against the road map should be presented at the Mid-Year Budget and Performance and Budget Benchmark engagements.

3.2.3 Changing of the Core Financial System

Municipalities are reminded to follow the required due diligence processes in terms of MFMA Circulars No. 80 and 93 and *m*SCOA Circulars No. 5 and 6 when they procure a core financial system.

In addition, if a municipality enters into a contract with a system vendor for the maintenance of the procured system that will impose financial obligations on the municipality beyond the three years covered in the MTREF budget, then the provisions of Section 33 of the MFMA should be adhered to.

Service level agreements (SLA) with system vendors must also be managed properly. Penalties, including the termination of the SLA in cases of persistent non-compliance, should be imposed if the agreed upon milestones are not met by the system vendor. Likewise, if a system vendor has delivered on the services agreed upon in the SLA, then the municipality should pay all money owing to the system vendor within 30 days of receiving the relevant invoice or statement, as per the requirements of Section 65(2)(e) of the MFMA.

The National Treasury will conduct independent audits on all municipal core financial systems in 2020 to determine to what extent these systems comply with the functionality requirements and 15 business processes required in terms of *m*SCOA. These results will also inform the new transversal tender for the procurement of municipal financial and internal control systems in 2021. Until these audits have been concluded and the results have been released, municipalities should exercise caution when changing their financial system to avoid purchasing a system that do not comply with the necessary *m*SCOA functionality requirements.

Municipalities are advised to use their internal audit function to ensure that the correct process was followed. Internal audit must ensure that the municipality has complied with the requirements of MFMA Circulars No. 80 and 93, *m*SCOA Circulars No. 5 and 6 and Section 33 of the MFMA when they procure a core financial system and/or enter into an SLA with a

system vendor. The reports on these matters of internal audit must be tabled to the audit committee and at municipal council for consideration.

3.2.4 Submission of Borrowing Monitoring and Investment Monitoring Data Strings

Chapter 3 of the *mSCOA* Regulations provides that the Minister of Finance may determine minimum business processes and system requirements through issuing a gazette. MFMA Circular No. 80 provided guidance on these requirements for all categories of municipality (A, B and C). The Request for Proposal (RFP) issued on 4 March 2016 for the appointment of service providers for an integrated financial management and internal control system for local government (RT25-2016 published in Tender Bulletin No. 2906), provided further guidance on the requirements applicable to a specific category of municipality.

It should be noted that National Treasury will expand the requirements applicable to categories B and C municipalities in 2020 to include business processes and system functionality relating to investment, borrowing or performance management. The expanded requirements will provide the basis for the new transversal contract for the appointment of service providers for an integrated financial management and internal control system for local government that might be issued in 2021, as well as the minimum business and system requirements that will be gazetted at a future date, as envisaged in the Regulation.

In the interim, categories B and C municipalities that have not procured investment, borrowing or performance management modules, will have to prepare and submit their quarterly Investment Monitoring and Borrowing Monitoring data strings to the Local Government Portal manually.

3.2.5 Cash Flow Reconciliation

The cash flow information presented on Table A7 of Budget Schedule A and Table B7 of Adjustments Budget Schedule B did not reconcile to the corresponding data strings for the past two financial years. One of the contributing factors to this was that there were errors in the linkages in the segment item: asset and liabilities on the Local Government Database. National Treasury has now corrected these linkages in the segment item: asset and liabilities.

It was further noticed that a number of municipalities do not use the movement accounts correctly in the *mSCOA* chart which distorts the figures reported in the cash flow tables. Guidance on the use of movement accounts is provided in **Annexure A**.

4. The revenue budget

Similar to the rest of government, municipalities face a difficult fiscal environment. Even as demand for services rises, weak economic growth has put stress on consumers' ability to pay for services, while transfers from national government are growing more slowly than in the past. Some municipalities have managed these challenges well, but others have fallen into financial distress and face liquidity problems. These include municipalities that are unable to meet their payment obligations to Eskom, water boards and other creditors. There is a need for municipalities to focus on collecting revenues owed to them, and eliminate wasteful and non-core spending. Municipal budgets will be scrutinised to ensure that municipalities adequately provide to service their debt obligations. Municipalities must ensure that expenditure is limited to the maximum revenue collected and not spend on money that they do not have.

Municipalities are reminded that the local government equitable share allocation is mainly to fund the costs of free basic services and to subsidise the administrative costs of the smaller and more rural municipalities. The increasing unemployment and growth in the number of

persons per household means that the revenue foregone in respect of free basic services will likely increase and it will become even more difficult to collect revenue. The household budget will be under pressure and trade-offs will be applied as it may be unaffordable to pay all household expenses with regularity.

National Treasury encourages municipalities to maintain tariff increases at levels that reflect an appropriate balance between the affordability to poorer households and other customers while ensuring the financial sustainability of the municipality. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation is forecasted to be within the upper limit of the 3 to 6 per cent target band; therefore, municipalities are required to **justify all increases in excess of the projected inflation target for 2020/21** in their budget narratives, and pay careful attention to the differential incidence of tariff increases across all consumer groups. In addition, municipalities should include a detail of their revenue growth assumptions for the different service charges in the budget narrative.

4.1 Maximising the revenue generation of the municipal revenue base

Reference is made to MFMA Circular No. 93, item 3.1. The emphasis is on municipalities to comply with Section 18 of the MFMA and ensure that they fund their 2020/21 MTREF budgets from realistically anticipated revenues to be collected. Municipalities are cautioned against assuming collection rates that are unrealistic and unattainable as this has been identified as a fundamental reason for municipalities not attaining their desired collection rates.

It is therefore essential that municipalities pay attention to reconciling the valuation roll data to that of the billing system to ensure that revenue anticipated from property rates are accurate. Municipalities are encouraged to undertake this exercise as a routine practice. The list of exceptions derived from this reconciliation will provide an indication of where the municipality may be compromising its revenue generation in respect of property rates. A further test would be to reconcile this with the deeds office registry. In accordance with the MFMA Circular No. 93, municipalities are once more requested to submit the required information to the National Treasury by no later than 7 February 2020.

The above information must be submitted on a CD or USB to the National Treasury, for attention:

For couriered documents
Ms Linda Kruger
National Treasury
40 Church Square
Pretoria, 0002

For posted documents
Ms Linda Kruger
National Treasury
Private Bag X115
Pretoria, 0001

4.2 Setting cost reflective tariffs

Cost reflective tariff setting is a requirement of Section 74(2) of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No.32 of 2000) which states that tariffs must “*reflect the costs reasonably associated with rendering the service*”. This is meant to assist municipalities to generate sufficient revenue to fully recover their costs, deliver services to customers sustainably and invest in infrastructure that promotes local economic development.

The starting point for sound tariff setting is a credible budget. A credible budget is one that ensures the funding of all approved items and is anchored in sound, timely and reliable information on expenditure and service delivery (FFC, 2011). Credible budgets are critical for local government to fulfil its mandate to sustainably provide services. **If the budget is not credible then tariffs will not result in financial sustainability even if they are set using a sound methodology.**

A credible expenditure budget reflects the costs necessary to provide a service efficiently and effectively:

- An *effective* budget is one that is adequate to deliver a service of the necessary quality on a sustainable basis.
- An *efficient* budget is one that delivers services at the lowest possible cost.

In many cases, municipal budgets have costs that are bloated in some areas (high governance and administration costs are one commonly cited example) but inadequate in other areas (inadequate allowance for maintenance is an example). This means that a budget may be both ineffective and inefficient. Before embarking on the tariff setting process, a municipality must assess its budget to determine its efficiency and effectiveness. Ideally, a budget should be zero-based, at least periodically. This would typically require an assessment of what infrastructure is in place and what is needed to operate and maintain this infrastructure.

There are several tools and methodologies to support municipalities in setting tariffs. The common observation is that these tools and methodologies are not aligned. This creates confusion on the approach to be applied. Research has further identified that many municipalities set tariffs through an incremental method and not a scientific method. As a result, many municipalities do not recover the cost of providing that service.

Against this background an exercise was undertaken to bring certainty when setting tariffs. A tool and guide has been developed by National Treasury for this purpose and caters for all categories of municipalities. It also assists those municipalities that lack credible data which is the corner stone for setting a proper tariff. The emphasis is on setting tariffs for the four trading services namely water, sanitation, electricity and solid waste. The methodology follows an approach to tariff setting consistent with existing methodologies developed by SALGA, the NERSA Cost of Supply Framework for electricity, and the DWS Norms and Standards for water services.

The National Treasury Municipal Costing Guide is available on the link below on the National Treasury website.

<http://mfma.treasury.gov.za/Guidelines/Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2fGuidelines%2fDocuments%2fMunicipal%20Costing%20Guide&FolderCTID=0x0120004720FD2D0551AE409361D6CB3E122A08>

Setting cost reflective tariffs is the start to improved budgeting and financial sustainability.

How will reducing Non-Revenue Water and Non-Revenue Electricity bring down the tariffs required?

Many municipalities have very high levels of Non-Revenue Water (NRW), and some also have high levels of Non-Revenue Electricity (NRE). NRW and NRE can be broken down into 'technical' and 'non-technical' losses*.

Technical losses are related to physical losses out of the system. In the case of water, this is

due to pipe bursts and leakages or due to overflows on storage tanks. In the case of electricity, these are due to resistive losses and other similar effects. The cost of real losses sits in the bulk portion of the bulk purchases cost or if a municipality is performing the bulk water function internally, a portion of the costs associated with bulk water treatment and supply. If a municipality reduces its real losses, it will lose less water and electricity from the system and the cost of purchasing water and electricity or treating bulk water will be reduced.

Non-technical losses refer to losses due to theft or to metering inaccuracies. In these cases, there is no physical loss of water or electricity: someone is using the water or electricity and simply not paying for it. Reducing non-technical losses will have no effect on the cost of supplying a service but it will have an effect on the volumes sold. Since the tariff is calculated as the revenue required divided by the volume sold, increasing the volume sold will reduce the tariff required.

Reducing technical losses will thus reduce the tariffs required because the cost of supplying the service will be reduced. Reducing non-technical losses will reduce the tariffs required because the volumes sold will be increased.

Note that the International Water Association (IWA) uses the term 'real losses' and not technical losses, and 'apparent losses' in place of 'non-technical losses'.

4.3 Bulk electricity tariffs

Final electricity bulk price increases for 2020/21 are uncertain at this stage. Although the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) has approved a Multi-Year Price Determination (MYPD) for the period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2022, Eskom has submitted an urgent application to the courts to revise the bulk tariffs allowed under the MYPD. In their most recent MYPD decision, NERSA allowed for tariff increases of 9.41 per cent in 2019/20, 8.1 per cent in 2020/21 and 5.22 per cent in 2021/22 (for national financial years). However, Eskom disagrees with the way NERSA accounted for the R23 billion per year in fiscal support from government in determining Eskom's allowable revenue for this MYPD period. Eskom has requested that the court to allow revised tariff increases of between 16.6 and 16.72 per cent in 2020/21 and 2021/22. The application has been made on an urgent basis, and a decision could be handed down as soon as early in February 2020.

The difference between municipal and national financial years means that in 2020/21, bulk tariff increases for municipalities will be slightly lower than the figures cited above for increases applicable in the national financial year. NERSA has not yet published guidance on the exact tariffs for the 2020/21 municipal financial year. National Treasury's advice to municipalities is to prepare scenarios for electricity bulk price increases in 2020/21 of between about 7 per cent and 15 per cent (to account for the difference in financial years and the potential outcomes of the court case).

Municipalities should also note that if a court decision is made in February 2020 to allow a higher bulk electricity tariff increase, the decision is likely to be too late for National Treasury to make any changes to the equitable share allocations which will be tabled in the Division of Revenue Bill on 19 February 2020.

4.4 Levying of surcharges

Municipal Surcharges are regulated through the Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Act (MFPFA) and Local Government Municipal Systems Act (MSA). Section 8 of the MFPFA gives power to the Minister of Finance to prescribe compulsory national norms and standards for imposing "municipal surcharges". Municipal surcharges are defined as: "a charge in excess of the municipal base tariff that a municipality may impose on fees for a municipal service provided by or on behalf of a municipality, in terms of section 229(1)(a) of the Constitution;".

Section 75A of MSA empowers municipalities to “levy and recover fees, charges or tariffs in respect of any function or service of the municipality”. Municipalities must also adopt and implement a tariff policy on the levying of fees for municipal services in terms of section 74 of the Systems Act. The tariff policy should then guide the exercise of power given under section 75A. In section 74(2)(f) the Act provides that the tariff policy must reflect at least the following principles:

“provision may be made in appropriate circumstances for a surcharge on the tariff for a service;”.

Furthermore, Section 9 of the MFPFA requires a municipality to comply with processes in section 75A (2), (3) and (4) of the Systems Act in levying a surcharge.

In terms of the process, the Minister of Finance determines the norms and standards that municipalities must comply with in the exercise of their powers in terms of section 75A of the Systems Act. Approval for surcharges is done by the municipality in terms of section 75A of the Systems Act but subject to the norms and standards prescribed by the Minister of Finance in terms of the MFPFA.

The Minister of Finance has not yet prescribed the norms and standards (the power to prescribe is discretionary). The absence of norms and standards does not prevent municipalities from including surcharges in their tariffs as the power to impose a surcharge is given in the Municipal Systems Act. However, if a municipality decide to levy a surcharge, an approval is done by the municipal council in terms of section 75A of the Municipal Systems Act which gives power to municipalities to levy and recover fees, charges or tariffs in respect of any function or service of the municipality.

A surcharge is normally treated as part of the tariff. When a municipality determines a base tariff, it can include a surcharge (added as a separate variable). The municipal base tariff and a surcharge (if applicable) collectively becomes the tariff for a municipal service (such as electricity). The collective tariff must be approved by the municipal council and published for public comments in terms of section 75A of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA). It must also be subjected to the prescribed budget processes in terms of the MFMA.

In the case of electricity, NERSA only approves the base tariff. However, the final tariff that is published for public comments in terms of MSA and MFMA should include the surcharge if the municipality opted to levy it and is approved by the municipal council.

5. Funding choices and Budgeting issues

The Circular clearly outlines that, as a result of the economic landscape and weak tariff setting, municipalities are under pressure to generate revenue. The ability of customers to pay for services is declining and this means that less revenue will be collected. Therefore, municipalities must consider the following when compiling their 2020/21 MTREF budgets:

- improving the effectiveness of revenue management processes and procedures;
- paying special attention to cost containment measures by, amongst other things, controlling unnecessary spending on nice-to-have items and non-essential activities as per the Cost Containment Regulations that was issued on 07 June 2019;
- ensuring value for money through the procurement process;
- the affordability of providing free basic services to all households; and
- curbing consumption of water and electricity by the indigents to ensure that they do not exceed their allocation.

Accounting officers are reminded of their responsibility in terms of section 62(1)(a) of the MFMA to use the resources of the municipality effectively, efficiently and economically. Failure to do this will result in the accounting officer committing an act of financial misconduct which will trigger the application of chapter 15 of the MFMA read with the Municipal Regulations on Financial Misconduct Procedures and Criminal Proceedings promulgated on 30 May 2014.

5.1 Employee related costs

The *Salary and Wage Collective Agreement* for the period 01 July 2018 to 30 June 2021 is still in operation, therefore municipalities need to budget for their employee related costs in line with the multi-year wage agreement, and also ensure the agreement is correctly implemented and applied as per clauses of the agreement.

5.2 Remuneration of councilors

Municipalities are advised to budget for the actual costs approved in accordance with the Government Gazette on the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act: Determination of Upper Limits of Salaries, Allowances and Benefits of different members of municipal councils published annually between December and January by the Department of Cooperative Governance. Any overpayment to councillors contrary to the upper limits as published by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs will be irregular expenditure in terms of section 167 of the MFMA and must be recovered from the councillor(s) concerned.

5.3 Budgeting for water under inventory

GRAP 12, paragraph .07 defines inventory as follows:

“Inventories are assets:

- (a) in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process,*
- (b) in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed or distributed in the rendering of services,*
- (c) held for sale or distribution in the ordinary course of operations, or*
- (d) in the process of production for sale or distribution.”*

In terms of this definition water should be treated as inventory and should be budgeted and accounted for accordingly. Annexure B to MFMA Circular No. 70 (Municipal Budget Circular for the 2014/15 MTREF) included guidance on the treatment of non-revenue water and electricity. To date the National Treasury has allowed municipalities to either budget for bulk purchasing of water as a direct expense in the Statement of Financial Performance as an interim measure or to account for water under inventory.

Municipalities were cautioned in MFMA Circular No. 93 for the 2019/20 MTREF that the A1 Schedule for the 2020/21 MTREF will be amended in line with the prescripts of GRAP 12. The draft amendments to the A1 Schedule to cater for water under inventory in line with GRAP 12 is attached to the budget circular as **Annexure B**. The amendments are circulated for comments and will be implemented with effect from the 2021/22 MTREF.

In terms of the mSCOA definition **“Inventory consumed water”** water stock should be treated as follows:

Water stock must be accounted for as inventory. This will include water purchased and not yet sold at reporting date insofar as it is stored (controlled) in reservoirs and pipes at year end. Water stock also includes any water purification costs incurred for non-purchased water. Pre-purified, non-purchased water should not be capitalised as part of inventory. The cost of water purchased and not yet sold at reporting comprises the purchase price, import duties, and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable by the municipalities from the taxing

authorities, such as VAT) and transport, handling and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of finished goods, materials and services. Importantly, trade discounts, rebates and other similar items are deducted in determining the costs of purchase.

Substantial changes to the A1 schedule were required to accommodate this approach to account for water under inventory.

5.4 Budgeting for debt impairment in mSCOA

Municipalities are incorrectly using the line item for bad debts written-off under the Item Expenditure segment when budgeting for debt impairment. It should be highlighted that bad debts written-off is not the same as debt impairment. Debt impairment is the provision that the municipality makes for non-payment while bad debt written-off is the irrecoverable debts written off during the financial year as approved by Council per type of service. Therefore, municipalities are advised to use impairment loss under the Item Gains and Losses segment for debt impairment. This provides a breakdown for the different categories that can be impaired, for example, trade and other receivables from exchange transactions: water.

6. Conditional Grant Transfers to Municipalities

6.1 Non-compliance in year monitoring

In terms of Section 74(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56. of 2003) (MFMA), municipalities must submit to the transferring officers, National and Provincial treasuries documents and monthly grant reports as may be prescribed or required. Furthermore, section 12(2) of the Division of Revenue Act, 2019 (Act No. 16 of 2019) (DoRA) states that the municipality, as part of the report required in terms of section 71 of the MFMA, report on the matters referred to in subsection (4) and submit a copy of that report to the relevant provincial treasury, the National Treasury and the relevant Transferring Officer.

There are municipalities that have not been complying with the reporting requirements as stipulated above. Municipalities are reminded that non-submission of monthly reports translates to non-compliance with the MFMA and DoRA. The National Treasury and Transferring Officer will be implementing stringent measures to municipalities that do not comply with the prescripts. This includes, but is not limited to, the stopping and reallocation of conditional grants funding away from municipalities that are non-compliant. Municipalities are encouraged to comply with the reporting requirements in order to avoid withholding or stopping of an allocation. Reporting for conditional grants will also be extended in future to include the information from National Transferring Officers in the mSCOA format.

In terms of performance reporting on conditional grants, municipalities and Transferring Officers are urged to pay particular attention to the contents of money spent against conditional grants. Government is not realizing full value for money against the substantial investments it makes through grants. While financial reporting has become a routine matter on reporting, output/outcome based reporting has become important and it requires attention by all stakeholders. Workshops must be initiated across all government institutions to ensure value for money on conditional grants.

6.2 Stopping and reallocation in terms of the Division of Revenue Act

National Treasury as part of its in-year monitoring on conditional grants has through the Minister of Finance approved requests from the transferring officers to publish a gazette on stopping and reallocations between grants early in the beginning of the year, 2019/20. The gazette addresses shifting of allocations from underperforming local municipalities to their respective district municipalities, correction of errors against allocations made during the main budget and the conversion of allocations between schedules.

Integrated National Electrification Programme

The Department of Energy (DoE) is stopping and re-allocating funds from the Masilonyana Local Municipality (LM) to Lejweleputswa District Municipality (DM) under the Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP 5B). The Masilonyana LM and the Lejweleputswa DM have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding wherein it was agreed that the district municipality will implement the electrification project on behalf of the local municipality with the assistance of the Municipal Infrastructure Support Agent (MISA) to verify the work done.

Conversion of allocations

According to Section 21(2)(a) of the 2019 DoRA, National Treasury may, after consultation with the relevant transferring officer, receiving officer and provincial treasury, convert any portion of an allocation listed in Part B of Schedule 5 to one listed in Part B of Schedule 6 if it is satisfied that the conversion shall prevent under-expenditure or improve the level of service delivery in respect of the allocation in question or convert any portion of an allocation listed in Part B of Schedule 6 to one listed in Part B of Schedule 5.

Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant

The Neighbourhood Development Partnership Programme within the National Treasury is converting funds under the Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (NDPG) due to anticipated underspending. The 2019/20 NDPG 5B allocations for West Rand DM and Emfuleni LM will be converted from Part B of Schedule 5 to Part B of Schedule 6.

The Municipal Emergency Housing Grant

An amount of R149.1 million is allocated to Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal municipalities after the Department of Human Settlements (DHS) declared a disaster in municipalities in these provinces. The allocation is done through the Municipal Emergency Housing Grant (MEHG) for the emergency relief to fund the temporary shelters following various disaster incidents namely fire and severe rain that caused damages and affected home owners. Funding for the MEHG remains unallocated in the Division of Revenue Act it only gets allocated upon disaster declaration.

Correction of errors in the Division of Revenue Act

According to Section 16(2) of the 2019 DoRA, for purposes of correcting an error or omission in an allocation or framework published, the National Treasury must on its initiative and after consultation with the relevant transferring officer by notice in the Gazette amend the affected allocation or framework.

The Magareng, Emthanjeni and Prince Albert local municipalities in the Northern Cape and Western Cape province respectively had their 2019/20 MIG erroneously allocated in the Section 16 gazette. The MIG allocation for the Prince Albert LM did not take into account the final sport allocation of R3.6 million which was allocated to the Magareng (R2 million) and the Emthanjeni (R1.6 million) local municipalities.

6.3 Invoice Verification against conditional grant expenditure/ Cost reimbursement

National Treasury has over the past two years introduced a system of monitoring all invoices that are paid by municipalities against the transferred conditional grants. The process involves a team of various stakeholders to be periodically placed in municipalities and facilitate verification on all issued invoices to check whether the work done is compliant to the conditional grant framework. This initiative was necessitated by the extent of unauthorized,

irregular and unrecognized expenditure that was being recorded by municipalities through the Auditor General's report. This process will also reduce and ultimately seek to eliminate the extent of misuse of conditional grant allocations.

A selected number of municipalities are earmarked on an annual basis to be supported through this process and transfers are only made to these municipalities once the team is satisfied after verification of the invoices has taken place. These processes assist against the transfer of funds for projects that are not ready for implementation, but at the same time recognizes municipalities that are spending well and incentivizes them for the good work.

Furthermore, in instances where a local municipality is unable to deliver the current year's projects, this process allows for the funds be rechanneled through their district municipalities as part of the District Development Model launched in November 2019. The District Development Model allows for government to allocate funding to the district for implementation on behalf of the local municipality until such time that capacity is built within the local municipality to implement projects on their own.

A process map for invoice verification/or cost reimbursement is attached as **Annexure C**.

7. Preparation of Municipal Budgets for 2020/21 MTREF

7.1 Schedule A1 version to be used for the 2020/21 MTREF

National Treasury has released Version 6.4 of the Schedule A1 (the Excel Formats) which is aligned to Version 6.4 of the *mSCOA* classification framework and must be used when compiling the 2020/21 MTREF budget. Refer to Annexure B for the changes to this version of the Schedule A1.

ALL municipalities **MUST** prepare their 2020/21 MTREF tabled and adopted budgets using the A1 schedule version 6.4.

It is imperative that all municipalities prepare their 2020/21 MTREF budgets **in their financial systems and that the Schedule A1 be produced directly from their financial system**. Vendors have demonstrated their budget modules to the National Treasury and provincial treasuries. All financial systems have this functionality to assist and prepare budgets and to generate the prescribed Schedule A1 directly from the financial system. Therefore, there is no reason why the 2020/21 MTREF budget must be done manually which has been found to create alignment problems.

Municipalities **must** start early enough to capture their tabled budget (and later the adopted budget) in the budget module provided and **must** ensure that they produce their Schedule A1 directly out of the budget module.

Ultimately the aim is to get to a point where all municipalities budget and transact directly in and report from their core financial system. This will result in one version of the **'truth'** where the financial performance reported to Council will not differ from the financial performance information submitted to and published by National and provincial treasuries. This will also reduce the reliance on consultants and system vendors to prepare municipal reports.

The National Treasury has indicated in MFMA Circular No. 93 that in future all A1 Schedules must be submitted in PDF format only. Some vendors have expressed concerns regarding the layout of some of the worksheets and the presentation thereof in PDF. Given the fact that the *mSCOA* classification framework makes it possible to generate the financial data required in the A1 schedule directly from the data strings and to promote the *mSCOA* approach for additional data needed and prescribed in the MBRR from sub-systems, the National Treasury will only accept a prescribed data string containing the supporting data, populated and

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uploaded by each municipality (refer to the attachment to this MFMA Budget Circular No 98 on the website for the layout of the data string) from the **2020/21 MTREF**. The publication in the 2020/21 MTREF of non-financial data will be done using the supporting data uploaded from these data strings.

The National Treasury will no longer gather supporting data from the MBRR A1 Schedules, but will expect each municipality to submit the prescribed supporting data strings containing the required data using the LG Upload Portal.

The detail of supporting data strings is available as attachments to this circular.

Version 6.4 of Schedule A1 is available on the following link and is accompanied a comparison between mSCOA vs 6.3 and vs 6.4, highlighting changes made.

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

The Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, formats and associated guides are available on National Treasury's website at:

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

7.2 Assistance with the compilation of budgets

If municipalities require advice with the compilation of their respective budgets, specifically the budget documents or Schedule A1, they should direct their enquiries to their respective provincial treasuries or to the following National Treasury officials:

Province	Responsible NT officials	Tel. No.	Email
Eastern Cape	Matjatji Mashoeshoe	012-315 5553	Matjatji.Mashoeshoe@treasury.gov.za
Buffalo City	Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
Free State	Cethekile Moshane	012-315 5079	Cethekile.moshane@treasury.gov.za
Gauteng	Kgomotso Baloyi	012-315 5866	Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za
Johannesburg & Tshwane	Kevin Bell	012-315 5725	Kevin.Bell@treasury.gov.za
	Willem Voigt	012-315 5830	WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za
KwaZulu-Natal	Kgomotso Baloyi	012-315 5866	Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za
	Johan Botha	012-315 5171	Johan.Botha@treasury.gov.za
eThekwinini	Una Rautenbach	012-315 5700	Una.Rautenbach@treasury.gov.za
	Abigail Maila		Abigail.Maila@treasury.gov.za
Limpopo	Willem Voigt	012-315 5830	WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za
	Sifiso Mabaso	012-315 5952	Sifiso.Mabaso@treasury.gov.za
Mpumalanga	Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
	Musa Mnguni	012 315 5072	Musa.Mnguni@treasury.gov.za
Northern Cape	Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
	Phumelele Gulukunqu	012 315 5539	Phumelele.Gulukunqu@treasury.gov.za
North West	Willem Voigt	012-315 5830	WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za
	Makgabo Mabotja	012-315 5156	Makgabo.Mabotja@treasury.gov.za
Cape Town	Kgomotso Baloyi	012-315 5866	Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za
George	Willem Voigt & Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5830 012-315 5807	WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
Technical issues with Excel formats	Elsabe Rossouw	012-315 5534	lgdataqueries@treasury.gov.za

National and provincial treasuries, will undertake a completeness check on the data string submissions and will analyse the supporting data strings. Where municipalities have not provided complete supporting information, the municipality will be informed and will be required to make the necessary corrections and resubmit the data strings.

7.3 Verification process and period of 2020/21 MTREF budgets

As the *mSCOA* reporting requirements state that a budget must be locked into the financial system by latest 30 June before the start of the new municipal financial year, in the previous timeframes provided, there was no opportunity to evaluate the adopted budget to be funded and complete BEFORE the start of the municipal financial year. The traditional verification period from July to September can no longer be applied as the municipalities are already transacting against the adopted and locked budget. Amending an unfunded and incomplete budget in an adjusted budget is also not the solution as the National Treasury only considers an adjusted budget in the third and fourth quarter of the financial year for analysis and publication purposes.

The verification period of all municipal budget will therefore be brought forward to the period 31 May to 30 June. In this one-month period, the National and provincial treasuries will be required to evaluate all municipal budgets for completeness and for being fully funded. Any adjustment that need to be made must be done before the start of the municipal financial year on 1 July.

Municipal managers are reminded that the annual budget must be accompanied by a quality certificate and council resolution, as well as a budget locking certificate (in the case of adopted budgets) in accordance with the format specified in Regulation 31 of Schedule A of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations.

The National Treasury would like to emphasise that where municipalities have not adhered to the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, ***they will be required to go back to the municipal Council and table a complete budget document aligned to the requirements of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations and the Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts Regulations. In addition, where municipalities have adopted an unfunded budget, they will be required to correct the budget to ensure they adopt and implement a funded budget.***

Municipalities with municipal entities are once again reminded to prepare consolidated budgets and in-year monitoring reports for both the parent municipality and its entity or entities. The following must be compiled:

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

The budget and data strings that the municipality submits to National Treasury must be a consolidated budget for the municipality (including entities). The budget of each entity must be submitted on the D schedule.

Annually during the budget verification process, it is noted that municipalities have challenges to align the audited years, which results in amendments to the Schedule A. Municipalities

must ensure that the audited figures and adjusted budget figures captured on the Schedule A aligns to the annual financial statements and Schedule B respectively.

8. Budget process and submissions for the 2020/21 MTREF

8.1 Submitting budget documentation and schedules for 2020/21 MTREF

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

- Section 22(b)(i) of the MFMA requires that, ***immediately*** after an annual budget is tabled in a municipal council, it must be submitted to the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury in electronic formats. If the annual budget is tabled to council on **31 March 2020**, the final date of submission of the electronic budget documents and corresponding *mSCOA* data strings is **Wednesday, 01 April 2020**.

Section 24(3) of the MFMA, read together with regulation 20(1) of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, requires that the approved annual budget must be submitted to both National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury ***within ten working days*** after the council has approved the annual budget. E.g. if the council approves the annual budget on **29 May 2020**, given the new timeframe for the evaluation of the municipal budgets, the adopted budget data strings and documentation must be submitted by the latest **Monday, 1 June 2020**.

Municipalities are no longer expected to submit hard copies of budget related documents to National Treasury from the 2020/21 MTREF.

8.2 Expected submissions for 2020/21 MTREF

- The budget documentation as set out in the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR). The budget document must include the main Tables (A1 - A10) and the supporting tables in the A1 schedule must be submitted in the prescribed *mSCOA* data string in the format indicated in an attachment as part of this circular.
- the draft and final service delivery and budget implementation plan in electronic PDF format;
- the draft and final integrated development plan;
- the council resolution for the tabled and adopted budgets;
- signed Quality Certificate as prescribed in the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations for the tabled and adopted budgets;
- schedules D specific for the entities; and
- A budget locking certificate immediately at the start of the new municipal financial year on 1 July.

Budget related documents and schedules must be uploaded by approved registered users using the LG Upload Portal at: <https://lguploadportal.treasury.gov.za/>.

Please note that the LG Upload Portal does not have the same size restrictions previously encountered but requires all documents to:

1. be in PDF format only; and
2. each PDF file must NOT contain multiple document e.g. council resolution and quality certificate within the budget document. Each document type must be identified and uploaded separately.

Any problems experienced in this regard can be addressed with Elsabe Rossouw at Elsabe.Rossouw@treasury.gov.za.

In addition to the above-mentioned budget documentation, metropolitan municipalities must submit the draft Built Environment Performance Plan (BEPP) tabled in council by 31 March 2020 to Yasmin.coovadia@treasury.gov.za. If the BEPP documents are too large to be sent via email (exceeds 4MB) please submit to yasmin.coovadia@gmail.com or send to Yasmin Coovadia via Dropbox; any problems experienced in this regard can be addressed with Yasmin.Coovadia@treasury.gov.za. Hard copies of the BEPP may be sent to Yasmin Coovadia, National Treasury, 3rd floor 40 Church Square, Pretoria, 0002 or Private Bag X115, Pretoria, 0001. (Yasmin to confirm if she still needs hard copies.)

8.3 Retirement of the Budget reform returns (Appendix B)

Municipalities must conclude all reporting for 2018/19 up to restated audit outcomes on the Appendix B (old electronic returns) to lqdatabase@treasury.gov.za before we can retire the returns.

Ensure that each municipality also submit the pre-audit and audited data strings in the *mSCOA* classification framework as data strings and that the figures are aligned to the Appendix B returns. Pre-audit and audited outcomes will only be submitted in the *mSCOA* data strings prescribed from 2019/20 onwards.

8.4 Publications from the *mSCOA* classification framework

The 2019 MTREF and the preliminary Quarter 1 Section 71 results for the 2019/20 financial year that has recently been published, have exposed that the credibility of the *mSCOA* data strings is a concern. At the core of the problem is:

- The incorrect use of the *mSCOA* and municipal accounting practices by municipalities;
- A large number of municipalities are not budgeting, transacting and reporting directly in/from their core financial systems. Instead they prepare their budgets and reports on excel spreadsheet and then import the excel spreadsheets into the system. Often this manipulation of data leads to unauthorised, irregular, fruitful and wasteful (UIFW) expenditure and fraud and corruption as the controls that are built into the core financial systems are not triggered and transactions are processed that should not be processed; and
- Municipalities are not locking their adopted budgets and their financial systems at month-end to ensure prudent financial management. To enforce municipalities to lock their budgets and close their financial system at month-end in 2020/21, the Local Government Database and Reporting System will lock all submission periods within the reporting period at the end of each quarter. The published period will NOT be opened again to ensure consistency between publications. System vendors were also requested to build this functionality into their municipal financial systems.

To improve the credibility of these data string, National and provincial treasuries are analysing the accuracy of the data strings and the use of the six regulated segments. The National Treasury has developed tools to analyse the segment/chart use and trained budget analysts from both National and provincial treasuries on the use thereof.

The data strings are also verified against the Council adopted budget (A1 Schedule), adjustments budget (B Schedule) and monthly performance against the budget (C Schedule) to ensure that these figures reconcile.

Quality improving focus areas for the 2020/21 MTREF:

- Pay specific attention to the funding of the capital budget and expenditure. The total capital expenditure must balance with the total funding used. Currently the expenditure is much higher than the funding reported.
- Opening balances, especially for capital projects, will always be DEFAULT projects as it will remain a system activity governed by council decision. In the current publications, capital expenditure is highly overstated due to incorrect use of opening balances for capital projects and presents a very inflated view of the actual capital expenditure.
- The cash flow data supplied by municipalities is not credible. This is partly due to the different ways in which the vendors treat actual cash collected but also is a result of the National Treasury not giving clear guidance on the procedures and processes to follow to get credible cash flow figures. In this budget circular signals have been given as to the treatments the National Treasury wants all municipalities to follow to get credible figures from the *mSCOA* data strings. The National Treasury will implement these guidelines in March 2020 in time for the receipt of the 2020/21 MTREF budget data strings. It will affect the third and fourth quarter Section 71 publications of 2019/20 as well.
- It is imperative that vendors assist municipalities to populate SA30 / SC30 when submitting cash flow figures. The detail that is required to ring fence functions and to determine actual cash collections are in the mentioned MBRR supporting worksheets and not in A7 / C7 which is a summarised version. When transferring payments made from sub-system to the general ledger, please ensure that these transfers are done using the prescribed 6 segments at the detailed level prescribed in SA30 / SC30.
- Municipalities are not using the FUND, REGION and COSTING segment correctly. In many instances these segments are simply defaulted and hence the true power of the *mSCOA* classification framework cannot be demonstrated.
- The National Treasury is currently developing Municipal Money Phase II. The first step is to interactively show all capital projects municipalities have budgeted for and are reporting on monthly to all citizens. It has become apparent that many municipalities are not using the correct GPS coordinates when reporting on the capital projects. Many are simply using the GPS coordinates of the municipal building or using 0 coordinates. Special attention must be given to the correct location and the proper description of projects as citizens will now be able to drill down and follow what is happening in their own wards.

8.5 Publication of budgets on municipal websites

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

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

Link to all previous circulars

[K:\CD - LGBA\Municipalities\20. Budget Regulations\04. Budget Circulars\2020 MTREF](#)

Contact



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JH Hattingh
Chief Director: Local Government Budget Analysis
06 December 2019

Annexure A – Cash Flow Reconciliation

The following movement accounts should only be used for cash inflow and outflow transactions:

Item Assets:

- *Collections:* Collections received pertaining to a respective account (example is collection on receivables from non-exchange (property rates) and non-exchange (service charges electricity) transactions).
- *Acquisitions:* Purchases of assets and other expenditure.
- *Disposal:* Sale of non-current assets (example land).
- *Earned:* Interest earned on a bank account.

Item Liabilities:

- *Receipts:* Current year receipts on transfer and subsidies.
- *Advances:* Advances taken for the year, example for borrowing.
- *Repayments:* Repayments for the year, example for borrowing.
- *Payments:* Payments made; example defined benefits.
- *Withdrawals:* Payments made, examples are for bulk purchases for electricity and bulk purchases water.

Funding segment

Most municipalities are transacting incorrectly on the funding segment and accordingly overstate the cash balances available per function (example energy sources (electricity), water management (water treatment) etc. for the payment of services.

The “Funding” segment in the financial system identifies the various sources of funding available to municipalities for financing expenditure relating to the operation of the municipality for both capital and operational expenditure.

The intent with the Funding segment is to assist municipalities in the management of available funds to use in running the municipality (working capital), capital expanding, maintenance programmes and operational projects intended for the benefit of the community. **The underlying principle in recording of transactions in this segment is therefore cash based or funds available to utilise.**

The key question in finding the appropriate classification code for this segment is: “against which source of funding is the payment allocated and against which source is revenue received?”

The primary sources of funding for a municipality are property rates, service charges, equitable share and own revenue. Further to these sources of revenue a municipality also spend funds transferred from other sectors within government, namely transfers and subsidies such as appropriated by national and provincial government in terms of the Division of Revenue Act (DORA). A further source of funds available for utilisation is “cash backed reserves” as directed by the municipality’s financial policy on the utilisation of the reserves.

The projects as defined within the Project segment together with the “funding” and “Item” segments provide information on how funds have been spent and on what. The Funding segment’s structure distinguishes between “Operational, Capital and Non-Funding Transactions”.

Operational: Operational revenue provides for funds from all other sources of income such as taxes, service charges, commercial services, transfer and subsidies, etc.

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Capital: Funds to finance capital projects.

Non-funding Transactions: This is items that does not relate to a cash transaction.

Examples of non-funding transactions are:

- Billing for services on consumer accounts issued;
- Recording of invoices;
- Depreciation; and
- Debt provision.

Example 1: A municipality has issued a consumer account (billing) to a client for electricity consumption amounting to R100 in Ward X.

The transaction will be recorded as follows:

Segment	Dt	Cr
Project	Default	Default
Function	Function: Energy Sources: Non-core Function: Electricity	Function: Energy Sources: Non-core Function: Electricity
Item	Assets: Current Assets: Trade and other Receivables from Exchange Transactions: Trading Service and Customer Service Debtors: Electricity: Monthly Billing	Revenue: Exchange Revenue: Service Charges: Electricity: Electricity Sales :Domestic Low: Conventional
Funding	Non funding transaction	Non funding transaction
Region	Ward X	Ward X
Costing	Default	Default
Amount	100	100

The monthly billing of a consumer does not relate to any cash inflow, the funding segment therefore a non-funding transaction.

Example 2: The client pays the municipality R100 on the consumer account received.

The transaction will be recorded as follows:

Segment	Dt	Cr
Project	Default	Default
Function	Function: Energy Sources: Non-core Function: Electricity	Function: Energy Sources: Non-core Function: Electricity
Item	Assets: Current Assets: Cash and Cash Equivalents: Cash at Bank: Bank Account: Specify (replace with account description): Deposits	Assets: Current Assets: Trade and other Receivables from Exchange Transactions: Trading Service and Customer Service Debtors: Electricity: Collections
Funding	Fund: Operational: Revenue: General Revenue: Service Charges: Electricity	Fund: Operational: Revenue: General Revenue: Service Charges: Electricity
Region	Ward X	Ward X
Costing	Default	Default
Amount	100	100

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The payment received will be recorded as a cash inflow against revenue service charges electricity for the function electricity. The electricity function will now have R100 funding (cash inflow) available for the payment of expenditure.

Example 3: The municipality receives an invoice from Eskom for the usage of electricity amounting to R50.

The transaction will be recorded as follows:

Segment	Dt	Cr
Project	Municipal Running Cost	Municipal Running Cost
Function	Electricity	Electricity
Item	Expenditure: Bulk Purchases: Electricity: ESKOM	Liabilities: Current Liabilities: Trade and Other Payable Exchange Transactions: Electricity Bulk Purchase: Deposits
Funding	Non funding transaction	Non funding transaction
Region	Mun	Mun
Costing	Default	Default
Amount	R50	R50

The recording of an invoice in the financial system does not relate to any cash outflow, no payment has been made, the funding segment therefore is a non-funding transaction.

Example 4: The municipality pay Eskom R50 on the invoice received.

The transaction will be recorded as follows:

Segment	Dt	Cr
Project	Default	Default
Function	Electricity	Electricity
Item	Liabilities: Current Liabilities: Trade and Other Payable Exchange Transactions: Electricity Bulk Purchase: Withdrawals	Assets: Current Assets: Cash and Cash Equivalents: Cash at Bank: Bank Account: Specify (replace with account description):Withdrawals
Funding	Fund: Operational: Revenue: General Revenue: Service Charges: Electricity	Fund: Operational: Revenue: General Revenue: Service Charges: Electricity
Region	Mun	Mun
Costing	Default	Default
Amount	R50	R50

The payment made will be recorded as a cash outflow against revenue service charges electricity for the function electricity. The electricity function will now have a balance of R50 cash available (funding) which is the difference between the cash received of R100 from a consumer on electricity consumption (example 2) and the payment of R50 to Eskom for the usage of electricity (example 4).

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The electricity function will have a net balance of R50 positive cash (funding) which reconcile to the net cash in the bank account of R50.

Annexure B – Amendments to the A1 Schedule to cater for water under inventory in line with GRAP 12

Substantial changes to the A1 schedule were required to accommodate the approach to account for water under inventory. The draft adjustment to the A1 Schedule (Excel version) is attached to this published circular with amendments highlighted in light orange. The Excel document has been populated for one financial year to demonstrate the accounting treatment of the proposed changes. These changes are not for implementation during the 2020/21 MTREF but are included in the circular for comments prior to final implementation during the 2021/22 MTREF. The main changes were to Table SA3 that required further changes to some other worksheets as indicated below.

Table SA3

Changes to this table included the addition of water and other inventory items to enable municipalities to fully budget for the acquisition, issuing, adjustment, write-off, transfer and sale of all inventories. This will provide a detail reconciliation for the disclosure of inventory on the Statement of Financial Position (Table A6). This section has been aligned to the mSCOA chart - Item Assets – Inventory and, as it relates to water inventory, also to the IWA Modified Water Balance utilised by the DWS. The layout of the section includes the following inventory items:

- Water (separate item)
- Agricultural, Consumables, Finished Goods, Materials and Supplies (consolidated into one item)
- Work-in-progress (separate item)
- Housing Stock (separate item)
- Land (separate item)

It is important to note that, as a result of these changes, bulk purchasing of water will be processed as a cash transaction in the Statement of Financial Position – Acquisition of Inventory (Table A6). Acquisitions of water stock should include the following:

- Bulk purchases - Supply from bulk or other water service providers recognised by the amount paid.
- Water purified - Potable supply from Water Treatment Works. Value is to be determined by calculating primary and secondary cost components.
- Natural sources - Supply from boreholes, springs, fountain if not supplied through the water treatment plant. Value is to be determined by calculating primary and secondary cost components.

Currently the Statement of Financial Performance (Table A4) reflected the bulk purchasing of water as a cash expense. In terms of the change to treating water as inventory the cost of sales (water inventory consumed) is disclosed as a separate non-cash expense included under “Other materials & inventory consumed” on Table A4.

The cost of water losses and any write-down of inventory are expensed as a non-cash entry under “Expenditure by type Losses” on Table A4. When there is clear evidence of an increase in net realisable value of inventory adjustments are accounted for as a non-cash entry under “Revenue by source Gains” on Table A4.

Water Inventory consumed (cost of sales) included under “Other materials & Inventory Consumed” on Table A4 should include the following:

Billed Authorised Consumption

Billed Metered Consumption

- Free Basic Water
- Subsidised Water
- Revenue Water

Billed Unmetered Consumption

- Free Basic Water
- Subsidised Water
- Revenue Water

Un-Billed Authorised Consumption

- Unbilled Metered Consumption
- Unbilled Unmetered Consumption

The above-mentioned amendments to Table SA3 also necessitated adjustments to the following other tables as indicated below:

Table SA1

In order to adequately account for inventory, including water inventory, the following detail calculations were added on Table SA1:

Addition of Other materials & Inventory Consumed

- Inventory Consumed - Water
- Inventory Consumed - Other material
- Other materials

Total Other Material & Inventory Consumed

Bulk purchases: Electricity & Waste Water (previously Electricity & Water - now water changed to "Waste Water")

The change of terminology

- Electricity Bulk Purchases (no change)
- Waste Water Bulk Purchases (previously Water Bulk Purchases now water changed to "Waste Water")

Table A4

The change of terminology:

- Bulk purchases now ***"Bulk purchases: Electricity & Waste Water"***
- Gains on disposal of PPE now ***"Gains"***
- Loss on disposal of PPE now ***"Losses"***
- Other Material changed to ***"Other materials & inventory consumed"***

Table SA 30

The changes of terminology to cash payments by type:

- Bulk purchases - Electricity now changed to ***"Bulk purchases - Electricity & Waste Water"***
- Bulk purchases - Water & Sewer" now changes to ***"Acquisition Inventory - Water & other inventory"***

Annexure C – Process map for invoice verification/cost reimbursement

ACTIVITY	INSTITUTION	INDIVIDUAL
Step 1: Municipality receives invoices from the contractors and consultants	Municipality	Technical Director and PMU Manager
Step 2: Check completeness and all documents included and update the verification list/implementation plan	Municipality	PMU Manager
Step 3: Invoices and verification list submitted to Province (PT, Transport, CoGTA province, DWS, Energy, human settlement and MISA)	Municipality	Technical Director
Step 4: Province coordinates the site verification meeting/s with all stakeholders (Prov CoGTA and Treasury, MISA and municipality)	Province	Provincial selected lead official
Step 5: Municipality arranges with consultants and contractors to be on site and prepares the necessary progress report	Municipality	Technical Director and PMU
Steps 6: Site meeting/s held	(Prov CoGTA/Treasury, MISA and municipality)	Verification Team
Step 7: Transferring National Officer/MISA prepares the verification report and shares with all the verification team members. It recommends the amount to be released to municipality or recommends a refer back	Transferring National Officer/MISA	Transferring National Officer/MISA
Step 8: Verification team (coordinated by Province) to consider the recommendations by Transferring National Officer/MISA and submit recommendations to NT/Sector department	Province	Transferring National Officer/MISA with Provincial Treasury

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ACTIVITY	INSTITUTION	INDIVIDUAL
Step 9: Transferring National Office reviews all documentation submitted and: (i) either refer back to Province for corrections; or (ii) submits report to NT	Transferring National Officer	Director: Grant Administration in national department
Step 10: NT evaluates and provides go ahead to Transferring National Officer and confirms amount for the transfer	National Treasury	Municipal Grant Monitoring and Analysis (MGMA) Unit within NT
Step 11: Transferring National Officer prepares sundry payment advise for Finance and confirm the date with NT	Transferring National Officer	Transferring National Officer
Step 12: Finance confirms transfer details with National Treasury (date amount) and loads transfer NT loads transfers on Safety Web	Finance	Finance Grant Administration Unit with NT
Step 13: Transferring National Officer confirms transfer with receiving officer	Finance	FINANCE
Step 14: Municipality effects the payments to contractors and submit Proof of Payment (POP)'s Transferring National Officer	Municipality	Technical Director / CFO
Step 15: Next transfer of funds may be effected once the previous POP has been verified	National Treasury and Transferring National Officer	National Treasury and Transferring National Officer



NATIONAL TREASURY

MFMA Circular No. 99

Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003

Municipal Budget Circular for the 2020/21 MTREF

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Introduction

This budget circular is a follow-up to MFMA Circular No. 98 that was issued on 06 December 2019. It aims to provide further guidance to municipalities with the preparation of their 2020/21 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) budgets and should be read together with the budget circulars that have been issued previously.

The grant allocations as per the 2020 Budget Review and the 2020 Division of Revenue Bill are also key focus areas in this circular.

1. The South African economy and inflation targets

Over the past year, economic growth has been weaker than forecasted and is only expected to reach 0.9 per cent in 2020. The 2020 budget highlights the difficult economic and fiscal choices confronting government over the next several years.

It is projected that revenue to be collected for the 2020/21 financial year will amount to R1.5 trillion which equates to 29.2 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), whereas expenditure is projected to be at R1.95 trillion which is equivalent to 36 per cent of GDP. This means that there is a consolidated budget deficit of R370.5 billion or 6.8 per cent of GDP in 2020/21. The gross national debts by the end of 2020/21 is projected to be R3.56 trillion which is 65.6 per cent of GDP.

It is evident that determined action is required to reverse the deterioration of the public finances by narrowing the budget deficit, containing debt and growing the economy faster and in a sustainable manner. Municipalities therefore need to exercise caution when they prepare their 2020/21 MTREF budgets to ensure synergy with national economic and fiscal prudence.

The declining economic growth which might be impacted on further by the Corona virus pandemic and international companies closing down as a result, the deteriorating state of the finances for state-owned entities, continued high unemployment and water and electricity shortages will put pressure on the ability of municipalities to raise revenue. Municipalities are therefore advised to follow a conservative approach when projecting their revenue and to eliminate any waste and unnecessary expenditure. Importantly, municipalities should ensure that they adopt realistic and funded 2020/21 MTREF budgets, collect the debts owed to them and pay their creditors within 30 days of receipt of invoice.

The following macro-economic forecasts must be considered when preparing the 2020/21 MTREF municipal budgets.

Table 1 Macroeconomic performance and projections

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percentage change	Estimate	Forecast		
Real GDP growth	0.3	0.9	1.3	1.6
CPI inflation	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.6

Source: 2020 Budget Review.

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

2. Key focus areas for the 2020/21 municipal budget process

After budgeting for debt-service costs, the contingency reserve and provisional allocations, 48.2 per cent of the nationally raised funds are allocated to national government, 43 per cent to provinces and 8.8 per cent to local government. This is a reduction from the 9.1 per cent allocated to local government when compared to the 2019/20 financial year.

Local government continue to receive the least share of the division of nationally raised revenue because it has extensive powers to raise its own revenue. On aggregate; the local government sphere raises about 70 per cent of its own revenue. However, municipalities should make every effort to improve the collection rates through improved billing and collection practices. In the present current economic climate, municipalities cannot afford to provide municipal services without recovering the cost of providing these services.

Spending outcomes for 2018/19 varied across the 257 municipalities. Many municipalities adopted unrealistic spending plans. As a result, 211 municipalities underspent their operating budgets and 214 municipalities underspent their capital budgets. This was a slight improvement from the previous year.

Of the R33.6 billion in conditional grants transferred to municipalities in 2018/19, R27.2 billion (80.1 per cent) was spent, compared to 93 per cent spent in 2017/18. This decline was partly due to underspending on drought relief funds allocated in the middle of the financial year.

2.1 Local government grants and municipal revenue strength

The conditional grants to municipalities have been reduced and most conditional grants have been reduced as part of efforts to limit growth in government expenditure and ensure that public debt is sustainable. To manage the effect on services, these reductions take into account:

- Past spending and performance;
- Whether the conditional grant funds salaries, and other related costs; and
- Whether there has been significant real growth in allocations in recent years.

Where possible, the National Treasury has reduced transfers that are more likely to go unspent or to be spent less effectively. Accordingly, grants that have persistently underperformed have been reduced by larger amounts. The largest proportional reduction to local government grants in 2020/21 has been made in respect of the public transport network grant, because only six of the 13 cities receiving the grant have successfully launched public transport systems. The three cities that have shown the least progress, namely Buffalo City, Msunduzi and Mbombela have been suspended from the grant and will not receive allocations in the 2020 MTEF period.

Legislation governing local planning and budgeting emphasises community participation in decision-making. The partnership between municipalities and communities relies on households and businesses recognising the value of, and paying for, municipal services. While government subsidises municipal services for low-income households, these services are only sustainable if people who can afford them and use larger quantities thereof pay their bills. Therefore, the sustainability of municipalities depends on how they collect and spend their own revenues.

Municipalities are reminded that all allocations included in their budgets must correspond to the allocations listed in the Division of Revenue Bill. All the budget documentation can be accessed from the National Treasury website by clicking on the link below:
<http://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/national%20budget/2020/default.aspx>

2.1. Changes to local government allocations

2.1.1. Unconditional grants

Over the next three years, above-inflation growth in allocations to the local government equitable share continues, while growth in conditional grants is slower as a result of the reductions announced in the 2020 Budget. The local government Equitable Share continues to receive above inflation increases because it allows municipalities to offer free basic services to indigent residents who cannot afford to pay for services. The total direct allocations to local government grow at an annual average rate of 6.6 per cent over the MTEF period.

2.1.2. Conditional grants

The 2020 Division of Revenue Bill has technical adjustments which were effected through the shifting of funds between different municipal allocations. However, it should be noted that the technical adjustments do not change the total amount allocated to local government. These changes to the grants include the shifting of:

- R400 million in 2020/21 from the municipal infrastructure grant, the water services infrastructure grants and the urban settlements development grant to the indirect regional bulk infrastructure grant to assist in funding the rehabilitation of wastewater treatment infrastructure in the Vaal River System;
- R160 million from the direct *neighbourhood development partnership grant* to the indirect component of the grant over the MTEF period;
- R3 billion that had been indicatively allocated to the new *informal settlement upgrading partnership grant* in 2020/21. This amount is shifted back to the *urban settlements development grant* following the decision to extend the informal settlements window within this grant for another year; and
- R166 million over the 2020 MTEF period from the *municipal infrastructure grant* to the *integrated urban development grant* for the entry of one additional municipality into the grant.

In addition to funds shifted from other local government grants, R250 million has been added to the indirect *regional bulk infrastructure grant* in 2020/21 to assist with addressing pollution in the Vaal River System. These funds were reprioritised from allocations in other spheres of government.

2.2 Response to the Finance and Fiscal Commission (FFC)'s recommendations

The Finance and Fiscal Commission Act, 1997 (Act No. No 99) requires that the FFC tables their recommendations on financial and fiscal matters at least 10 months before the start of each financial year. The FFC tabled its *Submission for the Division of Revenue 2020/21* to Parliament in May 2019. This year's theme is "reprioritising local government finances". The 2020/21 recommendations cover the following areas: local government financing framework, municipal government capacity building, local government sustainability, infrastructure management and efficiency, investment and developmental challenges in the local government sector.

2.2.1 Supplementary revenue sources for local government

The FFC recommended that the Minister of Finance should take steps (including piloting) to add supplementary revenue sources to the list of allowable taxes for different types of municipalities in a differentiated manner. National government supports this recommendation that additional revenue sources to municipalities should be fully explored. In response, various reforms have been prioritised to supplement the revenue sources of municipalities.

These include: amending the Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Act, 2007 (Act No. 12 of 2007) to ensure development charges are uniformly regulated and updating the municipal borrowing policy framework to clarify the funding instruments that municipalities are allowed to use to leverage their borrowing including clarifying the role of development finance institutions in this regard.

The Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Act already allows municipalities to apply to the Minister of Finance to levy additional taxes such as the tourism levies and fire levies recommended by the FFC. This Act also allows the Minister of Finance to introduce new municipal taxes on his own initiative. Applications from municipalities to implement new revenue sources provide a good mechanism for piloting new revenue sources like these as it ensures that the pilot municipalities are ready and willing to implement the new taxes. To be considered by the Minister of Finance, an application to introduce additional taxes must include the following:

- What the revenue from the proposed new municipal tax will be used for;
- Its compliance with section 229(2)(a) of the Constitution, which requires that municipal taxes do not prejudice national economic policy;
- The tax base, the desired tax rate, people liable for the tax and tax relief measures;
- The tax collecting authority; and
- Particulars of any consultations conducted, including consultations with a provincial government and organised local government and other municipalities where applicable, and the outcomes of these consultations.

2.2.2 Local government infrastructure management and efficiency

Government continues to provide responses to the FFC's recommendations on an annual basis. These annual recommendations by the FFC are required in terms of section 9 of the Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations Act, 1997 (Act No. 97 of 1997). The FFC recommended that the Ministers of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA) and Finance should jointly strengthen the linkage between technical project planning processes and budgeting and foster smooth intergovernmental infrastructure coordination as part of the ongoing local government infrastructure grant reforms.

Government acknowledges the need to consolidate municipal infrastructure grants and to strengthen the linkages between the technical project planning process and the budgeting. The review of local government infrastructure grants has identified consolidation and rationalisation in the number of grants received by each municipality as a key area for reforming the grant system. As the various grants in the system serve different purposes, the consolidation and rationalisation process requires extensive consultation before grants can be merged. As a result, there is no definitive dates set on when the consolidation of grants will take place. However, government is committed to achieving the vision of a differentiated grant system.

2.3 Building capability for infrastructure delivery

The National Treasury continues to expand the tools available for provinces and municipalities to improve spending. Weaknesses in preparing and authorising projects and programmes are one of the main causes of poor performance on infrastructure transfers. The Infrastructure Delivery Management System (IDMS) has assisted provinces to build infrastructure units with qualified staff and institutionalise best practices. In the 2020/21 MTEF, cities will receive grant funding through the *integrated city development grant* to institutionalise an effective system for preparing programmes and projects. Metros will only be eligible for this funding if they:

- Have not had an adverse or disclaimed audit opinion in the last two financial years;

- Have formally adopted the Cities' Infrastructure Delivery and Management System (CIDMS) guidelines;
- Establish a programme and project approval committee to authorise work; and
- Commit to co-financing contributions and budget management arrangements.

National government provides a broad range of capacity-support grants and programmes for local government. These grants and programmes are under review and reforms to improve its effectiveness are likely to be implemented from 2021/22.

2.4 Development Charges reforms

National Treasury continues to explore how municipalities can use a broader package of infrastructure financing sources to meet their developmental mandate. One of these sources is development charges.

A development charge is a once-off charge imposed by a municipality on a land owner as a condition of approving a land development application that will substantially result in increased demand for municipal infrastructure services. These charges are imposed to cover the costs incurred by the municipality when installing new infrastructure or upgrading an existing infrastructure that is required to service the proposed development. It is based on the concept that urban growth and expanded land use creates the need for additional infrastructure services, therefore the developer should pay the incidence costs.

Municipalities have not fully used development charges due to uncertainty surrounding the regulatory frameworks. National Treasury is therefore amending the Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Act, 2007 (Act No. 97 of 1997) to incorporate the regulation of development charges. Cabinet has approved the publication of the draft Amendment Bill for public comment. The due date for submitting comments is 31 March 2020.

The draft Bill can be accessed on the National Treasury website at: http://www.treasury.gov.za/legislation/draft_bills/default.aspx.

3. Eskom Bulk Tariff increases

The National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) is responsible for price determination of the bulk costs for electricity. However, there has not been any determination by NERSA since the impasse around Eskom's application.

While the court case between NERSA and Eskom is still pending, municipalities should use the tariff increases previously (March 2019) approved by the regulator of 8.1 per cent for 2020/21, 5.2 per cent 2021/22 and 8.9 per cent for 2022/23.

4. Budgeting issues

4.1 The wage bill

The 2020 Budget Review highlighted the proposed wage bill reduction for the public service. Similar to national and provincial government, municipalities must ensure that compensation demands are balanced with the broader needs of society. In this context, municipalities should start taking decisive action to address bloated organisational structures and above inflation wage increases.

Wage bill increases are crowding out spending on capital projects for future economic growth and impacts on service delivery.

Local government also confronts tough fiscal choices in the face of financial and institutional problems that result in service-delivery breakdowns and unpaid bills. Municipalities can offset these trends by improving own revenue collection, working more efficiently and implementing cost containment measures.

4.2 Pension fund and SARS contributions

In terms of section 13A of the Pension Funds Act, 1956 (Act No. 24 of 1956), an employer must pay contributions it collected from employees' salaries to the relevant pension fund by the 7th day after the end of the month in respect of which the contributions were payable.

According to the latest annual report by the Pension Fund Adjudicator (PFA), it is especially concerned about non-payment of contributions in the municipal sector, thereby putting members' benefits at risk for extended periods of time. Over and above, there is interest on contributions that an employer is liable to pay if pension fund contributions are not paid over timeously. The Financial Services Laws General Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No. 45 of 2013) makes the employer's failure to pay contributions to a retirement fund a **criminal offence**. The amendment to this Act now provides for personal liability of persons who are entrusted with managing the overall financial affairs of the employer.

Section 65(2)(f) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA) states that the accounting officer must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality complies with its tax, levy, duty, pension, medical aid, audit fees, and their statutory commitments. Section 171(1) of the MFMA provides that the accounting officer commits financial misconduct if that accounting officer fails to comply with a duty imposed by a provision of the Act on the accounting officer of a municipality. In addition, section 173(1)(a)(i) of the MFMA then provides that an accounting officer is guilty an offence if that accounting officer deliberately or in a grossly negligent way amongst other, contravene or fails to comply with the provision of section 65(2)(f) of the MFMA. We will therefore be monitoring whether municipalities are addressing this failure by accounting officers consistent with the legal framework provided for in the Municipal Regulations on Financial Misconduct Procedures and Criminal Proceedings and take the necessary action where there is failure on the part of municipalities to address this matter.

4.3 Water

Access to clean and potable water is a mandatory imperative in terms of the country's Constitution, the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) and priorities set by the government in the National Development Plan (NDP). Water is also recognised as a fundamental human right and there is no doubt about the important role that water plays in human existence, the environment, economic development and sustainability.

Municipalities should take strategic action to ensure effective water management and resilience to drought, including the security of water supply, environmental degradation, and pollution of resources to achieve economic growth, development and socio-economic priorities in an equitable and sustainable manner.

4.4 Attracting economic investment

Maintaining clean cities underpins economic activity and wellbeing. Investors are not interested in investing in filthy cities. Therefore, municipalities should place emphasis on sensible land use planning and development and building plan control for housing,

commercial, industrial and recreational uses. Investments in waste collection and treatment infrastructure should be made in tandem with industrial and urban developments to minimise pollution to our land and waters.

4.5 Borrowing for multi-year capital projects

In terms of sections 16(3) of the MFMA, money for capital expenditure may be appropriated for a period not exceeding three financial years, provided that a separate appropriation is made for each of those financial years.

Section 19(1) of the MFMA further states that *a municipality may spend money on a capital project only if —*

- (a) the money for the project, excluding the cost of feasibility studies conducted by or on behalf of the municipality, has been appropriated in the capital budget referred to in section 17(2)(b) the project, including the total cost, has been approved by the council;
- (b) section 33 has been complied with, to the extent that that section may be applicable to the project; and
- (c) the sources of funding have been considered, are available and have not been committed *for other purposes*.

Before approving a capital project, the municipal council must consider:

- a) the projected cost covering all financial years until the project is operational; and
- b) the future operational costs and revenue on the project, including municipal tax and tariff implications.

A municipality must adjust the revenue and expenditure estimates in an approved annual budget downwards through an adjustments budget if there is material under-collection of revenue during the current year in terms of section 28(2) of the MFMA. It may also 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. New capital projects can therefore not be included in the adjustments budget, unless provided for in terms of section 28(2) of the MFMA.

With regard to the shifting of funds between multi-year appropriations, section 31 of the MFMA requires that *when funds for a capital programme are appropriated in terms of section 16(3) for more than one financial year, expenditure for that programme during a financial year may exceed the amount of that year's appropriation for that programme, provided that –*

- (a) *the increase does not exceed 20 per cent of that year's appropriation for the programme;*
- (b) *the increase is funded within the following year's appropriation for that programme;*
- (c) *the municipal manager certifies that -*
 - (i) *actual revenue for the financial year is expected to exceed budgeted revenue; and*
 - (ii) **sufficient funds are available for the increase without incurring further borrowing beyond the annual budget limit;**
- (d) *prior written approval is obtained from the mayor for the increase; and*
- (e) *the documents referred to in paragraphs (c) and (d) are submitted to the relevant provincial treasury and the Auditor-General.*

Considering the above sections of the MFMA, it is clear that section 16(3) allows for a multi-year capital appropriation not exceeding three financial years, while section 31 allows for:

- A maximum increase of 20 per cent in the appropriation for the year provided that it is funded within the following year's appropriation for that programme. By implication it

must be a multi-year programme and the increase should also fit within the limit of the next year's appropriation;

- Sufficient funds are available for the increase **without incurring further borrowing beyond the approved annual budget limit**. This means that additional revenues should be available in the year that the municipality intends to accelerate the expenditure or that a project saving that was funded from the borrowing that was approved for the current year should be used to prevent borrowing to exceed the annual budget limit; and
- This further implies that additional revenues should be available and prohibits the use of accumulated cash backed reserves from previous years for the acceleration of the programme.

Section 28(2)(b) prescribes that additional revenues that have become available may be used to revise or accelerate programmes already budgeted for. The same section further indicates that an adjustments budget process will be required to accelerate a capital programme. The municipal manager must provide certification that the additional revenues will be available within the financial year that the programme will be accelerated in terms of section 31 of the MFMA.

The legislation is not clear as to the timeframes for section 31 other than to state that prior written approval should be obtained from the Mayor. A prudent approach would be to include the documentation as part of the adjustments budget process and the dates set out in the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations.

This part of the Circular should also be read in conjunction with MFMA Circular No. 58 issued on 14 December 2011.

4.6 Refinancing of existing loans

Section 46(5) of the MFMA allows a municipality to re-financing existing long-term debt, provided that —

- (a) the existing long-term debt was lawfully incurred;
- (b) the re-financing does not extend the term of the debt beyond the useful life of the property, plant or equipment for which the money was originally borrowed;
- (c) the net present value of projected future payments (including principal and interest payments) after re-financing is less than the net present value of projected future payments before re-financing; and
- (d) the discount rate used in projecting net present value referred to in paragraph (c), and any assumptions in connection with the calculations, must be reasonable and in accordance with criteria set out in a framework that may be prescribed.

If the re-financing of an existing loan does not comply with the above requirements, then the municipality should consider going to the market for a new loan that offers more affordable terms and/or negotiate a payment arrangement with the financial institution until the loan can be repaid as per the original terms.

5. Conditional Grant Transfers to Municipalities

This section provides guidance to municipalities with regard to the preparation for the 2019/20 unspent conditional grant and roll-over process and should be referenced against previous annual budget circulars.

5.1 Criteria for the rollover of conditional grant funds

Section 22 of the 2019 Division of Revenue Act (DoRA) requires that any conditional grants which are not spent at the end of the municipal financial year must revert to the National Revenue Fund, unless the receiving officer, provincial treasury and transferring national officer proves to National Treasury that the unspent allocation is committed to identifiable projects, in which case the funds may be rolled over.

When requesting a rollover in terms of section 22(2) of the 2019 DoRA, municipalities must include the following information with their submission to National Treasury:

1. A formal letter, signed by the accounting officer must be addressed to the National Treasury requesting the rollover of unspent conditional grants in terms of section 22(2) of the 2019 DoRA;
2. A list of all the projects that are linked to the unspent conditional grants and a breakdown of how much was allocated and spent per project;
3. The following evidence indicating that work on each of the projects has commenced, as applicable to the specific rollover(s):
 - a) Proof that the project tender was published and the period for tender submissions closed before 31 March;
 - b) Proof that a contractor or service provider was appointed for delivery of the project before 31 March; or
 - c) Proof of a project tender, appointment of contractor or service provider for delivery of service before 30 June in cases where additional funding was allocated during the course of the final year of the project;
 - d) Incorporation of the Appropriation Statement;
 - e) Evidence that all projects linked to an allocation will be fully utilised by 30 June 2021 (attach cash flow projection for the applicable grant).
4. A progress report (also in percentages) on the status of each project's implementation that includes an attached, legible **implementation plan**);
5. The value of the committed project funding, and the conditional allocation from the funding source;
6. Reasons why the grants were not fully spent during the year of original allocation per the DoRA;
7. Rollover of rollovers will not be considered therefore municipalities must not include previous year's unspent conditional grants as rollover request;
8. An indication of the time-period within which the funds are to be spent if the roll over is approved; and
9. Proof that the Municipal Manager and Chief Financial Officer are permanently appointed.

No rollover requests will be considered for municipalities with vacant or acting Chief Financial Officers and Municipal Managers for a period exceeding 6 months from the date of vacancy, this also includes acting appointments as a result of suspensions of either MM or CFO that are more than 12 months.

If any of the above information is not provided or the application is received by National Treasury (Intergovernmental Relations Division) after 31 August 2020, the application will be declined.

In addition, National Treasury will also consider the following information when assessing rollover applications; and reserves the right to decline an application should there be non-performance by the municipality in any of these areas:

MFMA Circular No. 99

1. Compliance with the in-year reporting requirements in terms of sections 71 and 72 of the MFMA and section 12 of the 2019 DoRA, **including the municipal manager and chief financial officer signing-off on the information** sent to National Treasury;
2. Submission of the pre-audited Annual Financial Statements information to National Treasury by 31 August 2020;
3. Accurate disclosure of grant performance in the 2019/20 pre-audited Annual Financial Statements, (i.e. correct disclosure of grant receipts and spending in the notes to the AFS); and
4. Cash available in the bank (net position including short term investments) as at 30 June 2020 is equivalent to the amount that is unspent as at the end of the financial year. If the amount that is requested for roll over is not entirely cash backed, such a roll over will not be approved. National Treasury will not approve portions of roll over requests.

It should be noted that under no circumstances will the National Treasury consider requests to roll-over:

1. The entire 2019/20 allocation to the municipality, in cases whereby the roll over request is more than 50 per cent of the total allocation National Treasury will approve the roll over amount up to 50 per cent of the 2019/20 allocation;
2. Roll Over request of the same grant for the third consecutive time;
3. Funding for projects constituted through Regulation 32 of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations (Gazette No.27636). Projects linked to additional funding and disasters are exempted; and
4. A portion of an allocation where the proof of commitment for the roll over application is linked to invoices that were issued before or on 31 May 2020.

5.2 Unspent conditional grant funds for 2019/20

The process to ensure the return of unspent conditional grants for the 2019/20 financial year will be managed in accordance with section 22 of the DoRA. In addition to the previous MFMA Circulars, the following practical arrangements will apply:

- Step 1: Municipalities must submit their June 2020 conditional grant expenditure reports according to section 71 of the MFMA reflecting all accrued expenditure on conditional grants and further ensure that expenditure reported to both National Treasury and national transferring officers reconcile;
- Step 2: When preparing the Annual Financial Statements, a municipality must determine the portion of each national conditional grant allocation that remained unspent as at 30 June 2020. These amounts **MUST** exclude all interest earned on conditional grants, retentions and VAT related to conditional grant spending that has been reclaimed from SARS, which must be disclosed separately;
- Step 3: If the receiving officer wants to motivate in terms of section 22(2) of the 2018 DoRA that the unspent funds are committed to identifiable projects, the roll over application pack must be submitted to National Treasury by 31 August 2020.

National Treasury will not consider any rollover requests that are incomplete or received after this deadline.

- Step 4: National Treasury will confirm in writing whether or not the municipality may retain any of the unspent funds as a rollover based on criteria outlined above by 23 October 2020;
- Step 5: National Treasury will communicate the unspent conditional grants amount by 06 November 2020. A municipality must return the remaining unspent conditional grant funds that are not subject to a specific repayment arrangement to the National Revenue Fund by 20 November 2020; and

Step 6: Any unspent conditional grant funds that should have, but has not been repaid to the National Revenue Fund by 20 November 2020, and for which a municipality has not requested a repayment arrangement, will be offset against the municipality's 04 December 2020 equitable share allocation.

All other issues pertaining to Appropriation Statement and reporting on approved roll overs are addressed in the Annexure to MFMA Circular No. 86.

6. The Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations

National Treasury, together with the provincial treasuries, are rolling out training on budgeting and transacting in the *mSCOA* environment to all provinces to improve the credibility of the 2020/21 MTREF budgets.

6.1 Assistance with the compilation of budgets

In cases where the municipality requires advice with the compilation of their respective budgets, specifically the budget documents or Schedule A1, they should direct their enquiries to their respective provincial treasuries or to the following National Treasury officials:

Province	Responsible NT officials	Tel. No.	Email
Eastern Cape	Matjatji Mashoeshoe	012-315 5553	Matjatji.Mashoeshoe@treasury.gov.za
Free State	Cethekile Moshane	012-315 5079	Cethekile.moshane@treasury.gov.za
Gauteng	Kgomotso Baloyi Kevin Bell	012-315 5866 012-315 5725	Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za Kevin.Bell@treasury.gov.za
KwaZulu-Natal	Kgomotso Baloyi Johan Botha	012-315 5936 012-315 5171	Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za Johan.Botha@treasury.gov.za
Limpopo	Willem Voigt Sifiso Mabaso	012-315 5830 012-315 5952	Willem.Voigt@treasury.gov.za Sifiso.Mabaso@treasury.gov.za
Mpumalanga	Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
Northern Cape	Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
North West	Willem Voigt Makgabo Mabotja	012-315 5830 012-315 5156	Willem.Voigt@treasury.gov.za Makgabo.Mabotja@treasury.gov.za
Western Cape	Vuyo Mbunge	012-315 5661	Vuyo.Mbunge@treasury.gov.za
Technical issues Local Government Database	Elsabe Rossouw	012-315 5534	lqdataqueries@treasury.gov.za

National Treasury, together with the provincial treasuries, will undertake a compliance check and, where municipalities have not provided complete budget information, the municipal budgets will be returned to the mayors and municipal managers of the affected municipalities for the necessary corrections. Municipal managers are reminded that the annual budget must be accompanied by a quality certificate and council resolution in accordance with the format specified in regulation 31 of Schedule A of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations. In addition to the above compliance check, the *mSCOA* data strings will be assessed to determine whether the municipalities are compliant.

The National Treasury herewith emphasises that where municipalities have not adhered to the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, ***they will be required to return to the municipal council and table a complete budget document aligned to the requirement of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations.***

Municipalities with municipal entities are once again reminded to prepare consolidated budgets and in-year monitoring reports for both the parent municipality and its entity or entities. The following must be compiled:

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

The Schedule A that the municipality submits to National Treasury must be a consolidated budget for the municipality (plus entities) and the budget of the parent municipality. Schedules D must be submitted for each entity.

7. Municipal Chart of Accounts (*mSCOA*)

7.1 Release of Version 6.4.1 of the Chart

Version 6.4.1 was released to include the amendments in conditional grants as per the 2020 DoRA. Version 6.4.1 of the chart will be effective from 2020/21 and must be used to compile the 2020/21 MTREF. It is available on the link below:

[Link to *mSCOA*](#)

7.2 Use of funding segment to populate the cash flow tables

It is critical that municipalities undertake balance sheet and cash flow budgeting to provide accurate cash flow information. The general rule that applies is that the “funding” and “Item” segments must be combined to provide cash flow information on how funds have been spent and on what.

This means that the budget is available at a cash flow level (A1 Schedule Budget Table SA30 and A7) and not when billing is done or when invoices are processed (A1 Schedule Budget Table A4: Statement of Financial Performance). Municipalities must apply the budgeted assumed collection rate to determine the cash flow budgets. Therefore, expenditure can only be processed against items with funding in line with the anticipated cash inflow and not billing. Municipalities should therefore identify the relevant source in the funding segment where revenue is received from and identify the funds to be used when payments are made. Guidance on this was provided in MFMA Circular No. 98.

However, there are still challenges to populate the detail of cash payments by type in the A1 Schedule Budget Table SA30 from Item Liabilities: Current Liabilities: Trade and other payables from exchange transactions as payables and accruals are not broken down by type (e.g. other materials, contracted services etc.). This omission of detail in the *mSCOA* chart will be addressed through chart amendments in version 6.5 of the chart.

As an interim measure the cash flow will be populated as follows:

For Cash Receipts:

The **cash receipts by source** will be populated using Item Assets: Current Assets: Cash and cash equivalents: Cash at bank: Bank account: Deposits in conjunction with the Funding Segment.

For Cash Payments:

The **cash payments** by type will be populated using Item Liabilities: Current Liabilities: Trade and other payables Exchange and Non- Exchange Transactions: Withdrawals in conjunction with the Funding Segment.

The cash payments that are not classified by type, will be grouped together as other payments on table SA30. This will enable population of suppliers and employees on the cash flow (Table A7).

National Treasury will share the linking of A1 Schedule Budget Tables SA30 and A7 to the mSCOA chart items to ensure that the cash flow information is populated correctly with municipalities and system vendors.

7.3 Capital Projects using Internally Generated Funding

Capital Projects in acquiring Assets using Internally Generated Funding must use: Funding: Capital: Transfer from Operational Revenue. This will ensure that table A5 will be populated correctly.

8. Budget process and submissions for the 2020/21 MTREF

8.1 Submitting budget documentation and schedules for 2020/21 MTREF

Accounting officers are reminded that Section 22(b)(i) of the MFMA requires that, **immediately** after an annual budget is tabled in a municipal council, it must be submitted to the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury in PDF and electronic formats. However, in cases where Council requires amendments to the tabled budget prior to consultation, municipalities should inform the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury **immediately** and submit the required budget documents and corresponding mSCOA data strings **within three working days** after the Council meeting.

The approved annual budget must still be submitted to both National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury **within ten working days** after the council has approved the annual budget.

8.2 Document uploads to the Local Government Upload Portal

Due to the number of queries received on the document upload process using the Local Government Upload Portal, a full guideline will be issued in due course to explain the process and to outline which documents will be required to upload.

Contact



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JH Hattingh
Chief Director: Local Government Budget Analysis
09 March 2020



NATIONAL TREASURY

Annexure to MFMA Circular No. 99

Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003

Annexure to MFMA Circular No. 99

This Annexure to MFMA Circular No. 99 provides further guidance to municipalities and municipal entities regarding Government Gazette No.43181 on local government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 - exemption from the Act and Regulations that was published on 30 March 2020.

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1. MFMA Exemption Notice

The President of South Africa declared a nationwide lockdown, where all citizens, except those that form part of essential services, were ordered to stay home for a period of 21 days. Those working in essential services, as defined in the latter announcement, were exempted from the nationwide lockdown declaration. The nationwide lockdown commenced at midnight on Thursday, 26 March 2020. This announcement will broadly affect how municipalities and municipal entities undertake their financial management responsibilities for the remainder of the 2019/20 financial year in terms of the MFMA and more imminently the 2020/21 MTREF budget preparations process.

As a result, the Minister of Finance issued a conditional Exemption Notice in terms of section 177(1)(b) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA) on 30 March 2020 to facilitate and enable the performance of legislative responsibilities by municipalities and municipal entities during the national state of disaster. Find hereto attached **a list of key time bound actions to be taken by MUNICIPALITIES which may be affected during the National State of Disaster (Appendix 1)**. However, it should be noted that:

- (a) this is not an exhaustive list; and
- (b) some of these provisions may fall outside or within the scope of the exemption should:
 - i. the period of the disaster be extended; or
 - ii. the period of the disaster be terminated earlier than anticipated.

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Furthermore, the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, in terms of section 27(2) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002) ("the DMA"), issued directives to address, prevent and combat the spread of COVID-19 in South Africa.

Municipalities and municipal entities will be exempted from the timeline provisions in the MFMA, until such time that the national state of disaster declaration is lifted by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs. The exemption is conditional in that "any action that was required to be taken in terms of the MFMA must be taken within 30 days after the national state of disaster lapsed or is terminated". This exemption should therefore enable municipalities and municipal entities to undertake their financial management responsibilities including their budget preparation processes in a manner taking cognisance of the challenges experienced as a result of the announcement of the national state of disaster and the nationwide lockdown. It also provides for a special adjustments budget to address any expenditure relating to COVID-19 for the current municipal financial year ending 30 June 2020.

Municipalities should note that only one adjustments budget will be allowed between the date of the declaration of the national state of disaster and 15 June 2020, which is the date when it is envisaged to end in terms of the DMA. Municipalities should therefore plan the date when the municipal council will pass the adjustments budget carefully to ensure that all related expenditure is authorised in this one special adjustments budget.

It is important that the Exemption Notice be understood within the context of the COVID 19 pandemic and the related declarations made by the President of the Republic of South Africa. The Exemption provided enabled a relaxation of all those provisions that would have compromised amongst others, the social distancing and the prohibition of gatherings of more than 100 people measures that was introduced as part of the national state of disaster declaration. The latter refers to council meetings where reports had to be approved before being made public, public consultation meetings, sitting of bid committees etc. In other words, every action or decision that requires some degree of human contact will be covered by this conditional exemption. All other actions or decisions e.g. paying suppliers within 30 days of receipt of invoice, etc. that involve minimal to no human contact should continue as normal.

Subsequent to the issue of the exemption notice, there were various queries raised by municipalities and other stakeholders on certain practical implications of the notice. This circular seeks to provide further clarity in this regard.

2. Socio-economic Impact

The National State of Disaster and subsequent lockdown comes amidst already dire macro-economic conditions which have seen South Africa slump into a technical recession and downgraded to sub-investment grade ("junk" status) and worsening already high levels of unemployment.

The lockdown will likely have a devastating effect on economic activity as non-essential business are forced to shut down completely resulting in a reduction in overall economic output and job losses. National Government, in conjunction with prominent private sector role-players, has introduced various forms of relief programmes to aid small businesses and employees alike during the period of the lockdown to compensate for a loss of income and wages, etc.

Municipalities will be impacted negatively due to a loss of revenue streams as businesses, households and communities reel from the economic fallout caused by COVID-19. They may also be required to expand their scope of basic services and free basic services to respond

directly to the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic and prevent the transmission of communicable diseases.

Given the developmental role of Local Government articulated in the Constitution, municipalities must assist Small-Medium Micro Enterprises (SMMEs) and communities to access the information on relief measures to ease the impact of COVID-19 provided by government.

3. Generic principles for considering a municipal response

The following core principles have been identified as being relevant in an event of disasters, where governance and financial management practices are still required, but balanced with the need for rapid and impactful responses:

- **Strategic management:** (i) Extraordinary operations that are different from day-to-day activities are required. (ii) A balance is required between the controls and speed of decision-making within the applicable legal framework, and the need to be responsive to COVID -19 requirements; and (iii) Disaster-related decisions should be sub-delegated to and exercised by those closest to and critical to the need to respond to the pandemic;
- **Supply chain management:** (i) Sourcing rules should be appropriately adapted within the applicable legal framework to enable procurement decisions to be exercised in a manner that achieves the desired procurement outcomes with the required urgency and responsiveness as far as is reasonably possible. MFMA Circular No. 100 already provide guidance in this regard. (ii) Applicable procurement roles should be adapted for the purposes of ensuring adequate emergency preparedness planning and responsiveness to the pandemic; and (iii) Resources will be deployed by organs of state most suitable to respond to the COVID-19 relief procurement needs from a legal, practical, resource and skill capability perspective;
- **Donations and sponsorship:** regulation 48 of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations provides that the accounting officer of a municipality or municipal entity must promptly disclose to the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury any sponsorships promised, offered or granted to the municipality or municipal entity, whether directly or through a representative or intermediary, by any person who is (i) a provider or prospective provider of goods or services to the municipality or municipal entity or (ii) a recipient or prospective recipient of goods disposed or to be disposed of by the municipality or municipal entity. Therefore, municipalities or municipal entities, must as part of the envisaged reporting in terms of MFMA Circular No. 100, report all donations/sponsorships received from the local or international donor community to the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury within 30 days of receipt.
- **Disaster Response Plans:** Municipalities should commit to pre-approved response plans, adjusted as necessary, and guard against deviations from established disaster response frameworks;
- **Risk assessment and mitigation:** As the pandemic rapidly spreads, municipalities must conduct a localised risk assessment to help identify areas of most pressing need. The assessment should reflect on likelihood and impact/magnitude of each risk. Municipalities are advised to amend their risk registers accordingly;
- **Revenue Management:** Revenue streams must be actively protected to mitigate the financial impact of COVID-19. Most business and households will feel the financial impact of COVID-19 (albeit to a varying degree) and will likely reprioritise their own spending patterns;
- **Expenditure Management:** All non-essential spending should be curtailed to optimise savings that can in turn be applied for disaster relief. Strategic management of priority functional classifications of budget allocations and basic incremental increases to primary mandates and functions to ensure basic operational effectiveness (recurrent budgeting) should be undertaken, with savings and developmental project allocations

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channelled to areas of need identified through risk assessment while not losing sight of existing capital projects requirements; and

- Records are maintained for all expenditure incurred to ensure effective internal controls, special adjustments budget allocations and appropriations, and audit purposes.

4. Budgetary Implications

In response to the impact of COVID-19, municipalities are currently considering the reprioritisation of their funding allocations for the 2019/20 and 2020/21 financial year. Given the prevailing circumstances, municipalities may be under pressure to grant some form of relief to consumers, such as rates holidays, etc. However, we advise municipalities not to make assumptions about the ability of consumers to pay under these circumstance and prematurely grant relief measures as this is not supported by the National Treasury. We strongly advise municipalities to assess the merits of each case.

In doing so, National Treasury recommends that municipalities consider the following guiding principles:

- i) Where municipalities consider initiatives to reduce the impact of COVID-19 on businesses and economic households such as rebates, payment holidays, relaxation of credit control measures municipalities –
 - a. must ensure that their liquidity and overall financial sustainability is not compromised;
 - b. in granting rebates to their consumers, should consider all the relevant legislation, regulations such as Municipal Property Rates Act (MPRA), MFMA dealing with revenue management within the disaster management principles;
 - c. must ensure that the relaxation of levying of interest for overdue payments for municipal services should be in line with Council's policies, by-laws and other applicable legislation;
 - d. must from a tariff perspective, understand that the prohibition on increasing tariffs in terms of section 28(6) of the MFMA still remains. Any tariff increase required during this national disaster period will be considered on a case by case basis. Municipalities are however allowed to decrease their tariffs in-year. With regard to tariffs tabled as part of the draft budget, the National Treasury views this as "indicative" and might change after the public consultation process. We therefore advise that whatever tariff is introduced or proposed as part of the draft budget tabled in March is indicative and municipalities are allowed to change the tariff (increase or decrease) **before** the final budget is adopted by the municipal council;
 - e. must as it relate to public consultation consider section 17(3)(a) of the MFMA which requires that the draft budget must be accompanied by draft resolutions that amongst others, impose any municipal taxes and setting any municipal tariff for the specific budget year. If the indicative tariff that was used to consult the public on the draft budget changed significantly post consultation, the municipal council will have to consult again on the revised tariff given the impact on the consumer. The nature of the consultation is the discretion of the municipality as it is not a legal requirement at the moment to consult again after the initial draft budget was made public. However, reasons for increasing the tariffs must be provided, and the municipality must consider special short-term tariff measures, so any increase may be undertaken on a short-term basis and reversed, depending on a case-by-case basis; and
 - f. Expenditure side measures and cost savings on the budget must also allow for limitations on increases as the levels of affordability for households and business may be breached.

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- ii) With respect to relief strategies to indigent households, municipalities should consider:
 - a. reviewing their respective indigent policies to factor in the potential economic impact of COVID-19 on poor households; and
 - b. the possibility of an increase in the number of indigent households while the quantum for free basic services remains within the national policy e.g. 6 kilolitres for water. Municipalities must ensure that financial sustainability is not compromised in implementing these policies. If the increase is implemented for the remainder of 2019/20 financial year (quarter four), it can be effected as part of the anticipated adjustments budgets allowed for by the Exemption Notice No. 43181 dated 30 March 2020.
- iii) Municipalities are reminded that any expenditure related to COVID-19 should be **limited to the implementation of their mandates as outlined in the Constitution**, specifically related to the provision of basic services i.e. water, sanitation, refuse and electricity amongst others. By implication avoid creating unfunded mandates for themselves.

5. Conditional grants being used to respond to COVID-19

Municipalities should follow guidance issued by transferring officers regarding the use of conditional grant funds to support the response to the disaster. Some of the projects that need to be implemented urgently (such as provision of water infrastructure) can already be funded within the purpose and rules of conditional grants. In such cases, transferring officers will advise on the process for changing conditional grant business plans to enable the implementation of such projects.

Transferring officers and National Treasury will advise municipalities of any further changes to the use of conditional grants in 2019/20 to facilitate the response to the COVID-19 disaster.

Municipalities should follow closely any announcements from the National Treasury regarding revisions to allocations and conditional grant rules for 2020/21.

6. Tabling and adoption of 2020/21 MTREF budgets

It should be noted that municipalities that have already tabled their budgets will not be required to re-table such budgets after the lockdown given that they have already complied with the timelines for tabling. The exemption notice does not nullify compliance with the requirements of the MFMA prior to the nationwide lockdown. The exemption notice was issued to facilitate instances where municipalities could not comply with the provisions of the MFMA due to the nationwide lockdown.

Where a municipality has not submitted or published the tabled budget during the nationwide lockdown, then the exemption notice enables those municipalities to comply with these requirements within 30 days from the date that the national state of disaster is lifted. All requirements are therefore relaxed for as long as the national state of disaster is in effect. Note however that those municipalities that can comply with the law despite the current situation should continue to do so and report accordingly. The use of electronic mechanisms is encouraged.

The Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (Minister of COGTA) issued a directive that suspends all council meetings during the period of the 21-day nationwide lockdown period. The same directive from the Minister of COGTA provides guidance around how council meetings and decision making must unfold post the 21-day nationwide lockdown period to consider amongst other, the adoption of the 2020/21 MTREF budget.

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Therefore, depending on the municipality's ability to implement the measures introduced by the Minister of COGTA post the 21-day national lock down period, adoption of the budget by 31 May 2020 (including the approval of the BEPPs for Metros) should not be a problem and compliance in this regard should be attained. It is only in the event that, the municipality is unable to implement the measures introduced by the Minister of COGTA in relation to council sittings and associated decision making that the MFMA Exemption Notice issued by the Minister of Finance will cover the municipality in terms of allowing municipal councils to sit and adopt their budgets 30 days post the lifting of the national state of disaster by the President of the Republic of South Africa.

The municipality may consider other forms of having council meetings i.e. councillors can use their tools of trade to receive and consider draft budgets and casting their votes via email to a centrally controlled email system via the Office of the Speaker who can count all votes received and communicate the results via email to all councillors. The administration can then implement what council has decided. The latter will then ensure that council proceedings especially as it relate to the budget still proceeds albeit within the confines of the current situation. The exemption provided will then only be used in the event that it is extremely impossible to convene a council sitting in the manner described above.

7. 2019/20 reporting requirements

The nationwide lockdown affects amongst others, the monthly and quarterly performance reporting in terms of section 71 and section 52(d) of the MFMA respectively. The section 71 reporting can be done remotely in terms of a municipality's Business Continuity Plans. Reasons should be provided if this cannot be performed. Therefore, in cases where municipalities are unable to comply, municipalities must submit all reports that they have missed during the lockdown within 30 days after the national state of disaster is lifted. This includes Division of Revenue Act (DoRA) reporting requirements that are linked to monthly reporting in terms of section 71 of the MFMA. However, this **does not apply to all** DoRA reporting requirements. No exemption/departure is possible in respect of other monthly reporting provided for in DoRA that is not linked to any reporting requirement in the MFMA.

Municipalities are still expected to undertake the 2018/19 audit verification and submit the information on trading services gross and net operating margins. Similarly, this work does not require formal sittings and approval; therefore, it can be done as officials are expected to work from home during the nationwide lockdown, where mechanisms exists. The outcome of this work will have an impact on the timing of the state of local government finances and financial management report as at 30 June 2019. Importantly, municipalities must ensure that they submit separate *mSCOA* data strings for M09 and M10 as M09 is part of the reporting for quarter 3 of the 2019/20 financial year, while M10 forms part of the quarter 4 reporting.

In addition, given that National Treasury is tasked by Cabinet to anticipate / calculate the impact of this National Disaster across the spheres of government together with the impact of the downgrading on the broader economy, municipalities are requested to still submit their monthly Section 71 and other reports informally to the Local Government Database although formally exempted to do so. This will be in the best interests of individual municipalities and the local government sphere as a whole.

Additional reporting requirements relating to the impact on your special adjustments budget for 2019/20 as well as the main 2020/21 MTREF budgets will soon be circulated. In anticipation that revenue collections are likely to be impacted by the economic fall-out of COVID-19, and by implication reducing cash buffers in municipalities, it is important that the correct and appropriate decisions are made by municipalities during this critical period, as this will have a profound impact on financial and operational sustainability going forward. This information will

be required to assist both National and provincial treasuries to excise their oversight and support responsibilities as articulated in the Constitution.

8. Revenue and Expenditure Management

Municipalities must perform their normal billing and credit control in the spirit of good financial management practices in order to ensure that they can still honour their service delivery obligations.

8.1 Payment of Creditors

Municipalities must continue to pay for services rendered within the framework of the measures introduced by the President of the Republic of South Africa. The exemption notice does not divest municipalities of their contractual obligations and such will still have to be met. Therefore, municipalities must ensure that all services rendered are paid for as and when they become due. Municipalities must still comply with section 65(2)(e) of the MFMA which requires them to pay creditors within 30 days of receiving the relevant invoice or statement.

8.2 The wage bill

The 2020 Budget Review highlighted the proposed wage bill reduction for the public service. Similar to national and provincial government, municipalities must ensure that compensation demands are balanced with the broader needs of society. In this context, municipalities should start taking decisive action to address bloated organisational structures and above inflation wage increases.

Wage bill increases are crowding out spending on capital projects for future economic growth and impacts on service delivery.

Local government also confronts tough fiscal choices in the face of financial and institutional problems that result in service-delivery breakdowns and unpaid bills. Municipalities can offset these trends by improving own revenue collection, working more efficiently and implementing cost containment measures.

9. Tabling and adoption of completely new 2020/21 MTREF budgets

The National Treasury will have no objection if any municipality is of the opinion that it will have to re-do their entire 2020/21 MTREF budget, given that these budgets were prepared prior to the declaration of the national disaster and subsequent nationwide lockdown. Municipalities seeking to exercise this option should take into consideration the principles outlined in paragraph 3 above as well as the extent of reprioritisation required. Furthermore, the public participation process as a result of the changes made must be considered as outlined in paragraph 4 above. Those municipalities that are unsure of their ability to make decisions of this nature are invited to approach their respective provincial treasury during this process to assist them in this regard.

10. Conclusion and the way forward

The COVID-19 pandemic has introduced new dimensions of volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity to the task of financial stewardship across all spheres of government. Public policy decision-makers at all levels of government must act with vision, understanding, clarity and agility in responding to the crisis in a resilient manner. This will require a fundamental strategic rethink of the way in which we currently conduct our planning, budgeting and implementation processes.

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The annual National and Provincial Budget and Benchmark assessment process of the tabled municipal budgets is still in progress within the constraints of the national lockdown. The discussion will be strategic in nature and include a focus on the implications of the municipality's proposed response to Covid-19. The annual Budget and Benchmark assessment engagements on the annual budgets are scheduled to take place from end of April 2020 until the end of May 2020 via video conferencing.

Any enquiries pertaining to this circular or the MFMA directive should be directed to MFMA helpdesk at the following email address: MFMA@treasury.gov.za.

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JH Hattingh

Chief Director: Local Government Budget Analysis

08 April 2020

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Appendix 1

SCHEDULE OF SOME KEY TIMEBOUND ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY MUNICIPALITIES IN TERMS OF THE MFMA TO WHICH THE EXEMPTION NOTICE APPLIES

Note: *This schedule is not an exhaustive list of all time-bound actions to be taken by municipalities and municipal entities in terms of the MFMA and regulations thereto to which the Exemption Notice applies. This schedule lists examples of time-bound actions to be taken by municipalities to which parts of the Exemption Notice applies.*

No.	Action	Empowering provision	Timeline specified in the MFMA
1.	The accounting officer of a municipality must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table in the municipal council a consolidated report of all withdrawals made in terms of section 11(1)(b)-(j) of the MFMA; and Submit a copy of such report to the Provincial Treasury and the Auditor-General. 	Section 11(4)(a) of the MFMA	Within 30 days after the end of each of the following quarters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 July to 30 September 1 October to 31 December 1 January to 31 March 1 April to 30 June
2.	The municipal council must approve the annual budget (together with all supporting documents referred to in section 24(2) of the MFMA) for the forthcoming financial year.	Section 16(1), read with section 24(2), of the MFMA	On or before 30 June
3.	The mayor of a municipality must table the annual budget, together with all supporting documents referred to in section 17(3) of the MFMA, at a municipal council meeting.	Section 16(2) of the MFMA	At least 90 days before 1 July (i.e. on or before 31 March)
4.	The accounting office of a municipality must make the annual budget and supporting documents referred to in section 17(3) of the MFMA public and invite the local community to submit representations in connection with the annual budget.	Section 22(1)(a) of the MFMA	Immediately after tabling of the annual budget
5.	The accounting officer of a municipality must submit the annual budget: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In both printed and electronic formats to the National Treasury and the Provincial Treasury; and In either format to any prescribed national or provincial organs of state and to other municipalities affected by the budget. 	Section 22(1)(b) of the MFMA	Immediately after the tabling of the annual budget
6.	The municipal council must consider the views of the local	Section 23(1) of the MFMA	After the tabling of the annual budget and completion of the

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No.	Action	Empowering provision	Timeline specified in the MFMA
	community, as well as the National Treasury, Provincial Treasury and any national or provincial organs of state or municipalities which made submissions on the annual budget.		prescribed public participation processes but before the approval of the annual budget
7.	The municipal council must give the mayor an opportunity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To respond to the submissions received on the annual budget; and If necessary, to revise the budget and table amendments for consideration by the municipal council. 	Section 23(2) of the MFMA	Once the municipal council has considered all submissions on the annual budget but before the approval of the annual budget
8.	The municipal council must consider approval of the annual budget.	Section 24(1) of the MFMA	At least 30 days before the start of the next financial year (i.e. at least 30 days before 1 July)
9.	The municipal council must reconsider and vote again on the annual budget, or an amended version thereof, where it fails to approve the annual budget.	Section 25 of the MFMA	Within 7 days of the council meeting that failed to approve the annual budget
10.	The mayor of a municipality must inform the Provincial Minister responsible for Finance, in writing, of any impending non-compliance with any provision of the MFMA or any other legislation pertaining to the tabling or approval of an annual budget process or compulsory consultation processes	Section 27(1) of the MFMA	Upon becoming aware of any impending non-compliance with any provision of the MFMA or any other legislation pertaining to the tabling or approval of an annual budget process or compulsory consultation processes
11.	The mayor of a municipality may apply to the Provincial Minister responsible for Finance, on good cause shown, for an extension of any time limit or deadline imposed by the MFMA (excluding section 16(1) of the MFMA).	Section 27(2) of the MFMA	Upon becoming aware of any impending non-compliance with any time provision of the MFMA or any other legislation pertaining to the tabling or approval of an annual budget process or compulsory consultation processes, but before the time limit expires or the deadline passes
12.	The mayor of a municipality must, upon becoming aware of any actual non-compliance by the municipality of a provision of Chapter 4 of the MFMA, inform the council, the Provincial Minister responsible for Finance and the National Treasury, in writing, of— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) such non-compliance; and (b) any remedial or corrective measures the municipality intends to implement to avoid a recurrence. 	Section 27(3) of the MFMA	Upon becoming aware of any actual non-compliance by the municipality of a provision of Chapter 4 of the MFMA

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No.	Action	Empowering provision	Timeline specified in the MFMA
13.	The mayor must table an adjustment budget in line with prescribed timelines.	Section 28 of the MFMA	Prescribed in regulations to the MFMA
14.	If the mayor of a municipality, in emergency or other exceptional circumstances, authorises unforeseeable and unavoidable expenditure for which no provision was made in an approved budget, such expenditure must be appropriated in an adjustments budget passed by the municipal council.	Section 29(3) of the MFMA	Within 60 days after the date on which the expenditure was incurred
15.	Funds appropriated in an annual or adjustments budget must be spent to avoid the relevant appropriation lapsing to the extent that such funds are unspent.	Section 30 of the MFMA	On or before the end of the financial year (i.e. 30 June), unless the appropriation of expenditure was made for a period longer than the financial year
16.	The accounting officer of a municipality must promptly inform the mayor, the Provincial Minister responsible for Local Government and the Auditor-General of certain matters relating to unauthorised, irregular or fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred by the municipality	Section 32(4) of the MFMA	Promptly after the unauthorised, irregular or fruitless and wasteful expenditure in question has been incurred
17.	The accounting officer must comply with the consultation and public participation requirements applicable before certain contracts that have future budgetary implications beyond the three-year period covered in the annual budget are concluded.	Section 33(1)(a) of the MFMA	At least 60 days before the meeting of the municipal council at which the contract in question is approved
18.	Municipalities must meet all financial commitments towards other municipalities or national or provincial organs of state.	Section 37(1)(c) of the MFMA	Promptly
19.	The accounting officer of a municipality responsible for the transfer of an allocation to another municipality must notify the receiving municipality of the projected amount of any allocation proposed to be transferred to that municipality during the next financial year.	Section 37(2) of the MFMA	At least 120 days before the start of the next financial year
20.	Municipalities and municipal entities must take all reasonable steps necessary to resolve disputes of a financial nature without having to resort to litigation and, where necessary, report such disputes to the National Treasury.	Section 44 of the MFMA	As promptly as possible

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No.	Action	Empowering provision	Timeline specified in the MFMA
21.	A municipality intending to incur long-term debt must comply with the consultation, public participation and notice requirements applicable before incurring such debt.	Section 45(3) of the MFMA	Not later than 21 days prior to the municipal council meeting which the debt in question will be considered for approval
22.	The mayor of a municipality must submit a quarterly report to the municipal council on the implementation of the budget and the financial state of affairs of the municipality.	Section 52(d) of the MFMA	Within 30 days after the end of each of the following quarters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 July to 30 September • 1 October to 31 December • 1 January to 31 March • 1 April to 30 June
23.	The mayor of a municipality must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality approves its annual budget before the start of the budget year.	Section 53(1)(c)(i) of the MFMA	Before 1 July
24.	The mayor of a municipality must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality's service delivery and budget implementation plan is approved by the mayor.	Section 53(1)(c)(ii) of the MFMA	Within 28 days after the approval of the annual budget
25.	The mayor of a municipality must report to the municipal council and the Provincial Minister responsible for Finance any delay in the tabling of an annual budget, the approval of the service delivery and budget implementation plan or the signing of the annual performance agreements.	Section 53(2) of the MFMA	Promptly
26.	The mayor of a municipality must ensure that the revenue and expenditure projections for each month and the service delivery targets and performance indicators for each quarter, as set out in the service delivery and budget implementation plan, are made public.	Section 53(3)(a) of the MFMA	Not later than 14 days after the approval of the service delivery and budget implementation plan
27.	The mayor of a municipality must ensure that the performance agreements of the municipal manager, senior managers and any other categories of officials as may be prescribed, are made public and that copies of such performance agreements are submitted to the council and the Provincial Minister responsible for Local Government.	Section 53(3)(b) of the MFMA	Not later than 14 days after the approval of the municipality's service delivery and budget implementation plan
28.	The mayor of a municipality must consider and take the required actions to address a statement or report submitted to him or her by the accounting officer of the	Section 54 of the MFMA	Promptly upon receipt of the statement or report

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No.	Action	Empowering provision	Timeline specified in the MFMA
	municipality in terms of section 70 or 71 of the MFMA (including addressing any serious financial problems identified in such statement or report).		
29.	If a municipality has not approved an annual budget by the first day of the budget year or if the municipality encounters a serious financial problem referred to in section 136, the mayor of the municipality must report the matter to the Provincial Minister responsible for Local Government.	Section 55 of the MFMA	Immediately upon a failure by a municipality to approve an annual budget by the first day of the budget year or immediately upon a serious financial problem referred to in section 136 of the MFMA is encountered
30.	The accounting officer of a municipality must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the revenue due to the municipality is calculated on a monthly basis.	Section 64(2)(b) of the MFMA	On a monthly basis
31.	The accounting officer of a municipality must take all reasonable steps to ensure that accounts for municipal tax and charges for municipal services are prepared.	Section 64(2)(c) of the MFMA	On a monthly basis or less often as may be prescribed in regulations where monthly accounts are uneconomical
32.	The accounting officer of a municipality must take all reasonable steps to ensure that all money received is deposited in accordance with the MFMA into the municipality's primary and other bank accounts.	Section 64(2)(d) of the MFMA	Promptly
33.	The accounting officer of a municipality must take all reasonable steps to ensure that all revenue received by the municipality, including revenue received by any collecting agent on its behalf, is reconciled.	Section 64(2)(h) of the MFMA	At least on a weekly basis
34.	The accounting officer of a municipality must inform the National Treasury of any payments due by an organ of state to the municipality in respect of municipal tax or for municipal services, if such payments are regularly in arrears for periods of more than 30 days.	Section 64(3) of the MFMA	Immediately
35.	The accounting officer of a municipality must take all reasonable steps to ensure that any funds collected by the municipality on behalf of another organ of state is transferred to that organ of state.	Section 64(4)(a) of the MFMA	At least on a weekly basis
36.	The accounting officer of a municipality must take all	Section 65(2)(e) of the MFMA	Within 30 days of receiving the relevant invoice or statement,

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No.	Action	Empowering provision	Timeline specified in the MFMA
	reasonable steps to ensure that all money owing by the municipality is paid.		unless prescribed otherwise in regulation for certain categories of expenditure
37.	The accounting officer of a municipality must take all reasonable steps to ensure that all financial accounts of the municipality are closed and reconciled with its records.	Section 65(2)(j) of the MFMA	At the end of each month
38.	The accounting officer of a municipality must report to the municipal council on all expenditure incurred by the municipality on staff salaries, wages, allowances and benefits	Section 66 of the MFMA	As prescribed in regulation
39.	The accounting officer of a municipality accounting officer must submit to the mayor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A draft service delivery and budget implementation plan for the budget year; and • Drafts of the annual performance agreements as required in terms of section 57(1)(b) of the Municipal Systems Act for the municipal manager and all senior managers. 	Section 69(3) of the MFMA	Not later than 14 days after the approval of the annual budget
40.	The accounting officer of a municipality must report in writing to the municipal council: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any impending— (i) shortfalls in budgeted revenue; and (ii) overspending of the municipality's budget; and (b) any steps taken to prevent or rectify such shortfalls or overspending. 	Section 70(1) of the MFMA	Prior to the said revenue shortfalls and overspending occurring
41.	The accounting officer of a municipality must notify the National Treasury where the municipality's bank account(s) show(s) a net overdrawn position for a period exceeding a prescribed period.	Section 70(2) of the MFMA	Promptly
42.	The accounting officer of a municipality must submit to the mayor of the municipality and the Provincial Treasury a statement in the prescribed format on the state of the municipality's budget reflecting certain required particulars for that month and for the financial year up to the end of that month.	Section 71(1) of the MFMA	Not later than 10 working days after the end of each month
43.	The accounting officer of a municipality which has received an allocation referred to in	Section 71(5) of the MFMA	Not later than 10 working days after the end of the month in which the relevant allocation is received

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No.	Action	Empowering provision	Timeline specified in the MFMA
	section 71(1)(e) of the MFMA during any particular month must submit that part of the statement reflecting the particulars referred to in section 71(1)(e) and (f) to the national or provincial organ of state or municipality which transferred the allocation.		
44.	The accounting officer of a municipality must adhere to the general reporting obligations set out in section 74 of the MFMA.	Section 74 of the MFMA	As prescribed by regulation or as required
45.	The accounting officer of a municipality must place the documents referred to in section 75(1) of the MFMA on the municipality's website.	Section 75(2) of the MFMA	Not later than 5 days after each document is tabled in the municipal council or on the date on which it must be made public, whichever occurs first
46.	The accounting officer of a municipality must monitor the performance of each contractor of the municipality.	Section 116(2)(b) of the MFMA	On a monthly basis
47.	The accounting officer of a municipality must report to the municipal council on the management of contracts with contractors.	Section 116(2)(d) of the MFMA	On a regular basis
48.	The council of a municipality must within nine months after the end of a financial year deal with the annual report of the municipality and of any municipal entity under the municipality's sole or shared control in accordance with section 129.	Section 121(1) of the MFMA	Within nine months after the end of a financial year (i.e. before 31 March)
49.	The accounting officer of a municipality must prepare the annual financial statements of the municipality and, within two months after the end of the financial year to which those statements relate, submit the statements to the Auditor-General for auditing.	Section 126(1)(a) of the MFMA	Within two months after the end of the financial year to which annual financial statements relate
50.	The accounting officer of a municipality referred to in section 122(2) of the MFMA must prepare consolidated annual financial statements in terms of that section and, within three months after the end of the financial year to which those statements relate, submit the statements to the Auditor-General for auditing.	Section 126(1)(b) of the MFMA	Within three months after the end of the financial year to which the relevant annual financial statements relate
51.	The mayor of a municipality must table in the municipal council the annual report of the municipality and of any municipal entity under the municipality's sole or shared	Section 127(2) of the MFMA	Within seven months after the end of a financial year

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No.	Action	Empowering provision	Timeline specified in the MFMA
	control.		
52.	Once the annual report is tabled in the municipal council, the accounting officer of the municipality must make the annual report public, follow the required public participation process, and submit the annual report to the Auditor-General, the Provincial Treasury and the Department of Local Government.	Section 127(5) of the MFMA	Immediately
53.	The accounting officer of a parent municipality must report on any non-compliance of a municipal entity under the sole control of the parent municipality with sections 121(1) or 126(2) of the MFMA, together with reasons for such non-compliance, to the municipal council of the parent municipality, the Provincial Treasury and the Auditor-General.	Section 128 of the MFMA	Promptly
54.	The council of a municipality must adopt an oversight report containing the council's comments on the annual report.	Section 129(1) of the MFMA	Not later than two months from the date on which the annual report was tabled in the municipal council in terms of section 127 of the MFMA
55.	The accounting officer of a municipality must make an oversight report adopted by the municipal council public.	Section 129(3) of the MFMA	Within seven days of the date on which the oversight report is adopted in terms of section 129(1) of the MFMA
56.	The accounting officer of a municipality must submit the annual reports and oversight reports referred to in sections 132(1)(a) and 132(1)(b) of the MFMA to the Western Cape Provincial Legislature.	Section 132(2) of the MFMA	Within seven days after the municipal council has adopted the relevant oversight report in terms of section 129(1) of the MFMA
57.	The mayor of a municipality must promptly table in the council a written explanation setting out the reasons for the failure to submit the annual financial statements to the Auditor-General in terms of section 126(1) or 126(2) of the MFMA or the failure to table the required annual reports in terms of section 127(2) of the MFMA.	Section 133(1)(a) of the MFMA	Promptly