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MUNICIPALITY

MUNISIPALITEIT

Funding & Reserves Policy

2023/2024

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ABBREVIATIONS

ALM	AbaQulusi Local Municipality
AO	Accounting Officer
ASB	Accounting Standards Board
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CRR	Capital Replacement Reserve
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practise
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MSA	Municipal Systems Act
VAT	Value Added Tax
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan

PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This policy sets out the principles for determining the following: -

- Projected billings, collections and all direct revenues
- The provision for revenue that will not be collected
- The funds the Municipality can expect to receive from investments
- The proceeds the Municipality can expect to receive from the transfer or disposal of assets
- The funds to be set aside in reserves

DEFINITIONS

In this policy, unless the context otherwise indicates, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No 56 of 2003), has the meaning so assigned, and:

“Accounting officer”

means the Municipal Manager, as indicated in section 60 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003, Act No 56 of 2003;

“Act”

as referred to in this policy means the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003, Act No. 56 of 2003;

“Chief Financial Officer” means

An officer of the Municipality, designated in terms of section 80(2) (a) of the Act by the Municipal Manager to be administratively in charge of the financial affairs of the municipality;

“Council” or “Municipality” means

the Municipal Council of AbaQulusi Municipality as referred to in Section 18 of the Municipal Structures Act;

“Creditor” in relation to the municipality, means

Any person or service provider to whom money is owing by the Municipality;

“Debt” means

- a) a monetary liability of obligation created by a financing agreement, note, debenture, bond, overdraft or the issuance of municipal securities; or
- b) a contingent liability such as that created by guaranteeing a monetary liability or obligation of another

“Delegate” means

An official/person delegated to perform tasks on behalf of another person

“Financial Statement” means statements consisting of at least

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

“Financial Year” means

A period of twelve months ending on the 30th of June.

In this document unless the context otherwise indicates, words and expressions denoting the singular shall include the plural and vice versa, words and expressions denoting the male sex shall include the female sex and vice versa and reference to a natural person shall include a legal person and vice versa.

BACKGROUND

The Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act No 56 Of 2003 (hereafter MFMA) Section 18 requires that an annual budget may only be funded from:

- realistically anticipated revenues to be collected
- cash backed accumulated funds from previous years' surpluses not committed for other purposes
- borrowed funds, but only for capital projects

Section 19 of the MFMA also requires spending on a capital project may only be commenced once the funding sources have been considered, are available and have not been committed for other purposes. Furthermore, Chapter 6 of the MFMA guides on the requirements of obtaining Short Term and Long-Term Debt. Conditions to comply with when applying for Debt Security, Disclosures and Municipal Guarantees.

The Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act No 56 of 2003, Municipal Budget

and Reporting Regulations, 2009 Section 8 requires that each Municipality should have a Funding and Reserves Policy.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the policy relating to funding and reserves are as follows:

- a) To comply with the legislative requirements;
- b) To ensure that the Municipality's Operating and Capital budgets are adequately funded;
- c) To ensure that the Municipality's provisions and reserves are maintained at the required levels, in order to mitigate unfunded liabilities in future financial years;
- d) To achieve financial sustainability with acceptable levels of service delivery to the community

APPROVAL AND EFFECTIVE DATE

This policy takes effect on the 1st of July 2023

POLICY AMENDMENT

The Accounting Officer must

- At least annually review the implementation of this Policy
- When the Accounting Officer considers it necessary, submit proposals for the amendment of this Policy to Council

The review of this policy and any amendment shall be made with due consideration and in conjunction with the annual review of the budget related policies as prescribed in the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations 2008

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER POLICIES

This policy is read in conjunction with the following relevant adopted policies of the municipality including:

- Accounting Policy
- Cash Management and Investment Policy
- Long Term Financial Plan Policy

REFERENCES

The following reference were observed in compiling this document:

- Municipal Finance Management Act 56, 2003
- Municipal Systems Act, 2000
- Municipal Structures Act, 1998
- Accounting Standards Board
- MFMA Circular 18 & 44
- MFMA Budget Circular 51
- Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, 2008
- Government Gazette 30013 and Government Gazette 31021
- Generally Recognised Accounting Practice

PRINCIPLES REGARDING THE FUNDING OF THE ANNUAL BUDGET

This policy is based on the following principles: -

- An annual budget may only be funded from realistically anticipated revenues to be collected. Cash backed accumulated funds from previous years surpluses and reserves not committed for any other purpose and borrowed funds but only for the capital budget
- Realistic anticipated revenue projections must take into account the projected revenue for the current year based on collection levels to date and actual revenue collected in previous financial years
- Spending on a capital project may only incur if the money for the project, excluding the cost of feasibility studies, has been appropriated in the budget, that the project including the total cost has been approved by Council. That the sources of funding have been considered and are available and not committed for other purposes. Council must further have considered the projected cost covering all financial years until the project is operational and the future operations costs and revenue on the project, including municipal tax and tariff implications

FUNDING THE OPERATING BUDGET

- The operating budget provides funding to departments for their medium-term expenditure as planned
- The Municipality categorises services rendered to the community according to its revenue generating capabilities as follows:
 - Trading services (services that generate predetermined surpluses that can be used to fund other services rendered by the Municipality)
 - Economic services (services that generate predetermined surpluses that can be used to fund other services rendered by the Municipality)
 - Rates and General (services that are funded by property rates, government grants or surpluses generated by the trading services)
- The operating budget is funded from Property rates, Service charges, Government grants and subsidies, other sundry revenue such as fines, interest received, etc and cash backed accumulated surpluses from previous years not committed for any other purposes
- The following guiding principles apply when compiling the operating budget: -
 - The annual budget must be funded
 - Growth parameters must be realistic taking into account the current economic conditions

- Tariff adjustments must be realistic, taking into consideration affordability, bulk increases and future projected growth according to the approved IDP
- Revenue from Government grants and subsidies must be in line with allocations gazetted in the Division of Revenue Act and Provincial Gazettes
- Revenue from public contributions, donations or any other grants may only be included in the budget if there are acceptable documentation that guarantees the funds such as a signed service level agreement, a contract or written confirmation or any other legally binding document
- Property rates are levied according to the Municipal Property Rates Act and Property Rates Policy based on the market values. The budget is compiled using the latest approved Valuation Roll and any Supplementary Roll, consistent with current and past trends. Property rates tariffs and rebates are determined annually as part of the tariff setting process
- Property rates rebates, exemptions and reductions are budgeted as revenue foregone or as a grant as per MFMA Budget Circular 51 depending on the conditions thereof
- Projected revenue from service charges must be realistic, based on current and past trends with expected growth considering the current economic conditions and the factors of metered services comprising of electricity and water, the consumption trends for the previous financial years, envisaged water restrictions and load shedding when applicable and actual revenue collected in previous financial years
- Refuse removal services – the actual number of erven receiving the service per category and the actual revenue collected in previous financial years
- Sewerage services – the actual number of erven receiving the service per category and the consumption trends per category as well as the actual revenue collected in previous financial years
- Rebates, exemptions or reductions for service charges are budgeted either as revenue foregone or as a grant as per MFMA Budget Circular 51 depending on the conditions thereof
- Other projected revenue is charged in terms of the approved sundry tariffs and fines considering the past trends and growth for each category
- Provision for revenue that will not be collected is made against the expenditure item debt impairment and is based on actual collection levels for the previous financial year and the latest projected annual non-payment rate
- Transfers from the accumulated surplus to fund operating expenditure will only be allowed for specific once-off projects and with no recurring operating expenditure resulting thereof
- Interest received from actual long-term and or short-term investments are based on the amount reasonably expected to be earned on cash amounts available during the year according to the expected interest rate trends
- Depreciation charges are fully budgeted for according to the asset register and to limit the impact of the implementation of Asset Related GRAP Standards a transfer is made from the accumulated surplus
- A detailed salary budget is compiled on an annual basis. All funded positions are budgeted for in total and new and/or funded vacant positions are budgeted for nine (9) months only of the total package considering the time for the recruitment process
- To ensure the health of the municipal asset base, sufficient provision must be made for the maintenance of existing and infrastructure assets based on affordable levels as maintenance budgets are normally lower than the recommended levels. As a guiding principle repair and maintenance should constitute at least between 7% and 9% of total operating expenditure and

should be annually increasing incrementally until the required targets are achieved. Actual spending in previous years is also considered

- Individual expenditure line items are to be revised each year when compiling the budget to ensure proper control over operating expenditure. Increases for these line items must be linked to the average inflation rate and macro-economic indicators unless a signed agreement or contract stipulates otherwise.

FUNDING THE CAPITAL BUDGET

- The municipality's objective is to maintain, through proper maintenance and replacement measures, existing levels of service and to improve and implement services which are neglected or non-existent. In order to achieve this objective, the municipality must annually, within financial means, budget for the replacement of redundant assets as well as new assets. The capital budget provides funding for the Municipality's capital program based on the needs and objectives as identified by the community through the IDP and provides for the eradication of infrastructural backlogs, renewal and upgrading of existing infrastructure, new developments and enlargement of bulk infrastructure. Provisions on the capital budget will be limited to availability of sources of funding and affordability. The main sources of funding for capital expenditure are cash backed accumulated surpluses, borrowings, government grants and subsidies, public donations and contributions and operating revenue
- The following guiding principles apply when considering sources of funding for the capital budget
 - Government grants and subsidies – only gazette allocations or transfers as reflected in the Division of Revenue Act or Provincial Gazette may be used to fund projects
 - The conditions of the specific grant must be taken into consideration when allocated to a specific project
 - Government grants and subsidies allocated to specific capital projects are provided for on the relevant department's operating budget to the extent that the conditions will be met during the financial year
- In the case of public contributions, donations and/or other grants, such capital projects may only be included in the annual budget if the funding is guaranteed by means of a signed service level agreement, a written contract or confirmation and/or any other legally binding document
- Public donations, contributions and other grants are provided for on the relevant department's operating budget to the extent that the conditions will be met during the financial year
- The borrowing requirements as contained in the borrowing policy are used as a basis to determine the affordability of external loans over the Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework. The ratios to be considered to take up new borrowings include long-term debt to revenue (excluding grants) not to exceed 40%, payment rate of above 90% and the percentage of capital charges to operating expenditure less than 15% (interest and redemption)
- Allocations to capital projects from cash backed accumulated surpluses will be based on the available funding for each ring-fenced reserve according to the conditions of each reserve as follows
 - capital projects of a small nature such as office equipment, furniture, plant and equipment etc. must be funded from own generated revenue from the operating budget for that specific year
 - capital projects to upgrade bulk services will be allocated to the capital bulk contributions reserve for each service

- all capital projects have an effect on future operating budgets. The following cost factors should therefore be considered before approval:
 - additional personnel cost to staff new facilities once operational
 - additional contracted services, such as security, etc
 - additional general expenditure, such as services cost, stationery, telephones, material etc
 - additional other capital requirements to operate the facility, such as vehicles, plant and equipment, furniture and office equipment etc
 - additional costs to maintain the assets
 - additional interest and redemption in the case of borrowings
 - additional depreciation charges
 - additional revenue generation. The impact of expenditure items must be offset by additional revenue generated to determine the real impact on tariffs

All Reserves are “ring fenced” as internal reserves within the accumulated surplus, except for provisions as allowed by the standards of GRAP

CAPITAL REPLACEMENT RESERVE

Funding for capital budgets of future financial years are generated through contributions from the operating budget. Once the municipality has reached its maximum gearing ability no further borrowings can be taken up. This necessitates that the Municipality also invests in a capital replacement reserve which must be cash backed.

This reserve once fully established will enable the Municipality to provide internal funding for its capital replacement and renewal program. Other contributions to the capital replacement reserve through the operating budget may include interest received on investments.

This reserve must be cash backed at all times to ensure the availability of cash to fund the municipal capital program.

ASSET FAIR VALUE RESERVE

The Asset Fair Value Reserve is created through the transfer of the increase in the carrying value of Property, Plant and Equipment identified through the adoption of GRAP17. This is an accounting concept and the reserve does not represent a cash reserve in the true sense. The reserve cannot be utilized for any other purposes than the accumulation of the increase in carrying value, or offsetting of a decrease in carrying value of Property, Plant and Equipment. The reserve and accounting treatment thereof are governed by GRAP17.

PUBLIC CONTRIBUTIONS RESERVE

Bulk contributions charged to developers in terms of Councils Bulk Contributions Policy are ring-fenced and must be kept in cash. The reserve can only be utilized for the funding of capital infrastructure and in accordance with Council’s approved Capital Budget.

PROVISIONS

A provision is recognized when the municipality has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable, more likely than not, that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are revised annually and those estimates to be settled within the next twelve (12) months are treated as current liabilities

The municipality has the following provisions:

LEAVE PROVISION/ACCRUAL

Liabilities for annual leave are recognized as they accrue to employees. An annual provision is made from the operating budget to the leave provision

LANDFILL REHABILITATION PROVISION

The landfill site rehabilitation provision is created for the current operational site at the future estimated time of closure. The value of the provision is based on the expected future cost to rehabilitate the landfill site. This provision must be cash backed as determined in the Cash Management Policy, to ensure availability of cash for rehabilitation on closure.

PROVISION FOR LONG SERVICE AWARDS

Municipal employees are awarded leave days according to years in service at year end. Due to the fact that not all long service leave balances are redeemed for cash. The provision is cash backed. Long service awards can be encashed at the discretion of the Municipal Manager and will be submitted to the cash flow position of Council.

PROVISION FOR POST EMPLOYMENT MEDICAL BENEFITS

The municipality provides retirement medical care benefits by subsidizing the medical aid contributions to retired employees and their legitimate spouses. The entitlement to retirement medical benefits is based on employees remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected cost of these benefits is accrued over a period of employment. This provision must be cash backed

OTHER ITEMS TO BE CASH BACKED

The Cash Management Policy also specifies certain other items (in addition to fund and reserves) that must be cash backed.