

CITY OF CAPE TOWN ISIXEKO SASEKAPA STAD KAAPSTAD

INVESTING IN THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN

28 August 2015

Making progress possible. Together.

Vision, Delivery & Investment strategies



The Vision

The City of Cape Town's aim is to create a more inclusive society by working towards greater economic freedom for all the people of the city. This requires us to increase opportunities by creating an economically enabling environment in which investment can grow and jobs can be created.

Cape Town's planning is built on 5 pillars:





Priority Delivery Strategies		Social Development Strategy	Economic Growth Strategy	
STRATEGY	• FOCUS			
 Leveraging City assets 	 Investigate leverage of City's existing and potential strategic assets to encourage economic activity and generate revenue. 	Maximise Income Generating Opportunities	Global Competitiveness	
3 Integrated. Public transport	 Implement phase 2 BRT to metro south-east area & N2 express and deliver on vision of "one" public transport network / single ticketing system. 	Build and Promote Safe	Infrastructure for Growth	
5 Broadband	 Partner with WCG to implement fibre-optic communication network (R1.3 billion project; 7-10 years to complete; will provide; initial focus on Khayelitsha, Mitchells Plain, Ndabeni, and the southern suburbs). Enter into agreements with private service providers to make spare data capacity available to 	H'holds/communities Protect vulnerable via Access to infrastructure and social services	Inclusive growth via Jobs and skills	
6 Basic serviceinfrastructure	 disadvantaged areas at a reduced fee Develop public infrastructure plan to coordinate future infrastructure development with broader long-term socio-economic planning priorities. Develop strategic asset register that informs infrastructure asset management programme 	Promote social integration	Trade Promotion and Sector Development	
	(IAMP) and reduces long-term costs.Investigate innovative financing models	Mobilise resources	Sustainable Growth Strategies	



Current Investment Strategy

- The City's budget supports focus on existing built footprint of the city and laying foundation for promoting private sector investment in priority corridors
- Infrastructure led growth maintaining consistent prioritisation of Public Transport and Broadband Investments
- 2. Basic services informal settlements & backyarders
- 3. New human settlement programme & land acquisition
- 4. Maintaining balance between growth and **renewal** addressing infrastructure risks
- Emphasis on sustained stabilisation: Increased allocations to Safety & Security
- 6. Investment into systemic enhancements to improve City's ability to spend growing capital budget



Investment Strategy looking forward: Transit Oriented Development

- 1. Progressive investment alignment across government and in space
- 2. Public Transport & Human Settlement development alignment
- 3. Integrated Human Settlement re-think
- 4. A pipeline of Catalytic Investment Opportunities





Investment Strategy in space



Spatial Development Framework



CITY OF CAPE TOWN ISIXEKO SASEKAPA STAD KAAPSTAD Mayoral Urban Regeneration Programme Areas

Investment Priorities



Priority Investments Underway: Infrastructure: Public Transport



With over 5 years since IRT bus operations were introduced in the City of Cape Town what is it that we need to keep the same, improve on and do fundamentally differently.

Passengers are tired of inferior services and deserve better public transport

Our focus in Cape Town is to achieve public transport that is safe, reliable, rapid, comfortable and affordable by using the challenges faced as learning experiences and finding opportunities for improving service delivery



Priority Investments Underway: Infrastructure: Cape Town's Fibre Optic Broadband Network

Building the biggest open access fibre optic network in Africa:

- Municipally-owned infrastructure which is scalable to match current and future needs of the city
- The City of Cape Town has constructed and now owns 789 km of optic fibre cable
- Excess capacity is available to 3rd party ISPs to bring down the costs of communications
- 8 licensed 3rd party service providers already utilising the network
- Plan to connect to West African Cable System





Priority Investments Underway: Infrastructure: Progressive removal of infrastructure risks



Priority Investment Corridor: Voortrekker Road

Greatest Accessibility Central location in metropole Public transport access and connectivity **Greatest Number of Job Opportunities** ± 183 000 work spaces Retention of jobs (blue-collar) Some underperforming areas Greatest economic opportunities Proximity: economic infrastructure 0 Voortrekker Road Corridor : regional markets 0 Location Potential household consumers 0 Location Potential of Business Precincts skills catchments 0 Industrial agglomeration

4. Greatest opportunity for residential intensification

- Relatively low densities
- Spare capacity:
 - o Infrastructure;
 - o Social facilities
 - o Unused development rights
 - o Undeveloped land (state owned & para-statal)
 - Social Housing Restructuring Zone



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Access to Road and Rail Infrastructure

Flagship Investment Opportunities under development: Property

Bulked up, mixed use transit oriented development:

570 000 m² Residential: 20% Public Institution: 20% Commercial: 35% Retail: 12% Light Industry: 7% ARTS 6%



Cape Town's Investment Readiness



Client Satisfaction: Dedicated to creating an enabling environment for business

Results from Customer Satisfaction Survey 2013/14:

- 88% of businesses said overall the City's performance was good, very good or excellent
- **91%** of businesses said City service provision was good, very good or excellent
- 87% of businesses said their trust in the City was fairly strong, very strong or extremely strong
- 83% of businesses rated Cape Town as "very good" or "excellent" in terms of the city as a business tourist destination. Confirmation of confidence that businesses have in the City as a favourable place to do business.





Source: TNS, CCT (2014)

- The City has once again achieved an annual result consistent with its long term goals of financial and economic sustainability, and this considering changes in consumer behaviour due to the drive for reduced water and electricity consumption levels
- This is the City's 4th completed year of its current 5 year IDP plan in which it has exceeded its projected internal financial performance indicators
- The City has sustained positive liquidity and cash flows, which is indicative of public confidence and consumer resilience, and effective cash flow management
- The City's balance sheet remains strong with evident credibility as reflected in its credit rating and appeal to the investor market
- The City's strategy in containing consumer debt has remained positive



Financial Highlights at a Glance

(figures in R millions)

	Financial performance	Actual	Budget	% achieved
Statement of Financial Performance	Operating revenue	29 250	29 026	100.77
	Year on year growth %	12.50	12.91	
	Operating expenditure	27 393	29 281	93.55
	Year on year growth %	7.47	12.74	
	Growth differential	5.19	.14	
Capital	Capital expenditure	5 252	6 128	85.70%
	Financial position	2	015	2014
Statement of Financial Position	Debtors (net)	5	313	4718
	Cash and Investments	8	341	7 874
	Borrowings	6	761	7 034



Financial Highlights at a Glance – Capital expenditure

(figures in R millions)



- City's capital spend was 85,70% (2014: 80,23%)
- The underspend was mainly in the areas of Transport which remains challenging due to an ever changing business environment, and also Human settlements because of community dynamics
- In excess of R22 billion has been spent over the 5 year period and funded as follows
 - Grant fundingR11 261 m
 - > Own fundingR11 453 m

External loans of R2.4 billion were taken up over the period



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- Over R2.165b (2014: R2.153b) spent on cash generating infrastructure assets
 - Electricity
 R952m (2014: R1.193b)
 - > Water and sanitation R985m (2014: R823m)
 - > Waste management R228m (2014: R137m)
- Transport and roads R1.218b (2014: R1.113b) including the rollout of the IRT
- Human settlement R962m (2014: R564m)
- Information systems and technology R301m (2014: R197m)
- Funding for selected underspent projects amounting to R678m has been rolled over. The January 2016 adjustments budget will consider further roll overs to be approved by NT/PT from conditional grants

Financial Highlights at a Glance – Loan debt



- Total debt: total realistic revenue ratio is 31,48% (2014: 35,54%) and above the internal benchmark of 35%. Should the sinking fund be taken into account the ratio would be 23,16% (2014: 27,27%)
- The repayment of the City's three bonds, amounting to R4.2b, has been guaranteed by once-off monetary deposits, totalling R1.5b
- No loans were taken up during the 14/15 fin year resulting in savings of more than R130m
- Overall debt profile well within lenders' financial covenants



Financial Highlights at a Glance

		2015	2014
Selected key ratios	Adjusted liquidity ratio (:1)	0.9	0.9
	Cost coverage ratio (:1)	1.89	1.84
	Debt coverage by own revenue(:1)	4.89	4.13
	Cash interest coverage (:1)	7.8	5.6
	Cash generated from operations / revenue	20.76%	17.77%
Credit rating		2015	2014
	Credit rating	A1	Aa3
		2015	2014
Debtors payment ratio	As per AFS	95.64%	96.35%
	As per National Treasury	96.68%	97.22%



Funding Strategy: Borrowing

- The City prefers balance sheet as opposed to project funding for the following reasons
 - Projects can be prioritised in terms of the City's needs & plans and not ad hoc funding availability
 - Costs can potentially be negotiated in terms of better cost structures
 - Potentially less onerous covenants and other terms and conditions
- Better and more flexible cash flow management
- Internal key indicators are set in place to maintain strong balance sheet position and credit rating
- Annuity as opposed to bullet structured instruments to minimise idle cash in the creation of sinking funds and to ensure a more incremental budgeted tariff growth
- Loan tenors aligned to the useful lives of the assets as far as possible to maximise equitable cost allocation



Conclusion



Hot off the press

On 29 July 2015 the City of Cape Town's Full Council resolved that:

C 11/07/15 FUNDING TO SUPPORT THE CAPITAL PROGRAMME

RESOLVED that:

- (a) authority be granted to commence a process, as set out in Section 46 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), Act 56 of 2003, for taking up external loan funding of up to R2 billion to finance the capital programme:
- (i) subject to a competitive process being concluded;
- (i) a report be submitted on the preferred bidder for Council approval in terms of Section 46 of the MFMA.
- (a) authority be granted to commence a process, as set out in Section 45 of the MFMA, to obtain a short-term credit facility of up to R1 billion in the 2015/16 financial year and a report be submitted for Council approval.



Procedure and timelines

Short-term Debt Long-term Debt ٠ ٠ Call for Loan Call for short-**Evaluation of** term debt Submissions submissions Tenor: 15 – 20 Years First Quarter - 2016 **Evaluation of Submissions Public Information** Statement inviting **Council Approval** comment Council Approval Second Quarter - 2016 The short-term debt will be used as bridging finance whilst negotiating the taking up of long-term loans



In Conclusion

The opportunity and safe city The City continues to secure through careful planning and governance an environment attractive to investors and which provides for the wellbeing and security of its citizens

The inclusive and caring city

The City's social programmes and investments continue to enhance social cohesion and community life

The well-run city

The City has maintained its vested public image of sound financial management and governance





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Thank You

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