



MEDIA RELEASE

Local Government Revenue and Expenditure: Fourth Quarter Local Government Section 71 Report (Preliminary results) For the period: 1 July 2016 – 30 June 2017

National Treasury has today released local government's revenue and expenditure for the fourth quarter of the 2016/17 financial year, as well as spending on conditional grants for the same period. This report covers the fourth quarter of the municipal financial year ending on 30 June 2017.

The report is part of the *In-year Management, Monitoring and Reporting System for Local Government (IYM)*, which enables provincial and national government to exercise oversight over municipalities, and identify possible problems in implementing municipal budgets and conditional grants.

In-year reporting is now well institutionalised, with most municipalities consistently producing quarterly financial reports. The reporting facilitates transparency, better in-year management, as well as the oversight of budgets, making these reports management tools and early warning mechanisms for councils and officials to monitor and improve municipal performance.

KEY TRENDS:

Aggregate trends

1. As at 30 June 2017, municipalities on aggregate spent 87.2 per cent, or R348.6 billion, of the total adjusted budget of R400 billion. In respect of revenue, aggregated billing and other revenue amounts to 91.2 per cent, or R359.4 billion, of the total adjusted revenue budget of R394.1 billion.
2. In the period under review, capital expenditure amounted to R54.4 billion, or 79 per cent, of the adjusted capital budget of R68.8 billion.
3. Of the adjusted operating expenditure budget, amounting to R331.1 billion; R294.2 billion (88.9 per cent) was spent by 30 June 2017.
4. Municipalities have adjusted the budget for salaries and wages expenditure to R92.5 billion for the 2016/17 municipal financial year. This represents 27.9 per cent of their total operational expenditure budget of R331.1 billion. At 30 June 2017, spending is R87.6 billion, or 94.7 per cent.
5. Aggregated year-to-date expenditure reported by metropolitan municipalities amounts to R212.8 billion, or 91.9 per cent of the adjusted expenditure budget of R233 billion. The aggregated adjusted capital budget for metros in the 2016/17 financial year was R36.1 billion of which they have spent 83.9 per cent or R30.3 billion.

6. When billed revenue is measured against their adjusted budgets, the performance of Metros shows surpluses across two of the four core services for the fourth quarter of 2016/17. This does not take into account the collection rate:
 - Water revenue billed was R24.471 billion, against expenditure of R24.514 billion;
 - Electricity revenue billed was R71.425 billion, against expenditure of R65.166 billion;
 - The revenue billed for waste water management was R10.207 billion, against expenditure of R6.881 billion, and
 - Levies for waste management billed were R7.814 billion, against expenditure of R8.953 billion.
7. As at 30 June 2017, aggregated revenue for secondary cities is 89.7 per cent, or R49.3 billion, of their total adjusted expenditure budget of R54.9 billion for the 2016/17 financial year. Year-to-date the spending level for the secondary cities is on average 84.4 per cent or R47.4 billion. Capital spending levels are on average of 74.1 per cent of the adjusted capital budget.
8. The performance against the adjusted budget for the four core services for the secondary cities, for the fourth quarter of 2016/17, also shows surpluses against billed revenue, without taking into account the collection rate:
 - Water revenue billed was R6 billion against expenditure of R5.1 billion;
 - Electricity revenue billed was R17.9 billion against expenditure of R15.1 billion;
 - The revenue billed for waste water management was R2.7 billion against expenditure of R1.9 billion; and
 - Levies for waste management billed were R1.9 billion against expenditure of R1.5 billion.
9. Waste management continues to perform lower for both metros and secondary cities when compared to other core services.
10. Aggregate municipal consumer debts amounted to R128.4 billion (compared to R128.3 billion reported in the third quarter) as at 30 June 2017. A total amount of R1.7 billion has been written off as bad debt. Government accounts for 5.8 per cent or R7.4 billion. The largest component relates to households which accounts for 64.8 per cent or R83.1 billion (67.1 per cent or R86 billion in the third quarter).
11. It needs to be acknowledged that not all the outstanding debt of R128.4 billion is realistically collectable as these amounts are inclusive of debt older than 90 days (historic debt that has accumulated over an extended period), interest on arrears and other recoveries.
12. If consumer debt is limited to below 90 days, then the actual realistically collectable amount is estimated at **R24.9 billion**.
13. Metropolitan municipalities are owed R64.9 billion (R65.7 billion reported in the third quarter) in outstanding debt as at 30 June 2017. The biggest contributors are the City of Johannesburg (26.3 per cent) and Ekurhuleni Metro (20.5 per cent).
14. Households in metropolitan areas are reported to account for R40.6 billion or 62.5 per cent of outstanding debt to metros, followed by businesses which account for R18.3 billion or 28.2 per cent. Debt owed by government agencies is approximately R2.1 billion or 3.3 per cent of the total outstanding debt owed to metros.
15. Secondary cities are owed R27.2 billion (R26.4 billion reported in the third quarter of 2016/17) in outstanding consumer debt. The majority of debt is owed by households and amounts to R20.6 billion or 75.7 per cent. Out of the total debt of R27.2 billion, R22.5 billion or 83 per cent has been outstanding for more than 90 days. An amount of R20.4 million has

been written off by George, R13.9 million at uMhlathuze and R15.9 million at Newcastle during the fourth quarter.

16. Municipalities owed their creditors R43.8 billion as at 30 June 2017, an overall increase of R9.8 billion when compared to the R34 billion reported in the third quarter of 2016/17.
17. Free State has the highest percentage of outstanding creditors greater than 90 days at 84.9 per cent, followed by North West at 76.4 per cent, Limpopo at 68.7 per cent, and Mpumalanga at 68.6 per cent. The year-on-year increase in outstanding creditors could be an indication that municipalities are experiencing liquidity and cash challenges, and are consequently delaying the settlement of outstanding debt owed.
18. The aggregated year-to-date actual collection rate is 90.8 per cent compared to an adjusted budgeted collection rate of 91.8 per cent. This represents an aggregated underperformance of 1 per cent. It is suspected that the reported collection rate is distorted owing to reporting inconsistencies on cash flow movements of municipalities and the incorrect classification of service charges. The national budgeted and actual collection rate is below the 95 per cent norm.
19. The big metros tend to hide the true collection rate of the smaller municipalities in the national average. The break down below gives a better indication of where revenue problems are experienced.

Collection Rate indicators as at 30 June 2017

Count	< 50	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 - 79	80 - 94	>= 95	Unknown
Eastern Cape	7	2	3	2	9	14	2
Free State	9	5	1	1	2	2	3
Gauteng		1		3	1	5	1
KwaZulu-Natal	7	4	8	11	14	9	1
Limpopo	6	3	3	1	5	8	1
Mpumalanga	4		1	3	3	8	1
North West	3	3	4	2	2	5	3
Northern Cape	7	1	4	4	8	4	3
Western Cape	1			1	4	23	1
TOTAL	44	19	24	28	48	78	16

Source: National Treasury Local Government database

20. Metros adjusted their collection rate upward to 95.2 per cent and achieved an actual collection of 94.8 per cent, which is 0.4 per cent below the target and below the 95 per cent norm.
21. The secondary cities reported 83.7 per cent collection against an adjusted collection rate of 84.4 per cent, which is 0.7 per cent above the expected performance, but well below the 95 per cent norm.
22. The total balance on borrowing for all municipalities equates to R42.3 billion as at 30 June 2017. This includes long term loans of R31.4 billion, long term marketable bonds of R6.3 billion, and non-marketable bonds of R4.2 billion. The balance represents other short and long term financing instruments.
23. As at 30 June 2017, the total investments made by municipalities equates to R28.6 billion. On year-to-year comparison, this is R1.1 billion more than the R27.5 billion reported in the fourth quarter of the previous financial year. Investments include bank deposits of R21.5 billion, guaranteed endowment policies (sinking funds) of R4.4 billion, negotiable certificates of deposits at banks of R1.4 billion, listed corporate bonds of R1.1 billion and some smaller investments.

Over- and under spending

24. The over- and under expenditure can be summarised as follows:

Summarised over and under spending of expenditure as at 30 June 2017 (Preliminary results)

	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2017	Total expenditure as % of main appropriation	Total expenditure as % of adjusted budget	(Over)	Under	(Over) as % of adjusted budget	Under as % of adjusted budget
R thousands								
Operational expenditure	331 091 016	294 202 425	90.2%	88.9%	(1 482 741)	38 371 331	(0.4%)	11.6%
Capital expenditure	68 849 006	54 410 678	78.3%	79.0%	(1 389 980)	15 828 308	(2.0%)	23.0%
Total expenditure of which	399 940 022	348 613 103	88.1%	87.2%	(1 766 257)	53 093 175	(0.4%)	13.3%
Conditional grant spending	29 769 943	26 073 153	86.7%	87.6%	(582 330)	4 279 120	(2.0%)	14.4%

Source: National Treasury Local Government database

25. Under spending of R53.1 billion or 13.3 per cent of municipalities' total adjusted budgets was reported. When compared to last year's performance, there has been an increase of R7 billion. In 2015/16 the aggregate under spending was R46.1 billion or 12.2 per cent of the total municipal budget.

Analysis of over and under spending of expenditure for 2013/14 to 2016/17

R thousands	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			2016/17		
	(Over)	Under	Nett									
Total	(4 335 702)	38 126 933	33 791 231	(1 914 574)	43 483 621	41 569 047	(3 379 156)	46 117 380	42 738 224	(1 766 257)	53 093 175	51 326 919
Capital	(873 683)	14 808 133	13 934 450	(1 233 022)	13 709 253	12 476 230	(1 094 303)	14 357 868	13 263 565	(1 389 980)	15 828 308	14 438 328
Operating	(4 532 544)	24 389 325	19 856 781	(1 993 402)	31 086 219	29 092 817	(3 368 993)	32 843 653	29 474 659	(1 482 741)	38 371 331	36 888 591
Conditional grants	(822 953)	3 294 776	2 471 823	(927 913)	3 591 465	2 663 552	(594 471)	3 544 825	2 950 354	(582 330)	4 279 120	3 696 790

Source: National Treasury Local Government database

- 26.
- Aggregate overspending of the adjusted operating budget – R1.5 billion or 0.4 per cent;
 - Aggregate underspending of the adjusted operating budget – R38.4 billion or 11.6 per cent;
 - Aggregate overspending of the adjusted capital budget – R1.4 billion or 2 per cent;
 - Aggregate underspending of the adjusted capital budget – R15.8 billion or 23 per cent;
 - Aggregate underspending of the revised conditional grants allocation – R4.3 billion or 14.4 per cent; and
 - Aggregate overspending of the conditional grants allocation – R582 million or 2 per cent.
27. Note that the aggregation of the capital and operating budgets will result in a different outcome to that of analysing them separately.
28. On aggregate municipalities overspent conditional grants by R582 million or 2.0 per cent. The biggest contributor to over spending on the conditional grant framework is informed by the City of Johannesburg, which reported a spending performance of R115 million against a revised budget allocation of R1.2 billion.
29. Municipalities in aggregate under spent conditional grants with R4.3 billion or 14.4 per cent. This represents a net under spend of R3.7 billion for the financial year. This underspent increased by R734 million from the previous financial year.

Conditional Grants

Conditional Grants Expenditure as at 30 June 2017

30. Conditional grants expenditure indicated 86.7 per cent or R26 billion was spent by municipalities against the allocation of R30 billion as at 30 June 2017. The fourth quarter performance, as in previous quarters excludes indirect grants as these are spent by national departments administering the grants on behalf of municipalities.
31. The overall expenditure reported by municipalities as at the end of the 2016/17 financial year is 87.5 per cent against the R29.8 billion transferred to municipalities. This is a slight regression from the previous financial year where expenditure stood at 87.3 per cent of the total allocation of R27.7 billion. Despite the lesser expenditure in 2016/17 compared to

2015/16 (in percentage terms), municipalities performed relatively well, given they had R2.3 billion more to spend in 2016/17 than in 2015/16.

Non-Infrastructure Conditional Grants Expenditure as at 30 June 2017

32. Under the capacity building conditional grants, the best performing grants were the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) integrated grant for municipalities, the local government Financial Management Grant (FMG), and the Municipal Demarcation Transition Grant (MDTG), as they all reported expenditure of over 90 per cent of total transferred amounts, with EPWP reporting 100 per cent expenditure.
33. The Infrastructure Skills Development Grant (ISDG) and the Rural Roads Assets Management Systems (RRAMS) grant have also performed fairly well, despite both having regressed to 76.5 and 71.8 per cent expenditure of their total transferred amounts of R130.5 million and R95.4 million respectively, after having achieved 88.8 and 75.9 per cent expenditure against transferred amounts in 2015/16.
34. The Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (MSIG) has since in 2016/17 been shifted from Schedule 5B to 6B (direct to indirect), for it to have more impact as opposed to making smaller equal allocations to the majority of municipalities.
35. The Energy Efficiency Demand Side Management (EEDSM) grant also performed well as the aggregated expenditures, as reported by municipalities, was R130.9 million or 70.6 per cent of the transferred amount of R185.6 million, a notable improvement from the 65.3 per cent achieved in the same period last year.

Infrastructure Conditional Grants Expenditure as at 30 June 2017

36. From an infrastructure conditional grants perspective, the best performing grants were the Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP) municipal grant (99.2 per cent), Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant (MDRG) (94.6 per cent), and the MIG, despite a slight regression from 93.1 per cent in 2015/16, to 92.4 per cent in 2016/17.
37. The above conditional grants all reported expenditure of over 90 per cent of total transferred amounts, which is a notable achievement, especially the MIG based on the intensive nature and complexity of infrastructure rolled out using the grant. This is despite the fact that some municipalities received additional MIG allocations in March this year i.e. in their third quarter of 2016/17, as a result of sections 19 and 20 DoRA process (stopping and re-allocation).
38. The Public Transport Network Grant (PTNG) also performed well, as the aggregated expenditure reported by municipalities was at R4.9 billion, or 87.7 per cent of the allocated and transferred amount of R5.6 billion. This is a notable improvement from the same period last year, where expenditure was at 83.9 per cent of the transferred R5.9 billion, and also given the intensity and complexity of the Public Transport Networks rolled out using the grant, as it is the first of its kind in the country.
39. The poorest performing infrastructure grants were the Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (NDPG), Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG) and the Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG). These grants reported expenditures of less than 70 per cent of their respective allocations. The underperformance on the RBIG and WSIG is of particular concern, given these grants are aimed at addressing access to water and sanitation services, which will bring relief and dignity to underserved communities which have never had access to basic water supply, let alone basic sanitation services.
40. In 2016/17, the TOs were responsible for managing indirect grants, which include the Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant, Water Services Infrastructure Grant, Eskom's Integrated National Electrification Programme grant, Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant, Municipal Systems Improvement Grant, Municipal Demarcation Transition Grant and the Bucket Eradication Programme Grant. Performance monitoring for these grants are not included as part of the section 71 publications, because municipalities are not the recipients of the allocated funds (allocations in-kind).

Roll-Overs from 2015/16 to 2016/17 Conditional Grants Expenditure as at 30 June 2017

41. National Treasury approved a roll-over amount of R853.6 million from the 2015/16 to the 2016/17 financial year. This is a notable reduction in the amount approved for roll-over from previous years, owing to the stringent roll-over criteria introduced over the past few years. The roll-over amount is mainly made up of infrastructure grants in the form of MIG (R406.4 million), PTNG (R192 million) and the erstwhile Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant (MWIG (R129 million)).
42. The aggregated reported expenditure on the rolled over by municipalities in the fourth quarter of 2016/17, was reported at meagre R271.8 million or 31.8 per cent of the roll-over amount of R853.6 million. Chances are this is merely poor reporting on municipalities' part, and the expenditure should be very different to that which will be reported in the 2016 pre-audited Annual Financial Statement to be submitted to the Auditor General by 31 August 2017.
43. This is a vast regression from the same period last year, where of the approved roll-over of R1.6 billion from 2014/15 to 2015/16, 48.8 per cent or R758 million of the rolled over amount was reported as spent. The expenditure of rolled over unspent conditional grants (especially infrastructure) continues to be a going concern, as municipalities continue to struggle to spend their roll-overs from previous financial years together with their current year allocations, and continue to struggle to report expenditure on roll-overs annually.

A summary of key aggregated information is included in the tables in **Annexure A**.

Further details on this report can be accessed on the National Treasury's website: www.treasury.gov.za.

ENDS

NOTE TO EDITORS:

- This information is published in terms of Sections 71 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003)(MFMA) and 30(3) of the 2016 Division of Revenue Act. The budgeted figures shown are based on the 2016/17 adjusted budgets approved by municipal councils.
- In terms of the process, Municipal Managers and Chief Financial Officers are required to sign and submit data to the National Treasury by 28 July 2017; therefore, any queries on the figures in these statements should be referred to the relevant Municipal Manager or Chief Financial Officer. Queries on conditional grants may be referred to the National Department responsible for administering the grant.
- A municipal budget must be funded in terms of Section 18 of the MFMA before a Municipal Council can adopt that budget for implementation. A funded budget is essentially a budget that is funded by a combination of cash derived either from realistically anticipated revenues to be collected in that year and cash backed surpluses of previous years. It is a common practice amongst most municipalities when preparing their annual budgets to overstate or inflate revenue projections, either to reflect a surplus or on the surface to show that excess expenditure requirements are adequately covered by revenues to be collected. Hence, the revenue estimates are seldom underpinned by realistic or realisable revenue assumptions resulting in municipalities not being able to collect this revenue and therefore finding themselves in cash flow difficulties. Should such situations arise, municipalities must adjust expenditure downwards to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet these commitments.
- This fourth quarter publication covers 257 municipalities on financial information and 257 municipalities on conditional grant information.

Issued by National Treasury

Date: 16 August 2017

STRUCTURE OF INFORMATION RELEASED:

Other information released on National Treasury's website (www.treasury.gov.za) as part of this process includes the following:

- Municipal Budget Statements:
 - a. Cash Flow closing balances as at 30 June 2017,
 - b. Over- and under collection of revenue against the adjusted budget 2016/17 for the following dimensions:
 - i. Total municipal budgets;
 - ii. Operating budgets;
 - iii. Capital budgets;
 - c. Over and under spending of adjusted budget 2016/17 for the following dimensions:
 - i. Total municipal budgets;
 - ii. Operating budgets;
 - iii. Capital budgets;
 - d. Over- and under spending of allocated conditional grants;
 - e. High-level summary of revenue, and
 - f. High-level summary of expenditure.
- Summary of revenue and expenditure per function (electricity, water, etc):
 - a. High level summary of revenue per function, and
 - b. High level summary of expenditure per function.
- Consolidation of revenue and expenditure numbers for each municipality in one file.
- Detail per province per municipality.
- Summary of Conditional Grant (CG) Information for all municipalities and per grant.
- CG - Detail per province per Municipality.
- Summary of Conditional Grant (CG) information per programme.
- Section 71 summary information for the fourth quarter:
 - a. Summary of total monthly operating expenditure;
 - b. Summary of total monthly operating revenue;
 - c. Summary of total monthly capital expenditure;
 - d. Summary of total monthly capital revenue;
 - e. Summary – Metros;
 - f. Conditional Grant summary – Metros;
 - g. Summary – Secondary cities;
 - h. Conditional Grant summary – Secondary cities;
 - i. Summary – Provinces;
 - j. Conditional Grant summary – Provinces;
 - k. Analysis of Sources of Revenue;
 - l. Listing of borrowing instruments – 163 municipalities;
 - m. Listing of investment instruments – 157 municipalities;
 - n. Monthly repairs and maintenance expenditure per asset class; and
 - o. Monthly repairs and maintenance operating expenditure.
- Service delivery information (non-financial performance) for all municipalities.
- Non Compliance:
 - a. List municipalities not complying with Section 71 of the MFMA.

Section 71 information reported by municipalities to National Treasury is also published on the National Treasury website in the format of Schedule C, which is the format for monthly and quarterly municipal financial statements as prescribed by the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations.

SUMMARY TABLES:

44. According to the budgeted monthly operational and capital expenditure submitted by all municipalities as supporting tables to the adjusted budgets, municipalities recorded an under performance of 6.06 per cent or R19.7 billion on billed revenue, an under performance of 10.09 per cent or R33 billion on operational expenditure, and 20.97 per cent or R14.4 billion on capital expenditure.

1. Consolidated statement of financial performance

Consolidated Quarterly Budget Statement Summary as at 30 June 2017

R thousands	Description	Budget year 2016/17			
		Adjusted Budget	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance
<u>Financial Performance</u>					
Property rates	53 043 036	53 307 794	52 424 236	883 558	1.69
Service charges	166 574 953	156 838 197	168 015 886	(11 177 689)	(6.65)
Investment revenue	3 880 470	4 933 960	3 810 370	1 123 590	29.49
Transfers recognised - operational	68 862 965	61 960 229	68 691 244	(6 731 016)	(9.80)
Other own revenue	32 917 233	27 917 183	31 690 287	(3 773 104)	(11.91)
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	325 278 656	304 957 363	324 632 024	(19 674 661)	(6.06)
Employee costs	88 799 221	84 213 974	88 903 506	(4 689 532)	(5.27)
Remuneration of councillors	3 722 934	3 412 731	3 816 853	(404 122)	(10.59)
Depreciation & asset impairment	27 318 794	19 600 574	26 833 928	(7 233 353)	(26.96)
Finance charges	8 709 497	7 706 844	8 453 152	(746 308)	(8.83)
Materials and bulk purchases	103 417 729	94 967 853	103 255 933	(8 288 080)	(8.03)
Transfers and grants	6 195 593	5 309 504	6 207 428	(897 924)	(14.47)
Other expenditure	92 516 300	78 957 796	89 706 333	(10 748 537)	(11.98)
Total Expenditure	330 680 070	294 169 276	327 177 133	(33 007 857)	(10.09)
Surplus/(Deficit)	(5 401 413)	10 788 086	(2 545 109)	13 333 196	(523.88)
Transfers recognised - capital	37 917 130	28 363 501	39 094 051	(10 730 550)	(27.45)
Contributions recognised - capital & contributed assets	297 450	103 709	462 425	(358 716)	(77.57)
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	32 813 166	39 255 296	37 011 366	2 243 929	6.06
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	-	(5 055)	5 280	(10 335)	(195.74)
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	32 813 166	39 250 241	37 016 646	2 233 594	6.03
<u>Capital expenditure & funds sources</u>					
Capital expenditure	68 849 006	54 410 678	68 849 006	(14 438 328)	(20.97)
Transfers recognised - capital	39 653 330	31 782 534	39 653 330	(7 870 796)	(19.85)
Public contributions & donations	999 085	1 976 722	999 085	977 637	97.85
Borrowing	11 602 644	8 099 164	11 602 644	(3 503 480)	(30.20)
Internally generated funds	16 593 947	12 552 257	16 593 947	(4 041 689)	(24.36)
Total sources of capital funds	68 849 006	54 410 678	68 849 006	(14 438 328)	(20.97)

Source: National Treasury Local Government database

2. Consolidated statement of financial position

Summary Financial Position for 4th Quarter ended 30 June 2017

Description R thousands	Budget year 2016/17				
	Adjusted Budget	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	YTD variance %
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash	18 485 539	19 145 144	18 485 539	659 606	3.57
Call investment deposits	33 614 335	21 068 238	33 614 335	(12 546 097)	(37.32)
Consumer debtors	49 138 431	99 229 920	49 138 431	50 091 489	101.94
Other debtors	16 837 256	19 146 530	16 837 256	2 309 274	13.72
Current portion of long-term receivables	3 513 219	389 993	3 513 219	(3 123 226)	(88.90)
Inventory	6 157 851	5 550 175	6 157 851	(607 676)	(9.87)
Total current assets	127 746 631	164 530 001	127 746 631	36 783 370	28.79
Non current assets					
Long-term receivables	602 138	424 493	602 138	(177 644)	(29.50)
Investments	8 615 322	6 622 889	8 615 322	(1 992 433)	(23.13)
Investment property	19 659 189	20 353 673	19 659 189	694 484	3.53
Investment in Associate	2 549 041	1 141 764	2 549 041	(1 407 277)	(55.21)
Property, plant and equipment	593 708 736	550 412 793	593 708 736	(43 295 943)	(7.29)
Agricultural	48 742	97	48 742	(48 646)	(99.80)
Biological	174 559	141 080	174 559	(33 479)	(19.18)
Intangible	3 938 577	2 609 864	3 938 577	(1 328 713)	(33.74)
Other non-current assets	1 965 570	13 883 672	1 965 570	11 918 101	606.34
Total non current assets	631 261 874	595 590 324	631 261 874	(35 671 550)	(5.65)
TOTAL ASSETS	759 008 504	760 120 325	759 008 504	1 111 820	0.15
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Bank overdraft	1 597 674	2 812 790	1 597 674	1 215 116	76.06
Borrowing	7 632 152	4 579 049	7 632 152	(3 053 103)	(40.00)
Consumer deposits	5 305 412	3 408 678	5 305 412	(1 896 734)	(35.75)
Trade and other payables	73 174 215	72 504 471	73 174 215	(669 744)	(0.92)
Provisions	5 354 010	5 726 042	5 354 010	372 031	6.95
Total current liabilities	93 063 464	89 031 030	93 063 464	(4 032 434)	(4.33)
Non current liabilities					
Borrowing	66 231 853	52 007 498	66 231 853	(14 224 355)	(21.48)
Provisions	42 088 190	36 165 070	42 088 190	(5 923 120)	(14.07)
Total non current liabilities	108 320 043	88 172 568	108 320 043	(20 147 475)	(18.60)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	201 383 507	177 203 598	201 383 507	(24 179 909)	(12.01)
NET ASSETS	557 624 998	582 916 727	557 624 998	25 291 729	4.54
COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY					
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)	518 194 734	552 162 749	518 194 734	33 968 015	0
Reserves	37 934 056	30 441 692	37 934 056	(7 492 364)	(0)
Minorities interests	1 496 208	328 215	1 496 208	(1 167 993)	(0)
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	557 624 998	582 932 656	557 624 998	25 307 658	0

Source: National Treasury Local Government Database

3. Consolidated cash flow

Summary Cash Flows for 4th Quarter ended 30 June 2017

Description R thousands	Budget year 2016/17				
	Adjusted Budget	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	YTD variance %
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Receipts					
Property rates, penalties and collection charges	48 983 817	48 635 361	48 983 817	(348 456)	(0.71)
Service charges	154 158 811	143 828 348	154 158 811	(10 330 463)	(6.70)
Other revenue	24 692 171	43 500 366	24 692 171	18 808 195	76.17
Government - operating	68 248 386	63 063 710	68 248 386	(5 184 676)	(7.60)
Government - capital	39 226 840	35 697 527	39 226 840	(3 529 314)	(9.00)
Interest	6 259 987	7 221 686	6 259 987	961 698	15.36
Dividends	24 019	575	24 019	(23 444)	(97.61)
Payments					
Suppliers and employees	(253 566 900)	(284 198 275)	(253 566 900)	(30 631 375)	12.08
Finance charges	(19 489 542)	(7 949 509)	(19 489 542)	11 540 032	(59.21)
Transfers and grants	(10 249 767)	(6 183 335)	(10 249 767)	4 066 433	(39.67)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	58 287 822	43 616 454	58 287 822	(14 671 369)	(25.17)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Receipts					
Proceeds on disposal of PPE	788 182	840 702	788 182	52 519	6.66
Decrease in non-current debtors	356 526	(45 608)	356 526	(402 134)	(112.79)
Decrease in other non-current receivables	36 477	877 490	36 477	841 013	2 305.62
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments	(446 815)	(809 724)	(446 815)	(362 909)	81.22
Payments					
Capital assets	(64 789 558)	(50 837 047)	(64 789 558)	13 952 511	(21.54)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(64 055 188)	(49 974 187)	(64 055 188)	14 081 001	(21.98)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Receipts					
Short term loans	47 028	2 180 802	47 028	2 133 774	4 537.23
Borrowing long term/refinancing	11 732 253	5 874 316	11 732 253	(5 857 937)	(49.93)
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits	597 439	425 818	597 439	(171 621)	(28.73)
Payments					
Repayment of borrowing	(5 276 724)	(5 824 268)	(5 276 724)	(547 544)	10.38
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	7 099 995	2 656 667	7 099 995	(4 443 328)	(62.58)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	1 332 630	(3 701 067)	1 332 630	(5 033 696)	(377.73)
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	43 263 039	43 466 310	43 263 039	203 271	0.47
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	44 595 669	39 223 668	44 595 669	(5 372 001)	(12.05)

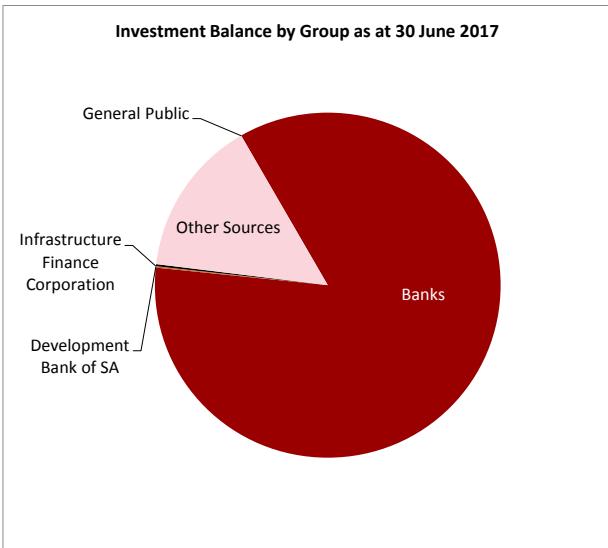
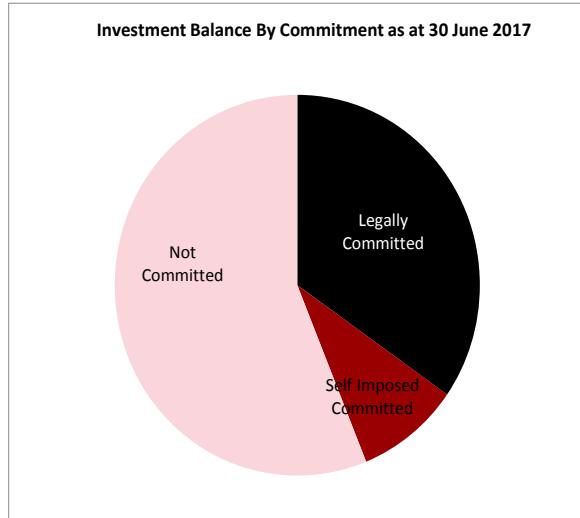
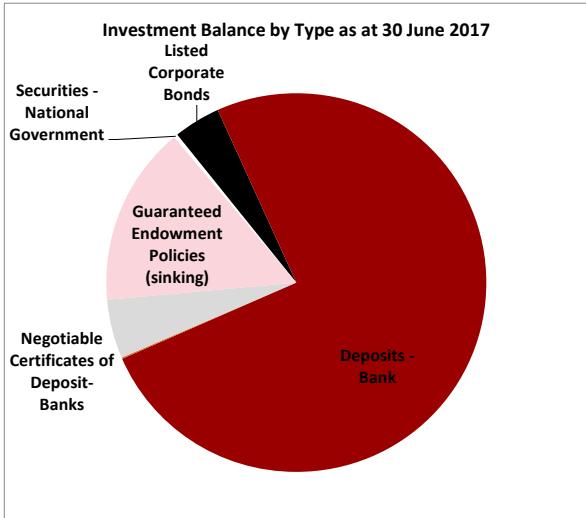
Source: National Treasury Local Government database

Secondary cities Quarterly Budget Statement Summary as at 30 June 2017

R thousands	Description	Budget year 2016/17				
		Adjusted Budget	Q4 June Actual	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance
Financial Performance						
Property rates	6 956 903	1 480 422	6 784 523	6 975 197	(190 674)	(2.73)
Service charges	29 161 026	6 491 220	26 702 143	29 168 886	(2 466 743)	(8.46)
Investment revenue	382 113	85 694	361 412	382 661	(21 249)	(5.55)
Transfers recognised - operational	7 040 935	720 771	6 663 634	7 202 139	(538 505)	(7.48)
Other own revenue	3 485 340	801 965	2 921 684	3 206 118	(284 433)	(8.87)
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	47 026 318	9 580 072	43 433 397	46 935 001	(3 501 604)	(7.46)
Employee costs	11 075 789	2 623 064	10 742 955	11 099 764	(356 809)	(3.21)
Remuneration of councillors	535 582	136 643	510 209	528 902	(18 694)	(3.53)
Depreciation & asset impairment	4 649 662	661 198	3 323 685	4 627 095	(1 303 410)	(28.17)
Finance charges	806 180	189 345	739 584	839 670	(100 086)	(11.92)
Materials and bulk purchases	18 631 705	4 024 222	16 561 300	18 154 764	(1 593 464)	(8.78)
Transfers and grants	637 323	98 002	378 077	844 769	(466 692)	(55.24)
Other expenditure	11 967 386	2 698 036	9 320 167	11 723 118	(2 402 951)	(20.50)
Total Expenditure	48 303 626	10 430 510	41 575 977	47 818 082	(6 242 105)	(13.05)
Surplus/(Deficit)	(1 277 308)	(850 438)	1 857 420	(883 081)	2 740 501	(310.33)
Transfers recognised - capital	3 824 433	773 229	2 062 700	3 911 339	(1 848 639)	(47.26)
Contributions recognised - capital & contributed assets	10 812	-	-	47 765	(47 765)	(100.00)
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	2 557 937	(77 210)	3 920 120	3 076 022	844 098	27.44
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	2 557 937	(77 210)	3 920 120	3 076 022	844 098	27.44
Capital expenditure & funds sources						
Capital expenditure	7 890 883	2 564 444	5 847 665	7 890 883	(2 043 218)	(25.89)
Transfers recognised - capital	4 383 761	1 426 890	3 584 452	4 383 761	(799 310)	(18.23)
Public contributions & donations	135 026	25 169	102 143	135 026	(32 883)	(24.35)
Borrowing	1 508 801	545 318	944 577	1 508 801	(564 225)	(37.40)
Internally generated funds	1 863 294	567 067	1 216 494	1 863 294	(646 800)	(34.71)
Total sources of capital funds	7 890 883	2 564 444	5 847 665	7 890 883	(2 043 218)	(25.89)

Source: National Treasury Local Government database

15. Investment instruments



Group	Balance (R'000)
General Public	42
Banks	24 296 068
Development Bank of SA	30 343
Infrastructure Finance Corporation	7 838
Public Investment Commissioners	
Insur Comp and Priv Pens Fund	
Municipal Pension Funds	
Other Public Pension Funds	
Unit Trusts	
Internal Funds	
Other Sources	56 446
Total	4 208 133
Total	28 598 870

