ANNUAL BUDGET OF ELIAS MOTSOALEDI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



2024/25 TO 2026/27

MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND

EXPENDITURE FORECASTS

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AO	Accounting Officer	SAPS	South African Police Service
AMR	Automated Meter Reading	SDBIP	Service Delivery Budget Implementation
, , , , , , ,	, tatomated motor reading	JDD	Plan
LED	Local Economic Development	SMME	Small Micro and Medium Enterprises
MEC	Member of the Executive Committee	BPC	Budget Planning Committee
MFMA	Municipal Financial Management Act	CFO	Chief Financial Officer
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	CPI	Consumer Price Index
MMC	Member of Mayoral Committee	CRRF	Capital Replacement Reserve Fund
MPRA	Municipal Properties Rates Act	DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
MSA	Municipal Systems Act	DORA	Division of Revenue Act
MTEF	Medium-term Expenditure Framework	DWA	Department of Water Affairs
MTREF	Medium-term Revenue and Expenditure	EE	Employment Equity
	Framework		
NERSA	National Electricity Regulator South Africa	FBS	Free basic services
NGO	Non-Governmental organisations	GDP	Gross domestic product
NKPIs	National Key Performance Indicators	GFS	Government Financial Statistics
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety	GRAP	General Recognised Accounting Practice
OP	Operational Plan	HR	Human Resources
PBO	Public Benefit Organisations	IDP	Integrated Development Strategy
PMS	Performance Management System	IT `	Information Technology
PPE	Property Plant and Equipment	KM	Kilometre
PPP	Public Private Partnership	KPA	Key Performance Area
RSC	Regional Services Council	KPI	Key Performance Indicator
SALGA	South African Local Government	KWH	Kilowatt
	Association		
IDP	Integrated Development Plan		

Part 1- Annual Budget

Executive Summary

The application of sound financial management principles for the compilation of the municipality's financial plan is essential and critical to ensure that the municipality remains financially viable and that municipal services are provided sustainably, economically and equitably to all communities.

Section 17 of Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) requires the municipality to prepare an annual budget in the prescribed format. National Treasury's MFMA circular 123 have been used as guidance for the compilation of the 2024/25 MTREF. The main challenges experienced during the compilation of the 2024/25 MTREF can be summarized as follows:

- Ageing and poorly maintained roads and electricity infrastructure
- Salaries and wage increase for municipal staff as well as the need to fill all active vacant positions.
- Sufficient surplus anticipated to be realized from operating budget makes it difficult to accommodate all the
 wards within the area of jurisdiction of the municipality in terms of capital projects implementations due to
 minimal collection rate especially of traffic fines.

The following budget principles and guidelines directly informed the compilation the 2024/25 MTREF:

- The 2023/24 adjustment budget priorities and targets as well as the base line allocations contained in that adjustment were adopted as the upper limits for the latest base lines for the 2024/25 annual budget.
- Tariffs and property rates increase should be affordable and should generally not exceed the inflation as
 measured by the CPI except where there are price increases in the inputs of services that are beyond the
 control of the municipality, for example: cost of bulk electricity. In addition, we had to ensure that our tariffs
 remained or moved towards being cost reflective and had to take into account the need to address
 infrastructure backlogs.
- Capital projects and activities funded from external grants are budgeted as per the gazetted amount as outlined in 2024/25 Division of Revenue Act (DoRA).
- In addition to cost containment implemented by the municipality, the following items and allocations thereof had to be kept at minimum level:
 - Special projects and events
 - Catering services
 - Refreshments and entertainment (R2 000 allocated per directorate for the entire financial year);
 - Ad hoc travelling
 - Subsistence, travelling and conference fees, and
 - Overtime.

In view of the aforementioned information, the following table is a consolidated overview of the proposed 2024/25 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework:

SUMMARY OF 2024/25 MEDIUM TERM REVENUE EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

SUMMAR	Y OF 2024/25 DF	RAFT BUDGET		
	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
	ADJUSTED	DRAFT	INDICATIVE	INDICATIVE
DECRIPTION	BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET	BUDGET
TOTAL REVENUE	773,838,089	845,185,416	855,749,120	883,763,295
LESS: TRANSFER RECOGNISED CAPITAL	76,076,134	91,968,256	73,047,328	78,293,518
OPERATING REVENUE	697,761,955	753,217,160	782,701,792	805,469,777
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	677,675,382	739,502,153	771,766,424	799,726,056
TRANSFERS - CAPITAL	76,076,134	91,968,256	73,047,328	78,293,518
SURPLUS/(DEFECIT)	20,086,573	13,715,007	10,935,368	5,743,721
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	94,038,145	103,595,130	79,533,050	82,795,706

The above table is used as a testing tool for determination of municipal deficit or surplus throughout 2024/25 MTREF and as presented, the budget has a surplus of R13, 715 million; R10, 935 million and R5, 744 million respectively throughout the MTREF period.

Total operating revenue and expenditure for 2024/25 financial year amounts to R753, 217 million, R782, 702 million and R805, 470 million respectively. The budget increases steadily in the outer years.

Total capital expenditure amounting to R103, 595 million is inclusive of conditional grants in terms DoRA allocation to the tune of R91, 858 million and internally funded projects R11, 627 million.

1.1 Operating Revenue Framework

For Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality to continue improving the quality of services provided to its citizens it needs to generate the required revenue. In these tough economic times strong revenue management is fundamental to the financial sustainability of this municipality. The reality is that we are faced with development backlogs and poverty. The expenditure required to address these challenges will inevitably always exceed available funding; hence difficult choices had to be made in relation to setting of tariff increases and balancing expenditures against realistically anticipated revenues and prioritization of capital projects as contained in the Integrated Development Plan (i.e. the needs of all wards within Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality).

The municipality's revenue strategy is built around the following key components:

- National Treasury's guidelines and macroeconomic policy
- Efficient revenue management, which aims to ensure 85% annual collection rate for property rates and other key service charges.
- Electricity tariff increases that are approved by the National Electricity Regulator of South Africa (NERSA)
- Achievement of full cost recovery of specific user charges especially in relation to trading services
- Determining the tariff escalation rate by establishing/calculating the revenue requirement of each service
- The municipality's property rates policy approved in terms of the Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act 6 of 2004) (MPRA)
- The municipality's indigent policy and rendering of free basic services; and
- Tariff policies of the municipality.

The following tables are a summary of the 2024/25 MTREF (classified by main revenue source):

Summary of revenue classified by main revenue source.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23		Current Ye	ear 2023/24		2024/25 Me	edium Term	Revenue &
Description	Audited Outcome						Pre-audit	Year	Year +1	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Financial Performance										
Property rates	39,442	39,913	55,046	63,025	60,026	63,025	54,993	62,968	65,864	68,828
Service charges	97,738	107,753	99,950	125,701	125,520	125,701	96,995	147,266	172,905	203,229
Investment revenue	585	1,780	2,996	2,306	8,678	2,306	2,996	9,103	9,522	9,950
Transfers recognised - operational	351,908	307,637	338,905	363,745	363,612	363,745	338,905	387,099	380,877	363,020
Other own revenue	48,345	30,560	136,233	125,987	139,925	125,987	26,828	33,039	34,559	36,114
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	538,018	487,643	633,131	680,764	697,762	680,764	520,718	639,474	663,726	681,141

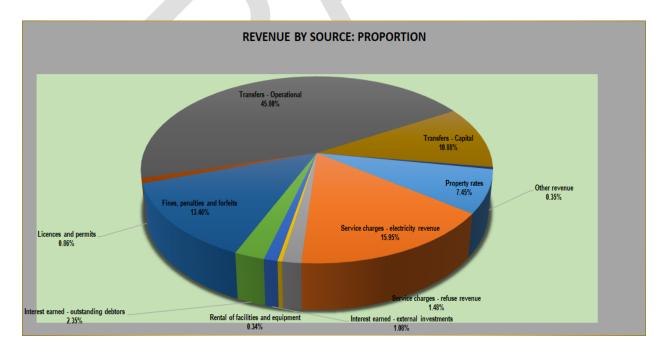


Figure 1 Main operational revenue categories for the 2024/25 financial year.

In line with the formats prescribed by the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR), transfer recognized - capital is excluded from the operating revenue statement, as inclusion of this revenue source would distort the calculation of the operating surplus/deficit.

Revenue to be generated from operational grants amounts to R387, 099 million translating to 46% for 2024/25 financial year making it clear that the municipality is still grants dependent however the level of dependency is gradually going down. In addition, revenue to be generated from rates and services charges amounts to 17% and 7% respectively. In the 2024/25 financial year, revenue from rates and services charges adds up to R210, 233 million translating to 25%. This increases to R238, 759 million, and R272, 057 million in the respective financial outer years of the MTREF.

Service charges is the second largest revenue source totaling 17% or R147, 266 million and increases to R172, 905 million and R203, 229 million respectively in the outer years. The third largest source is fines that amounts to R113, 743 million in 2024/25 financial year and R118, 975 million and R124, 329 million respectively in the outer years.

Operating Transfers and Grants Receipts

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Curr	ent Year 20	23/24		edium Term diture Fram	Revenue & nework
Description	Audited Outcome		Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
RECEIPTS:									
Operating Transfers and Grants									
National Government:	351,908	307,637	338,905	363,745	363,612	363,612	383,099	376,877	363,020
Local Government Equitable Share	347,526	302,788	334,259	358,519	358,519	358,519	377,690	374,077	360,220
Finance Management	2,600	2,650	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,800	2,800	2,800
EPWP Incentive	1,681	2,199	1,796	2,376	2,243	2,243	2,609	_	_
Disaster Relief Grant	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_
Education Training and Development Practices SETA	102	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_
Energy Efficiency and Demand Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_
District Municipality:				-	-	-	-	-	_
[insert description]			-	-	-	-	-		
Other grant providers:	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_
Total Operating Transfers and Grants	351,908	307,637	338,905	363,745	363,612	363,612	383,099	376,877	363,020
Capital Transfers and Grants									
National Government:	68,891	79,332	111,606	79,756	75,385	75,385	91,858	72,932	78,173
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	53,891	57,984	94,606	65,356	60,985	60,985	74,314	67,416	73,190
Intergrated National Electrification Grant	15,000	21,348	17,000	14,400	14,400	14,400	17,544	5,516	4,983
Other capital transfers/grants [insert desc]									
Provincial Government:	-	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_
Coghsta - Development	-	-	-	-	-	-			
District Municipality:	_	_	-	_	-	-	_	-	_
Other grant providers:	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	115	121
LGSETA							110	115	121
Total Capital Transfers and Grants	68,891	79,332	111,606	79,756	75,385	75,385	91,968	73,047	78,294
TOTAL RECEIPTS OF TRANSFERS & GRANTS	420,799	386,969	450,511	443,501	438,997	438,997	475,067	449,924	441,314

The above table outlines the operating grants and transfers allocated to Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality for 2024/25 MTREF and these grants are contributing significantly towards the revenue-base of the municipality.

1.4.1 Property Rates

Property rates cover the cost of the provision of general services. Determining the effective property rate tariff is therefore an integral part of the municipality's budgeting process.

National Treasury's MFMA Circular No. 51 deals, inter alia with the implementation of the Municipal Property Rates Act, with the regulations issued by the Department of Co-operative Governance. These regulations came into effect on 1 July 2009 and prescribe the rate ratio for the non-residential categories, public service infrastructure and agricultural properties relative to residential properties to be 0.25:1 (zero point two five is to one). The implementation of these regulations was done in the previous budget process and the Property Rates Policy of the Municipality conforms to the stipulations of the above-mentioned regulations more especially on the ratio thereof. The stipulation in the Property Rates Policy is highlighted below:

• The first R30 000 of the market value of a property used for residential purposes is excluded from the rateable value (Section 17(h) of the MPRA). In addition to this exemption, the following additional rebates on the market value of a property will be granted in terms of the municipality's own property rates tariffs:

PROPERTY CATEGORY	ADDITIONAL REBATES
Residential Properties	20%
Business,commercial and mining properties	25%
Industrial properties	0%
Agricultural Properties	0%
State Owned Properties for benefit of the public	20%
Public Service Infrastructure properties	0%
Public Benefit Organization Properties/OLD Age	0%
Vacant	20%

The following owners may be granted a rebate on, or a reduction in the rates payable on their property:

- Pensioners that meet the following criteria:
 - Registered owner of property,
 - Applicant must reside on the property,
 - Income not exceeding an amount set by Council,
- Ratable property registered in the name of the Council., if such property is used in supplying electricity, water, and gas or sewerage services.
- Hospitals, clinics, and institutions for mentally ill persons, which are not operated for gain.
- Ratable property registered in the name of an agricultural society affiliated to or recognized by the South African Agricultural Union, which is used for the purpose of such society.
- Cemeteries and crematoriums, which are registered in the names of private persons, and which are used exclusively for burials and cremations.
- Museums, art galleries, libraries and botanical gardens which are open to the public, whether admission fees are charged or not.
- Sports grounds used for the purpose of amateur sports and any social activities, which are connected with such sports.
- Ratable property registered in the name of benevolent or charitable organizations, or any ratable property let by the Council to any of the named organizations.
- Owners of a property situated in an area affected by a disaster within the meaning of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 or in any other serious adverse social or economic conditions.

- Owners of residential properties with to which Section 17(1)(h) of the Act applies on the market value of the property less the amount stated in that Section or higher amount as determined by Council.
- State or public infrastructure and their rates may be reduced to a percentage which is contemplated in Section 11 of the Act.
- Owners of agricultural properties who are bona fide farmers.

1.4.2 Sale of Electricity and Impact of Tariff Increases

The National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) is responsible for price determination of the bulk costs for electricity. Bulk electricity costs are consistently much higher than inflation, having gone as high as 18.7 per cent in the 2023/24 municipal financial year. Eskom's need for increased funding means that over the period ahead they are applying for much higher tariff increases.

Registered indigents will continue to get 50 kWh allocated to them and this will result in indigents receiving 50 kWh per 30-day period free of charge.

National Treasury encouraged 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 which is contradiction with setting cost-reflective tariffs. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation is forecasted to be within the lower limit of the 4 to 6 per cent target band; therefore, municipalities are required to pay careful attention to tariff increases across all consumer groups.

1.4.3 Waste Removal and Impact of Tariff Increase

Service charge refuse removal is currently not doing fairly well since the revenue generated is currently less than the anticipated expenditure to be incurred and the municipality will, therefore, have to implement a solid waste strategy to ensure that this service can be rendered in a sustainable manner over the medium to long-term. The main contributors for the function not to break-even are landfill sites, increases in general expenditure such as petrol and diesel and the cost of contracted service provider for refuse removal.

1.4.4 Overall impact of tariff increases on households

The following table shows the overall expected impact of the tariff increases on a large and small household, as well as an indigent household receiving free basic services.

1.5 Operating Expenditure Framework

The municipality's expenditure framework for the 2024/25 budget and MTREF is informed by the following:

- The renewal of existing assets and the repairs and maintenance needs.
- Funding of the budget over the medium-term as informed by Section 18 and 19 of the MFMA.
- The alignment of capital programme to the asset renewal requirement as per MBRR.
- Operational surplus will be directed to funding the capital budget.

The table below is a high-level summary of the 2024/25 budget and MTREF classified per main type of operating expenditure.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23		Current Ye	ear 2023/24		2024/25 Medium Term Revenue &			
Description								Budget	Budget	Budget	
Description	Audited	Audited	Audited	Original	Adjusted	Full Year	Pre-audit	Year	Year +1	Year +2	
	Outcome	Outcome	Outcome	Budget	Budget	Forecast	outcome	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Financial Performance											
Employee costs	160,455	160,187	169,884	194,460	178,695	194,460	162,017	211,570	221,435	231,132	
Remuneration of councillors	24,845	25,567	25,385	26,490	28,006	26,490	24,855	28,178	30,996	34,095	
Depreciation & asset impairment	58,788	57,070	59,260	65,402	60,050	65,402	60,629	59,690	62,435	65,245	
Finance charges	2,123	526	4,403	931	1,543	931	1,623	406	1,737	1,815	
Inventory consumed and bulk purchases	112,407	135,835	140,337	153,791	144,909	153,791	129,936	154,943	162,071	169,364	
Transfers and grants	3,275	2,591	5,247	3,176	7,131	3,176	4,495	7,404	7,821	8,246	
Other expenditure	191,319	128,543	267,424	209,967	257,340	209,967	151,158	203,497	212,659	215,169	
Total Expenditure	553,212	510,319	671,940	654,217	677,675	654,217	534,713	665,689	699,154	725,067	

The budgeted allocation for employee related costs and remuneration of councilors for the 2024/25 financial year totals R239, 748 million, which equals 32% of the total operating expenditure. Based on MFMA circular 128, the two outer-years' salary increases have been factored into this budget at CPI percentage increase of 4.6% and 4.5% respectively. The CPI is also applied on remuneration for councilors for outer years.

The cost associated with the remuneration of councilors is determined by the Minister of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs in accordance with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1998 (Act 20 of 1998). The most recent proclamation in this regard has been taken into account in compiling the municipality's budget. The provision of debt impairment was determined based on the annual average collection rate of 70% and the Credit control policy of the municipality. For the 2024/25 financial year this amount equates to R124, 419 million and escalates to R129, 142 million in 2025/26 and R130, 998 million 2026/27. While this expenditure is considered a non-cash flow item, it informed the total cost associated with rendering the services of the municipality, as well as the municipality's realistically anticipated revenues.

Provision for depreciation and asset impairment has been informed by the Municipality's Asset Management Policy. Depreciation is widely considered a proxy for the measurement of the rate for asset consumption. Budget appropriations in this regard total R59, 690 million for the 2024/25 financial year and equates to 8% of the total operating expenditure. Cognizance should be taken that the implementation of GRAP 17 accounting standard has meant bringing a range of assets previously not included in the assets register onto the register. Note should therefore be taken that depreciation and asset impairment as well as debt impairment constitute non-cash items and as a result they are excluded when determining surplus to be expended for funding capital projects, if any.

Bulk purchase is directly informed by the purchase of electricity from Eskom. The annual price increases have been factored into the budget appropriations and directly inform the revenue provisions. The expenditure includes distribution losses.

Other material comprises of amongst others the purchase of materials for maintenance, cleaning materials and chemicals. In line with the municipality's repairs and maintenance plan this group of expenditure has been prioritized to ensure sustainability of the municipality's infrastructure.

Contracted services comprise of 11% or R79, 208 million of the total operational budget for the 2024/25 financial year and increases to R83, 465 million and increases to R84, 116 million in the two respective outer years. The norm for

contracted services is 2% to 5% and as a result, the budget for contracted services through the MTREF period is excessive.

Other expenditure comprises of various line items relating to the daily operations of the municipality. This group of expenditure has also been identified as an area in which cost savings and efficiencies can be achieved.

The following diagram gives a breakdown of the main expenditure categories for the 2024/25 financial year.

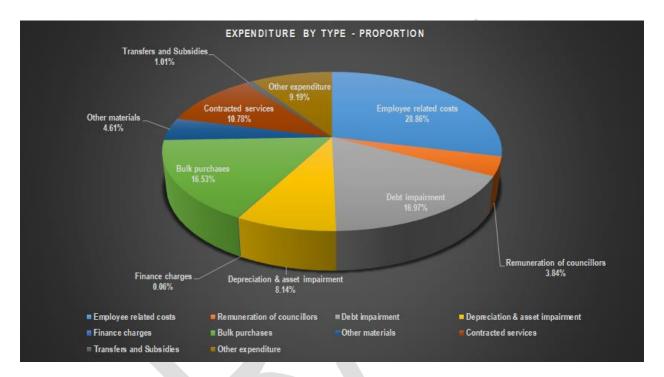


Figure 2 Main operational expenditure categories for the 2024/25 financial year

1.5.1 Priority given to repairs and maintenance

Aligned to the priority being given to preserving and maintaining the Municipality's current infrastructure, the 2024/25 budget and MTREF provide for budget appropriations in the area of asset maintenance, as informed by the asset renewal and repairs and maintenance needs. In terms of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, operational repairs and maintenance is not considered a direct expenditure driver but an outcome of certain other expenditures, such as remuneration, purchases of materials and contracted services.

During the compilation of the 2024/25 MTREF operational repairs and maintenance was identified as a strategic imperative owing to the aging of the Municipality's infrastructure and historic deferred maintenance. In this MTREF, repairs and maintenance budget has decreased from R33, 759 million in 2024/25 to R35, 155 million in 2025/26 then increases to R36, 474 million and increases to R36, 737 million respectively in the outer years. In addition, the municipality is still experiencing budgetary constraints can meet the required 8% that repairs and maintenance should contribute towards property, plant and equipment, and investment property. In relation to property, plant and equipment, repairs and maintenance comprises of 2% throughout the MTREF period and this percentage is however way below the set norm of 8% as stipulated by National Treasury.

For the 2024/25 financial year R15, 977 million of total repairs and maintenance will be spent on infrastructure assets. The other assets that have been catered for in the repairs and maintenance budget is buildings, roads, maintenance of website, machinery and equipment and transport assets. The overall budget for repairs and maintenance has decreased from R37, 397 million to R33, 759.

1.5.2 Free Basic Services: Basic Social Services Package

The social package assists of households that are poor or face other circumstances that limit their ability to pay for services. To receive these free services the households are required to register in terms of the Municipality's Indigent Policy. Details relating to free services, cost of free basis services, revenue lost owing to free basic services as well as basic service delivery measurement is contained in Table 10 MBRR A10 (Basic Service Delivery Measurement) on.

The cost of the social package of the registered indigent households is largely financed by national government through the local government equitable share received in terms of the annual Division of Revenue Act and this package covers all the basic services provided by EMLM and these services include, property rates rebates, service charges electricity, and refuse removal.

1.6 Capital expenditure

The major portion of capital expenditure budget is appropriated in vote 6 and for 2024/25 and the budget in vote 6 is mainly for electrification and road infrastructure capital projects. The other departments', *id-est* Corporate Services – the appropriations are mainly for procurement of operational equipment such as ICT equipment, Office furniture, and other equipment while Community Services – the appropriations are for fencing of cemeteries and landfill sites.

Some of the salient projects to be undertaken over the medium-term includes, amongst others:

- Electricity related projects R17.7 million
- Roads related projects R66.3 million
- Operational equipment R7.7 million
- Solid waste infrastructure R8.8 million
- Other assets R3.1 million

1.7 Annual Budget Tables

The following tables present the main budget tables as required in terms of section 8 of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations. These tables set out the municipality's 2024/25 annual budget and MTREF.

Table A1 - Budget Summary

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23		Current Ye	ar 2023/24		2024/25 Mediur	n Term Revenue	& Expenditur
Безсприон									Framework	
R thousands	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Yea +2 2026/27
Financial Performance	Outcome	Outcome	Outcome	Budget	Budget	rorcease	outcome	2024/23	11 2023/20	· 2 2020/21
Property rates	39,442	39,913	54,993	63,025	60,026	60,026	60,026	62,968	65,864	68,82
Service charges	102,363	107,753	99,950	125,701	125,520	125,520	125,520	147,266	172,905	203,22
Investment revenue	585	2,308	2,996	2,306	8,678	8,678	8,678	9,103	9,522	9,95
Transfer and subsidies - Operational	351,908	307,637	338,906	363,745	363,612	363,612	363,612	387,099	380,877	363,02
Other own revenue	37,795	50,333	149,176	125,987	139,925	139,925	139,925	146,782	153,534	160,44
	532,093	507,945	646,021	680,764	697,762	697,762	697,762	753,218	782,702	805,47
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	552,555	337,510	010,021	555,757	307,732	507,752	507,752	700,210	702,702	555,11
Employee costs	150,619	160,266	164,529	194,460	178,695	178,695	178,695	218,749	226,201	236,07
Remuneration of councillors	24,279	24,998	24,787	26,490	28,006	28,006	28,006	28,178	30,996	34,09
Depreciation and amortisation	59,566	52,828	63,916	66,153	60,050	60,050	60,050	59,690	62,436	65,24
Interest	3,635	6,270	12,325	931	1,543	1,543	1,543	406	1,737	1,81
Inventory consumed and bulk purchases	114,683	136,444	132,547	153,791	144,909	144,909	144,909	155,139	162,276	169,57
Transfers and subsidies	16,576	1,547	4,161	3,176	7,131	7,131	7,131	7,404	7,821	8,246
Other expenditure	182,359	152,614	265,833	209,216	257,340	257,340	257,340	269,939	280,304	284,67
Total Expenditure	551,718	534,967	668,097	654,217	677,675	677,675	677,675	739,506	771,771	799,73
Surplus/(Deficit)	(19,625)	(27,022)	(22,075)	26,547	20,087	20,087	20,087	13,712	10,932	5,74
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)	68,450	74,316	90,896	79,756	76,056	76,056	76,056	91,968	73,047	78,294
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)	-	74,010	920	10,100	20	20	20	31,300	10,041	10,23
	48,825	47,294	69,740	106,303	96,163	96,163	96,163	105,680	83,979	84,034
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions										
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Associate Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	48,825	- 47,294	69,740	106,303	96,163	96,163	96,163	105,680	83,979	84,034
							-			
Capital expenditure & funds sources	77.004	444.400	400 400	04.450	04.000	04.000	04.000	400 505	70 500	00.70
Capital expenditure	77,294	111,180	106,133	84,156	94,038	94,038	94,038	103,595	79,533	82,796
Transfers recognised - capital	57,408	82,341	79,209	79,756	76,056	76,056	76,056	91,858	72,932	78,17
Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	-
Internally generated funds	10,062	6,189	24,180	4,400	17,982	17,982	17,982	11,627	6,486	4,50
Total sources of capital funds	67,470	88,530	103,388	84,156	94,038	94,038	94,038	103,485	79,418	82,67
Financial position	1.405	1.465	1,465	_		_		893	1 007	2.00
Investments LIABILITIES	1,465	1,465	1,400	-	-	_	-	093	1,827	2,80
	(220)	14.040	0.257	E 450			7 627	12.002	40.222	7.60
Financial liabilities	(338)	14,616	9,357	5,456	7,637	7,637	7,637	13,093	12,333	7,637
NET ASSETS	1,076,544	1,094,616	1,164,356	1,409,513	1,389,914	1,389,914	1,392,067	1,495,625	1,579,637	1,663,708
Community wealth/Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Cash flows										
Net cash from (used) operating	(294,223)	(278,095)	(54,977)	56,732	60,501	60,501	60,501	182,671	161,495	160,50
Net cash from (used) investing	(76,404)	(65,577)	(99,203)	(71,634)	(82,800)	(82,800)	(82,800)	(89,289)	(69,583)	(67,82
Net cash from (used) financing	(8,534)	(4,413)	(7,025)	(7,009)	(9,257)	(9,257)	(9,257)	7,637	5,456	4,696
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	(379,161)	(341,260)	(146,486)	19,757	10,111	10,111	10,111	110,228	207,596	304,981
Cash backing/surplus reconciliation										
Non current Investments	1,008	6,024	21,278	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,240	3,124	3,004
Statutory requirements	(68,388)	(113,096)	(103,541)	(76,177)	(89,428)	(89,428)	(89,428)	21,674	133,885	245,360
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	69,397	119,120	124,818	80,077	93,328	93,328	93,328	(18,435)	(130,760)	(242,357
Asset management										-
Asset register summary (WDV)	1,030,166	1,047,966	1,037,835	1,273,184	1,279,919	1,279,919		1,238,842	1,179,115	1,136,68
Depreciation	59,188	57,072	59,260	65,402	59,298	59,298		58,902	61,611	64,38
Renewal and Upgrading of Existing Assets	(623)	(26,580)	22,650	5,634	59,780	59,780		1,538	(30,090)	(20,264
Repairs and Maintenance	18,143	37,223	37,457	29,085	35,494	35,494		32,555		35,618
Free services	,	,	,	,	,	,		,-50	,	,-
Cost of Free Basic Services provided	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	_	_
Revenue cost of free services provided	12,057	11,921	16,327	17,077	13,971	13,971		14,656	15,330	16,020
Households below minimum service level	12,007	11,521	10,027	17,077	10,9/1	10,011		14,000	10,000	10,02
Water:	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	_	-
Sanitation/sewerage:	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Energy:	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Refuse:	-	-	_	-	-	-		-	_	_

Explanatory notes to Table A1 - Budget Summary

 Table A1 is a budget summary and provides a concise overview of the Municipality's budget from all of the major financial perspectives (operating, capital expenditure, financial position, cash flow, and MFMA funding compliance).

- The table provides an overview of the amounts contained in the annual budget for operating performance, resources deployed to capital expenditure, financial position, cash, and funding compliance, as well as the municipality's commitment to eliminating basic service delivery backlogs.
- Financial management reforms emphasise the importance of the municipal budget being funded. This
 requires the simultaneous assessment of the Financial Performance, Financial Position and Cash Flow
 budgets, along with the capital budget. The budget summary provides the key information in this regard:
 - The operating surplus/deficit (after total expenditure net of non-cash items) is positive over the MTREF period.
 - b. Capital expenditure is balanced by capital funding sources, of which:
 - i. Transfers recognised is reflected on the Financial Performance budget.
 - ii. Internally generated funds are financed from a combination of the current operating surplus. The amount is incorporated in the Net cash from investing on the Cash Flow budget. The fact that the municipality's cash flow remains positive and is improving indicates that the necessary cash resources are available to fund the capital budget.
- 2. The Cash backing/surplus reconciliation shows that the municipality does not have reserves and consequently many of its obligations are not cash-backed. This place the municipality in a very vulnerable financial position with regards to replacement of assets since no capital replacement reserve is in place. Notwithstanding the absence of capital replacement reserves, at least the municipality is not operating on an over annual nor funding some of its capital projects through direct borrowings. Even though the Council is placing great emphasis on securing the financial sustainability of the municipality, this is not being done at the expense of services to the poor. The section of free services shows that the amount spent on free basic services and the revenue cost of free services provided by the municipality has dropped and this is attributed to offering free basic services only to indigents and this function is not yet optimized.

Table A2 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by standard classification)

LIM472 Elias Motsoaledi - Table A2 B	aagott	a i munulal	C. TOT MATICE	(15YOHUG AI	a oxponultu	io by function	Ziidi Ciussiii	· ·		
Functional Classification Description	###	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Cu	rrent Year 2023/	24	2024/25 Mediu	n Term Revenue Framework	& Expenditure
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue - Functional					_					
Governance and administration		283,899	259,344	288,068	300,481	304,943	304,943	319,102	316,665	317,098
Executive and council		56,129	55,019	43,728	55,444	55,444	55,444	58,161	43,849	45,822
Finance and administration		214,339	193,140	230,886	231,152	235,615	235,615	246,376	257,581	255,356
Internal audit		13,430	11,184	13,455	13,884	13,884	13,884	14,565	15,235	15,920
Community and public safety		32,058	24,389	143,059	129,150	137,108	137,108	143,827	150,443	157,213
Community and social services		11,530	10,535	10,947	11,327	11,326	11,326	11,882	12,429	12,988
Sport and recreation		17,675	11,608	17,031	17,595	17,595	17,595	18,457	19,306	20,175
Public safety		2,853	2,245	115,082	100,228	108,186	108,186	113,487	118,708	124,050
Housing		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Health		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Economic and environmental services		136,515	145,683	140,596	130,503	131,261	131,261	149,873	141,721	140,839
Planning and development		30,467	24,294	21,923	22,674	22,508	22,508	23,847	22,215	23,214
Road transport		104,431	118,491	117,863	106,992	107,916	107,916	123,545	116,912	114,913
Environmental protection		1,617	2,898	811	836	836	836	2,481	2,595	2,712
Trading services		148,071	152,846	166,114	200,386	200,526	200,526	232,385	246,921	268,614
Energy sources		114,068	123,719	129,775	151,238	150,886	150,886	180,312	194,452	220,785
Water management		114,000	120,713	123,110	101,200	100,000	100,000	100,012	104,402	220,700
Waste water management					_		_			
Waste management		34,003	29,126	36,339	49,148	49,641	49,641	52,073	52,468	47,829
Other	4	34,003	29,120	30,339	48,140	49,041	49,041	32,073	02,400	41,029
Total Revenue - Functional	2	600,543	- 582,261	737,837	760,520	773,838	773,838	845,186	855,750	883,764
									,	
Expenditure - Functional		040 500	244 550			040.044	040.044	050 440	075 077	
Governance and administration		240,500	211,558	224,411	227,933	242,944	242,944	259,419	275,077	289,863
Executive and council		43,134	41,806	43,147	45,702	47,115	47,115	50,179	54,089	58,303
Finance and administration		189,320	159,302	169,293	170,758	183,871	183,871	196,727	207,916	217,921
Internal audit		8,045	10,449	11,970	11,472	11,958	11,958	12,513	13,072	13,639
Community and public safety		73,588	35,674	151,899	47,736	38,708	38,708	54,172	56,171	58,658
Community and social services		7,158	11,679	9,424	9,467	7,004	7,004	16,922	17,505	18,298
Sport and recreation		8,300	10,081	8,981	14,805	10,043	10,043	11,748	12,409	13,076
Public safety		58,129	13,914	133,495	23,465	21,661	21,661	25,502	26,257	27,284
Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-
Health		_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_
Economic and environmental services		89,737	112,425	121,277	198,907	207,826	207,826	224,610	230,427	235,809
Planning and development		12,908	16,794	18,411	24,992	20,820	20,820	29,125	26,764	26,834
Road transport		76,212	95,433	102,867	173,220	187,006	187,006	194,757	202,903	208,180
Environmental protection		618	197	_	695	0	0	727	761	795
Trading services		147,893	175,310	170,509	179,641	188,196	188,196	201,305	210,095	215,400
Energy sources		114,953	125,587	113,325	133,039	125,592	125,592	142,894	149,283	151,819
Water management		_		- 1	-	_	-			-
Waste water management		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Waste management		32,940	49,723	57,184	46,602	62,604	62,604	58,411	60,812	63,581
Other	4	02,040	40,120	07,104	40,002	02,004	02,004	- 00,411	- 00,012	- 00,001
Total Expenditure - Functional	3	551,718	534,967	668,097	654,217	677,675	677,675	739,506	771,771	799,730
	3									799,730 84.034
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		48.825	47.294	69,740	106,303	96,163	96,163	105,680	83,979	84

Explanatory notes to Table A2 - Budgeted Financial Performance (by standard classification)

- Table A2 is a view of the budgeted financial performance in relation to revenue and expenditure per standard classification. The modified GFS standard classification divides the municipal services into different functional areas. Municipal revenue, operating expenditure and capital expenditure are then classified in terms if each of these functional areas which enables the National Treasury to compile 'whole of government' reports.
- Note the total revenue on this table includes capital revenues (Transfers recognised capital) and so does not balance to the operating revenue shown on Table A4.

Table A3 - Budgeted Financial Performance (by vote)

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Curr	ent Year 20	23/24	2024/25 M	edium Term	Revenue &
Vata Decemention							Budget	Budget	Budget
Vote Description	Audited	Audited	Audited	Original	Adjusted	Full Year	Year	Year +1	Year +2
	Outcome	Outcome	Outcome	Budget	Budget	Forecast	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Revenue by Vote									
Vote 1 - Executive & Council	49,347	49,272	37,271	48,780	48,780	48,780	51,171	36,538	38,182
Vote 2 - Municipal Manager	47,408	37,701	46,531	48,017	48,017	48,017	50,370	52,687	55,058
Vote 3 - Budget & Treasury	86,858	101,671	215,975	116,810	120,601	120,601	126,321	132,003	126,817
Vote 4 - Corporate Services	51,431	46,074	50,657	52,321	52,992	52,992	54,994	57,524	57,422
Vote 5 - Community Services	75,047	64,581	76,536	188,606	200,542	200,542	211,973	219,724	222,612
Vote 6 - Technical Services	251,715	239,933	287,828	276,162	273,247	273,247	319,009	327,214	352,260
Vote 7 - Developmental Planning	21,988	16,808	13,673	14,423	14,257	14,257	15,191	13,161	13,753
Vote 8 - Executive Support	22,675	24,534	14,925	15,401	15,401	15,401	16,156	16,899	17,660
Total Revenue by Vote	606,468	580,575	743,394	760,520	773,838	773,838	845,185	855,749	883,763
Expenditure by Vote to be appropriated									
Vote 1 - Executive & Council	37,311	35,993	35,446	37,797	40,914	40,914	41,789	45,322	49,153
Vote 2 - Municipal Manager	47,145	45,860	45,914	46,270	44,275	44,275	49,158	52,358	55,785
Vote 3 - Budget & Treasury	79,320	76,287	130,515	61,056	78,940	78,940	83,308	87,143	90,899
Vote 4 - Corporate Services	31,806	28,369	27,772	41,928	31,596	31,596	44,987	45,745	46,455
Vote 5 - Community Services	122,250	93,637	121,891	175,066	206,991	206,991	230,735	237,711	244,273
Vote 6 - Technical Services	205,570	218,275	273,717	254,734	233,989	233,989	254,804	267,652	275,501
Vote 7 - Developmental Planning	8,333	12,208	13,119	18,039	14,114	14,114	16,141	16,238	15,841
Vote 8 - Executive Support	21,476	22,638	23,567	19,327	26,855	26,855	18,579	19,597	21,819
Total Expenditure by Vote	553,212	533,266	671,940	654,217	677,675	677,675	739,502	771,766	799,726
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	53,256	47,309	71,455	106,303	96,163	96,163	105,683	83,983	84,037

Explanatory notes to Table A3 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)

Table A3 is a view of the budgeted financial performance in relation to the revenue and expenditure per municipal vote. This table facilitates the view of the budgeted operating performance in relation to the organizational structure of the Municipality.

Table A4 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

Description	###	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23		Current Ye	ar 2023/24		2024/25 Medium 1	erm Revenue & Framework	Expenditure
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue											
Exchange Revenue											
Service charges - Electricity	2	93,438	98,371	90,414	115,903	113,616	113,616	113,616	134,778	159,843	189,579
Service charges - Water	2	_	-		,	_	-				,
Service charges - Waste Water Management	2	_	_		_	_	_	_	_		
Service charges - Waste Management	2	8,926	9,383	9,537	9,798	11,904	11,904	11,904	12,488	13,062	13,650
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	-	1,120	727	894	1,212	1,931	1,931	1,931	2,026	2,119	2,215
Agency services		1,120	-	034	- 1,212	1,501	1,501	1,551	2,020	2,119	2,210
Interest		_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	_
Interest earned from Receivables		13,500	3,526	2,645	5,189	9,462	9,462	9,462	9,925	10,382	10,849
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets		585	2,308	2,996	2,306	8,678	8,678	8,678	9,103	9,522	9,950
Dividends		_				-	-	-	-	-	
Rent on Land		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Rental from Fixed Assets		1,007	1,461	950	913	2,721	2,721	2,721	2,855	2,986	3,120
Licence and permits		_	_	_	_	6,961	6,961	6,961	7,302	7,638	7,982
Operational Revenue		714	1,328	353	1,473	923	923	923	968	1,012	1,058
Non-Exchange Revenue			,		,					,	,
Property rates	2	39,442	39,913	54,993	63,025	60,026	60,026	60,026	62,968	65,864	68,828
Surcharges and Taxes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits		2,861	2,236	115,439	100,528	108,430	108,430	108,430	113,743	118,975	124,329
Licences or permits		4,635	5,966	6,062	7,176	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer and subsidies - Operational		351,908	307,637	338,906	363,745	363,612	363,612	363,612	387,099	380,877	363,020
Interest		3,341	15,229	11,554	9,497	9,497	9,497	9,497	9,963	10,421	10,890
Fuel Levy		-	-	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	-
Operational Revenue		-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Gains on disposal of Assets		101	1,074	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Other Gains		10,514	18,786	11,277	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Discontinued Operations		.0,011			_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and con	t	532,093	507,945	646,021	680,764	697,762	697,762	697,762	753,218	782,702	805,470
Expenditure	-				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
Employee related costs	2	150,619	160,266	164,529	194,460	178,695	178,695	178,695	218,749	226,201	236,072
Remuneration of councillors		24,279	24,998	24,787	26,490	28,006	28,006	28,006	28,178	30,996	34,098
Bulk purchases - electricity	2	88,246	97,964	93,185	113,017	107,455	107,455	107,455	121,144	126,717	132,419
Inventory consumed Debt impairment	3	26,438 61,327	38,479 19,690	39,362 126,100	40,774 94,855	37,454 118,607	37,454 118,607	37,454 118,607	33,995 124,419	35,559 129,142	37,159 130,998
Depreciation and amortisation		59,566	52,828	63,916	66,153	60,050	60,050	60,050	59,690	62,436	65,245
Interest		3,635	6,270	12,325	931	1,543	1,543	1,543	406	1,737	1,815
Contracted services		77,129	88,573	75,939	61,720	73,821	73,821	73,821	79,028	83,465	84,116
Transfers and subsidies		16,576	1,547	4,161	3,176	7,131	7,131	7,131	7,404	7,821	8,246
Irrecoverable debts written off Operational costs		43,481	37,838	58,011	52,641	7,748 57,117	7,748 57,117	7,748 57,117	8,116 58,325	8,490 59,155	8,872 60,637
Losses on disposal of Assets		421	5,900	5,782	-	48	48	48	50	53	56
Other Losses		-	612	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure		551,718	534,967	668,097	654,217	677,675	677,675	677,675	739,506	771,771	799,730
Surplus/(Deficit)		(19,625)	(27,022)	(22,075)	26,547	20,087	20,087	20,087	13,712	10,932	5,740
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)	6	68,450	74,316	90,896	79,756	76,056	76,056	76,056	91,968	73,047	78,294
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)	6	-	-	920	-	20	20	20	_	_	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions		48,825	47,294	69,740	106,303	96,163	96,163	96,163	105,680	83,979	84,034
Income Tax		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after income tax Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Joint Venture	-	48,825	47,294	69,740	106,303	96,163 -	96,163	96,163	105,680	83,979	84,034
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Joint Venture Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Minorities		_	- -	_	_	- -	_	_		_	_
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality		48,825	47,294	69,740	106,303	96,163	96,163	96,163	105,680	83,979	84,034
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Associate	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercompany/Parent subsidiary transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	1	48,825	47,294	69,740	106,303	96,163	96,163	96,163	105,680	83,979	84,034

Explanatory notes to Table A4 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

1. Operating revenue is R753, 327 million in 2024/25 and escalates to R782, 817 million and R805, 590 million in the outer years.

- 2. Services charges relating to electricity and refuse removal, these revenue sources contribute significantly to the revenue basket of the municipality and the contribution thereof totals R147, 266 million for the 2024/25 financial year and increasing to R172, 905 million in 2024/25 and increasing to R203, 229 million in 2026/27 financial year.
- 3. Service charges electricity is based on consideration of the actual performance and adjusted estimates for the remaining months of 2023/24 financial year and in conjunction with the audited amount and CPI.
- 4. An increase in revenue sources below was based on CPI:
 - Fines
 - Interest earned outstanding debtors.
 - Licences and permits.
 - Other Revenue
 - Property Rates
 - Interest on investment.
 - Rental of facilities and equipment
 - Service charges refuse revenue.
- 5. Transfers recognized operational includes the local government equitable share, financial management grant, extended public works programme grant and the allocation is as per DORA.
- 6. Interest on outstanding debtors an increase is due to an increase in debtors computed at prime rate (currently 11.75%) plus 1%.
- 7. Operating expenditure is R739, 502 million in 2024/25 and escalates to R771, 766 million and R799, 726 million in the outer years.
- 8. Employee related costs and bulk purchases are the main cost drivers within the municipality and alternative operational gains and efficiencies will have to be identified to lessen the impact of wage and bulk tariff increases in future years.
- 9. Bulk purchases increased by 12.74% as per anticipated tariff increase by NERSA based on prior year approval.
- 10. Finance cost is based on finance lease amortization schedule for the third year which reduced as compared to second year.
- 11. Transfer and grants free basic electricity subsidies increased by 12.74% in line with bulk purchases and by high rate of configuration of registered indigents by Eskom.
- 12. Contracted services the budget is based on services the municipality is contracted to using the bill of quantity.
- 13. An increase in expenditure sources below was based on CPI:
 - Debt impairment
 - Depreciation
 - Remuneration of councillors
 - Other expenditure.

- 14. An increase in employee related cost is due to majority of director's posts being vacant and chances to fill all posts in 2024-25 are very high and CPI adjustment. Additionally, the municipality appointed numerous general workers and is anticipating appointing numerous traffic wardens.
- 15. Inventory consumed decreased due to decrease in store items issued and not anticipated to be kept at stores anymore i.e transformers. Though other material decreased, budget on fuel has increased due load shedding.

Table A5 - Budgeted Capital Expenditure by standard classification and funding source

Vota Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23		Current Ye	ear 2023/24		2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework				
Vote Description	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27		
Capital Expenditure - Functional												
Governance and administration	1,111	1,903	5,393	1,000	2,123	2,123	1,008	6,920	1,475	1,542		
Executive and council	_	_	-				-	-	-	-		
Finance and administration	1,111	1,903	5,393	1,000	2,123	2,123	1,008	6,920	1,475	1,542		
Internal audit	_	-	-				-	1	1	-		
Community and public safety	2,063	498	3,608	100	250	250	97	1,200	1,814	1,328		
Community and social services	598	498	2,363	_	_	_	_	900	1,500	1,000		
Sport and recreation	1,465	_	799	100	250	250	97	300	314	328		
Public safety	_	_	445	_	_	_	_	-	-	-		
Housing	_	_					-	-	-	_		
Health	_	_					_	-	-	-		
Economic and environmental services	62,035	57,924	75,538	66,256	69,900	69,900	39,016	76,749	70,028	74,225		
Planning and development	_	_	1,075	_	-	_	_					
Road transport	62,035	57,924	74,463	66,256	69,900	69,900	39,016	76,749	70,028	74,225		
Environmental protection	_	_	_				_	-	-	-		
Trading services	19,894	28,030	25,638	16,800	21,765	21,765	14,036	18,727	6,216	5,701		
Energy sources	19,894	28,030	22,857	15,000	20,559	20,559	14,010	17,727	5,707	5,183		
Waste management	_	_	2,780	1,800	1,206	1,206	26	1,000	509	519		
Other	_	_	_	_	_		-	-	-	-		
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	85,102	88,355	110,176	84,156	94,038	94,038	54,156	103,595	79,533	82,796		
Funded by:												
National Government	79,029	74,316	81,238	79,756	75,385	75,385	41,051	87,701	73,047	78,294		
Provincial Government	_	_	_									
District Municipality	_	_				_	_	-	_	-		
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)								-	ı	_		
Transfers recognised - capital	79,029	74,316	81,238	79,756	75,385	75,385	41,051	87,701	73,047	78,294		
Borrowing	_	_				_	_	_	ı	_		
Internally generated funds	6,073	14,040	28,939	4,400	18,653	18,653	13,105	15,894	6,486	4,502		
Total Capital Funding	85,102	88,355	110,176	84,156	94,038	94,038	54,156	103,595	79,533	82,796		

Explanatory notes to Table A5 - Budgeted Capital Expenditure by standard classification and funding source

Capital projects are funded from Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG); Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP), LGSETA and internal generated revenue.

From table A4 point of view the municipality has budgeted for non-cash items, the effect thereof is the surplus of R13 million however the internal generated funding is based on the surplus from A7 cash flow, which is exclusive of non-cash item.

Table A5A - Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23		Current Y	ear 2023/24			edium Term diture Fram	Revenue & nework
Vote Description	Audited Outcome		Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Capital expenditure - Municipal Vote										
Multi-year expenditure appropriation										
Vote 1 - Executive & Council	_	-	_	-	_	_	-	_	_	-
Vote 2 - Municipal Manager	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-
Vote 3 - Budget & Treasury	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-
Vote 4 - Corporate Services	1,105	824	2,648	700	1,823	1,823	727	1,110	1,161	1,214
Vote 5 - Community Services	_	_	4,714	1,000	1,000	1,000	_	_	_	-
Vote 6 - Technical Services	7,468	46,398	44,322	73,356	80,685	80,685	47,714	66,688	72,095	53,190
Vote 7 - Developmental Planning	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	_	-	-
Vote 8 - Executive Support	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total	8,574	47,222	51,684	75,056	83,508	83,508	48,440	67,798	73,256	54,404
Single-year expenditure appropriation										
Vote 1 - Executive & Council		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Vote 2 - Municipal Manager		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-
Vote 3 - Budget & Treasury		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-
Vote 4 - Corporate Services	_	_	_	300	300	300	281	5,810	314	328
Vote 5 - Community Services	1,972	498	1,674	900	456	456	123	2,200	2,323	1,847
Vote 6 - Technical Services	74,557	40,635	55,743	7,900	9,774	9,774	5,312	27,787	3,640	26,218
Vote 7 - Developmental Planning	_	_	1,075	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Vote 8 - Executive Support		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total	76,528	41,133	58,492	9,100	10,530	10,530	5,716	35,797	6,277	28,392
Total Capital Expenditure	85,102	88,355	110,176	84,156	94,038	94,038	54,156	103,595	79,533	82,796

Explanatory notes to Table A5 - Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, standard classification and funding source

- 1. Table A5 is a breakdown of the capital projects in relation to capital expenditure by municipal vote (multi-year and single-year appropriations); capital expenditure by standard classification; and the funding sources necessary to fund the capital budget, including information on capital transfers from national departments.
- 2. The MFMA provides that a municipality may approve multi-year or single-year capital budget appropriations. In relation to multi-year appropriations, for 2024/25 R67, 798 million has been allocated of the total R103, 595 million. This allocation increases to R73, 256 million in 2024/25 and decreases to R54, 404 million in 2026/27.
- 3. Single-year capital expenditure has been appropriated at R35, 797 million for the 2024/25 financial year and declines to R6, 277 million in 2025/26 and then increases to R28, 392 million in 2026/27 financial year.

4. Unlike multi-year capital appropriations, single-year appropriations relate to expenditure that will be incurred in the specific budget year such as the procurement of vehicles and specialized tools and equipment. The budget appropriations for the two outer years are indicative allocations based on the departmental business plans as informed by the IDP and will be reviewed on an annual basis to assess the relevance of the expenditure in relation to the strategic objectives and service delivery imperatives of the Municipality. For funding assessment of the MTREF, these appropriations have been included but no commitments will be incurred against single-year appropriations for the two outer-years. The capital projects are funded from capital grants and transfers and internally generated funds from current year surpluses.

Table A6 - Budgeted Financial Position

Description	###	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23		Current Ye	ar 2023/24		2024/25 Mediur	n Term Revenue Framework	& Expenditure
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
ASSETS					_	-					
Current assets											
Cash and cash equivalents		6,825	14,719	33,102	18,804	9,209	9,209	9,209	109,281	822,352	1,543,73
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	1	60,881	71,389	68,333	69,351	72,272	72,272	72,272	59,267	46,666	33,51
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	1	26,329	30,683	46,022	109,569	85,471	85,471	85,471	91,381	99,487	111,92
Current portion of non-current receivables		304	824	1,026	119	119	119	119	119	119	11:
Inventory VAT	2	11,082	18,416	24,610	38,571	41,891	41,891	41,891	7,896	(27,662)	(64,82
Other current assets	i i	36,951	44,891 16.442	68,196 16,596	12,050	12,050	12,050	12,050	12,050	12,050	12,05
Total current assets	- T	15,576 157,948	197,365	257,885	248,465	221,013	221,013	221,013	279,995	953,012	1,636,52
		137,946	197,303	237,883	240,400	221,013	221,013	221,013	219,995	953,012	1,030,32
Non current assets		4.405	4.405	4.405	_	_	_		000	4.007	0.00
Investments		1,465	1,465 96,399	1,465 103,831	48,032	48,032	48,032	48,032	893 47,492	1,827	2,80
Investment property	3	81,077 1,040,399	1,079,151		1,310,538	1,326,411	1,326,411	1,326,411		46,927 1,388,465	46,33 1,406,57
Property, plant and equipment Biological assets	3	1,040,399	1,079,151	1,112,251	1,310,538	1,320,411	1,320,411	1,320,411	1,370,830	1,388,400	1,400,57
Living and non-living resources		_	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	
		-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets		463	463	463	463	463	463	463	463	463	46
Intangible assets		23	13	6	606	671	671	671	647	622	59
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions		-	-	-	18,499	18,499	18,499	18,499	18,499	18,499	18,49
Non-current receivables from non-exchange transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-current assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	_	-
Total non current assets		1,123,426	1,177,490	1,218,016	1,378,138	1,394,076	1,394,076	1,394,076	1,438,824	1,456,803	1,475,27
TOTAL ASSETS		1,281,374	1,374,855	1,475,901	1,626,603	1,615,089	1,615,089	1,615,089	1,718,819	2,409,815	3,111,79
LIABILITIES		Ī		T							
Current liabilities											
Bank overdraft		-	_	-	-	_	-	-	_	-	-
Financial liabilities		3,014	4,766	7,622	7,246	9,494	9,494	9,494	11,675	10,254	14,190
Consumer deposits		5,797	5,621	5,757	5,937	5,937	5,937	5,937	5,937	5,937	5,937
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	4	88,109	100,644	98,011	99,306	102,962	102,962	102,962	91,232	690,783	1,299,32
Trade and other payables from non-exchange transactions	5	1,207	6,489	22,101	7,905	7,904	7,904	7,904	7,794	15,082	22,78
Provision		630	7,085	9,754	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,75
VAT		28,339	30,492	47,379	-	_	-	_	-	-	-
Other current liabilities		2,645	948	904	1,076	1,076	1,076	(1,076)	3,299	5,623	8,05
Total current liabilities		129,740	156,045	191,528	124,219	130,123	130,123	127,970	122,686	730,430	1,353,03
Non current liabilities											
Financial liabilities	6	(338)	14,616	9,357	5,456	7,637	7,637	7,637	13,093	12,333	7,63
Provision	7	53,749	85,995	87,650	46.097	46,097	46,097	46.097	46,097	46,097	46.09
Long term portion of trade payables		-	-	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities		21,679	23,583	23,010	41,318	41,318	41,318	41,318	41,318	41,318	41,31
Total non current liabilities		75,090	124,194	120,017	92,871	95,052	95,052	95,052	100,508	99,748	95,05
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	204,830	280,239	311,545	217,091	225,174	225,174	223,022	223,194	830,178	1,448,08
NET ASSETS		1,076,544	1,094,616	1,164,356	1,409,513	1,389,914	1,389,914	1,392,067	1,495,625	1,579,637	1,663,70
COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	\top	1	i		i						
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	8	1,084,079	1,094,571	1,164,356	1,409,513	1,389,914	1,389,914	1,389,914	1,495,595	1,579,574	1,663,60
Reserves and funds	9	- 1	-	-	- 1	-	-	-	30	64	10
									l		
Other		- 1	- 1	-	- 1	- 1	-	_	_	_	_

Explanatory notes to Table A6 - Budgeted Financial Position

1. Table A6 is consistent with international standards of good financial management practice and improves understandability for councilors and management of the impact of the budget on the statement of financial position (balance sheet).

- 2. This format of presenting the statement of financial position is aligned to GRAP1, which is generally aligned to the international version which presents assets less liabilities as "accounting" community wealth. The order of items within each group illustrates items in order of liquidity, i.e. assets readily converted to cash, or liabilities immediately required to be met from cash, appear first.
- 3. The municipal equivalent of equity is community wealth/equity. The justification is that ownership and the net assets of the municipality belong to the community.
- 4. Any movement on the budgeted financial performance or the capital budget will inevitably impact on the budgeted financial position. As an example, the collection rate assumption will impact on the cash position of the municipality and subsequently inform the level of cash and cash equivalents at year end. Similarly, the collection rate assumption should inform the budget appropriation for debt impairment which in turn would impact on the provision for bad debt. These budget and planning assumptions form a critical link in determining the applicability and relevance of the budget as well as the determination of ratios and financial indicators. In addition, the funding compliance assessment is informed directly by forecasting the statement of financial position.
- 5. Table A6 is supported by an extensive table of notes that provide detailed analysis of the major components of a number of items, including:
 - Call investments deposits.
 - Consumer debtors.
 - Property, plant and equipment.
 - Trade and other payables.
 - Provisions non-current.
 - · Changes in net assets; and
 - Reserves.
- 6. Included in trade and other payables are the following non-cash items:
 - Accrued leave pay.
 - Accrued bonus.

Table A7 - Budgeted Cash Flow Statement

Description	###	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23		Current Ye	ear 2023/24		2024/25 Mediur	n Term Revenue Framework	& Expenditure
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Property rates		-	-	1,165	54,392	52,892	52,892	52,892	53,245	55,695	58,200
Service charges		1,954	1,530	1,922	124,873	123,772	123,772	123,772	149,966	175,721	206,162
Other revenue		(68)	287	2,203	21,801	24,839	24,839	24,839	28,365	29,675	31,005
Transfers and Subsidies - Operational	1	36,298	115,158	378,202	363,745	363,612	363,612	363,612	387,099	380,877	363,020
Transfers and Subsidies - Capital	1	4	-	-	79,756	75,385	75,385	75,385	91,858	72,932	78,173
Interest		44	1,236	1,320	1,455	7,826	7,826	7,826	8,210	8,588	8,974
Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-
Payments											
Suppliers and employees		(332,455)	(396,306)	(439,790)	(585,182)	(579,150)	(579,150)	(579,150)	(528,262)	(552,434)	(574,964
Interest		-	-	-	(931)	(1,543)	(1,543)	(1,543)	(406)	(1,737)	(1,815
Transfers and Subsidies	1	-	-	-	(3,176)	(7,132)	(7,132)	(7,132)	(7,404)	(7,821)	(8,246
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(294,223)	(278,095)	(54,977)	56,732	60,501	60,501	60,501	182,671	161,495	160,509
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Proceeds on disposal of PPE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_
Decrease (increase) in non-current receivables		-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments		-	_	_	851	851	851	851	893	934	976
Payments											
Capital assets		(76,404)	(65,577)	(99,203)	(72,485)	(83,652)	(83,652)	(83,652)	(90,182)	(70,517)	(68,797
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	İ	(76,404)	(65,577)	(99,203)	(71,634)	(82,800)	(82,800)	(82,800)	(89,289)	(69,583)	(67,821
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Short term loans		-	-	-	_	-	_	-	_	-	_
Borrowing long term/refinancing		-	-	-	_	-	_	_	_	_	_
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits		-	-	-	237	237	237	237	_	_	_
Payments											
Repayment of borrowing		(8,534)	(4,413)	(7,025)	(7,246)	(9,494)	(9,494)	(9,494)	7,637	5,456	4,696
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(8,534)	(4,413)	(7,025)	(7,009)	(9,257)	(9,257)	(9,257)	7,637	5,456	4,696
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		(379,161)	(348,085)	(161,205)	(21,911)	(31,556)	(31,556)	(31,556)	101.019	97,368	97,385
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	2	_	6,825	14,719	41,668	41,668	41,668	41,668	9,209	110,228	207,596
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	2	(379.161)	(341,260)	(146,486)	19.757	10.111	10,111	10,111	110,228	207.596	304,981

Explanatory notes to Table A7 - Budgeted Cash Flow Statement

- 1. The budgeted cash flow statement is the first measurement in determining if the budget is funded.
- 2. It shows the expected level of cash in-flow versus cash out-flow that is likely to result from the implementation of the budget.
- 3. It can be seen that the cash level of the Municipality is projected to consistently increase, however the achievement of these results, requires implementation of stringent credit control.
- 4. The 2024/25 MTREF has been informed by the planning principle of ensuring adequate cash and cash equivalent over the medium-term and as a result, the cash and investment management policy is now in place.
- 5. Capital assets payment is exclusive of retention amounting to 10% of the work done.

Cash flow from operating activities

Receipts and payments are in line with budget made under table A4. Payments to suppliers and employees exclude non-cash items relating to store issues (inventory consumed, printing and stationary) and post-employment medical aid benefits and long service leave — current service and interest charge. Mscoa eliminated store items to be non-funding and in true essences store items are not funded where department's requests item from stores. Funding is required when the municipality procures goods from service provider therefore Treasury must consider this matter during funding process.

Included in the property rates and service charges is interest on outstanding debtors computed using its collection rate of 30% and 50% respectively.

Included in payment to suppliers and employees are other cash payment like retention release amongst others.

As per National Treasury guideline, transfer and grant is aligned to Transferred to Revenue/Capital Expenditure as opposed to "withdrawals" hence the treatment of the amount is slightly different from the norm.

Cash flow from investing activities.

Proceeds from disposal of property plant and equipment adjustment is as a result of land to be disposed.

The budget on capital assets takes into account retention and anticipated unspent portion of conditional grant.

Cash flow from financing activities

The repayment of borrowings relates to finance lease agreement the municipality entered into.

Collection rate for revenue services

The base assumption is that tariff and rating increases will increase at a rate CPI rate or slightly higher over the long term. It is also assumed that current economic conditions, and relatively controlled inflationary conditions, will continue for the forecasted term. The rate of revenue collection is budgeted as a percentage of annual billings as follows: property rates 78%; Services charges electricity 100%; Services charges refuse 61%; other revenue 100%; Rental on facilities 100%; traffic fines 13% and Interest on outstanding debtors (exchange) of 30% and (non-exchange) of 50%. The performance of arrear collections will however only be considered a source of additional cash in-flow once the performance has been carefully monitored.

Comparing A7 Capital assets and A5 total Capex the inconsistency is due retention that will be held by the municipality and unspent conditional grant.

Table A8 – Budgeted cash backed reserves/ accumulated surplus reconciliation.

LIM472 Elias Motsoaledi - Table A8 Cash backed reserves/a	cur	nulated surpl	lus reconcili	ation							
Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23		Current Yea	ar 2023/24		2024/25 Mediur	m Term Revenue Framework	& Expenditure
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Cash and investments available											
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	1	(379,161)	(341,260)	(146,486)	19,757	10,111	10,111	10,111	110,228	207,596	304,981
Other current investments > 90 days		385,986	355,980	179,588	(952)	(902)	(902)	(902)	(947)	614,756	1,238,756
Non current Investments	1	1,465	1,465	1,465	_	-	-	_	893	1,827	2,803
Cash and investments available:		8,290	16,184	34,567	18,804	9,209	9,209	9,209	110,174	824,179	1,546,539
Application of cash and investments											
Unspent conditional transfers		1,008	6,024	21,278	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,240	3,124	3,004
Unspent borrowing		-	-	-	_	-	-	_	-	-	-
Statutory requirements	2	(15,715)	14,578	8,160	(12,050)	(12,050)	(12,050)	(12,050)	(12,050)	(12,050)	(12,050)
Other working capital requirements	3	88,109	100,644	98,011	99,306	102,962	102,962	102,962	91,232	690,783	1,299,323
Other provisions		3,275	8,033	10,658	3,826	3,826	3,826	3,826	6,048	8,373	10,802
Long term investments committed	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves to be backed by cash/investments	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	64	100
Total Application of cash and investments:		76,678	129,280	138,107	94,982	98,637	98,637	98,637	88,500	690,294	1,301,179
Surplus(shortfall) - Excluding Non-Current Creditors Trf to Debt Relief Benefit	3	(68,388)	(113,096)	(103,541)	(76,177)	(89,428)	(89,428)	(89,428)	21,674	133,885	245,360
Creditors transferred to Debt Relief - Non-Current portion		-	-	-	-	- 1	-	_	-	-	-
Surplus(shortfall) - Including Non-Current Creditors Trf to Debt Relief Benefits		(68,388)	(113,096)	(103,541)	(76,177)	(89,428)	(89,428)	(89,428)	21,674	133,885	245,360

Explanatory notes - Cash Backed Reserves/Accumulated Surplus Reconciliation

1. The cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation is aligned to the requirements of MFMA Circular 42 – Funding a Municipal Budget.

- 2. In essence the table evaluates the funding levels of the budget by firstly forecasting the cash and investments at year end and secondly reconciling the available funding to the liabilities/commitments that exist.
- 3. The outcome of this exercise would either be a surplus or deficit. A deficit would indicate that the applications exceed the cash and investments available and would be indicative of non-compliance with the MFMA requirements that the municipality's budget must be "funded".
- 4. Non-compliance with section 18 of the MFMA is assumed because a shortfall would indirectly indicate that the annual budget is not appropriately funded.
- 5. From the above table, it is clearly indicated that the municipality has surplus over MTREF.



Table A9 - Asset Management

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Cur	rent Year 202	23/24	2024/25 N	Revenue &	
Description	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE									
Total New Assets	24,589	24,449	32,567	17,800	36,344	36,344	2,174	1,739	-
Roads Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	1,430	1,430	-	-	-
Storm water Infrastructure	_	-	-	800	-	-	2,174	1,739	-
Electrical Infrastructure	20,000	22,332	22,713	15,000	20,559	20,559	-	-	_
Solid Waste Infrastructure	_	_	734	_	11,650	11,650	_	_	_
Infrastructure	20,000	22,332	23,447	15,800	33,639	33,639	2,174	1,739	_
Community Facilities	_	-	2,745	_	-	-	-	_	-
Sport and Recreation Facilities	_	-	249	-	-	_	-	_	_
Community Assets	_	-	2,994	-	-	-	-	_	_
Other Assets	2,339	_	908	_	-	_	-	_	_
Licences and Rights	-	_	_	_	-	-	-	_	_
Intangible Assets	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Computer Equipment	250	824	1,930	700	1,823	1,823	_	_	_
Furniture and Office Equipment	800	_	1,060	1,100	506	506	_	_	_
Machinery and Equipment	1,200	214	2,227	200	376	376	_	_	_
Transport Assets		1,079	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Total Renewal of Existing Assets	47,540	44,874	32,184	_	_	_	_	400	400
Roads Infrastructure	39,222	39,750	26,294	_	_	_	_	300	300
Electrical Infrastructure	_	5,124	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Solid Waste Infrastructure	7,719	_	3,347	_	_	_	_	_	_
Infrastructure	46,940	44,874	29,641	_	_	_	_	300	300
Community Facilities	600	_	1,376	_	_	_	_	_	_
Sport and Recreation Facilities	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	_
Community Assets	600	_	1,376	_	_	_	_	_	_
Other Assets	_	_	247	_	_	_	_	_	_
Machinery and Equipment	_	_	920	_	_	_	_	100	100
Total Upgrading of Existing Assets	12,973	19.032	45,426	66.356	57.694	57,694	_	_	_
Roads Infrastructure	12,370	18,534	43,515	65,356	56,694	56,694	_	_	_
Solid Waste Infrastructure			836	1,000	1,000	1,000	_	_	_
Infrastructure	12,370	18,534	44,351	66,356	57,694	57,694	_	_	_
Community Facilities	602	498	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Community Assets	602	498	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Operational Buildings	_	_	1,075	_	_	_	_	_	_
Other Assets	_	_	1,075	_	_	_	_	_	_
Total Capital Expenditure	85,102	88,355	110,176	84,156	94,038	94,038	2,174	2,139	400
Roads Infrastructure	51,592	58,284	69,808	65,356	58,124	58,124	-,	300	
Storm water Infrastructure		-	-	800	-	-	2,174	1,739	
Electrical Infrastructure	20,000	27,456	22,713	15,000	20,559	20,559	-	-	_
Solid Waste Infrastructure	7,719		4,917	1,000	12,650	12,650	_	_	_
Infrastructure	79,311	85,740	97,439	82,156	91,333	91,333	2,174	2,039	
Community Facilities	1,202	498	4,120	- 02,100	- 31,000		2,114	2,000	_

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Cur	rent Year 202	23/24	2024/25 Medium Term Revenue &			
Description	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE										
Sport and Recreation Facilities	_	-	249	-	-	-	_	_	_	
Community Assets	1,202	498	4,369	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Assets	2,339	-	2,231	-	-	_	_	_	_	
Licences and Rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	_	
Intangible Assets	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Computer Equipment	250	824	1,930	700	1,823	1,823	_	_	_	
Furniture and Office Equipment	800	-	1,060	1,100	506	506	_	_	-	
Machinery and Equipment	1,200	214	3,147	200	376	376	-	100	100	
Transport Assets	-	1,079	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - Asset class	85,102	88,355	110,176	84,156	94,038	94,038	2,174	2,139	400	
ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY - PPE (WDV)	1,307,733	1,318,166	1,328,703	1,324,991	1,311,438	1,250,030	1,416,594	1,487,111	1,555,908	
Roads Infrastructure	635,955	642,315	648,738	660,703	660,042	660,042	752,305	812,169	876,419	
Electrical Infrastructure	100,799	101,807	102,825	104,118	104,014	104,014	104,118	104,222	104,326	
Solid Waste Infrastructure	15,731	15,888	16,047	17,044	16,232	16,232	17,044	17,215	17,387	
Infrastructure	752,485	760,010	767,610	781,864	780,289	780,289	873,467	933,605	998,131	
Community Assets	89,840	90,739	91,646	92,798	92,705	92,705	92,798	92,891	92,984	
Heritage Assets	449	454	458	487	463	463	487	491	496	
Investment properties	41,175	41,587	42.003	44,612	42,488	42,488	44,612	45,059	45,509	
Other Assets	69,787	70,485	71,190	75,613	72,012	72,012	75,613	76,369		
Intangible Assets	291	294	297	194	185	185	194	196	198	
Computer Equipment	4,647	4,694	4,741	4,801	4,796	4,796	4,801	4.805	4,810	
Furniture and Office Equipment	3,524	3,559	3,594	3,640	3,636	3,636	3,640	3,643	3,647	
Machinery and Equipment	30,017	30,317	30,620	31,005	30,974	30,974	31,005	31,036	31,067	
Transport Assets	51,073	51,583	52,099	49,059	49,010	49,010	49,059	49,108		
Land	264,445	264,445	264,445	240,918	234,879	173,471	240,918	249,907		
TOTAL ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY - PPE (WDV)	1,307,733	1,318,166	1,328,703	1,324,991	1,311,438	1,250,030	1,416,594	1,487,111	1,555,908	
EXPENDITURE OTHER ITEMS	67,163	74,162	95,416	97,506	103,346	103,346	96,273	100,990		
Depreciation	56,514	58,788	57,070	59,780	60,910	60,910	65,402	68,607	71,831	
Repairs and Maintenance by Asset Class	10,649	15,373	38,346	37,726	42,436	42,436	30,871	32,383	33,905	
Roads Infrastructure	161	4,892	13,895	15,467	21,167	21,167	10,940	11,476	12,015	
Electrical Infrastructure	2,180	1,845	12,201	8,263	5,763	5,763	6,073	6,371	6,670	
Solid Waste Infrastructure	2,778	2,993	4,175	1,722	2,722	2,722	1,243	1,304	1,365	
Infrastructure	5,119	9,729	30,270	25,453	29,653	29,653	18,255	19,150	20,050	
Community Facilities	-	_	166	594	544	544	573	601	629	
Operational Buildings	1,497	1,845	541	1,129	1,495	1,495	1,575	1,652	1,730	
Other Assets	1,497	1,845	541	1,129	1,495	1,495	1,575	1,652	1,730	
Intangible Assets	-	425	38	200	100	100	211	221	231	
Machinery and Equipment	1,306	1,520	3,214	6,556	6,849	6,849	6,262	6,569	6,878	
Transport Assets	2,727	1,854	4,117	3,794	3,794	3,794	3,995	4,191		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OTHER ITEMS	67,163	74,162	95,416	97,506	103,346	103,346	96,273	100,990		
Renewal and upgrading of Existing Assets as % of total capex	71.1%	72.3%	70.4%		61.4%			,		
Renewal and upgrading of Existing Assets as % of deprecn	107.1%	108.7%								
R&M as a % of PPE	1.0%	1.4%			3.2%					
Renewal and upgrading and R&M as a % of PPE	5%	6%								

Explanatory notes to Table A9 - Asset Management

- 1. Table A9 provides an overview of municipal capital allocations to construct and/procure new assets, renewal, and upgrading of existing assets, as well as spending on repairs and maintenance by asset class.
- 1.2 National Treasury has recommended that municipalities should allocate at least 40 per cent of their capital budget to the renewal and upgrading of existing assets, and allocations to repairs and maintenance should be 8 per cent of property plant and equipment. The municipality allocated 78% of the capital budget to the renewal and upgrading of existing assets which is considered to be an achievement.
- 2. The renewal and upgrading of existing assets target have been met throughout the MTEF period, however, the achievement of repairs and maintenance target remains a challenge.

2 PART 2 – SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

2.1 Overview of the annual budget process

Section 53 of the MFMA requires the Mayor of the municipality to provide general political guidance in the budget process and the setting of priorities that must guide the preparation of the budget. In addition, Chapter 2 of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations states that the Mayor of the municipality must establish a Budget Steering Committee to provide technical assistance to the Mayor in discharging the responsibilities set out in section 53 of the Act.

The Budget Steering Committee consists of the Municipal Manager, councillors responsible for financial matters, chief financial officer, senior managers responsible for at least the three largest votes in the municipality, manager responsible for budgeting, manager responsible for planning and any technical experts on infrastructure.

The primary aim of the Budget Steering Committee is to ensure:

- that the process followed to compile the budget complies with legislation and good budget practices.
- that there is proper alignment between the policy and service delivery priorities set out in the Municipality's
 IDP and the budget, taking into account the need to protect the financial sustainability of municipality.
- that the municipality's revenue and tariff setting strategies ensure that the cash resources needed to deliver services are available; and
- that the various spending priorities of the different municipal departments are properly evaluated and prioritised in the allocation of resources.

2.1 Overview of budget related-policies

The municipality's budgeting process is guided and governed by relevant legislation, frameworks, strategies and related policies.

2.1.1 Review of credit control and debt collection procedures/policies

The credit control and debt collection policy as approved by Council in the past is currently under review. While the adopted policy is credible, sustainable, manageable and informed by affordability and value for money, there has been a need to review certain components to achieve a higher collection rate. Some of the possible revisions will include the lowering of the credit periods for the down payment of debt. In addition, emphasis will be placed on speeding up the indigent registration process to ensure that credit control and debt collection efforts are not fruitlessly wasted on these debtors.

As most of the indigents within the municipal area are unable to pay for municipal services because they are unemployed, the Integrated Indigent Exit Programme aims to link the registered indigent households to development, skills and job opportunities. The programme also seeks to ensure that all departments as well as external role players are actively involved in the reduction of the number of registered indigent households.

The 2024/25 MTREF has been prepared on the basis of achieving an average debtors' collection rate of 85 per cent on current billings. In addition, the collection of debt in excess of 90 days has been prioritised as a pertinent strategy in increasing the municipality's cash levels. In addition, the potential of a payment incentive scheme is being investigated and if found to be viable will be incorporated into the policy.

2.1.2 Asset Management, Investment and Funding Policy

A proxy for asset consumption can be considered the level of depreciation each asset incurs on an annual basis. Preserving the investment in existing infrastructure needs to be considered a significant strategy in ensuring the future sustainability of infrastructure and the municipality's revenue base. Within the framework, the need for asset renewal was considered a priority and hence the capital programme was determined based on renewal of current assets versus new asset construction.

Further, continued improvements in technology generally allows many assets to be renewed at a lesser 'real' cost than the original construction cost. Therefore, it is considered prudent to allow for a slightly lesser continual level of annual renewal than the average annual depreciation. The Asset Management and Funding Policy is therefore considered a strategic guide in ensuring a sustainable approach to asset renewal, repairs and maintenance and is utilised as a guide to the selection and prioritisation of individual capital projects. In addition the policy prescribes the accounting and administrative policies and procedures relating to property, plant and equipment (fixed assets).

2.1.3 Budget Policy

The budget process is governed by various provisions in the MFMA and is aimed at instilling and establishing an increased level of discipline, responsibility and accountability in the financial management practices of municipalities. To ensure that the municipality continues to deliver on its core mandate and achieves its developmental goals, the mid-year review and adjustment budget process will be utilised to ensure that underperforming functions are identified and funds redirected to performing functions.

2.1.4 Supply Chain Management Policy

The Supply Chain Management policy was adopted by Council in September 2007 and the policy has been getting reviewed on annual basis and the changes made now are incorporated and presented in the resolutions paragraph.

2.1.5 Virement Policy

The Virement policy aims to empower senior managers with an efficient financial and budgetary amendment and control system to ensure optimum service delivery within the legislative framework of the MFMA and the municipality's system of delegations. The Virement policy was approved by Council in the past and is getting reviewed every financial year in respect of both Operating and Capital Budget Fund Transfers.

2.1.6 Cash Management and Investment Policy

The municipality's Cash Management and Investment Policy was amended by Council in February 2013. The aim of the policy is to ensure that the municipality's surplus cash and investments are adequately managed, especially the funds set aside for the cash backing of certain reserves. The policy details the minimum cash and cash equivalent required at any point in time and introduces time frames to achieve certain benchmarks.

2.1.7 Tariff Policies

The municipality's tariff policies provide a broad framework within which the Council can determine fair, transparent and affordable charges that also promote sustainable service delivery. The policies have been approved on various dates and a consolidated tariff policy is envisaged to be compiled for ease of administration and implementation.

All the above policies are available on the municipality's website, as well as the following budget related policies:

- Indigent
- Petty Cash

- Property rates
- Borrowing
- Cost containment
- Insurance management

2.2 Overview of budget assumptions

External factors

Owing to the economic slowdown, financial resources are limited due to reduced payment levels by consumers. This has resulted in declining cash inflows, which has necessitated restrained expenditure to ensure that cash outflows remain within the affordability parameters of the municipality's finances.

General inflation outlook and its impact on the municipal activities

There are five key factors that have been taken into consideration in the compilation of the 2024/25 MTREF:

- National Government macro-economic targets.
- The general inflationary outlook and the impact on municipality's residents and businesses.
- The impact of municipal cost drivers.
- The increase in prices for bulk electricity; and
- The increase in the cost of remuneration.

Collection rate for revenue services

The base assumption is that tariff and rating decreases will decrease at a rate CPI rate or slightly lower over the long term. It is also assumed that current economic conditions, and relatively controlled inflationary conditions, will continue for the forecasted term. The rate of revenue collection is budgeted as a percentage of annual billings as follows: property rates 78%; Services charges electricity 100%; Services charges refuse 61%; other revenue 100%; Traffic fines 13%. The performance of arrear collections will however only be considered a source of additional cash in-flow once the performance has been carefully monitored.

Growth or decline in tax base of the municipality.

Debtor's revenue is assumed to increase at a rate that is influenced by the consumer debtor's collection rate, tariff/rate pricing, real growth rate of the municipality, household formation growth rate and the poor household change rate. In addition, the following are some of the assumptions that have direct impact on debtors and collection rate as well revenue generation:

- Property rates 78%
- Service charge electricity 100%
- Service charge refuse removal 61%
- Rental on facilities 100%
- Other revenue 100%
- Interest on outstanding debtors (exchange) 30%
- Interest on outstanding debtors (non-exchange) 50%
- Traffic fines 13%

Household formation is the key factor in measuring municipal revenue and expenditure growth, as servicing 'households' is a greater municipal service factor than servicing individuals. Household formation rates are assumed to convert to household dwellings. In addition the change in the number of poor households influences the net revenue benefit derived from household formation growth, as it assumes that the same costs incurred for servicing the household exist, but that no consumer revenue is derived as the 'poor household' limits consumption to the level of free basic services.

Salary increases

MFMA circular 128 did not stipulate the salary increase projection and as a result, the proposal on salary and wage collective agreement was used. The proposed salary increases to be as follows:

- 2024/25 CPI 4.9%
- 2024/25 CPI 4.6%
- 2026/27 CPI 4.5%

Impact of national, provincial and local policies

Integration of service delivery between national, provincial and local government is critical to ensure focussed service delivery and in this regard various measures were implemented to align IDPs, provincial and national strategies around priority spatial interventions. In this regard, the following national priorities form the basis of all integration initiatives:

- Creating jobs;
- Enhancing education and skill development;
- Improving Health services;
- Rural development and agriculture; and
- Fighting crime and corruption.

To achieve these priorities integration mechanisms are in place to ensure integrated planning and execution of various development programs. The focus will be to strengthen the link between policy priorities and expenditure thereby ensuring the achievement of the national, provincial and local objectives.

Ability of the municipality to spend and deliver on the programmes

It is estimated that a spending rate of at least 95% will be achieved on operating expenditure and 100% on the capital programme for the 2024/25 MTREF of which performance has been factored into the cash flow budget.

2.3 Overview of budget funding

2.3.1 Medium-term outlook: operating revenue

The following table is a breakdown of the operating revenue over the medium-term and presents operating surplus of R13, 715 million in 2024/25 that is relatively not enough.

Figure 5 Breakdown of operating revenue over the 2024/25 MTREF

Tariff setting plays a major role in ensuring desired levels of revenue. Getting tariffs right assists in the compilation of a credible and funded budget. The Municipality derives most of its operational revenue from the provision of goods and services such as electricity and solid waste removal, property rates, operating and capital grants from organs of state and other minor charges (such as building plan fees, licenses and permits etc).

The revenue strategy is a function of key components such as:

- Growth in the municipality and economic development.
- Revenue management and enhancement.
- Achievement of 85 per cent annual collection rate for consumer revenue.
- National Treasury guidelines.
- Electricity tariff increases within the National Electricity Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) approval.
- Achievement of full cost recovery of specific user charges.
- Determining tariff escalation rate by establishing/calculating revenue requirements.
- The Property Rates Policy in terms of the Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act 6 of 2004) (MPRA), and
- And the ability to extend new services and obtain cost recovery levels.

The above principles guide the annual increase in the tariffs charged to the consumers and the ratepayers aligned to the economic forecasts. The proposed tariff increases for the 2024/25 MTREF on the different revenue categories are:

- Property rates
- Refuse removal
- Electricity
- Other

For the medium-term, the funding strategy has been informed directly by ensuring financial sustainability and continuity. The MTREF therefore provides for a budgeted actual surplus of R13, 715 million, R10, 935 million and R5, 743 million in each of the financial years. This surplus is not entirely intended to fund capital expenditure from own sources.

2.6.2 Medium-term outlook: capital revenue

Sources of capital revenue over the MTREF

The above table is graphically represented as follows for the 2024/25 financial year.

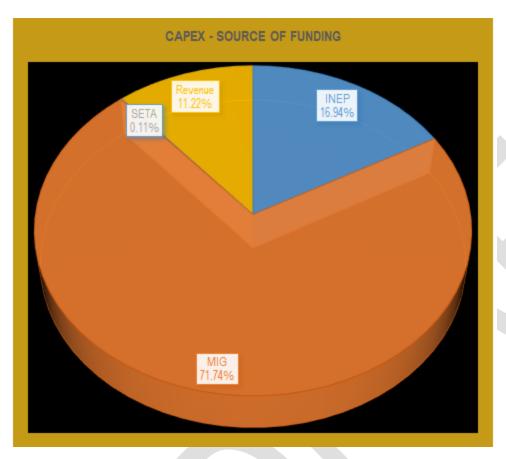


Figure 6 Breakdown of the source of funding for 2024/25 MTREF

Capital grants and receipts equate to 89% of the total funding source which represents R91, 968 million for the 2024/25 financial year and decreases to R73, 047 million and increases to R78, 294 million in 2025/26 and 2026/27 financial years respectively. Only 11% of capital budgets is funded from internally generated revenue.

2.7 Expenditure on grants and reconciliation of unspent funds

Table SA18 - Transfers and Grants Receipts

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Curr	ent Year 20	23/24		0 374,077 0 2,800 9 - - - -	
Description	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Year +1	Budget Year +2 2026/27
RECEIPTS:									
Operating Transfers and Grants									
National Government:	351,908	307,637	338,905	363,745	363,612	363,612	383,099	376,877	363,020
Local Government Equitable Share	347,526	302,788	334,259	358,519	358,519	358,519	377,690	374,077	360,220
Finance Management	2,600	2,650	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,800	2,800	2,800
EPWP Incentive	1,681	2,199	1,796	2,376	2,243	2,243	2,609	_	_
Disaster Relief Grant	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Education Training and Development Practices SETA	102	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Energy Efficiency and Demand Management	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-
District Municipality:				_	_	_	_	_	_
[insert description]			-	-	-	-	-		
Other grant providers:	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Total Operating Transfers and Grants	351,908	307,637	338,905	363,745	363,612	363,612	383,099	376,877	363,020
Capital Transfers and Grants									
National Government:	68,891	79,332	111,606	79,756	75,385	75,385	91,858	72,932	78,173
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	53,891	57,984	94,606	65,356	60,985	60,985	74,314	67,416	73,190
Intergrated National Electrification Grant	15,000	21,348	17,000	14,400	14,400	14,400	17,544	5,516	4,983
Other capital transfers/grants [insert desc]									
Provincial Government:	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Coghsta - Development	-	-	-	_	-	_			
District Municipality:	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Other grant providers:	_	-	_	_	_	_	110	115	121
LGSETA							110	115	121
Total Capital Transfers and Grants	68,891	79,332	111,606	79,756	75,385	75,385	91,968	73,047	78,294
TOTAL RECEIPTS OF TRANSFERS & GRANTS	420,799	386,969	450,511	443,501	438,997	438,997	475,067	449,924	441,314

Table SA19 - Expenditure on transfers and grants expenditure

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Curr	ent Year 20	23/24	2024/25 M	edium Term	Revenue &
Description	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26 9 376,877 0 374,077 0 2,800 9 - 9 376,877 8 72,932 4 67,416	Budget Year +2 2026/27
EXPENDITURE:									
Operating expenditure of Transfers and Grants									
National Government:	351,908	307,637	338,905	363,745	363,612	363,612	383,099	376,877	363,020
Local Government Equitable Share	347,526	302,788	334,259	358,519	358,519	358,519	377,690	374,077	360,220
Finance Management	2,600	2,650	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,800	2,800	2,800
EPWP Incentive	1,681	2,199	1,796	2,376	2,243	2,243	2,609	_	_
Disaster Relief Grant	_	_	_	_	_	_			
Education Training and Development Practices SETA	102	_	_	_	_	_			
Energy Efficiency and Demand Management	_	-	_	-	-	-			
District Municipality:	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Other grant providers:	_	-	_	-	_	_	-	-	-
Total operating expenditure of Transfers and Grants:	351,908	307,637	338,905	363,745	363,612	363,612	383,099	376,877	363,020
Capital expenditure of Transfers and Grants									
National Government:	68,450	74,316	90,896	79,756	75,385	75,385	91,858	72,932	78,173
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	53,891	57,924	73,896	65,356	60,985	60,985	74,314	67,416	73,190
Intergrated National Electrification Grant	14,559	16,392	17,000	14,400	14,400	14,400	17,544	5,516	4,983
Other capital transfers/grants [insert desc]									
Provincial Government:	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coghsta - Development	_	_	_	_	_	_			
District Municipality:	_	_	-	_	_	-	-	-	_
[insert description]									
Other grant providers:	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_
[insert description]									
Total capital expenditure of Transfers and Grants	68,450	74,316	90,896	79,756	75,385	75,385	91,858	72,932	78,173
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF TRANSFERS AND GRANTS	420,359	381,953	429,801	443,501	438,997	438,997	474,957	449,809	441,193

Table SA 20 - Reconciliation between of transfers, grant receipts and unspent funds

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Curr	ent Year 202	23/24		dium Term diture Fran	Revenue & nework
Description	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Operating transfers and grants:									
National Government:									
Balance unspent at beginning of the year	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Current year receipts	351,908	307,637	338,905	363,745	363,612	363,612	387,099	380,877	363,020
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	351,908	307,637	338,905	363,745	363,612	363,612	387,099	380,877	363,020
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		267	267	625					
Total operating transfers and grants revenue	351,908	307,637	338,905	363,745	363,612	363,612	387,099	380,877	363,020
Total operating transfers and grants - CTBM	_	267	267	625	ı	-	-	-	_
Capital transfers and grants:									
National Government:									
Balance unspent at beginning of the year	4,749	441	5,397	_	_	_	_	_	_
Current year receipts	68,891	79,332	96,551	79,756	75,385	75,385	91,968	73,047	78,294
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	79,029	74,316	81,238	79,756	75,385	75,385	92,079	73,047	78,294
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities	(5,389)	5,457	20,710	_					
Total capital transfers and grants revenue	79,029	74,316	81,238	79,756	75,385	75,385	92,079	73,047	78,294
Total capital transfers and grants - CTBM	(5,389)	5,457	20,710	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS REVENUE	430,938	381,953	420,143	443,501	438,997	438,997	479,178	453,924	441,314
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS - CTBM	(5,389)	5,724	20,977	625	•	_	_	-	_

Table SA36–Capital project list

							2024/25 Mediu	um Term Revenue Framework	& Expenditure
Function	Project Description	Туре	Asset Class	Asset Sub-Class	Audited Outcome 2022/23	Current Year 2023/24	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
			Machinery and						
Technical Services	Aircons	New	Equipment	Machinery and Equipment	300,000	174,000	182,526	190,922	199,514
Technical Services	Electrification of Doorom (Designs)	New	Electrical Infrastructure	MV Networks	4,530,000	-	200,000	-	3,675,000
Technical Services	Electrification of Luckau Maganagobuswa	New	Electrical Infrastructure	MV Networks		-	5,277,000	-	-
Technical Services	Electrification of Lusaka (Designs)	New	Electrical Infrastructure	MV Networks	-	-	200,000	-	-
Technical Services	Electrification of Magukubjane	New	Electrical Infrastructure	MV Networks	-	244,295	4,267,000	-	-
Technical Services	Electrification of Makaepea	New	Electrical Infrastructure	MV Networks	-	1,400,000	-	-	-
Technical Services	Electrification of Mantrombi Section	New	Electrical Infrastructure	MV Networks	-	-	2,000,000	-	-
Technical Services	Electrification of Masakaneng	New	Electrical Infrastructure	MV Networks	6,722,000	6,600,000	-	-	-
Technical Services	Electrification of Phooko	New	Electrical Infrastructure	MV Networks	-	1,400,000	3,000,000	-	-
Technical Services	Electrification of Matlala Lehwelere	New	Electrical Infrastructure	MV Networks	4,428,000	-	-	-	-
Technical Services	Electrification of Phomola	New	Electrical Infrastructure	MV Networks		2,000,000	-	-	-
Technical Services	Electrification of Motetema High view	New	Electrical Infrastructure	MV Networks		2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-
Technical Services	Electrification of Ntswelemotse	New	Electrical Infrastructure	MV Networks	-	-	200,000	2,940,000	-
Technical Services	Electrification of Oorlog (Designs)	New	Electrical Infrastructure	MV Networks	-	-	200,000	-	1,308,000
	Electrification of Zaaiplass Police Station						,		, ,
Technical Services	(Designs)	New	Electrical Infrastructure	MV Networks	1,332,000	-	200,000	2,576,000	-
Technical Services	Electrification of Vlakfontein	New	Electrical Infrastructure	MV Networks	1,476,012	1,000,000	-	-	-
Technical Services	Groblersdal Lanfillsite	New	Solid Waste Infrastructure	Landfill Sites	, , , ₋	11,650,000	8,000,000	-	-
			Machinery and						
Technical Services	Machinery and Equipment	New	Equipment	Machinery and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Services	Culverts and Road signs	New	Roads Infratructure	Roads	-	-	-	600,000	750,000
Technical Services	Groblersdal Stormwater	New	Roads Infratructure	Roads	-	-	2,173,913	1,739,130	-
Technical Services	Masakaneng Roads	New	Roads Infratructure	Roads	299,764	-		-	-
Technical Services	Motetema Streets Upgrade	New	Roads Infratructure	Roads	-	-		-	-
Technical Services	Upgrading of Nyakurone Internal Access Road(Int)	Upgrading	Roads Infratructure	Roads	-	-	-	_	-
Technical Services	Ugrading of Stompo Bus Road	New	Roads Infratructure	Roads	-	695,652	-	-	-
					87.255.315	94.038.145	103.595.130	79.533.050	82,795,706

							2024/25 Medi	um Term Revenue Framework	& Expenditure
Function	Project Description	Туре	Asset Class	Asset Sub-Class	Audited Outcome 2022/23	Current Year 2023/24	Budget Year 2024/25	- 14,121,000 000,000	Budget Year + 2026/27
	Renewal of Hlogotlou to Bopanang Internal								
Technical Services	Streets	Renewal	Roads Infratructure	Roads	19,542,254	-	-	14,121,000	9,342,000
Technical Services	Upgrading of Tafelkop stadium	Upgrading	Roads Infratructure	Roads	17,622,551	-	10,000,000	-	20,000,00
Technical Services	Upgrading of Hlogottlou-Bopanang Road	Upgrading	Roads Infratructure	Roads	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Services	Upgrading of Kgobokwane-Kgaphamadi Road (MIG)	Upgrading	Roads Infratructure	Roads	-	13,580,400	11,000,000	29,419,600	-
	Upgrading of Malaeneng A Ntwane Access								
Technical Services	Road	Upgrading	Roads Infratructure	Roads	-	11,000,000	17,750,000	-	-
Technical Services	Upgrading of Malaeneng A Ntwane Access Road (Internal)	Upgrading	Roads Infratructure	Roads	750,000	-	-	-	-
	Upgrading of Mokumong access road to								
Technical Services	Marateng taxi rank (Internal)	Upgrading	Roads Infratructure	Roads	700,000	-	10,989,800	16,710,200	_
	Upgrading of Mokumong access road to								
Technical Services	Marateng taxi rank (MIG)	Upgrading	Roads Infratructure	Roads	_	16,500,000	_	-	_
1001111001	Upgrading of Maraganeng internal Access	opgraamg	Trouds IIII da dotai s	110000		10,000,000			
Technical Services	road (Internal) Upgrading of Maraganeng internal Access	Upgrading	Roads Infratructure	Roads	750,000	-	-	-	-
Technical Services	road (MIG)	Hannaka a	Roads Infratructure	Roads		0.054.000	4C 574 000		
		Upgrading			-	8,254,600	10,374,200	7.405.000	40.040.000
Technical Services	Upgrading of Waalkral Bus route (MIG)	Upgrading	Roads Infratructure	Roads	=	-	=	7,165,200	43,848,000
			Machinery and						
Technical Services	Machinery and Equipment(tools)	New	Equipment	Machinery and Equipment	=	-	260,870	272,870	285,149
Technical Services	Upgrading of Masoing Bus route	Upgrading	Roads Infratructure	Roads	-	734,100	-	-	-
Technical Services	Upgrading of Tafelkop stadium 600	Upgrading	Roads Infratructure	Roads	17,652,215	7,359,000	-	-	-
Information Technology	Computer Equipment	New	Computer Equipment	Computer Equipment	860,000	1,152,000	1,000,000	1,046,000	1,093,070
			Furniture and Office	Furniture and Office					
Human Resources	Furniture and Office Equipment	New	Equipment	Equipment	-	506,000	300,000	313,800	327,92
Human Resources	Computer Equipment - SETA	New	Computer Equipment	Computer Equipment	1,078,503	671,134	110,256	115,328	120,518
			Furniture and Office	Furniture and Office		,		,	, ·
Human Resources	Printers	New	Equipment	Equipment	_	_	5,509,565	_	_
			Furniture and Office	Furniture and Office			-,,		
Community Services	Furniture and Office Equipment	New	Equipment	Equipment		_	200.000	209,200	218,614
Community Services	Fencing of Elandsdoorn Cemeteries	Renewal	Community Facilities	Cemeteries/Crematoria	500,000	_	200,000	200,200	210,014
Community Services	Upgrading and Development of Parks		Community Facilities	Parks	300,000	_		_	_
Continuity Services	Opgrading and Development of Farks	Upgrading	Machinery and	raiks		-	-	-	-
C	Marking and Equipment	Mann		Maskinson and Environment		400,000			
Community Services	Machinery and Equipment	New	Equipment	Machinery and Equipment		126,000			
			Machinery and			5740004			
Community Services	Alternative Energy Solution	New	Equipment	Machinery and Equipment	-	5,740,964	-	-	-
Community Services	500 Twenty Skip Bins	New	Solid Waste Infrastructure	Capital Spares		-	500,000	-	-
	Disaster Management Centre & Emergency								
Community Services	Relief Store room	New	Community Facilities	Centres	-	-	-	-	-
Community Services	Fencing of Roossenekal Landfill Site	New	Solid Waste Infrastructure	Capital Spares	-	1,000,000	-	-	-
Community Services	Two trailers	New	Community assets	Machinery and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
	Construction of Skip Bin Ramps at Hlogotlou								
Community Services	Waste Transfers	New	Solid Waste Infrastructure	Waste Transfer Stations		-	-	300,000	300,00
Community Services	Fencing of Elandsdoorn/Ntwane Cemetery	Renewal	Community Facilities	Cemeteries		-	900,000	-	-
•	Construction of Washbay at Groblersdal								
Community Services	landfill Site	New	Solid Waste Infrastructure	Landfill Sites		_	300,000	_	_
Economic Development Planning	Fencing of Groblersdal Cemetry	Upgrading	Community Facilities	Cemeteries/Crematoria	-	-	-	1,500,000	1,000,00
	Professional Lawn Mowers and Industrial	- 1- 0,9	Machinery and					,,555,500	1,,,,,,,,,
Technical Services	Bruch Cutters	New	Equipment	Machinery and Equipment	3,587,740	250,000	300.000	313.800	327,92
Technical Services	Groblersdal Smart Metering	New	Electrical Infrastructure	MV Networks	5,124,276	200,000	-	010,000	021,02
TOOTHIOGE OF VICES	Grobiorodal Ornait Wotoring	11017	Liobarour iriir aba acture	I TOUTOURO	0,124,270	-	-	1	1 -

