

**ELIAS MOTSOALEDI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**



**FUNDING AND RESERVES POLICY**

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## **PREAMBLE**

In the spirit of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (No.56 of 2003) “to modernize budget and financial management practices by placing local government finances on a sustainable footing in order to maximize the capacity of municipalities to deliver services to all residents’ customers, users and investors” and, Where the Budget and Reporting Regulations of 2009 (Government Gazette 32141) prescribes this policy as a necessary instrument to monitor and sustain the municipality’s financial management, Therefore Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality adopts the funding and reserves policy as set out in this document.

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## **1. Application**

The Funding and Reserve Policy is applicable to Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality.

## **2. Objectives**

- a) To ensure that the operating and capital budget of Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality is appropriately funded
- b) To ensure that provisions and reserves are maintained at the required level to avoid future year unfunded liabilities.

## **3. Introduction**

The funding of the operating and capital budget is done on an annual basis for a three-year horizon. The budget must be balanced both from the accounting perspective as well as cash perspective.

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## 4. BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Capital Budgets

#### 4.1.1. Basis of Calculation

- a) The **zero based method** is used in preparing the annual capital budget, except in cases where a contractual commitment has been made that would span over more than one financial year.
- b) The annual capital budget shall be based on realistically anticipated revenue (capital loans to be taken up will be deemed to be part of this), which should be equal to the anticipated capital expenditure in order to result in a balanced budget.
- c) The impact of the capital budget on the current and future operating budgets in terms of finance charges to be incurred on external loans, depreciation of fixed assets, maintenance of fixed assets and any other operating expenditure to be incurred resulting directly from the capital expenditure, should be carefully analyzed when the annual capital budget is being compiled.
- d) In addition, the council shall consider the likely impact of such operational expenses- net of any revenues expected to be generated by such item- on future property rates and service tariffs.

#### 4.1.2 Funding of the Capital Budget

##### Own Funding Sources

The Council shall establish a asset financing reserve for the purpose of financing capital projects and the acquisition of capital assets. Such reserve shall be established from the following:

- a) unappropriated cash-backed surpluses to the extent that such surpluses are not required for operational purposes
- b) further amounts appropriated as contributions in each annual or adjustments budget; and
- c) net gains on the sale of fixed assets in terms of the fixed asset management and accounting policy.

##### Other Funding Sources

The Ad- Hoc capital budget shall be financed from external sources such as the following:

- a) Grants and subsidies as allocated in the annual Division of Revenue of Act.
- b) Grants and subsidies as allocated by Provincial government.
- c) External Loans
- d) Private Contributions
- e) Contributions from the Capital Development Fund (developer's contributions) and,
- f) Any other financing source secured by the local authority.

## 4.2 Operational Budget

### 4.2.1. Basis of Calculation

- a) The **incremental approach** is used in preparing the annual operating budget, except in cases where a contractual commitment has been made that would span over more than one financial year. In these instances, the zero based method will be followed.
- b) The annual operating budget shall be based on realistically anticipated revenue, which should be equal to the anticipated operating expenditure in order to result in a balanced budget.
- c) An income based approach shall be used where the realistically anticipated income is determined first and the level of operating expenditure would be based on the determined income, thus resulting in a balanced budget.

### 4.2.2. Assumptions for various budget categories

The following assumptions are used when compiling the budget for the following expenditure categories: Salaries, Wages and Allowances

The salaries and allowances are calculated based on the percentage increases as per the collective agreement between organised labour and the employer for a particular period. The remuneration of all political office bearers is based on the limitations and percentages as determined by the responsible National Minister.

#### Collection Costs

It refers to costs attributed to the maintenance of the financial system used for the collection of outstanding amounts and is based on the service level agreement.

#### Depreciation

The above is calculated at cost, using the straight line method, to allocate the depreciation cost to the residual values over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

#### Interest External Borrowings

The above refers to interest and redemption that has to be repaid on an external loan taken up by Council. The budget is determined by the repayments that the municipality is liable for based on the agreements entered into with the other party.

#### Bulk Purchases

The expenditure on bulk purchases shall be determined using the tariffs as stipulated by the NERSA and by any other service provider from time to time.

#### Other General Expenditure

A percentage growth for all other general expenditure will be based on the percentage determined by Financial Services in line with prevailing growth rates and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and prior actual expenditure trends.

### Repairs and Maintenance

The budget of repairs and maintenance shall be based on the increment as determined by Financial Services in conjunction with the needs of the departments in terms of repairing their assets.

### Contributions to Funds

Refers to the contribution made to provisions (e.g. leave reserve fund) on annual basis and is determined based on the actual expenditure in the previous year and any other factor that could have an effect.

### **4.2.3. Funding of the Operational Budget**

The operating budget shall be financed from the following sources:

- Electricity charges
- Refuse removal fees and
- Taxes

Increases in tariffs and rates will be based on actual billed revenue and as far as possible be limited to inflation plus an additional percentage increase to accommodate the growth of the town. Detailed information can be found in the Tariff Policy.

### Grants & Subsidies

Grants and subsidies shall be based on all the gazetted grants and subsidies plus all other subsidies received by the organization.

### Interest on Investments

The budget for interest and investment shall be in accordance with the Cash Management and Investment policy of the organization.

### Rental Fees

Income from rental property will be budgeted for based on the percentage growth rate as determined by Financial Services for a particular budget year.

### Fines

Income from fines will be budgeted for based on the actual income received in the preceding year and the percentage growth rate as determined by Financial Services for a particular budget year.

### Other Income

All other income items will be budgeted for based on the actual income received in the preceding year (calculated on the basis of actual receipts until end of February of each year, extrapolated over 12 months) and the percentage growth rate as determined by Financial Services for a particular budget year.

## **5. BORROWING REQUIREMENTS**

The borrowing requirements are based on the backlogs of the infrastructure needs taking into consideration the operational impact of any loans.

## **6. IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW OF POLICY**

This policy shall be implemented from the date of approval by council and shall be reviewed on annual basis to ensure that it is in line with the municipality's strategic objectives and with legislation.

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