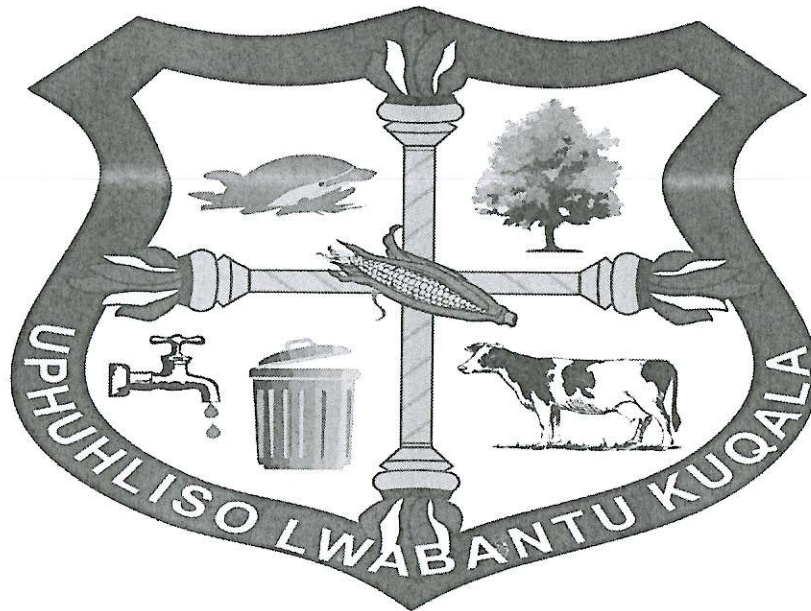


INGQUZA HILL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



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BUDGET POLICY

2026/27

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REVIEW HISTORY

| LAST REVIEW DATE | SUMMARY OF CHANGES |
|------------------|---|
| May 31, 2025 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No amendments |
| June 30, 2025 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No amendments |
| May 31, 2026 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No amendments |

DEFINITIONS

"Accounting Officer"-

(a) Means the Municipal Manager;

"Allocation", means-

- (a) A municipality's share of the local government's equitable share referred to in section 214(1) (a) of the Constitution
- (b) An allocation of money to a municipality in terms of section 214(1) (c) of the Constitution
- (c) An allocation of money to a municipality in terms of a provincial budget; or
- (d) Any other allocation of money to a municipality by an organ of state, including by another

municipality, otherwise than in compliance with a commercial or other business transaction;

"Annual Division of Revenue Act" means the Act of Parliament, which must be enacted annually in terms of section 214 (1) of the Constitution;

"Approved budget," means an annual budget-

(a) Approved by a municipal council, or

(b) Includes such an annual budget as revised by an adjustments budget in terms of section 28 of the MFMA;

"Basic Municipal Service" means a municipal service that is necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life and which, if not provided, would endanger public health or safety or the environment;

"Budget-related Policy" means a policy of a municipality affecting or affected by the annual budget of the municipality, including:

(a) The tariffs policy, which the municipality must adopt in terms of section 74 of the Municipal Systems Act;

(b) The rates policy which the municipality must adopt in terms of legislation regulating municipal property rates; or

(c) The credit control and debt collection policy, which the municipality must adopt in terms of Section 96 of the Municipal Systems Act;

"Budget transfer" means transfer of funding within a function / vote.

"Budget Year" means the financial year of the municipality for which an annual budget is to be approved in terms of section 16 (1) of the MFMA

"Chief Financial Officer" means a person designated in terms of section 80 (2) (a) of the MFMA

"Councilor" means a member of a municipal council

"Creditor", means a person to whom money is owed by the municipality

"Current year" means the financial year, which has already commenced, but not yet ended

"Delegation", in relation to a duty, includes an instruction or request to perform or to assist in performing the duty

"Financial recovery plan" means a plan prepared in terms of section 141 of the MFMA

"Financial statements", means statements consisting of at least-

- (a) A statement of financial position;
- (b) A statement of financial performance;
- (c) A cash-flow statement;
- (d) Any other statements that may be prescribed; and
- (e) Any notes to these statements;

"Financial year" means a twelve months period commencing on 1 July and ending on 30 June each year

"Financing agreement" includes any loan agreement, lease, and instalment purchase contract or hire purchase arrangement under which a municipality undertakes to repay a long-term debt over a period of time;

"Fruitless and wasteful expenditure" means expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised;

"Irregular expenditure", means-

- (a) Expenditure incurred by a municipality or municipal entity in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the MFMA Act, and which has not been condoned in terms of section 170 of the MFMA;
- (b) Expenditure incurred by a municipality or municipal entity in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the Municipal Systems Act, and which has not been

condoned in terms of that Act;

(c) Expenditure incurred by a municipality in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the Public Office-Bearers Act, 1998 (Act No. 20 of 1998); or

(d) Expenditure incurred by a municipality or municipal entity in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the supply chain management policy of the municipality or entity or any of the municipality's by-laws giving effect to such policy, and which has not been condoned in terms of such policy or by-law, but excludes expenditure by a municipality which falls within the definition of "unauthorized expenditure";

"Investment", in relation to funds of a municipality, means-

(a) The placing on deposit of funds of a municipality with a financial institution; or

(b) The acquisition of assets with funds of a municipality not immediately required, with the primary aim of preserving those funds;

"Lender", means a person who provides debt finance to a municipality;

"Local community" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Municipal Systems Act

"Mayor" means the councilor elected as the mayor of the municipality in terms of Section 55 of the Municipal Structures Act;

"Municipal council" or "council" means the council of a municipality referred to in Section 18 of the Municipal Structures Act;

"Municipal debt instrument" means any note, bond, debenture or other evidence of indebtedness issued by a municipality, including dematerialized or electronic evidence of indebtedness intended to be used in trade;

"Municipal entity" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Municipal Systems Act (refer to the MSA for definition);

"Municipality"-

(a) When referred to as a corporate body, means a municipality as described in Section 2 of the Municipal Systems Act; or

(b) When referred to as a geographic area, means a municipal area determined in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998 (Act No. 27 of 1998);

"Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts"

Uniform and standardized financial transaction classification framework.

"Municipal Structures Act" means the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998

(Act No. 117 of 1998)

"Municipal Systems Act" means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000)

"Long-term debt" means debt repayable over a period exceeding one year;

"Accounting Officer" means a person appointed in terms of section 82(1) (a) or (b) of the Municipal Structures Act;

"Municipal service" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Municipal Systems Act (refer to the MSA for definition);

"Municipal tariff" means a tariff for services which a municipality may set for the provision of a service to the local community, and includes a surcharge on such tariff;

"Municipal tax" means property rates or other taxes, levies or duties that a municipality may impose

"National Treasury" means the National Treasury established by Section 5 of the Public Finance Management Act

"Official", means-

(a) An employee of a municipality or municipal entity

(b) A person seconded to a municipality or municipal entity to work as a member of the staff of the municipality or municipal entity; or

(c) A person contracted by a municipality or municipal entity to work as a member of the staff of the municipality or municipal entity otherwise than as an employee;

"Overspending"-

(A) Means causing the operational or capital expenditure incurred by the municipality during a financial year to exceed the total amount appropriated in that year's budget for its operational or capital expenditure, as the case may be;

(b) In relation to a vote, means causing expenditure under the vote to exceed the amount appropriated for that vote; or

(c) In relation to expenditure under section 26 of the MFMA, means causing expenditure under that section to exceed the limits allowed in subsection (5) of this Section;

"Past financial year" means the financial year preceding the current year;

"Quarter" means any of the following periods in a financial year:

- (a) 1 July to 30 September;
- (b) 1 October to 31 December;
- (c) 1 January to 31 March; or
- (d) 1 April to 30 June;

"Service delivery and budget implementation plan" means a detailed plan approved by the executive mayor of a municipality in terms of section 53 (l) (c) (ii) of the MFMA for implementing the municipality's delivery of municipal services and its annual budget, and which must indicate-

(a) Projections for each month of-

- (i) Revenue to be collected, by source; and
- (ii) Operational and capital expenditure, by vote;

(b) Service delivery targets and performance indicators for each quarter; and

(c) Any other matters that may be prescribed, and includes any revisions of such plan by the executive mayor in terms of section 54(1) (c) of the MFMA;

"Short-term debt" means debt repayable over a period not exceeding one year;

"Standards of generally recognized accounting practice," means an accounting practice complying with standards applicable to municipalities or municipal entities as determined by the Accounting Standards Board,

"Unauthorized expenditure", means any expenditure incurred by a municipality otherwise than in accordance with section 15 or 11 (3) of the MFMA, and includes:

- (a) Overspending of the total amount appropriated in the municipality's approved budget;
- (b) Overspending of the total amount appropriated for a vote in the approved budget;
- (c) Expenditure from a vote unrelated to the department or functional area covered by the vote;
- (d) Expenditure of money appropriated for a specific purpose, otherwise than for that specific purpose;
- (e) Spending of an allocation referred to in paragraph (b), (c) or (d) of the definition of "allocation" otherwise than in accordance with any conditions of the allocation; or
- (f) A grant by the municipality otherwise than in accordance with the MFMA;

"Virement" means transfer of funds between functions / votes

"Vote" means-

(a) One of the main segments into which a budget of a municipality is divided for the appropriation of money for the different departments or functional areas of the municipality;
and

(b) Which specifies the total amount that is appropriated for the purposes of the department or functional area concerned.

1. INTRODUCTION

In terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act, No. 56 of 2003, Chapter 4 on Municipal Budgets, Subsection (16), states that the council of a municipality must for each financial year approve an annual budget for the municipality before the commencement of that financial year. According to subsection (2) of the Act concerned, in order to comply with subsection (1), the executive mayor of the municipality must table the annual budget at a council meeting at least 90 days before the start of the budget year.

This policy must be read, analyzed, explained, interpreted, implemented and understood against this legislative background. The budget plays a critical role in an attempt to realize diverse community needs. Central to this, the formulation of a municipality budget must take into account the government's macro-economic and fiscal policy fundamentals. In brief, the conceptualization and the operationalization of the budget must be located within the national government's policy framework.

2. OBJECTIVE

The objective of the budget policy is to set out:

- The principles which the municipality will follow in preparing each medium term revenue and expenditure framework budget,
- The responsibilities of the mayor, the accounting officer, the chief financial officer and other senior managers in compiling the budget
- To establish and maintain procedures to ensure adherence to Ingquza Hill's IDP review and budget processes.

3. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

- Regulation 7 of the MFMA requires that the municipal manager of a municipality must prepare, or take all reasonable steps to ensure the preparation of the budget-related policies of the municipality, or any necessary amendments to such policies, in accordance with the legislation applicable to those policies for tabling in the municipal council by the applicable deadline specified by the mayor in terms of section 21 (1) (b) of the Act.

- MFMA budget circular 99 requires that municipal budgets from 2020/21 to be prepared in line with the mSCOA classification framework. The budget should therefore be prepared across the MSCOA segments:
 Project - allocates the expenditure and income to a project between capital and operating activities
 Function - Department
 Item - Assets, Liabilities and Net assets; Expenditure; Revenue; Gains and Losses
 Funding - which funding source is utilised for expenditure transactions
 Regional Indicator – Beneficiaries
 Costing – Default transactions not yet in use

4. BUDGETING PRINCIPLES

- The municipality shall not budget for a deficit and should also ensure that revenue projections in the budget are realistic taking into account actual collection levels.
- Expenses may only be incurred in terms of the approved annual budget (or adjustments budget) and within the limits of the amounts appropriated for each vote in the approved budget.
- Ingquza Hill Local Municipality shall prepare three-year budget (medium term revenue and expenditure framework (MTREF)) and that be reviewed annually and approved by Council.
- The MTREF budget must at all times be within the framework of the Municipal Integrated Development Plan.

5. BUDGET PREPARATION PROCESS

5.1. Formulation of the budget

- a) The Accounting Officer with the assistance of the Chief Financial Officer and the directorate responsible for IDP shall draft the IDP process plan as well as the budget timetable for the municipality including municipal entities for the ensuing financial year.
- b) The executive mayor shall table the IDP process plan as well as the budget timetable to Council by 31 August each year for approval (10 months before the start of the next budget year).
- c) IDP process plan as well as the budget timetable shall indicate the key deadlines for the review of the IDP as well as the preparation of the medium

term revenue and expenditure framework budget and the revision of the annual budget. Such target dates shall follow the prescriptions of the Municipal Finance Management Act as well as the guidelines set by National Treasury.

- d) The executive mayor shall convene a strategic workshop in February with the mayoral committee and senior managers in order to determine the IDP priorities which will form the basis for the preparation of the MTREF budget taking into account the financial and political pressures facing the municipality.
- e) The mayor shall table the IDP priorities with the draft budget to Council.
- f) The Mayor shall table the draft IDP and MTREF budget to council by 31 March (90 days before the start of the new budget year) together with the draft resolutions and budget related policies (policies on tariff setting, credit control, debt collection, indigents, investment and cash management, borrowings, etc).

The Chief Financial Officer and senior managers undertake the technical preparation of the budget:

- a) The budget must be in the prescribed format, and must be divided into capital and operating budget A1 extracted from the financial system.
- b) The budget must reflect the realistically expected revenues by major source for the budget year concerned.
- c) The budget must also contain the information related to the two financial years following the financial year to which the budget relates, as well as the adjusted budget revenues and expenses for the prior year, actual budget for the current year and the estimated revenues and expenses for the two outer years.

5.2. Public participation process

Immediately after the draft annual budget has been tabled, the municipality must convene hearings on the draft budget in April and invite the public, stakeholder organizations, to make representation at the council hearings and to submit comments in response to the draft budget.

5.3. Approval of the budget

- a) Council shall approve the annual budget not later than 31 May (30 days before the start of the budget year)

- b) Should the Council fail to approve the budget before the start of the budget year, the executive mayor must inform the MEC for Finance that the budget has not been approved.
- c) The budget tabled to Council for approval shall include the following supporting documents:
- d) The budget to be approved with the adoption of resolutions as may be necessary;
 - a. Imposing any municipal tax for the budget year
 - b. Setting any municipal tariffs for the budget year
 - c. Approving measurable performance objectives for revenue for each source and for each vote in the budget
 - d. Approving amendments to the IDP;
 - e. Approving any changes to the municipality's budget-related policies;

5.4. Publication of the budget

- ⚡ Within 14 days after the annual budget has been approved, the accounting officer must publicized the budget and other budget-related documentation onto the municipal website, notice board and newspapers so that it is accessible to the public well.

5.5. SUBMISSION OF BUDGET

- ⚡ In terms of Section 24 (3) of the MFMA the Accounting Officer is required to comply with the Act by submitting the annual budget within ten working days after the municipal Council has approved it to the National Treasury and related provincial Treasury by uploading the annual budget in local government portal.,
- ⚡ The approved SDBIP and budget implementation plan within ten working days after the Mayor has approved the plan and any other information as may be required.

5.6. Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)

- (a) The mayor must approve the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan not later than 28 days after the approval of the Budget by Council.
- (b) The SDBIP shall include the following components:
 - i. Monthly projections of revenue to be collected for each source
 - ii. Monthly projections of expenditure (operating and capital) and revenue for each project
 - iii. Quarterly projections of service delivery targets and performance indicators for each project
 - iv. Regional identifier information for expenditure and service delivery
 - v. Detailed capital works plan broken down by ward over three years

6. CAPITAL BUDGET

- (a) Expenditure of a project shall be included in the capital budget if it meets the asset definition i.e. if it results in an asset being acquired or created and its value exceeds R10 000 and has a useful life in excess of one year.
- (b) Vehicle replacement of Political office bearers shall be implemented in terms of the Cost Containment policy
- (c) A municipality may spend money on a capital project only if the money for the project has been appropriated in the capital budget.
- (d) The envisaged sources of funding for the capital budget must be properly considered and the Council must be satisfied that this funding is available and has not been committed for other purposes.
- (e) Before approving a capital project, the Council must consider:
 - ✦ The projected cost of the project over all the ensuing financial years until the project becomes operational,
 - ✦ Future operational costs and any revenues, which may arise in respect of such project, including the likely future impact on operating budget (i.e. on property rates and service tariffs).
 - ✦ Depreciation of fixed assets,
 - ✦ Maintenance of fixed assets,
 - ✦ Retention for each capital project.

- ⊕ Registration of all capital project funded through grant funding and
- ⊕ Any other ordinary operational expenses associated with any item on such capital budget.
- ⊕ Council shall approve the annual or adjustment capital budget only if it has been properly balanced and fully funded.

(f) **The capital expenditure shall be funded from the following sources:**

Revenue or Surplus and Capital transfers

- If any project is to be financed from revenue this financing must be included in the cash budget to raise sufficient cash for the expenditure.
- If the project is to be financed from surplus there must be sufficient cash available at time of execution of the project.
- The municipality shall budget for capital projects for the benefit of the community in terms of basic service delivery and those projects be funded through capital grants.

External loans (if any)

- External loans can be raised only if it is linked to the financing of an asset;
- A capital project to be financed from an external loan can only be included in the budget if the loan has been secured or if it can be reasonably assumed as being secured;
- The loan redemption period should not exceed the estimated life expectancy of the asset. If this happens the interest payable on the excess redemption period shall be declared as fruitless expenditure;
- Interest payable on external loans shall be included as a cost in the revenue budget;
- Finance charges relating to such loans shall be charged to or apportioned only between the departments or functions to which the projects relate.

Capital Replacement Reserve (CRR)

- Council shall establish a CRR for the purpose of financing capital projects and the acquisition of assets. Such reserve shall be established from the following sources of revenue:
 - o unappropriated cash-backed surpluses to the extent that such surpluses are not required for operational purposes;

- o interest on the investments of the CRR, appropriated in terms of the investments policy;
- o additional amounts appropriated as contributions in each annual or adjustments budget; and
- o Sale of land and profit or loss on the sale of assets.
- Before any asset can be financed from the CRR the financing must be available within the reserve and available as cash as this fund must be cash backed;
- If there is insufficient cash available to fund the CRR this reserve fund must then be adjusted to equal the available cash;
- Transfers to the CRR must be budgeted for in the cash budget;

Grant Funding

- Capital expenditure funded from grants
 - o Must be budgeted for as part of the revenue budget;
 - o Capital expenditure must be budgeted for in the capital budget;
 - o Interest earned on investments of Conditional Grant Funding shall be capitalized if the conditions state that interest should accumulate in the fund. If there is no condition stated the interest can then be allocated directly to the revenue accounts.
 - o Grant funding does not need to be cash backed but cash should be secured before spending can take place.

7. OPERATING BUDGET

- (a) The municipality shall budget for each annual and adjustments budget for the contribution to:
- i. Provision for accrued leave entitlements equal to 100% of the accrued leave
 - ii. Entitlement of officials as at 30 June of each financial year,
 - iii. Provision for bad debts in accordance with its rates and tariffs policies
 - iv. Provision for the obsolescence and deterioration of stock in accordance with its stores management policy
 - v. Depreciation and finance charges shall be charged to or apportioned only between the departments or functions to which the projects relate.

- vi. At least 5% of the operating budget component of each annual and adjustments budget shall be set aside for maintenance.
- (b) When considering the draft annual budget, council shall consider the impact, which the proposed increases in rates and service tariffs will have on the monthly municipal accounts of households.
- (c) The impact of such increases shall be assessed on the basis of a fair sample of randomly selected accounts.
- (d) The operating budget shall reflect the impact of the capital component on:
 - depreciation charges
 - repairs and maintenance expense
 - Interest payable on external borrowings
 - Other operating expenses.

8. FUNDING OF CAPITAL AND OPERATING BUDGET

- (a) The budget may be financed only from:
 - i. realistically expected revenues, based on current and previous collection levels;
 - ii. cash-backed funds available from previous surpluses where such funds are not required for other purposes; and
 - iii. Borrowed funds in respect of the capital budget only.

9. UNSPENT FUNDS / ROLL OVER OF BUDGET

(a) The appropriation of funds in an annual or adjustments budget will lapse to the extent that they are unspent by the end of the relevant budget year, but except for funds relating to capital expenditure.

(b) Only unspent grant (if the conditions for such grant funding allows that) or loan funded capital budget may be rolled over to the next budget year

(c) Conditions of the grant fund shall be taken into account in applying for such roll over of funds

(d) Application for roll over of funds shall be forwarded to the budget office by the 15th of April each year to be included in next year's budget for adoption by Council in May.

(e) Adjustments to the rolled over budget shall be done during the 1st budget adjustment in the new financial year after taking into account expenditure up to the end of the previous financial year.

(f) No funding for projects funded from the Capital Replacement Reserve shall be rolled over to the next budget year except in cases where a commitment has been made 90 days (30 March each year) prior the end of that particular financial year.

(g) No unspent operating budget shall be rolled over to the next budget year

10. BUDGET TRANSFERS AND VIREMENTS

(a) Budget transfers within the same vote shall be recommended by the Head of Department (HOD) and approved by the Chief Financial Officer or such other senior delegated official in the Budget and Treasury Department.

(b) No budget transfers or virement shall be made to or from capital budget to operational budget.

(c) In cases of emergency situations virements shall be submitted by the Accounting Officer to the Executive mayor for authorization and be reported by the Executive mayor to Council at its next meeting.

(d) The budget for personnel expenditure may not be increased without prior approval of the Chief Financial Officer.

(e) Savings on allocations earmarked for specific Operating and Capital projects may not be used for other purposes except with the approval of council.

(f) Directors may utilize a saving in the amount appropriated under a main expenditure category (e.g. Salaries, General Expenses, Repairs & Maintenance, etc.) within a vote which is under their control towards the defrayment of excess expenditure under another main expenditure category within the same vote, with the approval of the Chief Financial Officer or such senior delegated official in the Budget & Treasury Department.

(g) The amount of a saving under a main expenditure category of a vote that may be transferred to another main expenditure category may not exceed ten per cent of the amount appropriated under that main expenditure category.

(h) Savings in an amount appropriated for capital expenditure may not be used to defray operational expenditure.

(i) Virements between votes shall be included in the adjustment budget.

RESTRICTIONS

- ❖ No virement may be processed unless approved by the AO/CFO
- ❖ Virement must not exceed a maximum of 10% of the total approved operating or capital budget as the case may be within a vote and between votes
- ❖ No virements are permitted in the first quarter of the financial year without a detailed explanation and the expressed agreement of the AO/CFO
- ❖ No virement is permitted during the preparation of the adjustment budget.
- ❖ No virement is permitted in the first quarter after the approval of the adjustment budget
- ❖ No virement is permitted on personnel budget
- ❖ Virements should not be permitted in relation to the revenue side of the budget

Virement procedures

- Requests for the virements should be signed by the relevant HOD and forwarded to the office of CFO for approval (for virements above R1 million and those approved by AO, to be forwarded to the office of the AO for approval then returned to the office of the CFO)
- The request should include.
 - ❖ Segment of line item from which the funds would be taken
 - ❖ Segment of the line item which the funds will be transferred to.
 - ❖ The following MSCOA Segments
 - Project
 - Item
 - Funding
 - Function
 - Region
 - ❖ Amount to be transferred.
 - ❖ Signature of the HOD authorizing the virement
- Upon receipt of the virement request, the AO/ CFO to consider whether to approve or not approve the virement.
- For approved virement requests, CFO to instruct the Budget and Reporting Office to process the virement.
- Budget and Reporting Office to receive and process in the accounting system approved virements as per the instruction of the CFO.

- Budget and Reporting Office to safely keep the approved virement request after processing.
- For virements that were not approved by AO/ CFO, office of the AO/ CFO to return the requests to the relevant HOD with reasons for non-approval.

11. ADJUSTMENT BUDGET

Each adjustments budget shall reflect realistic excess, however nominal, of current revenues over expenses.

- (a) The chief financial officer shall ensure that the adjustments budgets comply with the requirements of the National Treasury reflect the budget priorities determined by the executive mayor, are aligned with the IDP, and comply with all budget-related policies, and shall make recommendations to the executive mayor on the revision of the IDP and the budget-related policies where these are indicated.
- (b) Council may revise its annual budget by means of an adjustments budget at most three times a year or a regulated.
- (c) The Accounting Officer must promptly adjust its budgeted revenues and expenses if a material under-collection of revenues arises or is apparent.
- (d) The Accounting Officer shall appropriate additional revenues, which have become available but only to revise or accelerate spending programmes already budgeted for or any areas of critical importance identified by Council in compliance with Item 2 of Section 10.
- (e) The Council shall in such adjustments budget, and within the prescribed framework, confirm unforeseen and unavoidable expenses on the recommendation of the Mayor.
- (f) The Council should also authorize the spending of funds unspent at the end of the previous financial year, where such under-spending could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time the annual budget was approved by the Council.
- (g) Only the mayor shall table an adjustments budget. Adjustments budget shall be done at most three times a year after the end of each quarter and be submitted to Council in the following months:
 - i. In October - to adjust funding rolled over from the previous financial year as well as to include additional funding that has become available

from external sources,

- ii. February - to take into account recommendations from the mid-year budget and performance report tabled to Council in January that affect the annual budget
 - iii. May - final budget adjustment to adjust current year's budget in cases where there is a indication that there will be rolling over of funding to the next financial year
- (h) An adjustments budget must contain all of the following:
- i. an explanation of how the adjustments affect the approved annual budget;
 - ii. Appropriate motivations for material adjustments; and
 - iii. An explanation of the impact of any increased spending on the current and future annual budgets.
- (i) Any unappropriated surplus from previous financial years, even if fully cash-backed, shall not be used to balance any adjustments budget, but shall be appropriated to the municipality's capital replacement reserve.
- (j) Municipal taxes and tariffs may not be increased during a financial year except if required in terms of a financial recovery plan.
- (k) Unauthorized expenses may be authorized in an adjustments budget.
- (l) In regard to unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure, the following apply:
- i. the Executive mayor may authorize such expenses in an emergency or other exceptional circumstances;
 - ii. The municipality may not exceed 3 % of the approved annual budget in respect of such unforeseen and unavoidable expenses;
 - iii. These expenses must be reported by the mayor to the next Council meeting;
 - iv. The expenses must be appropriated in an adjustments budget; and
 - v. Council must pass the adjustments budget within sixty days after the expenses were incurred.

12. BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION

12.1 Monitoring

- (a) The accounting officer with the assistance of the chief financial officer and other senior managers is responsible for the implementation of the budget, and must take reasonable steps to ensure that:
- Funds are spent in accordance with the budget;
 - Expenses are reduced if expected revenues are less than projected; and
 - Revenues and expenses are properly monitored.
- (b) The Accounting officer with the assistance of the chief financial officer must prepare any adjustments budget when such budget is necessary and submit it to the mayor for consideration and tabling to Council.
- (c) The Accounting officer must report in writing to the Council any impending shortfalls in the annual revenue budget, as well as any impending overspending, together with the steps taken to prevent or rectify these problems.

12.2 Reporting

12.2.1 Monthly budget statements

- (a) The accounting officer with the assistance of the chief financial officer must, not later than ten working days after the end of each calendar month, submit to the mayor and Provincial and National Treasury a report in the prescribed format data strings on the state of the municipality's budget for such calendar month, as well as on the state of the budget cumulatively for the financial year to date.

This report must reflect the following:

- i) Actual revenues per source, compared with budgeted revenues;
- ii) Actual expenses per project, compared with budgeted expenses;
- iii) Actual capital expenditure per vote, compared with budgeted expenses;
- iv) Actual borrowings, compared with the borrowings envisaged to fund the capital budget;
- v) The amount of allocations received, compared with the budgeted

amount;

- vi) Actual expenses against allocations, but excluding expenses in respect of the equitable share;
 - vii) Explanations of any material variances between the actual revenues and expenses as indicated above and the projected revenues by source and expenses by vote as set out in the service delivery and budget implementation plan;
 - viii) The remedial or corrective steps to be taken to ensure that the relevant projections remain within the approved or revised budget; and
 - ix) Projections of the revenues and expenses for the remainder of the financial year, together with an indication of how and where the original projections have been revised.
- (b) The report to the National Treasury must be uploaded in the local government portal.

12.2.2 Quarterly Reports

- (a) The mayor must submit to Council within thirty days of the end of each quarter a report on the implementation of the budget and the financial state of affairs of the municipality.

12.2.3 Mid-year budget and performance assessment

- (a) The Accounting officer must assess the budgetary performance of the municipality for the first half of the financial year, taking into account all the monthly budget reports for the first six months, the service delivery performance of the municipality as against the service delivery targets and performance indicators which were set in the service delivery and budget implementation plan.
- (b) The Accounting officer must then submit a report on such assessment to the mayor by 25 January each year and to Council and within 10 working days after the Council has approved submit to Provincial Treasury and National Treasury.
- (c) The mid-term assessment report must include budget supporting tables in a prescribed format (Schedule C) extracted from the financial system.

- (d) The Accounting officer may in such report make recommendations after considering the recommendation of the Chief Financial Officer for adjusting the annual budget and for revising the projections of revenues and expenses set out in the service delivery and budget implementation plan.

13. PROVISION FOR THE NON CASH ITEMS

The municipality budget must include the following non-cash items:

- ✦ Depreciation
- ✦ Provisions for impairment of debtors

14. MANAGEMENT OF VOYAGER MILES

All voyager miles accrued by the municipality from travelling of political office bearers and officials must be managed by the Accounting Officer for future use by the municipality when the travelling expenses have been exhausted as the municipality has limited sources of revenue.

15 CONCLUSION

The Accounting Officer must place on the municipality's official website the following:

- The annual and adjustments budgets and all budget-related documents;
- All budget-related policies;
- The integrated development plan
- The annual report;
- All service delivery agreements;
- All long-term borrowing contracts;
- All quarterly and mid-year reports submitted to the Council on the implementation of the budget and the financial state of affairs of the municipality.

COMMENCEMENT AND VALIDITY

This policy, being a budgetary policy, shall come into full effect upon the adoption thereof by the Council of the Municipality by resolution.

ADOPTION OF THE POLICY

Policy adopted by Council of Ingquza Hill Local Municipality for implementation.

Approved by Resolution number..... on this 29.MAY day of ..2026.....



CLLR S.B. VATSHA

SPEAKER OF TH COUNCIL