

**ANNUAL BUDGET OF
EPRHAIM MOGALE
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**



**2025/26 TO 2027/28
MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE FORECASTS**

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CFO	Chief Financial Officer
MM	Municipality Manager
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRRF	Capital Replacement Reserve Fund
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
DoRA	Division of Revenue Act
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
FBS	Free basic services
GAMAP	Generally Accepted Municipal Accounting Practice
GDP	Gross domestic product
GFS	Government Financial Statistics
GRAP	General Recognised Accounting Practice
IDP	Integrated Development Strategy
KPA	Key Performance Area
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LED	Local Economic Development
MEC	Member of the Executive Committee
MFMA	Municipal Financial Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MPRA	Municipal Properties Rates Act
MSA	Municipal Systems Act
MTEF	Medium-term Expenditure Framework
MTREF	Medium-term Revenue and Expenditure Framework
NERSA	National Electricity Regulator South Africa
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PMS	Performance Management System
PPE	Property Plant and Equipment
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SDBIP	Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan

Part 1 – Annual Budget

1.1 Mayor's Report

1.2 Council Resolution

That the Council of Ephraim Mogale Local Municipality, acting in terms of section 24 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act 56 of 2003) approves:

1. The Annual budget of the municipality for the financial year 2025/2026 and the multi-year and single-year capital appropriations as set out in the following tables:
 - (A) Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by standard classification) as contained in Table A2 of MTREF
 - (B) Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote) as contained in Table A3 of MTREF
 - (C) Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue by source and expenditure by type) as contained in Table A4 of MTREF
 - (D) Multi-year and single-year capital appropriations by municipal vote and standard classification and associated funding by source as contained in Table A5 of MTREF

Summary

	Final Budget 2024/2025	Draft Annual Budget 2025-2026	Draft Annual Budget 2026-2027	Draft Annual Budget 2027-2028
Revenue	419 680 223.00	414 463 626.44	421 364 934.63	435 975 983.00
Operational Expenditure	437 724 098.26	456 261 212.16	468 444 560.17	478 728 368.86
Surplus/(Deficit)	- 18 043 875.26	- 41 797 585.72	- 47 079 625.54	- 42 752 385.87
Capital Grants	49 410 000.00	47 211 000.00	44 097 000.00	46 016 000.00

- (E) The financial position, cash flow budget, cash-backed reserve/accumulated surplus, asset management and basic service delivery targets are approved as set out in the following tables:
 - (F) Budgeted Financial Position as contained in Table A6 OF MTREF
 - (G) Budgeted Cash Flows as contained in Table A7 OF MTREF
 - (H) Cash backed reserves and accumulated surplus reconciliation as contained in Table A8 OF MTREF
 - (I) Asset management as contained in Table A9 of MTREF
 - (J) Basic service delivery measurement as contained in Table A10 OF MTREF
 - (K) The deficit for 2025/2026 annual budget be funded from the reserves from the bank.
2. That the proposed tariffs for the Annual 2025/26 MTREF be Approved.
3. That Council approve the following reviewed budget related policies:
 - Investment policy
 - Cost containment policy
 - Credit control & debt collection policy.
 - Tariff policy.
 - Property rates policy
 - Asset management policy
 - Supply chain management policy.
 - Virement policy

- Indigent policy
- Funding and reserve policy
- Budget policy
- Fleet management policy.
- Appointment of consultant's policy
- Unknown direct deposit policy
- Inventory management policy.

1.3 Executive Summary

The Annual budget for 2025/2026 was compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003) as well as the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations which gives a clear directive on the prescribed reporting framework and structure to be used.

The application of sound financial management principles for the compilation of the municipal'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 16 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) requires that the municipality must for each financial year approve an annual budget before the start of the financial year.

The format and contents of the budget are prescribed by sections 16 to 27 of the MFMA as well the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulation issued by National Treasury.

The MFMA refers to funding of expenditure and states:

a. An annual budget may only be funded from:

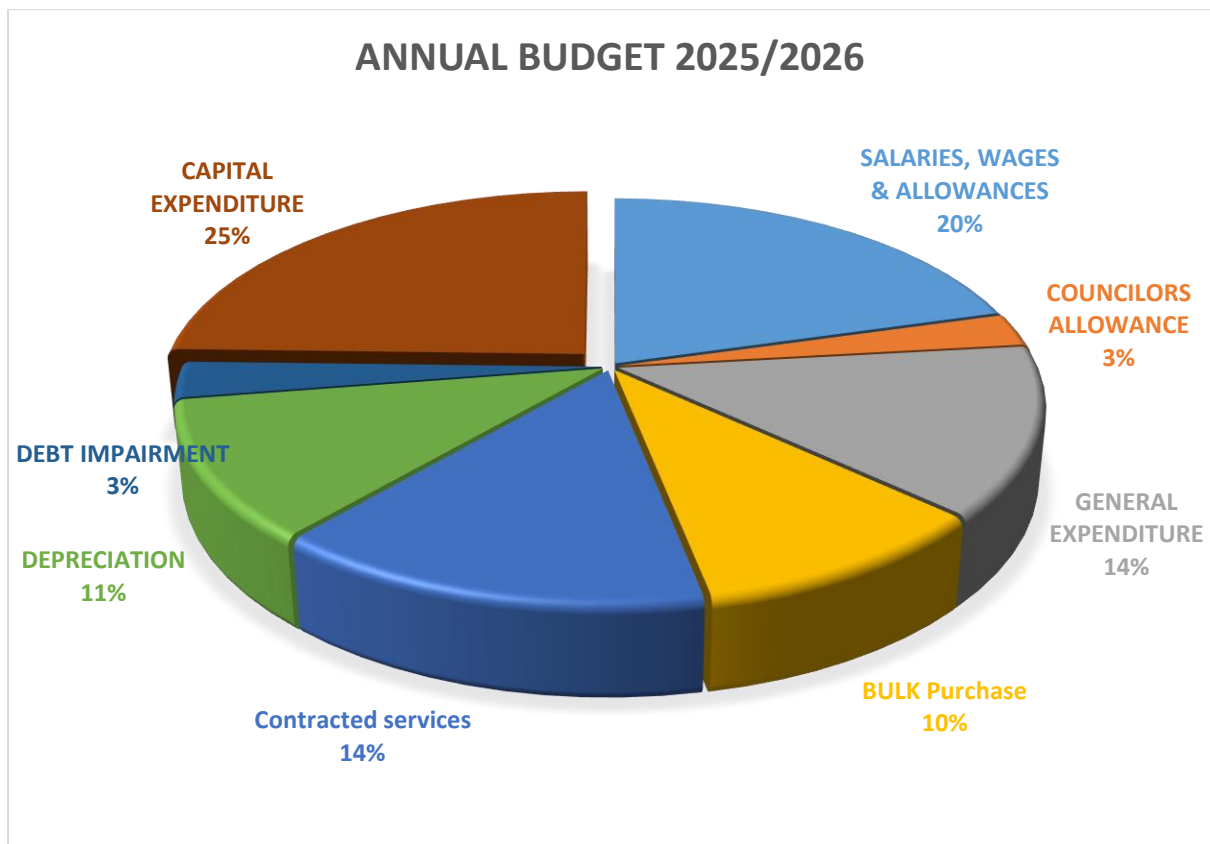
- realistically anticipated revenues to be collected
- cash-backed accumulated funds from previous years' surpluses not committed for other purposes; and
- Borrowed funds; but only for the capital budget referred to in section 17(2).

b. Revenue projections in the budget must be realistic, taking into account:

- projected revenue for the current year based on collection levels to date; and
- Actual revenue collected in previous financial years."

Circular 129 and 130 was issued by National Treasury to provide further guidance for the preparation of 2025/2026 MTREF. All other MFMA Budget Circulars as well as departmental inputs were taken into consideration when preparing the annual budget.

The following is a summary of Annual budget for 2025/2026.



The highest percentage goes to the funding of Capital Projects by 25% as a result of Over R103 Million of the reserves being transferred to fund these projects in the 2025/2026 Financial year

The salaries and wages for 2024/2025 financial year was R118 Million and it has increased to R124 Million for 2025/2026 financial year. The increase is based on costing of the whole organisational structure taking in to account all vacant positions and 5% salaries Increase.

Contracted services is at 18% which also includes expenditure on repairs and maintenance

Provision for doubtful debts is seating at 3% due to non-payment of debts.

Depreciation is at 11%, and this has been done in line with **GRAP** standard.

The following were the challenges experienced during the compilation of the 2025/2026 MTREF

- The ongoing difficulties in the national and local economy
- The need to reprioritize projects and expenditure within the existing limited resource taking into account the current cash flow limitations
- Salaries increases for municipal staff
- Non-payment of municipal services account
- Alignment of 2025/2026 budget to mSCOA
- Load Shredding and Continuous increase in Fuel price

The following budget principles and guidelines directly informed the compilation of the 2025/2026 Annual Budget

- Zero rated budgeting was used on capital budget
- Tariff and property rate increases should be affordable and should generally not exceed 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
- Tariffs need to remain or move towards being cost reflective, and should take into account the need to address infrastructure backlogs
- the necessary grants to the municipality are reflected in the national and provincial budget and have been gazetted as required by the annual Division of Revenue Act

Revenue management

National Treasury continues to encourage municipalities to keep increases in property rates, tariffs for trading services and charges for other municipal own revenue sources within the parameters of the country's inflation rate. Furthermore, municipalities must adopt a tariff setting methodology that achieves an appropriate balance between the interests of poor households and other customers while ensuring financial sustainability of the municipality. Demand management is becoming increasingly necessary as the country faces water shortages and an unstable electricity supply. The approach to tariff setting should consider all these factors and strive to achieve an equitable balance.

It is anticipated that the cost of providing municipal services will grow at a faster rate than the transfers from national government. Resource scarcity will most likely increase the cost of bulk purchases in respect of electricity beyond the country's inflationary targets.

Furthermore, providing for free basic services in the case of poorer households must be carefully considered and, where some municipalities have opted to provide this benefit to ALL households, this may not be financially sustainable in the long-term.

Where appropriate, a municipality should re-evaluate the costs and benefits of universal or targeted provision of free basic services subsidies, in order to protect their delivery to poor households in particular. At no point should the provision of these subsidies remove resources from programmes that will expand access to infrastructure services for presently un-served households. Where municipalities do not have an adequate revenue base and where municipalities face a combination of challenges such as resource scarcity, high unemployment and slower than average economic growth, an aggressive approach to curbing non-core spending and improving operational efficiencies is strongly advised.

Tariff setting

There are several tools available and methodologies employed to determine the appropriate tariffs. Municipalities may favour different approaches but the principles of tariff setting should be consistently applied. Municipalities should consider the following practicalities when setting tariffs:

- Costs of bulk purchases and the fluctuation in the seasonal cost thereof;
- Consumption patterns to enable better demand planning and management; and
- In the event that municipalities have been under recovering costs, embark on a process to correct their tariff structures over a reasonable time period so that cost reflective tariffs are achieved.

The tariff setting process is reliant on sound baseline information such as the number of properties within the municipal area of jurisdiction, the values of these properties, the number of households identified as indigent or poor, the consumption patterns in respect of basic services and the growth patterns within the various geographic areas.

The inflation rate forecasts as per MFMA circular no.130 issued by National Treasury has been used on the MTERF. The maximum of 4.3 growth rate was used on the tariffs. However some tariffs are based on cost recovery.

The following are the proposed tariff increases after taking into consideration the guidelines from National Treasury:

Assessment Rates:	0%
Electricity:	10% (Final Approved NERSA tariff will be used)
Cleansing:	4.3%
Other income:	4.3%

The inflation rate forecasts as per MFMA circular no.130 issued by National Treasury has been used on the MTERF. The maximum of 4.3% growth rate was used on the tariffs.

The assessment rates tariff remain unchanged or at 0% increase due to the fact that they are already high, the municipality aims to give a relieve to residence.

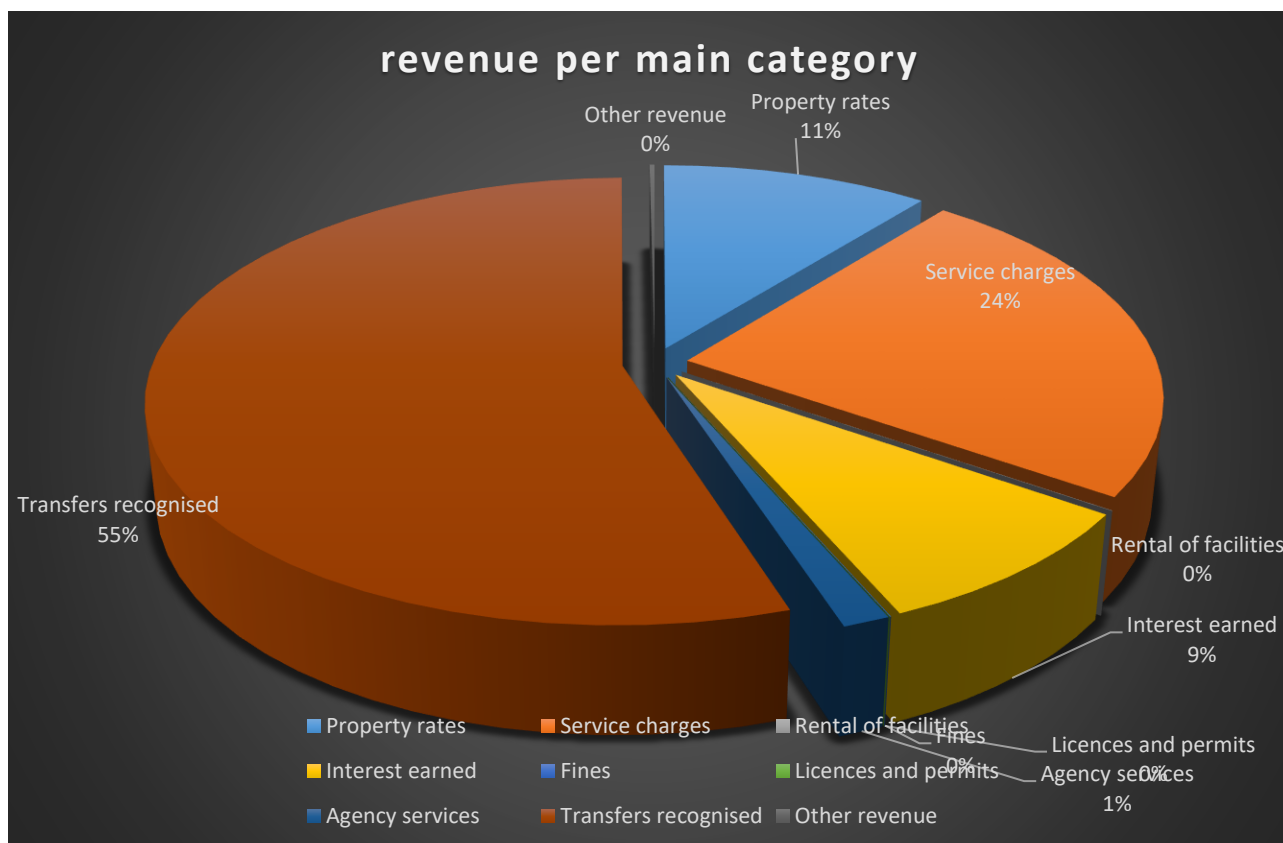
Revenue

In 2024/25 total revenue as adjusted is estimated at R419 Million whilst the Annual 2025/2026 MTREF revenue is estimated at **R414 million**, **R421 million** and **R435 million**. These projections exclude revenue from conditional grants such as MIG.

The table below set out the Annual Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Budget for the 2025/2026- 2027/28 financial years.

LIM471 Ephraim Mogale - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)											
Description	###	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Current Year 2024/25				2025/26 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2025/26	Budget Year +1 2026/27	Budget Year +2 2027/28
Revenue											
Exchange Revenue											
Service charges - Electricity	2	76 864	74 200	72 395	87 749	94 749	94 749	81 863	104 222	108 912	111 635
Service charges - Water	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - Waste Water Management	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - Waste Management	2	5 469	5 722	6 030	6 316	6 316	6 316	5 259	6 594	6 890	7 063
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services		529	267	236	334	319	319	175	333	347	356
Agency services		-	-	-	6 110	6 110	6 110	-	6 379	6 666	6 833
Interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned from Receivables		-	-	-	5 250	1 441	1 441	1 316	1 504	1 572	1 611
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Ass		3 526	14 948	24 659	24 127	27 400	27 400	26 206	28 606	29 893	30 640
Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental from Fixed Assets		140	218	68	95	95	95	41	100	104	107
Licence and permits		-	35	5 633	11	11	11	2 730	11	12	12
Special Rating Levies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Revenue		282	988	24	476	16 718	16 718	16 349	497	519	532
Non-Exchange Revenue											
Property rates	2	41 723	36 680	44 832	49 415	49 415	49 415	44 695	49 415	51 639	52 930
Surcharges and Taxes		-	-	9 777	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits		65	114	96	125	125	125	65	131	137	140
Licences or permits		-	-	-	-	80	80	78	84	87	89
Transfer and subsidies - Operational		170 781	183 236	202 793	206 391	206 391	206 391	205 671	206 079	203 603	212 770
Interest		8 241	11 868	5 767	10 510	10 510	10 510	10 413	10 510	10 983	11 258
Fuel Levy		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Revenue		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains on disposal of Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Gains		-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and		307 621	328 278	372 330	396 909	419 680	419 680	394 861	414 464	421 365	435 976

The average decrease in our own revenue is **-1%** and the average decrease on the grants is also **-1%**.



The grants constitute 55% of the projected revenue amounting to R253 million.

The table below sets out the average tariff increases for 2025/2026- 2027/28 financial years.

Service	Budget year 2025/2026	Budget Year +1 2026/27	Budget Year + 2 2027/28
Property rates	0%	0%	0%
Electricity	10%	10%	10%
Other Tariffs	4.3%	4.6%	4.4%

Property Rates: The municipality has implemented the new valuation roll from the 1st of July 2023. Proposed Property Rates revenue in 2025/2026 will be R49 million since there won't be any tariff increases to provide relief to consumers.

Service Charges - Electricity revenue is at **R104 million** in 2025/2026 financial year. The increase is at 10%, however the electricity tariff is depended on NERSA approvals and also the tariff increase that will be granted to Eskom for bulk supply.

Service charges – refuse: The projected revenue for waste management is at **R6.5 million**, for the 2025/2026 financial year. The tariff is proposed to increase with 4.3%.

Interest earned – External Investment – The projected revenue on interest on investment is **R30 million** due to the municipality being able to have surplus funds.

Interest on outstanding debtors: This is the interest charged on accounts in arrears. The projected revenue for 2025/2026 financial year is **R10 million**. The credit control and debt collection policy require the municipality to collect all monies due to the municipality. The municipality has appointed a debt collection company to assist with collection of outstanding debts. The projected debtors' collection rate is at **90%**.

The **income for Agency Services** is for Vehicle Testing and Licenses which is a function done by the municipal on behalf of the Provincial Government. It is important to note that a portion of this revenue is payable to Provincial Government under the 80/20 agreement and the municipality retains 20% before vat of the revenue on vehicle testing and licenses.

Operating and Capital grants will decrease with an average of -1% compared to the 2024/25 financial year. The grants anticipated by the municipality in the 2025/2026 financial year is as follows:

	Final Budget 2024/2025	Draft Annual Budget 2025-2026	Draft Annual Budget 2026-2027	Draft Annual Budget 2027-2028
Integrated National Electrification Programme Grant	- 614 000.00	- 6 425 000.00	-	-
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	- 48 796 000.00	- 40 786 000.00	- 44 097 000.00	- 46 016 000.00
Equitable Share	- 201 842 000.00	- 201 450 000.00	- 200 603 000.00	- 209 670 000.00
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant	- 1 549 000.00	- 1 629 000.00	-	-
Local Government Financial Management Grant	- 3 000 000.00	- 3 000 000.00	- 3 000 000.00	- 3 100 000.00
	- 255 801 000.00	- 253 290 000.00	- 247 700 000.00	- 258 786 000.00

Expenditure Analysis

The municipality adopted the 2024/25 Adjusted Operating Budget of R437 million. The 2025/2026 Annual MTREF proposes a **R456 million** budget which represents a 3% increase.

The table below set out the Annual Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Budget for the 2025/2026- 2026/27 financial years.

LIM471 Ephraim Mogale - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)											
Description	###	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Current Year 2024/25				2025/26 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2025/26	Budget Year +1 2026/27	Budget Year +2 2027/28
Expenditure											
Employee related costs	2	86 492	97 319	101 966	118 816	118 633	118 633	92 694	124 461	130 657	137 190
Remuneration of councillors		13 412	14 182	14 153	15 879	15 171	15 171	12 320	15 929	16 726	17 562
Bulk purchases - electricity	2	42 636	41 363	50 059	52 495	60 555	60 555	50 182	60 555	62 977	64 237
Inventory consumed	8	1 956	2 066	1 988	3 435	3 528	3 528	1 758	3 591	5 973	3 848
Debt impairment	3	-	-	16 954	16 639	16 639	16 639	-	17 639	18 345	18 712
Depreciation and amortisation		-	49 008	63 918	65 700	65 700	65 700	51 470	67 700	70 408	71 816
Interest		-	-	2 385	2 940	2 940	2 940	1 259	2 940	3 058	3 119
Contracted services		43 976	51 469	62 121	81 046	82 315	82 315	51 415	87 289	85 199	86 106
Transfers and subsidies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irrecoverable debts written off		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational costs		38 518	47 228	59 362	69 290	71 828	71 828	50 571	76 156	75 103	76 139
Losses on disposal of Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Losses		-	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure		226 990	302 869	372 907	426 239	437 310	437 310	311 669	456 261	468 445	478 728

Employee-Related Costs refers to salaries and benefits of all the municipal staff.

Salary increases: The SALGBC signed a multi- year collective agreement on salaries and wages that will come to an end as of 30 June 2024.

A salary increases of **5%** across the Annual Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework, has been budgeted for. It increases by **R5.5 milion** when compared to the adjustment budget.

Remuneration of Councillors - The cost associated with the remuneration of councillors 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). Provision of 5% increase has been made pending the gazette to be issued.

The provision of debt impairment was determined based on the projected average collection rate of **90 %**.

The municipality is being mindful of its local economic conditions, downturn in the global economy and the high rate of unemployment. Through the continuous data cleansing and appointment of debt collection company, the municipality is confident that it will reach the anticipated collection rate.

Audited debt impairment expense as a % of total billable revenue is at 9%. The municipality should direct attention in collection of current and outstanding debt.

Debt impairment is at R17 Million in 2025/2026 Annual budget year due to non payment of municipal services.

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 asset rate of consumption. Through the implementation of mSCOA, the municipality can accurately track the performance of its asset monthly

The proposed depreciation provision for the 2025/2026 Annual budget year is **R67 million** and is at 14.84% of total operational expenditure. The outer year's provision for depreciation is at 15.03 % and 17.92% of total outer year's expenditure respectively.

Depreciation increases by 3% for 2025/2026 financial year and the outer years increases by 4% respectively.

A contracted services spending has been appropriated at R84 million in 2025/2026 financial year and is at **18.4%** of the total operating budget. It is anticipated not to increase to cut on contracted related expenditure.

Other expenditure comprises of various line items relating to the daily operations of the municipality. This service is mainly on (Advertising, Travelling, Stationery, Rentals, Copy Charges, Financial Management activities, Materials and Stock, Departmental Charges, Transport, etc.) There is a proposed increase of 6% from the 2024/25 Adjustment Budget to R67.9 million from R72 million.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The level of capital expenditure is based on the grant funding and the available cash reserves of the municipality.

Function	SegmentDesc	Funding	Final Budget 2024/2025	Draft Annual Budget 2025-2026	Draft Annual Budget 2026-2027	Draft Annual Budget 2027-2028
Administration	Capital Fund Purchase of Furniture (500/305065)	OWN	900 000.00	600 000.00	690 000.00	600 000.00
Corporate Services Management	Mobile Office	OWN	2 700 000.00	2 750 000.00	2 750 000.00	2 750 000.00
Parks & Cemeteries	Capital Fund Machinery & Equipment (425/305070)	OWN	566 460.00	540 000.00		
Parks & Cemeteries	Front Loader TLB	OWN	2 000 000.00			
Parks & Cemeteries	PURCHASE OF PARKS TOOLS	OWN	314 700.00	320 000.00		
Electricity:Electricity	Mast light connections (Leeufontein RDP)	OWN	886 649.00			
Electricity:Electricity	Mast light connections (and Malebitsa)	OWN	900 000.00		-	
Electricity:Electricity	High Mast Lights Wars 16 (Phetwane)			2 700 000.00	750 000.00	
Electricity:Electricity	High Mast Lights Wars 12	OWN	3 500 000.00			
Electricity:Electricity	Electrification of households Engineering design Malebitsa	INEP	267 000.00	2 570 000.00		
Electricity:Electricity	Electrification of households Engineering design Mohlalaothane	INEP	206 000.00	1 285 000.00		
Electricity:Electricity	High Mast Lights Watd 3	OWN	4 850 000.00			
Electricity:Electricity	Electrification of households Engineering design Driefontein	INEP	141 000.00	2 570 000.00		
Electricity:Electricity	Moganyaka High Mast	OWN	566 354.00			
Electricity:Electricity	Purchase 100 kwh meters	OWN	350 000.00	-	400 000.00	400 000.00
Electricity:Electricity	Industrial Substation Second Supply Phase 4	OWN	747 763.00	-	-	-
Electricity:Electricity	Replace Mini-substation Erf 338	OWN	2 500 000.00	-	-	-
Electricity:Electricity	New LDV with Toolbox Canopy	OWN	700 000.00	730 000.00	750 000.00	770 000.00
Electricity:Electricity	Tools sets (3 toolboxes complete with tools)	OWN	120 000.00	130 000.00	140 000.00	150 000.00
Electricity:Electricity	Replace 6 wood poles on overhead line ? Dump site	OWN	150 000.00	200 000.00		
Electricity:Electricity	Matseding High Mast 3 connection	OWN	129 500.00			
Electricity:Electricity	Manapyan High Mast 3 connection	OWN	150 000.00			
Electricity:Electricity	Extension 6 High Mast	OWN		2 500 000.00		
Electricity:Electricity	Replace minisub stand 1028	OWN		3 000 000.00		
Electricity:Electricity	High Mast Lights Ward 10 (Mampoho)	OWN		4 000 000.00	1 000 000.00	
Electricity:Electricity	High Mast Lights Ward 10 (Mmakgatle)	OWN		4 000 000.00	1 000 000.00	
Electricity:Electricity	Replace old PEX cable from 1/900 to 749	OWN			1 500 000.00	
Electricity:Electricity	Replace power factor vacuum contactor	OWN			1 000 000.00	
Electricity:Electricity	Quality of supply recorders	OWN			200 000.00	
Electricity:Electricity	Replace Mini-substation at Stand 477 – Sportfield	OWN			2 500 000.00	
Electricity:Electricity	Replace Mini-substation at Erf 749 (R2 500 000)	OWN			2 500 000.00	
Electricity:Electricity	Upgrade switching station to SF6 at Erf202	OWN			2 400 000.00	
Electricity:Electricity	Security upgrade	OWN			1 000 000.00	
Electricity:Electricity	Replace old PEX 11kV cable from 1/900 to 749	OWN			1 180 000.00	
Electricity:Electricity	Replace old PEX Cable ERF 749-753	OWN			1 400 000.00	
Electricity:Electricity	Radio repeater	OWN			250 000.00	
Electricity:Electricity	Padlocks for network security	OWN			120 000.00	
Electricity:Electricity	INEP electrification of households	OWN				1 980 000.00
Electricity:Electricity	Replace overhead line with cable from OTK substation to Portion	OWN				1 200 000.00
Electricity:Electricity	Replace RMU Ext1, stand 97 with SF6	OWN				1 000 000.00
Electricity:Electricity	Power back-up for substations	OWN				150 000.00
Electricity:Electricity	Replace old 35mm PILC 11kV cable from erf423 to 381	OWN				2 300 000.00
Electricity:Electricity	Replace minisubstation at erf 644	OWN				3 000 000.00
Electricity:Electricity	Replace minisubstation at erf 561	OWN				3 000 000.00
Electricity:Electricity	Replace LED flood lights - Matlala Ramoshebo	OWN				250 000.00
Electricity:Electricity	New truck with aerial platform	OWN				3 000 000.00
Electricity:Electricity	Generator for functions (50kva –silent on trailer)	OWN				500 000.00

Function	SegmentDesc	Funding	Final Budget 2024/2025	Draft Annual Budget 2025-2026	Draft Annual Budget 2026-2027	Draft Annual Budget 2027-2028
Fleet Management:Fleet Mangement	Purchase of Mini Bus	OWN	650 000.00			
Fleet Management:Fleet Mangement	Purchase of Two avanza	OWN		800 000.00		
Fleet Management:Fleet Mangement	Vehcle speaker	OWN		750 000.00		
Fleet Management:Fleet Mangement	Full systems diagnoses machine	OWN		500 000.00		
Fleet Management:Fleet Mangement	Industrial pressure washer	OWN		100 000.00		
Fleet Management:Fleet Mangement	Purchase of sedan and bakkie	OWN		1 000 000.00		
ICT	Capital Fund ICT Computers	OWN	700 000.00	400 000.00	800 000.00	800 000.00
ICT	SWITCH	OWN	5 700 000.00	200 000.00	150 000.00	500 000.00
ICT	SERVER	OWN	500 000.00	400 000.00	600 000.00	600 000.00
ICT	Network Mass Tower	OWN		400 000.00	70 000.00	120 000.00
ICT	Community WiFi Installation	OWN		1 500 000.00	1 000 000.00	800 000.00
ICT	Capital Fund PURCHASE OF PRINTERS	OWN	300 000.00	100 000.00	100 000.00	100 000.00
Communication	Sound System	OWN		120 000.00		
Communication	Camera	OWN		60 000.00		
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	:Halls:Keero	OWN	1 287 790.00			
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Mamphokgo Sports Complex	OWN	9 000 000.00	9 000 000.00		
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Mechanical Broom Sweeper	OWN	2 500 000.00			
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Matlala Ramoshebo Internal Route	MIG	20 130 682.00	23 548 095.00		
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Matlerekeng Sports Facility 202527	MIG	2 000 000.00	8 000 000.00		
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Uitvlught Internal Bus Route W	MIG	24 725 521.00	-		
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Morarela Internal Road	MIG	-	4 075 245.42	21 000 000.00	16 145 361.00
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Driefontein Internal Road	MIG	-	4 075 245.42	18 000 000.00	15 872 538.00
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Mathukuthela Internal Streets	OWN	-	15 000 000.00	10 000 000.00	
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Gamakgite Access Road (ward 12)			12 000 000.00	10 000 000.00	
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Phetwane to Mogalatjane Internal Streets	OWN	-	-	-	-
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Rathoke Bus Road	OWN	-	10 000 000.00	7 000 000.00	
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Matlerekeng Sports Facility 202527 - Co-funding	OWN	-	7 058 383.16	-	
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Matlerekeng Internal Bus route	OWN	-	-	5 000 000.00	12 000 000.00
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Rakgwadi Community Hall	OWN	-	-	-	7 500 000.00
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Mogalatjane Community Hall	OWN	-	7 000 000.00	-	-
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Storwater drainage in Moutse Cluster (In house)	OWN	-	1 000 000.00	1 000 000.00	1 000 000.00
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Storwater drainage in Leewfontein Cluster (In house)	OWN	-	1 000 000.00	1 000 000.00	1 000 000.00
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Storwater drainage in ElandsKraal Cluster (In house)	OWN	-	1 000 000.00	1 000 000.00	1 000 000.00
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Storwater drainage in Moomane Cluster (In house)	OWN	-	1 000 000.00	1 000 000.00	1 000 000.00
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Roads and stormwater Master Plan	OWN		-		
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Light Delivery Vehicle	OWN		750 000.00		
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	JetPatcher truck	OWN		-	8 000 000.00	
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Saw cutting Machine	OWN		350 000.00		350 000.00
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Walk behind compactor	OWN		350 000.00		350 000.00
Roads:Roads& Stormwater (650)	Dumper Truck	OWN		500 000.00		500 000.00
Solid Waste Removal:Solid Waste	508 REFUSE CONTAINER	OWN	1 400 000.00	1 000 000.00		
Solid Waste Removal:Solid Waste	Compactor Truck	OWN	8 710 000.00			
Solid Waste Removal:Solid Waste	Fencing of landfill site with palisade	OWN		1 000 000.00		
Solid Waste Removal:Solid Waste	Escavator	OWN		7 500 000.00		
Traffic	Mechanical road marker	OWN	300 000.00			
Traffic	Disaster Truck	OWN	700 000.00			
			101 249 419.00	149 431 969.00	107 250 000.00	80 687 899.00

Funding the capital projects is as follows:

Municipal Infrastructure Grant – R38 746 700.00

INEP - R6 425 000.00

Own Funding – R104 250 000.00

1.4 Annual Budget Tables

See attached copy of Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure (MTREF) which represents the ten main budget tables (Table A1 to Table A10) as required in terms of section 8 of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations. These tables set out the municipality's 2025/2026 Annual budget in Annexure A.

Table A1 –Budget Summary

1. 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).
2. The table provides an overview of the amounts approved by Council 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 emphasize the importance of the municipal budget being funded.
3. 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:
 - (A) The operating surplus/deficit (after Total Expenditure) is positive over the final budget
 - (B) Capital expenditure is balanced by capital funding sources, of which
 - i. Transfers recognized are reflected on the Financial Performance Budget
 - ii. Internally generated funds are financed from a combination of the current operating surplus and accumulated cash-backed surpluses from previous years. The amount is incorporated in the Net cash from investing on the Cash Flow Budget. The fact that municipality's cash flow remains positive, and is improving indicates that the necessary cash resources are available to fund the Capital Budget.
4. The Cash backing/surplus reconciliation shows In essence the cash backing surplus 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.
5. From the table it can be seen that for the period 2021/2022 up to date, the cash backed reserved shows a positive movement, which proves that the municipality will be able to pay their expenses.
6. 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

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

1. Table A2 is a view of the budgeted financial performance in relation to revenue and expenditure per standard classification. The Total Revenue on this table includes capital revenues (Transfers recognized – capital)

2. The municipality shows a positive surplus for all perspective years. This prove that the municipality follows section 18 of the MFMA.

Table A3 – Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)

1. 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. This means it is possible to present the operating surplus or deficit of a vote.

Table A4 – Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and Expenditure)

1. Table A4 reflects the level in which the revenue base of the municipality. Our reliance is mainly on grants and subsidies constitute 55% of the total budget.
2. Employee related costs and bulk purchases are the main cost drivers within the municipality and alternative operations gains and efficiencies will have to be identified to lessen the impact of wage and bulk tariff increases in future years.

Table A5 – Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, standard classification and funding source

1. Table A5 is a breakdown of the capital programme 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 and provincial departments.
2. The Annual budget provides that a municipality may approve multi-year or single year capital budget appropriations. In relation to multi-year appropriations, for 2025/2026 R148 million has been allocated for capital expenditure which has increased 47% when compared to 2024/2025 financial year.

Table A6 – Budgeted Financial Position

1. Table A6 is consistent with international standards of good financial management practice, and improves understandability for councillors and management of the impact of the budget on the statement of financial position.
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. Table A6 is supported by an extensive table of notes SA3 which providing a detailed analysis of the major components of a number of items, including:
 - (a) Call investments deposits
 - (b) Consumer debtors;
 - (c) Property, plant and equipment;
 - (d) Trade and other payables;
 - (e) Provisions noncurrent;
 - (f) Changes in net assets; and
 - (g) Reserves

4. 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.
5. 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.

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. The Budgeted cash flow show a favourable closing balance which clearly indicate that the municipality will be able to finance the adjustment budget over the medium-term.

Table A8 Cash Backed Reserves/Accumulated Surplus

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". The municipality shows the positive movement for all the years.
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 table it can be seen that for the period 2021/2022 up to date, the cash backed reserved shows a positive movement, which proves that the municipality will be able to pay their expenses without borrowings Considering the requirements of section 18 of the MFMA, it can be shown that municipality has funded all the projects by having the positive cash
6. As part of the budgeting and planning guidelines that informed the compilation of the 2024/2025 MTREF the end objective of the medium-term framework was to ensure the budget is funded aligned to section 18 of the MFMA.

Table A9 – Asset Management

1. Table A9 provides an overview of municipal capital allocations to building new assets and the renewal of existing assets, as well as spending on repairs and maintenance by asset class.
2. National Treasury has recommended that municipalities should allocate at least 40 per cent of their capital budget to the renewal of existing assets, and allocations to repairs and maintenance should be 8 per cent of PPE. The repairs and maintenance are mainly done In

house. Repairs and maintenance is below 8% since we have recently unbundled community assets however the 3% will be able to deal with all items that needs to be repaired or maintained in 2025/2026 financial year.

Table A10 Basic Service Delivery Measurement

This table proves an overview of service delivery levels for each main Service.

The municipality has kept cost of free basic service from R2 million in 2025/2026 financial year.

The following services are not offered by Ephraim Mogale Local municipality hence there are no inputs on the budget.

- (a) Water (Sekhukhune District Municipality)
- (b) Sanitation (Sekhukhune District Municipality)

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 and senior officials of the municipality meeting under the chairpersonship of the MMC for Finance.

The primary aims of the Budget Steering Committee are 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.

A schedule of key deadlines was prepared for tabling in Council by the Mayor prior to the end of August 2022 as required. The Annual budget was tabled to Council on the 31st of March 2023. A period of consultation will then follow as per Sections 22 and 23 of the MFMA.

a. Budget Process Overview

In terms of section 21 of the MFMA the Mayor is required to table in Council ten months before the start of the new financial year (i.e. in August 2018) a time schedule that sets out the process to revise the IDP and prepare the budget.

The following has been adhered to in terms of the Budget Time Table and IDP process plan:

The budget process timetable was submitted to council and approved.

SDBIP's were approved as provided for in the MFMA Section 53 (3)(a).

Financial statements were prepared and submitted on 30 August 2023.

The Budget Advisory Committee held its meetings for the reviewing the annual performance.

The mid-year budget and performance assessment was tabled to council and approved.

The annual report was tabled to council.

The adjustment budget process was finalized and tabled to council for approval by end of February 2024.

The strategic planning took place on February 2024 and the purpose as per the timetable is to align the budget with the IDP, where community needs have been prioritized.

The municipality will hold public participation meetings for comments with regards to the budget from the month of April 2024.

1.2 Overview of alignment of annual budget with IDP

The Ephraim Mogale Local Council adopted an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) process plan in terms of section 28 of the Municipal Systems Act which clarified the roles and responsibilities of IDP structures that must be established for the consideration of the final IDP review for the 2025/2026 Financial Year.

This review process was done in terms of section 34 of the MSA which inter-alia reads as follows:

"A municipal Council must review its IDP in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 41; and to the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and may amend its IDP in accordance with a prescribed process".

Therefore, the purpose of this review is to incorporate the views of the community of EPRHAIM MOGALE, as influenced by changing circumstances.

Accordingly, section 25 of the Municipal Structures Act (MSA) says that each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which;

- (a) Links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- (b) Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- (c) Forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based

- (d) Is compatible with National and Provincial development plan and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of MFMA Circular no. 54.

An integrated development plan adopted by a municipal council in terms of sub-section (1) may be amended in terms of section 34 and remains in force until an integrated development plan is adopted by the next elected council.

In Annualizing the IDP for the next five years, the municipality has followed its process plan adopted in terms of section 28 (1)(2) and (3) of the Municipal Systems Act, adopted by council during August 2016.

Section 26 (a) to (i) of the MSA² prescribes nine (9) key components which must appear on a credible IDP and these components are discussed in summary below.

- a) The vision of the Municipality
- b) Guided by the community, the Municipal Council has developed a set of priority development issues as per the requirement of section 26 (c), which are clustered into five Key Performance Areas, to be implemented during the next three years.

The Key Performance Areas are the following:

- 1. Service Delivery and Infrastructure Developments
- 2. Local Economic Development
- 3. Municipal Financial Liability
- 4. Institutional Transformation
- 5. Good Governance and Public Participation
- 6. Spatial Rationale

1.3 Measurable performance objectives and indicators

The key financial indicators and ratios are disclosed in Supporting Table SA8: Performance indicators and benchmarks. Ephraim Mogale Local municipality is anticipating an 80% collection rate in 2025/2026 financial year.

Performance Management is a system intended to manage and monitor service delivery progress against the identified strategic objectives and priorities. In accordance with legislative requirements and good business practices as informed by the National Framework for Managing Programme Performance Information, the Municipality has developed and implemented a performance management system of which system is constantly refined as the integrated planning process unfolds. The Municipality targets, monitors, assess and reviews organisational performance which in turn is directly linked to individual employee's performance.

At any given time within government, information from multiple years is being considered; plans and budgets for next year; implementation for the current year; and reporting on last year's performance. Although performance information is reported publicly during the last stage, the performance information process begins when policies are being developed, and continues through each of the planning, budgeting, implementation and reporting stages. The planning, budgeting and reporting cycle can be graphically illustrated as follows:

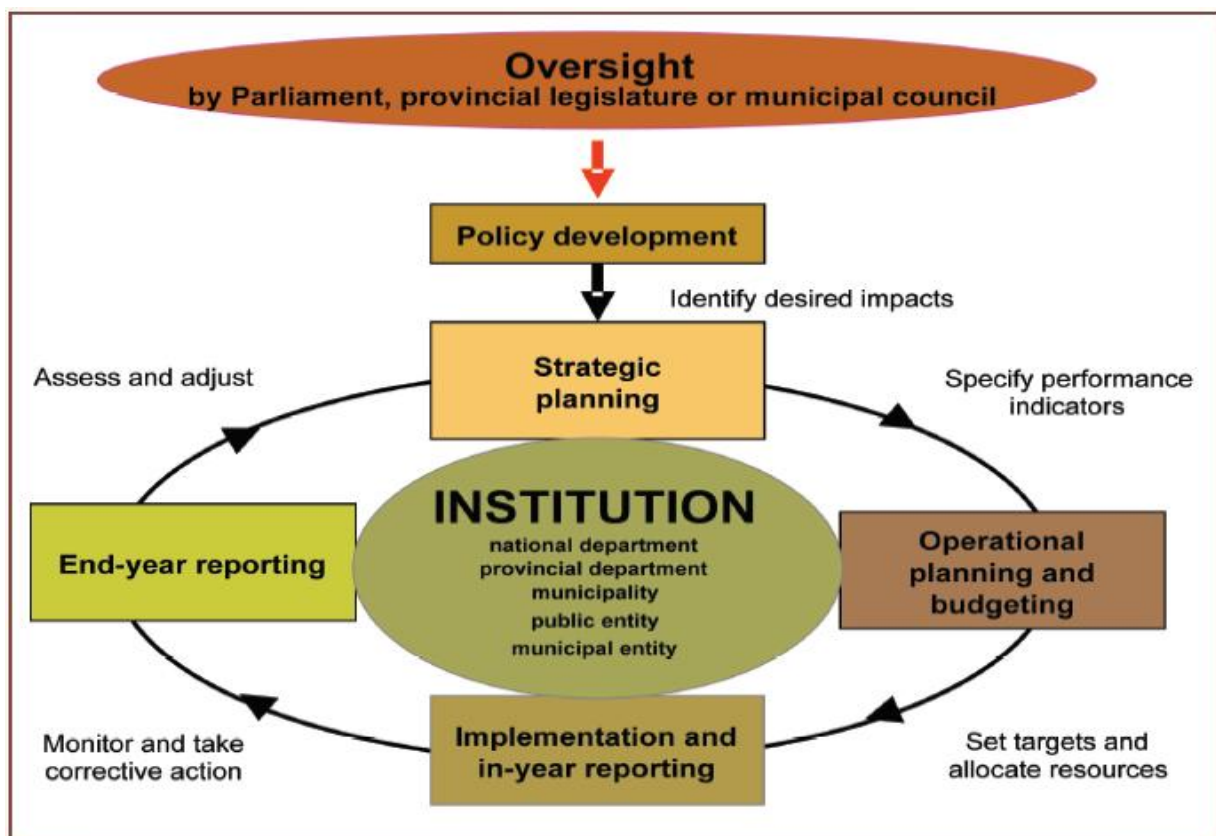
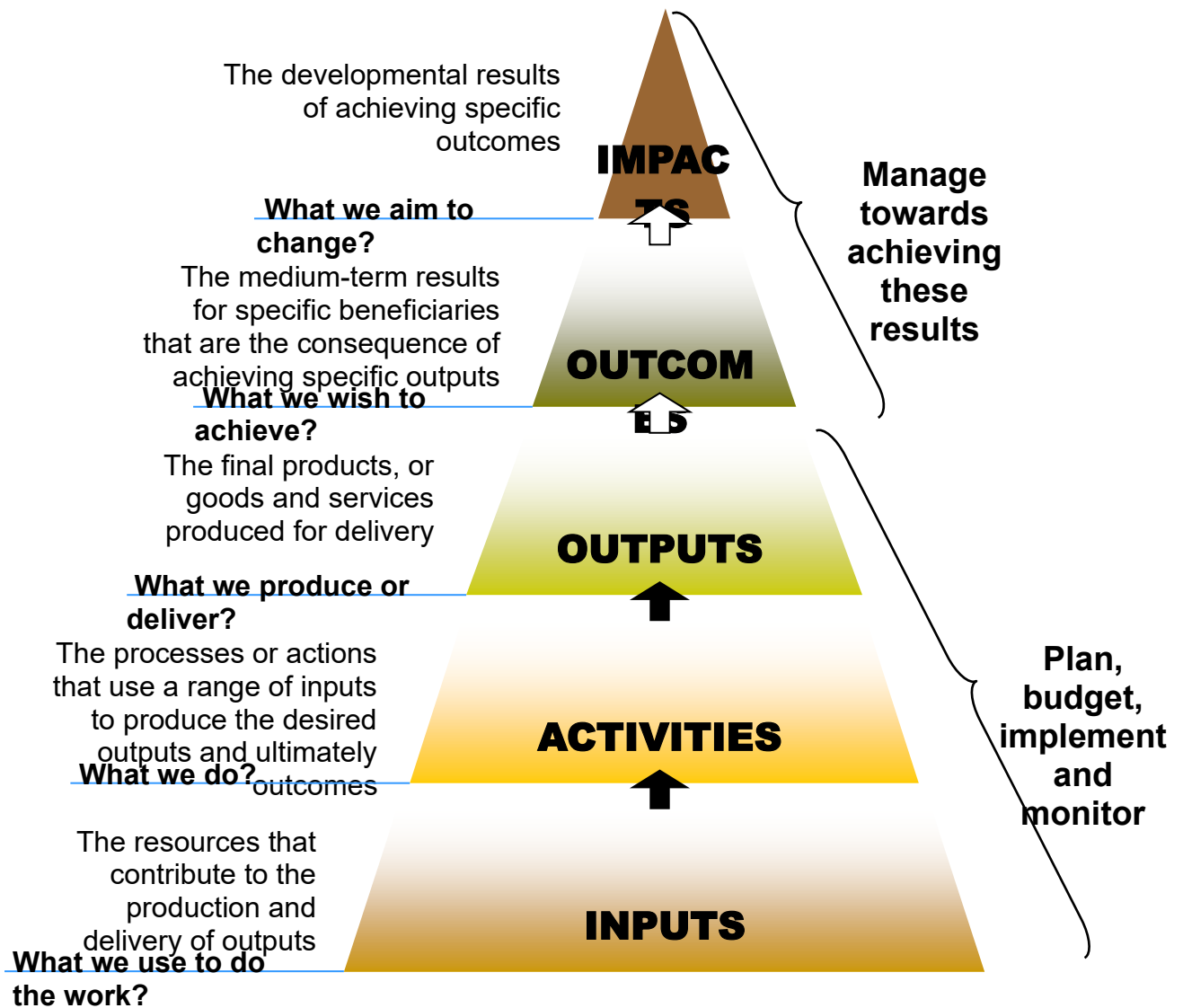


Figure 1 Planning, budgeting and reporting cycle

The performance of the Municipality relates directly to the extent to which it has achieved success in realising its goals and objectives, complied with legislative requirements and meeting stakeholder expectations. The Municipality therefore has adopted one integrated performance management system which encompasses:

- Planning (setting goals, objectives, targets and benchmarks);
- Monitoring (regular monitoring and checking on the progress against plan);
- Measurement (indicators of success);
- Review (identifying areas requiring change and improvement);
- Reporting (what information, to whom, from whom, how often and for what purpose); and
- Improvement (making changes where necessary).

The performance information concepts used by the Municipality in its integrated performance management system are aligned to the **Framework of Managing Programme Performance Information** issued by the National Treasury:



2.4 Overview of budget related-policies

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

The purpose of these policies is to prescribe the accounting and administrative and procedures relating to Ephraim Mogale Municipality.

The Municipality performs the procedures set out in the policies to ensure the effective planning and sound financial management

1. **Credit Debt Management Policy** - The implementation of this policy should be based on sound business practices. This includes credit worthiness checks when application for services is made, as well as debt collection through sanctions of warnings, disconnections, evictions and other legal processes.
2. **Supply Chain Management Policy** - The purpose of this manual is to prescribe the policies and procedures relating to Supply Chain Management of the EPRHAIM MOGALE Municipality. The principles of this policy is to give effect to a fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective system for the procuring of goods and services, disposing of goods and selecting of contractors in the provision of municipal services.
3. **Budget Policy** - The purpose of this policy is to provide an overview of the procedure for the structural process of Planning and Managing the Budget. The procedures include the development of budgets, including the preparation of the budget, revision, approval, monitoring and evaluation of budgetary performance for a financial year.
4. **Indigent Support Policy** - to provide access and regulate free basic services to all indigent households.
5. **Tariff and Rates Policy** –the purpose of this policy is to determine the tariffs which must be charged for the supply of the four major services, which are : water, electricity, sewerage & refuse.
6. **Property Rates Policy** – the purpose of this policy is to assist the municipality to impose rates within a statutory framework which enhances certainty, uniformity and simplicity across the nation and which takes account of historical imbalances and the burden of rates on the poor. It be noted that the municipality is working on final Annual.
7. **Investment policy** – this policy prescribes for the management of cash and the investing of municipal money. Travel and Subsistence Policy
8. **Travel and Subsistence** - This policy regulates the re-imbursement of travelling and subsistence cost to officials and councilors attending to official business.

9. **Cell Phone Policy** - The aim of this policy is to: regulate the granting of cell phones allowance to the employees of Ephraim Mogale Local Municipality improve the communication in the workplace and to the public, in order to give a better service.
10. **Funding and Reserve Policy**- This policy ensures that cash resources and reserves are maintained at the required levels to avoid future year unfunded liabilities.
11. **Overtime and standby policy** – To provide framework and guidelines for the implementation and maintenance of overtime and standby worked and the remuneration attached thereto.
12. **Acting Allowance Policy**– Provide guidelines for the handling of acting in various positions
13. **Virement Policy**- Provides guidance on how and when they may shift funds between items, projects, programmes within their areas of responsibilities.
14. **Transport Allowance** - To provide Ephraim Mogale Local Municipality with uniform procedures, conditions and limitations for transport allowances in a consistent, fair and equitable manner.

2.5 Overview of budget assumptions

2.5.1 External factors

We will further investigate the following during our public participation process as well as per internal research and take the following into consideration:

- Confirm the labour (i.e. the wage agreements with unions) and other input costs of services provided by the municipality or entity,
- Ensure the need to ensure financial sustainability,
- Reconsider the local economic conditions and the affordability of services,
- Taking into consideration the municipality's indigent policy.
- We also considered relevant policy developments in the different sectors.
- In considering changes in property rates, the municipality took cognizance of local economic conditions such as the changes in the property market, trends in household incomes and unemployment. Excessive increases in property rates and other tariffs are likely to be counterproductive, resulting in higher levels of non-payment and increased bad debts.

2.5.2 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 2020/21 MTREF:

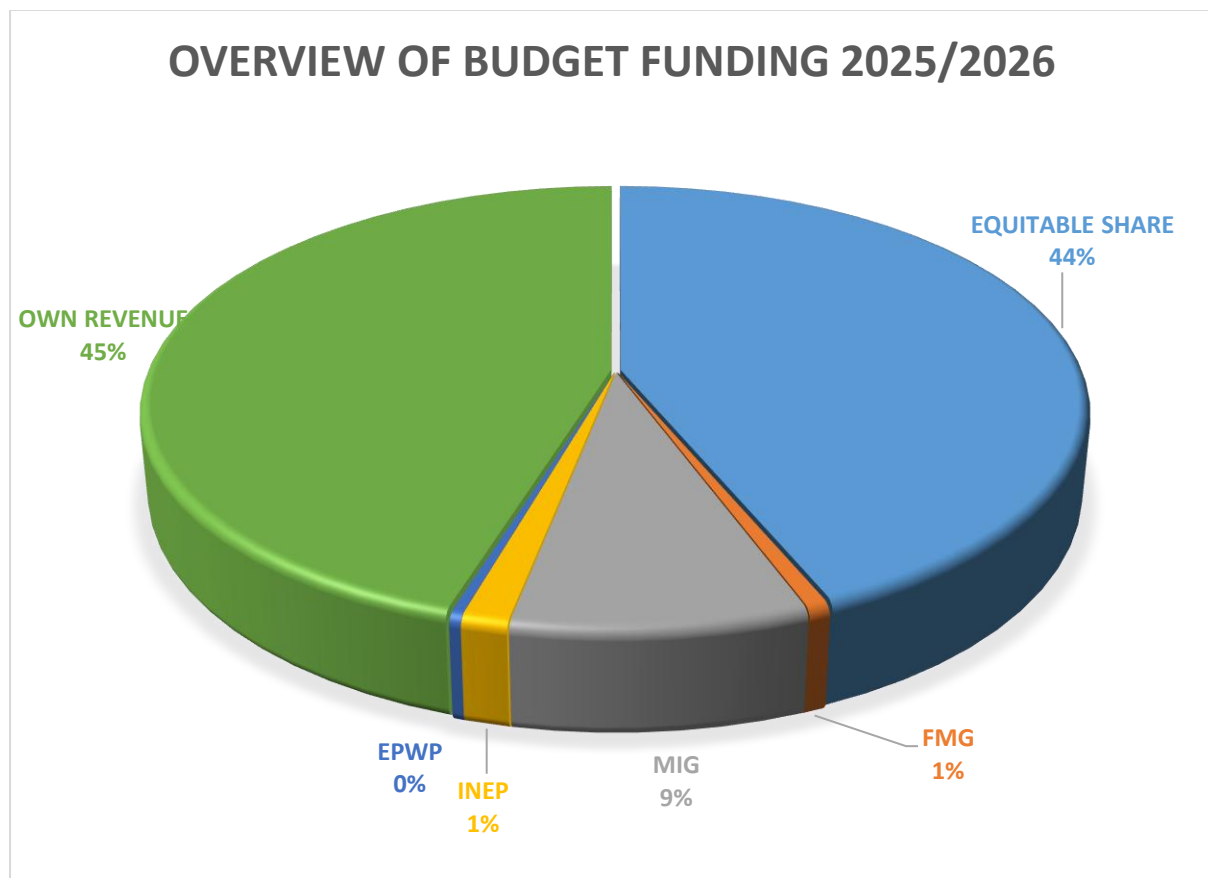
- National Government macro-economic targets;
- The general inflationary outlook and the impact on Municipality's residents and businesses;
- The impact of municipal cost drivers;
- The increase in prices for bulk electricity and water; and
- The increase in the cost of remuneration by 5%.
- The 80% average payment rate.

2.6 Overview of Budget Funding

Section 18(1) of the MFMA states that an annual budget may only be funded from:

- Realistically anticipated revenues to be collected;
- Cash backed accumulated funds from previous years' surpluses not committed for other purposes; and
- Borrowed funds, but only for the capital budget referred to in section 17.

Achievement of this requirement in totality effectively means that a Council has 'balanced' its budget by ensuring that budgeted outflows will be offset by a combination of planned inflows. Refer Table A8: Cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation' and Supporting Table SA10: Funding measurement.



2.7 Expenditure on allocations and grants programmers

Expenditure on grants can also be viewed in SA19 and SA20 attached with other supporting documents in Annexure A

2.8 Allocation and Grants made by the Municipality

- Allocation and Grants made by the Municipality is reflected in Annexure A

2.9 Councilors and employee benefits

Councillor and employee benefits can be viewed in SA 22 and 23, together with the summary of the personnel numbers in SA24 attached as Annexure A

2.10 Monthly targets for revenue, expenditure and cash

Disclosure on monthly targets for revenue, expenditure and cash flow is made in the following MTREF tables:

- (A) TABLE SA25 - Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure
- (B) TABLE SA26 - Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure (municipal vote)
- (C) TABLE SA27 - Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure (standard classification)
- (D) TABLE SA28 - Budgeted monthly capital expenditure (municipal vote)
- (E) TABLE SA29 - Budgeted monthly capital expenditure (standard classification)
- (F) TABLE SA30 - Budgeted monthly cash flow

2.11 Annual budgets and SDBIPs – internal departments

- In terms of section 53(1)(c)(ii) of the MFMA the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan must be approved by the Mayor within 28 days after the final approval of the budget. The monthly and quarterly service delivery targets and performance indicators will be revised to correspond with the 2025/2026 budget.

2.12 Contracts having future budgetary implications

- In terms of the Municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy, no contracts are awarded beyond the medium-term revenue and expenditure framework (three years).

2.13 Capital expenditure details

Capital Details are shown in the following MTREF Tables:

- TABLE SA 34a – Capital expenditure on new assets by assets class
- TABLE SA 34b – Capital Expenditure on the renewal of existing assets by assets class
- TABLE SA 34c – Repairs and maintenance expenditure by assets class
- TABLE SA 34d - Depreciation by assets classification
- TABLE SA 35 – Future financial implications of the capital budget
- TABLE SA 36 – Detailed capital budget per municipal vote
- TABLE SA 37– Projects delayed from previous financial year

2.14 Legislation compliance status

The Municipality operations are governed by an array of different acts.

The following Acts and prescripts are central in defining municipal boundaries and areas of influence:

- ♦ Regional Services Council Act, 1985 (Act 109 of 1985)

- ♦ Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, Act 117 of 1998 with all its amendments to date.
- ♦ Local Government : Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 with all its amendments to date in its entirety together with regulations promulgated and applicable to high capacity municipalities.
- ♦ Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2004 in its entirety including regulations promulgated.
- ♦ Compliance is also given to circulars by National Treasury in line with the Municipal Systems Act and the Municipal Finance Management Act
- ♦ Local Government : Property Rates Act, Act 6 of 2004 and its promulgated regulations

Thus not only is Ephraim Mogale Local Municipality responsive to national government legislation, it has to comply with all the local government regulations and acts.

2.15 Other Supporting Document.

Other supporting documents entail supporting budget tables on SA1 to SA38, attached as **Annexure A**

2.16 Annual Budget of municipal entities to the municipal annual budget

- Not applicable