



Nama Khoi Municipality

14 MARCH 2014

The Mayor

MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT (MFMA): MONTHLY REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 28 FEBRUARY 2014 (MONTHLY BUDGET STATEMENT) – 2013/2014 FINANCIAL YEAR

1. PURPOSE

To comply with section 71 of the MFMA, by providing a monthly statement on the implementation of the budget and financial state of affairs of the municipality to the Council, as legislated.

2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

The strategic objective of this report is to ensure good governance, financial viability and optimal institutional transformation with capacity to execute its mandate.

For the reporting period ending 28 FEBRUARY 2014, ten working days reporting limit expires on 14 FEBRUARY 2014.

3. QUERIES AND SUGGESTIONS

***The financial services division will appreciate if all queries and suggestions can be address to the Chief Financial Officer in writing**

4. REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 28 FEBRUARY 2014

This report is based upon financial information, as at 28 FEBRUARY 2014 and available at the time of preparation.

The financial results for the period ended 28 FEBRUARY 2014 are summarised as follows:

Statement of Financial Performance (SFP) (Annexure B – TABLE C4)

The SFP shown in Annexure B is prepared on a similar basis to its prescribed budget format, detailing by source, excluding capital transfers and contributions and including expenditure by type. The summary report indicates the following:

Table of Contents

Page 3	Table C4-Financial Performance
Page 4	Reasons for variances
Page 6	CHART 1- Revenue by source
Page 7	CHART 2 – Expenditure by type
Page 8	Table C3 – Revenue and expenditure by vote
Page 10	CHART 3 – Revenue by vote
Page 11	CHART 4 – Expenditure by vote
Page 12	Summary Report Capital funding sources
Page 13	Capital expenditure by standard
Page 14	CHART 6 Capital expenditure
Page 15	CHART 7 Capital Expenditure by vote
Page 16	Cash Flow Statement
Page 17	Debtors Age analysis
Page 18	CHART 8 Debtors outstanding per revenue source
Page 19	CHART 9 – Debtors outstanding per category
Page 20	Creditors age analysis
Page 22	Report on outstanding money
Page 24	Employee Related Cost
Page 25	Financial Implications/Recommendations
Page 26	Interdepartmental and Cluster Impact
Page 27	Quality Certificate
Page 28	Annexure A
Page 30	C-Schedule Table of contents

NC062 Nama Khoi - Table C4 Monthly Budget Statement - Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure) - M08 February

Description	Ref	2012/13	Budget Year 2013/14							
		Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Monthly actual	YearTD actual	YearTD budget	YTD variance	YTD variance %	Full Year Forecast
R thousands										
Revenue By Source										
Property rates			34 052		29	27 229	34 329	(7 100)	-21%	
Property rates - penalties & collection charges					79	551	-	551	#DIV/0!	
Service charges - electricity revenue			75 393		4 735	41 450	50 857	(9 408)	-18%	
Service charges - water revenue			29 546		2 002	15 552	20 501	(4 948)	-24%	
Service charges - sanitation revenue			7 209		574	4 679	4 817	(138)	-3%	
Service charges - refuse revenue			10 066		735	5 859	6 662	(803)	-12%	
Service charges - other					88	691		691	#DIV/0!	
Rental of facilities and equipment			33		74	319	28	290	1025%	
Interest earned - external investments			1 999		23	495	1 536	(1 041)	-68%	
Interest earned - outstanding debtors			1 244		220	1 501	757	745	98%	
Dividends received						-		-		
Fines			250		40	159	120	40	33%	
Licences and permits			1 106		75	784	753	31	4%	
Agency services			1 206		191	741	756	(15)	-2%	
Transfers recognised - operational			37 350		-	27 596	23 364	4 232	18%	
Other revenue			13 361		35	670		670	#DIV/0!	
Gains on disposal of PPE								-		
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)			-		8 899	128 277	144 481	(16 204)	-11%	-
Expenditure By Type										
Employee related costs			68 788		5 646	44 733	46 776	(2 043)	-4%	
Remuneration of councillors			4 444		374	3 001	2 889	112	4%	
Debt impairment			2 943			-	-	-		
Depreciation & asset impairment			5 103			-	-	-		
Finance charges			2 044			305		305	#DIV/0!	
Bulk purchases			72 544			44 753	50 055	(5 303)	-11%	
Other materials			10 672		67	4 690	957	3 733	390%	
Contracted services			100		(191)	782	45	737	1637%	
Transfers and grants			6 226		22	129	4 109	(3 980)	-97%	
Other expenditure			32 449		1 630	33 004	21 822	11 182	51%	
Loss on disposal of PPE								-		
Total Expenditure			-		7 549	131 396	126 653	4 743	4%	-
Surplus/(Deficit)			-		1 350	(3 119)	17 828	(20 947)	(0)	-
Transfers recognised - capital			28 274					-		
Contributions recognised - capital								-		
Contributed assets								-		
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions			-		1 350	(3 119)	17 828			-
Taxation								-		
Surplus/(Deficit) after taxation			-		1 350	(3 119)	17 828			-
Attributable to minorities										
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality			-		1 350	(3 119)	17 828			-
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate										
Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year			-		1 350	(3 119)	17 828			-

Reasons for variances

The Major revenue variances against the budget are:

For a better comparison between actual and budgeted amounts the municipality must calculate revenue per month on revenue items differently; e.g. Property rates should be calculated on a different basis as service charges as electricity and water varies between seasons whereas property rates are billed once but is receive throughout the year.

Please note YTD variance % is as follows: negative variance means less revenue was billed positive variance means the more revenue was billed.

Property Rates –the difference are as result of the following: there is no correspondence between the property rates billed and property rates budget, the income department did not ensure that the monthly budget as per A1-Schedule correspond to the monthly billed amounts which limit variances on a monthly basis.

Service charges electricity- This service have a variance of 18% it means that less electricity was billed than what was budgeted, pre-paid electricity is less than what was budgeted meaning people bought less electricity than the budgeted amount. Seasonal difference need to take in consideration as electricity income varies between summer and winter.

Service charges water – This service shows that the municipality billed 24% than what was budgeted, water service for the year was calculated taking into account all factors the problem arise when calculating the month to month budget, the municipality need to take factors such as seasonal difference when calculating service charges for water and electricity.

Service charges sanitation – This service shows that the municipality billed 3% less than what was budget meaning that the municipality are using proper measures for calculating this service charge. 3% is relatively low meaning the municipality are in line with the calculations.

Service charges refuse removal – The municipality billed less than what was budgeted, the month to month budget planning needs to be more accurate. Refuse removal for consumers are a fixed amount and the municipality therefore should be more accurate in calculating this budgeted figures.

Service charges other – This service is not budgeted and is recognised in the budget under other revenue, however on the financial system it is recognised as service charges , this need to be rectified to show the comparison between budget and actual. The description in the financial system, service charges which are income received other than basic service delivered by the municipality should be recognised s other revenue.

Rental of equipment and facilities – The variance shows that the billed more for this service than what was budgeted; reason being at the time of the compilation of the budgeted the municipality operating lease register was outdated.

Interest earned – The municipality needs a finance model or procedure to calculate these revenue items, the unknown factors such as debtors paying or not paying their accounts make it difficult to budget for these revenue items.

Fines, Licences & permits, and agency services shows the municipality billed more revenue than what was budgeted for. The reason is because the municipality does not have a proper manner of budgeting for these items, these items can also be unpredictable which makes the budgeting process challenging.

Transfer recognised operational – The reason for the difference is that on the budgeted amount a ratio was use, meaning the previous year's allocation was taken and the ratio was calculated and use to calculate the current year's, this was not correct as the schedule should be use.

Other revenue – the municipality did not budget to receive other income in the period July to February, correspondence between the revenue by source and vote needs to be rectified in the adjusted budget.

The major expenditure variances against budget are:

Employee related cost – the variance of -4% shows that the municipality spend less than what was budget thus keeping to the expenditure plan.

Remuneration of councillors – the variance shows that the municipality paid 4% more than what was budget, expenditure department must ensure that all factors are included in the budget amount. Remuneration is gazetted and should therefore be 100% in line.

Finance charges – the finance charges thus far relates to interest paid, the municipality did not budget this interest on a monthly basis the interest amount is only budgeted at year end.

Bulk purchases should also be calculated by the expenditure department as information is not timely captured and therefore the previous year's information not reliable. As per information above the bulk purchases for the month of February 2014 was not captured at the time of extracting reports from the financial system for compilation of reports.

Other materials – repair and maintenance budget are included under other expenditure, repair and maintenance needs to be budget correctly and under the correct item under the budget.

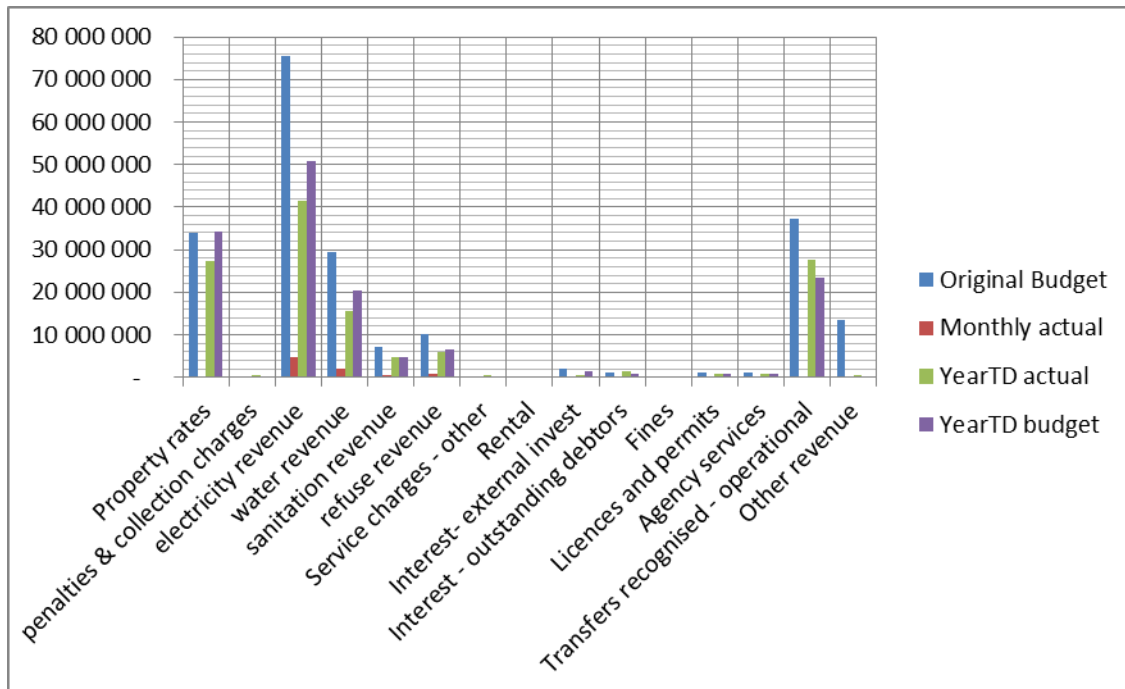
Contract service and transfers and grants needs to be calculated not only the yearly total, budget the month to month amount should be planned correctly.

Other expenditure – Each department should investigate their budgets and start to curb expenditure as the municipality already spend R11 182 million more than what was budgeted at this stage. The following items eskom infrastructure, interest paid, legal expenses are overspent .

NC062 Nama Khoi - Table C4 Monthly Budget Statement - Financial Performance (revenue) - M08 February						
Revenue By Source	Original Budget	Monthly actual	YearTD actual	YearTD budget	YTD variance	YTD variance
Property rates	34 052 335	29 152	27 229 160	34 329 355	-7 100 194	79.32%
Property rates - penalties & collection charges		78 696	551 348	-	551 348	
Service charges - electricity revenue	75 393 496	4 734 563	41 449 658	50 857 426	-9 407 768	81.50%
Service charges - water revenue	29 545 508	2 001 667	15 552 499	20 500 929	-4 948 430	75.86%
Service charges - sanitation revenue	7 208 769	573 784	4 678 804	4 816 973	-138 168	97.13%
Service charges - refuse revenue	10 066 317	735 477	5 858 811	6 661 785	-802 974	87.95%
Service charges - other		88 345	691 069		691 069	
Rental of facilities and equipment	32 958	73 508	318 804	28 340	290 464	1124.93%
Interest earned - external investments	1 998 940	23 068	495 025	1 536 361	-1 041 336	32.22%
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	1 243 922	219 933	1 501 473	756 819	744 653	198.39%
Fines	250 282	39 502	159 397	119 801	39 596	133.05%
Licences and permits	1 105 544	75 044	784 049	752 562	31 486	104.18%
Agency services	1 205 713	190 756	741 202	756 135	-14 933	98.03%
Transfers recognised - operational	37 350 000	-	27 595 834	23 364 229	4 231 605	118.11%
Other revenue	13 361 276	35 496	669 711		669 711	
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers)	212 815 058	8 898 990	128 276 843	144 480 714	-16 203 871	88.78%

CHART 1

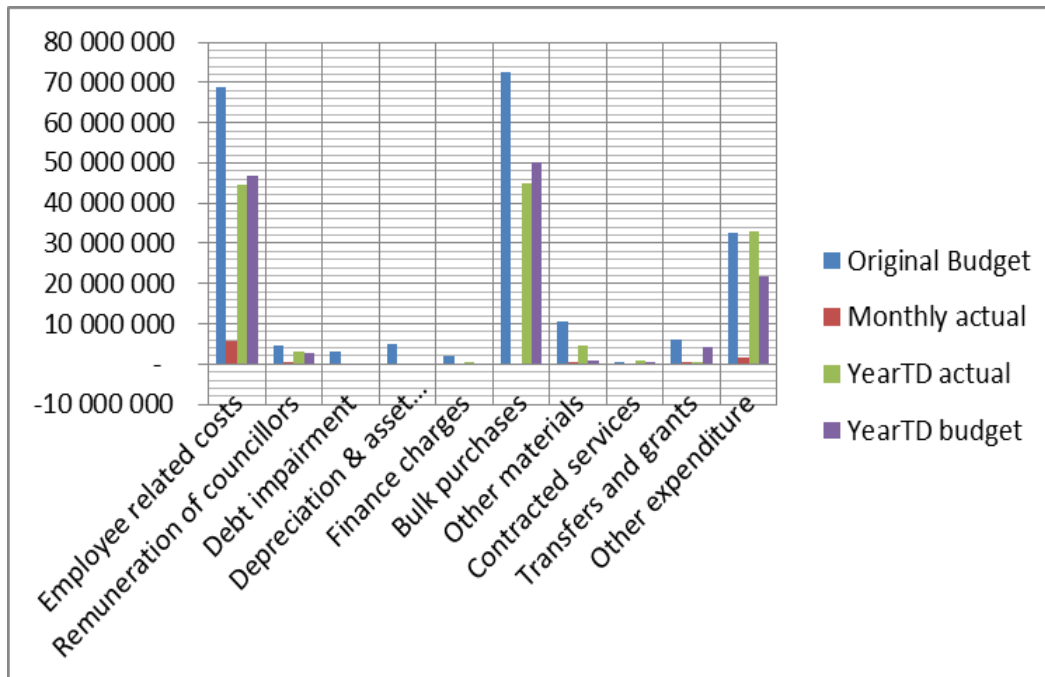
The following chart shows the revenue by source differences between the actual year to date figures and the budgeted year to date, CHART as per information above.



NC062 Nama Khoi - Table C4 Monthly Budget Statement - Financial Performance (expenditure) - M08 February						
Description	Budget Year 2013/14					
	Original	Monthly	YearTD actual	YearTD budget	YTD variance	YTD
Expenditure By Type						
Employee related costs	68 788 372	5 646 216	44 732 708	46 776 093	-2 043 385	96%
Remuneration of councillors	4 443 884	374 397	3 000 639	2 888 525	112 114	104%
Debt impairment	2 942 941		-		-	
Depreciation & asset impairment	5 103 265		-		-	
Finance charges	2 043 824		305 195		305 195	
Bulk purchases	72 543 967		44 752 675	50 055 337	-5 302 662	89%
Other materials	10 672 000	67 133	4 690 179	957 215	3 732 964	490%
Contracted services	100 000	-191 402	781 852	45 000	736 852	1737%
Transfers and grants	6 225 720	22 320	129 452	4 108 975	-3 979 523	3%
Other expenditure	32 449 024	1 630 368	33 003 567	21 821 969	11 181 598	151%
Total Expenditure	205 312 998	7 549 032	131 396 267	126 653 114	4 743 153	104%

CHART 2

The following chart shows the expenditure by type differences between the actual year to date figures and the budgeted year to date figure, Chart as per information above



The table below indicates revenue and expenditure by vote

Annexure B – Table C3

NC062 Nama Khoi - Table C3 Monthly Budget Statement - Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote) - M08 February						
Vote Description	Budget Year 2013/14		YearTD actual	YearTD budget	YTD variance	YTD variance
	Original Budget	Monthly actual				
Revenue by Vote						
Vote 1 - Municipal Manager	534 225	18 625	515 487	356 128	159 359	145%
Vote 2 - Financial Services	71 759 125	372 103	57 470 702	47 837 512	9 633 190	120%
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	7 972 480	49 635	82 201	5 314 776	-5 232 575	2%
Vote 4 - Community Services: Community Development	17 835 180	833 312	6 830 694	11 889 640	-5 058 946	57%
Vote 5 - Community Services: Public Safety	2 566 276	289 101	1 592 738	1 710 752	-118 014	93%
Vote 6 - Electrical Engineering Services	87 393 496	4 751 557	41 510 535	50 260 328	-8 749 793	83%
Vote 7 - Infrastructure, Engineering & Technical Services	53 028 277	2 584 658	20 274 486	24 501 872	-4 227 386	83%
Total Revenue by Vote	241 089 058	8 898 991	128 276 843	141 871 008	-13 594 165	90%
Expenditure by Vote						
Vote 1 - Municipal Manager	18 314 729	752 996	13 843 684	11 622 128	2 221 556	119%
Vote 2 - Financial Services	28 115 476	2 176 487	24 472 918	18 891 768	5 581 150	130%
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	19 058 718	1 025 418	13 188 725	12 747 552	441 173	103%
Vote 4 - Community Services: Community Development	20 841 705	1 025 296	8 909 365	14 297 320	-5 387 955	62%
Vote 5 - Community Services: Public Safety	6 648 359	565 583	4 668 460	4 605 544	62 916	101%
Vote 6 - Electrical Engineering Services	60 935 146	538 999	38 647 958	40 929 336	-2 281 378	94%
Vote 7 - Infrastructure, Engineering & Technical Services	51 398 865	1 470 396	27 665 157	33 776 264	-6 111 107	82%
Total Expenditure by Vote	205 312 998	7 555 175	131 396 267	136 869 912	-5 473 645	96%
Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year	35 776 060	1 343 816	-3 119 424	5 001 096	-8 120 520	

NC062 Nama Khoi - Table C3 Monthly Budget Statement - Financial Performance (revenue by municipal vote) - M08 February						
Vote Description	Budget Year 2013/14					
	Original Budget	Monthly actual	YearTD actual	YearTD budget	YTD variance	YTD variance
Revenue by Vote						
Vote 1 - Municipal Manager	534 225	18 625	515 487	356 128	159 359	145%
Vote 2 - Financial Services	71 759 125	372 103	57 470 702	47 837 512	9 633 190	120%
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	7 972 480	49 635	82 201	5 314 776	-5 232 575	2%
Vote 4 - Community Services: Community Development	17 835 180	833 312	6 830 694	11 889 640	-5 058 946	57%
Vote 5 - Community Services: Public Safety	2 566 276	289 101	1 592 738	1 710 752	-118 014	93%
Vote 6 - Electrical Engineering Services	87 393 496	4 751 557	41 510 535	50 260 328	-8 749 793	83%
Vote 7 - Infrastructure, Engineering & Technical Services	53 028 277	2 584 658	20 274 486	24 501 872	-4 227 386	83%
Total Revenue by Vote	241 089 058	8 898 991	128 276 843	141 871 008	-13 594 165	90%

Reasons for Variances

- **A variance of above 100% means the municipality billed more revenue than what was budgeted and vice versa.**

Municipal manager – The municipality made for on building fees approval than what was budgeted.

Financial Services – There needs to be an alignment between the revenue by source and the revenue by vote, property rates was treated differently between vote and by source, the municipality made the mistake between these two therefore showing the big variance.

Corporate Services – At end February the variance between actual and budgeted amount are only 2% this is very low giving the indication the municipality receive very little income, this is largely as result of the sale of land not realising.

Community development- The following items has not produce the income as budgeted, refuse removal , rental of facilities under commonage and other revenue under commonage. The assessment rate budgeted under commonage should've have been budget under property rates.

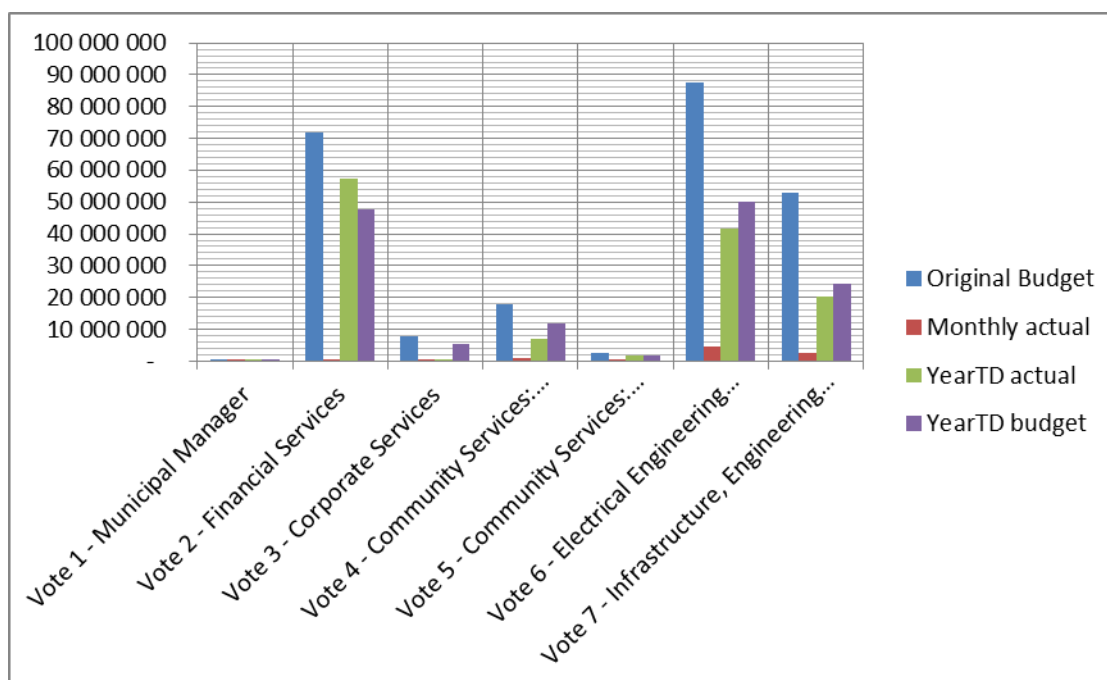
Public safety – The variance of 93% shows that the municipality billed less than what was budget under this department with income from agency fees the biggest contributor.

Electrical Engineering Services - This service have a variance of 83% it means that less electricity was billed than what was budgeted, seasonal difference needs to take in consideration as summer and winter usage of electricity differs.

Infrastructure, Engineering & Technical Services - This service shows that the municipality billed 83% less than what was budgeted, water service for the year was calculated taking into account all factors the problem arise when calculating the month to month budget, the municipality need to take factors such as seasonal difference when calculating service charges for water.

CHART 3

The following chart shows the revenue by vote differences between the actual year to date figures and the budgeted year to date figure



NC062 Nama Khoi - Table C3 Monthly Budget Statement - Financial Performance (expenditure by municipal vote) - M08 February						
	Original Budget	Monthly actual	YearTD actual	YearTD budget	YTD variance	YTD variance
Vote 1 - Municipal Manager	18 314 729	752 996	13 843 684	11 622 128	2 221 556	119%
Vote 2 - Financial Services	28 115 476	2 176 487	24 472 918	18 891 768	5 581 150	130%
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	19 058 718	1 025 418	13 188 725	12 747 552	441 173	103%
Vote 4 - Community Services: Community Development	20 841 705	1 025 296	8 909 365	14 297 320	-5 387 955	62%
Vote 5 - Community Services: Public Safety	6 648 359	565 583	4 668 460	4 605 544	62 916	101%
Vote 6 - Electrical Engineering Services	60 935 146	538 999	38 647 958	40 929 336	-2 281 378	94%
Vote 7 - Infrastructure, Engineering & Technical Services	51 398 865	1 470 396	27 665 157	33 776 264	-6 111 107	82%
Total Expenditure by Vote	205 312 998	7 555 175	131 396 267	136 869 912	-5 473 645	96%

Reasons for variances

- A variance of above 100% shows that municipality spend more than what was budgeted and vice versa

Municipal Manager- With a variance of 119% this department expenditure are more than what was budgeted at this stage; the following items are the biggest contributors: RDP housing expenditure this expenditure was wrongfully captured under capital expenditure, legal expenses and membership and subscriptions.

Financial services – The variance relates to the following revenue foregone, interest paid which was not budgeted as it is fruitless and wasteful expenditure and valuation services which was not budgeted in the current year.

Corporate services – The variance relates to the following items that are already overspent, internal service charges, postage, cellphone, legal expenses, seta training .

Community Development – The variance are there because all the sub-department spend less than what was budgeted therefore not adhere to the planned expenditure for the department.

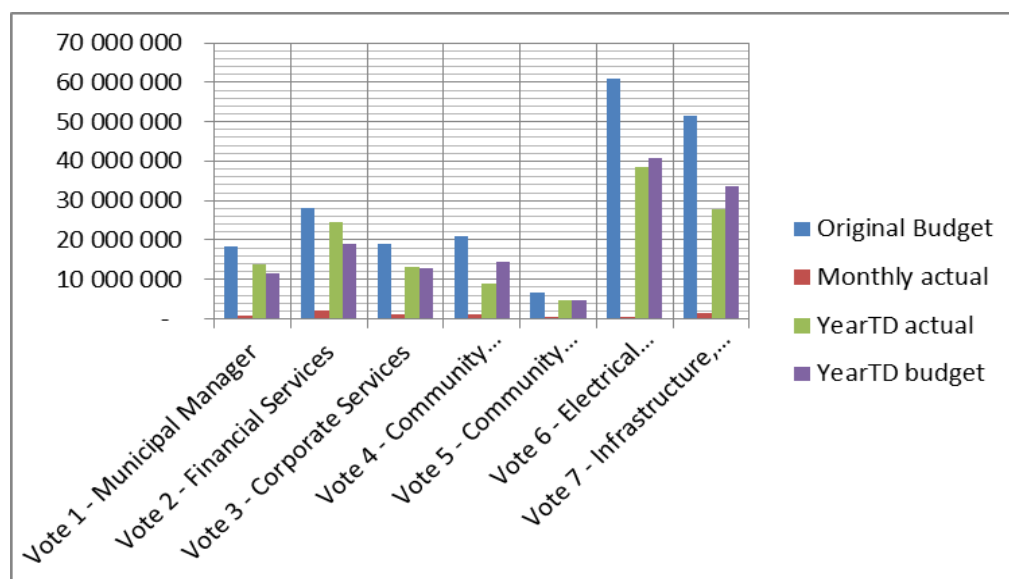
Public safety – The variance of 101% shows that this department keeps to the planned expenditure.

Electrical Engineering Services – The variance are there because the budgeted and billed bulk purchases differ, meaning the municipality spend more on bulk purchases as what was budgeted, bulk purchases should be updated correctly and on time. Eskom: Electr infrastructure and repair & maintenance are overspent compared to what was spent.

Infrastructure, Engineering & Technical Services – The variance are there because the following items were less than what was budgeted, repair and maintenance, bulk purchases and general expenses.

CHART 4

The following chart shows the expenditure by vote differences between the actual year to date figures and the budgeted year to date figure, Chart as per information above



Capital expenditure report (Annexure B – Table C5)

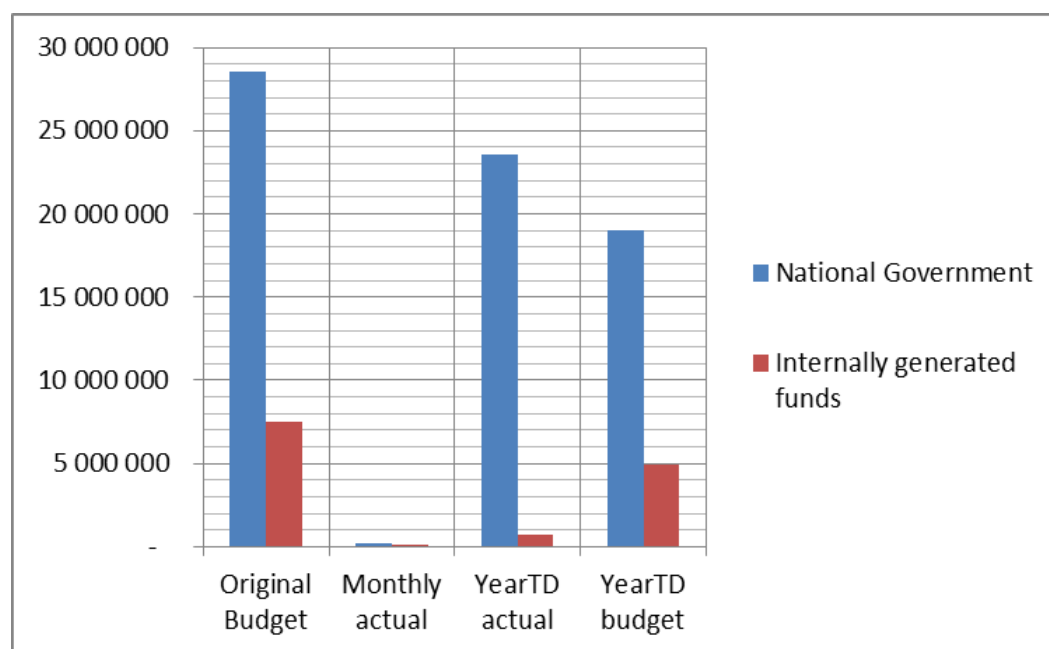
The Capital expenditure report shown in Annexure B has been prepared on the basis of the format required by the National Treasury.

The summary report below shows the capital funding sources

Funded by:	Original Budget	Monthly actual	YearTD actual	YearTD budget	YTD variance	YTD variance
National Government	28 514 000	182 568	23 591 585	19 008 568	4 583 017	124.11%
Internally generated funds	7 500 150	19 443	706 381	4 899 896	-4 193 515	14.42%
Total Capital Funding	36 014 150	202 011	24 297 966	23 908 464	389 502	101.63%

CHART 5

The following chart shows the year to date differences between the funding sources, Chart as per information above



The following report shows the Capital Expenditure by standard classification differences between actual year to date spending and budgeted year to date.

Capital Expenditure - Standard Classification - February 2014						
Capital Expenditure - Standard Classification	Original Budget	Monthly actual	YearTD actual	YearTD budget	YTD variance	YTD variance
Executive and council		-	36 284	33 328	2 956	108.87%
Budget and treasury office		-	10 030	-	10 030	
Corporate services	4 000 000	13 723	174 750	2 566 568	-2 391 818	6.81%
Sport and recreation	265 150	5 720	65 100	137 224	-72 124	47.44%
Planning and development	16 324 000	182 567	18 403 460	11 105 552	7 297 908	165.71%
Electricity	12 240 000	-	5 302 520	8 159 672	-2 857 152	64.98%
Waste water management	1 200 000	-	305 822	799 968	-494 146	38.23%
Waste management	1 600 000	-	-	1 066 624	-1 066 624	0.00%
Other	385 000			39 528	-39 528	0.00%
Total Capital Expenditure - Standard Classification	36 014 150	202 010	24 297 966	23 908 464	389 502	101.63%

Reasons for major differences between actual spending and budgeted expenditure:

Capital expenditure shows that the municipality spend more on projects that was budgeted for in the period July 2013 to February 2014.

Executive and council – During the month of January and February 2014 corrections was made the housing expenditure which was captured under the capital budget was move to the operational budget. The municipality also had more expenditure for equipment at this stage.

Budget and Treasury office – Store bins that was purchase was not budget under this department.

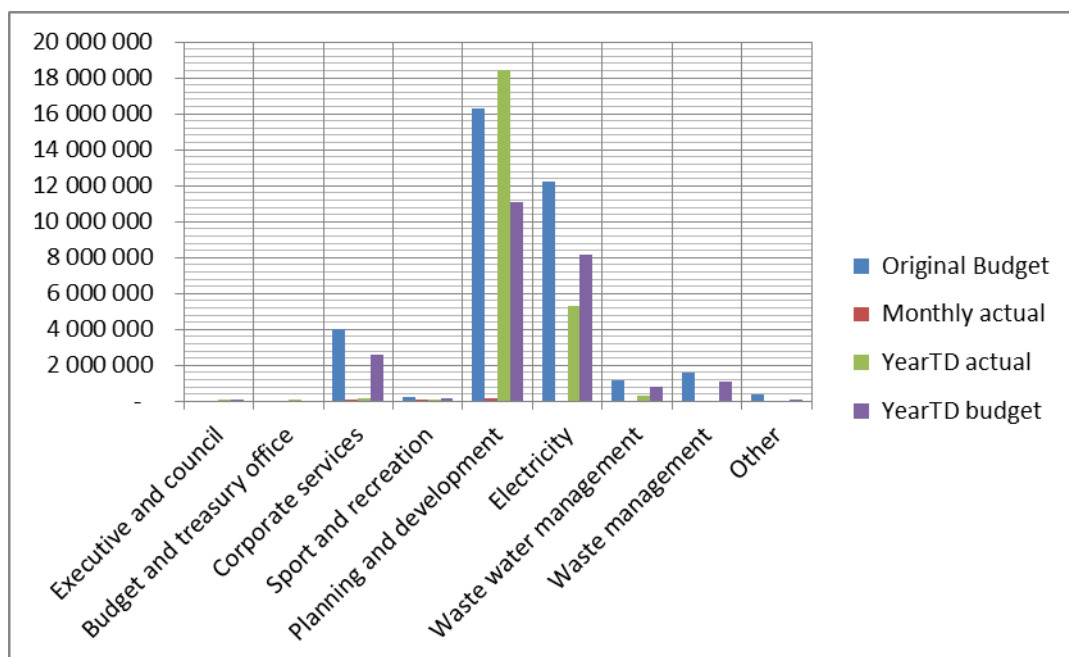
Corporate services, sport and recreation, waste water management, waste management and other (workshop) – these capital expenditure/projects was intended to be funded out of the R7 719 000 as identified in the budget under Corporate Services sale of land and stands, since this specific sale of land and stands did not occur these expenditure did not occur as planned.

Electricity – the variance are there because the actual project plans does not correspond with month to month budget, the actual projects and the budgeted projects differ.

Road Transport - the variance are there because the actual project plans does not correspond with month to month budget, the actual projects and the budgeted projects differ. The development department should before the budget is finalised ensure that their business plan are submitted to the finance department to ensure alignment between the actual projects and the budget.

CHART 6

The following chart shows the year to date differences between actual year to date spending and budgeted year to date capital expenditure, Chart as per information on page 11

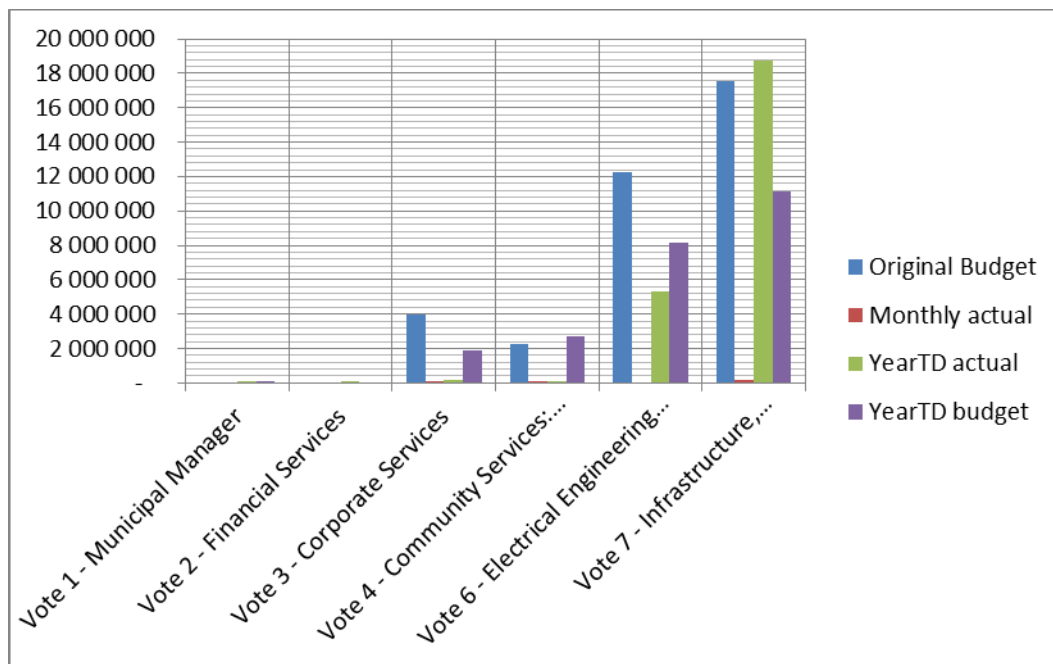


The following report shows the Capital Expenditure by vote differences between actual year to date spending and budgeted year to date.

NC062 Nama Khoi - Table C5 Monthly Budget Statement - Capital Expenditure (municipal vote, standard classification and funding) - M08 February						
	Original Budget	Monthly actual	YearTD actual	YearTD budget	YTD variance	YTD variance
Vote 1 - Municipal Manager	-	-	36 284	33 328	2 956	109%
Vote 2 - Financial Services	-	-	10 030	-	10 030	
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	4 000 000	13 723	174 750	1 899 928	-1 725 178	9%
Vote 4 - Community Services: Community Development	2 250 150	5 720	65 100	2 709 984	-2 644 884	2%
Vote 5 - Community Services: Public Safety	-	-	-	-	-	
Vote 6 - Electrical Engineering Services	12 240 000	-	5 302 520	8 159 672	-2 857 152	65%
Vote 7 - Infrastructure, Engineering & Technical Services	17 524 000	182 568	18 709 282	11 105 552	7 603 730	168%
Total	36 014 150	202 011	24 297 966	23 908 464	389 502	102%

CHART 7

The following chart shows the year to date differences between actual year to date spending and budgeted year to date capital expenditure



CASH FLOW STATEMENT AT 28 FEBRUARY 2014

NC062 Nama Khoi - Table C7 Monthly Budget Statement - Cash Flow - M08 February											
Description	Ref	2012/13	Budget Year 2013/14								
		Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Monthly actual	YearTD actual	YearTD budget	YTD variance	YTD variance %	Full Year Forecast	
R thousands	1										
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Ratepayers and other			155 033		14 553	131 375	103 355	28 019	27%		
Government - operating			37 350		609	31 088	27 806	3 282	12%		
Government - capital			28 274		-	22 582	23 182	(600)	-3%		
Interest			3 243		250	1 938	2 162	(224)	-10%		
Dividends								-			
Payments											
Suppliers and employees			(197 669)		(14 130)	(161 023)	(131 779)	29 244	-22%		
Finance charges			(2 044)		-	(309)	(1 363)	(1 054)	77%		
Transfers and Grants								-			
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES			-	24 187	-	1 281	25 651	23 363	2 287	10%	-
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Proceeds on disposal of PPE			7 719				5 146	(5 146)	-100%		
Decrease (Increase) in non-current debtors								-			
Decrease (increase) other non-current receivables								-			
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments								-			
Payments											
Capital assets			(35 993)		-	(22 554)	(23 995)	(1 442)	6%		
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES			-	(28 274)	-	-	(22 554)	(18 849)	3 704	-20%	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Short term loans					-	-		-			
Borrowing long term/refinancing								-			
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits								-			
Payments											
Repayment of borrowing			(512)		-	(1 266)	(341)	925	-271%		
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES			-	(512)	-	-	(1 266)	(341)	925	-271%	-
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD			-	(4 599)	-	1 281	1 831	4 173			-
Cash/cash equivalents at beginning:			5 371			1 553	5 371				1 553
Cash/cash equivalents at monthly year end:			772		-		3 383	9 543			1 553

The cash flow statement shows that the municipality had a balance of R3 383million in the primary bank account at 28 February 2014, when comparing the cash flow from operating activities the receipts and payment YearTD budget and YearTD actual have major differences this must be corrected in the next budget cycle.

The cash flow statement gives the indication as to what actual funds is available, more emphasise need put on the cash flow statement by management to control the position of the municipality and avoid the municipality having cash flow problems. Collection rates of service charges needs to be taken in consideration as it have a direct impact on moneys collected. Moneys collected from service charges needs to be more than the than the expenditure incurred for delivering the service to maintain sustainability.

Debtors Age Analysis - Annexure B -Table SC3

The debtor's age analysis report shown in Annexure B has been prepared on the basis of the format required by the National Treasury.

The following report shows the debtors outstanding at 28 February 2014

NC062 Nama Khoi - Supporting Table SC3 Monthly Budget Statement - aged debtors - M08 February								
	0-30 Days	31-60 Days	61-90 Days	91-120 Days	121-1 Yr	Over 1Yr	Total	Total Over 90 days
Debtors Age Analysis By Income Source								
Water	204 091	1 069 632	455 385	445 889	1 090 757	9 485 778	12 751 532	11 022 424
Electricity	2 952 730	984 627	584 763	536 279	2 311 659	8 637 103	16 007 161	11 485 041
Property Rates	1 402 456	633 307	469 070	320 090	1 208 989	11 693 321	15 727 233	13 222 400
Waste Water Management	344 619	189 033	107 747	94 130	248 431	2 784 582	3 768 542	3 127 143
Waste Management	590 736	311 389	198 470	180 279	510 580	6 613 294	8 404 748	7 304 153
Other	111 022	88 521	67 524	81 634	153 970	4 338 290	4 840 961	4 573 894
Total By Income Source	5 605 654	3 276 509	1 882 959	1 658 301	5 524 386	43 552 368	61 500 177	50 735 055
					-			
Debtors Age Analysis By Customer Group					-			
Organs of State	327 570	124 260	169 652	39 756	398 290	626 222	1 685 750	1 064 268
Commercial	2 190 234	932 348	625 348	618 112	2 457 339	12 290 254	19 113 635	15 365 705
Households	3 087 850	2 219 901	1 087 959	1 000 433	2 668 757	30 635 892	40 700 792	34 305 082
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total By Customer Group	5 605 654	3 276 509	1 882 959	1 658 301	5 524 386	43 552 368	61 500 177	50 735 055

Debtors Analysis

The total debtors outstanding as at 31 January 2014 was R60 917 793; the total debtors outstanding at 28 February 2014 is R61 500 177, this is a decrease of R582 384 (0.94%) for the period.

Total outstanding debtors for more than 90 days amounts to R50.7million as at 28 February 2014 and R49.2 million as at 30 January 2014, the increase for the period was R1.5 million.

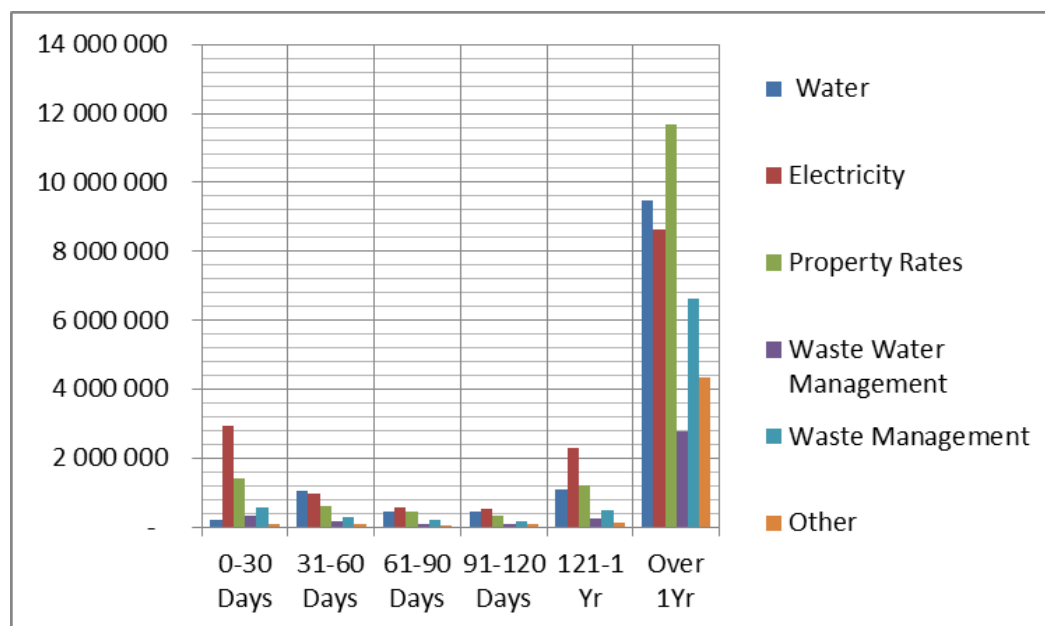
Total outstanding debtors for organs of state and commercial shows that R20 454 095 million outstanding at 31 January and for December 2013 the amount outstanding was R20 799 385, this is a decrease of R345 290.

Total services rendered outstanding amounts to R40 932 million as at 28 February 2014 and for 31 January 2014 R40 771 million this is an increase R161 thousand(0.39%). As debtors are increasing on a monthly basis and are already over the R60 million mark the municipal management must start to using strict methods for collecting debt as the municipality are already experiencing cash flow problems. During the Mid-Year Assessment it was establish that amount of R32 million relates to debtors that did not pay their account in a 12 month period, although certain steps has been taken by the income department debtors are still rising. The income department must calculate what amount of the outstanding debt can be recovered and when they will be able to recover it.

Chart 8 – Debtors per revenue source

NC062 Nama Khoi - Supporting Table SC3 Monthly Budget Statement - aged debtors - M08 February								
	0-30 Days	31-60 Days	61-90 Days	91-120 Days	121-1 Yr	Over 1Yr	Total	Total over 90 days
Debtors Age Analysis By Income Source								
Water	204 091	1 069 632	455 385	445 889	1 090 757	9 485 778	12 751 532	11 022 424
Electricity	2 952 730	984 627	584 763	536 279	2 311 659	8 637 103	16 007 161	11 485 041
Property Rates	1 402 456	633 307	469 070	320 090	1 208 989	11 693 321	15 727 233	13 222 400
Waste Water Management	344 619	189 033	107 747	94 130	248 431	2 784 582	3 768 542	3 127 143
Waste Management	590 736	311 389	198 470	180 279	510 580	6 613 294	8 404 748	7 304 153
Other	111 022	88 521	67 524	81 634	153 970	4 338 290	4 840 961	4 573 894
Total By Income Source	5 605 654	3 276 509	1 882 959	1 658 301	5 524 386	43 552 368	61 500 177	50 735 055

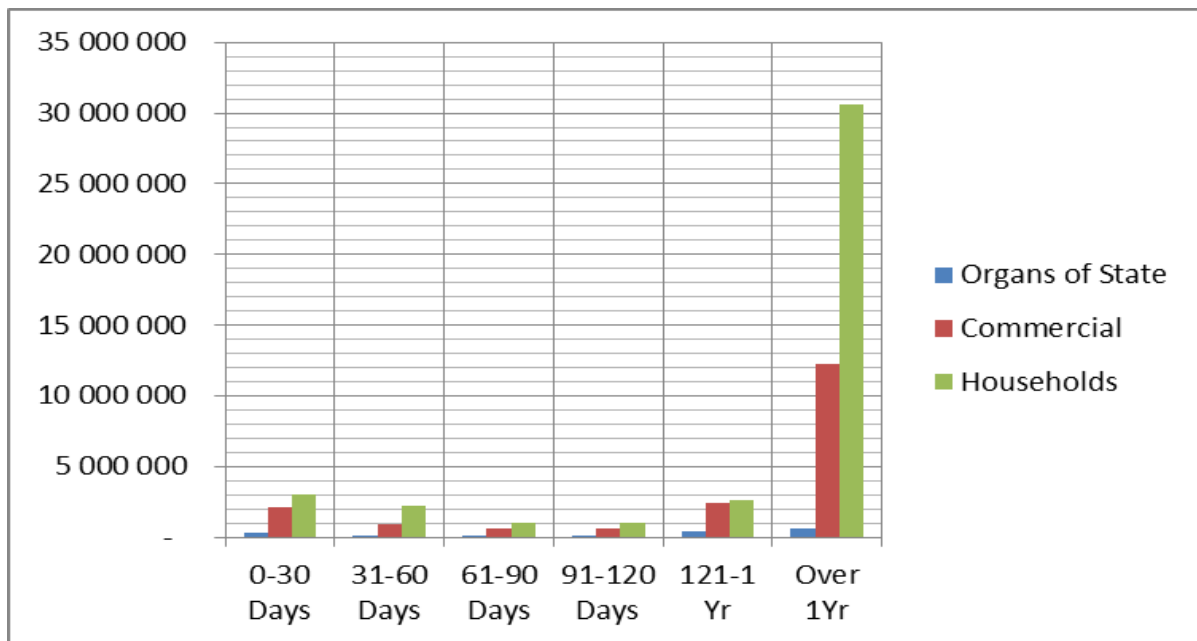
The following chart shows the debtors outstanding per revenue source, Chart as per information above



NC062 Nama Khoi - Supporting Table SC3 Monthly Budget Statement - aged debtors - M08 February								
Debtors Age Analysis By Customer Group	0-30 Days	31-60 Days	61-90 Days	91-120 Days	121-1 Yr	Over 1Yr	Total	Total over 90 days
Organs of State	327 570	124 260	169 652	39 756	398 290	626 222	1 685 750	1 064 268
Commercial	2 190 234	932 348	625 348	618 112	2 457 339	12 290 254	19 113 635	15 365 705
Households	3 087 850	2 219 901	1 087 959	1 000 433	2 668 757	30 635 892	40 700 792	34 305 082
Total By Customer Group	5 605 654	3 276 509	1 882 959	1 658 301	5 524 386	43 552 368	61 500 177	50 735 055

CHART 9

The following chart shows the debtors outstanding per category, Chart as per information above



CREDITORS Age Analysis - Annexure B -Table SC4

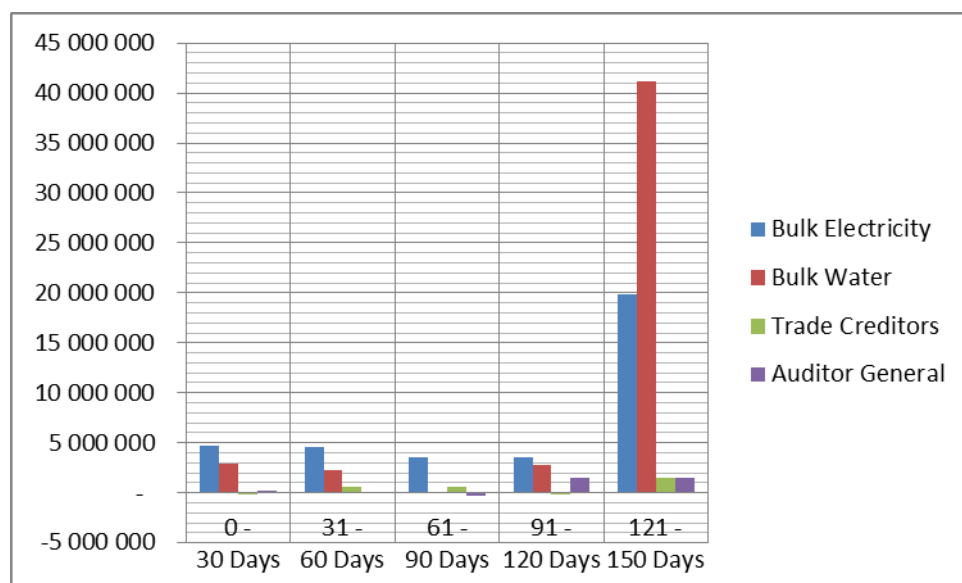
The debtor's age analysis report shown in Annexure B has been prepared on the basis of the format required by the National Treasury.

The following report shows the creditors outstanding at 28 February 2014

Creditors Analysis

NC062 Nama Khoi - Supporting Table SC4 Monthly Budget Statement - aged creditors - M08 February						
	0 - 30 Days	31 - 60 Days	61 - 90 Days	91 - 120 Days	121 - 150 Days	Total
Creditors Age Analysis By Customer Type						
Bulk Electricity	4 724 968	4 517 929	3 511 894	3 581 279	19 805 126	36 141 196
Bulk Water	2 953 213	2 233 672	-	2 790 256	41 169 923	49 147 065
Trade Creditors	-116 433	609 558	538 203	-211 925	1 538 396	2 357 800
Auditor General	186 593	-	-345 378	1 516 956	1 525 652	2 883 823
Total By Customer Type	7 748 341	7 361 160	3 704 719	7 676 566	64 039 097	90 529 884

Chart 10



Creditors Age Analysis

The comparison for creditors outstanding between February 2014 And January 2014 are as follows:

Bulk Electricity – February 2014, R36 141 million and January 2014 R33 315 this means the amount outstanding increase by R2 826 million.

Bulk Water – February 2014, R49 147 million and January 2014 R47 561 this means the amount outstanding decrease by R1 586 million.

Trade Creditors – February 2014, R2 538 million and January 2014 R2 023 this means the amount outstanding decrease by R515 thousand.

Auditor General – February 2014, R2 884 million and January 2014 R2 697 this means the amount outstanding decrease by R187 thousand.

The overall increase from the previous month is R5 182 million this is a worrying factor considering that the municipality are already over R80 million outstanding.

Debt collection has a direct impact on the ability to pay creditors; if the municipality does not collect moneys it can't pay creditors, giving the municipality position it's a given that the municipality does not collect enough revenue for payment of creditors.

The following service charges: water and electricity expenditure are than the income derive for supplying the services, the MFMA states that these to services should have a positive variance to ensure sustainability. The fact that the municipality does not make profit on these two services further adds to inability to pay creditors.

NAMA KHOI MUNICIPALITY
REPORT OUTSTANDING MONEY FOR FEBRUARY 2014

SERVICE POINTS	OUTSTANDING 31.01.14	ADD BILLINGS	MINUS INCOME	OUTSTANDING 28.02.14	Collection Rate	INCREASING (DECREASING)	% INCREASE (/DECREA SE)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
RATES:							
Springbok	3 446 758.87	1 349 569.46	1 242 270.52	3 554 057.81	25.90%	107 298.94	3.11%
Steinkopf	4 181 274.09	261 776.04	160 962.72	4 282 087.41	3.62%	100 813.32	2.41%
Concordia	1 396 174.37	133 147.38	123 766.46	1 405 555.29	8.09%	9 380.92	0.67%
Komaggas	2 779 411.07	62 581.50	11 527.62	2 830 464.95	0.41%	51 053.88	1.84%
Okiep	802 687.01	146 276.13	126 922.20	822 040.94	13.37%	19 353.93	2.41%
Nababeep	554 934.36	208 835.95	180 374.53	583 395.78	23.62%	28 461.42	5.13%
TOTAL RATES	13 161 239.77	2 162 186.46	1 845 824.05	13 477 602.18	12.05%	316 362.41	2.40%
SERVICES:							
Springbok	3 407 870.30	5 211 985.19	5 000 727.54	3 619 127.95	58.01%	211 257.65	6.20%
Steinkopf	5 436 418.88	626 066.45	316 285.67	5 746 199.66	5.22%	309 780.78	5.70%
Concordia	2 714 293.82	844 503.85	800 388.59	2 758 409.08	22.49%	44 115.26	1.63%
Komaggas	8 266 785.13	307 977.60	91 762.55	8 483 000.18	1.07%	216 215.05	2.62%
Okiep	4 131 705.25	627 602.88	445 492.67	4 313 815.46	9.36%	182 110.21	4.41%
Nababeep	9 368 715.56	1 163 586.69	664 432.68	9 867 869.57	6.31%	499 154.01	5.33%
TOTAL SERVICES	33 325 788.94	8 781 722.66	7 319 089.70	34 788 421.90	17.38%	1 462 632.96	4.39%
LANDSALES							
Springbok	82 510.83	2 825.02	4 899.27	80 436.58	5.74%	(2 074.25)	(2.51%)
Steinkopf	147 079.34	1 808.57	1 077.89	147 810.02	0.72%	730.68	0.50%
Concordia	133 816.24	41.50	7 656.81	126 200.93	5.72%	(7 615.31)	(5.69%)
Komaggas	68 415.22	947.41		69 362.63	0.00%	947.41	1.38%
Okiep	178 467.70	3 048.91	3 321.35	178 195.26	1.83%	(272.44)	(0.15%)
Nababeep	38 360.97	758.76	484.78	38 634.95	1.24%	273.98	0.71%
TOTAL LANDSALES	648 650.30	9 430.17	17 440.10	640 640.37	2.65%	(8 009.93)	(1.23%)
GRAZINGFEES							
Springbok	8 178.87	2 322.17	2 242.85	8 258.19	21.36%	79.32	0.97%
Steinkopf	677 197.82	41 922.66	20 870.74	698 249.74	2.90%	21 051.92	3.11%
Concordia	266 910.28	25 706.07	19 652.64	272 963.71	6.72%	6 053.43	2.27%
Komaggas	436 583.66	12 828.21	3 751.21	445 660.66	0.83%	9 077.00	2.08%
Okiep	18 987.87	3 534.80	2 690.29	19 832.38	11.94%	844.51	4.45%
Nababeep	10 533.23	2 277.72	1 978.98	10 831.97	15.45%	298.74	2.84%
TOTAL GRAZINGFEE	1 418 391.73	88 591.63	51 186.71	1 455 796.65	3.40%	37 404.92	2.64%
DIVERSE:							
Springbok	823 069.32	64 196.36	48 243.10	839 022.58	5.44%	15 953.26	1.94%
Steinkopf	364 957.97	14 734.62	6 037.40	373 655.19	1.59%	8 697.22	2.38%
Concordia	395 804.25	58 561.91	56 557.36	397 808.80	12.45%	2 004.55	0.51%
Komaggas	377 745.13	5 970.95	2 524.34	381 191.74	0.66%	3 446.61	0.91%
Okiep	129 913.95	1 456.04	2 744.96	128 625.03	2.09%	(1 288.92)	(0.99%)
Nababeep	320 969.41	3 890.30	2 454.10	322 405.61	0.76%	1 436.20	0.45%
TOTAAL DIVERSE	2 412 460.03	148 810.18	118 561.26	2 442 708.95	4.63%	30 248.92	1.25%
GROOT TOTAAL	50 966 530.77	11 190 741.10	9 352 101.82	52 805 170.05	15.05%	1 838 639.28	3.61%
TOTAL SERVICESPOINTS							
Springbok	7 768 388.19	6 630 898.20	6 298 383.28	8 100 903.11	43.74%	332 514.92	4.28%
Steinkopf	10 806 928.10	946 308.34	505 234.42	11 248 002.02	4.30%	441 073.92	4.08%
Concordia	4 906 998.96	1 061 960.71	1 008 021.86	4 960 937.81	16.89%	53 938.85	1.10%
Komaggas	11 928 940.21	390 305.67	109 565.72	12 209 680.16	0.89%	280 739.95	2.35%
Okiep	5 261 761.78	781 918.76	581 171.47	5 462 509.07	9.62%	200 747.29	3.82%
Nababeep	10 293 513.53	1 379 349.42	849 725.07	10 823 137.88	7.28%	529 624.35	5.15%
	50 966 530.77	11 190 741.10	9 352 101.82	52 805 170.05	15.05%	1 838 639.28	3.61%

- Collection rate includes outstanding amount plus current month billing against the moneys receive for the month.

Rates

From the information above the municipality collected 25.90 % in Springbok which was the highest collection rate; however the lowest collection rate was at 0.41% which was for Komaggas.

Services

From the information above the municipality collected 58.01% at Springbok which was the highest collection rate; however the lowest collection rate was at 1.07% which was for Komaggas.

Landsales

From the information above the municipality collected 5.74% at Sprinbok which was the highest collection rate; however the lowest collection rate was at 0% which was for Kommagas.

Grazing Fees

From the information above the municipality collected 21.36% at Springbok which was the highest collection rate; however the lowest collection rate was at 0.83% which was for Komaggas.

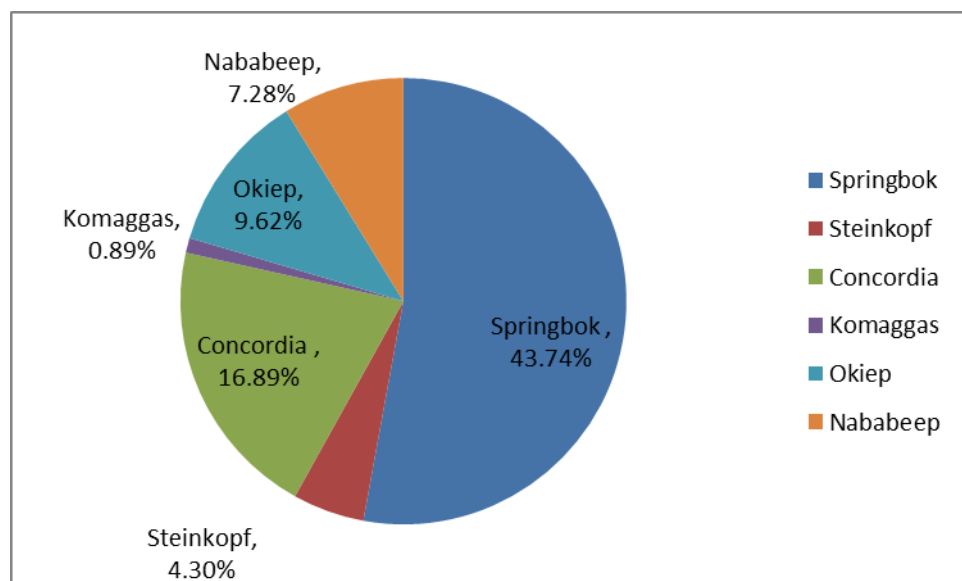
Diverse/other

From the information above the municipality collected 12.45% at Concordia which was the highest collection rate; however the lowest collection rate was at 0.66% which was for Kommagas.

Service points

From the information above the municipality collected 43.74% at Springbok which was the highest collection rate; however the lowest collection rate was at 0.89 % which was for Kommagas.

CHART: PERCENTAGE OF INCOME COLLECTED PER SERVICE POINT



NC062 Nama Khoi - Supporting Table SC8 Monthly Budget Statement - councillor and staff benefits - M08 February						
Summary of Employee and Councillor remuneration						
	Original Budget	Monthly actual	YearTD actual	YearTD budget	YTD variance	YTD variance
Councillors (Political Office Bearers plus Other)						
Basic Salaries and Wages	2 740 690	260 904	2 082 493	1 827 127	255 367	113.98%
Pension and UIF Contributions	405 104	5 789	45 259	270 069	-224 811	16.76%
Medical Aid Contributions		-	-	-	-	
Motor Vehicle Allowance	1 292 083	88 898	711 181	861 389	-150 208	82.56%
Cellphone Allowance		18 807	150 456	-	150 456	
Housing Allowances		-	-	-	-	
Other benefits and allowances				-	-	
Sub Total - Councillors	4 437 877	374 397	2 989 388	2 958 585	30 804	101.04%
Senior Managers of the Municipality						
Basic Salaries and Wages	5 183 064	328 140	2 668 005	3 455 376	-787 371	77.21%
Pension and UIF Contributions	227 512	47 233	387 376	151 675	235 701	255.40%
Medical Aid Contributions	130 054	18 762	147 238	86 702	60 536	169.82%
Overtime		-	-	-	-	
Performance Bonus		-	-	-	-	
Motor Vehicle Allowance	708 283	91 647	766 112	472 189	293 923	162.25%
Cellphone Allowance		120	840	-	840	
Housing Allowances		1 007	9 793	-	9 793	
Other benefits and allowances	178 897	107 441	578 277	119 264	459 013	484.87%
Payments in lieu of leave		-	-	-	-	
Long service awards		-	-	-	-	
Post-retirement benefit obligations		-	-	-	-	
Sub Total - Senior Managers of Municipality	6 427 809	594 351	4 557 640	4 285 206	272 434	106.36%
Other Municipal Staff						
Basic Salaries and Wages	43 839 533	3 564 888	28 323 165	29 226 356	-903 191	96.91%
Pension and UIF Contributions	6 078 341	506 292	3 995 841	4 052 227	-56 387	98.61%
Medical Aid Contributions	1 299 194	133 624	908 306	866 130	42 176	104.87%
Overtime	2 158 212	257 909	2 032 590	1 438 808	593 782	141.27%
Performance Bonus		-	-	-	-	
Motor Vehicle Allowance	3 764 976	281 148	2 286 764	2 509 984	-223 220	91.11%
Cellphone Allowance		1 600	13 520	-	13 520	
Housing Allowances	309 137	18 807	153 283	206 091	-52 809	74.38%
Other benefits and allowances	5 124 309	299 132	3 225 859	3 416 206	-190 347	94.43%
Payments in lieu of leave		-	-	-	-	
Long service awards		25 460	68 234	-	68 234	
Post-retirement benefit obligations		-	-	-	-	
Sub Total - Other Municipal Staff	62 573 703	5 088 859	41 007 561	41 715 802	-708 241	98.30%
Total Employee Related Cost	69 001 513	5 683 209	45 565 201	46 001 008		
Total Expenditure	205 312 998	7 549 032	131 396 267	126 653 114		
% Employee Related Cost to Expenditure	34	75	35	36		

Employee related cost to total expenditure % of an organisation should be at 35% of total expenditure, the ratio for the month of January is 75%. This ratio is very high it is as result of not all expenditure items updated at the time of compilation of reports.

5. Financial Implications /Recommendations

Revenue by source:

The revenue of the municipality needs to be calculated on a monthly basis that is align to the billed amounts per month, service charges like water and electricity should be budget taking into account the seasonal difference, the operating lease register should be kept up to date to ensure the right debtors are billed the correct rates, the municipality should ensure that property rates are treated the same when budgeting and when its billed. Revenue by source should also correspond to revenue by vote at a monthly basis; this must be rectified in the adjusted budget.

Expenditure by type:

Municipal management should take time consulting within their departments discussing their plans for the year and stick to the plans, the problem that occurred throughout the previous year was spending on items that were not budgeted, each head of department are responsible for his or her respective budget and should take charge and start control their budgets. All expenditure needs to be captured and updated on time to give the true reflection of the municipality month expenditure. The departments that are having overspent items already needs to discussed their budget within their respective departments and make the necessary arrangements to avoid huge overspending on line items.

Capital Expenditure:

The projects plans as per the development department should be the same as the budgeted month to month figures in the budget this will ensure that the municipality can control expenditure and avoid projects being delayed because of revenue issues.

Cash Flow Statement:

The cash flow budget should be the tool to be used throughout the year to avoid cash flow problems. Service charges collection rate needs to be in the upper 90% as they are the main income of the municipality. The same time/consulting process as with the operating budget is needed with cash flow statement as revenue billed is not necessary income received. If taken the municipality current situation in consideration it is key to budget for revenue that will be cash bound to avoid cash flow problems.

Debtors Analysis

Municipalities deliver services to the community these services are costly which means the municipality needs to collect revenue for all services rendered. Legislation states municipalities needs to collect more revenue for water and electricity than what was spend to deliver these services to ensure sustainability, with Nama Khoi municipality having debtors outstanding for more than R50 million should be a worrying factor for management.

Creditors Analysis

Legislation states that the municipality needs to pay creditors within 30 days, which means the municipality need to have a positive and healthy cash flow to ensure payment, debtors relates to a positive cash flow, it means if debtors do not pay creditors cannot be paid.

Collection Rate

The collection rate of the municipality starts the chain reaction of a positive cash flow at a municipality, it means if collection rates are low debtors outstanding will rise this will mean that he cash flow are hampered, which will result in the municipality having cash flow problems meaning the municipality will start having problems paying their creditors as stipulated by the legislation. The low collection rate of February 2014 shows that the debtors outstanding are still increasing bringing more cash flow problems and will increased creditors outstanding.

6. Interdepartmental and cluster impact

This report is prepared to achieve MFMA compliance.

7. Comments of the Head: Legal Services

The above mentioned report as such does not call for legal clarification

8. Conclusion

This report was compiled in accordance compliance of section 71 of the MFMA, by providing a statement to the Council containing certain financial particulars

PREPARED BY:

Heinri Cloete

Section Head: Financial Services

NAMAKHOIMUNICIPALITY QUALITY CERTIFICATE

I, N.A. Baartman, the Municipal Manager of Nama Khoi Municipality, hereby certify that –

- the monthly report on the implementation of the budget and financial state affairs of the municipality for the month ending 28 FEBRUARY 2014 has been prepared in accordance with the Municipal Finance Management Act 71 and regulations made under that Act.

Print name:.....

Municipal Manager of Nama Khoi Municipality

Signature:.....

Date:.....

Annexure A

Reports and reportable matters

Monthly reports statements – Section 71 MFMA

(1) The accounting officer of a municipality must no later than 10 working days after the end of each month submit to the mayor of the municipality and the relevant provincial treasury a statement in the prescribed format on the state of the municipality's budget reflecting the following particulars for that month and for the financial year up to the end of that month:

- (a) Actual revenue, per revenue source
- (b) Actual borrowings
- (c) Actual expenditure per vote
- (d) Actual capital expenditure per vote
- (e) The amount of any allocations received
- (f) Actual expenditure on those allocations, excluding expenditure on –
 - (i) Its share of the local government equitable share, and
 - (ii) Allocations exempted by the annual Division of Revenue Act from compliance with this paragraph; and
- (g) When necessary, an explanation of –
 - (i) Any material variances from the municipality's projected revenue by source, and from the municipality's expenditure projections per vote;
 - (ii) Any material variances from the service delivery and budget implementation plan; and
 - (iii) Any remedial or corrective steps taken or to be taken to ensure that projected revenue and expenditure remain within the municipality's approved budget

(2) The statement must include –

- (a) A projection of the relevant municipality's revenue and expenditure for the rest of the financial year, and any revisions from initial projections; and
- (b) The prescribed information relating to the state of the budget of each municipal entity as provided to the municipality in terms of section 87 (10)

(3) The amounts reflected in the statement must in each case be compared with corresponding amounts budgeted for in the municipality's approved budget

(4) The statement to the provincial treasury must be in the format of a signed document and in the electronic format.

(5) The accounting officer of a municipality which has received an allocation referred to in subsection (1) (e) during any particular month must, by no later than 10 working days after the end of that month, submit that part of the statement reflecting the particulars referred to in subsection (1) (e) and (f) to the national or provincial organ of state or municipality which transferred the allocation.

(6) The provincial treasury must by no later than 22 working days after the end of each month submit to the National Treasury a consolidated statement in the prescribed format on the state of the municipalities' budgets per municipality and municipal entity

(7) The provincial treasury must, within 30 days after the end of each quarter, make public as may be prescribed, a consolidated statement in the prescribed format on the state of municipalities' budget per municipality and per municipal entity. The MEC for finance must submit such consolidated statement to the provincial legislature no later than 45 days after end of each quarter.

NAMA KHOI MUNICIPALITY SCHEDULE C MONTHLY BUDGET STATEMENT

General information and contact information

Main tables

	Consolidated Monthly Statements
Table C1-SUM	Summary
Table C2-FinPer SC	Financial Performance (standard classification)
Table C2C	Financial Performance (standard classification)
Table C3-Fin Per V	Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)
Table C3C	Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)
Table C4-FinPerRE	Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)
Table C5-CAPEX	Capital Expenditure (municipal vote, standard classification)
Table C5C	Capital Expenditure (municipal vote, standard classification)
Table C6-FinPos	Financial Position
Table C7-Cflow	Cash Flow

Supporting Tables

Table SC1	Material variance explanations
Table SC2	Monthly Budget Statement – Performance Indicators
Table SC3	Monthly Budget Statement – Aged debtors
Table SC4	Monthly Budget Statement – Aged creditors
Table S5	Monthly Budget Statement – Investment portfolio
Table SC6	Monthly Budget Statement – Transfer and grant receipts
Table SC7	Monthly Budget Statement – Transfer and grant expenditure
Table SC8	Monthly Budget Statement – Councillor and staff benefits
Table SC9	Monthly Budget Statement – Actual and revised targets for cash receipts
Table SC10	Monthly Budget Statement – Parent Municipality Financial Performance
Table SC11	Monthly Budget Statement – Summary of municipal entities
Table SC 12	Consolidated Monthly Budget Statement – Capital expenditure trend

Table SC13 a	Consolidated Monthly Budget Statement – Capital expenditure on new assets by asset class
Table SC b	Consolidated Monthly Budget Statement – Capital expenditure on renewal of existing assets by asset class
Table SC c	Consolidated Monthly Budget Statement – Expenditure on repairs and maintenance by asset class
Table SC d	Consolidated Monthly Budget Statement – depreciation by asset class
Table SC71	Charts
Attached	Return Forms
Attached	Additional Information