

REPORT TO PARLIAMENT

Over and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2013

October 2013

PURPOSE:

1. To inform Parliament of municipalities' financial performance in relation to over- and underspending of budgets for the 2012/13 municipal financial year ended 30 June 2013; and
2. To highlight the trends in spending with respect to operating and capital budgets for the 2012/13 municipal financial year.

BACKGROUND:

3. National Treasury publishes quarterly financial information in terms of sections 71 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) and 30(3) of the Division of Revenue Act, 2012 (Act No. 6 of 2012). The financial results for the fourth quarter of the 2012/13 municipal financial year were published by the National Treasury on 30 August 2013.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS BASED ON THE ANALYSIS OF MUNICIPAL PERFORMANCE:

4. The aggregated under expenditure against municipal budgets can primarily be attributed to:
 - *Overoptimistic and unrealistic revenue appropriations* – Municipalities appropriate revenue on the operating statement of financial performance to provide for expenditure. In many cases this revenue appropriation is unrealistic and over stated and subsequently with the implementation of the budget they are forced to downscale on expenditures; this position is clearly articulated by the R21.2 billion underperformance against the adjusted revenue budget;
 - *Weak management of the revenue value chain* – Municipalities have an own revenue generating responsibility which is directly related to fiscal capacity versus fiscal effort. The first aspect deals with the actual capacity of a municipality to bill consumers for services rendered. The second aspect is related to the actual effort exercised by municipalities in collecting the revenue billed. Not only are municipalities over stating the revenue on the statement of financial performance (as explained in the above bullet) but where they do indeed bill for services rendered they don't necessarily collect the revenue. This is directly related to inefficiencies in the revenue value chain and directly contributes to municipalities experiencing cash and liquidity challenges; and
 - *Unfunded budgets* – Owing directly to the fact that municipalities overstate the budgeted revenue and under collect against billed revenue there adopted budgets are unfunded from the onset. Consequently, implementation does not occur as planned as there is not sufficient funding to support the expenditure appropriations.
5. Although there has been a slight improvement in the spending against the capital budget this area of underperformance is extremely concerning. Contributing factors include, among others:
 - *Weak multi-year budgeting* – Municipalities tend to budget for a one year perspective; this approach regardless of the fact the budgeting framework for local government provides for certainty in that allocations are appropriated in the national budget for three years;

- *Limited planning and project management* – Municipalities neglect this competency which directly negatively impacts on the ability to implement projects. This problem is further exacerbated by the fact that many municipalities do not have project management and technical skills to facilitate implementation; and
 - *Supply Chain Management inefficiencies* – Bottlenecks in the SCM process considerable contribute to performance limitations. Municipalities are not effectively and efficiently managing their SCM processes and in many cases interference by senior managers and politicians further exacerbates the problem.
6. Although there has been an improvement in the planning and budgeting processes of municipalities, be that albeit slow, the current situation leaves much to be desired. Ineffective and deficient budgeting practices are undoubtedly contributing to the current muted performance.

DISCUSSION:

7. The publication covers revenue and expenditure, including conditional grants for the financial year ending, 30 June 2013. Municipal over- and underspending was comprised as follows:

Revenue

- Underperformance against the adjusted revenue budget – R21.2 billion or 7.4 per cent;

Operating Budgets

- Aggregate overspending of the adjusted operating budget – R3.1 billion or 1.3 per cent;
- Aggregate underspending of the adjusted operating budget – R25.6 billion or 11.0 per cent;

Capital Budgets

- Aggregate overspending on the adjusted capital budget – R735.6 million or 1.4 per cent;
- Aggregate underspending on the adjusted capital budget – R13.4 billion or 24.7 per;

Conditional Grants

- Aggregate overspending on conditional grant allocations – R456.7 million or 2.0 per cent; and
- Aggregate underspending on conditional grant allocations – R3.9 billion or 17.4 per cent.

Summarised over and under spending by municipalities as at 30 June 2013 (preliminary results)

	Main appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2013	Total Exp as % of main app	Total Exp as % of adj budget	(Over)	Under	Net
R thousands								
Operational expenditure	229 855 178	233 938 820	211 423 964	92.0%	90.4%	(3 125 718)	25 640 574	22 514 856
Capital expenditure	51 790 736	54 363 124	41 678 912	80.5%	76.7%	(735 572)	13 419 785	12 684 213
Total expenditure	281 645 914	288 301 944	253 102 875	89.9%	87.8%	(2 766 488)	37 965 557	35 199 069
of which:								
<i>Conditional Grant spending</i>	22 720 789	22 965 778	19 437 206	85.5%	84.6%	(456 744)	3 985 316	3 528 572

Note: Combining the capital and operating budgets will result in a different outcome to that of analysing them separately.

Source: National Treasury Local Government Database

EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE: TOTAL BUDGET:

8. For the financial year ended 2012/13, total aggregate underspending amounted to R37.9 billion (see table 1 below). Taking into account that the aggregate overspending for the same

period was R2.7 billion, net underspending of the total municipal budget amounted to R35.2 billion. The 2011/12 outcome reflected R30.9 billion in net underspending. This indicates that municipalities' ability to spend against their approved budgets has deteriorated by 13.6 per cent.

Table 1: Over and underspending of total adjusted budgets for the 4th quarter ended 30 June 2013

	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2013	(Over)	Under	(Over) spending as % of adj budget	Under spending as % of adj budget
R thousands						
Eastern Cape	28 588 223	24 574 128	(706 527)	4 720 621	2.5%	16.5%
Free State	14 836 081	11 798 535	(242 871)	3 280 417	1.6%	22.1%
Gauteng	99 407 237	91 386 238	-	8 021 000	-	8.1%
Kwazulu-Natal	52 367 823	46 691 425	(899 023)	6 575 421	1.7%	12.6%
Limpopo	14 465 210	10 925 617	(114 963)	3 654 556	0.8%	25.3%
Mpumalanga	14 299 093	10 966 412	(390 702)	3 723 383	2.7%	26.0%
North West	13 919 910	11 729 309	(289 554)	2 480 155	2.1%	17.8%
Northern Cape	5 981 142	4 930 351	(122 848)	1 173 639	2.1%	19.6%
Western Cape	44 437 225	40 100 859	-	4 336 366	-	9.8%
Total	288 301 944	253 102 875	(2 766 488)	37 965 557	1.0%	13.2%

Source: National Treasury Local Government Database

9. Similar to the trend reported in the 2012 report, eight of the nine provinces increased their total budgets during the mid-year adjustments budget process, amounting to an overall budgetary increase of 2.4 per cent. This is a relatively small increase when compared to the 11.3 per cent increase recorded for the 2011/12 financial year and could signal an improvement in the general budgeting acumen of municipalities.
10. In 2012/13, the largest increase in total budget was reported for the Free State, amounting to an 11.1 per cent increase in the adjusted budget. This can be almost solely attributed to the poor reporting by Nala Municipality in the first half of the financial year. The National Treasury has taken steps to address this situation by invoking section 216(2) of the Constitution.
11. A percentage basis comparison between 2011/12 and 2012/13 indicate that total municipal spending performance shows signs of a trend reversal. The Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and the Northern Cape reported increases in underspending while Gauteng and the Western Cape reported no overspending. Mpumalanga has dramatically improved performance on overspending, having reported a 290 per cent reduction in overspending.
12. Table 2 below shows the following in relation to the number of municipalities that have over or

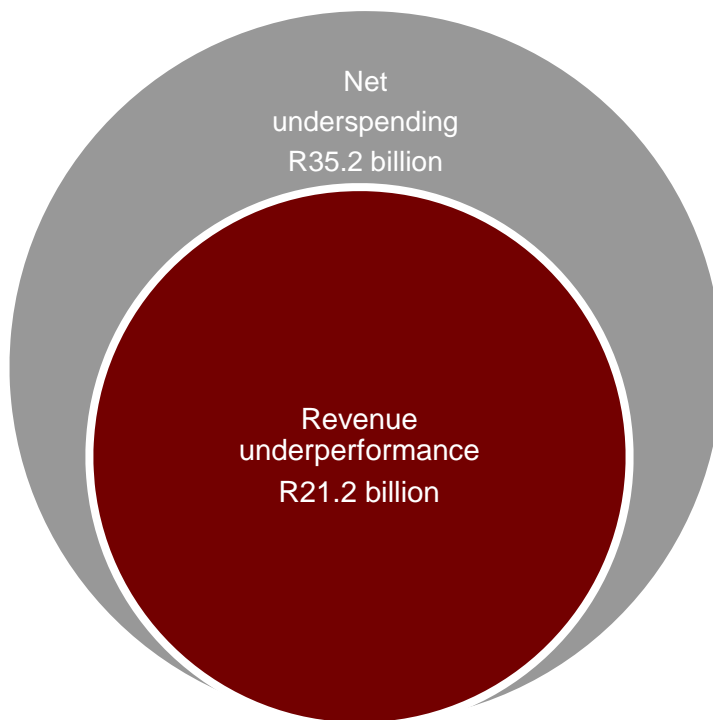
Table 2: Over and underspending of total budgets as at 30 June 2013

	(Over)			Target		Under			Insufficient information
	More than -15%	Between -15 and -10%	Between -5 and -10%	Between 0 and -5%	Between 0 and 5%	Between 5 and 10%	Between 15 and 10%	more than 15%	
Summary									
Eastern Cape	4	1	2	0	3	0	4	31	0
Free State	3	0	0	0	1	3	4	12	1
Gauteng	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	5	0
Kwazulu-Natal	6	0	0	4	2	3	10	35	1
Limpopo	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	22	0
Mpumalanga	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	13	0
North West	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	13	0
Northern Cape	2	0	1	0	2	5	2	20	0
Western Cape	0	0	0	0	5	7	10	8	0
Total	19	2	4	7	18	28	39	159	2

Source: National Treasury Local Government Database

underspent on their total adjustments budgets for 2012/13:

- a. 25 municipalities achieved on-target performances with expenditure within 5 per cent of their adjusted total budgets. This is slight deterioration from the 31 municipalities that were within this range in 2011/12;
 - b. 25 municipalities overspent by more than 5 per cent and 19 municipalities in this group overspent by more than 15 per cent;
 - c. 226 municipalities underspent on their adjusted total budgets by more than 5 per cent;
 - d. Of the 226 that underspent, 28 underspent between 5 and 10 per cent, 39 underspent by between 10 and 15 and 159 underspent by more than 15 per cent; and
 - e. Overall, the number of municipalities that have underspent by more than 5 per cent has increased from the 212 reported in 2011/12. The biggest movement in this regard is observed in the underspending ranges between 5 per cent and 15 per cent.
13. It is critical to note that municipalities that have underspent do not necessarily have 'cash in the bank' equivalent to the level of underspending reported. It is therefore incorrect to assume that underspending is indicative of accumulation of funds by municipalities.



EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE: OPERATIONAL BUDGET

14. The national aggregated figures indicate that municipalities overspent their 2012/13 adjusted operational budgets by 1.3 per cent or R3.1 billion and underspent by 11 per cent or R25.6 billion. Overall spending performance improved by 22.4 per cent.

Table 3: Over and underspending of operating budgets for the 4th quarter ended 30 June 2013

	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2013	(Over)	Under	(Over) spending as % of adj budget	Under spending as % of adj budget
R thousands						
Eastern Cape	21 419 684	19 449 763	(810 867)	2 780 788	3.8%	13.0%
Free State	12 344 539	9 806 983	(216 251)	2 753 808	1.8%	22.3%
Gauteng	86 238 389	79 614 923	-	6 623 466	-	7.7%
Kwazulu-Natal	41 465 140	38 539 183	(975 002)	3 900 959	2.4%	9.4%
Limpopo	10 016 442	8 201 773	(236 820)	2 051 488	2.4%	20.5%
Mpumalanga	11 334 724	9 474 106	(364 293)	2 224 911	3.2%	19.6%
North West	10 449 677	9 286 260	(372 436)	1 535 853	3.6%	14.7%
Northern Cape	4 718 867	4 056 753	(146 152)	808 266	3.1%	17.1%
Western Cape	35 951 358	32 994 220	(3 897)	2 961 035	0.0%	8.2%
Total	233 938 820	211 423 964	(3 125 718)	25 640 574	1.3%	11.0%

Source: National Treasury Local Government Database

15. On aggregate, overspending on adjusted operational budget improved by 26.5 per cent, while underspending deteriorated marginally by 12.8 per cent, when compared to the outcomes achieved in 2011/12.
16. Analysis of the operational expenditure indicates that the Western Cape and the North West have improved on spending performance, having curbed both overspending and underspending. Notably, the Western Cape reduced underspending by 157 per cent.
17. A significant risk going forward is that municipalities' operational expenditure plans exceed realistically collectable revenues, particularly given subdued economic growth anticipated over the short to medium term. This is likely to impact on employment, consumers' disposable income and consequently on municipalities' ability to raise the revenue to meet their budgeted obligations. Municipalities must guard against cash-flow problems when implementing their 2013/14 budgets by aligning their spending plans to the realistically anticipated revenues to be collected in the forthcoming 2013/14 adjustments budget process.
18. In terms of the number of municipalities that have over- or underspent on the adjusted operating budget, table 4 shows the following:

- a. 31 municipalities are considered to be on-target, having over or underspent within 5 per cent of the adjusted operating budget, a marked deterioration in absolute terms from the

Table 4: Over and underspending of the operating budgets as at 30 June 2013

	(Over)			Target		Under			Insufficient information
	More than -15%	Between -15 and -10%	Between -5 and -10%	Between 0 and -5%	Between 0 and 5%	Between 5 and 10%	Between 15 and 10%	more than 15%	
Summary									
Eastern Cape	5	2	3	0	4	0	6	25	0
Free State	1	0	0	1	2	1	3	14	2
Gauteng	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	4	0
Kwazulu-Natal	7	2	1	4	2	12	4	28	1
Limpopo	0	2	1	0	1	4	4	17	1
Mpumalanga	2	0	1	0	2	4	2	10	0
North West	3	1	0	2	1	5	1	10	0
Northern Cape	1	0	1	1	2	5	3	18	1
Western Cape	0	0	0	2	6	9	6	7	0
Total	19	7	7	10	21	45	31	133	5

Source: National Treasury Local Government Database

55 municipalities in this category in 2011/12;

- b. 209 municipalities underspent on their adjusted operating budgets by more than 5 per cent, with 133 underspending by more than 15 per cent; and
- c. 33 municipalities overspent on their adjusted operating budgets by more than 5 per cent, with 19 municipalities having overspent by more than 15 per cent.

EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE: CAPITAL BUDGET

19. As at 30 June 2013, municipalities had spent R41.6 billion or 76.7 per cent of the adjusted capital budget.
20. In aggregate, municipalities underspent their adjusted capital budget for 2013/14 by R13.4 billion or 24.7 per cent. This represents a slight improvement from the R14.8 billion reported for the 2011/12 financial year.
21. Overspending of adjusted capital budgets decreased to R735 million or 1.4 per cent. Compared to the R2.2 billion in overspending on capital budgets reported in the 2011/12 financial year, this represents a significant decrease. Consequently, the effect of by overspending on capital budgets appears to be increasingly negligible. The risks clearly still lie in municipalities' inability to spend against their capital budgets. Accordingly, the

Table 5: Over and underspending of capital budgets for the 4th quarter ended 30 June 2013

	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2013	(Over)	Under	(Over) spending as % of adj budget	Under spending as % of adj budget
R thousands						
Eastern Cape	7 168 539	5 124 366	(242 975)	2 287 148	3.4%	31.9%
Free State	2 491 542	1 991 552	(109 548)	609 538	4.4%	24.5%
Gauteng	13 168 848	11 771 315	(5 066)	1 402 599	0.0%	10.7%
Kwazulu-Natal	10 902 683	8 152 242	(82 406)	2 832 847	0.8%	26.0%
Limpopo	4 448 768	2 723 844	(53 076)	1 778 000	1.2%	40.0%
Mpumalanga	2 964 369	1 492 307	(139 893)	1 611 955	4.7%	54.4%
North West	3 470 234	2 443 049	(17 295)	1 044 480	0.5%	30.1%
Northern Cape	1 262 275	873 598	(63 190)	451 867	5.0%	35.8%
Western Cape	8 485 867	7 106 639	(22 123)	1 401 351	0.3%	16.5%
Total	54 363 124	41 678 912	(735 572)	13 419 785	1.4%	24.7%

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remainder of the analysis will focus on this aspect of spending performance.

22. The dramatic decrease in overspending on capital budgets is largely due three provinces that recorded the largest improvements on overspending on adjusted budgets. Gauteng, North West and the Western Cape reported reductions in overspending amounting to R126.4 million, R350.2 million and R979.6 million, respectively.
23. Mpumalanga has reported the worst nominal performance in capital underspending for the second consecutive year. Compared to the outcome for 2011/12, this amounts to a deterioration of 26.7 per cent.
24. Municipalities in the Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape and the Western Cape reported percentage increases in their levels of underspending in 2012/13 when compared to outcomes in 2011/12. In terms of Rand values, the highest underspending in the 2011/12 has been reported by the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal where municipalities underspent by R2.3 billion and R2.8 billion respectively.
25. Municipalities in Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and the North West have reported percentage improvements in their levels of underspending for 2012/13, as compared to outcomes in 2011/12. In terms of Rand values the lowest nominal underspending was reported by the Northern Cape and Free State where municipalities underspent by R451.8 million and R609.5 million, respectively.
26. Table 6 shows the number of municipalities that over or underspent their adjusted capital budgets. Spending within 5 per cent of budget is usually regarded as on target. However, in light of uncertainties associated with planning, procurement and project implementation, spending within 10 per cent of the adjusted capital budget is regarded as acceptable.

Table 6: Over and underspending of the capital budgets as at 30 June 2013

	(Over)		Acceptable	Target		Acceptable	Under		Insufficient information
	More than -15%	Between -15 and -10%	Between -5 and -10%	Between 0 and -5%	Between 0 and 5%	Between 5 and 10%	Between 15 and 10%	more than 15%	
Summary									
Eastern Cape	4	0	0	0	1	3	2	35	0
Free State	2	2	1	0	1	2	0	14	2
Gauteng	0	1	0	0	1	4	1	4	1
Kwazulu-Natal	2	1	4	0	0	0	5	47	2
Limpopo	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	27	0
Mpumalanga	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	15	1
North West	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	17	0
Northern Cape	3	0	2	0	0	1	2	21	3
Western Cape	2	0	0	2	4	1	4	17	0
Total	16	4	8	4	9	14	17	197	9

Source: National Treasury Local Government Database

27. In terms of the number of municipalities that have over or underspent on capital budgets, the following observations were made:
 - a. 13 municipalities are considered to be on target, having over or underspent within 5 per cent of their adjusted capital budgets;
 - b. 22 municipalities underspent their capital budget by between 5 and 10 per cent, which is considered an acceptable level of performance;

- c. 214 municipalities over or underspent their adjusted capital budgets by more than 10 per cent; and
- d. 16 municipalities overspent their adjusted capital budgets by more than 15 per cent, while 197 underspent their adjusted capital budgets by more than 15 per cent.

EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE: CONDITIONAL GRANTS

28. Table 7 indicates that total underspending on conditional grants transferred to municipalities for 2012/13 amounts to 17.4 per cent or R3.9 billion. This indicates a reduction in underspending on as compared to R5.1 billion in underspending reported in 2011/12.

Table 7: Over and underspending of the conditional grants as at 30 June 2013

R thousands	Revised allocation	Year to date: 30 June 2013	(Over)	Under	(Over) spending as % of adjusted budget	Under spending as % of adjusted budget
Eastern Cape	4 031 655	3 829 576	(97 679)	299 758	2.4%	7.4%
Free State	1 248 401	1 149 084	(27 416)	126 733	2.2%	10.2%
Gauteng	3 128 996	2 435 754	(1 840)	695 082	0.1%	22.2%
Kwazulu-Natal	4 501 959	3 831 598	(83 091)	753 451	1.8%	16.7%
Limpopo	3 135 403	2 330 171	(9 788)	815 020	0.3%	26.0%
Mpumalanga	1 810 169	1 486 801	(138 568)	461 936	7.7%	25.5%
North West	2 301 518	1 682 272	(23 943)	643 189	1.0%	27.9%
Northern Cape	721 470	609 967	(33 550)	145 053	4.7%	20.1%
Western Cape	2 086 207	2 081 984	(40 870)	45 093	2.0%	2.2%
Total	22 965 778	19 437 206	(456 744)	3 985 316	2.0%	17.4%

Source: National Treasury Local Government Database

29. In terms of the number of municipalities that have over or underspent on the revised conditional grant allocation in 2012/13, the following observations were made:
- a. 72 municipalities are considered to be on target; having over or underspent within the 5 per cent range;
 - b. 159 municipalities underspent on their conditional grant allocations, with 107 municipalities underspending by more than 15 per cent; and
 - c. 44 municipalities overspent on their conditional grant allocations, with 17 municipalities overspending by more than 15 per cent.

Table 8: Over and underspending of the conditional grants as at 30 June 2013

	(Over)			Target		Under			Insufficient information
	More than -15%	Between -15 and -10%	Between -5 and -10%	Between 0 and -5%	Between 0 and 5%	Between 5 and 10%	Between 15 and 10%	more than 15%	
Eastern Cape	1	1	3	5	9	3	4	19	0
Free State	1	0	2	3	6	1	3	8	0
Gauteng	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	7	1
Kwazulu-Natal	6	2	4	10	9	8	3	18	1
Limpopo	0	1	1	0	4	5	4	15	0
Mpumalanga	4	0	1	1	1	1	3	10	0
North West	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	10	0
Northern Cape	2	1	4	2	2	5	0	16	0
Western Cape	2	1	2	6	8	3	3	4	1
Total	17	7	20	31	41	28	24	107	3

Source: National Treasury Local Government database

Table 9: Over and underspending of the conditional grants as at 30 June 2013

		Revised allocation	Year to date: 30 June 2013	(Over)	Under	(Over)/Under as % of adjusted budget
R thousands						
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	MIG	13 881 633	11 833 877	-	2 047 756	14.8%
Finance Management Grant	FMG	402 753	387 381	-	15 372	3.8%
Infrastructure Skills Development Grant	ISDG	75 460	58 320	-	17 140	22.7%
Neighbourhood Development Partnership	NDPG 6	578 132	601 080	(22 948)	-	(4.0%)
Neighbourhood Development Partnership (Schedule 7)	NDPG 7	80 000				
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant	MSIG	230 096	243 148	(13 052)	-	(5.7%)
Public Transport Infrastructure and Systems Grant	PTIS	4 988 103	3 827 910	-	1 160 193	23.3%
Rural Transport Infrastructure Grant	RTIS	37 295	38 580	(1 285)	-	(3.4%)
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant	EPWP	662 135	619 817	-		
Integrated National Electrification Programme: Municipal	INEP 6	1 151 443	936 199	-	215 244	18.7%
Integrated National Electrification Programme: Eskom Backlogs for electrification at schools and Clinics	INEP 7	1 879 368				
Electricity Demand Side Management (Municipal)	BESC	-				
Electricity Demand Side Management (Municipal)	EDSM 6	200 000	97 109	-	102 891	51.4%
Electricity Demand Side Management (Eskom) Grant	EDSM 7	-				
Water Services Operating and Subsidy Grant: Direct	WSOS 6	562 434	638 021	(75 587)	-	(13.4%)
Water Services Operating and Subsidy Grant: Indirect	WSOS 7	132 598				
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant	RBIG	2 523 101				
Municipal Drought Relief Grant	MDRG	-	-	-	-	-
Backlogs for sanitation and water at schools and clinics	BSWS	-				
2013 Africa Cup of Nations Host City Operating Grant	ACNHCO	123 111	146 097	(22 986)	-	(18.7%)
Rural Households Infrastructure Grant	RHIG	340 625				
Unallocated amounts				-		
Total		27 848 287	19 427 536	(135 857)	3 558 596	30.2%

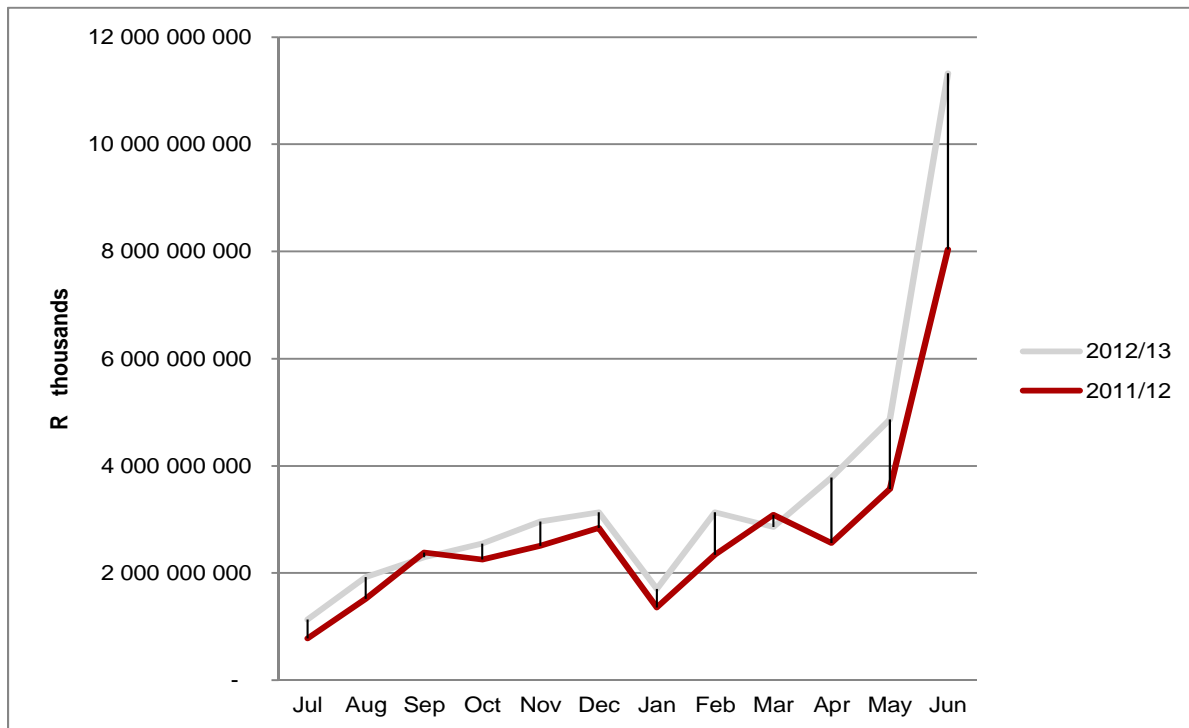
30. Previously, reporting focussed on municipalities underspending on conditional grants as relatively more important in terms of compromising national governments efforts to support service delivery and reducing infrastructure backlogs.

31. Overspending poses its own risks and two notable cases of overspending have occurred in this financial year on the African Cup of Nations Host City Operating Grant and the Water Services Operating Subsidy Grant (Direct).
32. Overspending of conditional grant allocations raises serious questions about municipalities' systems to report accurately. Any overspending of conditional grants is for the municipalities own account; national government does not allocate additional funds to compensate for shortfalls.
33. Overspending on conditional grants is usually indicative of municipalities reporting rollovers as part of current year allocations. Although National Treasury has instituted rollover reporting, many municipalities do not comply and continue to report in the same manner applicable to ordinary spending against the current budget.
34. R22.7 billion was transferred by the national departments responsible for administering local government conditional grants against an allocation of R22.9 billion for both direct and indirect conditional grants. This constitutes 98.9 per cent of the total conditional grants allocated for the 2012/13 financial year. According to expenditure reports provided by the national departments, only 76.9 per cent was spent against the total conditional allocations as at 30 June 2013. Importantly, this performance excludes the Urban Settlements Development Grant (USDG) and indirect grants.
35. Municipalities receiving direct conditional grants reported an average expenditure of 88.4 per cent, or R19.4 billion, of the R22.9 billion allocated directly to municipalities. This represents an underperformance of R2.6 billion, or 11.4 per cent, for the municipal financial year.
36. The lowest performing grant is currently the Electricity Demand Side Management Grant with performance reported by the National Department of Energy of 28.1 per cent while municipalities reported performance of 48.6 per cent.
37. Reporting in-year performance against unspent committed funds that were rolled-over by municipalities from 2011/12 allocation to 2012/13 financial year was extremely weak. In June 2012 the aggregate expenditure for roll-over funds was R454 million, or 9.9 per cent, of the R4.6 billion that was approved by National Treasury to be spent in the 2012/13 financial year.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE TRENDS – THE 'JUNE SPIKE':

38. Figure 1 illustrates the year-on-year comparison of monthly capital expenditure for local government between 2011/12 and 2012/13.

Figure 1: Municipal monthly capital expenditure



39. The following trends emerge:

- a. The year-on-year comparison between the 2011/12 and 2012/13 financial years reveals that, although much the same spending pattern is exhibited by local government, the month-on-month capital expenditure for 2012/13 is higher across the board. This is indicative of trend reversal when compared to previous years where nominal capital expenditure levels declined annually;
 - b. Generally, spending gets off to a very slow start in the first quarter of the financial year (especially July and August). This indicates that municipalities have not completed the project design, planning and procurement preparation necessary to begin immediate implementation of the capital budget at the beginning of the new financial year. It also reflects a failure on the part of municipalities to use section 16(3) of the MFMA that allows a municipal council to approve multi-year capital budgets; and
 - c. This slow start to spending sets municipalities up for having to play “catch up” during the remainder of the financial year. The need to make up for lost time is exacerbated by the dip in capital spending that occurs in the third quarter due to the traditional construction holiday during the December holiday season.
40. Although there is no set standard for the rate at which municipalities should spend their capital budgets, it is expected that spending should commence at a brisk pace from the start of the municipal financial year. There are recognised breaks in South Africa’s construction activity, mainly due to the extended holiday seasons at Easter and Christmas – coinciding with the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the municipal financial year. Progress on capital projects will slow during these periods. It is therefore critical that municipalities plan and budget accordingly and spend timeously to compensate for these unavoidable productivity losses.
41. Although the possibility exists that a municipality may need to make large payments at financial year-end due to the completion of big projects, it is unlikely that this adequately explains all the transactions underpinning the spike in spending observed in 61 per cent of

municipalities for 2012/13. Therefore, National Treasury regards this spike in spending as an indicator of a lack of adequate expenditure planning by a municipality, and also an indicator of risk in the effectual use of capital budgets.

42. In order to provide a quantitative benchmark against which to measure deviations in final month of the financial year, this analysis uses the average of actual expenditure of the first 11 months of the financial year compared to the spending in June.
43. All of the 8 metropolitan municipalities reported a 'June spike' in capital expenditure above 100 per cent when compared to their monthly average in the preceding 11 months. Most notable is the City of Johannesburg, having reported an increase of 500 per cent, as measured against the average capital expenditure for the preceding 11 months. **See Annexure B.**
44. Looking at all municipalities, 170 municipalities reported an increase in capital expenditure in excess of 50 per cent in June (as compared to average capital expenditure in the preceding three quarters). Municipalities that had particularly high spikes in June are Kareeberg (1054 per cent), West Rand (1009 per cent), Umvoti (763 per cent), Makana (619 per cent), Emalahleni (562 per cent). The average "June Spike" for all municipalities in this group is 226 per cent. **See Annexure B.**

RESPONSES TO MUNICIPAL FAILURES:

45. Responses by the National Treasury to municipal failures as highlighted in the introduction of this report have included, among others:
 - *Introduction of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations* – The Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations provide for an all-inclusive budgeting framework for local government. The Regulations also provide for a self-assessment of the adequacy of the funding levels included in the proposed budget;
 - *Annual engagements* – Two formal annual engagements have been institutionalised with the 17 non-delegated municipalities (these are the municipalities that National Treasury are directly responsible for the monitoring and oversight) namely the Municipal Budget and Benchmark Engagements and the Mid-year performance review. The objective of the first engagement is to independently assess the municipal budget from all dimensions to determine the credibility, relevance and sustainability. The objective of the second engagement is to assess the implementation of the budget at mid-year; importantly the outcome of both these engagements including recommendations is made available to the municipalities in the form of a formal report. The next is to ensure the respective provincial treasuries replicate these leading practices with the 261 delegated municipalities; in this regard National Treasury consistently supports all nine provincial treasuries;
 - *City Support Programme* - The CSP was designed to respond to demands from metropolitan municipalities for an integrated programme of assistance in addressing strategic challenges they face in transforming their built environments. Although this is a programme that is co-ordinated nationally, cities are seen as the drivers and the institutional arrangement for the cities' participation and engagement has been the City Budget Forum. At a national level the interdepartmental technical committee that has been overseeing the development of the Integrated Urban Development Framework (which DCoG is leading on) is also the forum for national departments' co-ordination on the CSP. *The implementation support covers the sectors of: (i) urban governance, planning and financing; (ii) human settlements; (iii) public transport; and (iv) environmental sustainability.* In addition, the National Treasury is in the process of

rolling out the equivalent of the Infrastructure Development Support Programme for national and provincial departments to municipalities.

Annexure A: Over and underspending of adjusted capital budgets 2012/13

R thousands	Code	Main capital appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2013	(Over)	Under	(Over)/ Under as % of adj budget	
EASTERN CAPE								
A	Buffalo City	BUF	749 097	978 103	499 749	-	478 354	48.9%
A	Nelson Mandela Bay	NMA	1 079 076	1 500 404	1 278 344	-	222 059	14.8%
B	Camdeboo	EC101	48 356	29 702	20 880	-	8 821	29.7%
B	Blue Crane Route	EC102	31 932	31 932	23 274	-	8 658	27.1%
B	Ikwezi	EC103	22 357	22 357	8 801	-	13 556	60.6%
B	Makana	EC104	124 736	124 736	143 564	(18 828)	-	(15.1%)
B	Ndlambe	EC105	37 544	37 544	44 889	(7 345)	-	(19.6%)
B	Sundays River Valley	EC106	42 186	26 401	21 298	-	5 103	19.3%
B	Baviaans	EC107	61 522	61 522	16 350	-	45 172	73.4%
B	Kouga	EC108	35 007	35 007	32 606	-	2 401	6.9%
B	Kou-Kamma	EC109	17 912	17 912	10 870	-	7 042	39.3%
C	Cacadu	DC10	16 110	16 110	4 023	-	12 087	75.0%
B	Mbhashe	EC121	61 326	61 326	23 380	-	37 946	61.9%
B	Mnquma	EC122	78 413	108 825	5 944	-	102 881	94.5%
B	Great Kei	EC123	15 787	36 361	16 210	-	20 151	55.4%
B	Amahlathi	EC124	92 892	92 892	39 490	-	53 402	57.5%
B	Ngqushwa	EC126	40 133	40 133	11 244	-	28 888	72.0%
B	Nkonkobe	EC127	45 149	45 149	41 887	-	3 262	7.2%
B	Nxuba	EC128	11 143	11 143	9 762	-	1 380	12.4%
C	Amathole	DC12	511 841	511 841	294 717	-	217 124	42.4%
B	Inxuba Yethemba	EC131	25 728	29 959	5 186	-	24 773	82.7%
B	Tsolwana	EC132	20 034	20 034	7 079	-	12 955	64.7%
B	Inkwanca	EC133	11 278	11 443	10 655	-	788	6.9%
B	Lukhanji	EC134	105 151	84 685	52 754	-	31 931	37.7%
B	Intsika Yethu	EC135	42 926	42 926	10 598	-	32 327	75.3%
B	Emalahleni (Ec)	EC136	23 950	25 539	17 538	-	8 001	31.3%
B	Engcobo	EC137	67 492	67 492	24 396	-	43 095	63.9%
B	Sakhisizwe	EC138	20 284	20 284	9 438	-	10 846	53.5%
C	Chris Hani	DC13	544 479	522 050	652 225	(130 175)	-	(24.9%)
B	Elundini	EC141	40 568	46 416	35 769	-	10 647	22.9%
B	Senqu	EC142	45 154	46 873	30 720	-	16 153	34.5%
B	Maletswai	EC143	22 307	22 037	15 164	-	6 873	31.2%
B	Gariep	EC144	15 221	18 337	10 650	-	7 687	41.9%
C	Joe Gqabi	DC14	172 465	172 465	139 435	-	33 029	19.2%
B	Ngquza Hills	EC153	79 468	79 468	57 563	-	21 905	27.6%
B	Port St Johns	EC154	1 545	25 019	-	-	25 019	100.0%
B	Nyandeni	EC155	53 710	105 073	40 507	-	64 565	61.4%
B	Mhlontlo	EC156	42 217	42 217	19 544	-	22 673	53.7%
B	King Sabata Dalindyebo	EC157	87 757	298 822	113 178	-	185 644	62.1%
C	O .R. Tambo	DC15	767 585	767 585	617 865	-	149 720	19.5%
B	Matatiele	EC441	179 969	157 797	59 418	-	98 378	62.3%
B	Umzimvubu	EC442	97 475	97 475	184 102	(86 627)	-	(88.9%)
B	Mbizana	EC443	88 875	88 875	31 013	-	57 862	65.1%
B	Ntabankulu	EC444	28 964	28 964	28 420	-	543	1.9%
C	Alfred Nzo	DC44	557 307	557 307	403 864	-	153 443	27.5%

Over and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2013

R thousands	Code	Main capital appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2013	(Over)	Under	(Over)/ Under as % of adj budget	
FREE STATE								
A	Mangaung	MAN	753 667	995 070	753 953	-	241 117	24.2%
B	Letsemeng	FS161	23 881	25 545	23 597	-	1 948	7.6%
B	Kopanong	FS162	53 330	53 330	38 091	-	15 239	28.6%
B	Mohokare	FS163	33 126	33 126	36 174	(3 048)	-	(9.2%)
B	Naledi (Fs)	FS164	17 803	17 803	61	-	17 742	99.7%
C	Xhariep	DC16	5 120	5 561	2 286	-	3 275	58.9%
B	Masilonyana	FS181	45 542	38	28 029	(27 990)	-	(73219.8%)
B	Tokologo	FS182	60 124	60 124	86 600	(26 476)	-	(44.0%)
B	Tswelopele	FS183	35 571	35 500	39 418	(3 918)	-	(11.0%)
B	Matjhabeng	FS184	246 638	246 627	188 057	-	58 570	23.7%
B	Nala	FS185	66	55 367	42 758	-	12 609	22.8%
C	Lejweleputswa	DC18	3 832	1 012	968	-	44	4.4%
B	Setsoto	FS191	78 757	78 757	86 634	(7 877)	-	(10.0%)
B	Dihlabeng	FS192	66 233	66 233	87 876	(21 643)	-	(32.7%)
B	Nketoana	FS193	40 984	52 048	40 189	-	11 859	22.8%
B	Maluti-a-Phofung	FS194	394 024	418 068	277 765	-	140 303	33.6%
B	Phumelela	FS195	85 184	85 184	63 792	-	21 392	25.1%
B	Mantsopa	FS196	37 404	37 404	27 899	-	9 505	25.4%
C	Thabo Mofutsanyana	DC19	-	1 000	-	-	1 000	100.0%
B	Moqhaka	FS201	-	-	18 596	(18 596)	-	-
B	Ngwathe	FS203	52 191	67 854	42 345	-	25 509	37.6%
B	Metsimaholo	FS204	137 902	101 977	60 869	-	41 108	40.3%
B	Mafube	FS205	-	45 878	43 163	-	2 715	5.9%
C	Fezile Dabi	DC20	8 036	8 036	2 432	-	5 604	69.7%
GAUTENG								
A	Ekurhuleni Metro	EKU	2 650 708	2 557 739	2 316 420	-	241 319	9.4%
A	City Of Johannesburg	JHB	4 261 567	4 547 859	4 120 649	-	427 210	9.4%
A	City Of Tshwane	TSH	4 353 047	4 613 868	4 291 519	-	322 349	7.0%
B	Emfuleni	GT421	367 489	346 325	195 349	-	150 976	43.6%
B	Midvaal	GT422	194 730	194 730	92 238	-	102 492	52.6%
B	Lesedi	GT423	67 664	52 610	34 577	-	18 033	34.3%
C	Sedibeng	DC42	11 670	11 670	13 049	(1 379)	-	(11.8%)
B	Mogale City	GT481	382 974	358 511	309 611	-	48 900	13.6%
B	Randfontein	GT482	104 969	104 969	40 368	-	64 602	61.5%
B	Westonaria	GT483	79 220	79 220	76 501	-	2 719	3.4%
B	Merafong City	GT484	301 346	301 346	277 348	-	23 998	8.0%
C	West Rand	DC48	-	-	3 687	(3 687)	-	-

Over and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2013

		Main capital appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2013	(Over)	Under	(Over)/ Under as % of adj budget	
R thousands	Code							
KWAZULU-NATAL								
A	eThekweni	ETH	5 308 715	5 316 381	4 165 983	-	1 150 398	21.6%
B	Vulamehlo	KZN211	23 938	23 938	6 372	-	17 566	73.4%
B	Umdoni	KZN212	27 487	39 283	30 501	-	8 781	22.4%
B	Umzumbe	KZN213	42 709	53 434	43 592	-	9 842	18.4%
B	uMuziwabantu	KZN214	23 755	30 088	19 874	-	10 214	33.9%
B	Ezingoleni	KZN215	15 708	14 377	12 011	-	2 366	16.5%
B	Hibiscus Coast	KZN216	138 497	113 348	62 405	-	50 943	44.9%
C	Ugu	DC21	324 382	282 068	184 945	-	97 123	34.4%
B	uMshwathi	KZN221	30 160	34 685	24 730	-	9 955	28.7%
B	uMngeni	KZN222	16 190	21 605	27 239	(5 633)	-	(26.1%)
B	Mpofana	KZN223	13 438	14 738	10 549	-	4 189	28.4%
B	Impendle	KZN224	21 692	15	13 124	(13 109)	-	(87569.6%)
B	Msunduzi	KZN225	230 014	309 756	278 604	-	31 152	10.1%
B	Mkhambathini	KZN226	14 871	14 871	9 305	-	5 566	37.4%
B	Richmond	KZN227	20 391	31 230	15 013	-	16 217	51.9%
C	uMgungundlovu	DC22	412 000	136 379	143 750	(7 371)	-	(5.4%)
B	Emnambithi/Ladysmith	KZN232	89 649	112 856	99 647	-	13 209	11.7%
B	Indaka	KZN233	47 569	47 569	14 994	-	32 575	68.5%
B	Umtshezi	KZN234	24 409	43 927	25 057	-	18 870	43.0%
B	Okhahlamba	KZN235	52 840	76 439	44 038	-	32 401	42.4%
B	Imbabazane	KZN236	41 468	55 943	7 044	-	48 899	87.4%
C	Uthukela	DC23	210 208	221 198	198 318	-	22 880	10.3%
B	Endumeni	KZN241	28 243	28 242	19 561	-	8 680	30.7%
B	Nquthu	KZN242	47 198	47 198	49 897	(2 699)	-	(5.7%)
B	Msinga	KZN244	31 065	31 065	20 164	-	10 901	35.1%
B	Umvoti	KZN245	48 108	49 221	20 084	-	29 137	59.2%
C	Umzinyathi	DC24	231 740	225 702	249 584	(23 882)	-	(10.6%)
B	Newcastle	KZN252	305 418	331 203	240 182	-	91 021	27.5%
B	eMadlangeni	KZN253	12 421	13 821	8 190	-	5 631	40.7%
B	Dannhauser	KZN254	37 140	37 139	20 444	-	16 695	45.0%
C	Amajuba	DC25	74 318	96 252	78 905	-	17 347	18.0%
B	eDumbe	KZN261	15 462	15 462	7 122	-	8 340	53.9%
B	uPhongolo	KZN262	31 657	39 401	20 468	-	18 933	48.1%
B	Abaqulusi	KZN263	37 204	32 834	25 020	-	7 814	23.8%
B	Nongoma	KZN265	97 369	81 318	59 822	-	21 496	26.4%
B	Ulundi	KZN266	34 700	42 700	23 627	-	19 073	44.7%
C	Zululand	DC26	426 935	440 959	323 750	-	117 209	26.6%
B	Umhlabuyalingana	KZN271	55 979	55 979	25 908	-	30 071	53.7%
B	Jozini	KZN272	43 715	58 784	50 186	-	8 598	14.6%
B	The Big 5 False Bay	KZN273	11 202	11 202	11 853	(651)	-	(5.8%)
B	Hlabisa	KZN274	150	150	11 955	(11 805)	-	(7870.0%)
B	Mtubatuba	KZN275	30 858	30 858	18 816	-	12 042	39.0%
C	Umkhanyakude	DC27	215 490	299 792	239 938	-	59 854	20.0%
B	Mfolozi	KZN281	20 958	20 958	9 221	-	11 737	56.0%
B	uMhlathuze	KZN282	206 483	233 547	110 891	-	122 656	52.5%
B	Ntambanana	KZN283	18 548	11 343	8 891	-	2 452	21.6%
B	uMlalazi	KZN284	51 414	49 710	28 286	-	21 424	43.1%
B	Mthonjaneni	KZN285	61 835	62 215	43 013	-	19 202	30.9%
B	Nkandla	KZN286	19 997	24 074	34 848	(10 774)	-	(44.8%)
C	uThungulu	DC28	236 926	320 989	165 376	-	155 613	48.5%
B	Mandeni	KZN291	43 458	56 370	31 924	-	24 446	43.4%
B	KwaDukuza	KZN292	444 416	314 826	82 584	-	232 242	73.8%
B	Ndwedwe	KZN293	33 961	36 558	21 556	-	15 002	41.0%
B	Maphumulo	KZN294	39 360	40 625	27 119	-	13 506	33.2%
C	iLembe	DC29	262 933	299 285	266 237	-	33 048	11.0%
B	Ingwe	KZN431	60 055	60 055	41 929	-	18 126	30.2%
B	Kwa Sani	KZN432	10 577	4 792	2 133	-	2 659	55.5%
B	Greater Kokstad	KZN433	86 876	82 876	53 025	-	29 851	36.0%
B	Ubuhlebezwe	KZN434	39 047	48 729	21 922	-	26 807	55.0%
B	Umzimkhulu	KZN435	56 218	85 789	92 270	(6 481)	-	(7.6%)
C	Sisonke	DC43	209 375	186 532	148 447	-	38 085	20.4%

Over and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2013

R thousands	Code	Main capital appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2013	(Over)	Under	(Over)/ Under as % of adj budget	
LIMPOPO								
B	Greater Giyani	LIM331	73 555	73 555	32 435	-	41 120	55.9%
B	Greater Letaba	LIM332	99 992	99 992	58 581	-	41 411	41.4%
B	Greater Tzaneen	LIM333	118 655	115 591	89 903	-	25 688	22.2%
B	Ba-Phalaborwa	LIM334	54 117	55 921	42 991	-	12 930	23.1%
B	Maruleng	LIM335	47 890	47 890	39 957	-	7 933	16.6%
C	Mopani	DC33	294 860	294 860	213 963	-	80 897	27.4%
B	Musina	LIM341	14 604	14 604	9 001	-	5 603	38.4%
B	Mutale	LIM342	18 543	18 543	19 731	(1 188)	-	(6.4%)
B	Thulamela	LIM343	206 783	189 930	103 240	-	86 690	45.6%
B	Makhado	LIM344	123 193	123 193	169 460	(46 267)	-	(37.6%)
C	Vhembe	DC34	567 809	513 176	326 792	-	186 383	36.3%
B	Blouberg	LIM351	40 950	40 950	29 300	-	11 650	28.4%
B	Aganang	LIM352	41 744	41 744	31 945	-	9 799	23.5%
B	Molemole	LIM353	53 011	53 011	30 440	-	22 571	42.6%
B	Polokwane	LIM354	485 070	485 070	370 029	-	115 041	23.7%
B	Lepelle-Nkumpi	LIM355	120 104	120 104	59 819	-	60 286	50.2%
C	Capricorn	DC35	276 464	276 464	234 688	-	41 776	15.1%
B	Thabazimbi	LIM361	166 855	308 935	2 022	-	306 913	99.3%
B	Lephalale	LIM362	76 874	76 874	22 379	-	54 495	70.9%
B	Mookgopong	LIM364	26 791	23 488	15 981	-	7 507	32.0%
B	Modimolle	LIM365	65 430	61 238	33 670	-	27 569	45.0%
B	Bela Bela	LIM366	25 892	25 892	11 408	-	14 484	55.9%
B	Mogalakwena	LIM367	255 484	255 484	261 104	(5 620)	-	(2.2%)
C	Waterberg	DC36	6 812	20 209	6 589	-	13 621	67.4%
B	Ephraim Mogale	LIM471	46 795	52 523	28 864	-	23 659	45.0%
B	Elias Mootsoaledi	LIM472	57 412	57 412	38 718	-	18 694	32.6%
B	Makhuduthamaga	LIM473	105 314	105 314	53 270	-	52 044	49.4%
B	Fetakgomo	LIM474	22 133	26 518	15 531	-	10 987	41.4%
B	Greater Tubatse	LIM475	51 200	51 200	8 046	-	43 154	84.3%
C	Sekhukhune	DC47	819 082	819 082	363 989	-	455 093	55.6%
MPUMALANGA								
B	Albert Luthuli	MP301	132 916	132 916	121 557	-	11 359	8.5%
B	Musakaligwa	MP302	81 862	81 862	17 976	-	63 886	78.0%
B	Mkhondo	MP303	96 747	96 747	5 445	-	91 301	94.4%
B	Pixley Ka Seme (MP)	MP304	32 237	32 237	29 881	-	2 356	7.3%
B	Lekwa	MP305	56 847	56 847	35 437	-	21 410	37.7%
B	Dipaleseng	MP306	43 091	43 091	9 229	-	33 862	78.6%
B	Govan Mbeki	MP307	261 809	261 809	96 078	-	165 732	63.3%
C	Gert Sibande	DC30	32 000	32 000	19 619	-	12 381	38.7%
B	Victor Khanye	MP311	-	-	110 600	(110 600)	-	-
B	Emalahleni (Mp)	MP312	149 380	149 380	52 538	-	96 842	64.8%
B	Steve Tshwete	MP313	195 689	292 734	184 301	-	108 433	37.0%
B	Emakhazeni	MP314	17 582	16 875	15 460	-	1 416	8.4%
B	Thembisile Hani	MP315	124 822	124 822	120 518	-	4 304	3.4%
B	Dr J.S. Moroka	MP316	138 622	138 622	74 006	-	64 616	46.6%
C	Nkangala	DC31	66 365	66 365	9 847	-	56 518	85.2%
B	Thaba Chweu	MP321	137 171	137 171	16 713	-	120 458	87.8%
B	Mbombela	MP322	541 568	523 096	262 688	-	260 408	49.8%
B	Umjindi	MP323	41 964	43 774	22 658	-	21 116	48.2%
B	Nkomazi	MP324	185 547	185 547	124 396	-	61 151	33.0%
B	Bushbuckridge	MP325	510 808	510 808	96 401	-	414 407	81.1%
C	Ehlanzeni	DC32	40 319	37 664	66 958	(29 293)	-	(77.8%)

Over and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2013

R thousands	Code	Main capital appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2013	(Over)	Under	(Over)/ Under as % of adj budget	
NORTH WEST								
B	Moretele	NW371	140 942	140 943	124 929	-	16 014	11.4%
B	Madibeng	NW372	210 500	278 807	243 535	-	35 273	12.7%
B	Rustenburg	NW373	888 773	949 749	750 337	-	199 412	21.0%
B	Kgetlengrivier	NW374	35 437	41 126	28 656	-	12 469	30.3%
B	Moses Kotane	NW375	157 520	236 671	113 193	-	123 478	52.2%
C	Bojanala Platinum	DC37	4 940	4 940	4 816	-	124	2.5%
B	Ratlou	NW381	28 894	48 729	37 710	-	11 019	22.6%
B	Tswaing	NW382	53 536	53 536	19 867	-	33 669	62.9%
B	Mafikeng	NW383	48 473	48 473	14 393	-	34 080	70.3%
B	Ditsobotla	NW384	75 694	75 694	26 517	-	49 177	65.0%
B	Ramotshere Moiloa	NW385	139 181	139 181	31 226	-	107 955	77.6%
C	Ngaka Modiri Molema	DC38	384 149	384 149	392 596	(8 447)	-	(2.2%)
B	Naledi (Nw)	NW392	31 288	31 288	27 463	-	3 825	12.2%
B	Mamusa	NW393	15 901	15 901	24 749	(8 848)	-	(55.6%)
B	Greater Taung	NW394	61 840	61 840	5 616	-	56 224	90.9%
B	Lekwa-Teemane	NW396	15 537	21 801	15 879	-	5 922	27.2%
B	Molopo-Kagisano Dr Ruth Segomotsi	NW397	48 281	48 281	38 702	-	9 579	19.8%
C	Mompoti	DC39	370 916	370 916	281 169	-	89 747	24.2%
B	Ventersdorp	NW401	51 911	68 919	34 126	-	34 793	50.5%
B	Tlokwe	NW402	157 673	157 673	67 376	-	90 297	57.3%
B	City Of Matlosana	NW403	152 246	215 644	109 388	-	106 256	49.3%
B	Maquassi Hills	NW404	61 278	61 278	48 673	-	12 605	20.6%
C	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	DC40	13 189	14 694	2 132	-	12 563	85.5%
NORTHERN CAPE								
B	Joe Morolong	NC451	69 442	102 885	147 808	(44 923)	-	(43.7%)
B	Ga-Segonyana	NC452	119 860	119 860	55 527	-	64 333	53.7%
B	Gamagara	NC453	109 267	109 267	71 930	-	37 337	34.2%
C	John Taolo Gaetsewe	DC45	1 000	1 000	1 422	(422)	-	(42.2%)
B	Richtersveld	NC061	9 513	9 513	1 892	-	7 621	80.1%
B	Nama Khoi	NC062	67 310	62 310	18 567	-	43 743	70.2%
B	Kamiesberg	NC064	14 031	14 031	14 747	(716)	-	(5.1%)
B	Hantam	NC065	15 828	15 828	14 088	-	1 740	11.0%
B	Karoo Hoogland	NC066	15 381	15 381	14 353	-	1 028	6.7%
B	Khai-Ma	NC067	10 133	11 913	4 321	-	7 592	63.7%
C	Namakwa	DC6	1 495	1 495	871	-	624	41.8%
B	Ubuntu	NC071	-	-	455	(455)	-	-
B	Umsobomvu	NC072	61 857	61 857	52 222	-	9 635	15.6%
B	Emthanjeni	NC073	24 120	23 414	10 013	-	13 402	57.2%
B	Kareeberg	NC074	9 574	9 574	14 480	(4 906)	-	(51.2%)
B	Renosterberg	NC075	9 911	9 911	808	-	9 103	91.8%
B	Thembelihle	NC076	39 914	39 914	32 314	-	7 600	19.0%
B	Siyathemba	NC077	16 378	16 378	12 487	-	3 891	23.8%
B	Siyancuma	NC078	27 199	27 199	694	-	26 505	97.4%
C	Pixley Ka Seme (Nc)	DC7	-	-	62	(62)	-	-
B	Mier	NC081	11 494	11 494	5 684	-	5 810	50.5%
B	!Kai! Garib	NC082	27 978	27 978	21 937	-	6 041	21.6%
B	//Khara Hais	NC083	81 028	81 028	58 310	-	22 718	28.0%
B	!Kheis	NC084	17 535	17 535	18 793	(1 258)	-	(7.2%)
B	Tsantsabane	NC085	52 898	52 898	12 233	-	40 665	76.9%
B	Kgatelopele	NC086	10 003	10 003	6 162	-	3 841	38.4%
C	Z F Mgcawu	DC8	11 987	11 987	10 448	-	1 539	12.8%
B	Sol Plaatje	NC091	285 010	258 470	174 605	-	83 865	32.4%
B	Dikgatlong	NC092	75 518	75 518	36 954	-	38 564	51.1%
B	Magareng	NC093	-	-	10 448	(10 448)	-	-
B	Phokwane	NC094	55 188	55 188	43 078	-	12 110	21.9%
C	Frances Baard	DC9	9 013	8 445	5 883	-	2 563	30.3%

Over and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2013

R thousands	Code	Main capital appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2013	(Over)	Under	(Over)/ Under as % of adj budget	
WESTERN CAPE								
A	Cape Town	CPT	5 926 610	6 221 809	5 307 898	-	913 911	14.7%
B	Matzikama	WC011	87 175	39 532	48 426	(8 894)	-	(22.5%)
B	Cederberg	WC012	56 616	83 163	46 094	-	37 069	44.6%
B	Bergrivier	WC013	25 023	19 334	18 620	-	714	3.7%
B	Saldanha Bay	WC014	197 937	196 544	137 126	-	59 418	30.2%
B	Swartland	WC015	86 848	89 009	75 829	-	13 180	14.8%
C	West Coast	DC1	45 766	35 066	34 282	-	783	2.2%
B	Witzenberg	WC022	74 943	74 943	87 614	(12 672)	-	(16.9%)
B	Drakenstein	WC023	277 652	319 382	233 980	-	85 402	26.7%
B	Stellenbosch	WC024	189 044	197 811	148 501	-	49 310	24.9%
B	Breede Valley	WC025	90 347	137 817	106 578	-	31 239	22.7%
B	Langeberg	WC026	49 712	58 788	50 537	-	8 251	14.0%
C	Cape Winelands DM	DC2	11 102	11 194	7 946	-	3 248	29.0%
B	Theewaterskloof	WC031	76 078	97 519	81 761	-	15 758	16.2%
B	Overstrand	WC032	169 043	167 501	140 379	-	27 121	16.2%
B	Cape Agulhas	WC033	30 406	30 009	27 653	-	2 356	7.9%
B	Swellendam	WC034	58 685	37 879	37 608	-	271	0.7%
C	Overberg	DC3	14 938	1 794	446	-	1 348	75.1%
B	Kannaland	WC041	21 665	35 731	15 306	-	20 425	57.2%
B	Hessequa	WC042	48 915	48 114	34 285	-	13 829	28.7%
B	Mossel Bay	WC043	123 861	130 153	123 749	-	6 405	4.9%
B	George	WC044	150 922	153 373	119 042	-	34 332	22.4%
B	Oudtshoorn	WC045	65 269	70 577	42 613	-	27 964	39.6%
B	Bitou	WC047	46 476	59 375	38 755	-	20 620	34.7%
B	Knysna	WC048	71 083	70 130	70 559	(429)	-	(0.6%)
C	Eden	DC4	1 635	935	840	-	95	10.2%
B	Laingsburg	WC051	16 638	16 638	9 866	-	6 771	40.7%
B	Prince Albert	WC052	8 702	8 702	8 831	(129)	-	(1.5%)
B	Beaufort West	WC053	40 787	72 836	51 485	-	21 351	29.3%
C	Central Karoo	DC5	-	211	30	-	181	85.9%

Annexure B: June spike

Table 1: Metropolitan municipalities

	R thousands	Code	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	YTD Actual	Monthly Capex	June Spike
A	City Of Johannesburg	JHB	4 261 567	4 547 859	4 120 649	343 387	500%
A	Ekurhuleni Metro	EKU	2 650 708	2 557 739	2 316 420	193 035	454%
A	City Of Tshwane	TSH	4 353 047	4 613 868	4 291 519	357 627	316%
A	Nelson Mandela Bay	NMA	1 079 076	1 500 404	1 278 344	106 529	303%
A	Buffalo City	BUF	749 097	978 103	499 749	41 646	265%
A	Cape Town	CPT	5 926 610	6 221 809	5 307 898	442 325	230%
A	Mangaung	MAN	753 667	995 070	753 953	62 829	227%
A	eThekweni	ETH	5 308 715	5 316 381	4 165 983	347 165	196%

Table 2: Top Ten

	R thousands	Code	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	YTD Actual	Monthly Capex	June Spike
B	Kareeberg	NC074	9 574	9 574	14 480	1 207	1054%
C	West Rand	DC48	-	-	3 687	307	1009%
B	Umvoti	KZN245	48 108	49 221	20 084	1 674	763%
B	Makana	EC104	124 736	124 736	143 564	11 964	619%
B	Emalahleni (Mp)	MP312	149 380	149 380	52 538	4 378	562%
B	Camdeboo	EC101	48 356	29 702	20 880	1 740	517%
A	City Of Johannesburg	JHB	4 261 567	4 547 859	4 120 649	343 387	500%
C	Eden	DC4	1 635	935	840	70	465%
A	Ekurhuleni Metro	EKU	2 650 708	2 557 739	2 316 420	193 035	454%
B	Hibiscus Coast	KZN216	138 497	113 348	62 405	5 200	453%

Table 3: Detail

	R thousands	Code	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	YTD Actual	Monthly Capex	June Spike
A	Nelson Mandela Bay	NMA	1 079 076	1 500 404	1 278 344	106 529	303%
A	Buffalo City	BUF	749 097	978 103	499 749	41 646	265%
B	Port St Johns	EC154	1 545	25 019	-	-	#DIV/0!
B	Makana	EC104	124 736	124 736	143 564	11 964	619%
B	Camdeboo	EC101	48 356	29 702	20 880	1 740	517%
B	Emalahleni (Ec)	EC136	23 950	25 539	17 538	1 462	373%
B	Mbhashe	EC121	61 326	61 326	23 380	1 948	339%
B	Ntabankulu	EC444	28 964	28 964	28 420	2 368	309%
B	Mnquma	EC122	78 413	108 825	5 944	495	285%
B	Ikwezi	EC103	22 357	22 357	8 801	733	219%
B	Elundini	EC141	40 568	46 416	35 769	2 981	198%
B	Matatiele	EC441	179 969	157 797	59 418	4 952	190%
B	Nxuba	EC128	11 143	11 143	9 762	814	160%
B	Mbizana	EC443	88 875	88 875	31 013	2 584	139%
B	Amahlathi	EC124	92 892	92 892	39 490	3 291	136%
B	Nyandeni	EC155	53 710	105 073	40 507	3 376	133%
B	Sundays River Valley	EC106	42 186	26 401	21 298	1 775	127%
B	Maletswai	EC143	22 307	22 037	15 164	1 264	119%
B	Tsolwana	EC132	20 034	20 034	7 079	590	118%

Over and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2013

B	Great Kei	EC123	15 787	36 361	16 210	1 351	113%
B	Engcobo	EC137	67 492	67 492	24 396	2 033	97%
B	Lukhanji	EC134	105 151	84 685	52 754	4 396	92%
B	Nkonkobe	EC127	45 149	45 149	41 887	3 491	52%
B	Gariep	EC144	15 221	18 337	10 650	888	49%
B	Kouga	EC108	35 007	35 007	32 606	2 717	49%
B	Blue Crane Route	EC102	31 932	31 932	23 274	1 939	42%
B	Senqu	EC142	45 154	46 873	30 720	2 560	25%
B	King Sabata Dalindyebo	EC157	87 757	298 822	113 178	9 431	10%
B	Baviaans	EC107	61 522	61 522	16 350	1 362	7%
B	Ngqushwa	EC126	40 133	40 133	11 244	937	-11%
B	Umzimvubu	EC442	97 475	97 475	184 102	15 342	-20%
B	Kou-Kamma	EC109	17 912	17 912	10 870	906	-43%
B	Ndlambe	EC105	37 544	37 544	44 889	3 741	-100%
B	Inxuba Yethemba	EC131	25 728	29 959	5 186	432	-100%
B	Inkwanca	EC133	11 278	11 443	10 655	888	-100%
B	Intsika Yethu	EC135	42 926	42 926	10 598	883	-100%
B	Sakhisizwe	EC138	20 284	20 284	9 438	786	-100%
B	Ngquza Hills	EC153	79 468	79 468	57 563	4 797	-100%
B	Mhlonlo	EC156	42 217	42 217	19 544	1 629	-100%
C	Amathole	DC12	511 841	511 841	294 717	24 560	450%
C	Cacadu	DC10	16 110	16 110	4 023	335	167%
C	O .R. Tambo	DC15	767 585	767 585	617 865	51 489	80%
C	Alfred Nzo	DC44	557 307	557 307	403 864	33 655	4%
C	Chris Hani	DC13	544 479	522 050	652 225	54 352	-55%
C	Joe Gqabi	DC14	172 465	172 465	139 435	11 620	-93%
A	Mangaung	MAN	753 667	995 070	753 953	62 829	227%
B	Ngwathe	FS203	52 191	67 854	42 345	3 529	310%
B	Setsoto	FS191	78 757	78 757	86 634	7 219	238%
B	Dihlabeng	FS192	66 233	66 233	87 876	7 323	178%
B	Nketoana	FS193	40 984	52 048	40 189	3 349	151%
B	Kopanong	FS162	53 330	53 330	38 091	3 174	119%
B	Letsemeng	FS161	23 881	25 545	23 597	1 966	116%
B	Nala	FS185	66	55 367	42 758	3 563	87%
B	Mantsopa	FS196	37 404	37 404	27 899	2 325	79%
B	Masilonyana	FS181	45 542	38	28 029	2 336	52%
B	Maluti-a-Phofung	FS194	394 024	418 068	277 765	23 147	30%
B	Phumelela	FS195	85 184	85 184	63 792	5 316	10%
B	Tswelopele	FS183	35 571	35 500	39 418	3 285	-12%
B	Matjhabeng	FS184	246 638	246 627	188 057	15 671	-29%
B	Metsimaholo	FS204	137 902	101 977	60 869	5 072	-43%
B	Mohokare	FS163	33 126	33 126	36 174	3 014	-68%
B	Mafube	FS205	-	45 878	43 163	3 597	-98%
B	Naledi (Fs)	FS164	17 803	17 803	61	5	-100%
B	Tokologo	FS182	60 124	60 124	86 600	7 217	-100%
B	Moqhaka	FS201	-	-	18 596	1 550	-100%
C	Thabo Mofutsanyana	DC19	-	1 000	-	-	#DIV/0!
C	Fezile Dabi	DC20	8 036	8 036	2 432	203	40%
C	Lejweleputswa	DC18	3 832	1 012	968	81	37%
C	Xhariep	DC16	5 120	5 561	2 286	191	-92%
A	City Of Johannesburg	JHB	4 261 567	4 547 859	4 120 649	343 387	500%
A	Ekurhuleni Metro	EKU	2 650 708	2 557 739	2 316 420	193 035	454%
A	City Of Tshwane	TSH	4 353 047	4 613 868	4 291 519	357 627	316%
B	Westonaria	GT483	79 220	79 220	76 501	6 375	338%
B	Mogale City	GT481	382 974	358 511	309 611	25 801	256%
B	Emfuleni	GT421	367 489	346 325	195 349	16 279	249%
B	Randfontein	GT482	104 969	104 969	40 368	3 364	194%
B	Merafong City	GT484	301 346	301 346	277 348	23 112	105%

Over and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2013

B	Midvaal	GT422	194 730	194 730	92 238	7 686	85%
B	Lesedi	GT423	67 664	52 610	34 577	2 881	-11%
C	West Rand	DC48	-	-	3 687	307	1009%
C	Sedibeng	DC42	11 670	11 670	13 049	1 087	-53%
A	eThekweni	ETH	5 308 715	5 316 381	4 165 983	347 165	196%
B	Umvoti	KZN245	48 108	49 221	20 084	1 674	763%
B	Hibiscus Coast	KZN216	138 497	113 348	62 405	5 200	453%
B	eDumbe	KZN261	15 462	15 462	7 122	594	390%
B	uMngeni	KZN222	16 190	21 605	27 239	2 270	374%
B	Msunduzi	KZN225	230 014	309 756	278 604	23 217	369%
B	Emnambithi/Ladysmith	KZN232	89 649	112 856	99 647	8 304	368%
B	Impendle	KZN224	21 692	15	13 124	1 094	357%
B	KwaDukuza	KZN292	444 416	314 826	82 584	6 882	351%
B	Newcastle	KZN252	305 418	331 203	240 182	20 015	347%
B	Mpofana	KZN223	13 438	14 738	10 549	879	326%
B	Dannhauser	KZN254	37 140	37 139	20 444	1 704	321%
B	Endumeni	KZN241	28 243	28 242	19 561	1 630	287%
B	Abaqulusi	KZN263	37 204	32 834	25 020	2 085	273%
B	uMhlathuze	KZN282	206 483	233 547	110 891	9 241	271%
B	The Big 5 False Bay	KZN273	11 202	11 202	11 853	988	238%
B	Umzumbe	KZN213	42 709	53 434	43 592	3 633	225%
B	uMuziwabantu	KZN214	23 755	30 088	19 874	1 656	210%
B	Ezinqoleni	KZN215	15 708	14 377	12 011	1 001	189%
B	eMadlangeni	KZN253	12 421	13 821	8 190	682	178%
B	Mthonjaneni	KZN285	61 835	62 215	43 013	3 584	162%
B	Mfolozi	KZN281	20 958	20 958	9 221	768	160%
B	Jozini	KZN272	43 715	58 784	50 186	4 182	145%
B	uMshwathi	KZN221	30 160	34 685	24 730	2 061	128%
B	Umzimkhulu	KZN435	56 218	85 789	92 270	7 689	121%
B	uMlalazi	KZN284	51 414	49 710	28 286	2 357	116%
B	Okhahlamba	KZN235	52 840	76 439	44 038	3 670	108%
B	Umtshezi	KZN234	24 409	43 927	25 057	2 088	106%
B	Ndwedwe	KZN293	33 961	36 558	21 556	1 796	95%
B	Nquthu	KZN242	47 198	47 198	49 897	4 158	79%
B	Mkhambathini	KZN226	14 871	14 871	9 305	775	74%
B	Kwa Sani	KZN432	10 577	4 792	2 133	178	68%
B	Ulundi	KZN266	34 700	42 700	23 627	1 969	58%
B	Hlabisa	KZN274	150	150	11 955	996	50%
B	Mandeni	KZN291	43 458	56 370	31 924	2 660	13%
B	Ingwe	KZN431	60 055	60 055	41 929	3 494	-2%
B	uPhongolo	KZN262	31 657	39 401	20 468	1 706	-11%
B	Umdoni	KZN212	27 487	39 283	30 501	2 542	-12%
B	Nkandla	KZN286	19 997	24 074	34 848	2 904	-18%
B	Greater Kokstad	KZN433	86 876	82 876	53 025	4 419	-24%
B	Indaka	KZN233	47 569	47 569	14 994	1 250	-24%
B	Nongoma	KZN265	97 369	81 318	59 822	4 985	-47%
B	Vulamehlo	KZN211	23 938	23 938	6 372	531	-100%
B	Richmond	KZN227	20 391	31 230	15 013	1 251	-100%
B	Imbabazane	KZN236	41 468	55 943	7 044	587	-100%
B	Msinga	KZN244	31 065	31 065	20 164	1 680	-100%
B	Umhlabuyalingana	KZN271	55 979	55 979	25 908	2 159	-100%
B	Mtubatuba	KZN275	30 858	30 858	18 816	1 568	-100%
B	Ntambanana	KZN283	18 548	11 343	8 891	741	-100%
B	Maphumulo	KZN294	39 360	40 625	27 119	2 260	-100%
B	Ubuhlebezwe	KZN434	39 047	48 729	21 922	1 827	-100%
C	Amajuba	DC25	74 318	96 252	78 905	6 575	414%
C	iLembe	DC29	262 933	299 285	266 237	22 186	258%
C	Umkhanyakude	DC27	215 490	299 792	239 938	19 995	196%

Over and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2013

C	uThungulu	DC28	236 926	320 989	165 376	13 781	187%
C	Uthukela	DC23	210 208	221 198	198 318	16 526	163%
C	uMgungundlovu	DC22	412 000	136 379	143 750	11 979	113%
C	Ugu	DC21	324 382	282 068	184 945	15 412	112%
C	Zululand	DC26	426 935	440 959	323 750	26 979	79%
C	Sisonke	DC43	209 375	186 532	148 447	12 371	50%
C	Umzinyathi	DC24	231 740	225 702	249 584	20 799	-71%
B	Greater Giyani	LIM331	73 555	73 555	32 435	2 703	440%
B	Greater Tzaneen	LIM333	118 655	115 591	89 903	7 492	242%
B	Makhuduthamaga	LIM473	105 314	105 314	53 270	4 439	218%
B	Musina	LIM341	14 604	14 604	9 001	750	200%
B	Modimolle	LIM365	65 430	61 238	33 670	2 806	189%
B	Ephraim Mogale	LIM471	46 795	52 523	28 864	2 405	185%
B	Aganang	LIM352	41 744	41 744	31 945	2 662	164%
B	Polokwane	LIM354	485 070	485 070	370 029	30 836	143%
B	Thulamela	LIM343	206 783	189 930	103 240	8 603	123%
B	Fetakgomo	LIM474	22 133	26 518	15 531	1 294	102%
B	Greater Tubatse	LIM475	51 200	51 200	8 046	670	98%
B	Mookgopong	LIM364	26 791	23 488	15 981	1 332	83%
B	Mogalakwena	LIM367	255 484	255 484	261 104	21 759	78%
B	Maruleng	LIM335	47 890	47 890	39 957	3 330	75%
B	Ba-Phalaborwa	LIM334	54 117	55 921	42 991	3 583	50%
B	Lepelle-Nkumpi	LIM355	120 104	120 104	59 819	4 985	45%
B	Lephalale	LIM362	76 874	76 874	22 379	1 865	36%
B	Makhado	LIM344	123 193	123 193	169 460	14 122	17%
B	Elias Motsoaledi	LIM472	57 412	57 412	38 718	3 226	4%
B	Blouberg	LIM351	40 950	40 950	29 300	2 442	-7%
B	Greater Letaba	LIM332	99 992	99 992	58 581	4 882	-30%
B	Molemole	LIM353	53 011	53 011	30 440	2 537	-33%
B	Thabazimbi	LIM361	166 855	308 935	2 022	168	-64%
B	Mutale	LIM342	18 543	18 543	19 731	1 644	-100%
B	Bela Bela	LIM366	25 892	25 892	11 408	951	-100%
C	Waterberg	DC36	6 812	20 209	6 589	549	165%
C	Capricorn	DC35	276 464	276 464	234 688	19 557	125%
C	Vhembe	DC34	567 809	513 176	326 792	27 233	48%
C	Mopani	DC33	294 860	294 860	213 963	17 830	-100%
C	Sekhukhune	DC47	819 082	819 082	363 989	30 332	-100%
B	Emalaheni (Mp)	MP312	149 380	149 380	52 538	4 378	562%
B	Bushbuckridge	MP325	510 808	510 808	96 401	8 033	277%
B	Mbombela	MP322	541 568	523 096	262 688	21 891	223%
B	Emakhazeni	MP314	17 582	16 875	15 460	1 288	220%
B	Lekwa	MP305	56 847	56 847	35 437	2 953	207%
B	Victor Khanye	MP311	-	-	110 600	9 217	196%
B	Pixley Ka Seme (MP)	MP304	32 237	32 237	29 881	2 490	191%
B	Umjindi	MP323	41 964	43 774	22 658	1 888	189%
B	Steve Tshwete	MP313	195 689	292 734	184 301	15 358	186%
B	Dr J.S. Moroka	MP316	138 622	138 622	74 006	6 167	144%
B	Thembisile Hani	MP315	124 822	124 822	120 518	10 043	141%
B	Albert Luthuli	MP301	132 916	132 916	121 557	10 130	26%
B	Nkomazi	MP324	185 547	185 547	124 396	10 366	19%
B	Msuligwa	MP302	81 862	81 862	17 976	1 498	-95%
B	Mkhondo	MP303	96 747	96 747	5 445	454	-100%
B	Dipaleseng	MP306	43 091	43 091	9 229	769	-100%
B	Govan Mbeki	MP307	261 809	261 809	96 078	8 006	-100%
B	Thaba Chweu	MP321	137 171	137 171	16 713	1 393	-100%
C	Gert Sibande	DC30	32 000	32 000	19 619	1 635	295%
C	Ehlanzeni	DC32	40 319	37 664	66 958	5 580	71%
C	Nkangala	DC31	66 365	66 365	9 847	821	-1%

Over and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2013

B	Kareeberg	NC074	9 574	9 574	14 480	1 207	1054%
B	Siyathemba	NC077	16 378	16 378	12 487	1 041	263%
B	Ga-Segonyana	NC452	119 860	119 860	55 527	4 627	178%
B	Kgatelopele	NC086	10 003	10 003	6 162	514	169%
B	Phokwane	NC094	55 188	55 188	43 078	3 590	158%
B	Sol Plaatje	NC091	285 010	258 470	174 605	14 550	93%
B	Khai-Ma	NC067	10 133	11 913	4 321	360	72%
B	//Khara Hais	NC083	81 028	81 028	58 310	4 859	65%
B	Gamagara	NC453	109 267	109 267	71 930	5 994	41%
B	Mier	NC081	11 494	11 494	5 684	474	38%
B	Nama Khoi	NC062	67 310	62 310	18 567	1 547	36%
B	Emthanjeni	NC073	24 120	23 414	10 013	834	33%
B	Umsobomvu	NC072	61 857	61 857	52 222	4 352	26%
B	!Kai! Garib	NC082	27 978	27 978	21 937	1 828	0%
B	Dikgatlong	NC092	75 518	75 518	36 954	3 080	-26%
B	Thembelihle	NC076	39 914	39 914	32 314	2 693	-33%
B	Joe Morolong	NC451	69 442	102 885	147 808	12 317	-48%
B	Ubuntu	NC071	-	-	455	38	-85%
B	Hantam	NC065	15 828	15 828	14 088	1 174	-91%
B	Richtersveld	NC061	9 513	9 513	1 892	158	-100%
B	Kamiesberg	NC064	14 031	14 031	14 747	1 229	-100%
B	Karoo Hoogland	NC066	15 381	15 381	14 353	1 196	-100%
B	Renosterberg	NC075	9 911	9 911	808	67	-100%
B	Siyancuma	NC078	27 199	27 199	694	58	-100%
B	!Kheis	NC084	17 535	17 535	18 793	1 566	-100%
B	Tsantsabane	NC085	52 898	52 898	12 233	1 019	-100%
B	Magareng	NC093	-	-	10 448	871	-100%
C	Pixley Ka Seme (Nc)	DC7	-	-	62	5	409%
C	Namakwa	DC6	1 495	1 495	871	73	284%
C	John Taolo Gaetsewe	DC45	1 000	1 000	1 422	118	132%
C	Frances Baard	DC9	9 013	8 445	5 883	490	-38%
C	Z F Mgcawu	DC8	11 987	11 987	10 448	871	-75%
B	Maquassi Hills	NW404	61 278	61 278	48 673	4 056	374%
B	Moses Kotane	NW375	157 520	236 671	113 193	9 433	344%
B	Moretele	NW371	140 942	140 943	124 929	10 411	184%
B	Tlokwe	NW402	157 673	157 673	67 376	5 615	180%
B	Mafikeng	NW383	48 473	48 473	14 393	1 199	155%
B	Madibeng	NW372	210 500	278 807	243 535	20 295	133%
B	Mamusa	NW393	15 901	15 901	24 749	2 062	132%
B	Greater Taung	NW394	61 840	61 840	5 616	468	127%
B	Naledi (Nw)	NW392	31 288	31 288	27 463	2 289	127%
B	Ratlou	NW381	28 894	48 729	37 710	3 142	119%
B	City Of Matlosana	NW403	152 246	215 644	109 388	9 116	110%
B	Rustenburg	NW373	888 773	949 749	750 337	62 528	83%
B	Ventersdorp	NW401	51 911	68 919	34 126	2 844	74%
B	Molopo-Kagisano	NW397	48 281	48 281	38 702	3 225	67%
B	Ramotshere Moiloa	NW385	139 181	139 181	31 226	2 602	-34%
B	Ditsobotla	NW384	75 694	75 694	26 517	2 210	-74%
B	Kgetlengrivier	NW374	35 437	41 126	28 656	2 388	-100%
B	Tswaing	NW382	53 536	53 536	19 867	1 656	-100%
B	Lekwa-Teemane	NW396	15 537	21 801	15 879	1 323	-100%
C	Bojanala Platinum	DC37	4 940	4 940	4 816	401	361%
C	Ngaka Modiri Molema Dr Ruth Segomotsi	DC38	384 149	384 149	392 596	32 716	148%
C	Mompati	DC39	370 916	370 916	281 169	23 431	45%
C	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	DC40	13 189	14 694	2 132	178	-46%
A	Cape Town	CPT	5 926 610	6 221 809	5 307 898	442 325	230%
B	Cederberg	WC012	56 616	83 163	46 094	3 841	325%
B	Witzenberg	WC022	74 943	74 943	87 614	7 301	295%

Over and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2013

B	Langeberg	WC026	49 712	58 788	50 537	4 211	291%
B	Stellenbosch	WC024	189 044	197 811	148 501	12 375	289%
B	Bitou	WC047	46 476	59 375	38 755	3 230	278%
B	George	WC044	150 922	153 373	119 042	9 920	260%
B	Overstrand	WC032	169 043	167 501	140 379	11 698	241%
B	Knysna	WC048	71 083	70 130	70 559	5 880	187%
B	Prince Albert	WC052	8 702	8 702	8 831	736	174%
B	Drakenstein	WC023	277 652	319 382	233 980	19 498	157%
B	Mossel Bay	WC043	123 861	130 153	123 749	10 312	155%
B	Hessequa	WC042	48 915	48 114	34 285	2 857	146%
B	Saldanha Bay	WC014	197 937	196 544	137 126	11 427	106%
B	Breede Valley	WC025	90 347	137 817	106 578	8 881	93%
B	Oudtshoorn	WC045	65 269	70 577	42 613	3 551	88%
B	Kannaland	WC041	21 665	35 731	15 306	1 275	80%
B	Theewaterskloof	WC031	76 078	97 519	81 761	6 813	77%
B	Swartland	WC015	86 848	89 009	75 829	6 319	76%
B	Bergrivier	WC013	25 023	19 334	18 620	1 552	73%
B	Laingsburg	WC051	16 638	16 638	9 866	822	72%
B	Cape Agulhas	WC033	30 406	30 009	27 653	2 304	58%
B	Matzikama	WC011	87 175	39 532	48 426	4 035	43%
B	Beaufort West	WC053	40 787	72 836	51 485	4 290	-42%
B	Swellendam	WC034	58 685	37 879	37 608	3 134	-74%
C	Eden	DC4	1 635	935	840	70	465%
C	Cape Winelands DM	DC2	11 102	11 194	7 946	662	399%
C	Central Karoo	DC5	-	211	30	2	374%
C	West Coast	DC1	45 766	35 066	34 282	2 857	248%
C	Overberg	DC3	14 938	1 794	446	37	-53%