

REPORT TO PARLIAMENT

Over- and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2016

NOVEMBER 2016

PURPOSE:

1. To inform Parliament of municipalities' financial performance relating to over- and under spending of their budgets for the 2015/16 financial year ended 30 June 2016;
2. To highlight the trends in revenue with respect to over- and under collection for the 2015/16 financial year;
3. To provide an update on the reforms and ongoing support initiatives being implemented to address the challenges in local government; and
4. To equip the Parliament's Standing Committee of Finance to be able to perform oversight over performance of municipalities.

BACKGROUND:

5. Annually, all municipal councils are required to adopt their respective budgets prior to the start of a new financial year in order to authorise spending of council finances in line with their adopted Integrated Development Plans.
6. The National Treasury and respective provincial treasuries are required to conduct oversight over municipal budgets, financial performance (i.e. actual revenues and expenditure), compliance with the conditions of the Division of Revenue Act (DoRA), the financial position and cash flows of municipalities. The oversight and support responsibility of 261 municipalities have been delegated to the Provincial Treasuries, while National Treasury is responsible for 17 non-delegated municipalities, which include the eight metropolitan councils, eight secondary cities and one district council.
7. Significant progress has been made by municipalities with respect to the implementation of budget and financial reforms since the promulgation of the Municipal Budget Reporting Regulations (MBRR) in 2009. All municipalities are tabling and adopting multi-year budgets and report on their monthly financial performance against their approved budgets.
8. On quarterly basis, the National Treasury publishes information on financial performance of all municipalities, reported monthly in terms of the Sections 71 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) and 30(3) of the Division of Revenue Act, 2015 (Act No. 1 of 2015). The preliminary (unaudited) financial results of the fourth quarter ended 30 June 2016 were published on the National Treasury's website on 09 September 2016. However, it should be noted that the accuracy and reliability of information reported still remains a challenge.

9. The reports available on the Local Government Database to analyse financial ratios, trends, changes to the baseline and to determine growth rates of budgets allows for the identification of potential risk areas and acts as an early warning system on the state of municipal finances and the credibility of the information on the database is therefore important.

DISCUSSION:

10. The financial performance of municipalities as at 30 June 2016, relating to the over- and under expenditure is consolidated per province below. It should be noted that the information presented in this report is based on preliminary results as the auditing process conducted by the Auditor General was still underway at the time of compiling this report.

Expenditure Performance: Total Budget

11. Table 1 below shows the over- and under expenditure, aggregated per province, as at 30 June 2016.

Table 1: Over and under spending of total expenditure as at 30 June 2016 (Preliminary results)

	Main appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2016	(Over)	Under	(Over) as % of adjusted budget	Under as % of adjusted budget
R thousands							
Summary per Province							
Eastern Cape	37 208 609	36 345 960	31 303 986	(1 665 828)	6 707 801	(4.6%)	18.5%
Free State	20 023 856	19 081 111	15 714 338	(37 924)	3 404 698	(0.2%)	17.8%
Gauteng	130 333 496	132 111 973	125 369 246	(757 290)	7 500 017	(0.6%)	5.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	66 489 925	67 561 574	61 970 907	(638 589)	6 229 256	(0.9%)	9.2%
Limpopo	19 844 002	20 703 159	15 092 222	(186 746)	5 797 682	(0.9%)	28.0%
Mpumalanga	18 494 578	19 413 323	14 527 321	-	4 886 003	-	25.2%
North West	18 021 450	18 534 202	15 572 390	(72 309)	3 034 121	(0.4%)	16.4%
Northern Cape	7 582 919	7 638 909	5 962 832	(20 471)	1 696 548	(0.3%)	22.2%
Western Cape	55 513 235	57 200 436	50 339 180	-	6 861 255	-	12.0%
Total National	373 512 069	378 590 647	335 852 422	(3 379 156)	46 117 380	(0.9%)	12.2%
			Net		42 738 224		

Source: National Treasury Local Government database

12. As at 30 June 2016, the total aggregated under spending was R46.1 billion; whereas the aggregate overspending for the same period was R3.4 billion, constituting a net under spending of R42.7 billion. This is an increase of 2.8 per cent or R41.6 billion when compared to the previous year's corresponding period.
13. Seven out of nine provinces reported an increase in their aggregated municipal adjustments budgets. Eastern Cape and Free State are the only two provinces that reduced their adjustments budgets by 2.3 per cent and 4.7 per cent, respectively. The total budgetary increase for all provinces is 1.4 per cent. This is lower than the 3.1 percentage increase reported in the previous year's corresponding period.
14. Municipalities in Mpumalanga and Limpopo reported the largest increase in total adjusted budgets, which amounted to 4.9 per cent and 4.3 per cent, respectively, whereas those in the Northern Cape reported the least increase at 0.7 per cent.
15. Table 1 above shows municipalities in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal continued to perform better than those in other provinces when it comes to under spending on

their adjusted budgets with underspending of 5.7 per cent and 9.2 per cent respectively as at 30 June 2016.

16. Municipalities in Limpopo reported the highest levels of underspending at 28 per cent of their adjusted budgets, followed by Mpumalanga at 25.2 per cent. This is a cause for concern considering that both provinces are predominantly rural with significant backlogs in basic services.
17. Table 2 below shows the number of municipalities that have over- or under spent on their adjustments budgets at the end of 2015/16.

Table 2: Analysis of over and under spending of total expenditure as at 30 June 2016 (Preliminary results)

	(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 per Province									
Eastern Cape	2	0	0	3	0	3	3	34	0
Free State	0	1	0	0	1	2	5	15	0
Gauteng	0	0	1	1	0	8	0	2	0
KwaZulu-Natal	3	1	3	3	6	8	12	25	0
Limpopo	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	23	0
Mpumalanga	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	16	0
North West	1	0	0	1	2	3	5	11	0
Northern Cape	0	0	0	3	2	1	6	20	0
Western Cape	0	0	0	0	5	3	7	15	0
Total	8	2	4	11	18	30	44	161	0

Source: National Treasury Local Government database

- a. A total of 29 municipalities' expenditure performance is within the 5 per cent range of the total adjusted budgets. This is a marginal improvement when compared to the 26 municipalities in this range in the previous year's corresponding period.
 - b. Fourteen municipalities overspent their budget allocations by more than 5 per cent; and 8 out of 14 municipalities overspent their adjusted budgets by more than 15 per cent;
 - c. The total number of municipalities that underspent by more than 5 per cent has decreased to 235, when compared to 241 municipalities reported in 2014/15. Of these municipalities, 30 underspent between 5 and 10 per cent, 44 underspent by between 10 and 15 per cent, and 161 underspent by more than 15 per cent.
18. It should be noted that the underspending of budgets does not translate into an equivalent amount of cash in the bank of the affected municipalities. Therefore, underspending should not be construed as indicative of an accumulation of cash in the bank. Underspending can be attributed to liquidity challenges that emanates from the adoption of unrealistic budgets (overstated revenue, understated expenses and inadequate planning), poor expenditure management and delays in the payment of creditors.
 19. Of major concern is that municipalities continue to underspend their budgets (2015/16: by R42.7 billion; 2014/15 by R41.6 billion).

Expenditure Performance: Operating Budget

20. Table 3 below shows the over and underspending of operating expenditure as at 30 June 2016 per province. The net underspending against their 2015/16 adjusted operating budgets was R29.5 billion.

Table 3: Over and under spending of operating expenditure as at 30 June 2016 (Preliminary results)

	Main appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2016	Total Exp as % of adjusted budget	(Over)	Under	(Over) spending as % of adjusted budget	Underspending as % of adjusted budget
R thousands								
Summary per Province								
Eastern Cape	28 842 959	28 402 226	24 975 656	87.9%	(1 239 050)	4 665 620	(4.4%)	16.4%
Free State	16 548 249	15 851 116	13 178 314	83.1%	(88 664)	2 761 466	(0.6%)	17.4%
Gauteng	110 862 139	112 867 903	108 117 285	95.8%	(1 050 304)	5 800 922	(0.9%)	5.1%
KwaZulu-Natal	52 546 675	53 432 634	50 193 308	93.9%	(653 063)	3 892 390	(1.2%)	7.3%
Limpopo	14 130 202	14 438 564	11 194 828	77.5%	(191 449)	3 435 185	(1.3%)	23.8%
Mpumalanga	15 439 947	15 759 185	12 101 303	76.8%	-	3 657 882	-	23.2%
North West	14 904 683	15 152 692	13 109 651	86.5%	(103 464)	2 146 505	(0.7%)	14.2%
Northern Cape	6 294 281	6 498 246	5 118 026	78.8%	(43 000)	1 423 221	(0.7%)	21.9%
Western Cape	47 070 715	48 234 323	43 173 861	89.5%	-	5 060 462	-	10.5%
Total National	306 639 851	310 636 890	281 162 231	90.5%	(3 368 993)	32 843 653	(1.1%)	10.6%
				Net		29 474 659		

Source: National Treasury Local Government database

21. An increased in underspending is reported in Mpumalanga (38 per cent), Northern Cape (36 per cent), Limpopo (33.8 per cent) and Eastern Cape (2.6 per cent). However, the following provinces reported a reduction in underspending: Gauteng (7.2 per cent), Eastern Cape (1.1 per cent) and North West (0.4 per cent).
22. In analysing the information it is clear that the risk of a cash flow crisis is imminent given that operational budgets exceed realistically anticipated revenue to be collected. Furthermore, overspending of budget allocations is reflective of weakness in internal controls and regarded as unauthorised expenditure. A stronger emphasis on generating operating surpluses is required; this will only be achieved with the implementation of austerity measures, minimising operational inefficiencies and ensuring value for money with every Rand spent.
23. Table 4 below shows the number of municipalities that have over- or underspent on their 2015/16 adjusted operating budget. It should be noted that spending within 5 per cent of budget is regarded as on-target in respect of operating budgets.

Table 4: Analysis of over and under spending of total expenditure as at 30 June 2016 (Preliminary results)

	(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 per Province									
Eastern Cape	5	0	1	2	1	3	1	32	0
Free State	3	0	0	0	2	1	1	17	0
Gauteng	1	0	1	0	2	2	3	3	0
KwaZulu-Natal	6	0	3	3	6	2	6	35	0
Limpopo	0	0	0	1	3	3	4	18	1
Mpumalanga	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	15	0
North West	2	1	0	0	0	2	3	15	0
Northern Cape	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	26	1
Western Cape	2	0	0	0	1	1	6	20	0
Total	23	1	6	6	15	18	26	181	2

Source: National Treasury Local Government database

- a. The number of municipalities that are on-target is 21, having over- or underspent within a 5 per cent range of the adjusted operating budget,

which is a decline from the 33 municipalities reported for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

- b. A total of 225 municipalities underspent on their adjusted operating budgets by more than 5 per cent, with 181 municipalities underspending by more than 15 per cent; and
- c. 23 municipalities overspent their adjusted operating budgets by more than 15 per cent, and this is more than double the ten reported in 2014/15.

Expenditure Performance: Capital Budget

24. Table 5 below shows that municipalities spent a total of R54.7 billion or 80.5 per cent of the total adjusted capital budget of R67.9 billion. The net underspending against the 2015/16 adjusted capital budget was R13.3 billion, which is an increase when compared to net underspending of R12.5 billion reported for 2014/15 financial year.

Table 5: Over and under spending of capital expenditure as at 30 June 2016 (Preliminary results)

	Main appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2016	Total Exp as % of adjusted budget	(Over)	Under	(Over) as % of adjusted budget	Under as % of adjusted budget
R thousands								
Summary per Province								
Eastern Cape	8 365 650	7 943 733	6 328 330	79.7%	(501 615)	2 117 019	(6.3%)	26.7%
Free State	3 475 607	3 229 995	2 536 024	78.5%	(71 181)	765 153	(2.2%)	23.7%
Gauteng	19 471 356	19 244 070	17 251 961	89.6%	(31 801)	2 023 910	(0.2%)	10.5%
KwaZulu-Natal	13 943 250	14 128 939	11 777 599	83.4%	(262 255)	2 613 595	(1.9%)	18.5%
Limpopo	5 713 800	6 264 595	3 897 395	62.2%	(2 729)	2 369 929	(0.0%)	37.8%
Mpumalanga	3 054 631	3 654 138	2 426 017	66.4%	(46 655)	1 274 776	(1.3%)	34.9%
North West	3 116 767	3 381 511	2 462 739	72.8%	(124 430)	1 043 201	(3.7%)	30.9%
Northern Cape	1 288 638	1 140 663	844 807	74.1%	(33 264)	329 120	(2.9%)	28.9%
Western Cape	8 442 520	8 966 112	7 165 319	79.9%	(20 372)	1 821 165	(0.2%)	20.3%
Total National	66 872 219	67 953 756	54 690 191	80.5%	(1 094 303)	14 357 868	(1.6%)	21.1%
				Net		13 263 565		

Source: National Treasury Local Government database

25. The main contributors to the underspending on the capital budgets as at 30 June 2016, were reported by municipalities in KwaZulu-Natal (R2.6 billion) Limpopo (R2.4 billion), Eastern Cape (R2.1 billion) and Gauteng (R2 billion). This is a cause for concern when considering that municipalities in these provinces are predominantly rural, therefore being characterised by huge backlogs in basic services.
26. There was a marginal decrease in total spending to 80.5 per cent in 2015/16, when compared to the 81.0 per cent reported in the previous year's corresponding period. Municipalities in five of the nine provinces reported an increase in underspending, whereas a reduction in underspending of adjusted capital budgets was reported by municipalities in the Free State, Gauteng, Limpopo and Northern Cape.
27. Despite efforts by National Treasury and the respective provincial treasuries in assisting municipalities to improve performance, through numerous initiatives that are discussed later in this report; underspending of capital budgets persists and is attributed to the following factors, among other:
 - a. *Adoption of unrealistic budgets* – Municipalities continued to adopt budgets that are either not funded or inadequately funded from cash flow position,

resulting in the adoption of capital budgets that are not realistic. This has resulted in funding shortfalls during the implementation of projects which is placing pressure on the finances of these municipalities;

- b. *Increases in adjustments budgets* – Despite the Budget Council resolution that municipalities should not increase their capital budgets at mid-year to avoid underspending, municipalities in KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West and Western Cape increased their adjustments budgets and underspent on their capital budgets at year end;
- c. *Multi-year budgeting* – Although progress has been made in adopting multi-year budgets, municipalities continued to focus on single year budgeting instead of the medium term. This is despite a legal requirement for municipalities to do so. Also, the budget allocations by National and Provincial governments to municipalities are multi-year allocation in order to provide certainty with regard to future allocations;
- d. *Weaknesses in supply chain management* – Often delays are caused by poor planning of capital projects, appointment of incompetent service providers resulting in poor workmanship and failure to meet project milestones, high occurrence of variation orders, costs overruns and litigation by aggrieved and unsuccessful applicants owing to the allegations of irregularities in the appointment of service providers and contractors;
- e. *Social unrest* – Stopping the construction of infrastructure projects due to local communities demanding the hiring of locals in the implementation of projects. The high level of unemployment in the country has created a desperate situation in such a way that the unemployed are demanding jobs from on-site contractors and in other cases they even threaten the contractors with violence, hence the projects are stopped until the situation is returned to normality. Due to such incidents occurring unexpectedly, there is no certainty with respect of timeline it takes to resolve such situations, hence the project implementation is being delayed;
- f. *Poor contract management* – There is poor oversight over project implementation, especially multi-year infrastructure projects. In situations where the project implementation is behind the scheduled project timeline, municipalities are not taking corrective action timeously. In most cases there is insufficient lack of appropriate contract management, as evidenced by the inability to implement punitive measures against recurrent underperformers and no termination of non-performing contracts as a last resort;
- g. *Governance* - Political interference in administrative duties of senior management and Council decisions to abruptly suspend senior managers (heads of divisions) interrupts the implementation of key infrastructure projects leading to delays in completion of projects; and
- h. *Failure to roll over unspent funds* - Poor cash flow management and submission of insufficient supporting documents for roll-over applications to the National Treasury (unspent conditional grants by end of the financial year) results in rejection of applications and this further delays the completion of infrastructure projects.

28. Table 6 below shows the number of municipalities per province that have over-, or underspent on their adjusted capital budgets. It should be noted that spending within 10 per cent of the budget is regarded as acceptable in respect of capital budgets, considering the various factors impacting on the performance of the capital budget.

Table 6: Analysis of over and under spending of capital expenditure as at 30 June 2016 (Preliminary results)

Count	(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 per Province									
Eastern Cape	5	0	1	2	1	3	1	32	0
Free State	3	0	0	0	2	1	1	17	0
Gauteng	1	0	1	0	2	2	3	3	0
KwaZulu-Natal	6	0	3	3	6	2	6	35	0
Limpopo	0	0	0	1	3	3	4	18	1
Mpumalanga	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	15	0
North West	2	1	0	0	0	2	3	15	0
Northern Cape	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	26	1
Western Cape	2	0	0	0	1	1	6	20	0
Total	23	1	6	6	15	18	26	181	2

Source: National Treasury Local Government database

29. The following can be observed on table 6 above:
- A total of 21 municipalities are considered to be on-target, having over- or underspent within 5 per cent of their adjusted capital budgets. This is an improvement when compared to the 18 municipalities reported for 2014/15 financial year;
 - A total of 30 municipalities over- or underspent their adjusted capital budgets by between 5 and 15 per cent, which is considered an acceptable level of performance while;
 - A slight increase is noted in the number of municipalities that underspent their adjusted capital budgets between 10 per cent and 15 per cent, from 24 in previous year to 26 municipalities in 2015/16; and
 - 23 municipalities overspent their adjusted budgets by more than 15 per cent. A total of 181 municipalities underspent their adjusted capital budgets by more than 15 per cent, when compared to 185 reported for 2014/15.

Expenditure Performance: Conditional Grants

30. Table 7 below shows the total spending on conditional grants at 89.3 per cent of the transferred amount which is more or less the same spending level (89.6 per cent) reported in the previous financial year. The nett underspending on conditional grants that was transferred to municipalities for 2015/16 is 12.8 per cent amounting to R3.5 billion, compared to the 19.5 per cent or R13.3 billion underspending on capital budgets.

Over- and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2016

Table 7: Over and under spending of conditional grants as at 30 June 2016

	Adjusted allocation	Transfers	Year to date: 30 June 2016	Total Exp as % of Adjusted allocation	Total Exp. as % of Transfers	(Over)	Under	(Over) as % of Transfers	Under as % of Transfers
R thousands									
Summary per Province									
Eastern Cape	4 405 663	4 365 663	4 097 201	93.0%	93.9%	(132 981)	401 443	(3.0%)	9.2%
Free State	1 096 213	1 085 213	906 579	82.7%	83.5%	(17 857)	196 491	(1.6%)	18.1%
Gauteng	3 491 203	3 483 775	3 081 891	88.3%	88.5%	(457)	402 341	(0.0%)	11.5%
KwaZulu-Natal	6 914 545	6 910 529	6 604 878	95.5%	95.6%	(135 975)	441 626	(2.0%)	6.4%
Limpopo	4 031 146	4 031 146	3 441 764	85.4%	85.4%	(151 860)	741 242	(3.8%)	18.4%
Mpumalanga	2 637 475	2 629 066	2 115 929	80.2%	80.5%	(9 243)	522 381	(0.4%)	19.9%
North West	2 452 459	2 452 459	2 192 471	89.4%	89.4%	(124 317)	384 305	(5.1%)	15.7%
Northern Cape	821 216	821 216	742 425	90.4%	90.4%	(19 020)	97 811	(2.3%)	11.9%
Western Cape	1 911 543	1 911 543	1 557 117	81.5%	81.5%	(2 760)	357 185	(0.1%)	18.7%
Total	27 761 463	27 690 610	24 740 256	89.1%	89.3%	(594 471)	3 544 825	(2.1%)	12.8%
					Net		2 950 354		

Source: National Treasury Local Government Database

31. A major proportion of unspent conditional grants are earmarked for the construction of municipal infrastructure necessary for the provision of basic services. The inability of municipalities to spend their conditional grants is a cause for concern given that it has an impact on service delivery and the reduction of infrastructure backlogs.

Table 8: Over and underspending of the conditional grants as at 30 June 2016 (Preliminary results)

	(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 per Province									
Eastern Cape	4	3	2	11	6	7	1	11	0
Free State	2	0	0	6	4	0	3	9	0
Gauteng	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	4	0
KwaZulu-Natal	4	2	2	14	12	12	3	9	3
Limpopo	2	0	1	3	1	3	2	17	1
Mpumalanga	0	0	1	3	3	2	2	9	1
North West	4	2	0	1	4	2	0	10	0
Northern Cape	2	0	3	4	4	5	4	10	0
Western Cape	0	1	1	2	11	3	2	9	1
Total	18	8	10	45	48	38	17	88	6

Source: National Treasury Local Government Database

32. In relation to Table 8 above, the following observations can be made:
- A total of 93 municipalities are considered to be on target; having over- or underspent within the 5 per cent range;
 - The number of municipalities that underspent on their conditional grants allocations increased slightly to 143 when compared to 138 reported in 2014/15, with 88 municipalities underspending by more than 15 per cent; and
 - A total of 36 municipalities overspent on their conditional grant allocations, of which 18 municipalities over spending by more than 15 per cent.
33. Table 9 below shows the over- or under spending on adjusted conditional grant allocations in 2015/16 financial year per grant.

Over- and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2016

Table 9: Over and under expenditure of the conditional grants as at 30 June 2016 (Preliminary results)

	Main allocation	Revised allocation	Payment Transfers	Actual Expenditure by Municipalities	Total Exp as % of Adj allocation by Municipalities	Total Exp as % of Transfers by Municipalities	(Over)	Under	(Over) spending as % of Adjusted Allocation	Under spending as % of Adjusted Allocation
R thousands										
Per Grant										
Infrastructure Transfers	25 631 269	25 603 424	25 539 999	22 816 475	89.1%	89.3%	-	2 786 949	(7.3%)	10.9%
Municipal Infrastructure grant	14 955 762	14 887 917	14 887 917	13 860 014	93.1%	93.1%	-	1 027 903	-	6.9%
Public transport infrastructure grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public transport network grant	5 953 090	5 953 090	5 953 090	4 994 015	83.9%	83.9%	-	959 075	-	16.1%
Integrated national electrification programme (municipal) grant	1 980 340	1 980 340	1 980 340	1 787 864	90.3%	90.3%	-	192 476	-	9.7%
Neighbourhood development partnership grant (capital grant)	607 000	647 000	583 575	438 535	67.8%	75.1%	-	208 465	-	32.2%
2010 FIFA World Cup stadiums development grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural roads assets management systems grant	96 842	96 842	96 842	73 483	75.9%	75.9%	-	23 359	-	24.1%
Municipal drought relief grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal water infrastructure grant	1 803 932	1 803 932	1 803 932	1 468 337	81.4%	81.4%	-	335 595	-	18.6%
Rural households infrastructure grant	48 182	48 182	48 182	47 803	99.2%	99.2%	-	379	-	0.8%
Municipal disaster recovery grant	186 121	186 121	186 121	146 424	78.7%	78.7%	-	39 697	-	21.3%
Capacity Building and Other Current Transfers	2 185 897	2 158 039	2 150 611	1 923 782	89.1%	89.5%	(42 904)	277 162	(2.0%)	12.8%
2010 FIFA World Cup host city operating grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restructuring grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local government financial management grant	452 491	452 491	452 491	427 182	94.4%	94.4%	-	25 309	-	5.6%
Municipal systems improvement grant	251 442	251 442	251 442	231 923	92.2%	92.2%	-	19 519	-	7.6%
Expanded public works programme integrated grant for municipalities	587 685	587 685	587 685	630 589	107.3%	107.3%	(42 904)	-	(7.3%)	-
Infrastructure skills development grant	124 465	124 465	124 465	110 520	88.8%	88.8%	-	13 945	-	11.2%
Energy efficiency and demand side management grant	177 899	177 899	177 899	116 230	65.3%	65.3%	-	61 669	-	34.7%
Water services operating subsidy grant	452 915	452 915	452 915	340 345	75.1%	75.1%	-	112 570	-	24.9%
Municipal disaster grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013 Africa cup of nations host city operating grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014 African nations championship host city operating grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public transport network operations grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal human settlements capacity grant	100 000	100 000	100 000	65 896	65.9%	65.9%	-	34 104	-	34.1%
Municipal demarcation transition grant	39 000	11 142	3 714	1 096	9.8%	29.5%	-	10 046	-	90.2%
Total	27 817 166	27 761 463	27 690 610	24 740 256	89.1%	89.3%	(42 904)	3 064 111	(9.3%)	23.7%
Per Province										
Eastern Cape	4 601 944	4 405 663	4 365 663	4 097 201	93.0%	93.9%	(132 981)	441 443	(3.0%)	10.0%
Free State	998 509	1 096 213	1 085 213	906 579	82.7%	83.5%	(17 857)	207 491	(1.6%)	18.9%
Gauteng	3 506 614	3 491 203	3 483 775	3 081 891	88.3%	88.5%	(457)	409 769	(0.0%)	11.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	6 558 312	6 914 545	6 910 529	6 604 878	95.5%	95.6%	(135 975)	445 642	(2.0%)	6.4%
Limpopo	4 117 332	4 031 146	4 031 146	3 441 764	85.4%	85.4%	(151 860)	741 242	(3.8%)	18.4%
Mpumalanga	2 550 337	2 637 475	2 629 066	2 115 929	80.2%	80.5%	(9 243)	530 790	(0.4%)	20.1%
North West	2 551 607	2 452 459	2 452 459	2 192 471	89.4%	89.4%	(124 317)	384 305	(5.1%)	15.7%
Northern Cape	822 278	821 216	821 216	742 425	90.4%	90.4%	(19 020)	97 811	(2.3%)	11.9%
Western Cape	2 110 233	1 911 543	1 911 543	1 557 117	81.5%	81.5%	(2 760)	357 185	(0.1%)	18.7%
Total	27 817 166	27 761 463	27 690 610	24 740 256	89.1%	89.3%	(594 471)	3 615 678	(2.1%)	13.0%
							Net	3 021 207		

Source: National Treasury - Local Government Database

34. For the financial year ended 30 June 2016, actual spending by municipalities was R24.7 billion or 89.3 per cent of the total transferred conditional grants allocations of R27.7 billion. Municipalities reported a net underspending at 23.7 per cent, amounting to R3 billion as at 30 June 2016. This is an increase by 13.4 per cent from R2.7 billion reported for 2014/15 financial year.
35. Of the aggregated revised grant allocations of R27.7 billion, a total of R42.9 million has been overspent by municipalities in the financial year ended 30 June 2016 and the only contributor was the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) grant that was overspent by the equivalent amount. This is an improvement when compared to overspending of R106 million reported for 2014/15.
36. Overspending of conditional grants can be attributed to inaccurate reporting of financial results, poor budgeting and inadequate project planning. It should be noted that overspending of conditional grants is placing a burden on the municipalities own financial resources as neither the National nor Provincial Governments allocates additional funding to reimburse overspending.

Summary of findings

37. Table 10 below provides a summary of over- and underspending by all municipalities as at 30 June 2016.

Table 10: Summarised over and under spending by municipalities as at 30 June 2016 (Preliminary results)

	Main appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2016	Total Exp as % of main appropriation	Total Exp as % of adjusted budget	(Over)	Under	Net
R thousands								
Operating Expenditure	306 639 851	310 636 890	281 162 231	91.7%	90.5%	(3 368 993)	32 843 653	29 474 659
Capital Expenditure	66 872 219	67 953 756	54 690 191	81.8%	80.5%	(1 094 303)	14 357 868	13 263 565
Total Expenditure	373 512 069	378 590 647	335 852 422	89.9%	88.7%	(3 379 156)	46 117 380	42 738 224
Of which								
Conditional Grants Spending	27 817 166	27 761 463	24 740 256	88.9%	89.1%	(594 471)	3 615 678	3 021 207

Source: National Treasury Local Government database

Operating Budgets

The total net underspending against the adjusted operating budget was R29.4 billion which represents 9.5 per cent of the total adjusted budget. When broken down further:

- Aggregated overspending against the operating adjusted budget by municipalities was R3.4 billion or 1.08 per cent;
- Aggregated underspending against the adjusted operating budget was R32.8 billion or 10.6 per cent.

Capital budgets

The total aggregated net underspending against the adjusted operating budget was R13.2 billion or 19.5 per cent of total adjusted budget. When broken down further:

- Aggregated overspending was R1.1 billion or 1.6 per cent of the total adjusted budget; and
- Total underspending on against the adjusted budget was R14.3 billion, representing 21.1 per cent of the total adjusted budget.

Conditional Grants

Aggregated total net underperformance was R3.0 billion which is 10.9 per cent of the adjusted budget. When broken down further:

- Total overspending on conditional grant allocations was R594 million or 2.1 per cent; and
- Municipalities underspent their conditional grants allocations by R3.6 billion or 13.0 per cent.

38. The under collection of revenue might be the result of the following:

- *Revenue management inefficiencies* - The lack of functional integration, limited accountability, weak municipal leadership, limited institutional knowledge and challenging governance arrangements are among the contributing factors to municipal revenue management inefficiencies;
- *Overstated revenue* – The absence of credible baseline information makes it difficult for municipalities to formulate sound budget assumptions for demand management, tariff determination, and collection rates and tariffs increases for trading services that are cost reflective. The weak performance in respect of municipal own revenue collection is a

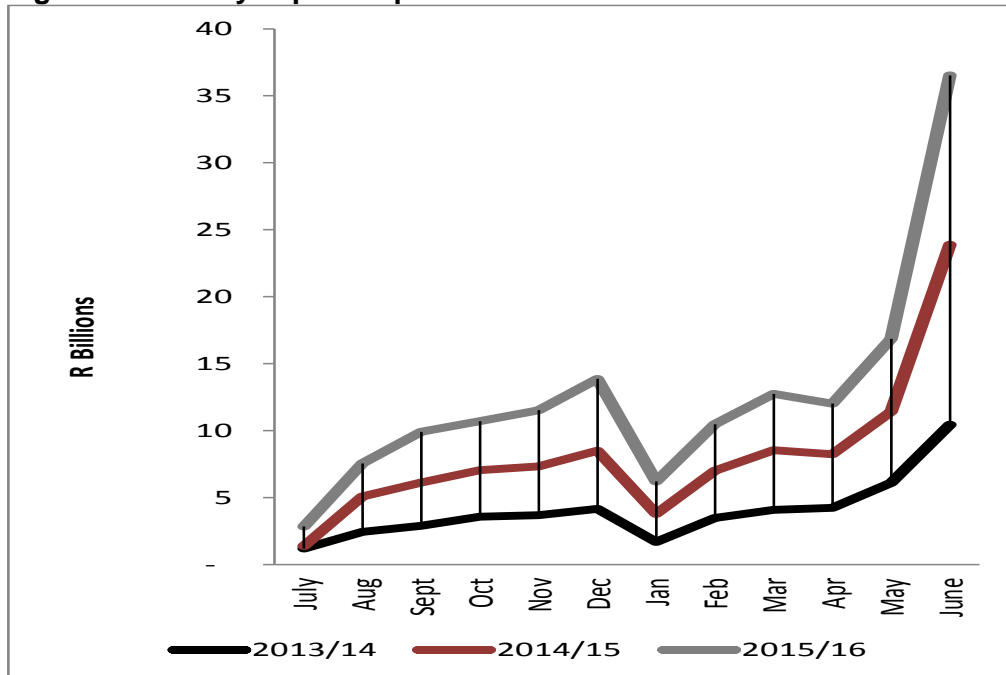
consequence of several operational inefficiencies which makes it exceedingly difficult for municipalities to achieve funded budgets and healthy cash flows;

- *Illegal connections* – Municipalities are losing a significant amount of revenue through electricity theft and it remains a challenge as customers connects illegally to the electricity grid and tampers with the electricity meters to reduce the quantities of units consumed in order to pay less for electricity usage. Municipalities must factor losses in their budget assumptions. The losses are not only related to the damaged infrastructure but also revenue lost in electricity service;
- *Distribution losses due to ageing infrastructure* – A high number of municipalities are experiencing water and electricity losses due to abrupt pipe bursts and electricity outages. In spite of the ageing infrastructure, municipalities continued to appropriate inadequate budget allocations for repairs and maintenance and renewal of existing infrastructure;
- *Poor implementation of debt collection and credit control policies* – Municipalities are implementing various strategies to improve the consumer collection rate, including the appointment of debt collectors among others. Despite the implementation of these strategies, outstanding consumer debtors are increasing at an alarming rate. This is reflective of such efforts not yielding the desired results. In addition, outstanding debtors (R6.1 billion) being owed by organs of state continued to increase in the reporting period when compare to the previous financial year (2014/15: R4.7 billion). It needs to be acknowledged that not all the outstanding consumer debts are realistically collectable as these amounts are inclusive of debt older than 90 days (historic debt that has accumulated over an extended period), interest on arrears and other recoveries. Also, municipalities are not effectively implementing their debt write-off policies for those categories of debts deemed uncollectable; and
- *Poor implementation of Indigent Policy* – Municipalities are not maintaining their indigent register, as a result there is no exit mechanism for beneficiaries whose income levels have improved, and therefore no longer eligible for such benefits. Also, there is lack of proper profiling of indigent households. Another cause for under-collection is where council, ignore their financial realities and adopt an indigent policy that exceeds the minimum benefit prescribed by National Government Policy on Free Basic Services (i.e. 6 kl water and 50kw/h electricity) per households per month.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE TRENDS – ‘Hockey stick’ phenomenon (‘the June Spike’):

39. The below figure illustrates the year-on-year comparison of monthly capital expenditure for local government over the past 3 financial years, i.e. 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16.

Figure 1: Monthly capital expenditure



40. It should be noted that municipalities keep a portion of capital budget allocations as a retainer until a capital project has been completed in order to ensure there are no defects and projects are fully completed as per their specifications. Often project implementation is hurried in the last quarter of the financial year to avoid the rollover of unspent grants and it contributes to the hockey stick phenomenon or 'June Spike' in capital expenditure.
41. Another contributor to the 'June Spike' is the practice by municipalities to pay the bulk of the money to contractors in the last quarter of the financial year to manage their cash available and serves as an incentive for contractors not to abandon the projects prior to its completion.
42. Capital spending levels of below 45 per cent at mid-year is more likely to result in underspending of the adjusted capital budget by end of the financial year. Therefore, municipalities are being encouraged to conclude their SCM processes and procedures before the start of a financial year. This approach will allow appointed contractors to be on-site at the beginning of the financial year and implementation can commence without delays.
43. In addition, municipalities should implement stringent contract management and enforce punitive clauses against contractors that do not meet project milestones or deliver sub-standard outputs.
44. As at 30 June 2016, an aggregated R4.9 billion has been under spent by metropolitan municipalities when implementing their capital budgets. The City of Cape Town is the major contributor to underspending amongst all the metropolitan municipalities and reported an underspending of R1.0 billion which constitutes 16.9 per cent of the total adjusted capital budget of R6.1 billion.
45. Of the 278 municipalities, 33 municipalities overspent their adjusted capital budgets, while Amathole and Fezile Dabi Municipalities reported their capital spending in incorrectly.

TRENDS IN REVENUE WITH RESPECT TO OVER- AND UNDER COLLECTION:*Over – and Under Collection of Revenue*

46. Table 11 below shows that municipalities achieved an aggregate collection of 93 per cent against the aggregated adjusted budget of R373 billion in 2015/16. This is a marginal decline when compared to the 93.2 per cent reported for 2014/15.
47. For the financial year ended 30 June 2016, the total aggregated under collection amounted to R32 billion, whereas the aggregate over collection for the same period was R5.7 billion. This resulted in a net under collection of R26.2 billion as at 30 June 2016.

Table 11: Over and under collection of total revenue as at 30 June 2016 (Preliminary results)

	Main appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2016	Total Revenue as % of adjusted budget	(Over)	Under	(Over) Collection as % of adjusted budget	(Under) Collection as % of adjusted budget
R thousands								
Summary per Province								
Eastern Cape	36 474 851	35 238 595	34 451 791	97.8%	(3 218 012)	4 004 816	(9.1%)	11.4%
Free State	20 116 757	18 740 537	16 441 615	87.7%	(199 380)	2 498 301	(1.1%)	13.3%
Gauteng	131 342 817	132 364 738	124 504 024	94.1%	(141 898)	8 002 612	(0.1%)	6.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	65 942 332	66 355 404	63 075 591	95.1%	(919 999)	4 199 812	(1.4%)	6.3%
Limpopo	19 818 503	20 233 379	16 639 254	82.2%	(745 636)	4 339 761	(3.7%)	21.4%
Mpumalanga	17 844 631	18 546 248	16 088 128	86.7%	(148 762)	2 606 882	(0.8%)	14.1%
North West	17 123 374	17 640 756	15 955 643	90.4%	(159 787)	1 844 900	(0.9%)	10.5%
Northern Cape	7 607 286	7 368 638	6 622 876	89.9%	(115 340)	861 101	(1.6%)	11.7%
Western Cape	54 855 728	56 620 343	53 114 356	93.8%	(101 548)	3 607 535	(0.2%)	6.4%
Total National	371 126 280	373 108 637	346 893 279	93.0%	(5 750 362)	31 965 720	(1.5%)	8.6%
				Net		26 215 357		

Source: National Treasury Local Government Database

48. In aggregate, municipalities in the Eastern Cape, Free State and Northern Cape reduced their total budgets during the 2015/16 adjustments budget process.
49. The total national adjusted budget was increased by 0.53 per cent to R373 billion, when compared to what was appropriated in the original budget.
50. Table 12 below shows the number of municipalities that have over- or under collected on their total adjusted budgets for the 2015/16 financial year:

Table 12: Analysis of over and under collection of revenue of total budget as at 30 June 2016 (Preliminary results)

	(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 5% and 10%	More than 15%	
Summary per Province									
Eastern Cape	5	0	1	2	5	2	5	25	0
Free State	1	0	0	3	3	3	4	10	0
Gauteng	1	0	0	0	5	5	1	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	5	1	0	5	14	15	10	11	0
Limpopo	3	1	0	0	4	3	6	13	0
Mpumalanga	1	0	0	1	4	4	2	9	0
North West	0	1	1	3	4	3	3	8	0
Northern Cape	3	1	1	1	4	5	4	13	0
Western Cape	1	1	1	3	5	9	5	5	0
Total	20	5	4	18	48	49	40	94	0

Source: National Treasury - Local Government Database

- a. A total of 66 municipalities over- or under collected their revenue within 5 per cent of their adjusted total budgets;
- b. 29 municipalities over collected on their adjusted budget by more than 5 per cent and 20 municipalities in this category over collected by more than 15 per cent;
- c. There is a decline in the number of municipalities that under collected on their adjustments budget by 5 per cent; from 183 to 195 reported for 2014/15; and
- d. Of the 183 municipalities that under collected, 49 under collected between 5 and 10 per cent of their adjustments budget, 40 between 10 and 15 per cent and 94 by more than 15 per cent.

Revenue Performance: Operational Budget

51. The below table shows the over- and under collection of operating revenue as at 30 June 2016.

Table 13: Over and under collection of operating revenue as at 30 June 2016 (Preliminary results)

	Main appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2016	Total Revenue as % of main appropriation	Total Revenue as % of adjusted budget	(Over)	Under	(Over) Collection as % of adjusted budget	Under Collection as % of adjusted budget
R thousands									
Summary per Province									
Eastern Cape	28 109 201	27 294 873	28 123 461	100.1%	103.0%	(3 135 315)	2 306 727	(11.5%)	8.5%
Free State	16 641 150	15 510 541	13 905 592	83.6%	89.7%	(267 263)	1 872 213	(1.7%)	12.1%
Gauteng	111 871 461	113 120 668	107 252 063	95.9%	94.8%	(118 066)	5 986 671	(0.1%)	5.3%
Kwazulu-Natal	51 999 081	52 226 464	51 297 967	98.7%	98.2%	(1 020 305)	1 948 802	(2.0%)	3.7%
Limpopo	14 104 704	13 968 784	12 746 925	90.4%	91.3%	(859 289)	2 081 148	(6.2%)	14.9%
Mpumalanga	14 790 000	14 892 110	13 662 110	92.4%	91.7%	(213 886)	1 443 886	(1.4%)	9.7%
North West	14 006 607	14 259 246	13 497 658	96.4%	94.7%	(395 031)	1 156 619	(2.8%)	8.1%
Northern Cape	6 318 648	6 227 975	5 776 875	91.4%	92.8%	(129 280)	580 380	(2.1%)	9.3%
Western Cape	46 413 208	47 690 426	45 949 037	99.0%	96.3%	(83 843)	1 825 232	(0.2%)	3.8%
Total National	304 254 061	305 191 088	292 211 688	96.0%	95.7%	(6 222 278)	19 201 677	(2.0%)	6.3%
					Net		12 979 400		

Source: National Treasury Local Government Database

52. The aggregated figures indicate a reduction in the over collection of revenue by 2 per cent or R6.2 billion and in the under collection thereof by 6.3 per cent or R19.2 billion in the financial year ended 30 June 2016. Once again, municipalities in Limpopo and Free State reported the highest level of under collection of their adjusted budgets, having an under collection of 14.9 per cent and 12.1 per cent, respectively.
53. The net under collection of operating revenue for 2015/16 financial year is R12.9 billion, which is higher than the R10.7 billion net under collection reported in the 2014/15 financial year. The main factor for the higher level of under collection is the adoption of unrealistic budgets with overstated revenue projections.
54. Table 14 below shows the number of municipalities that over- or under collected on their adjusted budgets for 2015/16:

Over- and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2016

Table 14: Analysis of over and under collection of operating revenue as at 30 June 2016 (Preliminary results)

	(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 per Province									
Eastern Cape	8	0	0	3	5	4	4	21	0
Free State	2	1	1	1	2	5	5	7	0
Gauteng	1	0	0	0	5	5	1	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	5	1	4	8	20	10	2	11	0
Limpopo	4	0	0	3	4	7	3	9	0
Mpumalanga	1	0	2	3	5	4	1	5	0
North West	2	1	0	5	1	3	3	8	0
Northern Cape	3	1	1	4	2	4	5	12	0
Western Cape	0	1	2	3	8	9	4	3	0
Total	26	5	10	30	52	51	28	76	0

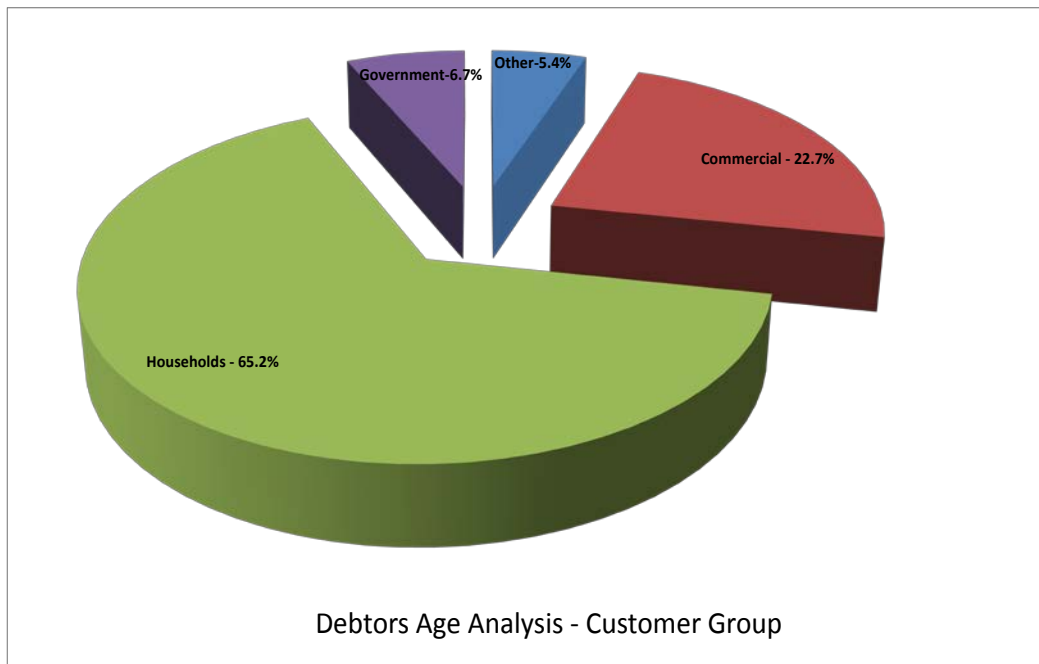
Source: National Treasury - Local Government Database

- a. A total of 82 municipalities achieved on-target performance with collection of revenue within 5 per cent of their adjusted budgets; compared to the 83 municipalities reported in the 2014/15 financial year;
- b. Out of the 155 municipalities that under collected more than 5 per cent of their adjusted operating budgets, 76 under collected by more than 15 per cent; and
- c. 41 municipalities over collected on their adjusted operating budget by more than 5 per cent, with 26 municipalities exceeded an over collection of 15 per cent.

Under collection of revenue versus the Debtors' Book

55. As shown in Table 15 below, total debtors as at 30 June 2016 amounted to R113.5 billion.

Figure 2: Proportion of Debtors per customer group



56. The above diagram illustrates the proportion of outstanding debtors by category of customers. Households debtors (R74 billion) continues to be the major contributor at 65.2 per cent to the total debtors. An amount of R6 billion is being owed by government departments, representing 5.4 per cent of total outstanding debtors.

Table 15: Debtors Age Analysis as at 30 June 2016

R thousands	0 - 30 Days		31 - 60 Days		61 - 90 Days		Over 90 Days		Total		Actual Bad Debts		Impairment -Bad Debts	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Debtors Age Analysis By Income Source														
Trade and Other Receivables from Exchange Transactions - Water	3 083 001	9.3%	1 379 413	4.2%	1 211 580	3.7%	27 468 358	82.9%	33 142 352	29.2%	982 530	3.0%	3 437 297	10.4%
Trade and Other Receivables from Exchange Transactions - Electricity	5 460 392	35.1%	1 140 593	7.3%	715 353	4.6%	8 257 104	53.0%	15 573 442	13.7%	310 251	2.0%	1 208 091	7.8%
Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions - Property Rates	3 228 614	13.2%	931 819	3.8%	783 236	3.2%	19 569 515	79.8%	24 513 184	21.6%	828 810	3.4%	2 518 410	10.3%
Receivables from Exchange Transactions - Waste Water Management	1 208 630	10.4%	419 953	3.6%	411 968	3.6%	9 558 738	82.4%	11 599 288	10.2%	323 530	2.8%	914 088	7.9%
Receivables from Exchange Transactions - Waste Management	717 164	8.0%	306 272	3.4%	336 128	3.8%	7 553 075	84.7%	8 912 638	7.8%	339 985	3.8%	584 480	6.6%
Receivables from Exchange Transactions - Property Rental Debtors	79 218	4.2%	30 814	1.6%	29 612	1.6%	1 762 455	92.7%	1 902 099	1.7%	10 055	0.5%	167 666	8.8%
Interest on Arrear Debtor Accounts	237 397	2.1%	361 927	3.2%	431 194	3.8%	10 383 737	91.0%	11 414 255	10.1%	487 528	4.3%	831 681	7.3%
Recoverable unauthorised, irregular or fruitless and wasteful Expenditure	168 416	2.6%	137 715	2.1%	136 349	2.1%	6 040 572	93.2%	6 483 052	5.7%	807 088	12.4%	529 518	8.2%
Total By Income Source	14 182 832	218.8%	4 708 506	72.6%	4 055 420	62.6%	90 593 554	1397.4%	113 540 312	100.0%	4 089 821	3.6%	10 191 231	9.0%
Debtors Age Analysis By Customer Group														
Organs of State	679 037	11.2%	328 361	5.4%	270 216	4.4%	4 803 362	79.0%	6 080 975	5.4%	3 330	0.1%	384 491	6.3%
Commercial	6 201 592	24.0%	1 352 988	5.2%	1 037 030	4.0%	17 227 760	66.7%	25 819 370	22.7%	415 942	1.6%	1 537 342	6.0%
Households	6 797 409	9.2%	2 828 462	3.8%	2 338 232	3.2%	62 063 303	83.8%	74 027 406	65.2%	3 005 308	4.1%	7 642 274	10.3%
Other	504 794	6.6%	198 694	2.6%	409 943	5.4%	6 499 129	85.4%	7 612 560	6.7%	665 241	8.7%	627 123	8.2%
Total By Customer Group	14 182 832	186.3%	4 708 506	61.9%	4 055 420	53.3%	90 593 554	1190.1%	113 540 312	100.0%	4 089 821	3.6%	10 191 231	9.0%

Source: National Treasury Local Government Database

57. It should be noted that not all the outstanding debtors are realistically collectable by municipalities given a large proportion has been outstanding for more than 90 days. The total outstanding debtors are inclusive of the accumulated interest portion charged on arrears accounts (interest charged on interest) and other penalties.

58. The under collection of billed revenue has a direct bearing on the cash and liquidity position of municipalities considering that planned expenditure is linked to the high level of revenue collection. Outstanding debt has increased by 6.6 per cent to R113.5 billion when compared to the same period in the previous financial year (2014/15: R106.5 billion).
59. The following factors contribute to the under collection of revenue:
- The economic slowdown contributing to increase in job losses which is more acute in mining towns impacts negatively on the ability of households to pay for municipal services;
 - A substantial hike in the prices of basic municipal services is making tariff increases unaffordable and increase the non-payment for services;
 - Operational inefficiencies such as inaccurate billing the poor implementation of credit control and debt management policies contributes to under collection of billed revenue;
 - Traditionally, electricity has been the highest revenue generator for municipalities. However, the increased in the number of households and businesses that are using alternative sources of energy such as solar panel and gas have a negative impact on revenue; and
 - The non-payment for property rates in areas that fall under the Trust Land needs to be addressed as it affects a large portion of rateable properties in Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape.
60. The credibility of S71 information remains a challenge, as the financial results are distorted and this is evidenced particularly obvious in the following cases:
- Creditors in the statement of financial position are understated;
 - Nett debtors are overstated (provision for debt impairment is understated) and creditors are understated in the IYM return forms (AD and AC returns);
 - Actual cash flow is often reported as billings; hence these two figures are often almost the same; and
 - There is no correlation between the reported higher rate of consumer collection and amount of debtors' period.

NATIONAL TREASURY'S RESPONSES TO IMPROVE MUNICIPAL PERFORMANCE:

61. It is widely acknowledged that revenue management, funded budgets, *m*SCOA, asset management, and Supply Chain Management are the key "game changers" required to address municipal financial performance failures in the next period. The National Treasury has taken a number of initiatives to strengthen the performance in these areas in municipalities:
- **Funded municipal budgets**
Regarding support being provided to municipalities, annually, the National Treasury issues budget circulars to provide guidance on the budget process and also conducts provincial workshops on allocations in the Division of Revenue Act.

Furthermore, provincial treasuries, with the support of National Treasury, have developed province specific strategies to address the local government finance failures unique to their province. These strategies will result in more rigorous oversight by provincial treasuries over the financial management practices of their delegated municipalities. The National Treasury, through its Municipal Finance Improvement Programme (MFIP II), has appointed advisors (Limpopo, Northern Cape, Eastern Cape and Gauteng Treasuries) to assist provinces with the implementation of their planned strategies and to strengthen the capacity of these treasuries to better execute their monitoring and support responsibilities towards local government.

- **Municipal Debt**

The withholding of local government equitable share allocations in March 2015 was a bold step taken by National Treasury after persistent failures by municipalities to honour debts owed to Eskom, the Water Boards and other creditors delivering services to municipalities. This action followed years of engagements and warnings to municipalities to pay for services provided.

One of the key observations from this process indicates that poor revenue management are at the core of the problem. In addition, municipal budgets are not funded and sustainable over the medium term and often creditor obligations are not factored into the budget. Several stakeholders' engagements with municipalities, Eskom and SALGA have taken place to address the situation, but the bottom line remains that municipalities must improve their operational management efforts with respect to tariff determination, undertaking sufficient maintenance of income generating infrastructure, implementing internal controls to improve the integrity of meter reading, improve the correctness of billing information and effectively manage contracts, particularly, those relating to meter reading and debt collection where they have elected to outsource these functions.

- ***m*SCOA**

The promulgation of the Municipal Regulation on a Standard Chart of Accounts (*m*SCOA) provides the next step in setting uniform financial management norms and standards in the modernisation of municipal finances. *m*SCOA will undoubtedly bring about higher levels of accountability, transparency and overall governance within the entire local government system. Although the *m*SCOA implementation date of 01 July 2017 appears to be far into the future, the magnitude of work and coordination required to render this reform a success should not be underestimated. While it is acknowledged that there exists significant risk with the lead up to implementation, the project team is confident that these will be mitigated and proactively managed during this project phase.

- ***City Support Programme (CSP)***

The CSP is a key programme to support municipalities to strengthen investment incentives and address development challenges in major metropolitan areas. The CSP was designed to respond to demands from metropolitan municipalities for an integrated programme of assistance in addressing strategic challenges they face in advancing inclusive growth and transformation by transforming their built environments. Although this is a programme that is co-ordinated nationally, cities are seen as key drivers of urban economic growth. At a national level the interdepartmental technical committee that has been overseeing the development of the Integrated Urban Development Framework (led by DCoG), coordinates programme activities.

Cities participate through the City Budget Forum. The implementation support provided by the CSP covers: (i) urban governance, planning and financing; (ii) human settlements development; (iii) public transport support; (iv) environmental sustainability and (v) economic development.

- **Infrastructure Delivery Management System (IDMS)**

In addition to the City Support Programme (CSP) National Treasury is currently customising the national and provincial Infrastructure Delivery Management System (IDMS) for use in the eight metropolitan municipalities. The Cities IDMS will focus on improved service delivery as a key point of departure so that it is able to offer a balanced approach to enhancing the level and effectiveness of infrastructure spending. The Cities IDMS will assist cities to optimise performance right across the urban infrastructure value chain by offering best practice processes, techniques and tools. These tools are specifically designed to achieve city strategic objectives and desired outcomes.

CONCLUSION:

62. The increase in creditors is indicative of liquidity and cash challenges faced by municipalities; in many instances municipalities are spending more than they generate (collect) resulting in increased outstanding creditors. According to the S71 results for Quarter 4 of 2015/16, 101 municipalities did not have sufficient cash and investments in the bank to pay their creditors / salaries on 30 June 2016.
63. The slow payment of outstanding creditors by municipalities and non-responsiveness by municipalities impacts negatively on the business operations of suppliers and contractors; this in turn contributes towards the higher pricing of goods and services where suppliers and contractors compensate for additional risk. It is also noted that municipalities are not up to date with payment of their accounts for Eskom and the Water Boards.
64. MFMA Circular No. 82 (dated March 2016), requested municipalities to adopt cost containment measures as part of their budget. However, very few municipalities have done this and it is clear that insufficient effort is being made to ensure that public resources are used effectively, efficiently, economically and in the best interests of the local community. Going forward, the National and Provincial Treasuries will focus in ensuring these measures are implemented as per the Cabinet directive.
65. The conclusion is often incorrectly concluded that the smaller municipalities (especially in rural areas) find themselves in financial distress because they are 'non-viable' (no revenue base). However, National Treasury's research, backed-up strongly by the Auditor-General's audit findings, indicates that failures in governance, financial management and administration are the primary causes of financial distress municipalities finding themselves in financial difficulties of which contributing factors include weak management practices and processes.

Over- and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2016

Annexure A: Over and underspending of total adjusted operating budget as at 30 June 2016

R thousands		Main appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2016	Total Expenditure as % of main appropriation	Total Expenditure as % of adjusted budget	(Over)	Under	(Over) as % of adjusted budget	Under as % of adjusted budget	
Code											
EASTERN CAPE											
A	Buffalo City	BUF	5 718 685	5 689 973	5 304 802	92.8%	93.2%	-	385 171	-	6.8%
A	Nelson Mandela Bay	NMA	8 819 839	9 321 591	8 688 046	98.5%	93.2%	-	633 546	-	6.8%
B	Dr Beyers Naude	EC101	254 816	268 957	203 758	80.0%	75.8%	-	65 198	-	24.2%
B	Blue Crane Route	EC102	222 337	210 072	215 353	96.9%	102.5%	(5 281)	-	(2.5%)	-
B	Ikwezi	EC103	53 365	49 505	12 518	23.5%	25.3%	-	36 987	-	74.7%
B	Makana	EC104	427 638	437 920	350 418	81.9%	80.0%	-	87 502	-	20.0%
B	Ndlambe	EC105	327 187	333 311	319 565	97.7%	95.9%	-	13 745	-	4.1%
B	Sundays River Valley	EC106	159 218	200 415	128 682	80.8%	64.2%	-	71 732	-	35.8%
B	Baviaans	EC107	78 032	85 868	65 212	83.6%	75.9%	-	20 655	-	24.1%
B	Kouga	EC108	689 244	643 764	550 516	79.9%	85.5%	-	93 248	-	14.5%
B	Kou-Kamma	EC109	130 876	132 854	90 940	69.5%	68.5%	-	41 914	-	31.5%
C	Sarah Baartman	DC10	145 393	172 548	125 551	86.4%	72.8%	-	46 997	-	27.2%
B	Mbhashe	EC121	258 935	264 351	197 201	76.2%	74.6%	-	67 150	-	25.4%
B	Mnquma	EC122	301 353	444 510	260 288	86.4%	58.6%	-	184 222	-	41.4%
B	Great Kei	EC123	114 475	120 441	77 676	67.9%	64.5%	-	42 765	-	35.5%
B	Amahlathi	EC124	246 391	224 442	222 711	90.4%	99.2%	-	1 731	-	0.8%
B	Ngqushwa	EC126	156 328	156 328	95 331	61.0%	61.0%	-	60 997	-	39.0%
B	Nkonkobe	EC127	256 584	254 584	182 651	71.2%	71.7%	-	71 933	-	28.3%
B	Nxuba	EC128	75 447	75 447	56 833	75.3%	75.3%	-	18 614	-	24.7%
C	Amathole	DC12	1 513 677	38 207	1 205 647	79.7%	3155.6%	(1 167 440)	-	(3055.6%)	-
B	Inxuba Yethemba	EC131	259 042	259 042	128 819	49.7%	49.7%	-	130 222	-	50.3%
B	Tsolwana	EC132	87 024	87 024	58 036	66.7%	66.7%	-	28 988	-	33.3%
B	Inkwanca	EC133	68 798	68 798	-	-	-	68 798	-	100.0%	
B	Lukhanji	EC134	560 802	582 369	426 561	76.1%	73.2%	-	155 809	-	26.8%
B	Intsika Yethu	EC135	267 135	267 135	158 182	59.2%	59.2%	-	108 953	-	40.8%
B	Emalahleni (Ec)	EC136	201 081	112 477	173 185	86.1%	154.0%	(60 708)	-	(54.0%)	-
B	Engcobo	EC137	168 981	168 981	126 650	74.9%	74.9%	-	42 331	-	25.1%
B	Sakhisizwe	EC138	93 343	93 343	70 642	75.7%	75.7%	-	22 701	-	24.3%
C	Chris Hani	DC13	962 447	1 315 286	1 030 786	107.1%	78.4%	-	284 500	-	21.6%
B	Elundini	EC141	267 247	271 314	179 170	67.0%	66.0%	-	92 144	-	34.0%
B	Senqu	EC142	197 522	201 480	150 620	76.3%	74.8%	-	50 860	-	25.2%
B	Malelswai	EC143	153 387	150 743	101 543	66.2%	67.4%	-	49 200	-	32.6%
B	Gariep	EC144	134 734	135 523	56 462	41.9%	41.7%	-	79 062	-	58.3%
C	Joe Gqabi	DC14	461 655	483 938	371 773	80.5%	76.8%	-	112 165	-	23.2%
B	Nguzu Hills	EC153	337 443	266 207	174 734	51.8%	65.6%	-	91 474	-	34.4%
B	Port St Johns	EC154	-	126 298	122 717	-	97.2%	-	3 581	-	2.8%
B	Nyandeni	EC155	376 569	308 995	209 041	55.5%	67.7%	-	99 954	-	32.3%
B	Mhlonlo	EC156	204 890	202 419	166 166	81.1%	82.1%	-	36 252	-	17.9%
B	King Sabata Dalindyebo	EC157	1 068 146	1 130 367	883 070	82.7%	78.1%	-	247 298	-	21.9%
C	O. R. Tambo	DC15	1 524 666	1 524 666	764 238	50.1%	50.1%	-	760 428	-	49.9%
B	Matielie	EC441	289 979	296 106	219 980	75.9%	74.3%	-	76 126	-	25.7%
B	Umzimvubu	EC442	259 718	259 718	142 231	54.8%	54.8%	-	117 487	-	45.2%
B	Mbizana	EC443	344 322	254 291	259 911	75.5%	102.2%	(5 621)	-	(2.2%)	-
B	Nibankulu	EC444	109 374	113 547	106 267	97.2%	93.6%	-	7 280	-	6.4%
C	Alfred Nzo	DC44	494 832	597 070	541 173	109.4%	90.6%	-	55 897	-	9.4%
Total Eastern Cape			28 842 959	28 402 226	24 975 656	86.6%	87.9%	(1 239 050)	4 665 620	(4.4%)	16.4%
FREE STATE											
A	Mangaung	MAN	6 206 926	5 938 210	5 624 215	90.6%	94.7%	-	313 995	-	5.3%
B	Lelsemeng	FS161	132 636	115 544	88 311	66.6%	76.4%	-	27 233	-	23.6%
B	Kopanong	FS162	318 957	348 752	176 406	55.3%	50.6%	-	172 347	-	49.4%
B	Mohokare	FS163	168 416	173 350	86 665	51.5%	50.0%	-	86 685	-	50.0%
B	Naledi (Fs)	FS164	99 587	99 587	58 192	58.4%	58.4%	-	41 396	-	41.6%
C	Xhariep	DC16	55 637	55 679	48 472	87.1%	87.1%	-	7 208	-	12.9%
B	Masilonyana	FS181	255 870	247 140	193 521	75.6%	78.3%	-	53 618	-	21.7%
B	Tokologo	FS182	87 812	87 812	77 754	88.5%	88.5%	-	10 058	-	11.5%
B	Tswelopele	FS183	152 561	112 759	123 762	81.1%	109.8%	(11 003)	-	(9.8%)	-
B	Majhabeng	FS184	2 068 071	2 045 071	1 331 348	64.4%	65.1%	-	713 722	-	34.9%
B	Nala	FS185	475 530	459 144	332 669	70.0%	72.5%	-	126 475	-	27.5%
C	Lejweleputswa	DC18	119 438	124 989	113 008	94.6%	90.4%	-	11 981	-	9.6%
B	Setsolo	FS191	405 999	405 999	315 400	77.7%	77.7%	-	90 600	-	22.3%
B	Ditlhabeng	FS192	644 937	674 064	523 073	81.1%	77.6%	-	150 990	-	22.4%
B	Nkelobana	FS193	313 773	305 455	383 116	122.1%	125.4%	(77 661)	-	(25.4%)	-
B	Maluti-a-Phofung	FS194	1 953 319	1 550 288	1 268 358	64.9%	81.8%	-	281 930	-	18.2%
B	Phumelela	FS195	147 333	130 666	99 501	67.5%	76.1%	-	31 165	-	23.9%
B	Mantsopa	FS196	229 745	229 745	140 206	61.0%	61.0%	-	89 540	-	39.0%
C	Thabo Mofutsanyana	DC19	108 844	114 565	110 454	101.5%	96.4%	-	4 111	-	3.6%
B	Moghaka	FS201	665 510	667 124	552 690	83.0%	82.8%	-	114 434	-	17.2%
B	Ngwalthe	FS203	668 031	668 031	414 036	62.0%	62.0%	-	253 995	-	38.0%
B	Metsimaholo	FS204	931 972	946 734	805 034	86.4%	85.0%	-	141 699	-	15.0%
B	Matlube	FS205	170 558	183 624	170 234	99.8%	92.7%	-	13 390	-	7.3%
C	Fezile Dabi	DC20	166 784	166 784	141 890	85.1%	85.1%	-	24 893	-	14.9%
Total Free State			16 548 249	15 851 116	13 178 314	79.6%	83.1%	(88 664)	2 761 466	(0.6%)	17.4%

Over- and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2016

R thousands		Main appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2016	Total Expenditure as % of main appropriation	Total Expenditure as % of adjusted budget	(Over)	Under	(Over) as % of adjusted budget	Under as % of adjusted budget	
Code											
GAUTENG											
A	Ekurhuleni Metro	EKU	29 321 872	30 134 372	28 863 368	98.4%	95.8%	-	1 271 004	-	4.2%
A	City Of Johannesburg	JHB	43 195 323	43 526 976	40 716 107	94.3%	93.5%	-	2 810 869	-	6.5%
A	City Of Tshwane	TSH	25 710 916	26 072 852	27 090 893	105.4%	103.9%	(1 018 041)	-	(3.9%)	-
B	Emfuleni	GT421	5 222 359	5 442 624	4 368 266	83.6%	80.3%	-	1 074 357	-	19.7%
B	Midvaal	GT422	991 697	937 121	853 780	86.1%	91.1%	-	83 341	-	8.9%
B	Lesedi	GT423	581 027	619 191	503 109	86.6%	81.3%	-	116 082	-	18.7%
C	Sedibeng	DC42	359 641	375 332	352 356	98.0%	93.9%	-	22 976	-	6.1%
B	Mogale City	GT481	2 593 075	2 612 196	2 390 326	92.2%	91.5%	-	221 870	-	8.5%
B	Randfontein	GT482	957 824	975 543	880 245	91.9%	90.2%	-	95 298	-	9.8%
B	Westonaria	GT483	485 490	557 403	589 665	121.5%	105.8%	(32 262)	-	(5.8%)	-
B	Merafong City	GT484	1 152 384	1 295 289	1 219 374	105.8%	94.1%	-	75 915	-	5.9%
C	West Rand	DC48	290 533	319 006	289 795	99.7%	90.8%	-	29 211	-	9.2%
Total Gauteng			110 862 139	112 867 903	108 117 285	97.5%	95.8%	(1 050 304)	5 800 922	(0.9%)	5.1%
KWAZULU-NATAL											
A	eThekweni	ETH	29 436 059	29 532 140	27 876 032	94.7%	94.4%	-	1 656 109	-	5.6%
B	Vulamehlo	KZN211	100 066	100 066	222 540	222.4%	222.4%	(122 474)	-	(122.4%)	-
B	Umdoni	KZN212	200 896	180 345	134 944	67.2%	74.8%	-	45 401	-	25.2%
B	Umzumbe	KZN213	154 897	154 897	113 821	73.5%	73.5%	-	41 076	-	26.5%
B	uMuziwabantu	KZN214	127 772	131 904	110 971	86.9%	84.1%	-	20 933	-	15.9%
B	Ezinqoleni	KZN215	55 305	55 305	41 139	74.4%	74.4%	-	14 166	-	25.6%
B	Ray Nkonyeni	KZN216	754 860	730 543	680 283	90.1%	93.1%	-	50 259	-	6.9%
C	Ugu	DC21	804 588	873 793	808 513	100.5%	92.5%	-	65 280	-	7.5%
B	uMshwathi	KZN221	140 213	125 953	118 679	84.6%	94.2%	-	7 274	-	5.8%
B	uMngeni	KZN222	317 183	322 449	282 975	89.2%	89.2%	-	39 474	-	12.2%
B	Mpofana	KZN223	139 333	125 543	69 373	49.8%	55.3%	-	56 171	-	44.7%
B	Impendie	KZN224	60 411	70 136	64 288	106.4%	91.7%	-	5 848	-	8.3%
B	Msunduzi	KZN225	4 033 134	4 236 150	3 916 165	97.1%	92.4%	-	319 985	-	7.6%
B	Mkhambathini	KZN226	83 628	74 231	75 416	90.2%	101.6%	(1 186)	-	(1.6%)	-
B	Richmond	KZN227	89 597	96 904	95 607	106.7%	98.7%	-	1 297	-	1.3%
C	uMgungundlovu	DC22	576 918	602 170	596 220	103.3%	99.0%	-	5 950	-	1.0%
B	Emnambithini/Ladysmith	KZN232	692 262	655 583	511 339	73.9%	78.0%	-	144 243	-	22.0%
B	Indaka	KZN233	60 287	63 033	40 205	66.7%	63.8%	-	22 828	-	36.2%
B	Umtshezi	KZN234	393 579	401 071	319 415	81.2%	79.6%	-	81 656	-	20.4%
B	Okhahlamba	KZN235	133 369	175 533	132 674	99.5%	75.6%	-	42 858	-	24.4%
B	Imbabazane	KZN236	128 010	111 115	113 564	88.7%	102.2%	(2 449)	-	(2.2%)	-
C	Uthukela	DC23	580 552	570 910	525 640	90.5%	92.1%	-	45 270	-	7.9%
B	Edumeni	KZN241	258 211	259 554	222 231	86.1%	85.6%	-	37 323	-	14.4%
B	Nquthu	KZN242	127 240	132 828	101 643	79.9%	76.5%	-	31 185	-	23.5%
B	Msinga	KZN244	216 102	216 102	81 137	37.5%	37.5%	-	134 965	-	62.5%
B	Umvoti	KZN245	207 773	337 805	285 054	137.2%	84.4%	-	52 751	-	15.6%
C	Umzinyathi	DC24	405 027	453 223	417 012	103.0%	92.0%	-	36 211	-	8.0%
B	Newcastle	KZN252	1 834 688	1 894 525	2 194 319	119.6%	115.8%	(299 794)	-	(15.8%)	-
B	eMadlangeni	KZN253	68 666	68 666	65 317	95.1%	95.1%	-	3 350	-	4.9%
B	Dannhauser	KZN254	85 954	86 514	69 284	80.6%	80.1%	-	17 230	-	19.9%
C	Amajuba	DC25	161 652	180 985	224 069	138.6%	123.8%	(43 084)	-	(23.8%)	-
B	eDumbe	KZN261	107 577	107 577	85 819	79.8%	79.8%	-	21 757	-	20.2%
B	uPhongolo	KZN262	185 931	185 931	162 209	87.2%	87.2%	-	23 723	-	12.8%
B	Abaqulusi	KZN263	489 545	489 545	492 411	100.6%	100.6%	(2 866)	-	(0.6%)	-
B	Nongoma	KZN265	142 767	145 578	136 860	95.9%	94.0%	-	8 718	-	6.0%
B	Ulundi	KZN266	445 463	445 463	241 505	54.2%	54.2%	-	203 958	-	45.8%
C	Zululand	DC26	458 996	457 366	515 626	112.3%	112.7%	(58 260)	-	(12.7%)	-
B	Umhlabuyalingana	KZN271	150 124	186 550	133 849	89.2%	71.7%	-	52 701	-	28.3%
B	Jozini	KZN272	167 108	167 108	87 830	52.6%	52.6%	-	79 278	-	47.4%
B	The Big 5 False Bay	KZN273	70 031	62 374	57 133	81.6%	91.6%	-	5 241	-	8.4%
B	Hlabisa	KZN274	65 555	65 555	40 035	61.1%	61.1%	-	25 520	-	38.9%
B	Mubaluba	KZN275	135 257	148 185	144 189	106.6%	97.3%	-	3 996	-	2.7%
C	Umkhanyakude	DC27	366 824	406 469	254 074	69.3%	62.5%	-	152 395	-	37.5%
B	Mfolozi	KZN281	101 743	160 000	169 792	166.9%	106.1%	(9 792)	-	(6.1%)	-
B	uMhlatuze	KZN282	2 519 364	2 474 871	2 527 865	100.3%	102.1%	(52 994)	-	(2.1%)	-
B	Ntambanana	KZN283	67 175	67 175	61 914	92.2%	92.2%	-	5 261	-	7.8%
B	uMlalazi	KZN284	317 057	317 057	306 702	96.7%	96.7%	-	10 355	-	3.3%
B	Mthonjaneni	KZN285	105 091	105 091	80 678	76.8%	76.8%	-	24 414	-	23.2%
B	Nkandla	KZN286	122 904	124 630	156 111	127.0%	125.3%	(31 481)	-	(25.3%)	-
C	King Cetshwayo	DC28	644 059	715 145	687 703	106.8%	96.2%	-	27 442	-	3.8%
B	Mandeni	KZN291	202 738	200 388	212 799	105.0%	106.2%	(12 411)	-	(6.2%)	-
B	KwaDukuza	KZN292	1 263 177	1 273 059	1 171 632	92.8%	92.0%	-	101 427	-	8.0%
B	Ndwedwe	KZN293	115 992	111 951	97 604	84.1%	87.2%	-	14 347	-	12.8%
B	Maphumulo	KZN294	99 403	93 546	85 030	85.5%	90.9%	-	8 516	-	9.1%
C	iLembe	DC29	590 998	663 399	578 614	97.9%	87.2%	-	84 785	-	12.8%
B	Ingwe	KZN431	89 168	93 196	101 633	114.0%	109.1%	(8 436)	-	(9.1%)	-
B	Kwa Sani	KZN432	44 077	48 371	42 481	96.4%	87.8%	-	5 890	-	12.2%
B	Greater Kokstad	KZN433	322 704	322 704	307 533	95.3%	95.3%	-	15 171	-	4.7%
B	Ubhulebeze	KZN434	124 671	125 444	115 956	93.0%	92.4%	-	9 488	-	7.6%
B	Umzimkhulu	KZN435	205 360	209 281	217 116	105.7%	103.7%	(7 835)	-	(3.7%)	-
C	Harry Gwala	DC43	397 581	439 649	410 737	103.3%	93.4%	-	28 912	-	6.6%
Total Kwazulu-Natal			52 546 675	53 432 634	50 193 308	95.5%	93.9%	(653 063)	3 892 390	(1.2%)	7.3%

Over- and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2016

R thousands		Main appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2016	Total Expenditure as % of main appropriation	Total Expenditure as % of adjusted budget	(Over)	Under	(Over) as % of adjusted budget	Under as % of adjusted budget
LIMPOPO										
B	Greater Giyani	LIM331	272 924	279 691	196 689	72.1%	-	83 002	-	29.7%
B	Greater Letaba	LIM332	182 015	182 515	166 654	91.6%	-	15 861	-	8.7%
B	Greater Tzaneen	LIM333	965 233	996 585	763 534	79.1%	-	233 051	-	23.4%
B	Ba-Phalaborwa	LIM334	469 992	458 162	362 176	77.1%	-	95 986	-	21.0%
B	Maruleng	LIM335	137 671	141 150	95 122	69.1%	-	46 028	-	32.6%
C	Mopani	DC33	1 010 278	1 066 916	835 151	82.7%	-	231 765	-	21.7%
B	Musina	LIM341	226 035	221 154	273 388	120.9%	(52 235)	-	(23.6%)	-
B	Mutale	LIM342	90 837	88 377	43 945	48.4%	-	44 431	-	50.3%
B	Thulamela	LIM343	638 191	642 150	505 320	79.2%	-	136 831	-	21.3%
B	Makhado	LIM344	835 129	835 129	592 763	71.0%	-	242 367	-	29.0%
C	Vhembe	DC34	832 925	681 638	464 981	55.8%	-	216 657	-	31.8%
B	Blouberg	LIM351	190 695	232 383	163 959	86.0%	-	68 424	-	29.4%
B	Aganang	LIM352	118 931	118 931	89 346	75.1%	-	29 585	-	24.9%
B	Molemole	LIM353	133 115	144 261	121 355	91.2%	-	22 906	-	15.9%
B	Polokwane	LIM354	2 288 560	2 321 969	2 280 133	99.6%	-	41 836	-	1.8%
B	Lepelle-Nkumpi	LIM355	292 878	293 674	160 058	54.7%	-	133 616	-	45.5%
C	Capricorn	DC35	708 980	731 768	607 571	85.7%	-	124 197	-	17.0%
B	Thabazimbi	LIM361	268 385	317 197	231 360	86.2%	-	85 837	-	27.1%
B	Lephalale	LIM362	437 351	571 381	281 219	64.3%	-	290 162	-	50.8%
B	Mookgopong	LIM364	162 690	2 723	141 937	87.2%	(139 214)	-	(5112.9%)	-
B	Modimolle	LIM365	335 739	359 954	236 521	70.4%	-	123 432	-	34.3%
B	Bela Bela	LIM366	368 226	396 964	291 955	79.3%	-	105 009	-	26.5%
B	Mogalakwena	LIM367	783 558	888 799	282 068	36.0%	-	606 731	-	68.3%
C	Waterberg	DC36	167 008	167 008	165 087	98.8%	-	1 921	-	1.2%
B	Ephraim Mogale	LIM471	305 416	294 693	144 445	47.3%	-	150 248	-	51.0%
B	Elias Mokoaledi	LIM472	340 431	348 624	299 024	87.8%	-	49 600	-	14.2%
B	Makhuduthamaga	LIM473	228 615	254 911	234 328	102.5%	-	20 583	-	8.1%
B	Felagomo	LIM474	102 347	102 308	47 151	46.1%	-	55 157	-	53.9%
B	Greater Tubatse	LIM475	528 522	304 075	236 846	44.8%	-	67 229	-	22.1%
C	Sekhukhune	DC47	707 526	993 474	880 742	124.5%	-	112 732	-	11.3%
Total Limpopo			14 130 202	14 438 564	11 194 828	79.2%		3 435 185	(1.3%)	23.8%
MPUMALANGA										
B	Albert Luthuli	MP301	382 939	365 769	233 014	60.8%	-	132 755	-	36.3%
B	Mskaligwa	MP302	652 911	666 672	429 205	65.7%	-	237 467	-	35.6%
B	Mkhondo	MP303	423 174	443 655	411 633	97.3%	-	32 022	-	7.2%
B	Pitsole Tsebe (MP)	MP304	289 264	289 162	231 724	80.1%	-	57 438	-	19.9%
B	Lekwa	MP305	777 529	777 529	304 737	39.2%	-	472 791	-	60.8%
B	Dipaleseng	MP306	210 606	210 606	165 049	78.4%	-	45 557	-	21.6%
B	Govan Mbeki	MP307	1 605 178	1 826 717	1 414 163	88.1%	-	412 555	-	22.6%
C	Gert Sibande	DC30	439 181	345 752	271 313	61.8%	-	74 438	-	21.5%
B	Victor Khanye	MP311	387 763	387 763	374 923	96.7%	-	12 839	-	3.3%
B	Emalahleni (Mp)	MP312	2 381 789	2 264 950	1 359 110	57.1%	-	905 841	-	40.0%
B	Steve Tshwete	MP313	1 402 830	1 402 830	1 217 217	86.8%	-	185 613	-	13.2%
B	Emakhazeni	MP314	251 643	240 275	154 753	61.5%	-	85 521	-	35.6%
B	Thembisile Hani	MP315	629 944	629 944	339 264	53.9%	-	290 680	-	46.1%
B	Dr J.S. Moroka	MP316	545 859	657 489	424 143	77.7%	-	233 345	-	35.5%
C	Nkangala	DC31	452 250	428 102	321 321	71.0%	-	106 781	-	24.9%
B	Thaba Chweu	MP321	483 122	527 334	450 182	93.2%	-	77 151	-	14.6%
B	Mbombela	MP322	2 181 545	2 284 859	2 158 672	99.0%	-	126 187	-	5.5%
B	Umjindi	MP323	286 306	286 306	236 512	82.6%	-	49 794	-	17.4%
B	Nkomazi	MP324	582 321	585 614	563 794	96.8%	-	21 820	-	3.7%
B	Bushbuckridge	MP325	858 560	921 033	859 938	100.2%	-	61 095	-	6.6%
C	Ehlanzeni	DC32	215 235	216 826	180 634	83.9%	-	36 192	-	16.7%
Total Mpumalanga			15 439 947	15 759 185	12 101 303	78.4%		3 657 882		23.2%
NORTH WEST										
B	Moretele	NW371	340 408	340 408	230 783	67.8%	-	109 625	-	32.2%
B	Madibeng	NW372	1 512 169	1 512 169	1 414 792	93.6%	-	97 377	-	6.4%
B	Rustenburg	NW373	3 567 711	3 522 473	2 965 992	83.1%	-	556 481	-	15.8%
B	Kgellengrivier	NW374	131 131	137 592	125 044	95.4%	-	12 548	-	9.1%
B	Moses Kotane	NW375	686 973	706 804	651 535	94.8%	-	55 268	-	7.8%
C	Bojanala Platinum	DC37	257 143	298 228	306 347	119.1%	(8 119)	-	(2.7%)	-
B	Ratou	NW381	105 478	124 523	106 606	100.1%	-	18 917	-	15.2%
B	Tswaing	NW382	172 492	169 997	143 303	83.1%	-	26 694	-	15.7%
B	Mafikeng	NW383	586 901	681 705	406 704	69.3%	-	275 002	-	40.3%
B	Ditsobotla	NW384	371 877	371 877	456 313	122.7%	(84 436)	-	(22.7%)	-
B	Ramotshere Moiloa	NW385	256 506	256 506	232 878	90.8%	-	23 628	-	9.2%
C	Ngaka Modiri Molema	DC38	463 867	503 256	483 293	104.2%	-	19 963	-	4.0%
B	Naledi (Nw)	NW392	403 418	403 418	349 484	86.6%	-	53 935	-	13.4%
B	Mamusa	NW393	138 627	188 377	127 825	92.2%	-	60 551	-	32.1%
B	Greater Taung	NW394	182 726	182 726	144 676	79.2%	-	38 050	-	20.8%
B	Lekwa-Teemane	NW396	260 095	321 110	217 013	83.4%	-	104 097	-	32.4%
B	Kagisano-Molopo	NW397	116 600	116 600	94 519	81.1%	-	22 082	-	18.9%
C	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	DC39	613 236	613 236	282 781	46.1%	-	330 455	-	53.9%
B	Venterdorp	NW401	146 170	184 265	154 332	105.6%	-	29 934	-	16.2%
B	Tlokwe	NW402	1 185 132	1 185 132	1 196 041	100.9%	(10 909)	-	(0.9%)	-
B	City Of Matlosana	NW403	2 743 375	2 714 778	2 564 068	93.5%	-	150 710	-	5.6%
B	Maquassi Hills	NW404	343 343	343 343	197 115	57.4%	-	146 228	-	42.6%
C	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	DC40	319 306	274 169	259 208	81.2%	-	14 961	-	5.5%
Total North West			14 904 683	15 152 692	13 109 651	88.0%		2 146 505	(0.7%)	14.2%

Over- and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2016

R thousands		Main appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2016	Total Expenditure as % of main appropriation	Total Expenditure as % of adjusted budget	(Over)	Under	(Over) as % of adjusted budget	Under as % of adjusted budget	
Code											
NORTHERN CAPE											
B	Joe Morolong	NC451	163 655	182 995	166 853	102.0%	91.2%	-	16 143	-	8.8%
B	Ga-Segonyana	NC452	319 486	322 334	365 334	114.4%	113.3%	(43 000)	-	(13.3%)	-
B	Gamagara	NC453	466 989	490 489	240 273	51.5%	49.0%	-	250 216	-	51.0%
C	John Taolo Gaetsewe	DC45	99 529	108 806	107 666	108.2%	99.0%	-	1 140	-	1.0%
B	Richersveld	NC061	60 316	62 538	45 138	74.8%	72.2%	-	17 400	-	27.8%
B	Nama Khoi	NC062	288 050	274 196	210 775	73.2%	76.9%	-	63 421	-	23.1%
B	Kamiesberg	NC064	54 106	52 253	45 007	83.2%	86.1%	-	7 246	-	13.9%
B	Hantam	NC065	85 857	87 029	69 350	80.8%	79.7%	-	17 679	-	20.3%
B	Karoo Hoogland	NC066	47 924	47 924	40 467	84.4%	84.4%	-	7 457	-	15.6%
B	Khai-Ma	NC067	56 194	58 870	36 627	65.2%	62.2%	-	22 243	-	37.8%
C	Namakwa	DC6	106 872	109 610	67 153	62.8%	61.3%	-	42 456	-	38.7%
B	Ubuntu	NC071	119 572	119 572	50 491	42.2%	42.2%	-	69 081	-	57.8%
B	Umsobomvu	NC072	135 258	147 390	132 110	97.7%	89.6%	-	15 279	-	10.4%
B	Erinhanjeni	NC073	220 896	215 864	178 432	80.8%	82.7%	-	37 432	-	17.3%
B	Kareeberg	NC074	59 156	59 772	53 458	90.4%	89.4%	-	6 314	-	10.6%
B	Renosterberg	NC075	51 234	51 234	28 803	56.2%	56.2%	-	22 431	-	43.8%
B	Thembelihle	NC076	64 380	78 407	70 039	108.8%	89.3%	-	8 368	-	10.7%
B	Siyathemba	NC077	94 006	83 363	72 825	77.5%	87.4%	-	10 538	-	12.6%
B	Siyancuma	NC078	166 055	148 652	147 259	88.7%	99.1%	-	1 394	-	0.9%
C	Pitiley Ka Seme (Nc)	DC7	50 073	53 666	46 886	93.6%	87.4%	-	6 780	-	12.6%
B	Mier	NC081	33 243	36 629	24 495	73.7%	66.9%	-	12 134	-	33.1%
B	IKaif Garib	NC082	180 012	180 158	165 459	91.9%	91.8%	-	14 699	-	8.2%
B	IKhara Hais	NC083	595 000	607 850	575 860	96.8%	94.7%	-	31 990	-	5.3%
B	IKheis	NC084	55 478	61 695	30 183	54.4%	48.9%	-	31 512	-	51.1%
B	Tsantsabane	NC085	204 002	207 824	128 592	63.0%	61.9%	-	79 232	-	38.1%
B	Kgatelopele	NC086	75 366	75 364	36 881	48.9%	48.9%	-	38 483	-	51.1%
C	Z F Mgcawu	DC8	61 252	63 874	55 742	91.0%	87.3%	-	8 132	-	12.7%
B	Sol Plaafe	NC091	1 738 342	1 753 816	1 523 879	87.7%	86.9%	-	229 938	-	13.1%
B	Dikgallong	NC092	163 743	163 743	45 706	27.9%	27.9%	-	118 036	-	72.1%
B	Magareng	NC093	83 713	149 143	53 713	64.2%	36.0%	-	95 430	-	64.0%
B	Phokwane	NC094	239 422	278 424	176 359	73.7%	63.3%	-	102 065	-	36.7%
C	Frances Baard	DC9	155 102	164 764	126 211	81.4%	76.6%	-	38 553	-	23.4%
Total Northern Cape			6 294 281	6 498 246	5 118 026	81.3%	78.8%	(43 000)	1 423 221	(0.7%)	21.9%
WESTERN CAPE											
A	Cape Town	CPT	31 849 422	32 340 172	29 629 378	93.0%	91.6%	-	2 710 794	-	8.4%
B	Matzikama	WC011	248 334	261 265	215 355	86.7%	82.4%	-	45 910	-	17.6%
B	Cederberg	WC012	221 469	242 691	238 689	107.8%	98.4%	-	4 002	-	1.6%
B	Bergivier	WC013	258 226	300 717	273 683	106.0%	91.0%	-	27 033	-	9.0%
B	Saldanha Bay	WC014	927 016	937 065	777 044	83.8%	82.9%	-	160 021	-	17.1%
B	Swartland	WC015	565 108	600 220	528 576	93.5%	88.1%	-	71 643	-	11.9%
C	West Coast	DC1	332 582	399 900	363 900	109.4%	91.0%	-	35 990	-	9.0%
B	Witzenberg	WC022	455 124	472 944	399 404	87.8%	84.5%	-	73 540	-	15.5%
B	Drakenstein	WC023	1 907 865	1 948 931	1 506 639	79.0%	77.3%	-	442 292	-	22.7%
B	Stellenbosch	WC024	1 274 227	1 284 671	1 100 064	86.3%	85.6%	-	184 607	-	14.4%
B	Breedte Valley	WC025	826 769	862 305	781 972	94.6%	90.7%	-	80 333	-	9.3%
B	Langeberg	WC026	554 278	587 907	531 645	95.9%	90.4%	-	56 263	-	9.6%
C	Cape Winelands DM	DC2	368 289	399 927	340 439	92.4%	85.1%	-	59 489	-	14.9%
B	Theewaterskloof	WC031	449 331	488 948	411 345	91.5%	84.1%	-	77 603	-	15.9%
B	Overstrand	WC032	964 529	989 724	958 855	99.4%	96.9%	-	30 870	-	3.1%
B	Cape Agulhas	WC033	236 597	254 869	234 863	99.3%	92.2%	-	20 006	-	7.8%
B	Swellendam	WC034	215 124	217 153	173 716	80.8%	80.0%	-	43 437	-	20.0%
C	Overberg	DC3	146 651	162 759	159 538	108.8%	98.0%	-	3 221	-	2.0%
B	Kannaland	WC041	125 352	130 679	109 328	87.2%	83.7%	-	21 352	-	16.3%
B	Hessequa	WC042	384 895	370 702	301 069	78.2%	81.2%	-	69 634	-	18.8%
B	Mossel Bay	WC043	807 388	825 307	683 248	84.6%	82.8%	-	142 059	-	17.2%
B	George	WC044	1 436 481	1 504 124	1 272 714	88.6%	84.6%	-	231 409	-	15.4%
B	Oudshoorn	WC045	520 822	565 796	484 908	93.1%	85.7%	-	80 888	-	14.3%
B	Bitou	WC047	534 192	503 643	484 270	90.7%	96.2%	-	19 373	-	3.8%
B	Knysna	WC048	635 833	681 666	602 548	94.8%	88.4%	-	79 118	-	11.6%
C	Eden	DC4	346 579	367 884	159 207	45.9%	43.3%	-	208 677	-	56.7%
B	Laingsburg	WC051	77 536	85 650	77 865	100.4%	90.9%	-	7 785	-	9.1%
B	Prince Albert	WC052	53 779	59 527	41 600	77.4%	69.9%	-	17 927	-	30.1%
B	Beaufort West	WC053	268 715	300 305	253 987	94.5%	84.6%	-	46 318	-	15.4%
C	Central Karoo	DC5	78 202	86 872	78 011	99.8%	89.8%	-	8 861	-	10.2%
Total Western Cape			47 070 715	48 234 323	43 173 861	91.7%	89.5%	-	5 060 462	-	10.5%
Total National			306 639 851	310 636 890	281 162 231	91.7%	90.5%	(3 368 993)	32 843 653	(1.1%)	10.6%

Source: National Treasury Local Government Budget Database

Over- and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2016

Over and underspending of total adjusted capital budget as at 30 June 2016 (preliminary results)

R thousands	Code	Main appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2016	Total Expenditure as % of main appropriation	Total Expenditure as % of adjusted budget	(Over)	Under	(Over) as % of adjusted budget	Under as % of adjusted budget	
EASTERN CAPE											
A	Buffalo City	BUF	1 275 354	1 390 877	1 009 582	79.2%	72.6%	-	381 295	-	27.4%
A	Nelson Mandela Bay	NMA	1 612 510	1 573 441	1 206 986	74.9%	76.7%	-	366 455	-	23.3%
B	Dr Beyers Naude	EC101	46 041	35 891	28 577	62.1%	79.6%	-	7 314	-	20.4%
B	Blue Crane Route	EC102	25 343	20 011	18 136	71.6%	90.6%	-	1 874	-	9.4%
B	Ikwezi	EC103	16 073	16 004	10 337	64.3%	64.6%	-	5 668	-	35.4%
B	Makana	EC104	191 855	62 942	32 161	16.8%	51.1%	-	30 781	-	48.9%
B	Ndlambe	EC105	36 737	36 737	30 500	83.0%	83.0%	-	6 237	-	17.0%
B	Sundays River Valley	EC106	45 065	33 848	36 588	81.2%	108.1%	(2 740)	-	(8.1%)	-
B	Baviaans	EC107	31 449	34 101	31 816	101.2%	93.3%	-	2 285	-	6.7%
B	Kouga	EC108	63 570	104 506	86 211	135.6%	82.5%	-	18 295	-	17.5%
B	Kou-Kamma	EC109	19 281	39 334	13 275	68.9%	33.7%	-	26 059	-	66.3%
C	Sarah Baartman	DC10	5 467	5 939	1 432	26.2%	24.1%	-	4 507	-	75.9%
B	Mbhashe	EC121	124 099	126 115	160 737	129.5%	127.5%	(34 622)	-	(27.5%)	-
B	Mnquma	EC122	107 807	105 068	15 603	14.5%	14.9%	-	89 465	-	85.1%
B	Great Kei	EC123	35 152	36 149	30 409	86.5%	84.1%	-	5 740	-	15.9%
B	Amahlathi	EC124	78 222	60 687	63 126	80.7%	104.0%	(2 440)	-	(4.0%)	-
B	Ngqushwa	EC126	31 961	31 961	24 513	76.7%	76.7%	-	7 448	-	23.3%
B	Nkonkobe	EC127	56 909	56 024	56 348	99.0%	100.6%	(324)	-	(0.6%)	-
B	Nxuba	EC128	9 624	12 141	5 806	60.3%	47.8%	-	6 335	-	52.2%
C	Amathole	DC12	440 640	260	434 528	98.6%	167408.8%	(434 268)	-	(167308.8%)	-
B	Inxuba Yethemba	EC131	23 020	23 020	17 813	77.4%	77.4%	-	5 207	-	22.6%
B	Tsolwana	EC132	12 201	12 201	9 655	79.1%	79.1%	-	2 546	-	20.9%
B	Inkwanca	EC133	9 350	9 350	-	-	-	-	9 350	-	100.0%
B	Lukhanji	EC134	76 702	99 836	61 087	79.6%	61.2%	-	38 749	-	38.8%
B	Intsika Yethu	EC135	71 589	16 788	22 900	32.0%	136.4%	(6 111)	-	(36.4%)	-
B	Emalahleni (Ec)	EC136	40 015	49 948	49 192	122.9%	98.5%	-	756	-	1.5%
B	Engcobo	EC137	84 169	103 316	71 079	84.4%	68.8%	-	32 237	-	31.2%
B	Sakhiszwe	EC138	21 610	21 610	15 121	70.0%	70.0%	-	6 488	-	30.0%
C	Chris Hani	DC13	767 320	831 292	578 974	75.5%	69.6%	-	252 318	-	30.4%
B	Elundini	EC141	54 491	55 136	38 329	70.3%	69.5%	-	16 807	-	30.5%
B	Senqu	EC142	62 890	66 220	38 742	61.6%	58.5%	-	27 478	-	41.5%
B	Maletswai	EC143	13 750	17 321	21 861	159.0%	126.2%	(4 541)	-	(26.2%)	-
B	Gariep	EC144	11 630	11 630	28 199	242.5%	242.5%	(16 569)	-	(142.5%)	-
C	Joe Gqabi	DC14	234 661	225 012	161 191	68.7%	71.6%	-	63 821	-	28.4%
B	Ngquza Hills	EC153	145 145	145 145	92 793	63.9%	63.9%	-	52 352	-	36.1%
B	Port St Johns	EC154	-	38 877	24 278	-	62.4%	-	14 599	-	37.6%
B	Nyandeni	EC155	77 318	91 257	52 967	68.5%	58.0%	-	38 290	-	42.0%
B	Mhloni	EC156	52 699	60 641	49 249	93.5%	81.2%	-	11 392	-	18.8%
B	King Sabata Dalindyebo	EC157	318 320	326 690	191 459	60.1%	58.6%	-	135 232	-	41.4%
C	O.R. Tambo	DC15	877 560	877 560	780 340	88.9%	88.9%	-	97 220	-	11.1%
B	Matalele	EC441	143 606	126 557	97 511	67.9%	77.0%	-	29 046	-	23.0%
B	Urmizvubu	EC442	85 904	108 848	61 585	71.7%	56.6%	-	47 263	-	43.4%
B	Mbizana	EC443	93 606	95 268	89 700	95.8%	94.2%	-	5 568	-	5.8%
B	Ntabankulu	EC444	111 536	112 966	70 283	63.0%	62.2%	-	42 682	-	37.8%
C	Alfred Nzo	DC44	723 401	635 212	407 353	56.3%	64.1%	-	227 859	-	35.9%
Total Eastern Cape			8 365 650	7 943 733	6 328 330	75.6%	79.7%	(501 615)	2 117 019	(6.3%)	26.7%
FREE STATE											
A	Mangaung	MAN	1 793 891	1 851 179	1 470 263	82.0%	79.4%	-	380 917	-	20.6%
B	Leisemeng	FS161	66 807	22 219	15 954	23.9%	71.8%	-	6 265	-	28.2%
B	Kopanong	FS162	56 714	45 701	14 423	25.4%	31.6%	-	31 278	-	68.4%
B	Mohokare	FS163	87 508	76 860	75 289	86.0%	98.0%	-	1 571	-	2.0%
B	Naledi (Fs)	FS164	13 368	13 368	11 981	89.6%	89.6%	-	1 387	-	10.4%
C	Xhariep	DC16	915	46	-	-	-	-	46	-	100.0%
B	Masforyana	FS181	33 790	47 979	35 650	105.5%	74.3%	-	12 329	-	25.7%
B	Tokologo	FS182	50 326	50 326	28 603	56.8%	56.8%	-	21 723	-	43.2%
B	Tswelopele	FS183	20 571	41 855	9 779	47.5%	23.4%	-	32 076	-	76.6%
B	Majhabeng	FS184	146 450	146 451	94 684	64.7%	64.7%	-	51 767	-	35.3%
B	Nala	FS185	45 853	45 853	30 882	67.3%	67.3%	-	14 971	-	32.7%
C	Lejweleputswa	DC18	1 660	1 755	711	42.8%	40.5%	-	1 044	-	59.5%
B	Setsole	FS191	79 624	20 001	74 224	93.2%	371.1%	(54 223)	-	(271.1%)	-
B	Dhlabeng	FS192	84 008	78 808	56 512	67.3%	71.7%	-	22 296	-	28.3%
B	Nketoana	FS193	67 597	67 767	28 030	41.5%	41.4%	-	39 737	-	58.6%
B	Maluti-a-Phofung	FS194	450 665	276 703	250 280	55.5%	90.5%	-	26 423	-	9.5%
B	Phumelela	FS195	48 292	33 720	25 092	52.0%	74.4%	-	8 628	-	25.6%
B	Mantsopa	FS196	46 579	46 579	25 158	54.0%	54.0%	-	21 421	-	46.0%
C	Thabo Mofutsanyana	DC19	2 200	1 562	1 238	56.3%	79.3%	-	324	-	20.7%
B	Moghaka	FS201	106 497	130 306	125 165	117.5%	96.1%	-	5 141	-	3.9%
B	Ngwathe	FS203	43 637	43 637	57 255	131.2%	131.2%	(13 618)	-	(31.2%)	-
B	Metsimaholo	FS204	185 852	151 718	86 268	46.4%	56.9%	-	65 450	-	43.1%
B	Maletube	FS205	42 103	34 901	14 543	34.5%	41.7%	-	20 358	-	58.3%
C	Fezile Dabi	DC20	700	700	4 040	577.2%	577.2%	(3 340)	-	(477.2%)	-
Total Free State			3 475 607	3 229 995	2 536 024	73.0%	78.5%	(71 181)	765 153	(2.2%)	23.7%

Over- and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2016

R thousands		Main appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2016	Total Expenditure as % of main appropriation	Total Expenditure as % of adjusted budget	(Over)	Under	(Over) as % of adjusted budget	Under as % of adjusted budget	
R thousands	Code										
GAUTENG											
A	Ekurhuleni Metro	EKU	4 471 563	4 647 061	3 977 603	89.0%	85.6%	-	669 459	-	14.4%
A	City Of Johannesburg	JHB	9 896 853	9 323 557	8 485 436	85.7%	91.0%	-	838 121	-	9.0%
A	City Of Tshwane	TSH	3 856 566	3 995 193	3 678 347	95.4%	92.1%	-	316 846	-	7.9%
B	Emfuleni	GT421	533 881	335 841	235 124	44.0%	70.0%	-	100 717	-	30.0%
B	Midvaal	GT422	91 790	92 569	80 104	87.3%	86.5%	-	12 466	-	13.5%
B	Lesedi	GT423	52 199	45 087	29 241	56.0%	64.9%	-	15 845	-	35.1%
C	Sedibeng	DC42	13 616	9 951	8 875	65.2%	89.2%	-	1 075	-	10.8%
B	Mogale City	GT481	293 360	383 640	371 705	126.7%	96.9%	-	11 935	-	3.1%
B	Randfontein	GT482	103 097	125 700	133 669	129.7%	106.3%	(7 969)	-	(6.3%)	-
B	Westnaria	GT483	62 322	62 322	86 155	138.2%	138.2%	(23 832)	-	(38.2%)	-
B	Merafong City	GT484	76 008	212 948	155 902	205.1%	73.2%	-	57 046	-	26.8%
C	West Rand	DC48	20 100	10 200	9 800	48.8%	96.1%	-	400	-	3.9%
Total Gauteng			19 471 356	19 244 070	17 251 961	88.6%	89.6%	(31 801)	2 023 910	(0.2%)	10.5%
KWAZULU-NATAL											
A	eThekweni	ETH	6 046 926	6 038 935	5 100 987	84.4%	84.5%	-	937 948	-	15.5%
B	Vulamehlo	KZN211	39 530	39 530	20 496	51.8%	51.8%	-	19 034	-	48.2%
B	Umdoni	KZN212	57 934	63 334	44 063	76.1%	69.6%	-	19 270	-	30.4%
B	Unzambe	KZN213	57 137	76 084	73 209	128.1%	96.2%	-	2 876	-	3.8%
B	uMuziwabantu	KZN214	29 561	36 535	28 238	95.5%	77.3%	-	8 297	-	22.7%
B	Eziqoleni	KZN215	45 150	45 150	38 043	84.3%	84.3%	-	7 107	-	15.7%
B	Ray Nkonyeni	KZN216	163 336	163 336	100 313	61.4%	61.4%	-	63 023	-	38.6%
C	Ugu	DC21	396 653	416 367	349 412	88.1%	83.9%	-	66 955	-	16.1%
B	uMshwathi	KZN221	32 264	44 096	43 226	134.0%	98.0%	-	870	-	2.0%
B	uMngeni	KZN222	27 249	44 409	17 855	65.5%	40.2%	-	26 553	-	59.8%
B	Mpotana	KZN223	16 595	14 650	12 116	73.0%	82.7%	-	2 534	-	17.3%
B	Impendle	KZN224	13 353	13 353	8 485	63.5%	63.5%	-	4 868	-	36.5%
B	Msunduzi	KZN225	709 060	710 288	472 100	66.6%	66.5%	-	238 188	-	33.5%
B	Mkhambathini	KZN226	19 301	19 301	16 522	85.6%	85.6%	-	2 779	-	14.4%
B	Richmond	KZN227	25 850	47 646	30 314	117.3%	63.6%	-	17 331	-	36.4%
C	uMgungundlovu	DC22	260 496	277 045	440 097	168.9%	158.9%	(163 052)	-	(58.9%)	-
B	Ennambithi/Ladysmith	KZN232	168 275	197 368	159 635	94.9%	80.9%	-	37 733	-	19.1%
B	Indaka	KZN233	60 201	60 877	57 603	95.7%	94.6%	-	3 274	-	5.4%
B	Umtshezi	KZN234	34 935	46 610	32 534	93.1%	69.8%	-	14 076	-	30.2%
B	Okhahlamba	KZN235	81 062	83 799	81 570	100.6%	97.3%	-	2 228	-	2.7%
B	Imbabazane	KZN236	28 350	28 350	28 429	100.3%	100.3%	(79)	-	(0.3%)	-
C	Uthukela	DC23	319 070	260 903	206 451	64.7%	79.1%	-	54 452	-	20.9%
B	Endumeni	KZN241	45 844	48 770	30 794	67.2%	63.1%	-	17 976	-	36.9%
B	Nquthu	KZN242	115 392	141 026	104 337	90.4%	74.0%	-	36 688	-	26.0%
B	Msinga	KZN244	58 048	58 048	26 959	46.4%	46.4%	-	31 089	-	53.6%
B	Umvoti	KZN245	105 731	84 545	70 696	66.9%	83.6%	-	13 849	-	16.4%
C	Umkhanyathi	DC24	424 875	440 841	383 931	90.4%	87.1%	-	56 910	-	12.9%
B	Newcastle	KZN252	400 509	389 560	293 295	73.2%	75.3%	-	96 265	-	24.7%
B	eMadlangeni	KZN253	24 896	24 896	11 357	45.6%	45.6%	-	13 538	-	54.4%
B	Dannhauser	KZN254	42 537	49 089	43 244	101.7%	88.1%	-	5 845	-	11.9%
C	Amajuba	DC25	70 515	69 324	60 372	85.6%	87.1%	-	8 952	-	12.9%
B	eDumbe	KZN261	39 322	39 322	21 012	53.4%	53.4%	-	18 309	-	46.6%
B	uPhongolo	KZN262	56 332	56 332	66 053	117.3%	117.3%	(9 721)	-	(17.3%)	-
B	Abaqulusi	KZN263	65 061	65 061	98 920	152.0%	152.0%	(33 859)	-	(52.0%)	-
B	Nongoma	KZN265	47 873	47 873	50 443	105.4%	105.4%	(2 570)	-	(5.4%)	-
B	Ulundi	KZN266	53 994	53 994	51 352	95.1%	95.1%	-	2 642	-	4.9%
C	Zululand	DC26	503 386	526 995	515 193	102.3%	97.8%	-	11 802	-	2.2%
B	Umkhanyathala	KZN271	84 954	94 954	49 763	58.6%	52.4%	-	45 191	-	47.6%
B	Jozini	KZN272	66 229	66 229	34 753	52.5%	52.5%	-	31 475	-	47.5%
B	The Big 5 False Bay	KZN273	11 719	11 719	11 697	99.8%	99.8%	-	22	-	0.2%
B	Hlabisa	KZN274	16 452	16 452	8 657	52.6%	52.6%	-	7 795	-	47.4%
B	Mtubatuba	KZN275	48 250	42 022	48 634	100.8%	115.7%	(6 612)	-	(15.7%)	-
C	Umkhanyakude	DC27	252 173	253 372	230 902	91.6%	91.1%	-	22 469	-	8.9%
B	Mfolozi	KZN281	63 257	52 412	6 108	9.7%	11.7%	-	46 304	-	88.3%
B	uMhlatuze	KZN282	448 781	510 261	345 562	77.0%	67.7%	-	164 698	-	32.3%
B	Ntambanana	KZN283	15 367	15 367	16 648	108.3%	108.3%	(1 281)	-	(8.3%)	-
B	uMlalazi	KZN284	72 364	79 745	61 005	84.3%	76.5%	-	18 740	-	23.5%
B	Mthonjaneni	KZN285	28 956	28 956	41 153	142.1%	142.1%	(12 197)	-	(42.1%)	-
B	Nkandla	KZN286	60 208	57 588	63 172	104.9%	109.7%	(5 584)	-	(9.7%)	-
C	King Cetshwayo	DC28	512 245	489 598	326 024	63.6%	66.6%	-	163 574	-	33.4%
B	Mandeni	KZN291	82 112	64 719	67 302	82.0%	104.0%	(2 583)	-	(4.0%)	-
B	KwaDukuza	KZN292	375 344	359 370	276 704	73.7%	77.0%	-	82 666	-	23.0%
B	Ndwedwe	KZN293	61 927	64 667	51 933	83.9%	80.3%	-	12 734	-	19.7%
B	Maphumulo	KZN294	39 330	32 365	28 843	73.3%	89.1%	-	3 522	-	10.9%
C	iLembe	DC29	424 487	452 944	475 125	111.9%	104.9%	(22 181)	-	(4.9%)	-
B	Ingwe	KZN431	91 218	91 218	56 314	61.7%	61.7%	-	34 904	-	38.3%
B	Kwa Sani	KZN432	10 320	10 320	12 856	124.6%	124.6%	(2 536)	-	(24.6%)	-
B	Greater Kokstad	KZN433	37 967	47 180	24 377	64.2%	51.7%	-	22 803	-	48.3%
B	Ubuhlebezwe	KZN434	88 189	102 526	79 113	89.7%	77.2%	-	23 412	-	22.8%
B	Umkhulu	KZN435	58 149	82 969	70 881	121.9%	85.4%	-	12 088	-	14.6%
C	Harry Gwala	DC43	306 650	278 348	200 412	65.4%	72.0%	-	77 936	-	28.0%
Total KwaZulu-Natal			13 943 250	14 128 939	11 777 599	84.5%	83.4%	(262 255)	2 613 595	(1.9%)	18.5%

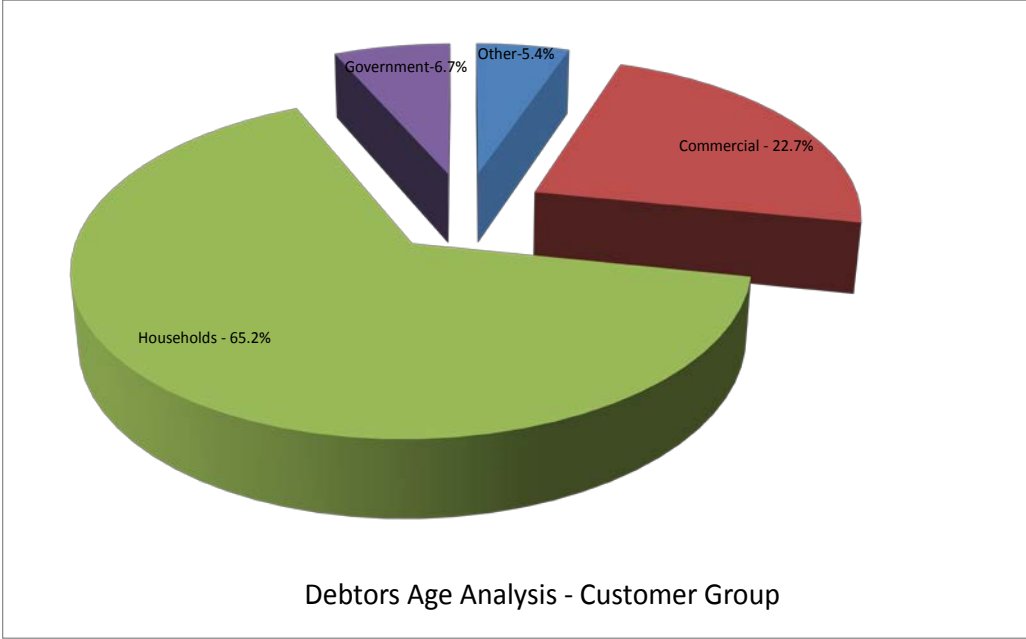
Over- and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2016

R thousands		Main appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2016	Total Expenditure as % of main appropriation	Total Expenditure as % of adjusted budget	(Over)	Under	(Over) as % of adjusted budget	Under as % of adjusted budget	
Code											
LIMPOPO											
B	Greater Giyani	LIM331	135 858	159 236	148 736	109.5%	93.4%	-	10 500	-	6.6%
B	Greater Letaba	LIM332	169 051	236 846	172 708	102.2%	72.9%	-	64 138	-	27.1%
B	Greater Tzaneen	LIM333	144 684	200 256	146 166	101.0%	73.0%	-	54 090	-	27.0%
B	Ba-Phalaborwa	LIM334	53 792	70 792	56 236	104.5%	79.4%	-	14 556	-	20.6%
B	Maruleng	LIM335	64 862	84 026	40 363	62.2%	48.0%	-	43 663	-	52.0%
C	Mopani	DC33	528 256	528 256	133 037	25.2%	25.2%	-	395 219	-	74.8%
B	Musina	LIM341	29 293	17 917	14 660	50.0%	81.8%	-	3 257	-	18.2%
B	Mutale	LIM342	32 077	45 335	20 695	64.5%	45.7%	-	24 640	-	54.3%
B	Thulamela	LIM343	312 420	312 330	219 793	70.4%	70.4%	-	92 537	-	29.6%
B	Makhado	LIM344	163 938	168 290	160 485	97.9%	95.4%	-	7 805	-	4.6%
C	Vhembe	DC34	839 574	839 574	250 338	29.8%	29.8%	-	589 236	-	70.2%
B	Bloubaerg	LIM351	56 712	70 878	60 476	106.6%	85.3%	-	10 403	-	14.7%
B	Aganang	LIM352	66 913	66 913	48 953	73.2%	73.2%	-	17 960	-	26.8%
B	Molemole	LIM353	49 277	51 291	35 339	71.7%	68.9%	-	15 953	-	31.1%
B	Polokwane	LIM354	580 121	626 285	546 386	94.2%	87.2%	-	79 899	-	12.8%
B	Lepelle-Nkumpi	LIM355	129 612	129 612	64 307	49.6%	49.6%	-	65 305	-	50.4%
C	Capricorn	DC35	301 632	332 467	335 195	111.1%	100.8%	(2 729)	-	(0.8%)	-
B	Thabazimbi	LIM361	59 838	5 963	-	-	-	-	5 963	-	100.0%
B	Lephalale	LIM362	75 904	75 904	72 213	95.1%	95.1%	-	3 691	-	4.9%
B	Mookgopong	LIM364	16 156	16 156	14 709	91.0%	91.0%	-	1 447	-	9.0%
B	Modimolle	LIM365	31 936	62 969	33 859	106.0%	53.8%	-	29 110	-	46.2%
B	Bela Bela	LIM366	53 183	89 313	40 321	75.8%	45.1%	-	48 992	-	54.9%
B	Mogalakwena	LIM367	409 889	521 452	502 651	122.6%	96.4%	-	18 801	-	3.6%
C	Waterberg	DC36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	Ephraim Mogale	LIM471	70 815	88 455	79 376	112.1%	89.7%	-	9 079	-	10.3%
B	Elias Mokoale	LIM472	99 981	124 455	106 069	106.1%	85.2%	-	18 386	-	14.8%
B	Makhuduthamaga	LIM473	134 040	151 140	143 282	106.9%	94.8%	-	7 858	-	5.2%
B	Fetakgomo	LIM474	26 521	44 516	8 985	33.9%	20.2%	-	35 532	-	79.8%
B	Greater Tubatse	LIM475	-	372 200	159 040	-	42.7%	-	213 160	-	57.3%
C	Sekhukhune	DC47	1 077 466	771 766	283 016	26.3%	36.7%	-	488 750	-	63.3%
Total Limpopo			5 713 800	6 264 595	3 897 395	68.2%	62.2%	(2 729)	2 369 929	(0.0%)	37.8%
MPUMALANGA											
B	Albert Luthuli	MP301	109 886	109 886	75 485	68.7%	68.7%	-	34 402	-	31.3%
B	Mskaligwa	MP302	89 900	61 066	30 157	33.5%	49.4%	-	30 909	-	50.6%
B	Mkhondo	MP303	92 932	240 605	211 302	227.4%	87.8%	-	29 303	-	12.2%
B	Pitsofane (MP)	MP304	44 640	44 640	42 357	94.9%	94.9%	-	2 283	-	5.1%
B	Lekwa	MP305	29 678	29 678	19 091	64.3%	64.3%	-	10 587	-	35.7%
B	Dipalesong	MP306	59 143	59 143	22 674	38.3%	38.3%	-	36 469	-	61.7%
B	Govan Mbeki	MP307	106 439	143 719	76 692	72.1%	53.4%	-	67 027	-	46.6%
C	Gert Sibande	DC30	21 500	10 500	2 096	9.7%	20.0%	-	8 404	-	80.0%
B	Victor Khanye	MP311	57 233	57 233	712	1.2%	1.2%	-	56 521	-	98.8%
B	Emalahleni (Mp)	MP312	203 042	289 920	144 994	71.4%	50.0%	-	144 927	-	50.0%
B	Steve Tshwete	MP313	236 369	278 127	177 109	74.9%	63.7%	-	101 018	-	36.3%
B	Emakhazeni	MP314	35 925	35 986	15 748	43.8%	43.8%	-	20 238	-	56.2%
B	Thembihle Hani	MP315	116 339	116 339	150 515	129.4%	129.4%	(34 176)	-	(29.4%)	-
B	Dr J.S. Moroka	MP316	118 051	136 185	122 486	103.8%	89.9%	-	13 699	-	10.1%
C	Nkangala	DC31	58 187	56 488	38 928	66.9%	68.9%	-	17 560	-	31.1%
B	Thaba Chweu	MP321	44 278	44 505	56 984	128.7%	128.0%	(12 479)	-	(28.0%)	-
B	Mbombela	MP322	582 416	807 538	487 478	83.7%	60.4%	-	320 060	-	39.6%
B	Umjindi	MP323	118 381	116 267	106 886	90.3%	91.9%	-	9 380	-	8.1%
B	Nkomazi	MP324	413 179	415 724	208 771	50.5%	50.2%	-	206 953	-	49.8%
B	Bushbuckridge	MP325	460 915	574 841	415 535	90.2%	72.3%	-	159 306	-	27.7%
C	Ehlanzeni	DC32	56 197	25 748	20 017	35.6%	77.7%	-	5 731	-	22.3%
Total Mpumalanga			3 054 631	3 654 138	2 426 017	79.4%	66.4%	(46 655)	1 274 776	(1.3%)	34.9%
NORTH WEST											
B	Moretele	NW371	124 215	124 215	210 665	169.6%	169.6%	(86 450)	-	(69.6%)	-
B	Madibeng	NW372	292 461	319 139	281 336	96.2%	88.2%	-	37 803	-	11.8%
B	Rustenburg	NW373	1 063 748	1 063 748	603 798	56.8%	56.8%	-	459 950	-	43.2%
B	Kgetlengrivier	NW374	27 852	27 852	20 026	71.9%	71.9%	-	7 826	-	28.1%
B	Moses Kotane	NW375	150 257	220 426	177 324	118.0%	80.4%	-	43 103	-	19.6%
C	Bojanala Platinum	DC37	965	2 855	3 748	388.3%	131.3%	(893)	-	(31.3%)	-
B	Ratou	NW381	33 205	80 599	73 507	221.4%	91.2%	-	7 092	-	8.8%
B	Tswaing	NW382	30 190	30 190	26 570	88.0%	88.0%	-	3 620	-	12.0%
B	Malkeng	NW383	59 184	105 534	72 981	123.3%	69.2%	-	32 553	-	30.8%
B	Ditsobotla	NW384	37 392	37 392	16 253	43.5%	43.5%	-	21 139	-	56.5%
B	Ramotshere Moiloa	NW385	105 703	67 694	52 108	49.3%	77.0%	-	15 586	-	23.0%
C	Ngaka Modiri Molema	DC38	282 764	277 495	72 869	25.8%	26.3%	-	204 626	-	73.7%
B	Naledi (Nw)	NW392	41 363	41 363	39 103	94.5%	94.5%	-	2 260	-	5.5%
B	Mamusa	NW393	28 723	31 079	27 473	95.6%	88.4%	-	3 607	-	11.6%
B	Greater Taung	NW394	71 111	71 110	47 753	67.2%	67.2%	-	23 357	-	32.8%
B	Lekwa-Teemane	NW396	20 504	23 304	18 537	90.4%	79.5%	-	4 767	-	20.5%
B	Kagisano-Molopo	NW397	60 154	60 154	37 580	62.5%	62.5%	-	22 574	-	37.5%
C	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	DC39	264 864	264 864	301 951	114.0%	114.0%	(37 087)	-	(14.0%)	-
B	Ventersdorp	NW401	26 300	44 356	18 610	70.8%	42.0%	-	25 746	-	58.0%
B	Tlokwe	NW402	224 077	277 712	211 710	94.5%	76.2%	-	66 003	-	23.8%
B	City Of Matlosana	NW403	138 927	143 005	101 632	73.2%	71.1%	-	41 373	-	28.9%
B	Maquassi Hills	NW404	27 235	58 804	44 796	164.5%	76.2%	-	14 008	-	23.8%
C	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	DC40	5 572	8 618	2 410	43.2%	28.0%	-	6 208	-	72.0%
Total North West			3 116 767	3 381 511	2 462 739	79.0%	72.8%	(124 430)	1 043 201	(3.7%)	30.9%

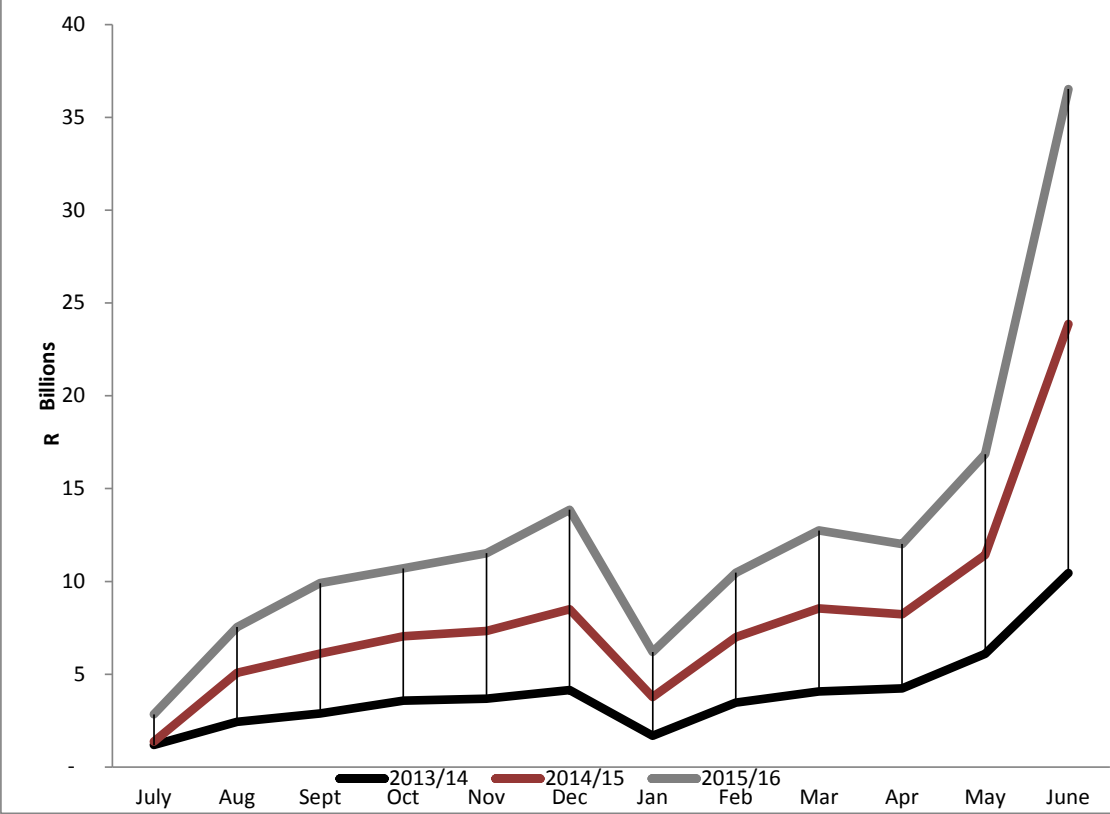
Over- and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2016

R thousands	Code	Main appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2016	Total Expenditure as % of main appropriation	Total Expenditure as % of adjusted budget	(Over)	Under	(Over) as % of adjusted budget	Under as % of adjusted budget
NORTHERN CAPE										
B	Joe Morolong NC451	126 383	138 765	149 051	117.9%	107.4%	(10 286)	-	(7.4%)	-
B	Ga-Segonyana NC452	140 031	137 926	103 176	73.7%	74.8%	-	34 750	-	25.2%
B	Gamagara NC453	350 161	104 341	37 129	10.6%	35.6%	-	67 211	-	64.4%
C	John Taolo Gaetsewe DC45	1 204	1 237	822	68.3%	66.4%	-	415	-	33.6%
B	Richtersveld NC061	16 409	10 053	5 825	35.5%	57.9%	-	4 228	-	42.1%
B	Nama Khoi NC062	30 911	23 325	19 760	63.9%	84.7%	-	3 564	-	15.3%
B	Kamiesberg NC064	7 960	9 016	5 712	71.8%	63.4%	-	3 304	-	36.6%
B	Hantam NC065	26 474	26 823	17 205	65.0%	64.1%	-	9 618	-	35.9%
B	Karoo Hoogland NC066	8 005	11 005	5 940	74.2%	54.0%	-	5 065	-	46.0%
B	Khai-Ma NC067	8 344	7 706	5 479	65.7%	71.1%	-	2 228	-	28.9%
C	Namakwa DC6	93	365	293	314.9%	80.2%	-	72	-	19.8%
B	Ubuntu NC071	11 791	10 322	3 556	30.2%	34.5%	-	6 765	-	65.5%
B	Umsobomvu NC072	57 273	78 179	57 521	100.4%	73.6%	-	20 658	-	26.4%
B	Emnhanjeni NC073	67 344	19 121	9 660	14.3%	50.5%	-	9 461	-	49.5%
B	Kareeberg NC074	7 928	10 385	7 476	94.3%	72.0%	-	2 910	-	28.0%
B	Renosterberg NC075	9 890	9 890	6 636	67.1%	67.1%	-	3 254	-	32.9%
B	Thembelhe NC076	17 257	17 257	29 335	170.0%	170.0%	(12 079)	-	(70.0%)	-
B	Siyathemba NC077	9 653	9 654	7 203	74.6%	74.6%	-	2 451	-	25.4%
B	Siyancuma NC078	27 621	25 821	35 726	129.3%	138.4%	(9 905)	-	(38.4%)	-
C	Pitiley Ka Seme (Nc) DC7	-	-	995	-	-	(995)	-	-	-
B	Mier NC081	6 780	13 393	10 217	150.7%	76.3%	-	3 176	-	23.7%
B	IKaif Garib NC082	21 784	23 784	14 282	65.6%	60.0%	-	9 503	-	40.0%
B	IKhara Hais NC083	36 251	51 098	38 497	106.2%	75.3%	-	12 601	-	24.7%
B	IKheis NC084	16 905	16 905	15 709	92.9%	92.9%	-	1 196	-	7.1%
B	Tsantsabane NC085	33 150	26 517	19 878	60.0%	75.0%	-	6 639	-	25.0%
B	Kgatelopele NC086	12 707	12 707	11 580	91.1%	91.1%	-	1 127	-	8.9%
C	Z F Mgcawu DC8	870	603	345	39.6%	57.2%	-	258	-	42.8%
B	Sol Plaaje NC091	111 709	201 018	154 627	138.4%	76.9%	-	46 391	-	23.1%
B	Dikgallong NC092	40 974	40 974	12 513	30.5%	30.5%	-	28 461	-	69.5%
B	Magareng NC093	13 939	23 939	9 041	64.9%	37.8%	-	14 898	-	62.2%
B	Phokwane NC094	55 282	67 000	45 942	83.1%	68.6%	-	21 058	-	31.4%
C	Frances Baard DC9	13 555	11 535	3 677	27.1%	31.9%	-	7 858	-	68.1%
Total Northern Cape		1 288 638	1 140 663	844 807	65.6%	74.1%	(33 264)	329 120	(2.9%)	28.9%
WESTERN CAPE										
A	Cape Town CPT	5 780 819	6 129 094	5 095 515	88.1%	83.1%	-	1 033 579	-	16.9%
B	Matzikama WC011	29 770	30 478	27 594	92.7%	90.5%	-	2 884	-	9.5%
B	Cederberg WC012	70 581	50 574	43 519	61.7%	86.1%	-	7 055	-	13.9%
B	Bergrivier WC013	69 200	34 691	50 581	73.1%	145.8%	(15 890)	-	(45.8%)	-
B	Saldanha Bay WC014	199 537	215 809	138 661	69.5%	64.3%	-	77 148	-	35.7%
B	Swartland WC015	92 885	90 701	79 820	85.9%	88.0%	-	10 881	-	12.0%
C	West Coast DC1	8 315	7 162	11 644	140.0%	162.6%	(4 482)	-	(62.6%)	-
B	Witzenberg WC022	52 768	76 502	75 767	143.6%	99.0%	-	735	-	1.0%
B	Drakenstein WC023	375 837	541 613	318 019	84.6%	58.7%	-	223 595	-	41.3%
B	Stellenbosch WC024	452 759	437 183	294 027	64.9%	67.3%	-	143 156	-	32.7%
B	Breede Valley WC025	151 930	120 718	83 322	54.8%	69.0%	-	37 396	-	31.0%
B	Langeberg WC026	51 624	58 674	49 880	96.6%	85.0%	-	8 793	-	15.0%
C	Cape Winelands DM DC2	18 189	11 017	4 683	25.7%	42.5%	-	6 334	-	57.5%
B	Theewaterskloof WC031	60 973	79 791	53 819	88.3%	67.5%	-	25 972	-	32.5%
B	Overstrand WC032	103 914	103 386	92 151	88.7%	89.1%	-	11 235	-	10.9%
B	Cape Agulhas WC033	21 691	25 512	20 846	96.1%	81.7%	-	4 666	-	18.3%
B	Swellendam WC034	17 797	19 348	15 234	85.6%	78.7%	-	4 114	-	21.3%
C	Overberg DC3	629	3 989	3 154	501.0%	79.1%	-	835	-	20.9%
B	Kannaland WC041	30 545	42 464	11 736	38.4%	27.6%	-	30 728	-	72.4%
B	Hessequa WC042	154 733	93 110	62 200	40.2%	66.8%	-	30 910	-	33.2%
B	Mossel Bay WC043	142 374	174 031	139 698	98.1%	80.3%	-	34 333	-	19.7%
B	George WC044	244 338	258 236	211 064	86.4%	81.7%	-	47 171	-	18.3%
B	Oudshoorn WC045	60 928	45 174	31 752	52.1%	70.3%	-	13 422	-	29.7%
B	Bitou WC047	89 870	102 237	91 467	101.8%	89.5%	-	10 771	-	10.5%
B	Knysna WC048	102 683	107 810	93 241	90.8%	86.5%	-	14 569	-	13.5%
C	Eden DC4	1 035	2 291	1 923	185.8%	83.9%	-	368	-	16.1%
B	Laingsburg WC051	26 182	36 196	30 689	117.2%	84.8%	-	5 507	-	15.2%
B	Prince Albert WC052	10 293	31 778	10 929	106.2%	34.4%	-	20 849	-	65.6%
B	Beaufort West WC053	20 024	36 429	22 327	111.5%	61.3%	-	14 102	-	38.7%
C	Central Karoo DC5	295	115	55	18.8%	48.3%	-	60	-	51.7%
Total National		66 872 219	67 953 756	54 690 191	81.8%	80.5%	(1 094 303)	14 357 868	(1.6%)	21.1%

Annexure B: Proportion of Debtors per customer group



Annexure C: Monthly capital expenditure for 3 years



Over- and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2016

Annexure D: Over and under collection of adjusted operational budgets 2015/16

Over and underspending of revenue as at 30 June 2016 (Preliminary results)

R thousands	Code	Main appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2016	Total Revenue as % of main appropriation	Total Revenue as % of adjusted budget	(Over)	Under	(Over) as % of adjusted budget	Under as % of adjusted budget	
EASTERN CAPE											
A	Buffalo City	BUF	5 719 607	5 486 638	95.9%	96.4%	-	204 257	-	3.6%	
A	Nelson Mandela Bay	NMA	8 885 456	9 388 921	104.1%	98.6%	-	135 116	-	1.4%	
B	Dr Beyers Naude	EC101	244 506	237 553	208 517	85.3%	87.8%	-	29 035	12.2%	
B	Blue Crane Route	EC102	181 868	174 305	180 130	99.0%	103.3%	(5 825)	-	(3.3%)	
B	Ikwezi	EC103	48 691	47 010	13 818	28.4%	29.4%	-	33 192	-	70.6%
B	Makana	EC104	427 637	440 053	393 365	92.0%	89.4%	-	46 688	-	10.6%
B	Ndlambe	EC105	390 009	334 222	283 236	72.6%	84.7%	-	50 986	-	15.3%
B	Sundays River Valley	EC106	142 362	135 977	92 871	65.2%	68.3%	-	43 106	-	31.7%
B	Baviaans	EC107	58 775	56 721	55 833	95.0%	98.4%	-	888	-	1.6%
B	Kouga	EC108	638 741	589 623	615 111	96.3%	104.3%	(25 489)	-	(4.3%)	
B	Kou-Kamma	EC109	107 864	111 023	100 228	92.9%	90.3%	-	10 794	-	9.7%
C	Sarah Baartman	DC10	145 393	172 548	120 868	83.1%	70.0%	-	51 681	-	30.0%
B	Mbhashe	EC121	295 453	302 058	424 327	143.6%	140.5%	(122 269)	-	(40.5%)	
B	Mnquma	EC122	251 254	284 511	395 516	157.4%	139.0%	(111 005)	-	(39.0%)	
B	Great Kei	EC123	92 217	96 526	82 369	89.3%	85.3%	-	14 157	-	14.7%
B	Amahlathi	EC124	246 391	249 428	233 990	95.0%	93.8%	-	15 438	-	6.2%
B	Nqushwa	EC126	139 017	139 017	89 108	64.1%	64.1%	-	49 909	-	35.9%
B	Nkonkobe	EC127	236 770	247 691	306 854	129.6%	123.9%	(59 163)	-	(23.9%)	
B	Nxuba	EC128	84 850	84 850	62 054	73.1%	73.1%	-	22 796	-	26.9%
C	Amathole	DC12	1 536 710	148 877	2 575 064	167.6%	1729.7%	(2 426 188)	-	(1629.7%)	
B	Inxuba Yethemba	EC131	218 154	218 154	157 106	72.0%	72.0%	-	61 048	-	28.0%
B	Tsolwana	EC132	98 789	98 789	75 534	76.5%	76.5%	-	23 256	-	23.5%
B	Inkwanca	EC133	55 540	55 540	-	-	-	55 540	-	100.0%	
B	Lukhanji	EC134	560 802	582 369	494 813	88.2%	85.0%	-	87 556	-	15.0%
B	Intsika Yethu	EC135	228 307	228 307	149 457	65.5%	65.5%	-	78 850	-	34.5%
B	Emalahleni (Ec)	EC136	158 292	135 865	210 414	132.9%	154.9%	(74 548)	-	(54.9%)	
B	Engcobo	EC137	154 801	154 801	180 689	116.7%	116.7%	(25 888)	-	(16.7%)	
B	Sakhisizwe	EC138	93 048	93 048	134 236	144.3%	144.3%	(41 189)	-	(44.3%)	
C	Chris Hani	DC13	874 547	816 297	1 057 829	121.0%	129.6%	(241 532)	-	(29.6%)	
B	Elundini	EC141	283 745	288 458	227 424	80.2%	78.8%	-	61 033	-	21.2%
B	Senqu	EC142	195 728	199 633	129 603	66.2%	64.9%	-	70 030	-	35.1%
B	Maletswai	EC143	154 151	151 300	121 402	78.8%	80.2%	-	29 897	-	19.8%
B	Gariep	EC144	111 063	93 260	47 607	42.9%	51.0%	-	45 653	-	49.0%
C	Joe Gqabi	DC14	415 815	425 999	265 404	63.8%	62.3%	-	160 599	-	37.7%
B	Ngquza Hills	EC153	268 207	266 207	253 806	94.6%	95.3%	-	12 401	-	4.7%
B	Port St Johns	EC154	-	139 060	102 030	-	73.4%	-	37 030	-	26.6%
B	Nyandeni	EC155	267 166	289 948	237 963	89.1%	82.1%	-	51 985	-	17.9%
B	Mhloni	EC156	201 970	219 648	190 310	94.2%	86.6%	-	29 338	-	13.4%
B	King Sabata Dalindyebo	EC157	862 257	847 362	835 189	96.9%	98.6%	-	12 174	-	1.4%
C	O.R. Tambo	DC15	1 532 460	1 532 460	989 527	64.6%	64.6%	-	542 934	-	35.4%
B	Matatiele	EC441	289 987	291 678	276 266	95.3%	94.7%	-	15 412	-	5.3%
B	Umzimvubu	EC442	223 393	223 393	54 461	24.4%	24.4%	-	168 933	-	75.6%
B	Mbizana	EC443	252 378	256 704	240 142	95.2%	93.5%	-	16 562	-	6.5%
B	Ntabankulu	EC444	117 665	123 028	84 572	71.9%	68.7%	-	38 456	-	31.3%
C	Alfred Nzo	DC44	617 364	631 756	633 974	102.7%	100.4%	(2 218)	-	(0.4%)	
Total Eastern Cape			28 109 201	27 294 873	28 123 461	100.1%	103.0%	(3 135 315)	2 306 727	(11.5%)	8.5%
FREE STATE											
A	Mangaung	MAN	6 740 247	6 071 537	5 284 452	78.4%	87.0%	-	787 085	-	13.0%
B	Letsemeng	FS161	132 927	115 544	110 331	83.0%	95.5%	-	5 213	-	4.5%
B	Kopanong	FS162	231 799	248 109	159 205	68.7%	64.2%	-	88 904	-	35.8%
B	Mohokare	FS163	153 349	151 434	104 165	67.9%	68.8%	-	47 269	-	31.2%
B	Naledi (Fs)	FS164	100 081	100 081	57 535	57.5%	57.5%	-	42 546	-	42.5%
C	Xhariep	DC16	52 337	52 379	51 815	99.0%	98.9%	-	565	-	1.1%
B	Masikonyana	FS181	205 066	230 364	206 735	100.8%	89.7%	-	23 629	-	10.3%
B	Tokologo	FS182	87 814	87 814	82 159	93.6%	93.6%	-	5 655	-	6.4%
B	Tswelopele	FS183	130 768	110 781	140 339	107.3%	126.7%	(29 558)	-	(26.7%)	
B	Majhabeng	FS184	1 952 721	1 929 721	2 067 614	105.9%	107.1%	(137 893)	-	(7.1%)	
B	Nala	FS185	351 404	352 136	333 160	94.8%	94.6%	-	18 976	-	5.4%
C	Lejweleputswa	DC18	117 760	118 150	121 875	103.5%	103.2%	(3 725)	-	(3.2%)	
B	Setsob	FS191	411 473	411 473	460 344	111.9%	111.9%	(48 872)	-	(11.9%)	
B	Dhlabeng	FS192	644 937	674 563	613 014	95.1%	90.9%	-	61 549	-	9.1%
B	Nketoana	FS193	310 929	271 811	319 026	102.6%	117.4%	(47 215)	-	(17.4%)	
B	Maluf-a-Photong	FS194	2 099 119	1 639 726	1 340 186	63.8%	81.7%	-	299 540	-	18.3%
B	Phumelela	FS195	148 372	131 049	115 680	78.0%	88.3%	-	15 369	-	11.7%
B	Mantsopa	FS196	232 892	232 892	181 288	77.8%	77.8%	-	51 604	-	22.2%
C	Thabo Mofutsanyana	DC19	108 844	116 127	104 997	96.5%	90.4%	-	11 131	-	9.6%
B	Moqhaka	FS201	666 515	693 545	487 386	73.1%	70.3%	-	206 159	-	29.7%
B	Ngwalthe	FS203	530 812	530 812	501 914	94.6%	94.6%	-	28 899	-	5.4%
B	Metsimaholo	FS204	894 195	897 897	791 978	88.6%	88.2%	-	105 919	-	11.8%
B	Malube	FS205	187 049	192 856	164 584	88.0%	85.3%	-	28 272	-	14.7%
C	Fezile Dabi	DC20	149 741	149 741	105 809	70.7%	70.7%	-	43 931	-	29.3%
Total Free State			16 641 150	15 510 541	13 905 592	83.6%	89.7%	(267 263)	1 872 213	(1.7%)	12.1%

Over- and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2016

R thousands		Main appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2016	Total Revenue as % of main appropriation	Total Revenue as % of adjusted budget	(Over)	Under	(Over) as % of adjusted budget	Under as % of adjusted budget	
GAUTENG											
A	Ekurhuleni Metro	EKU	29 454 839	30 287 339	29 489 995	100.1%	97.4%	-	797 344	-	2.6%
A	City Of Johannesburg	JHB	43 788 546	43 765 884	40 177 534	91.8%	91.8%	-	3 588 350	-	8.2%
A	City Of Tshwane	TSH	26 295 831	26 756 931	25 801 313	98.1%	96.4%	-	955 618	-	3.6%
B	Emluleni	GT421	5 354 653	5 263 794	4 937 491	92.2%	93.8%	-	326 302	-	6.2%
B	Midvaal	GT422	879 097	827 105	795 406	90.5%	96.2%	-	31 699	-	3.8%
B	Lesedi	GT423	598 038	621 312	611 475	102.2%	98.4%	-	9 837	-	1.6%
C	Sedibeng	DC42	359 766	361 853	319 045	88.7%	88.2%	-	42 808	-	11.8%
B	Mogale City	GT481	2 249 521	2 263 206	2 213 675	98.4%	97.8%	-	49 530	-	2.2%
B	Randfontein	GT482	940 839	946 071	852 948	90.7%	90.2%	-	93 123	-	9.8%
B	Westonaria	GT483	575 838	541 658	659 724	114.6%	121.8%	(118 066)	-	(21.8%)	-
B	Merafong City	GT484	1 076 065	1 178 714	1 104 275	102.6%	93.7%	-	74 439	-	6.3%
C	West Rand	DC48	298 429	306 802	289 183	96.9%	94.3%	-	17 619	-	5.7%
Total Gauteng			111 871 461	113 120 668	107 252 063	95.9%	94.8%	(118 066)	5 986 671	(0.1%)	5.3%
KWAZULU-NATAL											
A	eThekweni	ETH	29 534 286	29 540 627	29 054 560	98.4%	98.4%	-	486 066	-	1.6%
B	Vulamehlo	KZN211	87 983	87 983	361 627	411.0%	411.0%	(273 644)	-	(311.0%)	-
B	Umdoni	KZN212	174 836	172 288	158 092	90.4%	91.8%	-	14 196	-	8.2%
B	Umzimbe	KZN213	154 897	154 897	88 583	57.2%	57.2%	-	66 314	-	42.8%
B	uMuziwabantu	KZN214	127 772	131 336	138 877	108.7%	105.7%	(7 542)	-	(5.7%)	-
B	Ezingoleni	KZN215	55 457	55 457	55 727	100.5%	100.5%	(270)	-	(0.5%)	-
B	Ray Nkonyeni	KZN216	754 860	680 253	774 468	102.6%	113.8%	(94 214)	-	(13.8%)	-
C	Ugu	DC21	807 854	886 502	847 817	104.9%	95.6%	-	38 685	-	4.4%
B	uMshwathi	KZN221	145 713	151 953	149 695	102.7%	98.5%	-	2 258	-	1.5%
B	uMngeni	KZN222	318 208	322 717	303 641	95.4%	94.1%	-	19 076	-	5.9%
B	Mpofana	KZN223	120 818	126 811	89 163	73.8%	70.3%	-	37 648	-	29.7%
B	Impendle	KZN224	60 410	50 803	49 936	82.7%	98.3%	-	867	-	1.7%
B	Msunduzi	KZN225	4 036 592	4 253 163	3 906 507	96.8%	91.8%	-	346 653	-	8.2%
B	Mkhambathini	KZN226	84 697	78 358	78 094	92.2%	99.7%	-	264	-	0.3%
B	Richmond	KZN227	88 329	96 800	95 336	107.9%	98.5%	-	1 464	-	1.5%
C	uMgungundlovu	DC22	579 001	639 943	612 836	105.8%	95.8%	-	27 107	-	4.2%
B	Ennambithi/Ladysmith	KZN232	634 257	605 783	589 867	93.0%	97.4%	-	15 916	-	2.6%
B	Indaka	KZN233	90 508	96 836	88 572	97.9%	91.5%	-	8 264	-	8.5%
B	Umtshezi	KZN234	348 956	346 345	342 233	98.1%	98.8%	-	4 111	-	1.2%
B	Okhahlamba	KZN235	140 177	172 486	147 882	105.5%	85.7%	-	24 603	-	14.3%
B	Imbabazane	KZN236	123 908	109 223	115 770	93.4%	106.0%	(6 548)	-	(6.0%)	-
C	Uthukela	DC23	518 412	516 670	496 685	95.8%	96.1%	-	19 984	-	3.9%
B	Endumeni	KZN241	250 324	261 281	244 893	97.8%	93.7%	-	16 388	-	6.3%
B	Nquthu	KZN242	160 338	172 878	167 881	104.7%	97.1%	-	4 997	-	2.9%
B	Msinga	KZN244	177 064	177 064	12 411	7.0%	7.0%	-	164 653	-	93.0%
B	Umvoti	KZN245	204 843	309 624	307 152	149.9%	99.2%	-	2 472	-	0.8%
C	Umzinyathi	DC24	310 663	388 847	406 872	131.0%	104.6%	(18 025)	-	(4.6%)	-
B	Newcastle	KZN252	1 580 961	1 274 772	1 683 636	106.5%	132.1%	(408 864)	-	(32.1%)	-
B	eMadlangeni	KZN253	68 770	68 770	74 889	108.9%	108.9%	(6 119)	-	(8.9%)	-
B	Dannhauser	KZN254	116 113	108 001	178 028	153.3%	164.8%	(70 027)	-	(64.8%)	-
C	Amajuba	DC25	163 168	162 198	167 406	102.6%	103.2%	(5 208)	-	(3.2%)	-
B	eDumbe	KZN261	110 236	110 236	93 568	84.9%	84.9%	-	16 668	-	15.1%
B	uPhongolo	KZN262	185 932	185 932	152 470	82.0%	82.0%	-	33 462	-	18.0%
B	Abaqulusi	KZN263	458 213	458 213	434 374	94.8%	94.8%	-	23 838	-	5.2%
B	Nongoma	KZN265	152 789	156 225	153 437	100.4%	98.2%	-	2 788	-	1.8%
B	Ulundi	KZN266	321 511	321 511	215 575	67.1%	67.1%	-	105 936	-	32.9%
C	Zululand	DC26	464 944	462 314	371 450	79.9%	80.3%	-	90 864	-	19.7%
B	Umkhambayalingana	KZN271	157 178	155 898	156 873	99.8%	100.6%	(975)	-	(0.6%)	-
B	Jozini	KZN272	182 124	182 124	180 885	99.3%	99.3%	-	1 239	-	0.7%
B	The Big 5 False Bay	KZN273	70 855	62 463	60 528	85.4%	96.9%	-	1 935	-	3.1%
B	Hlabisa	KZN274	70 497	70 497	49 232	69.8%	69.8%	-	21 264	-	30.2%
B	Mthababisa	KZN275	167 361	172 009	171 903	102.7%	99.9%	-	106	-	0.1%
C	Umkhanyakude	DC27	366 824	373 704	359 428	98.0%	96.2%	-	14 276	-	3.8%
B	Mfolozi	KZN281	131 617	120 463	123 438	93.8%	102.5%	(2 975)	-	(2.5%)	-
B	uMhlathuze	KZN282	2 524 301	2 462 577	2 478 119	98.2%	100.6%	(15 542)	-	(0.6%)	-
B	Ntambanana	KZN283	67 469	67 469	63 106	93.5%	93.5%	-	4 363	-	6.5%
B	uMlalazi	KZN284	285 813	285 813	304 471	106.5%	106.5%	(18 657)	-	(6.5%)	-
B	Mthonjaneni	KZN285	113 647	113 647	107 557	94.6%	94.6%	-	6 089	-	5.4%
B	Nkandla	KZN286	123 815	40 064	85 287	68.9%	212.9%	(45 223)	-	(112.9%)	-
C	King Cetshwayo	DC28	619 400	701 278	648 341	104.7%	92.5%	-	52 937	-	7.5%
B	Mandeni	KZN291	202 807	203 307	242 128	119.4%	119.1%	(38 821)	-	(19.1%)	-
B	KwaDukuza	KZN292	1 263 206	1 273 091	1 226 602	97.1%	96.3%	-	46 488	-	3.7%
B	Ndwedwe	KZN293	125 402	127 172	131 495	104.9%	103.4%	(4 322)	-	(3.4%)	-
B	Maphumulo	KZN294	100 796	108 217	111 546	110.7%	103.1%	(3 329)	-	(3.1%)	-
C	iLembe	DC29	593 167	664 304	563 664	95.0%	84.9%	-	100 640	-	15.1%
B	Ingwe	KZN431	101 564	101 553	85 516	84.2%	84.2%	-	16 037	-	15.8%
B	Kwa Sani	KZN432	44 088	48 373	41 504	94.1%	85.8%	-	6 869	-	14.2%
B	Greater Kokstad	KZN433	294 855	294 855	292 321	99.1%	99.1%	-	2 534	-	0.9%
B	Ubuhlebezwe	KZN434	112 543	125 780	125 243	111.3%	99.6%	-	537	-	0.4%
B	Umzimkhulu	KZN435	195 951	199 520	183 880	93.8%	92.2%	-	15 640	-	7.8%
C	Harry Gwala	DC43	369 998	377 191	294 890	79.7%	78.2%	-	82 301	-	21.8%
Total KwaZulu-Natal			51 999 081	52 226 464	51 297 967	98.7%	98.2%	(1 020 305)	1 948 802	(2.0%)	3.7%

Over- and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2016

R thousands		Main appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2016	Total Revenue as % of main appropriation	Total Revenue as % of adjusted budget	(Over)	Under	(Over) as % of adjusted budget	Under as % of adjusted budget	
	Code										
LIMPOPO											
B	Greater Giyani	LIM331	285 122	298 754	299 505	105.0%	100.3%	(751)	-	(0.3%)	-
B	Greater Letaba	LIM332	261 675	264 695	241 259	92.2%	91.1%	-	23 435	-	8.9%
B	Greater Tzaneen	LIM333	953 193	954 246	925 840	97.1%	97.0%	-	28 406	-	3.0%
B	Ba-Phalaborwa	LIM334	443 065	420 816	377 937	85.3%	89.8%	-	42 879	-	10.2%
B	Maruleng	LIM335	131 965	148 404	111 507	84.5%	75.1%	-	36 897	-	24.9%
C	Mopani	DC33	854 377	954 962	827 019	96.8%	86.6%	-	127 942	-	13.4%
B	Musina	LIM341	228 643	221 154	196 335	85.9%	88.8%	-	24 819	-	11.2%
B	Mutale	LIM342	105 110	108 188	100 334	95.5%	92.7%	-	7 854	-	7.3%
B	Thulamela	LIM343	737 791	691 782	897 411	121.6%	129.7%	(205 629)	-	(29.7%)	-
B	Makhado	LIM344	751 592	751 592	718 899	95.7%	95.7%	-	32 693	-	4.3%
C	Vhembe	DC34	901 785	839 377	552 426	61.3%	65.8%	-	286 951	-	34.2%
B	Blouberg	LIM351	202 499	210 799	196 185	96.9%	93.1%	-	14 614	-	6.9%
B	Aganang	LIM352	114 696	114 696	105 942	92.4%	92.4%	-	8 753	-	7.6%
B	Molemole	LIM353	151 248	151 948	140 090	92.6%	92.2%	-	11 858	-	7.8%
B	Polokwane	LIM354	2 404 463	2 253 985	2 167 544	90.1%	96.2%	-	86 441	-	3.8%
B	Lepelle-Nkumpi	LIM355	345 475	352 374	330 168	95.6%	93.7%	-	22 206	-	6.3%
C	Capricorn	DC35	627 286	670 572	549 393	87.6%	81.9%	-	121 178	-	18.1%
B	Thabazimbi	LIM361	305 710	220 455	664 522	217.4%	301.4%	(444 067)	-	(201.4%)	-
B	Lephalale	LIM362	396 741	443 962	276 847	69.8%	62.4%	-	167 115	-	37.6%
B	Mookgopong	LIM364	162 723	7	170 180	104.6%	2571867.2%	(170 174)	-	(2571767.2%)	-
B	Modimolle	LIM365	280 479	283 897	266 078	94.9%	93.7%	-	17 819	-	6.3%
B	Bela Bela	LIM366	340 949	330 970	255 320	74.9%	77.1%	-	75 650	-	22.9%
B	Mogalakwena	LIM367	791 578	800 246	416 669	52.6%	52.1%	-	383 577	-	47.9%
C	Waterberg	DC36	153 669	153 669	179 381	116.7%	116.7%	(25 712)	-	(16.7%)	-
B	Ephraim Mogale	LIM471	224 769	223 725	189 463	84.3%	84.7%	-	34 262	-	15.3%
B	Elias Mootoaedi	LIM472	331 224	325 046	327 498	98.9%	100.8%	(2 453)	-	(0.8%)	-
B	Makhuduthamaga	LIM473	302 787	303 287	300 163	99.1%	99.0%	-	3 124	-	1.0%
B	Fetakgomo	LIM474	107 396	136 148	74 475	69.3%	54.7%	-	61 673	-	45.3%
B	Greater Tubatse	LIM475	521 376	345 558	356 060	68.3%	103.0%	(10 503)	-	(3.0%)	-
C	Sekhukhune	DC47	685 318	993 474	532 474	77.7%	53.6%	-	461 001	-	46.4%
Total Limpopo			14 104 704	13 968 784	12 746 925	90.4%	91.3%	(859 289)	2 081 148	(6.2%)	14.9%
MPUMALANGA											
B	Albert Luthuli	MP301	336 128	340 805	266 305	79.2%	78.1%	-	74 500	-	21.9%
B	Msakaligwa	MP302	544 172	582 572	469 235	86.2%	80.5%	-	113 338	-	19.5%
B	Mkhondo	MP303	362 118	397 150	365 079	100.8%	91.9%	-	32 071	-	8.1%
B	Pitiley Ka Seme (MP)	MP304	279 494	280 832	270 877	96.9%	96.5%	-	9 955	-	3.5%
B	Lekwa	MP305	596 469	596 469	369 075	61.9%	61.9%	-	227 394	-	38.1%
B	Dipaleseng	MP306	166 813	166 813	159 019	95.3%	95.3%	-	7 794	-	4.7%
B	Govan Mbeki	MP307	1 620 570	1 846 095	1 445 665	89.2%	78.3%	-	400 430	-	21.7%
C	Gert Sibande	DC30	402 662	304 657	292 076	72.5%	95.9%	-	12 580	-	4.1%
B	Victor Khanye	MP311	364 646	364 646	376 062	103.1%	103.1%	(11 417)	-	(3.1%)	-
B	Emalaheni (Mp)	MP312	2 626 610	2 266 057	2 110 244	80.3%	93.1%	-	155 813	-	6.9%
B	Steve Tshwete	MP313	1 362 931	1 362 931	1 305 862	95.8%	95.8%	-	57 069	-	4.2%
B	Emakhazeni	MP314	199 851	200 042	176 224	88.2%	88.1%	-	23 817	-	11.9%
B	Thembisaile Hani	MP315	488 837	488 837	589 784	120.7%	120.7%	(100 947)	-	(20.7%)	-
B	Dr J.S. Moroka	MP316	403 292	424 121	451 459	111.9%	106.4%	(27 338)	-	(6.4%)	-
C	Nkangala	DC31	351 437	360 293	360 781	102.7%	100.1%	(488)	-	(0.1%)	-
B	Thaba Chweu	MP321	454 114	526 334	392 631	86.5%	74.6%	-	133 702	-	25.4%
B	Mbombela	MP322	2 157 452	2 147 187	2 015 475	93.4%	93.9%	-	131 712	-	6.1%
B	Umjindi	MP323	244 715	244 715	245 656	100.4%	100.4%	(942)	-	(0.4%)	-
B	Nkomazi	MP324	673 687	701 623	638 786	94.8%	91.0%	-	62 837	-	9.0%
B	Bushbuckridge	MP325	925 818	1 061 398	1 134 153	122.5%	106.9%	(72 755)	-	(6.9%)	-
C	Ehlanzeni	DC32	228 185	228 535	227 662	99.8%	99.6%	-	874	-	0.4%
Total Mpumalanga			14 790 000	14 892 110	13 662 110	92.4%	91.7%	(213 886)	1 443 886	(1.4%)	9.7%
NORTH WEST											
B	Moretele	NW371	355 957	355 957	275 448	77.4%	77.4%	-	80 509	-	22.6%
B	Madibeng	NW372	1 512 326	1 512 326	1 435 755	94.9%	94.9%	-	76 571	-	5.1%
B	Rustenburg	NW373	3 575 490	3 682 471	3 123 413	87.4%	84.8%	-	559 059	-	15.2%
B	Kgellengrivier	NW374	143 873	149 582	171 980	119.5%	115.0%	(22 397)	-	(15.0%)	-
B	Moses Kotane	NW375	592 670	612 502	627 026	105.8%	102.4%	(14 524)	-	(2.4%)	-
C	Bojanala Platinum	DC37	300 128	301 093	303 029	101.0%	100.6%	(1 936)	-	(0.6%)	-
B	Ratou	NW381	118 737	182 513	125 110	105.4%	68.5%	-	57 403	-	31.5%
B	Tswaing	NW382	173 238	171 027	161 837	93.4%	94.6%	-	9 190	-	5.4%
B	Malikeng	NW383	522 557	549 423	569 600	109.0%	103.7%	(20 177)	-	(3.7%)	-
B	Ditsobotla	NW384	375 745	375 745	323 653	86.1%	86.1%	-	52 092	-	13.9%
B	Ramotshere Moiloa	NW385	282 122	282 122	226 035	80.1%	80.1%	-	56 087	-	19.9%
C	Ngaka Modiri Molema	DC38	519 626	519 137	611 046	117.6%	117.7%	(91 908)	-	(17.7%)	-
B	Naledi (Nw)	NW392	346 208	346 208	270 660	78.2%	78.2%	-	75 549	-	21.8%
B	Mamusa	NW393	138 420	164 511	149 352	107.9%	90.8%	-	15 159	-	9.2%
B	Greater Taung	NW394	210 652	210 652	201 261	95.5%	95.5%	-	9 391	-	4.5%
B	Lekwa-Teemane	NW396	241 286	257 841	212 663	88.1%	82.5%	-	45 179	-	17.5%
B	Kagisano-Molopo	NW397	122 736	122 736	101 565	82.8%	82.8%	-	21 172	-	17.2%
C	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	DC39	315 838	315 838	258 327	81.8%	81.8%	-	57 511	-	18.2%
B	Ventersdorp	NW401	151 508	146 800	125 008	82.5%	85.2%	-	21 792	-	14.8%
B	Tlokwe	NW402	1 085 209	1 085 209	1 137 469	104.8%	104.8%	(52 261)	-	(4.8%)	-
B	City Of Matlosana	NW403	2 380 228	2 363 448	2 479 366	104.2%	104.9%	(115 918)	-	(4.9%)	-
B	Maquassi Hills	NW404	360 485	360 485	436 394	121.1%	121.1%	(75 910)	-	(21.1%)	-
C	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	DC40	181 568	191 618	171 662	94.5%	89.6%	-	19 956	-	10.4%
Total North West			14 006 607	14 259 246	13 497 658	96.4%	94.7%	(395 031)	1 156 619	(2.8%)	8.1%

Over- and underspending of municipalities as at 30 June 2016

R thousands		Main appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Year to date: 30 June 2016	Total Revenue as % of main appropriation	Total Revenue as % of adjusted budget	(Over)	Under	(Over) as % of adjusted budget	Under as % of adjusted budget	
NORTHERN CAPE											
B	Joe Morolong	NC451	174 369	196 211	216 325	124.1%	110.3%	(20 115)	-	(10.3%)	-
B	Ga-Segonyana	NC452	323 080	324 067	276 460	85.6%	85.3%	-	47 607	-	14.7%
B	Gamegara	NC453	671 141	549 966	556 229	82.9%	101.1%	(6 264)	-	(1.1%)	-
C	John Taolo Gaetsewe	DC45	81 927	90 171	87 348	106.6%	96.9%	-	2 824	-	3.1%
B	Richtersveld	NC061	60 063	60 063	65 829	109.6%	109.6%	(5 767)	-	(9.6%)	-
B	Nama Khoi	NC062	244 419	228 878	199 858	81.8%	87.3%	-	29 020	-	12.7%
B	Kamiesberg	NC064	44 929	47 153	37 394	83.2%	79.3%	-	9 759	-	20.7%
B	Hantam	NC065	85 920	87 139	53 175	61.9%	61.0%	-	33 963	-	39.0%
B	Karoo Hoogland	NC066	47 974	47 974	74 477	155.2%	155.2%	(26 503)	-	(55.2%)	-
B	Khai-Ma	NC067	56 294	59 510	41 155	73.1%	69.2%	-	18 355	-	30.8%
C	Namakwa	DC6	98 506	100 378	55 579	56.4%	55.4%	-	44 799	-	44.6%
B	Ubuntu	NC071	115 956	115 956	46 724	40.3%	40.3%	-	69 232	-	59.7%
B	Umsobomvu	NC072	118 093	126 370	127 912	108.3%	101.2%	(1 542)	-	(1.2%)	-
B	Emthanjeni	NC073	211 697	207 497	210 892	99.6%	101.6%	(3 395)	-	(1.6%)	-
B	Kareeberg	NC074	57 356	58 072	50 853	88.7%	87.6%	-	7 219	-	12.4%
B	Renosterberg	NC075	51 294	51 294	32 790	63.9%	63.9%	-	18 504	-	36.1%
B	Thembelhle	NC076	56 658	62 104	58 504	103.3%	94.2%	-	3 600	-	5.8%
B	Siyathemba	NC077	89 302	85 654	62 546	70.0%	73.0%	-	23 108	-	27.0%
B	Siyancuma	NC078	135 233	116 257	96 130	71.1%	82.7%	-	20 127	-	17.3%
C	Pitiley Ka Seme (Nc)	DC7	46 735	29 423	52 570	112.5%	178.7%	(23 147)	-	(78.7%)	-
B	Mier	NC081	28 304	29 547	25 157	88.9%	85.1%	-	4 390	-	14.9%
B	!Kai! Garib	NC082	177 582	167 887	206 733	116.4%	123.1%	(38 846)	-	(23.1%)	-
B	!Khara Hais	NC083	592 920	600 174	569 981	96.1%	95.0%	-	30 193	-	5.0%
B	!Kheis	NC084	38 569	41 451	36 850	95.5%	88.9%	-	4 601	-	11.1%
B	Tsantsabane	NC085	209 255	168 488	129 573	61.9%	76.9%	-	38 915	-	23.1%
B	Kgatelopele	NC086	75 364	75 365	50 859	67.5%	67.5%	-	24 506	-	32.5%
C	Z F Mgcawu	DC8	62 534	64 967	62 988	100.7%	97.0%	-	1 978	-	3.0%
B	Sol Plaatje	NC091	1 749 221	1 794 620	1 798 323	102.8%	100.2%	(3 703)	-	(0.2%)	-
B	Dikgallong	NC092	162 076	162 075	70 458	43.5%	43.5%	-	91 617	-	56.5%
B	Magareng	NC093	91 827	94 966	72 260	78.7%	76.1%	-	22 706	-	23.9%
B	Phokwane	NC094	242 916	259 905	236 223	97.2%	90.9%	-	23 681	-	9.1%
C	Frances Baard	DC9	117 137	124 393	114 718	97.9%	92.2%	-	9 674	-	7.8%
Total Northern Cape			6 318 648	6 227 975	5 776 875	91.4%	92.8%	(129 280)	580 380	(2.1%)	9.3%
WESTERN CAPE											
A	Cape Town	CPT	31 723 843	32 531 966	31 739 384	100.0%	97.6%	-	792 583	-	2.4%
B	Matzikama	WC011	252 214	254 584	241 640	95.8%	94.9%	-	12 944	-	5.1%
B	Cederberg	WC012	222 211	236 132	226 743	102.0%	96.0%	-	9 389	-	4.0%
B	Bergrivier	WC013	251 749	295 657	314 778	125.0%	106.5%	(19 121)	-	(6.5%)	-
B	Saldanha Bay	WC014	837 400	867 009	820 260	98.0%	94.6%	-	46 750	-	5.4%
B	Swartland	WC015	496 737	538 721	497 529	100.2%	92.4%	-	41 192	-	7.6%
C	West Coast	DC1	338 699	384 841	380 574	112.4%	98.9%	-	4 267	-	1.1%
B	Witzenberg	WC022	451 953	447 220	445 894	98.7%	99.7%	-	1 326	-	0.3%
B	Drakenstein	WC023	1 828 026	1 844 900	1 714 453	93.8%	92.9%	-	130 448	-	7.1%
B	Stellenbosch	WC024	1 219 309	1 229 753	1 176 314	96.5%	95.7%	-	53 439	-	4.3%
B	Breede Valley	WC025	789 849	814 129	722 098	91.4%	88.7%	-	92 031	-	11.3%
B	Langeberg	WC026	526 439	551 232	517 080	98.2%	93.8%	-	34 152	-	6.2%
C	Cape Winelands DM	DC2	368 289	399 927	406 175	110.3%	101.6%	(6 247)	-	(1.6%)	-
B	Theewaterskloof	WC031	427 588	465 321	404 084	94.5%	86.8%	-	61 237	-	13.2%
B	Overstrand	WC032	896 035	914 073	931 944	104.0%	102.0%	(17 871)	-	(2.0%)	-
B	Cape Agulhas	WC033	222 541	234 198	229 033	102.9%	97.8%	-	5 165	-	2.2%
B	Swellendam	WC034	203 065	207 256	183 446	90.3%	88.5%	-	23 810	-	11.5%
C	Overberg	DC3	144 701	162 485	179 369	124.0%	110.4%	(16 884)	-	(10.4%)	-
B	Kannaland	WC041	123 574	132 732	63 189	51.1%	47.6%	-	69 544	-	52.4%
B	Hessequa	WC042	378 347	364 338	353 759	93.5%	97.1%	-	10 579	-	2.9%
B	Mossel Bay	WC043	800 695	806 140	797 557	99.6%	98.9%	-	8 583	-	1.1%
B	George	WC044	1 380 722	1 419 555	1 306 684	94.6%	92.0%	-	112 871	-	8.0%
B	Oudshoorn	WC045	523 204	513 189	485 496	92.8%	94.6%	-	27 693	-	5.4%
B	Bitou	WC047	532 748	496 943	515 821	96.8%	103.8%	(18 877)	-	(3.8%)	-
B	Knysna	WC048	668 222	692 645	650 160	97.3%	93.9%	-	42 485	-	6.1%
C	Eden	DC4	347 615	375 786	209 151	60.2%	55.7%	-	166 635	-	44.3%
B	Laingsburg	WC051	67 977	61 125	65 967	97.0%	107.9%	(4 842)	-	(7.9%)	-
B	Prince Albert	WC052	53 782	73 689	41 599	77.3%	56.5%	-	32 090	-	43.5%
B	Beaufort West	WC053	257 177	287 884	250 244	97.3%	86.9%	-	37 640	-	13.1%
C	Central Karoo	DC5	78 498	86 995	78 616	100.2%	90.4%	-	8 379	-	9.6%
Total Western Cape			46 413 208	47 690 426	45 949 037	99.0%	96.3%	(83 843)	1 825 232	(0.2%)	3.8%
Total National			304 254 061	305 191 088	292 211 688	96.0%	95.7%	(6 222 278)	19 201 677	(2.0%)	6.3%