

Annual Budget of the Municipality

Prepared in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (56/2003):
Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, Government Gazette 32141, 17 April 2009.



uMsimanga Municipality **Annual Budget** **for the period 1 July 2019** **to 30 June 2020**

2019/2020 BUDGET ITEM

BUDGET AND TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ROUTING: SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING, 28 JUNE 2019

1. PURPOSE

To submit the budget for 2019/2020 financial year for consideration before the council Meeting.

2. BACKGROUND

Section 24 of the Municipal Financial Management Act, No. 56 of 2003 states that:

- 24.** (1) The municipal council must at least 30 days before the start of the budget year consider approval of the annual budget.
- (2) An annual budget—
- (a) must be approved before the start of the budget year;
 - (b) is approved by the adoption by the council of a resolution referred to in section 17(3)(a)(i); and
 - (c) must be approved together with the adoption of resolutions as may be necessary—
 - (i) imposing any municipal tax for the budget year;
 - (ii) setting any municipal tariffs for the budget year;
 - (iii) approving measurable performance objectives for revenue from each source and for each vote in the budget;
 - (iv) approving any changes to the municipality's integrated development plan; and
 - (v) approving any changes to the municipality's budget-related policies.
- (3) The accounting officer of a municipality must submit the approved annual budget to the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury.

3. RECOMMENDATION

RESOLVED:

1. That the annual budget of Msinga Municipality for the financial year 2019/2020; and indicative for the two projected years 2020/21 and 2021/22, as set-out in the schedules contained, be approved.

FOR CONSIDERATION



MR T.M. NENE

28 June 2019

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Recommendation supported/ Not supported



MR S.L. SOKHELA
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

28 June 2019

Mayor's foreword

Somlomo womkhandlu, Baba Kunene, Sekela Meyu Mnumzane Masimula, Members of the executive, ozihlalo bama portfolio committees wonke, Municipal Manager and municipal official. We are gathered here as Msinga Municipal Executive Committee to consider the municipal budget in terms of the MFMA.

Honourable Speaker, I am here to present final budget for the year 2019-2020. The budget for the financial year 2019/20 reflects the strategy and priorities of the Msinga Municipality within those of the Province of Kwa-Zulu Natal.

The budget for Msinga Municipality amounts to some R 275.4 Million in 2019/20, being R60.5 million for capital and R 214.9 million for operating.

Sibhekene nesikhathi esinzima lapho izidingo zomphathi zingaphezulu kwesabelo sezimali esivela kuhulumeni weSifundazwe Kanye nokazwelonke. Isikhathi lapho singakwazi ukukwenza konke esikufisela isizwe sonke sakithi eMsinga. Njengamalungu omkhandlu sinomsebenzi omkhulu okumele siwenze okuhlenganisa ukuthi siqikelele ukuthi ngalokhu okuncane esinakho sense okukhulu. Kepha into eyosisiza lapho ukuthi sibambisane ekusebenzeleni umphakathi njengalokhu sihlale senza zikhathi zonke.

UMsinga Municipality Strategic plan

Malunga ahloniphekile, Siyabonga kakhulu ngesikhathi esibenaso sidingida izinhlelo zomkhandlu. Sibonga kakhulu kubaba uSokhela nabasebenzi bonke ngomsebenzi abawenzile ukusihlelela ngendlela esezingeni.

Ngifisa ukuveza lokhu okulandelayo okuyizinto ezazisematheni kakhulu ekuthuthukiseni indawo yakithi:

- Local economic development
- Small business development
- Agricultural development
- Maintenance of assets
- Youth development
- Women empowerment

Lamaphuzu angenhla kwavunyelwana ngawo ukuba siqikelele ukuba ibudget yomkhandlu iyakuveza njengalokhu savumelana singumkhandlu. Malunga ahloniphekile, ngifisa ukuthi ngiphinde ngibonge indlela esisebenze ngayo kulonyaka. Kubukeka umasipala usadonsa kanzima ezimalini kepha ukubambisana ekinciphiseni izindleko kubukeka kuzosibuyisela ezingeni elingconywa. Ngalawomazwi ngifisa ukuba siqhubeke nokusebenzisa imali yabakhokhi bentela ngendlela ehlelekile.

The South African economy and inflation targets

The main risks to the economic outlook are continued policy uncertainty and deterioration in the finances of state-owned entities. These factors, alongside continued high unemployment and slow growth will continue to exert pressure on municipal revenue generation and collection levels hence a conservative approach is advised for municipal revenue projections. Municipalities affected by the drought should also consider its impact on revenue generation.

In this context, municipalities will have to improve their efforts to limit non-priority spending and to implement stringent cost-containment measures.

The following macro-economic forecasts has been considered when preparing the 2019/20 MTREF municipal budgets.

Table 1: Macroeconomic performance and projections 2018 -2021

Fiscal Year	2018/19 Estimates	2020/21		
		2019/20	Forecast	2021/22
Consumer Price Inflation (CPI)	4.7%	5.2%	5.4%	5.4%
Real GDP Growth	0.7%	1.5%	1.7%	2.1%

Source: 2019 Budget Review.

Note: the fiscal year referred to is the national fiscal year (April to March) which is more closely aligned to the municipal fiscal year (July to June) than the calendar year inflation.

Key focus areas for the 2019/20 municipal budget process

Malulunga ekomidi ahloniphekile, izibalo zikazwelonke ziveza ukuthi ohulumeni basekhaya banikwa isabelomali esinacane kakhulu ngoba kulindeleke ukuthi bazenzele enye imali. Lokho kusikhanyisela ngokusobala ukuthi kuningi okusamele sikwenze ukuze umkhandlu wakithi ukwazi ukuzenzela imali ungathembeli kwisibonelelo sikhulumeni kuphela.

These revenue raising powers must be exercised more than ever before in the current dispensation. Local government raises about 70 per cent of its own revenue, but would be able to raise more if municipalities improved municipal revenue policies, billing and collection practices. In 2017/18, almost half of all municipalities collected less than 80 per cent of their billed revenue.

National Treasury encourages municipalities to maintain tariff increases at levels that reflect an appropriate balance between the affordability to poorer households and other customers while ensuring the financial sustainability of the municipality. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation is forecasted to be within the upper limit of the 3 to 6 per cent target band; therefore, municipalities are required to **justify all increases in excess of the projected inflation target for 2019/20** in their budget narratives, and pay careful attention to the differential incidence of tariff increases across all consumer groups. It is even worse for our municipality because, unemployment is increasing daily due to the fact that there are no new employment opportunities created in the area.

Review of previous financial performance

Below is the analysis for the past financial performance from 2016 to 2018

1.1. Liquidity

Often entity's financial strength is commonly measured by various ratios using the statement of financial performance as the source of information. Liquidity ratios are applied to determine how easily an entity will cover its liabilities within the value of its assets. To this end, we have applied the following three (3) ratios to calculate the liquidity for Msinga municipality:

1.1.1. Quick Ratio

Quick ratio is an indicator of an entity's short-term liquidity. The quick ratio (also known as the Acid Test Ratio) measures a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations with its most liquid assets. For this reason, the quick ratio excludes inventories and all other assets not easily converted to cash from current assets. The higher the quick ratio, the stronger the entity's liquidity position. A value less than 1 means that the company is technically insolvent.

1.1.2. Current Ratio

The current ratio is used to ascertain whether an entity's current assets (i.e. account receivables, inventory, marketable securities and cash, cash equivalent) are readily available to pay off its current liabilities (i.e. accrued expenses, account payables, current porting of long-term debt and taxes). A higher the current ratio indicates a healthier current status of the entity. A value less than 1.00 means that the company is technically insolvent.

1.1.3. Solvency Ratio

This ratio determines whether the company has sufficient cash flow to manage its debts as they become due. A company with higher solvency ratio is viewed as more likely to meet their financial obligation, whereas those with lower scores are seen as posing a great risk to banks, creditors and investors. A good solvency ratio varies based on the industry in question, an organization with a ratio above 20% is generally considered healthy.

Liquidity Ratios	Year-to-Date		
	Nov 2018	Feb 2017	Feb 2016
Quick Ratio	1.28	4.31	4.24
Current Ratio	1.28	4.31	4.24
Solvency Ratio	0.90	1.52	4.86

Operational Budget

Choose name from list - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

Description	Ref	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Current Year 2018/19				2019/20 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2019/20	Budget Year +1 2020/21	Budget Year +2 2021/22
Revenue By Source											
Property rates	2	16 505	16 247	13 085	11 000	17 235	51 966	10 366	19 365	20 527	21 758
Service charges - electricity revenue	2	-	-	-	(1 000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - water revenue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - sanitation revenue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - refuse revenue	2	43	202	127	500	500	(10)	97	500	530	562
Rental of facilities and equipment		567	840	427	-	705	517	480	517	548	581
Interest earned - external investments		4 971	2 976	4 007	2 700	2 700	1 864	1 452	5 397	5 720	6 064
Interest earned - outstanding debts		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends received		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	119	126
Licences and permits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies		162 309	163 434	137 570	151 867	152 928	156 734	126 577	193 182	204 111	217 424
Other revenue	2	160	123	206	(1 641)	614	21 239	4 168	589	624	662
Gains on disposal of PPE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		184 556	183 823	155 423	183 426	174 682	232 309	143 140	219 662	232 179	247 176
Expenditure By Type											
Employee related costs	2	41 486	43 773	41 062	56 832	61 381	56 355	35 519	61 769	65 475	69 403
Remuneration of councillors		9 380	9 973	11 219	9 481	9 381	10 821	6 667	12 071	12 796	13 564
Debt impairment	3	(13 594)	(5 856)	(28 329)	300	3 000	30 616	-	3 000	3 180	3 371
Depreciation & asset impairment	2	14 415	15 238	21 498	2 751	22 014	2 136	(44)	23 016	24 397	25 861
Finance charges		(442)	(548)	-	-	500	-	-	500	530	562
Bulk purchases	2	9 275	20 964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other materials	8	-	-	18 302	11 073	11 701	7 046	3 375	17 571	18 625	19 743
Contracted services		4 262	5 961	90 267	105 194	118 849	67 548	37 432	57 149	57 383	61 024
Transfers and subsidies		-	-	3 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenditure	4, 5	42 686	60 536	-	-	-	-	-	43 007	44 793	47 480
Loss on disposal of PPE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure		107 468	150 041	157 018	185 630	226 825	173 521	82 950	218 084	227 179	241 008
Surplus/(Deficit)		77 088	33 782	(1 596)	(22 204)	(52 143)	58 788	60 190	1 578	5 001	6 169
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial and District)		-	-	41 367	54 415	57 415	8 696	38 696	49 422	39 379	42 194
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial Departmental Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporations, Higher Educational Institutions)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind - all)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions		77 088	33 782	39 772	32 211	5 272	67 484	98 886	51 000	44 380	48 363
Taxation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after taxation		77 088	33 782	39 772	32 211	5 272	67 484	98 886	51 000	44 380	48 363
Attributable to minorities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality		77 088	33 782	39 772	32 211	5 272	67 484	98 886	51 000	44 380	48 363
Share of surplus / (deficit) of associate	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		77 088	33 782	39 772	32 211	5 272	67 484	98 886	51 000	44 380	48 363

Assessment Rates

The proposed increase in the rate in the rand at this stage will be zero and all residential properties under Ingonyama Trust Board (ITB) will be exempted from paying rates. This will remain unchanged until all legislated issues have been addressed.

Assessment Rate Rebates

The rebate currently applied to domestic owners remains the same. This is in line with National Government view that rebates should only apply in particular circumstances. It remains the intention to keep the domestic rebate in future budgets due to affordability levels.

Staff related costs

Msinga municipality spends R73 million a year just to cover staff costs and councillors' allowances. That is 35 percent of the total operational budget and which is above the 23% benchmark.

Direct expenditure versus Investment expenditure

Based on the above budget table, it clearly shows that the municipality has little investments with a lot of direct expenditure. Therefore, we have to be concerned as our assets are depleting at high rate on the other side. Should the current trend continue in the foreseeable future, the municipality will find it hard to cover its operating costs.

There have been serious concerns in regard to the lack of long-term planning necessary for uMsinga over the next 20 years. However, the recently held strategic plan session improved the situation to better. Previous plans were essentially short term but lacked the depth necessary to move uMsinga forward. A decision has been taken to turnaround the financial and budget management in the municipality. This will ensure the MTREF remains practical and therefore economically and financially sustainable rather than the often theoretical and usually meaningless planning followed by public sector bodies.

Despite the on-going economic concerns, uMsinga municipality continues to grow slowly. However, the demands of all our residents also grow faster. It is very clear that more and more demands for services are coming from areas where services and service standards were historically poorer in comparison to more advantaged and well-established areas in the province.

MUNICIPAL GRANTS FOR 2019/2020

Details	INCOME		
	2019/20	2020/2021	2021/2022
	R		R
Equitable Share	163 783 000,00	175 176 000,00	187 748 000,00
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	49 422 000,00	39 379 000,00	42 194 000,00
Financial Management Grant (FMG)	1 900 000,00	1 900 000,00	1 900 000,00
Library Grant	1 119 000,00	1 119 000,00	1 119 000,00
Intergrated National Electrification Programme (INEP)	21 575 000,00	20 850 000,00	22 000 000,00
EPWP	3 905 000,00	4 139 300,00	4 387 658,00
Cogta Spluma Support Scheme Grant	750 000		
TOTALS	242 454 000	242 563 300,00	259 348 658,00

Msinga is currently experiencing financial distress with negative ratios. The exception has been that we were one of the most heavily geared local authority's in South Africa let alone the Kwa-Zulu Natal. We did this to maximise service delivery. The current situation needs a lot of cooperation between both administration and council.

Residents and politicians often question as to whether our services are wrong, or that we spend moneys on the wrong things. The growing reality is that under the current national funding regime our demands are probably too many and our resources are limited. However, blaming the state for the financial ails of local government is easy. This council must always continually strive to critically examine and eliminate wastage at all times.

National Treasury has increased our Equitable Share in according to DoRA and we welcome its allocation. This Council also showed remarkable foresight by deciding to cut down

expenditure through cost containment measures in the 2018/19 financial year. We need to shift our internal expenditure patterns to ensure that national and provincial capital grant funding is aimed at low income and basic service delivery infrastructure and that borrowed moneys are avoided at all costs due to poor economic climate.

The Equitable Share has increased from R145 million in the current year to just under R164 million in the forthcoming financial year and rising to R175 million and R188 million over the outer years of the MTREF period.

Enye yezinkinga esibhekene nayo malungu ahloniphekile udaba lokwehliswa kwesibonelelo esivela kwaPublic Works, EPWP kulonyaka wezimali. Kunyaka ka 2019-2020 silindele imali engango R3.9 million encane kunemali engu R4.3 million esiwuthole ngo 2018-2020. Lesisimo siyasikhathaza kakhulu ngoba lokho kusho ukuthi umthwalo wesibonelelo se Equitable Share uya ngokubanzima unyaka nonyaka.

Capital Budget

Choose name from list - Table A5 Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, functional classification and funding

Vote Description	Ref	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Current Year 2018/19				2019/20 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2019/20	Budget Year +1 2020/21	Budget Year +2 2021/22
Capital Expenditure - Functional											
<i>Governance and administration</i>		-	-	(194 675)	3 530	5 863	137 007	128 883	17 579	20 257	21 281
Executive and council		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	85	90
Finance and administration		-	-	(194 675)	3 530	5 863	137 007	128 883	17 499	20 172	21 191
Internal audit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Community and public safety</i>		-	-	(12 783)	8 840	9 629	2 357	11 263	14 184	15 593	16 373
Community and social services		-	-	(8 710)	5 190	5 190	347	6 171	2 796	3 522	3 578
Sport and recreation		-	-	17 583	2 500	3 289	1 975	5 059	9 429	9 955	10 594
Public safety		-	-	(21 656)	1 150	1 150	36	33	1 959	2 077	2 201
Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>		-	-	127 943	31 711	37 205	(125 061)	(74 345)	28 054	27 580	29 157
Planning and development		-	-	-	-	700	-	-	1 950	2 010	2 074
Road transport		-	-	127 943	31 711	36 505	(125 061)	(74 345)	24 104	25 550	27 083
Environmental protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trading services</i>		-	-	823	100	8 100	(107)	456	2 123	2 164	2 251
Energy services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 500	1 590	1 685
Water management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste water management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste management		-	-	823	100	8 100	(107)	456	623	574	576
Other		-	-	-	400	430	-	-	830	860	933
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	3	-	-	(78 692)	44 581	61 228	14 186	66 257	60 770	66 454	70 005
Funded by:											
National Government		-	-	150 497	-	-	-	159 105	49 422	52 333	55 473
Provincial Government		-	-	20 890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Municipality		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers and grants		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers recognised - capital	4	-	-	171 386	-	-	-	159 105	49 422	52 333	55 473
Borrowing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internally generated funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 126	14 121	14 532
Total Capital Funding	7	-	-	171 386	-	-	-	159 105	60 548	66 454	70 005

The capital budget for 2019/20 will amount to R60 million of which R49 million is funded from National and Provincial grants and R10 million from internally generated funds. Council is continuing the process begun two year ago of rebuilding and upgrading municipal buildings and assets including sports fields, libraries and repairs on existing properties.

40% of the capital budget should be for renewal as opposed to new infrastructure. The forthcoming budget indicates that renewal expenditure will amount to 27% (R15 million) of total internally funded capital expenditure. This reinforces the fact that the infrastructure demands being placed upon the municipality are reaching an unhealthy point. We spend simply to stand still and are not growing the municipality. This further reinforces the need to review and reduce expenditure on issues that are not our functions or are not basic services.

PROJECTS ROLL OVER FROM 2018/2019 TO 2019/2020

The Municipal Financial Management Act, 56 of 2003 allows a municipality to roll over its budget to the following year. However, there must be reasons for the roll over and be approved by council. A rollover is an attribute of a budget category. Budget categories that have rollovers carry their cumulative balance from one financial year to the next. This means you can start a period with more money in a category if you've underspent in previous months, or with less money in a category if you've overspent.

Umsinga municipality has the following projects to be rolled over from the current year 2018/2019 to 2019/2020 financial year. We have provided the problems identified and remedial action for each;

NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT PROGRESS	AWARD AMOUNT	EXPENDITURE	IDENTIFIED PROBLEM	REMEDIAL ACTION
1.	Iswelihle Creche: Renovations to existing creche.	Floor slab level	R 99 046,50	R0,00	During site hand over there were changes in the scope of work, it was discovered that the existing structure is in a very bad condition and it cannot be renovated. It was resolved that an existing structure should be demolished and construct a new creche on the same site. The contract was put on hold at floor level due to poor workmanship.	The project will be re-advertised in 2019/2020 FY, because the revised budget exceeds allowed V.O. percentage.
2.	Keats Drift Hall: Construction of steel structure hall	The contractor is busy with the wall plate.	R519 335,25	R415 707,00	Delays in the supply and installation of the steel structure. Thus, the contractor failed to meet some contractual targets (i.e. Cost vs Time vs Expenditure).	The Contractor has submitted his Extension of Time request, due to delays encountered during the process of construction and being approved by Tech Dept.
3.	Ntombikayise Ngcobo Hall: Construction of steel structure hall	The contractor is busy with the wall plate.	R516 986,30	R294 350,00	Delays in the supply and installation of the steel structure. Thus, the contractor failed to meet some contractual targets (i.e. Cost	The Contractor has submitted his Extension of Time request, due to delays encountered during the process of construction and being

					vs Time vs Expenditure).	approved by Tech Dept.
4.	Local Economic Strategy	The contractor has been appointed	R175 000.00	R0,00	This program was approved during the adjustment budget process in February 2019. The Supply Chain Management process was only finalised in May 2019. Therefore, the supplier did not have enough time to complete the assignment.	The contract has been awarded, and the project will be carried over to 2019/20 FY.
5.	Spatial Development Planning		R345 000.00	R0.00	This program was approved during the adjustment budget process in February 2019. The Supply Chain Management process was only finalised in May 2019. Therefore, the supplier did not have enough time to complete the assignment.	The contract has been awarded, and the project will be carried over to 2019/20 FY.

FINANCIAL AND BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

The Capital budget and Operational Budget for 2019/2020 has increased by R425 311.00 and R520 000.00 respectively. These are the changes from the originally approved budget and which we expected to table for the council approval.

INEP GRANT TREATMENT VERSUS GRAP REQUIREMENTS

The municipality has experienced some serious challenges on how to account for the INEP grant while satisfying both GRAP and Treasury reporting requirements. The following are some of key points to note:

- INEP funding is cannot be treated as income as per the 2017/2018 AG audit report. Therefore, we suppose not to have included under income in the budget documents also.
- Capital projects and expenditure as per table A5 is expected to include both the INEP allocation planned expenditure. However, this is not in line with both the 2017/2018 AG report and GRAP 9.
- The biggest challenge now is, there is no way that we can account for the INEP in Table A5 without first accounting for it as an income although it contradicts 2017/2018 AG report and GRAP 9.
- Our view is that, the Treasury budget A schedule and B Schedule need to be reviewed as it is not GRAP compliant and distorts the entire reporting process.
- Therefore, these schedules should be looked at as they are distorting the reporting.

INEP projects breakdown

2019/2020 MIG funded projects

Douglass #2 electrification project	Ward 1	In-house	2019/20	13 000 000.00
Phalafini electrification	Ward 3	In-house	2019/20	7 000 000.00
Mzweni Electrification	Ward 2	Cogta	2019/20	1 575 000.00
INEP				R21 575 000.00
Priority	Project name			
1	Nsongeni access road			
2	Magobela access road			
3	Ngconco access road			
4	Sampofu access road			
5	Mhlangane Sportfield			
6	Gxushaneni Sport field			
7	Kwa-Ngubo Sportfield			
8	Mbabane Sportfield			

Sources of capital funding

Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	3	-	-	(78 692)	44 581	61 228	14 196	66 257	60 770	66 454	70 005
Funded by:											
National Government		-	-	150 497	-	-	-	159 105	49 422	52 333	55 473
Provincial Government		-	-	20 890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Municipality		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers and grants		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers recognised - capital	4	-	-	171 386	-	-	-	159 105	49 422	52 333	55 473
Borrowing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internally generated funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 126	14 121	14 532
Total Capital Funding	7	-	-	171 386	-	-	-	159 105	60 548	66 454	70 005

Full details for capital projects are attached as Annexure A