



FINAL ANNUAL BUDGET FOR 2015/2016 MTREF

**Medium Term Revenue
and Expenditure
Framework (MTREF)**

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Glossary

Adjustments Budget - Prescribed in section 28 of the MFMA. The formal means by which a municipality may revise its annual budget during the year.

Allocations - Money received from Provincial or National Government or other municipalities.

AFS- Annual Financial Statements

Assessment Rates - Local Government tax based on the assessed value of a property. To determine the rates payable, the assessed rateable value is multiplied by the rate in the rand.

Budget - The financial plan of the Municipality.

Budget Related Policy - Policy of a municipality affecting or affected by the budget, examples include tariff policy, rates policy and credit control policy.

Capital Expenditure - Spending on assets such as land, buildings and machinery. Any capital expenditure must be reflected as an asset on the Municipality's Statement of Financial Performance.

CRR - Capital Replacement Reserve. A cash reserve set aside for future capital expenditure.

Cash Flow Statement - A statement showing when actual cash will be received and spent by the Municipality. Cash payments do not always coincide with budgeted expenditure timings. For example, when an invoice is received by the Municipality it is shown as expenditure in the month it is received, even though it may not be paid in the same period.

CFO - Chief Financial Officer

DORA - Division of Revenue Act. Annual legislation that shows the total allocations made by National to Provincial and local government.

Equitable Share - A general grant paid to municipalities. It is predominantly targeted to help with free basic services.

EPWP - Expanded Public works Programme.

FFC - Financial and Fiscal Commission.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure - Expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised.

GIS - Geographic Information System.

GFS - Government Finance Statistics. An internationally recognised classification system that facilitates like for like comparison between municipalities.

GGP - Gross Geographic Product

GRAP - Generally Recognised Accounting Practice. The new standard for municipal accounting and basis upon which AFS are prepared.

IDP - Integrated Development Plan. The main strategic planning document of the Municipality

ISDF - Integrated Strategic Development Framework - The 20 year framework linking technical, financial and economic planning.

KPI's - Key Performance Indicators. Measures of service output and/or outcome.

MEC - Minister in Executive Committee (Province).

MFMA - The Municipal Finance Management Act - No. 53 of 2003. The principle piece of legislation relating to municipal financial management.

MTREF - Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework. A medium term financial plan, usually 3 years, based on a fixed first year and indicative further two years budget allocations. Also includes details of the previous three years and current years' financial position.

MPAC - Municipal Public Accounts Committee.

MSAC - Municipal Service Accessibility Charge. The municipal charge levied on the basic government electricity charge for municipal services available to the household.

NERSA - National Electricity Regulator of South Africa.

NT - National Treasury.

NDPG - Neighbourhood Development Framework Grant.

Net Assets - Net assets are the residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all its liabilities. This means the net assets of the municipality equates to the "net wealth" of the municipality, after all assets were sold/recovered and all liabilities paid. Transactions which do not meet the definition of Revenue or Expenses, such as increases in values of Property, Plant and Equipment where there is no inflow or outflow of resources are accounted for in Net Assets.

Operating Expenditure - Spending on the day to day expenses of the Municipality such as salaries and wages.

R&M - Repairs and maintenance on property, plant and equipment.

SDBIP - Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan. A detailed plan comprising quarterly performance targets and monthly budget estimates.

Strategic Objectives - The main priorities of the Municipality as set out in the IDP. Budgeted spending must contribute towards the achievement of the strategic objectives.

SCM - Supply Chain Management.

Unauthorised expenditure - Generally, spending without, or in excess of, an approved budget.

Virement - A transfer of budget.

Virement Policy - The policy that sets out the rules for budget transfers. Virements are normally allowed within a vote. Transfers between votes must be agreed by Council through an Adjustments Budget.

Vote - One of the main segments into which a budget is divided. In Knysna Municipality this means at directorate level.

PART 1 - ANNUAL BUDGET

Section 1 - Mayor's Budget Speech

1. Introduction

Speaker, Deputy Executive Mayor, members of the Mayoral Committee, Councillors, Political leaders, Municipal Manager, Directors and officials, distinguished guests and members of the media.

Once again, I stand before you to reflect on another year passed. It feels like yesterday that I was doing the same in 2011 – as a newly elected Democratic Alliance Executive Mayor heading up a newly elected Council. Today, I may be presenting to you the last State of the Town and Budget Address for the term of the current Council. Time certainly flies when you are busy!

During my acceptance speech in May 2011 I said that it was a new start for Knysna, and today, I will reflect on that process that started four years ago. I will reflect on the mandate which this lovely town of ours gave this DA-led Council. This mandate is set out in our Integrated Development Plan, which was tabled today in Council for approval.

As always I will keep my address this morning brief and to the point. If I report on all we have achieved, and all we are committing to, I will have to keep you here for the rest of the day!

2. An effective and efficient organization

Of paramount importance has been the appointment of our new Municipal Manager, Mr. Grant Easton. Mr. Easton has a long history in local government and has been integral to this organization for over ten years. Council took a well-considered and wise decision to appoint Mr. Easton, as he certainly is able to hit the ground running and has already made inroads.

Under Mr. Easton's management, a comprehensive organisational structure review is in progress and this will go a long way to address the service delivery needs of communities. Council approved the macro structure in 2014, and management and staff are finalizing the last consultations on the micro structure before the new organogram will come to Council for approval.

One initiative that I am proud of is the Life Skills Training for general workers. This training entails communication skills, time management, customer service, and decision making among other topics. This will not only assist

employees in the work situation but also in life generally. I have had wonderful feedback on this as our staff are empowered and this directly impacts on their self-image. Further policy and training initiatives will include the roll out of the retention and succession policy and increased use of the internal bursary opportunities.

Ladies and gentlemen you are aware of the marvelous work that our Ward Committees undertake. We recently held an extremely successful Ward Committee summit for all our Ward Committee members under the leadership of the Speaker. In the year ahead we will be increasingly linking our Ward Committees with our new Customer Care model and I anticipate this will further enhance efficient and effective service delivery to ensure a well-functioning town.

3. A well-functioning town

The constraints imposed by the lack of funding to update and expand the town's infrastructure remain a serious concern. The aging infrastructure represents an environmental threat in terms of potential pollution incidents and also means we must use funds that could otherwise be used to expand the infrastructure capacity. The expansion and modernization of the town's infrastructure capacity is very important to realise the economic potential of the town. Council is pleased that this issue is enjoying priority attention from the Technical Services Directorate.

Our Technical Services Directorate are finalising the R6 million Grey Street upgrade. I am fully aware of the inconveniences that the upgrade is causing for business, residents and visitors, but I know you will all agree that the current work, as well as the further sewer upgrades which will be undertaken in 2015-2016 are long over-due and imperative.

As we speak, the Rheenendal Water Treatment Works is being commissioned. Rheenendal will also enjoy further upgrading of the roads, the electrification of Lapland and we will commence work on the Rheenendal Multi-purpose Centre.

Our Deputy Mayor, Cllr Esmé Edge, recently officiated over the re-opening of the Red Bridge after its rehabilitation was completed. The work ensured water reticulation security for the Brentons and Belvidere, and is open for pedestrians and runners.

As those of us from Sedgfield will know, this Council has long been concerned about the status of the town's Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW). I am pleased to announce that an amount of R6 million has been

allocated to the commencement of the upgrade of these works. The long-awaited Multi-purpose Centre (MPC) will be completed next month with an astro-turf field and high mast lighting.

Further technical work to be undertaken in Sedgefield will be the electrification of 70 informal dwellings in Die Gaaitjie. It has been a long battle to get approval for this electrification and the impact it is going to have on the lives of those residents cannot and must not be under-estimated.

We have also electrified an additional 120 houses and installed eight high masts from Nekkies to White Location.

We successfully rolled out the Pavement Management System which presented Council with a hierarchy of roads in order for Council to prioritise its expenditure on roads. In 2015-2016 we will continue to use the System to assist Council to determine how and where roads funds must be used.

With regards to solid waste management, a Waste Minimisation Roadshow was undertaken in September 2014. The objective of the event was to create a waste minimisation culture amongst all residents including households, business, industry and other stakeholders in order to reduce waste generation, reduce waste to landfill and ultimately to minimise the consumption of natural resources within the region in order to ensure a sustainable and healthy environment for future generations. We had 8 Exhibitors at the event exhibiting their products, and 5 schools attended with a total learner attendance of 170. A great success, one which must be repeated and I am sure you will agree.

We have finally received licences for the recycling centre in Sedgefield, a closure permit for the Old Place Garden site and the Brenton on Sea site. This is all in line with National Governments requirements to have all sites permitted for either closure or operating.

I wish to take this time to congratulate all staff who played a role in ensuring that we won three categories in the Greenest Municipality Competition. We also came second overall in the competition.

4. A well-planned and sustainable town

Following a process that was much more challenging and time consuming than had been anticipated the final draft of the Integrated Strategic Development Framework (or ISDF) was prepared and presented to the Inter-Governmental Steering Committee and to Council. The plan provides draft

guidelines for the future development of the Municipal Area and identifies a number of catalytic projects that will inject energy into the economic revival of the area. The public participation process will be completed early in the new year and it is anticipated that the final version of the report will be adopted before the end of the calendar year.

Following the highly successful migration of the Building Plans Management system onto the Collaborator electronic platform some years ago, the Town Planning application management system has joined the electronic age with all town planning applications now processed on the electronic system. This has decreased the time required for application processing and created a more comprehensive reporting system.

The next year is going to be a busy and challenging one for the Town Planning Section also. The new Land Use Planning Legislation, including the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act and its regulations, the Western Cape land Use Planning Act and its regulations and the Knysna Municipality By-Law on Municipal Land use Planning are all due to come into effect on 1st July 2015. A Municipal Planning Tribunal will have to be established and a whole new way of dealing with town planning applications will have to be implemented. In addition it is intended to adopt a new Integrated Zoning Scheme By-Law. This whole process should lead to better, more locally driven planning decisions in support of the joint objectives of developing our local economy and conserving our natural resources.

For the last three seasons in a row, we have had the privileged of having two of our beaches designated as Blue Flag beaches. Last year Swartvlei beach in Sedgefield also received Pilot Status and I am hoping for full status this coming season. The Blue Flag program is an international grading system for beaches which looks at the safety, amenities, cleanliness and environmental aspects of beaches. Knysna Municipality is proud to have met these very rigorous standards for our two very beautiful beaches: Buffalo Bay and Brenton On Sea. This program has become a permanent feature for us as we want to be able to provide the best in recreational and tourist facilities for both our residents and visitors. At this stage I must commend the Community Services staff who are responsible for ensuring that the Buffelskop camping site was once again voted as one of the top 3 camping sites in S.A.

A substantial planning project will be undertaken in Heidevallei and the green lung that runs along the steep areas north of the town and joins the Heidevallei area. The object of this project will be to provide for various categories of housing, including fully subsidized units and finance linked subsidy units in Heidevallei. However, it will also include the detailed planning and urban design parameters for a mixed use development in part of Heidevallei, as well as the planning of a so-called "Central Park" in the green lung. This is vital to protect the environment of this area that has some

portions of pristine forest, and protects the steep slopes above the town from erosion. The exercise will also focus on the management of the Bongani River catchment to ensure that the siltation and pollution that finds its way into the lagoon is prevented.

5. An economically sound town

We have awarded a tender for the installation of a high speed fibre-optic and microwave based network across the municipality. This will involve the investment of R150 million in the Knysna municipal area by the successful tenderer, including the establishment of businesses in the data management value chain. It will also create a range of economic opportunities in the media, education, business and conferencing sectors.

Various economic development initiatives designed to harness the resources of private sector investors, together with what funding can be obtained from government are planned. These include a Convention Centre, developments along the Concordia Road and in Nekkie, developments in the Hornlee business area and in the centre of town. These will come to light during the course of the year and should place the economy of the town on a clearly upward trajectory by the end of the financial year.

I am sure many of you are aware of the marvelous work being undertaken by the Municipality with regards to contractor development. One such example is the R4 million we have spent on the 4 SMME contracts to maintain municipal infrastructure such as grass cutting, drain cleaning and litter removal. We have funded this initiative largely through our Expanded Public Works Program grant.

6. A caring town

Another such initiative has been the 116 serviced residential sites in Nekkie and Dam se Bos, and 187 new homes which were built by local small contractors. The amount paid to these contractors is of the order of R4 million. The houses being built are slightly bigger than previously, they are of better quality and each has a 3 metre balcony. We are certainly succeeding in providing people with homes and not just shelter.

The Integrated Human Settlements Department will have an extremely busy year ahead, with the following projects already approved and in the tender process:

- Edameni: 25 serviced sites;
- Hlalani: 166 serviced sites;

- Happy Rest: 120 serviced sites;
- Ethembeni: 200 serviced sites;
- Vision projects: 200 service sites and 150 top structures.
- In addition the areas of Bloemfontein and Xolweni are in the final stages of planning and it is expected that services will be installed in those areas also.

This will come close to the completion of the development of all the available sites in the already settled areas of the town. In addition, in association with ABSA the implementation of the Hornlee Infill Housing Project, including 93 fully subsidized housing units will begin.

Also in Hornlee, we will commence a densification and back yard dweller project. This project will investigate the potential to formalize existing and possible additional back yard dwellings by addressing the infrastructure constraints, the town planning and building control issues and the ownership issues to explore the possibilities of accessing funding to achieve the in situ upgrading of the shelters already embedded in the existing stable community. If it is successful this should also address some of the infrastructure problems experienced by Hornlee residents. The outcome of this exercise cannot be predicted, but it is hoped that it will address the needs of the people who, for years, have patiently waited for assistance. I am aware we undertook a similar study a number of years ago, but times and technology have changed and we must continuously review and investigate our options.

I now turn to social and community development initiatives.

We have completed the upgrade of the Hornlee Sportsfields. The two fields were ripped, levelled and are now lying fallow as the grass covers the playing surface. New irrigation was also provided. The fields will be ready for play for the Knysna Oyster Festival. These fields are for the use of all our residents and I implore all our residents to look after all our community assets, after all they belong to you!

In Rheenendal we are piloting an exciting initiative with the Provincial Department of Education for the erection of a brand new dual purpose library. We are also opening library services in Bracken Hill and Buffelskop which will assist our young (and perhaps not so young) residents to continue to improve themselves and their living conditions, as well as inculcate a culture of reading and learning— something very close to my heart. Our ever-active librarians have continued to hold the Annual Spelling Competition that has become a well-established and eagerly anticipated event on our school and library calendars.

The Old Gaol is a wonderful asset that has been under-utilised for a while now. Our Museums Department this year staged a fascinating exhibition on the history of prison gangs. In the year ahead we will upgrade the exhibitions on the Timber Industry, the South African War and the Gold Rush. The Old Gaol has also been host to a number of cultural and art activities, such as the quarterly Arts Festival wherein local artists and indigenous crafters sell their wares. Another exciting new initiative is the arts development project which had 20 participants. At least four of these participants will be able to exhibit at mainstream galleries – a remarkable feat!

Of great concern to myself, and many of you, is the increasing number of homeless people who are moving into our town and establishing themselves along the Lagoon. This is greatly disturbing and is a result of a variety of factors, both social and economic. I have stated previously that I will be engaging with the Provincial Authorities to assist Council to find ways of helping these vulnerable people.

I am also proud to announce the success of our Communication Department's self-service kiosks. These are equipped with a telephone handset and direct numbers for various customer care departments that offer customers immediate access to various municipal departments in order to improve interactions with customers. Another exciting innovation will be the development of a cell phone app which clients can download to further assist our residents, visitors and businesses in their interaction with the municipality. Knysna Municipality is certainly on the cutting edge of customer service technology.

7. A financially stable town

Councillors, ladies and gentlemen, I now turn to matters pertaining to the budget for 2015/16

The budget for the next financial year continues to reflect the strategy and priorities of this Council. It is a budget that is also aligned to the goals of the Province of the Western Cape and the National Development Plan. This budget has a strong "Back to Basics" thrust, as directed by the Minister for Co-operative Government and Traditional Affairs, Minister Pravin Gordhan.

In an organization this size, changes in policy and direction cannot simply happen overnight but in the last four Council budgets there have been significant shifts in Council thinking whilst maintaining at all times a synergy with the Constitutional requirements of local government in respect of basic services and within the general dictates of National Treasury guidelines. This was the promise made to our town four years ago: good governance and getting the basics right.

The new budget for Knysna Municipality amounts to some R738.5 million. This is made up of R102.7 million for capital expenditure and R635.8 million for operating expenses. It is considerably more than the budget approved for 2014/15, which was R540.7 million and R70.1 million for operating expenditure and capital expenditure respectively. This new budget represents an increase of 21% from the 2014/15 approved budget and 5.1% from the 2014/15 adjusted budget. In the 2013/14 financial year the capital budget spend managed to achieve a level of 91%. A similar capital spend is forecast for the 2014/15 year.

There have been on-going serious concerns in regard to the lack of long term planning necessary for Knysna over the next 20 years. Previous plans were essentially short term and lacked the depth and complexity necessary to move Knysna forward. A decision was taken to begin a new long term planning process, predominantly in-house, by means of a very exhaustive but inclusive Integrated Spatial Development Framework (ISDF).

The proposed ISDF will become the most critical long-term planning tool of the Knysna Municipality and by including the simple word “Integrated” it means that for probably the first time technical, financial and ultimately economic planning will talk to each other. The ISDF looks on a far longer horizon than Integrated Development Plans (IDP) and whilst no specific capital projects have yet been identified for ISDF purposes, they are obviously part and parcel of the revised IDP. The ISDF has now been presented to Councillors and will go through another extensive public participation exercise. The importance of the ISDF cannot be over-emphasised. ALL Council master-planning will be centred within its over-arching umbrella.

In tandem the Finance Directorate has embarked on a major debt restructuring exercise to work in conjunction with the ISDF to finance investment and economic based capital infrastructure identified for inclusion in the budget via the IDP as flowing from the ISDF. 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.

However the malaise that the Knysna economy is in continues. Whilst there is no doubt that the recent holiday period showed some depth and expansion from previous years. Furthermore there appears to be the beginnings of additional economic activity by way of interest in residential construction linked to higher end property.

Besides tourism, the major economic drivers within Knysna are retail, residential and retirement. These are all heavily dependent upon the economy

at a national level and neither could claim to be major forces in the drive for job creation. Many of those in these driving sectors are not resident, or are predominantly situated outside of the town. For example, much of Knysna's retail property is owned by businesses outside Knysna and any profits obviously flow outside of Knysna.

Further, a number of Knysna property owners do not actually live in the municipality for home purposes and so generate little in the way of economic development.

Hence, the Director: Finance will be looking at a differential rates tariff for businesses owned within Knysna as opposed to those owned externally.

Situated in a national park, it is highly unlikely that our social and revenue profiles will change. Approximately 80% of Council revenue, excluding governmental transfers, comes from the domestic residential sector and some 36% of that is classified as being indigent or on social welfare. There is little scope for cross-subsidisation from the business sector in relief of the domestic account and therefore increases in tariffs impact directly upon domestic consumers and hence almost immediately upon the municipality's cash flow. Increased taxation will invariably mean increased non-payment.

And so ladies and gentleman, it is highly unlikely that the economic position of Knysna will change much in the next three to four budget cycles at least. Some of the more significant reasons for this is outside of the control of this Council. Here I refer to the infamous Eskom factor with a 14.24% increase, a demand for cost reflective tariffs on water and sewer and a first round union pay demand of a basic 15% rise.

You are all aware of the ironic situation we find ourselves in: Knysna must fund itself and provide services as if it were a twelve month municipality, on a six-month income. There is therefore an obvious mis-match between revenues and service demands, and that is before we can consider eradicating service backlogs in our previously disadvantaged areas or maintaining services in advantaged areas. A classic example of this was in regard to the road maintenance budget which needed to be used to maintain our tourist and therefore revenue generating areas in the first instance over the holiday period.

Knysna Municipality continues to grow, as does the demands of all our residents. 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. It is also very clear that the more advantaged areas are demanding that service

levels and standards be maintained at least at current levels and not be allowed to fall. It is the continuing classic legacy of apartheid.

Two realities emerge from this.

Firstly, to believe that all areas can reach the same levels and standards within twenty years is not grounded in financial reality. Many well-established areas of Knysna Municipality have taken, in some instances, hundreds of years and millions of rands to reach their current mature service levels. Other areas have been paid for solely by the property owners themselves.

Secondly, to maintain well-established areas at their current levels and upgrade others at the same time cannot continue under the current funding regime. In the next few years Knysna is going to be doing “less with less”. The movement towards communities wanting and receiving a higher standard level by means of an additional premium will become the norm. Special rating districts or areas already exist in metros and other Municipalities, and these are now being investigated within the greater Knysna community and are welcomed and encouraged.

This type of service level complexity is symptomatic of Knysna. Do we first maintain to perpetuate growth or do we increase levels at the potential expense of growth? To this end the Director: Finance will be undertaking a review and analysis of the utilisation of domestic property by means of measuring electricity usage. The possibility of introducing an absentee property owners charge will then be examined (similar in principle to the electricity daily charge) for possible future introduction.

The continued poor economic conditions mean that Knysna needs to maintain its fiscal discipline. In December 2012, Council took the decision to write-off what ultimately amounted to R30 million in service arrears.

In 2013 Council took the decision to further accelerate the program of prepaid electricity meters. In 2015 a new tender will be awarded to undertake a general valuation of all properties in the municipal area. This will include all transferred properties in the previously informal areas such as Nekkies, Khayaletu and White Location.

From 1 July 2016 all privately owned properties will be fully taxed in all areas. It could be argued that this should have happened years ago but few people outside the municipal process actually understand the complexity that is land ownership between and within governmental bodies.

Knysna Municipality has now attained seven unqualified audit reports in a row with the last two being “clean”. Whilst having a clean audit rather than an unqualified audit has absolutely no effect on the financial stability or performance of this Council it does have a considerably positive effect upon the sentiment of the investment and banking sectors, in all their facets locally and internationally. It is therefore simply remarkable that there remains a very minor, but ignorant and voluble local group, who appear to want nothing more than to criticise Knysna’s very considerable achievements for reasons that are impossible to understand.

Having sketched the scene, I now wish to delve into the capital budget in more detail. As stated, the capital budget for 2015/16 will amount to R102.7 million of which R56.3 million is funded from National and Provincial grants, some R2 million from “public, private partnerships” and the balance from internally generated funds and borrowings.

Council is continuing the process begun two year ago of rebuilding and upgrading municipal buildings and assets including sportsfields, libraries and halls.

An amount of R29 million has been placed on the budget for housing and related infrastructure. As mentioned earlier in this speech, other major capital projects for the next year are R6 million for the Rheenendal MPC; R6 million for high-mast lighting; R16.2 million for roads upgrades, R11.2 million for water projects mainly from Council’s own funding contribution towards our national MIG allocation and R8 million for the new 20MVA transformer station. This project will enable Council to fully up-grade the reticulation networks in Hornlee and our Northern Areas.

The 2015/16 capital projects in wards will remain at R200 000 per ward and an additional R500 000 will be allocated under Community Services for Operating Related Council Projects and this will be fully integrated with the ward based development program National Treasury insists that all the projects must be identified and specified in the budget if they are of a capital nature. The final projects and programs will be included in the approved municipal budget and performance against the budget will be reviewed quarterly.

And finally, the tariffs:

The National Electricity Regulator (NERSA) has approved an increase in the bulk tariff from Eskom of 14.24%. National Treasury in MFMA Circular Number 74 advises Council “to limit electricity increases to 12.29%” but that excludes a 2c Environmental Levy. An average increase of 14.24% will be

implemented. This is dependent upon the amount consumed as per the Inclining Block Tariff.

The water tariff increases will be on average 7.5% depending upon consumption.

The sewer and refuse tariffs will both increase by 7.5%.

Minor tariffs will be increased by 9% on average unless specifically shown in the tariff book.

The increases on the Availability Charges-Vacant land and the water and sewerage augmentation charges will be increased by 7.5%. The innovations introduced in the 2014/15 budget remain in place to encourage development. The electricity augmentation is formula driven and subject to NERSA.

In terms of assessment rates, the increase in the rate in the rand will be 7.5% for domestic properties and for non-domestic properties. The assessment rate rebate currently applied to domestic owners remains at 15%. This is in line with National Government view that rebates should only apply in particular circumstances. It remains the intention to completely phase out the domestic rebate in future budgets. The first R100 000 of property value will remain exempted.

The current Rural Rebate is reduced to 10% and will be phased out completely next year. The reason for this is that Assessment rates are a tax on property value. They are not for services rendered or not rendered by a municipality. There is therefore no justification in maintaining a two-tier rebate system indefinitely.

The green rebate will also be reduced to 10% for the forthcoming financial year and strictly applied. That means that any developments currently in receipt of the rebate but being gated will not qualify. The retention of the green rebate is highly questionable as there is no evidence of it making any difference within the local area.

The current pensioner rebates, heritage rebates and the new business rebates will all remain the same.

Ladies & gentlemen before I close I wish to reflect on the legacy of two DA stalwarts. Today we bid farewell to two Councillors, Cllr Michelle Wasserman and Cllr Richard Dawson. Cllrs Wasserman and Dawson have both served as

Speaker to this Council, and have both been on my Mayoral Committee. Hence I have had the wonderful opportunity to work closely with these two persons of great integrity and wisdom. Furthermore, Cllr Dawson has served our town with me since 2006 – it has indeed been a long and successful journey together. Richard and Michelle, we will miss you, we will think of you with great fondness, and I wish you everything of the best in all your endeavours from hereon.

I would also like to congratulate Cllr Phumla Nkam on the birth of her baby boy.

In closing, putting a budget together is not an easy task and I thank the Municipal Manager, Mr. Grant Easton, and his team for drawing up a budget which may not make everybody happy, but is sustainable and sensible.

I also thank the Directors and staff for their continued hard work in delivering services in line with the municipality's vision of creating a town where people and nature prosper. Let's keep it up and each day strive to improve on the day before in order to make tomorrow better.

My thanks to my Executive Deputy Mayor who has always been pivotal to my team. I know that all of you join me in sending our prayers and good wishes to Cllr Edge and her daughter, Nadine, who has been through a traumatic accident and has a long road to recovery ahead of her. Nadine, we are all thinking of you and hope to see you back in town soon.

Members of my Executive Mayoral Committee, Madam Speaker, and the Members of this Chambers. Councillors your voice is that of the voiceless. If we, as Councillors, fail to convey the views and feelings of our Wards and Constituencies, there is a very real chance that those voices will be muted and our people will suffer.

In delivering this State of the Town address I hope I have managed to take you into our confidence with regard to the plans we have for the future of our town. I have further given you a snippet of some of the achievements of our town, in the period that the Democratic Alliance has been in government.

The challenge remains to reverse the legacy of more than three hundred years of discrimination. It is not an easy battle to wage, but I am sure you agree that we are on course. The leadership of your town continues to grow, develop, and innovate in order to ensure change for the better. Ladies and gentlemen I sincerely trust you will join us on our exciting and promising journey forward.

I thank you

Madam Speaker, I hereby refer you to recommendations of Item 9.6 on Page 399 of this Council Meeting Agenda and present to you the 2015/2016 Budget.

Section 2 - Budget Related Resolutions

Knysna Municipality

MTREF 2015/16

The resolutions approved by Council with the final adoption of the budget in May will be:

RESOLVED:

[a]. That the annual budget of Knysna Municipality for the financial year 2015/2016; and indicative for the two projected years 2016/17 and 2017/18, as set-out in the schedules contained in [Section 4](#), be approved:

- 1.1 [Table A2](#): Budgeted Financial Performance (expenditure by standard classification) R635.8 million)
 - 1.2 [Table A3](#): Budgeted Financial Performance (expenditure by municipal vote R635.8 million)
 - 1.3 [Table A4](#): Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue by source R724.5 million including Capital Transfers and Contributions)
 - 1.4 [Table A5](#): Budgeted Capital Expenditure for both multi-year and single year by vote, standard classification and funding (R102.7 million)
- [b]. Property rates reflected in [Annexure 3](#) and any other municipal tax reflected in Annexure 1 are imposed for the budget year 2015/2016.
- [c]. Tariffs and charges reflected in [Annexure 3](#) are approved for the budget year 2015/2016.
- [d]. Council notes the amended Integrated Development Plan adopted on 31 May 2015 reflected as summarised in [Section 6](#).
- [e]. The measurable performance objectives reflected in [Section 7](#) are approved for the budget year 2015/2016.
- [f]. The amended policies for credit control, debt collection and indigents as summarised in [Section 8](#) (and detailed in [Annexure 6](#)) are approved for the budget year 2015/2016.
- [g]. The other new and/or amended budget related policies summarised in [Section 8](#) (and detailed in [Annexure 6](#)) are approved for the budget year 2015/2016.
- [h]. The measurable performance objectives for each vote introduced in [Section 15](#) and detailed in Annexure 8: 'Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan' are noted for the budget year 2015/2016.

Section 3 - Executive Summary

Introduction

The budget for the financial year 2015/16 reflects the strategy and priorities of the Knysna Municipality within those of the Province of the Western Cape as well as the priorities and strategies of the National Development Plan and the strategic thrusts as enunciated by Minister Pravin Gordhan in his position paper on local government summarised in the slogan "Back to Basics". Changes in policy and direction cannot simply happen overnight but in the last four Council budgets there have been significant shifts in Council thinking whilst maintaining at all times a synergy with the Constitutional requirements of local government in respect of basic services and within the general dictates of National Treasury guidelines.

However the malaise that the Knysna economy is in continues. Whilst there is no doubt that the recent holiday period continued to show some depth and expansion from previous years and that there are now the beginnings of some economic green shoots appearing by way of interest in residential construction linked to higher end property, it is highly unlikely that the economic position of Knysna will change much in the next three to four budget cycles at least. Unfortunately the infamous Eskom factor has also come back to haunt municipal finances with a 14.69% increase, a demand for cost reflective tariffs on water and sewer and a first round union pay demand of a basic 15% rise.

The new budget for Knysna Municipality amounts to some R738.5 Million in 2015/16, being R102.7 million for capital and R635.8 million for operating. The budget approved for 2014/15 was R540.7 million and R70.1 million for operating expenditure and capital expenditure respectively and this new budget represents an increase of 21% from the 2014/15 approved budget and 5% from the 2014/15 adjusted budget. In the 2013/14 financial year the capital budget spend was 91%. A similar capital spend is now forecast for the 2014/15 year.

Consolidated overview of the 2015/16 MTREF					
R' Thousand	Original Budget 2014/15	Adjusted Budget 2014/15	Budget Year 2015/16	Budget Year +1 2016/17	Budget Year +2 2017/18
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	536 766 440	617 962 440	668 221 750	753 620 000	820 560 000
Total Expenditure	540 747 634	613 067 604	635 833 400	723 857 067	769 234 166
Surplus/(Deficit)	-3 981 194	4 894 836	32 388 350	29 762 933	51 325 834
Transfers recognised - capital	39 484 000	50 667 300	56 265 000	46 586 000	41 027 000
Capital expenditure	70 173 500	89 134 300	102 682 600	70 240 000	58 992 000

There have been serious concerns in regard to the lack of long term planning necessary for Knysna over the next 20 years. Previous plans were essentially short term or even “gimmicky” but lacked the depth necessary to move Knysna forward. A decision was taken to begin a new long term planning process, predominantly in-house, by means of a very exhaustive but inclusive Integrated Spatial Development Framework (ISDF). The proposed ISDF will be constantly referred to in this MTREF as it will become the most critical long-term planning tool of the Knysna Municipality and by including the simple word “Integrated” it means that for probably the first time, technical, financial and ultimately economic planning will talk to each other. The ISDF looks on a far longer horizon than mere Integrated Development Plans (IDP) and whilst no specific capital projects have yet been identified for ISDF purposes, they are obviously part and parcel of the revised IDP. The ISDF has now been presented to Councillors and will go through another extensive public participation exercise. The importance of the ISDF cannot be over-emphasised. ALL Council technical master planning will be placed within its over-arching umbrella.

In tandem the Finance Directorate has embarked on a major debt restructuring exercise to work in conjunction with the ISDF to finance investment and economic based capital infrastructure identified for inclusion in the budget via the IDP as flowing from the ISDF. 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, Knysna municipality continues to grow albeit slowly. However the demands of all our residents 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. It is also very clear that the more advantaged areas are demanding that service levels and standards be maintained at least at current levels and not be allowed to fall. It is the continuing classic legacy of apartheid. Two realities emerge from this. Firstly, to believe that all areas can reach the same levels and standards within twenty years is simply naive and not grounded in financial reality. Many well-established areas of Knysna Municipality have taken, in some instances, hundreds of years and millions of rands to reach their current mature service levels. Other areas have been paid for solely by the property owners themselves. Secondly, to maintain well-established areas at their current levels and up-grade others at the same time cannot continue under the current funding regime. In the next few years Knysna is going to be doing “less with even less”. The movement towards communities wanting and receiving a higher standard level by means of an additional premium will become the norm. Special rating districts or areas already exist in metros and other municipality’s. These are now being investigated within the greater Knysna community and must be welcomed and supported.

Background

It has been said repeatedly over recent years that Knysna is a rather boring municipality if one looks at all the relevant financial ratios. The exception has been that we were one of the most heavily geared local authority's in South Africa let alone the Western Cape. We did this to maximise service delivery. If we hadn't then low income houses would not have been built because we would not have been able to put the services in and sewerage would have been pouring into the lagoon. Our water would have been undrinkable and the local tourist economy would have collapsed. Municipality's must spend moneys even to stand still and our inflation rate is not CPI. It is CPI plus about 3%.

All other ratios place us firmly in the category of financially competent. In other words we pay our way, but only just. This means that we remain very vigilant in our cash management.

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 services are probably too many and our standards too high. An example of this is a new proposal from national government whereby local government should become responsible for early childhood development. The proposal is fully supported but the reality is that we cannot do it justice if it is not fully funded from the fiscus. 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.

Notwithstanding the above Council has reduced its indebtedness from over R160m in 2012 to R120 million currently and National Treasury has begun to increase our Equitable Share in accordance with influx demands along the N2 axis. This Council also showed remarkable foresight by deciding to invest some of the increased IGT into our Capital Replacement Reserve (CRR) for long term asset replacement. The debt reduction also allows scope for looking at increasing our borrowings. However 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 aimed at economic growth and ultimately job creation projects. If we can ring-fence on this basis the possibility of maintaining some form of market growth and long term financial sustainability remains. If we do not then Knysna will start moving into care from 2017.

Situated in a national park, Knysna is and shall remain for the foreseeable future a residential municipality. Approximately 80% of Council revenue, excluding governmental transfers, comes from the domestic residential sector and some 36% of that is classified as being indigent/social welfare. There is little scope for cross-subsidisation from the business sector in relief

of the domestic account and therefore increases in tariffs impact directly upon domestic consumers and hence almost immediately upon the municipality's cash flow. Increased taxation will invariably mean increased non-payment.

Knysna is a holiday destination and a retirement town. A number of Knysna property owners do not actually live in the municipality for home purposes and so generate little in the way of economic development. However Knysna must fund itself and provide services as if it were a twelve month municipality whilst only operating on at best six month revenues. There is therefore an obvious mis-match between revenues and service demands and that is before we can consider eradicating service backlogs in our previously disadvantaged areas or maintaining services in advantaged areas. A classic example of this was in regard to the road maintenance budget which needed to be used to maintain our tourist and therefore revenue generating areas in the first instance over the holiday period. This type of service level decision-making is symptomatic of the problems of Knysna. Do we first maintain to perpetuate growth or do we increase levels at the potential expense of growth. To this end the Director: Finance is undertaking a review and analysis of the utilisation of domestic property by means of measuring electricity usage. The possibility of introducing an absentee property owners charge will then be examined (similar in principle to the electricity daily charge) for possible future introduction.

The major economic sectors within Knysna are retail and retirement. These are heavily dependent upon the economy at a national level and neither could claim to be major forces in the drive for job creation. Much of Knysna's retail property is owned by businesses outside Knysna and any profits obviously flow outside of Knysna. The Director: Finance is also looking at a differential rates tariff for businesses owned within Knysna as opposed to those owned externally.

The Manufacturing and Construction sectors, taken together, account for less than 25% of GGP. General Government and Community Services less than 15%. The Knysna Municipality clearly therefore has major long term economic financial challenges requiring high end growth or targeted government intervention. The national government "back to basic" campaign whilst very laudable from a national perspective has the potential of destroying the local economy because it will have a very limited return on investment potential. Knysna municipality must therefore manage the "back to basics" approach in such a way that it integrates seamlessly into the ISDF and IDP from a financial perspective.

The continued poor economic conditions mean that Knysna needs to maintain its fiscal discipline. In December 2012, Council took the decision to write-off what ultimately amounted to R30 million in service arrears. In 2013 Council took the decision to further accelerate the programme of prepaid electricity meters. In 2015 a new tender will be awarded to undertake the general valuation of all properties in the municipal area. This will include all

transferred properties in the so-called Northern areas. From 1 July 2016 all privately owned properties will be fully taxed in all areas. It could be argued that this should have happened years ago but few people outside the municipal process actually understand the complexity that is land ownership between and within governmental bodies. For many years Knysna municipality was building houses on land with provincial money on the promise that the land would be transferred to the housing beneficiary only to find out that the land could not be transferred without a myriad of legal and planning processes for which there was no budget.

The table below indicates the projected revenues of the municipality for the MTREF period under review.

Projected Revenue for 2015_16 MTREF										
Description	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Current Year 2014/15				2015/16 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2015/16	Budget Year +1 2016/17	Budget Year +2 2017/18
Revenue By Source										
Property rates	125 364	139 988	143 966	159 457	159 457	159 457	159 457	171 416	188 535	201 733
Property rates - penalties & collection charges	2 356	2 487	3 065	2 804	2 804	2 804	2 804	3 014	3 331	3 631
Service charges - electricity revenue	160 116	172 199	181 348	193 213	188 213	188 213	188 213	215 015	245 359	276 495
Service charges - water revenue	40 656	43 078	43 530	48 904	48 904	48 904	48 904	52 571	67 132	71 829
Service charges - sanitation revenue	9 632	10 232	10 898	11 469	11 469	11 469	11 469	12 329	13 499	14 445
Service charges - refuse revenue	13 179	13 459	14 188	15 352	15 352	15 352	15 352	16 504	18 575	20 433
Service charges - other	2 966	2 334	2 574	3 648	3 648	3 648	3 648	3 976	4 333	4 722
Rental of facilities and equipment	3 500	3 563	4 138	5 030	5 030	5 030	5 030	5 482	5 977	6 516
Interest earned - external investments	6 667	6 589	5 944	2 346	2 346	2 346	2 346	3 200	3 400	3 600
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	4 551	3 237	3 617	3 250	3 250	3 250	3 250	3 542	3 753	4 089
Dividends received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines	7 677	13 964	46 977	15 111	78 111	78 111	78 111	79 471	86 623	94 418
Licences and permits	1 843	1 674	1 643	1 998	1 998	1 998	1 998	2 179	2 331	2 541
Agency services	1 774	1 809	2 161	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 850	1 950	1 960
Transfers recognised - operational	89 231	83 819	89 804	68 844	91 990	91 990	91 990	93 803	104 483	108 783
Other revenue	37 889	8 455	7 750	3 291	3 341	3 341	3 341	3 619	4 089	5 115
Gains on disposal of assets	43	2 816	327	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	507 444	509 703	561 930	536 766	617 962	617 962	617 962	668 222	753 620	820 560
Transfers recognised - capital	30 679	41 023	39 272	39 484	50 667	50 667	50 667	56 265	46 586	41 027
Total Revenue (including capital transfers and contributions)	538 123	550 726	601 203	576 250	668 630	668 630	668 630	724 487	800 206	861 587

The Equitable Share and Revenue Stresses

For years Knysna Municipality raised concerns about the financing of local government in general and the amount of our Equitable Share in particular. A few years ago commentary was passed in this same document that “the financing of local government is archaic and totally unsuitable for the 21st century”. The Financial and Fiscal Commission (FFC) has now expressed similar concerns in this regard. It does appear that National Treasury has at last become aware of the problem and the new Equitable Share formula is at least based on the latest census figures.

The Equitable Share has increased from R44.8 million in the current year to just under R56.2 million in the forthcoming financial year and rising to R62.2 million and R67.8 million over the outer years of the MTREF period.

The challenge for the municipality is how to allocate the increased grant. Council passed a resolution in May 2013 that from 1 July 2014 amendments would be made to both the Funding and Reserves Policy and the Budget Policy, whereby forty percent of the increased equitable share over a normal CPI adjustment will be allocated directly to repairs and maintenance and forty percent to the CRR for future infrastructure. The balance is for the revenue account.

Eskom is once again going to become a massive concern in the forthcoming financial years. It is not simply the upwards effect of increased tariffs and the downward effect on operating revenues and cash flow but there are now clear implications of load shedding upon Council's water and sewerage reticulation systems.

Knysna has ten different water and sewerage reticulation systems that have been designed around the distinct geographical attributes of the various communities they serve. They are of varying age, they operate on different platforms and have different equipment requirements and obviously have very limited economies of scale. The topography that the systems operate in also means that they require enormous and costly amounts of energy to be consumed pumping in water up and down hills. Collectively, the services are too expensive to have tariffs that are cost reflective. Simply to break even the water service will require increased revenues amounting to 12%. Load shedding also means that many of the pumping stations all now require large diesel generators as back-up systems and emergency plans drawn up in the event of prolonged power outages. The Council reticulation systems are now at a serious risk level.

Similarly the solid waste service is also financially paralysed because of the municipality's geographical location. The only refuse dump for Knysna is at least 100 kilometres away. This means that Knysna has to build into its collection costs daily round trip charges of over 200 kilometres.

The approved NERSA increase is 14.24% for bulk electricity purchased from ESKOM. The amount allowed for pass on to consumers is only 12.29%. The difference of 1.95% equates to an automatic rates increase of 1.8%.

We are also aware of the discussions taking place to increase the Bulk Purchases from 14.69% to 25%.

The municipal unions are current involved in salary negotiations and have requested an increase of 15%. To put that in perspective it means a rates increase of 18.7%. National Treasury would have us believe that we should be looking at a maximum 6% salary increase which means a rates increase of over 8%. Neither of these provide the municipality with the revenues it

requires. The expected salary increase of 8.5% equates to 11% on rates. For the purposes of this budget, at this stage, a rates increase of 7.5% is implemented.

Auditor-General

Knysna Municipality has now attained seven unqualified audit reports in a row with the last two being “clean”. Whilst having a clean audit rather than an unqualified audit has absolutely no effect on the financial stability or performance of this Council it does have a considerably positive effect upon the sentiment of the investment and banking sectors, in all their facets locally and internationally. It is therefore remarkable that locally there remains a very minor, but ignorant and voluble local group, who appear to want nothing more than to criticise Knysna’s very considerable achievements for reasons that are impossible to understand.

Knysna Municipality has embraced the concept of “clean” governance and we will endeavour to attain the levels requested by Provincial government by 2021.

Legislative compliance, good governance and clean audits require competent and quality staff at middle management throughout Council directorates. The Finance Directorate requires staff who are IT and financially multi-skilled. It does not need more “clerks” who are already under-graded for the work they do. Quality not quantity and a review of the whole grading system will be undertaken in tandem with the current restructuring process. The most recent Auditor-General report states:

“Leadership did not implement effective human resources management to ensure that adequate and sufficiently skilled resources are in place in key finance functions”.

It is not our intention to expand our staff structure, but to train, up-skill and re-engineer our administrative staff to grow from within.

The biggest cost driver in the municipality remains the employee bill. National Treasury has suggested that Council’s budget for an increase of 6% in employee related costs. The unions on the other hand have requested 15%. The budgeted outcome at 6% is actually closer to 9% after medical and various other staff provisions are made.

Budget Summary

Most of the basic information surrounding this year’s budget is set out in ‘Table A1: Budget Summary’ shown in Section 4 of this document.

The anticipated final outcome of the current 2014/15 budget is that Council will end with a surplus after all transfers of R88.6 million. This is comfortably above the original budgeted figure of R39.5 million for 2014/15 and R52.9 million for the March 2015 tabled 2015/16 Budget.

The capital expenditure emphasis remains on water and particularly sewerage infrastructure. We would dearly like to change this approach as water and sewerage capital expenditures are inordinately expensive to fund and more importantly maintain each year, however the continued influx from the Eastern Cape and from across our borders proving to be beyond our affordability. The municipality fully supports the very welcome continued movement by the Western Cape Provincial Government to enable Knysna to use more of the Housing grant for infrastructure rather than top structure purposes. Until 2012 Knysna had almost exclusively picked up the cost of the attendant heavy infrastructure associated with housing which created serious financial concerns which will continue to impact for years to come. The sheer volume capacity concerns on the ageing infrastructure obviously remain and will also continue to be of concern for many years to come. The Knysna municipality sits within a national park containing veils and an estuary of huge national and international significance and yet Council is expected to maintain and manage a massively complex industrial and financial edifice. Sadly the solution will only become apparent when the Knysna sewerage works can no longer cope with the increased demands being placed upon it and the estuary becomes seriously polluted. Perhaps then the folly of Knysna trying to manage sewerage and water services in a scenario of declining revenues will become obvious to all.

Knysna as stated is a municipality that is predominantly domestic in its tax base. The core town of Knysna is in itself 70 kilometres from nowhere and the majority of people that wish to relocate remain retirees or from the Eastern Cape. Neither of these groupings offer much in the way of disposable income for inward investment purposes nor do they encourage much economic growth outside of tourism. The downturn in the national economy has meant that development has virtually ceased and this in turn has led to a position whereby unless the position can be reversed quickly Knysna will be in terminal decline. For this reason Council has taken the decision to fast-track economic development at all levels.

A number of measures have been implemented. The most successful has been the drive and emphasis by the Supply Chain department to target local contractors for Council business. By the end of this financial year it is estimated that the local portion of Council's discretionary spend will have risen from R77 million in 2012 to R177 million in 2015. A very positive achievement!

Council has also introduced incentives aimed at subsidising, delaying or even waiving development contributions depending upon the type and locality of the development. In 2013 it introduced a rebate to attract new business by means of a rates holiday. The national economic conditions have not been conducive to successful implementation but with the ISDF as an umbrella framework, a targeted economic approach to be implemented along the northern areas and a debt restructuring to facilitate revenue based asset purchases, it is hoped that a reversal in economic conditions will soon prevail.

There has been a small but noticeable growth in younger, wealthier households. This in turn has led Council to again explore the possibility of investigating mechanisms to attract technology related businesses. The CFO and the Director: Planning have initiated a proposal call to bring high speed

interconnectivity to Knysna. A report back on progress will be given early in the new financial year.

Financial position and MTREF strategy

The financial position of Knysna Municipality is set out in 'Table A6: Budgeted Financial Position'. It is projected that Council at the end of the 2015/16 financial year will close with an accumulated surplus of some R817.6 million. The reality of course is that this figure ultimately includes the value of our property, plant and equipment much of which are community assets and cannot easily be turned into cash. You cannot sell a road or a cemetery at the values placed on them. The only realistic figures to look at are those contained in Table A8 and specifically the surplus or shortfall figure. That shows the increased reserves which are required to be cash backed and a surplus figure of only R21.7 million. Prioritising forward, this surplus is sadly only moving sideways. Savings are required which will supplement the surplus in the future. It would be excellent if the surplus figure was much higher but Knysna municipality has always taken the position that our assets should be in the ground working for the community rather than in the bank providing no service delivery.

Cash Flow

Knysna has a high, albeit declining, debt to revenue ratio. This has been commented on by rating agencies and occasionally by Provincial Government but it has not been of concern because of our approach whereby the whole budget process is driven to ensure the cash flow is protected as far as possible. Nevertheless Council has followed the policy in recent years of trying to limit its borrowings as far as possible, precisely because of concerns regarding the economy. To-date, that policy has proven prudent and entirely correct.

Capital Budget

The capital budget for 2015/16 will amount to R102.7 million of which R56.3 million is funded from National and Provincial grants, R1.350 million from "public private partnerships" and the balance from internally generated funds and from borrowings.

Council is continuing the process begun two year ago of rebuilding and up-grading municipal buildings and assets including sportsfields, libraries and halls.

An amount of R29 million has been placed on the budget for housing and related infrastructure. The other major capital projects for the next year are R5.2 million for the Rheenendal MPC; R6 million for high-mast lighting; R4.7 million for the rehabilitation of the Segefeld WWTW; R16.2 million for roads upgrades, R11.2 million for water projects mainly from Council's own funding contribution towards our national MIG allocation and R8 million for the new 20MVA transformer station. This project will enable Council to fully up-grade the reticulation networks in Hornlee and our Northern Areas.

The 2015/16 Ward allocation projects will remain at R200 000 per ward of which R150 000 will be Capital and R50 000 will be allocated under Community Services for Operating Related Council Projects per Ward, and this will be fully integrated with the ward based development programme. National Treasury insists that all the projects must be identified and specified in the budget if they are of a capital nature. The final projects and programmes will be included in the approved municipal budget and performance against the budget will be reviewed quarterly.

The table below highlights two indicators as taken from Table SA8 namely, those regarding capital charges and cost coverage. These indicators are two of the most critical that any potential investor or lender will look at, obviously in conjunction with issues such as payment levels etc.

Performance indicators and benchmarks											
Description of financial indicator	Basis of calculation	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Current Year 2014/15				2015/16 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2015/16	Budget Year +1 2016/17	Budget Year +2 2017/18
Borrowing Management											
Capital Charges to Operating Expenditure	Interest & Principal Paid / Operating Expenditure	4.8%	6.7%	7.4%	6.4%	5.3%	4.7%	4.7%	5.3%	4.8%	5.3%
Capital Charges to Own Revenue	Finance charges & Repayment of borrowing / Own Revenue	8.0%	7.7%	8.9%	7.4%	6.2%	5.4%	5.4%	5.9%	5.4%	5.7%

The indicators show that the municipality is managing its obligations well and should remain capable of being able to borrow moneys from the capital market at competitive rates and when necessary for the period of the MTREF for the foreseeable future.

Tariff Implications of the Annual Budget

Electricity Tariff

The National Electricity Regulator (NERSA) has approved an increase in the bulk tariff from Eskom of 14.24%. The actual increase is heavily dependent upon the amount of electricity units consumed on the inclining block tariff.

Water Tariff

The Provincial Treasury has indicated that the domestic water tariffs of Knysna municipality are amongst the highest of any B category municipality in the Western Cape. With the greatest respect to Provincial Treasury this is a classic example of bureaucrats looking at figures without understanding what lies behind those figures. Knysna is topographically inefficient with over 100 pump stations. National Treasury now requires municipalities to have cost reflective tariffs. The bottom line of that means if you want to live in Knysna then you must understand that you are going to have to pay for the privilege, most specifically for water, sewerage and refuse removal.

The water tariff increases will be on average 7.5% depending upon the consumption level.

Sewerage Tariff

The sewerage tariffs will increase by 7.5%. In this instance a portion of the increased revenue will be channelled to the CRR for the projected further up-grading/replacement of the wastewater treatment works next to the Knysna Estuary beginning in 2018.

Refuse Tariff

The refuse tariff will increase by 7.5% for both domestic and business consumers.

Minor Tariffs

Minor tariffs will be increased by 9% on average unless specifically shown in the tariff book.

Availability Charges-Vacant land

The increases proposed are 7.5% in 2015-16

Augmentations

The water and sewerage augmentation charges will be increased by 7,5% for next year and the innovations introduced in the 2014/15 budget remain in place to encourage development. The electricity augmentation is formula driven and subject to NERSA.

Assessment Rates

The proposed increase in the rate in the rand at this stage will be 7.5% for domestic properties and for non-domestic properties.

Assessment Rate Rebates

The rebate currently applied to domestic owners remains at 15%. This is in line with National Government view that rebates should only apply in particular circumstances. It remains the intention to completely phase out the domestic rebate in future budgets.

The first R100 000 of value will remain exempted.

The current Rural Rebate is reduced to 10% and will be phased out completely from 2016/17 onwards. Assessment rates are a tax on property value. They are not for services rendered or not rendered by a municipality. There is therefore no justification in maintaining a two tier rebate system indefinitely.

Current pensioner rebates will remain the same

The green rebate will also be reduced to 10% for the forthcoming financial year and strictly applied. That means that receiving developments which are gated will not qualify. The retention of the green rebate is highly questionable as there is no evidence of it making any difference within the local area.

No change is proposed to the Heritage Rebate.

No change is proposed to the New Business Rebate.

National, Provincial & District priorities

The National, Provincial and District Context

The Municipality's budget must always be seen within the context of the policies and financial priorities of National and Provincial government. All spheres of Government are partners in meeting the service delivery challenges we face in Knysna and the municipality cannot meet these challenges alone. South Africa has achieved considerable success in reaching the current level of macroeconomic stability notwithstanding the current world economic situation, but our own local economy is still plagued with levels of unemployment and poverty which are higher than the provincial norm.

The following table shows the allocations to Knysna Municipality as set out in the National Division of Revenue Bill of 2015 in the MTEF period;

National Government

National Allocations 2015/16 - 2017/18				
	Current Year	Medium Term Estimates		
	budget 2014/15	budget 2015/16	budget 2016/17	budget 2017/18
Revenue budget				
Equitable share	44 808 000	56 163 000	62 237 000	67 761 000
MIG	23 648 000	24 304 000	25 137 000	26 385 000
INEP	2 000 000	6 000 000	4 000 000	3 000 000
FMG	1 450 000	1 450 000	1 475 000	1 550 000
MSIG	934 000	930 000	957 000	1 033 000
EPWP	1 000 000	1 002 000	-	-
	73 840 000	89 849 000	93 806 000	99 729 000

Provincial Government

Provincial Allocations 2015/16 - 2017/18				
	Current Year	Medium Term Estimates		
	budget 2014/15	budget 2015/16	budget 2016/17	budget 2017/18
Revenue budget				
Housing	30 858 000	53 384 000	51 734 000	42 900 000
Transport for National Roads	286 000	67 000	-	-
CDW Operational Support Grant	53 000	54 000	57 000	60 000
Library	3 291 000	5 161 000	5 471 000	7 299 000
	34 488 000	58 666 000	57 262 000	50 259 000

Back to Basics

The table below details the categorisation of municipalities in the Western Cape as set out by Minister Gordhan's "Back to Basic" campaign. As can be seen, despite the views of a vociferous minority, Knysna is doing well. To continue to do well Knysna will have to undertake a number of significant changes in the manner it does its business.

Categorisation of WC Municipalities			
MUNICIPALITIES THAT ARE ...			
... DOING WELL	... STABLE	... JUST FUNCTIONAL	... IN ICU
City of Cape Town	Overberg DM	Prince Albert LM	Oudtshoorn LM
Overstrand LM	Saldanha Bay LM	Matzikama LM	Kannaland LM
Theewaterskloof LM	Bergrivier LM	Cape Agulhas LM	
West Coast DM	Eden DM	Laingsburg LM	
Swartland LM	Drakenstein LM	Beaufort West	
Breede Valley LM	Stellenbosch LM	Central Karoo DM	
Langeberg LM	Cape Winelands DM	Cederberg LM	
George LM	Hessequa LM	Swellendam LM	
Mossel Bay	Bitou LM		
Witzenberg LM			
Knysna			
11	9	8	2

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The first of these is in regard to service delivery. Service delivery audits will become a standard feature of the Auditor-General reporting requirements in the next two years. This in turn will place great pressure on Council to develop and improve on its internal and external reporting and communication systems.

Secondly the mSCOA project of National Treasury and the resources required, human and financial, to undertake it successfully will impose strains upon the administration. mSCOA is not a simple financial system change it is a change in the manner in which Council undertakes and reports on its business activities.

Thirdly, Council is going to have to do “less with even less”. The financial resources of Council are going to be placed under the most severe pressure in the next three years and this is despite the almost doubling of the equitable share over the last three years. Knysna requires high end ie. wealthy, economic growth and to pretend otherwise is simply acting like an ostrich. Knysna’s natural resources must be harnessed and packaged and used to complement Knysna’s economy. They are one and the same.

Conclusion

The 2015/16 budget for Knysna Municipality is not a pleasant budget. Knysna has maintained a high level of service delivery for a number of years mostly at its own cost. The topography of Knysna is such that the basic services we are constitutionally obliged to perform means that they will always cost more than other municipality’s. When Eskom raises its tariffs the knock-on effect on all Knysna tariffs is substantial.

Knysna remains a tourist venue and a domestic town. It is therefore closely dependent upon national economic conditions. Knysna must make a decision as to whether it wishes to try to grow and expand or deteriorate and move into financial apathy with minimal service levels.

Section 4 - Annual Budget Tables

The intention of this Section is two-fold.

Firstly, the following tables form the basis of the Council resolution approving the annual budget for 2015/2016:

- Table A2: Budgeted Financial Performance (expenditure by standard classification)
- Table A3: Budgeted Financial Performance (expenditure by municipal vote)
- Table A4: Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue by source)
- Table A5: Budgeted Capital Expenditure for both multi-year and single year appropriations by vote, standard classification and funding

Secondly, this section presents and explains the various tables that must be compiled as required by National Treasury. Some of the tables are variations on a theme which will allow NT to put out macro statistics. Whilst this is a good practice, it can become a tad repetitive at the micro or local level. It has therefore been decided to only comment on a table when there is something important or relevant to say.

Table A1 - Budget Summary

WC048 Knysna - Table A1 Budget Summary										
Description	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Current Year 2014/15				2015/16 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2015/16	Budget Year +1 2016/17	Budget Year +2 2017/18
Financial Performance										
Property rates	127 721	142 475	147 030	162 261	162 261	162 261	162 261	174 430	191 866	205 364
Service charges	226 549	241 302	252 538	272 586	267 586	267 586	267 586	300 395	348 898	387 924
Investment revenue	6 667	6 589	5 944	2 346	2 346	2 346	2 346	3 200	3 400	3 600
Transfers recognised - operational	89 231	83 819	89 804	68 844	91 990	91 990	91 990	93 803	104 483	108 783
Other own revenue	57 277	35 518	66 614	30 730	93 780	93 780	93 780	96 393	104 973	114 889
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	507 444	509 703	561 930	536 766	617 962	617 962	617 962	668 222	753 620	820 560
Employee costs	139 676	153 828	170 268	173 706	181 491	181 491	181 491	196 737	214 147	228 781
Remuneration of councillors	5 619	5 908	6 240	6 665	6 665	6 665	6 665	6 817	7 294	7 804
Depreciation & asset impairment	148 738	21 403	22 234	28 199	28 199	28 199	28 199	25 918	32 544	34 749
Finance charges	16 686	14 876	14 488	18 493	14 499	14 499	14 499	13 962	15 586	16 520
Materials and bulk purchases	124 337	140 439	145 522	154 079	146 631	146 631	146 631	154 328	174 825	189 690
Transfers and grants	5 784	5 610	5 001	5 514	5 464	5 464	5 464	5 631	5 665	5 781
Other expenditure	251 692	152 978	203 290	154 093	230 119	230 119	230 119	232 441	273 796	285 908
Total Expenditure	692 532	495 042	567 043	540 748	613 068	613 068	613 068	635 833	723 857	769 234
Surplus/(Deficit)	(185 088)	14 662	(5 113)	(3 981)	4 895	4 895	4 895	32 388	29 763	51 326
Transfers recognised - capital	30 679	41 023	39 272	39 484	50 667	50 667	50 667	56 265	46 586	41 027
Contributions recognised - capital & contributed a	777	695	4 589	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	(153 632)	56 379	38 749	35 503	55 562	55 562	55 562	88 653	76 349	92 353
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	(153 632)	56 379	38 749	35 503	55 562	55 562	55 562	88 653	76 349	92 353
Capital expenditure & funds sources										
Capital expenditure	60 268	75 079	77 263	70 174	89 134	89 134	89 134	102 683	70 240	58 992
Transfers recognised - capital	30 679	38 363	40 132	39 484	50 667	50 667	50 667	56 265	46 586	41 027
Public contributions & donations	777	446	4 519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing	13 094	23 105	14 318	16 495	17 105	17 105	17 105	14 732	12 570	10 660
Internally generated funds	15 718	13 165	18 294	13 995	21 363	21 363	21 363	31 686	11 084	7 305
Total sources of capital funds	60 268	75 079	77 263	70 174	89 134	89 134	89 134	102 683	70 240	58 992
Financial position										
Total current assets	129 270	131 528	107 905	124 787	103 850	102 315	102 315	120 796	168 584	240 050
Total non current assets	849 969	900 178	956 742	1 018 637	1 018 839	1 018 839	1 018 839	1 096 616	1 135 379	1 157 750
Total current liabilities	94 692	105 418	112 181	117 274	108 026	102 120	102 120	112 019	112 019	115 544
Total non current liabilities	236 725	223 267	210 901	228 039	217 820	221 906	221 906	226 004	229 815	227 773
Community wealth/Equity	647 822	703 020	741 566	798 110	797 128	797 128	797 128	885 781	962 130	1 054 483
Cash flows										
Net cash from (used) operating	68 828	79 820	77 636	67 849	87 006	84 314	84 314	115 234	127 109	142 543
Net cash from (used) investing	(62 490)	(71 422)	(79 299)	(71 624)	(90 045)	(90 045)	(90 045)	(103 444)	(71 058)	(59 869)
Net cash from (used) financing	(8 144)	(17 740)	(27 194)	759	(290)	3 796	3 796	(4 536)	(7 333)	(13 949)
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	55 503	46 161	17 303	27 551	13 973	15 368	15 368	22 623	71 341	140 065
Cash backing/surplus reconciliation										
Cash and investments available	72 887	65 186	38 738	49 532	36 694	38 088	38 088	46 478	96 389	169 366
Application of cash and investments	22 673	15 159	20 321	36 558	29 903	24 395	24 395	22 523	37 096	47 886
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	50 215	50 027	18 417	12 974	6 791	13 693	13 693	23 956	59 293	121 480
Asset management										
Asset register summary (WDV)	829 519	878 857	933 090	971 184	939 827	994 025	1 070 791	1 070 791	1 108 487	1 129 730
Depreciation & asset impairment	148 738	21 403	22 234	28 199	28 199	28 199	25 918	25 918	32 544	34 749
Renewal of Existing Assets	35 138	37 898	36 974	23 441	22 255	22 255	35 139	17 246	15 336	15 336
Repairs and Maintenance	22 025	22 515	30 689	34 796	35 602	35 602	42 968	42 968	44 117	46 655
Free services										
Cost of Free Basic Services provided	35 922	38 464	39 155	42 679	42 679	42 679	46 520	46 520	50 707	55 271
Revenue cost of free services provided	39 574	49 713	50 534	49 543	49 543	49 543	52 267	52 267	56 251	56 251
Households below minimum service level										
Water:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Sanitation/sewerage:	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Energy:	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Refuse:	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Revenue

Total revenue before capital transfers and contributions will increase by 24% from last years' original budget and 8% from the final estimated budget.

Expenditure

Employee costs will rise by 8% on the 2014/15 adjustment budget figure. This includes an annual increase of 6% on basic remuneration plus sufficient allocation on the Provision of the Employee Benefits. This was over spent in 13/14 financial and Actuarial reports indicate a further high percentage increase going forward than budgeted for.

The repairs and maintenance budget for 2015/16 will increase by 21% on the adjusted budget figure for 2014/15.

Table A2 - Budgeted Financial Performance (by standard classification)

WC048 Knysna - Table A2 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by standard classification)										
Standard Classification Description	Ref	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Current Year 2014/15			2015/16 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2015/16	Budget Year +1 2016/17	Budget Year +2 2017/18
Revenue - Standard										
<i>Governance and administration</i>		187 031	168 465	170 056	181 479	183 057	183 057	196 867	225 596	241 964
Executive and council		37 772	10 138	8 845	6 414	6 414	6 414	8 491	9 596	10 584
Budget and treasury office		137 945	153 000	157 100	170 300	171 318	171 318	183 454	210 782	225 645
Corporate services		11 313	5 327	4 111	4 765	5 324	5 324	4 921	5 218	5 735
<i>Community and public safety</i>		71 761	78 960	115 501	57 861	145 565	145 565	144 619	150 292	151 395
Community and social services		1 466	2 168	10 650	8 691	8 777	8 777	9 843	9 402	11 352
Sport and recreation		1 031	831	845	1 071	1 071	1 071	1 168	1 273	1 387
Public safety		7 828	14 224	47 492	17 157	80 157	80 157	80 133	87 785	95 648
Housing		61 435	61 735	56 514	30 941	55 559	55 559	53 474	51 832	43 008
Health		0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>		7 748	7 057	14 292	9 459	16 557	16 557	9 233	7 631	8 161
Planning and development		1 893	1 618	3 602	3 374	3 374	3 374	3 593	2 836	3 142
Road transport		5 855	5 439	6 782	6 085	13 183	13 183	5 640	4 795	5 019
Environmental protection		-	-	3 908	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trading services</i>		272 361	296 939	305 943	327 452	323 452	323 452	373 768	416 687	460 067
Electricity		172 645	188 048	200 130	209 120	204 120	204 120	238 108	268 266	300 204
Water		50 357	60 212	65 496	72 858	72 858	72 858	76 963	88 341	94 633
Waste water management		28 846	27 601	17 516	19 315	20 315	20 315	28 850	26 755	28 697
Waste management		20 513	21 079	22 801	26 158	26 158	26 158	29 847	33 325	36 533
<i>Other</i>	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue - Standard	2	538 900	551 421	605 792	576 250	668 630	668 630	724 487	800 206	861 587
Expenditure - Standard										
<i>Governance and administration</i>		336 189	124 400	141 920	156 864	167 689	167 689	151 548	179 691	188 079
Executive and council		256 912	37 829	46 160	38 223	39 723	39 723	38 751	46 762	48 788
Budget and treasury office		30 939	30 784	30 880	42 947	44 133	44 133	38 376	51 502	54 195
Corporate services		48 338	55 787	64 880	75 694	83 833	83 833	74 420	81 427	85 096
<i>Community and public safety</i>		105 716	106 130	145 498	73 203	148 575	148 575	155 885	181 358	191 606
Community and social services		8 774	9 600	10 886	12 986	12 890	12 890	16 851	18 195	20 841
Sport and recreation		11 719	12 957	12 661	12 813	12 860	12 860	13 654	14 944	15 925
Public safety		21 080	26 233	62 752	24 877	88 720	88 720	91 475	102 061	109 184
Housing		60 762	53 526	55 194	18 467	30 046	30 046	29 471	41 445	40 639
Health		3 381	3 815	4 005	4 059	4 059	4 059	4 434	4 714	5 016
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>		30 270	30 933	39 308	39 683	35 243	35 243	53 863	52 634	55 803
Planning and development		6 461	7 401	9 481	9 539	8 600	8 600	14 400	16 710	17 879
Road transport		22 783	22 281	28 491	29 107	25 546	25 546	37 679	33 771	35 621
Environmental protection		1 026	1 251	1 336	1 037	1 097	1 097	1 785	2 153	2 302
<i>Trading services</i>		220 357	233 579	240 317	270 998	261 561	261 561	274 538	310 174	333 747
Electricity		136 857	153 292	157 049	178 516	167 692	167 692	168 672	197 923	214 644
Water		40 109	41 917	40 243	46 432	47 585	47 585	51 891	57 315	60 881
Waste water management		21 495	17 653	19 685	20 262	20 526	20 526	25 044	27 024	28 979
Waste management		21 896	20 716	23 340	25 788	25 758	25 758	28 931	27 912	29 244
<i>Other</i>	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure - Standard	3	692 532	495 042	567 043	540 748	613 068	613 068	635 833	723 857	769 234
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(153 632)	56 379	38 749	35 503	55 562	55 562	88 653	76 349	92 353

GFS Classification

This table reflects the operating budget in the Government Finance Statistics GFS Functions and Sub-functions standard classifications. These are used by NT to assist with the compilation of National and International accounts for comparison purposes, regardless of the unique organisational structures used by the different institutions.

Revenue standard

As indicated on the table above, Budget and Treasury Office and Electricity are the main Generators of our Total Revenue followed by Public Safety (Traffic Fines). This is mainly as a result of new Accounting Treatment implemented from 2014/15 Adjustments budget for Traffic Fines. An 80% Debt impairment is provided for on Expenditure as currently Council, for various reasons, is only collecting 20% of the total value of fines issued.

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

WC048 Knysna - Table A3 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)										
Vote Description	Ref	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Current Year 2014/15			2015/16 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2015/16	Budget Year +1 2016/17	Budget Year +2 2017/18
Revenue by Vote										
Vote 1 - Executive & Council	1	37 772	10 138	8 845	6 414	6 414	6 414	8 491	9 596	10 584
Vote 2 - Corporate Services		2 668	3 631	3 172	3 345	3 804	3 804	3 644	3 986	4 411
Vote 3 - Financial Services		138 068	153 079	157 171	170 373	171 391	171 391	183 534	210 872	225 758
Vote 4 - Strategic Services		0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 5 - Planning & Development		71 095	63 353	64 022	34 315	58 933	58 933	57 068	54 668	46 150
Vote 6 - Community Services		35 538	43 585	86 275	55 685	118 872	118 872	125 282	135 924	149 329
Vote 7 - Electrical Services		172 687	188 138	200 293	211 020	206 020	206 020	238 609	269 243	301 188
Vote 8 - Technical Services		81 072	89 497	86 013	95 097	103 195	103 195	107 858	115 917	124 167
Total Revenue by Vote	2	538 900	551 421	605 792	576 250	668 630	668 630	724 487	800 206	861 587
Expenditure by Vote to be appropriated										
Vote 1 - Executive & Council	1	256 912	37 829	46 160	38 223	39 723	39 723	38 751	46 762	48 788
Vote 2 - Corporate Services		18 642	24 093	28 163	28 557	29 071	29 071	29 104	33 213	34 184
Vote 3 - Financial Services		36 648	38 138	40 279	55 847	56 659	56 659	53 382	68 205	71 434
Vote 4 - Strategic Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 5 - Planning & Development		71 758	64 596	69 989	36 136	50 111	50 111	49 056	63 369	64 059
Vote 6 - Community Services		75 233	81 283	122 618	89 762	153 629	153 629	166 027	178 524	191 727
Vote 7 - Electrical Services		141 933	159 178	163 994	185 964	175 140	175 140	178 034	207 901	225 203
Vote 8 - Technical Services		91 406	89 925	95 840	106 259	108 736	108 736	121 480	125 883	133 841
Total Expenditure by Vote	2	692 532	495 042	567 043	540 748	613 068	613 068	635 833	723 857	769 234
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	2	(153 632)	56 379	38 749	35 503	55 562	55 562	88 653	76 349	92 353

The above table provides Municipal Financial Performance on Municipal Vote as per MFMA and various points of note in this table are as follows:

Revenue

An overall increase of 26% or R148.2 million against the 2014/15 original budget This is mainly in Community Services as a result of iGrap 1 (implementation of traffic fines); and 8% or R55.9 million increase against the Adjusted budget mainly on the following Votes:

- Vote 7 - Electricity Services: The main increase is as a result of the 12.29% increase on Electricity Service Charges for the projected revenue as well as an additional R6 million Grant for INEP
- Vote 3 - Financial Services: 7.5% increase in Property rates.

Expenditure

An overall increase of 18% or R95.1 million against the 2014/15 original budget and 4% or R22.8 million against the adjusted budget as follows:

- Vote 7 - Electrical Services: Primarily the Eskom bulk tariff increases
- Vote 6 - Community Services: additional allocation on the Library grant in order to fund the unfunded mandate on Library programmes and required contract provision for traffic fines
- Vote 5 - Planning & Development: mainly as a result of an additional Provincial funding for housing
- Technical Services: to mainly cover for the additional R10 million allocated for road repairs.

It should be noted that although Council has approved a new macro structure in December 2014 and Electrical Services is no longer a Vote on its own but a Department under Technical Services, National Treasury demands it be shown separate to avoid confusion at a National level when it comes to local authority comparisons.

Table A4 - Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

WC048 Knysna - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)											
Description	Ref	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Current Year 2014/15				2015/16 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2015/16	Budget Year +1 2016/17	Budget Year +2 2017/18
Revenue By Source											
Property rates	2	125 364	139 988	143 966	159 457	159 457	159 457	159 457	171 416	188 535	201 733
Property rates - penalties & collection charges		2 356	2 487	3 065	2 804	2 804	2 804	2 804	3 014	3 331	3 631
Service charges - electricity revenue	2	160 116	172 199	181 348	193 213	188 213	188 213	188 213	215 015	245 359	276 495
Service charges - water revenue	2	40 656	43 078	43 530	48 904	48 904	48 904	48 904	52 571	67 132	71 829
Service charges - sanitation revenue	2	9 632	10 232	10 898	11 469	11 469	11 469	11 469	12 329	13 499	14 445
Service charges - refuse revenue	2	13 179	13 459	14 188	15 352	15 352	15 352	15 352	16 504	18 575	20 433
Service charges - other		2 966	2 334	2 574	3 648	3 648	3 648	3 648	3 976	4 333	4 722
Rental of facilities and equipment		3 500	3 563	4 138	5 030	5 030	5 030	5 030	5 482	5 977	6 516
Interest earned - external investments		6 667	6 589	5 944	2 346	2 346	2 346	2 346	3 200	3 400	3 600
Interest earned - outstanding debtors		4 551	3 237	3 617	3 250	3 250	3 250	3 250	3 542	3 753	4 089
Fines		7 677	13 964	46 977	15 111	78 111	78 111	78 111	79 471	86 623	94 418
Licences and permits		1 843	1 674	1 643	1 998	1 998	1 998	1 998	2 179	2 331	2 541
Agency services		1 774	1 809	2 161	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 850	1 950	1 960
Transfers recognised - operational		89 231	83 819	89 804	68 844	91 990	91 990	91 990	93 803	104 483	108 783
Other revenue	2	37 889	8 455	7 750	3 291	3 341	3 341	3 341	3 619	4 089	5 115
Gains on disposal of assets		43	2 816	327	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		507 444	509 703	561 930	536 766	617 962	617 962	617 962	668 222	753 620	820 560
Expenditure By Type											
Employee related costs	2	139 676	153 828	170 268	173 706	181 491	181 491	181 491	196 737	214 147	228 781
Remuneration of councillors		5 619	5 908	6 240	6 665	6 665	6 665	6 665	6 817	7 294	7 804
Debt impairment	3	25 142	20 480	47 163	25 196	88 196	88 196	88 196	76 339	100 975	108 043
Depreciation & asset impairment	2	148 738	21 403	22 234	28 199	28 199	28 199	28 199	25 918	32 544	34 749
Finance charges	2	16 686	14 876	14 488	18 493	14 499	14 499	14 499	13 962	15 586	16 520
Bulk purchases	2	107 621	122 262	123 733	137 236	129 236	129 236	129 236	132 465	154 954	168 900
Other materials	8	16 716	18 177	21 789	16 843	17 395	17 395	17 395	21 863	19 871	20 790
Contracted services		15 363	17 128	18 694	22 941	22 755	22 755	22 755	26 425	24 598	24 903
Transfers & grants		5 784	5 610	5 001	5 514	5 464	5 464	5 464	5 631	5 665	5 781
Other expenditure	4, 5	210 766	112 119	136 871	105 956	119 169	119 169	119 169	129 678	148 223	152 962
Loss on disposal of PPE		422	3 251	562	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure		692 532	495 042	567 043	540 748	613 068	613 068	613 068	635 833	723 857	769 234
Surplus/(Deficit)											
Transfers recognised - capital		(185 088)	14 662	(5 113)	(3 981)	4 895	4 895	4 895	32 388	29 763	51 326
Contributions recognised - capital	6	30 679	41 023	39 272	39 484	50 667	50 667	50 667	56 265	46 586	41 027
Contributed assets		777	695	4 589	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions		(153 632)	56 379	38 749	35 503	55 562	55 562	55 562	88 653	76 349	92 353
Taxation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after taxation		(153 632)	56 379	38 749	35 503	55 562	55 562	55 562	88 653	76 349	92 353
Atributable to minorities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality		(153 632)	56 379	38 749	35 503	55 562	55 562	55 562	88 653	76 349	92 353
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(153 632)	56 379	38 749	35 503	55 562	55 562	55 562	88 653	76 349	92 353

The issues to note on this table are:

a) Revenue

- An overall 8% or R50.2 million increase on Revenue mainly as a result of the 7.5% increase approved in main Rates and Services Charges tariffs and 9% on other tariffs across the board
- ONLY 2% increase (R1.2 million) on Transfers recognised - operational when comparing 2014/15 Adjusted budget to 2015/16.

b) Expenditure

- An overall 4% or R22.8 million increase on Expenditure in order to cover mainly Roads and Water projects; and various other community projects.
- Employee Related costs increase by 8% mainly to cover shortfalls on Provisions.

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

WC048 Knysna - Table A5 Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, standard classification and funding											
Vote Description	Ref	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Current Year 2014/15				2015/16 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2015/16	Budget Year +1 2016/17	Budget Year +2 2017/18
Capital expenditure - Vote											
Multi-year expenditure - to be appropriated	2										
Vote 1 - Executive & Council		535	264	2 369	-	220	220	220	-	-	-
Vote 2 - Corporate Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 3 - Financial Services		1 063	26	1 390	238	238	238	238	-	-	-
Vote 4 - Strategic Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 5 - Planning & Development		10 856	13 679	12 515	18 250	26 307	26 307	26 307	29 372	22 029	16 522
Vote 6 - Community Services		-	-	-	830	260	260	260	1 030	1 000	-
Vote 7 - Electrical Services		6 011	2 064	901	4 754	4 754	4 754	4 754	15 863	7 209	3 432
Vote 8 - Technical Services		16 066	26 069	11 181	13 901	18 354	18 354	18 354	28 617	18 170	20 195
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total	7	34 531	42 102	28 356	37 973	50 133	50 133	50 133	74 882	48 408	40 149
Single-year expenditure - to be appropriated	2										
Vote 1 - Executive & Council		532	1 717	3 312	2 090	2 312	2 312	2 312	4 600	20	20
Vote 2 - Corporate Services		240	133	229	75	75	75	75	10	10	10
Vote 3 - Financial Services		1 739	1 132	1 664	590	1 255	1 255	1 255	1 975	1 504	745
Vote 4 - Strategic Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 5 - Planning & Development		3 788	2 651	4 649	25	510	510	510	260	20	20
Vote 6 - Community Services		2 599	5 400	14 032	9 362	10 238	10 238	10 238	9 952	6 639	7 859
Vote 7 - Electrical Services		7 099	11 342	18 168	8 637	8 637	8 637	8 637	4 257	1 427	1 147
Vote 8 - Technical Services		9 740	10 603	6 853	11 422	15 975	15 975	15 975	6 747	12 212	9 042
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total		25 737	32 978	48 907	32 201	39 002	39 002	39 002	27 801	21 832	18 843
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote		60 268	75 079	77 263	70 174	89 134	89 134	89 134	102 683	70 240	58 992
Capital Expenditure - Standard											
Governance and administration		12 769	5 272	10 061	3 553	4 852	4 852	4 852	6 995	1 744	995
Executive and council		1 067	1 981	5 681	2 090	2 532	2 532	2 532	4 600	20	20
Budget and treasury office		1 256	82	1 780	438	463	463	463	1 215	120	-
Corporate services		10 446	3 209	2 600	1 025	1 858	1 858	1 858	1 180	1 604	975
Community and public safety		8 005	18 482	26 078	24 119	33 109	33 109	33 109	37 304	27 688	23 851
Community and social services		253	732	10 067	4 629	4 742	4 742	4 742	5 312	2 509	2 509
Sport and recreation		26	1 541	855	1 140	1 710	1 710	1 710	2 400	2 220	1 600
Public safety		934	-	2 342	350	850	850	850	-	930	3 220
Housing		6 792	16 209	12 814	18 000	25 807	25 807	25 807	29 592	22 029	16 522
Health		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic and environmental services		5 370	2 748	7 729	3 474	6 551	6 551	6 551	3 747	2 050	1 870
Planning and development		-	86	-	250	985	985	985	-	-	-
Road transport		5 370	2 662	3 422	3 224	5 566	5 566	5 566	3 747	2 050	1 870
Environmental protection		-	-	4 308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading services		34 123	48 577	33 395	39 028	44 622	44 622	44 622	54 637	38 758	32 276
Electricity		13 054	13 405	19 025	13 341	13 341	13 341	13 341	20 120	8 636	4 579
Water		5 285	12 377	12 136	18 794	19 583	19 583	19 583	20 677	22 050	22 075
Waste water management		14 820	21 105	2 234	3 720	9 695	9 695	9 695	11 360	6 182	5 182
Waste management		963	1 689	-	3 173	2 003	2 003	2 003	2 480	1 890	440
Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure - Standard	3	60 268	75 079	77 263	70 174	89 134	89 134	89 134	102 683	70 240	58 992
Funded by:											
National Government		27 112	23 027	25 865	21 317	21 317	21 317	21 317	25 532	24 557	24 505
Provincial Government		3 328	14 472	14 185	18 167	29 300	29 300	29 300	30 733	22 029	16 522
District Municipality		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers and grants		239	864	81	-	50	50	50	-	-	-
Transfers recognised - capital	4	30 679	38 363	40 132	39 484	50 667	50 667	50 667	56 265	46 586	41 027
Public contributions & donations	5	777	446	4 519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing	6	13 094	23 105	14 318	16 695	17 105	17 105	17 105	14 732	12 570	10 660
Internally generated funds	7	15 718	13 165	18 294	13 995	21 363	21 363	21 363	31 686	11 084	7 305
Total Capital Funding	7	60 268	75 079	77 263	70 174	89 134	89 134	89 134	102 683	70 240	58 992

- 73% of the total 2015/16 Capital Allocation is for multi-year projects mainly in Planning and Development (Knysna Vision 2002); Technical and Electrical Services.
- 55% of total allocation relates to Provincial and National Grants in terms of Funding Source.
- Borrowings of R14.7 million are forecasted in 2015/16 mainly to cover a 20% contribution to MIG projects for the Rheenendal MPC, Charlesford Pump Scheme and North and North East Bulk Water; a Grader Machine in Roads Department; and other various projects across Council. Refer to table SA36.

Table A6 - Budgeted Financial Position

The following three tables namely A6, A7 and A8 below are probably the most important in this whole document. As a result all comments have been reserved until after table A8 and refer to all three of the tables.

WC048 Knysna - Table A6 Budgeted Financial Position											
Description	Ref	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Current Year 2014/15				2015/16 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2015/16	Budget Year +1 2016/17	Budget Year +2 2017/18
ASSETS											
Current assets											
Cash		25 161	22 885	596	12 551	1 990	5 367	5 367	12 621	61 339	130 064
Call investment deposits	1	30 342	23 276	17 983	15 000	11 983	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
Consumer debtors	1	54 671	67 199	64 542	78 373	64 183	61 253	61 253	72 107	70 786	70 115
Other debtors		10 929	9 514	17 240	11 077	18 102	18 102	18 102	18 102	18 102	18 102
Current portion of long-term receivables		202	115	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Inventory	2	7 965	8 540	7 419	7 661	7 468	7 468	7 468	7 841	8 233	8 645
Total current assets		129 270	131 528	107 905	124 787	103 850	102 315	102 315	120 796	168 584	237 050
Non current assets											
Long-term receivables		3 065	2 295	2 218	2 734	230	2 093	2 093	1 968	1 843	1 718
Investments		17 385	19 025	21 435	21 982	22 721	22 721	22 721	23 857	25 050	26 302
Investment property		110 355	110 321	110 321	130 645	110 321	110 321	110 321	110 321	110 321	110 321
Investment in Associate		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	3	695 753	744 803	802 912	839 639	863 897	863 897	863 897	940 713	978 459	1 002 752
Agricultural		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible		669	992	800	900	750	750	750	700	650	600
Other non-current assets		22 741	22 741	19 057	22 738	20 920	19 057	19 057	19 057	19 057	19 057
Total non current assets		849 969	900 178	956 742	1 018 637	1 018 839	1 018 839	1 018 839	1 096 616	1 135 379	1 160 750
TOTAL ASSETS		979 238	1 031 705	1 064 648	1 143 424	1 122 689	1 121 153	1 121 153	1 217 412	1 303 964	1 397 800
LIABILITIES											
Current liabilities											
Bank overdraft	1	-	-	1 276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing	4	17 259	18 130	17 786	21 147	19 209	19 209	19 209	17 500	16 000	14 500
Consumer deposits		9 289	9 658	10 012	11 265	10 813	10 813	10 813	11 246	11 696	12 164
Trade and other payables	4	49 338	55 980	61 786	61 481	56 684	50 778	50 778	54 495	60 818	64 200
Provisions		18 806	21 650	21 320	23 382	21 320	21 320	21 320	22 386	23 506	24 681
Total current liabilities		94 692	105 418	112 181	117 274	108 026	102 120	102 120	105 627	112 019	115 544
Non current liabilities											
Borrowing		149 548	129 597	102 042	115 779	99 528	103 613	103 613	100 354	94 071	81 154
Provisions		87 176	93 670	108 859	112 260	118 292	118 292	118 292	125 650	135 744	146 619
Total non current liabilities		236 725	223 267	210 901	228 039	217 820	221 906	221 906	226 004	229 815	227 773
TOTAL LIABILITIES		331 417	328 685	323 082	345 313	325 846	324 026	324 026	331 631	341 834	343 317
NET ASSETS	5	647 822	703 020	741 566	798 110	796 844	797 128	797 128	885 781	962 130	1 054 483
COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY											
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)		585 339	641 670	682 835	712 756	732 189	732 189	732 189	817 631	888 257	974 876
Reserves	4	62 483	61 351	58 731	85 355	64 939	64 939	64 939	68 151	73 873	79 606
Minorities' interests		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	5	647 822	703 020	741 566	798 110	797 128	797 128	797 128	885 781	962 130	1 054 483

Table A7 - Budgeted Cash Flows

WC048 Knysna - Table A7 Budgeted Cash Flows											
Description	Ref	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Current Year 2014/15				2015/16 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2015/16	Budget Year +1 2016/17	Budget Year +2 2017/18
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Property rates, penalties & collection charges		110 453	135 528	132 672	149 943	134 590	154 148	154 148	165 709	182 273	195 096
Service charges		195 921	229 537	227 876	251 893	221 954	254 207	254 207	285 376	331 453	368 528
Other revenue		45 561	28 028	56 549	25 162	74 884	26 166	26 166	29 327	28 542	33 047
Government - operating	1	88 663	79 236	99 396	68 844	86 278	86 278	86 278	93 803	104 483	108 783
Government - capital	1	29 353	40 327	39 209	39 484	48 168	48 168	48 168	56 265	46 586	41 027
Interest		6 667	6 589	5 944	5 596	5 596	5 434	5 434	6 565	6 965	7 485
Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments											
Suppliers and employees		(391 104)	(424 549)	(470 569)	(449 059)	(464 500)	(470 123)	(470 123)	(502 217)	(551 943)	(589 120)
Finance charges		(16 686)	(14 876)	(13 442)	(18 500)	(14 500)	(14 499)	(14 499)	(13 962)	(15 586)	(16 520)
Transfers and Grants	1	-	-	-	(5 514)	(5 464)	(5 464)	(5 464)	(5 631)	(5 665)	(5 781)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		68 828	79 820	77 636	67 849	87 006	84 314	84 314	115 234	127 109	142 543
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Proceeds on disposal of PPE		43	2 881	329	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Decrease (Increase) in non-current debtors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease (Increase) other non-current receivables		-	-	-	115	125	125	125	125	125	125
Decrease (Increase) in non-current investments		(2 437)	128	(2 410)	(1 815)	(1 286)	(1 286)	(1 286)	(1 136)	(1 193)	(1 252)
Payments											
Capital assets		(60 096)	(74 430)	(77 218)	(70 174)	(89 134)	(89 134)	(89 134)	(102 683)	(70 240)	(58 992)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(62 490)	(71 422)	(79 299)	(71 624)	(90 045)	(90 045)	(90 045)	(103 444)	(71 058)	(59 869)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Short term loans		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing long term/refinancing		8 254	-	-	16 057	17 105	17 105	17 105	15 032	11 570	9 660
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits		185	369	354	834	801	801	801	433	450	468
Payments											
Repayment of borrowing		(16 583)	(18 110)	(27 549)	(16 132)	(18 196)	(14 110)	(14 110)	(20 000)	(19 353)	(24 077)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(8 144)	(17 740)	(27 194)	759	(290)	3 796	3 796	(4 536)	(7 333)	(13 949)
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		(1 806)	(9 342)	(28 858)	(3 015)	(3 330)	(1 935)	(1 935)	7 255	48 718	68 725
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	2	57 309	55 503	46 161	30 566	17 303	17 303	17 303	15 368	22 623	71 341
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	2	55 503	46 161	17 303	27 551	13 973	15 368	15 368	22 623	71 341	140 065

Table A8 - Cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation

WC048 Knysna - Table A8 Cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation											
Description	Ref	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Current Year 2014/15				2015/16 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2015/16	Budget Year +1 2016/17	Budget Year +2 2017/18
Cash and investments available											
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	1	55 503	46 161	17 303	27 551	13 973	15 368	15 368	22 623	71 341	140 065
Other current investments > 90 days		(0)	0	0	(0)	0	(0)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Non current assets - Investments	1	17 385	19 025	21 435	21 982	22 721	22 721	22 721	23 857	25 050	26 302
Cash and investments available:		72 887	65 186	38 738	49 532	36 694	38 088	38 088	46 478	96 389	166 366
Application of cash and investments											
Unspent conditional transfers		2 137	1 262	9 966	-	1 754	1 754	1 754	1 754	1 754	1 754
Unspent borrowing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory requirements	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other working capital requirements	3	(11 525)	(19 853)	(23 387)	(23 110)	(13 088)	(18 596)	(18 596)	(24 816)	(17 158)	(13 354)
Other provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long term investments committed	4	17 385	19 025	21 435	21 982	22 721	22 721	22 721	23 857	25 050	26 302
Reserves to be backed by cash/investments	5	14 676	14 725	12 308	37 687	18 516	18 516	18 516	21 728	27 450	33 184
Total Application of cash and investments:		22 673	15 159	20 321	36 558	29 903	24 395	24 395	23 956	37 096	47 886
Surplus(shortfall)		50 215	50 027	18 417	12 974	6 791	13 693	13 693	23 956	59 293	118 480
Other working capital requirements											
Debtors		58 726	74 571	75 208	84 591	68 018	67 620	67 620	77 557	76 222	75 800
Creditors due		47 201	54 718	51 821	61 481	54 930	49 024	49 024	52 741	59 064	62 446
Total		11 525	19 853	23 387	23 110	13 088	18 596	18 596	24 816	17 158	13 354
Debtors collection assumptions											
Balance outstanding - debtors		68 666	79 008	84 000	92 184	82 514	81 447	81 447	92 176	90 730	89 934
Estimate of debtors collection rate		85.5%	94.4%	89.5%	91.8%	82.4%	83.0%	83.0%	84.1%	84.0%	84.3%
Long term investments committed											
DBSA Security		17 385	19 025	21 435	21 982	22 721	22 721	22 721	23 857	25 050	26 302
		17 385	19 025	21 435	21 982	22 721	22 721	22 721	23 857	25 050	26 302
Reserves to be backed by cash/investments											
Housing Development Fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital replacement		4 692	3 639	-	15 039	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-insurance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits Reserve		6 153	6 669	7 544	16 669	12 544	12 544	12 544	15 044	20 044	25 044
Non-current provisions reserve		3 419	3 593	3 528	4 254	4 236	4 236	4 236	4 448	4 670	4 904
Valuation Roll Reserve		412	824	1 236	1 724	1 736	1 736	1 736	2 236	2 736	3 236
		14 676	14 725	12 308	37 687	18 516	18 516	18 516	21 728	27 450	33 184

The MTREF for last year pointed out the concerns that far more attention needed to be paid to minimising debt at an early stage, that is, before it reaches 90 days. After that point debt recovery, especially on services other than rates or electricity, becomes very problematic.

Council will continue to follow the iron fist in a velvet glove approach to credit control. Sadly however, we have had to take the harder approach of handing over more debtors to our debt collectors for direct action. This is most especially in regard to assessment rates—the tax—and for charges on vacant land.

It should be noted that by the end of the MTREF Knysna Municipality outstanding borrowings should fall to R123 million. This is well below the peak of nearly R159 million reached in 2009/10, the year of the major World Cup expenditures. Once again this demonstrates the implementation of our financial strategy in recent years and places Knysna in a very good position to take advantage of the upward economic cycle when it occurs.

Table SA8 entitled Performance Indicators confirms the downward trends in both our Gearings and our Debt to Equity ratios.

Table A9 - Asset Management

WC048 Knysna - Table A9 Asset Management										
Description	Ref	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Current Year 2014/15			2015/16 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2015/16	Budget Year +1 2016/17	Budget Year +2 2017/18
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE										
Total New Assets	1	25 129	37 182	40 289	46 733	66 880	66 880	67 544	52 994	40 656
Infrastructure - Road transport		5 002	610	3 322	2 754	10 456	10 456	3 238	2 450	3 450
Infrastructure - Electricity		5 387	6 378	9 477	6 521	6 521	6 521	14 640	4 366	3 489
Infrastructure - Water		1 034	10 929	9 680	9 863	12 424	12 424	6 241	14 921	16 021
Infrastructure - Sanitation		-	722	1 219	1 470	2 470	2 470	-	2 164	1 164
Infrastructure - Other		7 968	927	56	1 230	660	660	1 430	1 000	-
Infrastructure		19 397	19 566	23 754	27 838	32 537	32 537	25 549	24 907	24 724
Community		3 345	16 754	13 815	20 450	28 611	28 611	36 245	22 029	16 522
Heritage assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	6	2 394	862	2 720	4 445	5 738	5 738	5 750	6 064	10
Agricultural Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangibles		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Renewal of Existing Assets	2	35 138	37 898	36 974	23 441	22 255	22 255	35 139	17 246	15 336
Infrastructure - Road transport		-	1 125	4 515	-	-	-	600	-	-
Infrastructure - Electricity		9 568	7 414	9 110	5 100	5 000	5 000	3 600	2 200	800
Infrastructure - Water		4 235	893	2 456	8 141	7 369	7 369	14 436	7 129	6 054
Infrastructure - Sanitation		13 030	20 205	528	1 400	400	400	8 229	1 018	1 018
Infrastructure - Other		52	-	-	600	-	-	600	-	-
Infrastructure		26 885	29 636	16 609	15 241	12 769	12 769	27 465	10 347	7 872
Community		323	1 534	10 720	4 417	5 037	5 037	4 819	3 259	2 909
Heritage assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	6	7 931	6 698	9 645	3 783	4 448	4 448	2 855	3 640	4 555
Agricultural Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangibles		-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure	4	5 002	1 735	7 837	2 754	10 456	10 456	3 838	2 450	3 450
Infrastructure - Road transport		14 955	13 792	18 588	11 621	11 521	11 521	18 240	6 566	4 289
Infrastructure - Electricity		5 269	11 821	12 136	18 004	19 793	19 793	20 677	22 050	22 075
Infrastructure - Water		13 030	20 927	1 746	2 870	2 870	2 870	8 229	3 182	2 182
Infrastructure - Sanitation		8 020	927	56	1 830	660	660	2 030	1 000	-
Infrastructure - Other		46 275	49 202	40 363	37 079	45 300	45 300	53 074	35 246	31 996
Infrastructure		3 668	18 288	24 536	24 867	33 648	33 648	41 064	25 288	19 431
Community		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	6	10 325	7 560	12 365	8 228	10 186	10 186	8 605	9 704	4 565
Agricultural Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangibles		-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - Asset class	2	60 268	75 079	77 263	70 174	89 134	89 134	102 683	70 240	55 992
ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY - PPE (WDV)	5									
Infrastructure - Road transport		84 926	83 748	87 263	95 051	89 144	89 144	87 094	82 121	77 644
Infrastructure - Electricity		117 788	128 432	155 876	148 059	160 337	160 337	174 235	175 348	173 814
Infrastructure - Water		170 045	191 647	198 253	180 501	176 062	207 634	222 500	237 251	251 533
Infrastructure - Sanitation		62 998	81 446	78 487	80 732	65 516	85 843	90 428	89 034	86 329
Infrastructure - Other		1 273	1 200	1 112	2 143	(55)	2 245	4 148	4 989	4 818
Infrastructure		437 029	486 473	520 990	506 486	491 005	545 203	578 405	588 743	594 139
Community		29 680	28 763	36 953	88 546	71 241	71 241	111 898	136 675	155 560
Heritage assets		22 741	22 741	19 057	22 734	19 053	19 053	19 053	19 053	19 053
Investment properties		110 355	110 321	110 321	130 645	110 321	110 321	110 321	110 321	110 321
Other assets		229 044	229 567	244 969	221 872	247 457	247 457	250 414	253 045	250 058
Agricultural Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangibles		669	992	800	900	750	750	700	650	600
TOTAL ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY - PPE (WDV)	5	829 519	878 857	933 090	971 184	939 827	994 025	1 070 791	1 108 487	1 129 730
EXPENDITURE OTHER ITEMS										
Depreciation & asset impairment		148 738	21 403	22 234	28 199	28 199	28 199	25 918	32 544	34 749
Repairs and Maintenance by Asset Class	3	22 025	22 515	30 689	34 796	35 602	35 602	42 968	44 117	46 655
Infrastructure - Road transport		4 798	4 202	9 196	8 554	6 818	6 818	15 936	11 682	12 480
Infrastructure - Electricity		4 651	6 156	6 189	8 780	8 410	8 410	6 639	9 486	10 146
Infrastructure - Water		3 339	2 360	3 301	4 001	4 335	4 335	5 185	5 548	5 937
Infrastructure - Sanitation		2 014	1 666	2 187	1 836	2 616	2 616	3 162	3 384	3 621
Infrastructure - Other		0	-	-	460	460	460	181	400	400
Infrastructure		14 802	14 384	20 873	23 632	22 639	22 639	31 703	30 506	32 583
Community		783	737	936	1 241	1 118	1 118	1 099	1 124	1 124
Heritage assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	6, 7	6 440	7 394	8 880	9 923	11 845	11 845	10 765	12 493	12 948
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OTHER ITEMS		170 763	43 917	52 923	62 995	63 801	63 801	68 886	76 661	81 404
Renewal of Existing Assets as % of total capex		58.3%	50.5%	47.9%	33.4%	25.0%	25.0%	34.2%	24.6%	27.4%
Renewal of Existing Assets as % of deprecn*		23.6%	177.1%	166.3%	83.1%	78.9%	78.9%	135.6%	53.0%	44.1%
R&M as a % of PPE		3.2%	3.0%	3.8%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.6%	4.5%	4.7%
Renewal and R&M as a % of PPE		7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	7.0%	6.0%	5.0%

Table A10 - Basic service delivery measurement

WC048 Knysna - Table A10 Basic service delivery measurement										
Description	Ref	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Current Year 2014/15			2015/16 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Outcome	Outcome	Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2015/16	Budget Year +1 2016/17	Budget Year +2 2017/18
Household service targets	1									
Water:										
Piped water inside dwelling		14 731	14 977	15 237	16 608	16 608	16 608	18 103	19 732	21 508
Piped water inside yard (but not in dwelling)		2 574	2 636	2 701	2 944	2 944	2 944	3 209	3 498	3 813
Using public tap (at least min.service level)	2	3 362	3 464	3 571	3 892	3 892	3 892	4 243	4 625	5 041
Other water supply (at least min.service level)	4									
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>		20 667	21 077	21 509	23 445	23 445	23 445	25 555	27 855	30 362
Using public tap (< min.service level)	3	816	841	866	944	944	944	1 029	1 121	1 222
Other water supply (< min.service level)	4	354	361	371	404	404	404	441	480	524
No water supply										
<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>		1 170	1 202	1 237	1 348	1 348	1 348	1 470	1 602	1 746
Total number of households	5	21 837	22 279	22 746	24 793	24 793	24 793	27 025	29 457	32 108
Sanitation/sewerage:										
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage)		16 636	16 927	17 236	18 787	18 787	18 787	20 478	22 321	24 330
Flush toilet (with septic tank)										
Chemical toilet										
Pit toilet (ventilated)		1 957	2 014	2 074	2 261	2 261	2 261	2 464	2 686	2 928
Other toilet provisions (> min.service level)										
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>		18 593	18 941	19 310	21 048	21 048	21 048	22 942	25 007	27 258
Bucket toilet		485	497	510	556	556	556	606	660	720
Other toilet provisions (< min.service level)										
No toilet provisions		2 759	2 841	2 926	3 189	3 189	3 189	3 476	3 789	4 130
<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>		3 244	3 338	3 436	3 745	3 745	3 745	4 082	4 450	4 850
Total number of households	5	21 837	22 279	22 746	24 793	24 793	24 793	27 025	29 457	32 108
Energy:										
Electricity (at least min.service level)		19 377	19 749	20 141	21 954	21 954	21 954	23 930	26 083	28 431
Electricity - prepaid (min.service level)										
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>		19 377	19 749	20 141	21 954	21 954	21 954	23 930	26 083	28 431
Electricity (< min.service level)										
Electricity - prepaid (< min. service level)										
Other energy sources		2 461	2 530	2 605	2 839	2 839	2 839	3 095	3 374	3 677
<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>		2 461	2 530	2 605	2 839	2 839	2 839	3 095	3 374	3 677
Total number of households	5	21 838	22 279	22 746	24 793	24 793	24 793	27 025	29 457	32 108
Refuse:										
Removed at least once a week		20 317	20 724	21 151	26 550	26 550	26 550	27 353	28 179	28 179
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>		20 317	20 724	21 151	26 550	26 550	26 550	27 353	28 179	28 179
Removed less frequently than once a week		160	162	165						
Using communal refuse dump		311	319	329						
Using own refuse dump		562	574	588						
Other rubbish disposal		206	210	215						
No rubbish disposal		281	290	298						
<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>		1 520	1 555	1 595	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total number of households	5	21 837	22 279	22 746	26 550	26 550	26 550	27 353	28 179	28 179
Households receiving Free Basic Service	7									
Water (6 kilolitres per household per month)		15 709	17 742	17 123	16 795	16 795	16 795	17 299	17 818	17 818
Sanitation (free minimum level service)		11 727	13 193	12 782	11 881	11 881	11 881	12 237	12 605	12 605
Electricity/other energy (50kwh per household per month)		7 095	7 382	7 733	8 323	8 323	8 323	8 573	8 830	8 830
Refuse (removed at least once a week)		9 372	9 662	10 216	10 260	10 260	10 260	10 568	10 568	10 568
Cost of Free Basic Services provided (R'000)	8									
Water (6 kilolitres per household per month)		17 162	19 592	18 706	20 390	20 390	20 390	22 225	24 225	26 406
Sanitation (free sanitation service)		8 451	8 092	9 212	10 041	10 041	10 041	10 945	11 930	13 003
Electricity/other energy (50kwh per household per month)		2 639	2 879	2 877	3 136	3 136	3 136	3 418	3 725	4 061
Refuse (removed once a week)		7 670	7 900	8 360	9 112	9 112	9 112	9 933	10 826	11 801
Total cost of FBS provided (minimum social package)		35 922	38 464	39 155	42 679	42 679	42 679	46 520	50 707	55 271
Highest level of free service provided										
Property rates (R value threshold)		30 000	65 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000
Water (kilolitres per household per month)		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Sanitation (kilolitres per household per month)										
Sanitation (Rand per household per month)		47	50							
Electricity (kwh per household per month)		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Refuse (average litres per week)		170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
Revenue cost of free services provided (R'000)	9									
Property rates (R15 000 threshold rebate)										
Property rates (other exemptions, reductions and rebates)		21 272	27 999	26 758	26 233	26 233	26 233	27 239	29 893	29 893
Water		5 583	7 032	7 670	7 520	7 520	7 520	8 084	8 569	8 569
Sanitation		716	1 105	1 029	1 009	1 009	1 009	1 089	1 155	1 155
Electricity/other energy		2 639	2 879	3 494	3 426	3 426	3 426	3 529	3 634	3 634
Refuse		6 345	6 715	8 173	8 013	8 013	8 013	8 750	9 362	9 362
Municipal Housing - rental rebates										
Housing - top structure subsidies	6	3 018	3 983	3 410	3 343	3 343	3 343	3 577	3 638	3 638
Other										
Total revenue cost of free services provided (total social package)		39 574	49 713	50 534	49 543	49 543	49 543	52 267	56 251	56 251

PART 2 – SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Section 5 – Overview of Annual Budget Process

Annual planning processes

The CFO has stated in a number of budgets that in an economic downturn coupled with excessive increases for electricity then the financial elements of the IDP get turned on their head and makes the whole IDP and budget process a scarce resource allocation exercise as opposed to a proper planning one.

In recent years the operating budget of Knysna has been driven totally on the premise of cash flow and consumer affordability. Throughout South Africa there are municipalities in financial meltdown because of bad budgeting and by extension bad financial management. A bad budget automatically leads to increased non-payment and pressured cash flows.

A municipality is not a private sector company that can cut salaries or staffing levels. Nor can it cut its bulk Eskom payment or interest and redemption payments. The balance of the budget is for repairs and maintenance, stores and materials and other expenditures simply to make the municipality function and is zero-based. In this budget repairs and maintenance has again deliberately been prioritised to ensure a higher level of service delivery at the expense of “soft” services.

Budget Process 2015/16

The budget process followed the requirements of the MFMA. A schedule of key deadlines was prepared for tabling in Council by the Mayor prior to the end of August 2014 as required.

The draft budget was tabled in Council on 26 March 2015. A period of consultation then followed as per the dictates of Sections 22 and 23 of the MFMA.

At the culmination of the process the Mayor must consider any representations and decide if any amendments should be made to the budget.

The Municipality’s budget is prepared on a three year basis. This takes into account the National and Provincial three year allocations to the municipality and to ensure optional financial planning and provide for seamless service delivery. Additionally the National Treasury Budget Circulars request local government to highlight their projected increases over the next three years to give some certainty to customers.

Operating expenditure in 2015/16 is budgeted at R635.8 million, a 18% increase on the original budget for 2014/15, and 4% increase on the adjusted budget for 2014/15.

The municipality sets out measurable performance objectives to link the financial inputs of the budget to service delivery on the ground. This is done in the form of quarterly service targets and monthly financial targets that are contained in the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). The plan must be agreed by the Mayor within 28 days of approval of the final budget and forms the basis for the Municipality's in year monitoring.

Section 6 - Overview of Alignment of the Annual Budget with the Integrated Development Plan

Introduction

Municipalities are required to develop five year Integrated Development Plans which must be reviewed annually. It is also required that such plans must find expression in the Budget. The IDP and the budget are inter-related documents. The IDP is the budget in words, just as the budget is the IDP in figures. In the past two years comprehensive efforts have been made towards ensuring that the two documents are closely link.

Knysna's vision: Where People and Nature Prosper

The Knysna Municipality has a vision which drives the Integrated Development Plan namely that of "Where people and nature prosper".

Our greatest challenge has been to build our own absorptive capacity in order to ensure that such growth translates into economic development of the town. Critical to this is ensuring that the town has adequate infrastructure. The infrastructure investment requirements far outstrip our available income. The total requests from Directorates into the capital budget was R432 million. The challenge is always to prioritise what we can afford first and eliminate any "nice to have's".

All of these challenges are compounding on an already existing problem of disparity between the affluent communities of Knysna and our historically disadvantaged ones.

Key challenges facing Knysna

Knysna Municipality is faced with a complex set of development challenges; their outlook is consistent with the broader challenges facing local government albeit with some peculiarities:

i. Sustainable Infrastructure Investment

The growth of our less advantaged areas in recent years has put a lot of pressure on infrastructure. That growth—which cannot simply be stopped—will continue at a rate which the Municipality cannot match financially from its own resources.

ii. Focused development of the previously disadvantaged

The poorest communities in our areas are subjected to the worst living conditions and the Municipality has committed itself towards poverty

alleviation. Programmes with clear funding intentions are being designed for that purpose.

iii. Integrated Human Settlement

The provision of housing settlements with a strong emphasis on sustainability is an important issue for Knysna Municipality. Within the context of a composite set of development needs of the previously disadvantaged, the Municipality will address the need for housing, as far as it financially can. Although some of the obstacles regarding successful housing provision are not necessarily within the control of the municipality i.e. access to land, the challenge still remains for Council to devise creative strategies to deal with this matter. In line with that the Council has engaged with the other spheres of government i.e. Department of Water Affairs & Department of Public Works. The Integrated Human Settlement strategy in conjunction with the ISDF will pave the way for future housing and infrastructure provision in the Knysna area. Approved in the latest Division of Revenue Act for Knysna is an amount of R20 million rising to R40 million over the next three years. This is for a joint water project between us and Bitou on the Keurbooms river to hopefully ensure both our long term water needs. The moneys sit on the Eden District budget.

iv. The challenge of promoting Economic Development

Our Economic Development strategy focuses on mainstreaming previously disadvantaged people. Crucial to this is the need to work in partnership with relevant stakeholders in boosting employment and fostering SMMEs and our SCM policies and strategies have been tailored to support this challenge.

v. The challenge of ensuring municipal financial viability

A municipality lives and dies by its ability to balance needs with resources. Knysna Municipality cannot generate sufficient resources to properly satisfy all its residents and stakeholder needs. Therefore those needs will have to be managed and dealt with in a financially sustainable manner. Promises of quick and easy solutions are simply lies. The biggest challenge will be in trying to maintain service standards at current levels and where the municipality should lessen its standards.

vi. The challenge of municipal transformation and institutional development

Staff development is crucial to meet the challenges of Knysna and the new ethos of local government. The Employment Equity imperatives have to be assessed continually to ensure that Knysna Municipality's transformation remains in line with the broader transformation agenda of South Africa. Knysna does not have the luxury of competing in terms of salary and therefore our ability to attract qualified and quality staff is severely limited. We must therefore endeavour to develop from within. The municipality is

currently engaged in an organisational review with a view to optimising our human capital.

vii. Public Participation

Public Participation is an important feature of any democratic environment. Although the legislative environment provides adequately for public participation, Knysna Municipality is challenged to ensure that it continues to build on its successes over the last few years.

Section 7 - Measurable Performance Objectives and Indicators

Indicators and ratios

The key financial indicators and ratios mentioned below are disclosed in Annexure 2, 'Supporting Table SA8: Performance indicators and benchmarks':

- Borrowing management
- Safety of capital
- Liquidity
- Debtors' and creditors' management
- Mix of expenditure types
- Mix of revenue sources
- Unaccounted for losses in respect of services rendered

Funding measure ratios are disclosed in Annexure 2 'Supporting Table SA10: Funding measurement'.

Drinking water quality and waste water management

Due to concerns surrounding the quality of municipal drinking water and failures in the management of waste water, National Treasury requires that the following section is included in the 2015/16 budget document.

- i. **Water Services Authority & Water Services Provider:**
Knysna Municipality

Blue Drop Status

The quality of the drinking water supply in the Greater Knysna Municipal Area is tested monthly by the municipality itself as well as the Eden District Municipality and the quality of potable water is constantly above the national norms. Council has received Blue Drop Status for the Karatara Water Treatment Works and continuously strives to improve on water quality. The Knysna (94.5%) and Buffalo Bay (86%) Water Treatment Works marginally missed out on Blue Drop status subsequent to an independent audit considering that the threshold for Blue Drop status is 95%. Appropriate mechanisms have been put in place to also obtain Blue Drop Status for these two plants in the next round of auditing.

Domestic users are still the main user of water in the area, followed by the industrial sector and lastly agriculture. Household usage

normally peaks in the holiday season during December - February when the holiday houses are usually 100% occupied

ii. **Green Drop Status**

Knysna Municipality places a high priority on sanitation services and one of the Municipality's greatest challenges regarding sanitation is to expand the infrastructure to meet future development requirements. The Council realises that the achievement of its strategic objectives relies heavily on the establishment of proper infrastructure for basic service delivery and the maintenance thereof. None of the existing seven waste water treatment works in the GKMA has Green Drop Status and the municipality is continuously improving on its efforts to achieve Green Drop Status for its major systems. The functioning of the Knysna waste water treatment works was of critical concern given its proximity to the estuary and the aged infrastructure. A major upgrade and refurbishment of the Knysna waste water treatment works is now complete and will allow additional capacity to the sewerage works. This will certainly unlock business development potential, attract investment to the area and facilitate the implementation of residential development. A proper final effluent quality control programme is functional to minimise the risk of pollution of the estuary and ground water sources. The outflow from the plant is monitored by the Eden District Municipality, and this monitoring includes monitoring several sites in the Knysna estuary.

iii. **Challenges**

The challenges, as mentioned, are for capital funding to provide additional capacity for bulk water and sewer services to meet the growth of the various towns. Grant funding is currently used and additional grant funding is being applied for, however an extended period is envisaged to fund all constraints to growth resulting from the water and waste water services. Human Resources also are a challenge and need to be addressed within the operational budget by growing one's own timber.

Section 8 - Overview of Budget Related Policies

The detailed policies themselves are not included in this section of the budget documentation.

See Annexure 6 to this document for the full policies.

Policies are also available at the Council offices in Clyde Street for viewing as well as on the Internet at www.knysna.gov.za. This section gives a **broad overview** of the budget policy framework and highlights the amended policies to be approved by Council resolution.

Name of Policy	Type	Date of Council adoption (if already done)	Purpose / Basic areas covered by Policy	Summary of proposed changes for adoption in May 2015
REVENUE RELATED				
Rates	Amended	28 May 2015	Setting criteria for establishing rates tariffs	Minor definitional
Credit control	Amended	28 May 2015	Principles and guidelines to be followed with respect to arrear consumer debt control	Minor definitional
Indigent support & social rebate	Amended	28 May 2015	Guidelines and procedures for the subsidization of rates and basic services to indigent households	Minor definitional
BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE RELATED				
Liability, investment & cash management	Not amended	28 May 2015	Guideline of procedures to be followed when investing or lending money	n/a
Budget	Not amended	28 May 2015	Sets out rules and procedures to be followed in the compilation and management of the budget	n/a
Supply chain management	Amended	28 May 2015	Dictates procedures for the procurement of goods and services	Major changes to be presented on Budget Workshop by Manager: SCM
Funding and reserves policy	Not Amended	28 May 2015	Sets standards and guidelines for financial viability	n/a

Section 9 - Overview of Budget Assumptions

Introduction

Knysna's financial system still operates on the big wheel, little wheel principle, the same as virtually every other local authority outside the major metropolitan areas. What this means is that the middle to upper income groupings are billed for the vast majority of Council services. In the municipality the established areas take up 94% of debits raised as against 6% in the previously disadvantaged areas.

Budget Assumptions

Budgets are prepared in an environment of uncertainty. To prepare meaningful budgets, assumptions need to be made about internal and external factors that could influence the budget.

External factors (population migration, employment, etc)

As evidenced in the latest census over recent years Knysna has experienced rapid population growth particularly at the poorer end of the economic scale. Knysna is a victim of the success of its low income housing programme. The population growth must be seen against the backdrop of very limited developable land, a sensitive environment and the lack of new jobs being created in the local economy. This presents a huge challenge to Council to improve the efficiency of its urban systems. The unique and sensitive environment of Greater Knysna is under pressure and Council has to manage the growth demands of the economy very rigidly to ensure environmental sustainability.

Growth or decline in tax base of the municipality

No growth has been built in as future growth in the tax base over the MTREF.

The revised headline CPI forecasts from National Treasury for 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18 are 5.4%, 5.6% and 5.4% respectively. The growth parameters apply to tariff increases for property rates, user and other charges raised by municipalities and municipal entities, to ensure that all spheres of government support the national macroeconomic policies. National Treasury have announced that local increases must be in line with the CPI forecasts and that a salary increase of only 6% should be budgeted for. NT has also communicated that any rate or tariff increase above 6% must be fully communicated to the community.

Rates, tariffs, charges and timing of revenue collection

The rates, tariffs and charges for the 2015/16 budget are included in Annexure 3.

The following table shows the assumed average domestic percentage increases built into the MTREF for rates, tariffs and charges:

	<u>2015/16</u>	<u>2016/17</u>	<u>2017/18</u>
Rates	7.5%	9%	9%
Refuse	7.5	9%	9%
Water- fixed and consumption	7.5%	12%	12%
Sewer	7.5%	9%	9%
Electricity - monthly consumption tariff	12.29%	12,29%	12.29%

The Municipality has in place a fair but rigorous credit control policy and has a good record of debt recovery. Furthermore, its policy on indigent support and social rebates means that many households who would normally struggle to pay their accounts receive free or subsidised basic services thereby keeping them free of the burden of municipal debt. Nevertheless, there will always be an element of the total amount billed that will remain uncollected. The Municipality is the same as any other business in this regard. Adequate provision has to be made in the budget for any bad debts based on assumptions on collection rates.

The following bad debt provisions and collection rates are assumed in the MTREF for rates and tariffs.

<u>R '000</u>	<u>2015/16</u>	<u>2016/17</u>	<u>2017/18</u>
Annual contribution to provision for bad and doubtful debts	76 339	100 975	108 043
Table A4: Debt impairment			
Assumed collection rate(%)	94.0%	94.0%	95.0%

The following amounts are included in the MTREF for increases in bulk purchases:

<u>R '000</u>	<u>2015/16</u>	<u>2016/17</u>	<u>2017/18</u>
Bulk Purchases	132 465	154 954	168 900
Table A4: Bulk purchases			

More detail relating to specific items can be found in Annexure 2, 'Supporting Table SA1: Supporting detail to 'Budgeted Financial Performance'.

Trends in demand for free or subsidised basic services

Knysna's criteria for supporting free or subsidised basic services are set out in our Indigent Support and Social Rebate Policy. The Government allocates revenue via the Division of Revenue Act (DORA) in the form of the Equitable Share with the primary aim of assisting municipalities with the costs of providing free or subsidised basic services.

Section 10 - Overview of Budget Funding

Funding the Budget

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

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

Achievement of this requirement in totality effectively means that a Council has 'balanced' its budget by ensuring that budgeted outflows will be offset by a combination of planned inflows. Refer to Section 4, 'Table A8: Cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation' and Annexure 2, 'Supporting Table SA10: Funding measurement'.

Fiscal Overview of Knysna Municipality

Knysna Municipality has over recent years moved to a position of relative financial stability. There is a high level of compliance with the Municipal Finance Management Act and other legislation directly affecting financial management. Knysna has received seven unqualified audits in a row with the last two being regarded as "clean".

Section 11 - Expenditure on Allocations and Grant Programmes

Disclosure on expenditure on allocations and grant programmes is done by way of Annexure 2, "Supporting Table SA18: Transfers and grant receipts, Supporting Table SA19: Expenditure on transfers and grant programme and Supporting Table SA20: Reconciliation of transfers, grant receipts and unspent funds".

Expenditure for each grant for the MTREF period is summarised in the table below. Note that the expenditures include the VAT portion that is recognised as expenditure on grant allocations per MFMA Circulars 48 and 58.

National and Provincial Conditional Grant Allocations 2015/16 to 2017/18					
Name of Grant	Allocating Authority / Department	Budget 2015/16 R'000	Indicative 2016/17 R'000	Indicative 2017/18 R'000	Purpose of the Grant
Integrated housing and human settlement development grant <i>Capital & Operational</i> <i>*Outer year figures are currently assumptions as final figures have not been gazetted</i>	Province/ Local Government and Housing	53 384	51 734	42 900	To finance the funding requirements of national housing programmes (excluding recurrent costs recoverable from assets falling under the pre-1994 stock). To facilitate the establishment and maintenance of integrated and sustainable human settlements to ensure economically viable and socially equitable communities in areas with ecological integrity.
Library Services <i>Capital & Operational</i>	Province/ Cultural Affairs and Sport	5 161	5 471	7 299	To enable public libraries to render an improved service by addressing staffing shortages.
Community Development Worker <i>Operational only</i>	Province/ Local Government and Housing	54	57	60	To provide financial assistance to municipalities to cover the operating costs pertaining to the functions of the CDW's

Maintenance of Proclaimed Roads <i>Operational only</i>	Province/ Transport and Public Works	67	0	0	To provide routine maintenance and/or resealing on proclaimed roads (National Roads)
Hazardous Locations	Transport and Public Works Western Cape (Vote 10)	0	0	0	To improve pedestrian safety in Nekkies, Knysna. A pedestrian bridge over the N2.
Local Government Financial Management Grant (FMG) <i>Operational only</i>	National / National Treasury	1 450	1475	1550	To promote and support reforms in financial management by building the capacity in municipalities to implement the Municipal Finance Management Act.
Name of Grant	Allocating Authority / Department	Budget 2015/16 R'000	Indicative 2016/17 R'000	Indicative 2017/18 R'000	Purpose of the Grant
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)* <i>Capital & Operational</i>	National / Provincial and Local Government (National Vote 29)	24 304	25 137	24 304	To supplement capital finance for basic municipal infrastructure for poor households, micro enterprises and social institutions. The operating portion is utilised for the Project Management Unit.
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (MSIG) <i>Capital & Operational</i>	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (Vote 3)	930	957	1 033	To assist municipalities build in-house capacity to perform their functions and stabilise institutional and governance systems as required in the Municipal Systems Act and related legislation, policies and the local government turnaround strategy.
Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP) <i>Capital & Operational</i>	National / Minerals and Energy (National Vote 28)	6 000	4 000	3 000	To implement the Programme by providing capital subsidies to municipalities to address the electrification backlog of permanently occupied residential dwellings, the

					installation of bulk infrastructure and rehabilitation and refurbishment of electricity infrastructure in order to improve quality of supply.
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Municipalities <i>Operational only</i>	Public Works (Vote 7)	1002	0	0	To incentivise municipalities to expand work creation efforts through the use of labour intensive delivery methods in identified focus areas, in compliance with the Expanded Public Works Programme guidelines.
Equitable Share <i>Operational only</i>	National / Provincial and Local Government	56 163	62 237	67 761	

Section 12 - Allocations and Grants made by the Municipality

Allocations Made by the Municipality

Allocations made by Knysna Municipality											
Description	Ref	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Current Year 2014/15				2015/16 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2015/16	Budget Year +1 2016/17	Budget Year +2 2017/18
Cash Transfers to Organisations											
<i>Leisure Isle Residents Association</i>	4	-	32	33	38	38	38	38	41	44	47
<i>Animal Welfare</i>		214	350	400	432	432	432	432	462	495	529
<i>Grants-in-aid and Donations</i>		628	771	684	576	576	576	576	616	659	706
<i>Knysna Tourism</i>		4 495	4 300	3 700	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000
<i>Sedgefield Island Conservancy</i>		-	-	-	10	10	10	10	-	-	-
<i>Local Economic Development</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>HIV/AIDS</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cash Transfers To Organisations		5 337	5 452	4 816	5 056	5 056	5 056	5 056	5 119	5 198	5 281
Cash Transfers to Groups of Individuals											
<i>Bursary Scheme</i>	5	179	8	3	258	208	208	208	223	238	255
<i>Grants-in-aid and Donations</i>		268	150	178	200	200	200	200	214	229	245
Total Cash Transfers To Groups Of Individuals:		447	158	181	458	408	408	408	437	467	500
TOTAL CASH TRANSFERS AND GRANTS	6	5 784	5 610	4 998	5 514	5 464	5 464	5 464	5 556	5 665	5 781
Groups of Individuals											
<i>Social Relief of Distress</i>	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	75	-	-
Total Non-Cash Grants To Groups Of Individuals:		-	-	3	-	-	-	-	75	-	-
TOTAL NON-CASH TRANSFERS AND GRANTS		-	-	3	-	-	-	-	75	-	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS	6	5 784	5 610	5 001	5 514	5 464	5 464	5 464	5 631	5 665	5 781

The above table depicts all transfers and Grants made by Council to outside organisations and individuals as bursaries within the KM area. The largest allocation is for tourism and marketing.

Section 13 - Councillor Allowances and Employee Benefits

Summary of Employee and Councillor remuneration	Ref	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Current Year 2014/15			2015/16 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2015/16	Budget Year +1 2016/17	Budget Year +2 2017/18
R thousand		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Councillors (Political Office Bearers plus Other)	1									
Basic Salaries and Wages		3 730	3 917	4 102	4 383	4 383	4 383	4 579	4 900	5 243
Pension and UIF Contributions		200	236	245	256	256	256	243	260	278
Medical Aid Contributions		85	69	58	82	82	82	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Allowance		1 339	1 407	1 440	1 634	1 634	1 634	1 579	1 689	1 807
Cellphone Allowance		266	279	394	310	310	310	416	445	477
Housing Allowances		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other benefits and allow ances		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total - Councillors	4	5 619	5 908	6 240	6 665	6 665	6 665	6 817	7 294	7 804
% increase			5.1%	5.6%	6.8%	-	-	2.3%	7.0%	7.0%

The above table depicts Councillors Remuneration. A 2.3 % increase based on 14/15 budgeted figures is anticipated; however the percentage increase is 5% based on actuals of 2014/15.

Summary of Senior Managers and Employees remuneration	Ref	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Current Year 2014/15			2015/16 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2015/16	Budget Year +1 2016/17	Budget Year +2 2017/18
R thousand		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Senior Managers of the Municipality	1									
Basic Salaries and Wages	2	4 621	3 754	5 678	6 894	6 311	6 311	6 689	7 158	7 659
Pension and UIF Contributions		654	297	588	481	481	481	510	546	584
Medical Aid Contributions		65	29	76	124	106	106	113	121	129
Overtime		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Performance Bonus		335	454	898	220	821	821	870	931	996
Motor Vehicle Allowance	3	506	170	477	439	439	439	466	498	533
Cellphone Allowance	3	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Allowances	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other benefits and allow ances	3	308	-	167	225	225	225	238	254	272
Payments in lieu of leave	3	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long service awards		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-retirement benefit obligations	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total - Senior Managers of Municipality	4	6 488	4 918	7 884	8 383	8 383	8 383	8 887	9 508	10 174
% increase			(24.2%)	60.3%	6.3%	-	-	6.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Other Municipal Staff										
Basic Salaries and Wages		79 609	83 795	89 691	97 198	103 585	103 585	110 931	119 663	128 012
Pension and UIF Contributions		13 026	14 681	16 325	19 173	19 173	19 173	20 647	22 222	23 775
Medical Aid Contributions		7 501	8 259	8 981	11 743	11 743	11 743	12 591	13 489	14 430
Overtime		8 881	10 491	13 239	7 016	8 466	8 466	11 252	11 775	12 481
Performance Bonus		5 739	7 014	7 415	7 825	7 825	7 825	9 156	9 800	10 486
Motor Vehicle Allowance	3	2 751	3 557	3 893	4 195	4 195	4 195	4 394	4 721	5 022
Cellphone Allowance	3	-	(58)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Allowances	3	1 393	1 493	1 700	2 049	2 049	2 049	2 031	2 192	2 345
Other benefits and allow ances	3	4 247	5 330	5 595	5 375	5 323	5 323	5 612	6 204	6 617
Payments in lieu of leave		1 337	2 814	2 653	1 518	1 518	1 518	1 091	1 702	1 799
Long service awards		1 436	1 553	1 866	1 524	1 524	1 524	1 872	1 984	2 103
Post-retirement benefit obligations	6	7 265	8 078	9 342	7 707	7 707	7 707	8 274	10 888	11 538
Sub Total - Other Municipal Staff	4	133 187	147 007	160 700	165 323	173 107	173 107	187 851	204 639	218 608
% increase			10.4%	9.3%	2.9%	4.7%	-	8.5%	8.9%	6.8%
Total Parent Municipality		145 295	157 832	174 824	180 371	188 156	188 156	203 554	221 441	236 586
TOTAL SALARY, ALLOWANCES & BENEFITS		145 295	157 832	174 824	180 371	188 156	188 156	203 554	221 441	236 586
% increase	4		8.6%	10.8%	3.2%	4.3%	-	8.2%	8.8%	6.8%
TOTAL MANAGERS AND STAFF	5,7	139 676	151 924	168 584	173 706	181 491	181 491	196 737	214 147	228 781

A National Treasury recommended 6% salary increase for 2015/16 for managers and staff is budgeted. The total increase will amount to 8% on the adjusted funded budget for 2014/15 resulting in a final budget of R196.7 million.

Section 14 - Monthly Targets for Revenue, Expenditure and Cash Flow

Disclosure on monthly targets for revenue, expenditure and cash flow is made in Annexure 2, however the breakdown is as follows:

Description	Budget Year 2015/16												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework			
	July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2015/16	Budget Year +1 2016/17	Budget Year +2 2017/18	
Revenue By Source																
Property rates	159 673	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)	11 940	171 416	188 535	201 733	
Property rates - penalties & collection charges	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	445	3 014	3 331	
Service charges - electricity revenue	20 064	15 529	15 454	15 285	15 262	16 526	16 059	9 585	15 724	15 452	14 771	45 303	215 015	245 359	276 495	
Service charges - water revenue	14 880	3 380	2 930	2 359	2 840	2 620	4 299	3 265	3 238	3 352	2 485	6 923	52 571	67 132	71 829	
Service charges - sanitation revenue	10 807	60	60	58	60	59	58	58	59	58	59	932	12 329	13 499	14 445	
Service charges - refuse revenue	15 299	6	6	4	5	4	5	3	6	6	6	1 157	16 504	18 575	20 433	
Service charges - other	334	290	334	285	296	302	289	296	319	301	302	628	3 976	4 333	4 722	
Rental of facilities and equipment	352	274	340	346	349	345	457	386	378	380	384	1 490	5 482	5 777	6 516	
Interest earned - external investments	58	58	222	58	58	304	222	222	222	222	222	1 328	3 200	3 400	3 600	
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	309	313	299	325	309	305	264	272	255	263	156	471	3 542	3 753	4 089	
Dividends received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fines	265	241	158	250	202	210	238	280	448	220	334	76 626	79 471	86 623	94 418	
Licences and permits	134	129	132	158	140	106	190	181	192	173	191	452	2 179	2 331	2 541	
Agency services	157	157	146	171	149	142	151	147	130	141	154	205	1 850	1 950	1 960	
Transfers recognised - operational	19 193	1 262	1 412	1 138	2 564	13 902	1 782	17 116	12 393	1 645	1 780	19 617	93 803	104 483	108 783	
Other revenue	570	56	349	15	136	336	35	165	322	55	79	1 502	3 619	4 089	5 115	
Gains on disposal of assets	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	223	250	250	250	
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	242 331	21 971	22 059	20 669	22 588	35 376	24 264	32 195	33 901	22 484	21 141	169 242	668 222	753 620	820 560	
Expenditure By Type																
Employment related costs	10 355	11 527	19 587	10 727	18 165	11 044	10 973	42 447	12 165	11 400	11 393	26 954	196 737	214 147	228 781	
Remuneration of councillors	525	525	525	525	525	525	560	650	572	572	572	741	6 817	7 294	7 804	
Debt impairment	2 099	2 099	2 099	2 099	2 099	2 099	2 099	2 099	2 099	2 099	2 099	53 252	76 339	100 975	108 043	
Depreciation & asset impairment	2 351	2 350	2 350	2 350	2 350	2 350	2 350	2 350	2 349	2 349	2 349	70	25 918	32 544	34 749	
Finance charges	-	-	339	-	-	-	1 302	-	8 807	2 590	-	-	925	13 962	15 586	
Bulk purchases	11 749	11 749	11 749	11 749	11 749	11 749	11 749	11 749	11 749	11 749	11 749	3 229	132 465	154 954	168 900	
Other materials	605	766	699	788	2 384	1 518	1 764	3 040	930	957	734	7 680	21 863	19 871	20 790	
Contracted services	843	1 366	1 868	1 853	1 403	2 387	1 535	1 978	1 402	1 500	1 239	9 050	26 425	24 598	24 903	
Transfers & grants	443	933	495	412	366	366	366	366	366	366	366	787	5 631	5 665	5 781	
Other expenditure	6 599	6 020	5 767	5 328	5 300	4 239	5 411	36 215	6 210	8 499	6 463	33 626	129 678	148 223	152 962	
Loss on disposal of PPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditure	35 568	37 335	45 477	35 831	44 340	37 577	36 806	109 700	40 431	39 491	36 963	136 313	635 833	723 857	769 234	
Surplus/(Deficit)	206 763	(15 364)	(23 418)	(15 162)	(21 752)	(2 201)	(12 542)	(77 505)	(6 530)	(17 007)	(15 822)	32 929	32 388	29 763	51 326	
Transfers recognised - capital	3	3	7 957	3	3	7 719	398	9 278	9 294	2 069	1 003	18 535	56 265	46 586	41 027	
Contributions recognised - capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Contributed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	206 766	(15 361)	(15 461)	(15 159)	(21 749)	5 518	(12 144)	(68 227)	2 764	(14 938)	(14 819)	51 464	88 653	76 349	92 353	
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Attributable to minorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Surplus/(Deficit)	206 766	(15 361)	(15 461)	(15 159)	(21 749)	5 518	(12 144)	(68 227)	2 764	(14 938)	(14 819)	51 464	88 653	76 349	92 353	

The above table depicts consolidated projections of revenue by source and expenditure by type for 2015/16 budget per period and the following table depicts the same table but on a Directorate/ Vote level:

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2015/16												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
		July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2015/16	Budget Year +1 2016/17	Budget Year +2 2017/18
Revenue by Vote																
Vote 1 - Executive & Council		2 609	(29)	3	(66)	1 035	986	(66)	967	740	3	3	2 307	8 491	9 596	10 584
Vote 2 - Corporate Services		579	143	143	174	172	172	282	203	203	203	205	1 166	3 644	3 986	4 411
Vote 3 - Financial Services		160 641	793	970	569	571	826	731	1 631	754	715	921	14 413	183 534	210 872	225 758
Vote 5 - Planning & Development		652	652	6 592	656	1 124	7 064	1 124	22 719	7 243	1 124	1 123	6 995	57 068	54 668	46 150
Vote 6 - Community Services		20 447	1 125	1 234	1 240	1 131	4 910	1 647	1 700	5 197	2 240	1 322	83 091	125 282	135 924	149 329
Vote 7 - Electrical Services		25 117	15 677	16 276	15 428	15 410	20 454	16 202	10 311	19 332	15 771	15 087	53 543	238 409	269 243	301 188
Vote 8 - Technical Services		32 289	3 613	4 798	2 671	3 148	8 684	4 742	3 943	9 725	4 497	3 484	26 262	107 858	115 917	124 167
Total Revenue by Vote		242 334	21 974	30 016	20 672	22 591	43 095	24 662	41 473	43 195	24 552	22 144	187 777	724 487	800 206	861 587
Expenditure by Vote to be appropriated																
Vote 1 - Executive & Council		3 574	2 928	11 545	1 996	2 051	1 966	1 915	4 586	1 983	1 982	1 927	2 298	38 751	46 762	48 788
Vote 2 - Corporate Services		2 390	2 026	2 005	2 126	3 059	1 093	2 031	3 592	2 058	1 928	2 041	4 753	29 104	33 213	34 184
Vote 3 - Financial Services		3 327	3 784	3 361	3 776	4 711	3 643	3 043	7 777	3 504	6 815	4 760	4 881	53 382	68 205	71 434
Vote 5 - Planning & Development		1 745	1 815	1 881	1 880	2 347	2 450	1 849	23 678	2 087	2 168	1 896	5 062	49 056	63 369	64 059
Vote 6 - Community Services		5 428	6 706	6 481	6 305	9 102	7 067	7 216	14 341	6 179	6 676	6 424	84 100	166 027	178 524	191 727
Vote 7 - Electrical Services		2 321	2 750	3 000	2 951	3 019	3 126	3 501	140 017	3 258	3 410	3 292	7 390	178 034	207 901	225 203
Vote 8 - Technical Services		5 035	5 577	5 455	5 047	8 302	6 483	5 503	32 997	9 615	4 764	4 874	27 829	121 480	125 883	133 841
Total Expenditure by Vote		23 820	25 587	33 728	24 082	32 591	25 829	25 058	227 188	28 682	27 742	25 214	136 313	635 833	723 857	769 234
Surplus/(Deficit) before assoc.		218 515	(3 612)	(3 713)	(3 410)	(10 000)	17 267	(396)	(185 714)	14 512	(3 190)	(3 070)	51 464	88 653	76 349	92 353
Taxation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attributable to minorities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit)	1	218 515	(3 612)	(3 713)	(3 410)	(10 000)	17 267	(396)	(185 714)	14 512	(3 190)	(3 070)	51 464	88 653	76 349	92 353

Monthly capital budget revenue and expenditure projections

The following table depicts budgeted monthly capital expenditure by Municipal vote:

WC048 Knysna - Supporting Table SA28 Budgeted monthly capital expenditure (municipal vote)																		
Description	Ref	Budget Year 2015/16												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework				
		July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	January	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2015/16	Budget Year +1 2016/17	Budget Year +2 2017/18		
R thousand																		
Multi-year expenditure to be appropriated	1																	
Vote 1 - Executive & Council		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 2 - Corporate Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 3 - Financial Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 4 - Strategic Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 5 - Planning & Development		28	44	265	2 043	1 461	1 187	1 939	561	1 700	1 770	1 770	16 605	29 372	22 029	16 522		
Vote 6 - Community Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 030	1 030	1 000			
Vote 7 - Electrical Services		-	200	-	500	200	150	150	213	150	150	227	13 924	15 863	7 209	3 432		
Vote 8 - Technical Services		48	1 515	48	48	1 515	48	3 243	1 630	2 068	2 709	1 989	13 755	28 617	18 170	20 195		
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total	2	75	1 759	313	2 591	3 177	1 385	5 332	2 404	3 918	4 629	3 986	45 314	74 882	48 408	40 149		
Single-year expenditure to be appropriated																		
Vote 1 - Executive & Council		-	-	-	433	448	433	433	16	-	-	16	2 822	4 600	20	20		
Vote 2 - Corporate Services		-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	10	10	10		
Vote 3 - Financial Services		-	-	-	-	24	190	-	212	-	-	401	1 148	1 975	1 504	745		
Vote 4 - Strategic Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Vote 5 - Planning & Development		28	44	48	56	144	39	-	8	123	62	70	(361)	260	20	20		
Vote 6 - Community Services		-	-	-	167	260	168	1 570	1 588	1 682	1 404	16	3 097	9 952	6 639	7 859		
Vote 7 - Electrical Services		-	290	550	1 911	117	-	17	56	44	176	262	834	4 257	1 427	1 147		
Vote 8 - Technical Services		113	113	113	113	190	123	113	163	133	113	113	5 346	6 747	12 212	9 042		
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total	2	141	447	711	2 679	1 188	952	2 133	2 044	1 987	1 754	878	12 886	27 801	21 832	18 843		
Total Capital Expenditure	2	216	2 206	1 024	5 270	4 365	2 337	7 465	4 448	5 905	6 383	4 864	58 200	102 683	70 240	58 992		

Monthly cash flow projections

The below table indicates Budgeted monthly cash flow' that sets out receipts by source and payments by type for both operating and capital, broken down per month for the budget year, and shown in total for the following two years:

MONTHLY CASH FLOWS																			
Description	Ref	Budget Year 2015/16												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework					
		July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2015/16	Budget Year +1 2016/17	Budget Year +2 2017/18			
R thousand																			
Cash Receipts By Source																			
Property rates		13 570	13 570	13 570	13 570	13 570	13 570	13 570	13 570	13 570	13 570	13 570	13 570	162 845	179 108	191 646			
Property rates - penalties & collection charges		239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	2 863	3 164	3 449			
Service charges - electricity revenue		19 061	14 753	14 681	14 521	14 499	15 700	15 256	9 106	14 938	14 679	14 033	43 038	204 264	233 091	262 670			
Service charges - water revenue		14 136	3 211	2 783	2 241	2 698	2 489	4 084	3 102	3 076	3 184	2 361	6 577	49 943	63 775	68 238			
Service charges - sanitation revenue		10 267	57	57	56	57	56	55	55	56	55	56	885	11 713	12 824	13 723			
Service charges - refuse revenue		14 534	5	6	4	5	4	4	5	2	5	6	1 100	15 679	17 644	19 411			
Service charges - other		318	275	317	271	281	287	275	281	303	286	287	597	3 777	4 116	4 466			
Rental of facilities and equipment		334	240	323	329	332	328	434	367	359	361	365	1 416	5 208	5 678	6 190			
Interest earned - external investments		58	58	222	58	58	304	222	222	222	222	222	1 328	3 200	3 400	3 600			
Interest earned - outstanding debtors		293	298	284	308	294	290	251	258	243	250	148	447	3 365	3 565	3 885			
Fines		55	50	33	52	42	43	49	58	93	46	69	15 881	16 471	14 494	17 240			
Licences and permits		134	129	132	158	140	106	190	181	192	173	191	452	2 179	2 331	2 541			
Agency services		157	157	146	171	149	142	151	147	130	141	154	205	1 850	1 950	1 960			
Transfer receipts - operational		19 193	1 262	1 412	1 138	2 564	13 902	1 782	17 114	12 393	1 645	1 810	19 617	93 803	104 483	108 783			
Other revenue		570	56	349	15	136	336	35	165	322	55	79	1 502	3 619	4 089	5 115			
Total Cash Receipts by Source		92 919	34 380	34 555	33 131	35 065	47 795	36 597	44 873	46 139	34 911	33 561	106 854	580 779	653 717	712 938			
Other Cash Flows by Source																			
Transfer receipts - capital		3	3	7 957	3	3	7 719	398	9 278	9 294	2 069	1 003	18 535	56 265	46 586	41 027			
Proceeds on disposal of PPE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	250	250	250			
Borrowing long term/financing		-	-	-	-	-	7 516	-	-	-	-	-	7 516	15 032	11 570	9 660			
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits		36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	433	450	468			
Decrease (increase) other non-current receivables		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	125	125	125			
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments		(95)	(95)	(95)	(95)	(95)	(95)	(95)	(95)	(95)	(95)	(95)	(95)	(1 136)	(1 193)	(1 252)			
Total Cash Receipts by Source		92 874	34 335	42 464	33 085	35 020	62 982	36 946	54 103	55 385	36 932	34 516	133 107	651 748	711 505	763 215			
Cash Payments by Type																			
Employee related costs		9 923	11 046	18 770	10 280	17 407	10 583	10 515	40 675	11 657	10 924	10 917	25 829	188 525	203 156	216 965			
Remuneration of councillors		525	525	525	525	525	525	560	650	572	572	572	741	6 817	7 294	7 804			
Finance charges		-	-	339	-	-	1 302	-	8 807	2 590	-	-	925	13 962	15 586	16 520			
Bulk purchases - Electricity		10 907	10 907	10 907	10 907	10 907	10 907	10 907	10 907	10 907	10 907	10 907	10 907	130 879	152 136	167 346			
Other materials		597	756	691	779	2 355	1 500	1 743	3 003	919	946	725	7 588	21 601	19 509	20 599			
Contacted services		833	1 350	1 845	1 831	1 386	2 358	1 517	1 955	1 385	1 482	1 224	8 941	26 108	24 151	24 673			
Transfers and grants - other		443	933	495	412	366	366	366	366	366	366	366	7 897	5 631	5 665	5 781			
Other expenditure		6 528	5 956	5 705	5 271	5 243	4 194	5 353	35 827	6 144	8 408	6 393	33 266	128 287	145 697	151 733			
Cash Payments by Type		29 756	31 473	39 276	30 003	38 189	31 733	30 960	102 190	34 539	33 604	31 104	88 983	521 810	573 194	611 421			
Other Cash Flows/Payments by Type																			
Capital assets		167	1 207	777	4 936	3 458	2 221	6 289	3 092	4 486	5 275	4 468	66 309	102 683	70 240	58 992			
Repayment of borrowing		-	-	-	-	-	10 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 000	20 000	19 353	24 077		
Total Cash Payments by Type		29 923	32 680	40 053	34 939	41 647	43 954	37 249	105 281	39 024	38 879	35 572	165 292	644 493	662 787	694 490			
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		62 951	1 655	2 410	(1 854)	(6 627)	19 028	(303)	(51 178)	16 361	(1 947)	(1 056)	(32 185)	7 255	48 718	68 725			
Cash/cash equivalents at the monthly year begin		15 368	78 319	79 974	82 385	80 531	73 904	92 931	92 629	41 450	57 811	55 864	54 808	15 368	22 623	71 341	140 065		
Cash/cash equivalents at the monthly year end		78 319	79 974	82 385	80 531	73 904	92 931	92 629	41 450	57 811	55 864	54 808	22 623	22 623	71 341	140 065			

Section 15 - Annual Budgets and Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plans - Internal Directorates

Adoption of the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan

In terms of section 53(1)(c)(ii) of the MFMA the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan must be approved by the Mayor within 14 days after the final approval of the budget.

Section 16 - Annual Budgets and Service Delivery Agreements

Refer to Annexure 2, 'Supporting Table SA32: List of external mechanisms'. Council does not have service delivery agreements of this nature in place at present.

Section 17 - Contracts Having Future Budgetary Implications

'Supporting Table SA33: Contracts having future budgetary implications' in Annexure 2 discloses all contracts which will impose financial obligations on the municipality beyond the three years covered in the annual budget.

Since Knysna falls into the category of municipalities with approved total revenue greater than R250 million, all contracts with an annual cost greater than R1million and for longer than three years must be disclosed. In this instant Knysna has only 1 contract in this nature that has a value more than a million which is the: Melville Development: Customer Care Centre.

Section 18 - Capital Expenditure Details

Capital details are shown in Annexure 2:

- 'Main Table A5: Capex (capital expenditure)'
- Main Table A9: Asset Management (capital expenditure, Asset Register, Depreciation, and R&M)'
- 'Supporting Table SA6: Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (capital expenditure)'
- 'Supporting Table SA28: Monthly Capital Expenditure by Municipal Vote (capital expenditure)'
- 'Supporting Table SA29: Monthly Capital Expenditure by GFS and Funding Source (capital expenditure)'
- 'Supporting Table SA34a: Capital expenditure on new assets by asset class'
- 'Supporting Table SA34b: Capital expenditure on the renewal of existing assets by asset class'
- 'Supporting Table SA36: Detailed capital budget'

The budget for 2015/16 is R102.7 million. The majority of the capital budget remains for trading services (53%), new housing and community services (40%).

Projects delayed from previous years

The below table depicts capital programmes or projects delayed from previous financial years:

Municipal Vote/Capital project	Project name	Project number	Asset Class 3	Asset Sub-Class 3	Current Year	2015/16 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					2014/15	Budget Year 2015/16	Budget Year +1 2016/17	Budget Year +2 2017/18
R thousand					Full Year Forecast			
Parent municipality: <i>List all capital projects grouped by Municipal Vote</i>								
			<i>Examples</i>	<i>Examples</i>				
Electrical Services	0-20MVA- 66/11kV Transformer	28-76-82-20-8002	INFRASTRUCTURE - ELECTRICITY	Transmission & reticulation	1 200	8 000		
Electrical Services	0-Asset replacements & refurbishments	28-76-82-27-8126	Infrastructure - Electricity	Transmission & reticulation	1 854	3 000		
Electrical Services	0-Elec Nalibem areas (NEP)	28-76-84-27-9060	INFRASTRUCTURE - ELECTRICITY	Transmission & reticulation	1 573	5 263	3 509	2 632
Planning and Development	0-Knysna Vision 2002 (Hf) (HHS)	28-48-84-22-4005	Community	Housing	13 408	29 372	22 029	16 522
Technical Services	0-MIG195749 LI S/Walks Greater Knysna Ph II	28-88-84-29-5104	Infrastructure - Road transport	Roads, Pavements & Bridges	1 150	1 246		
Technical Services	0-MIG21955 Upgr CBD Sewer	28-89-85-31-0069	Infrastructure - Road transport	Roads, Pavements & Bridges	4 574			
Community Services	0-Sedgefield Cemetery	28-39-80-20-7017	Community	other	165			
Technical Services	0-Water ret Repl & Refurbishment(Ln)	28-93-80-32-3077	Other assets	Reticulation	171	840		

Section 19 - Legislation Compliance Status

The disclosure on legislation compliance must provide a brief summary of the status of the implementation of legislation applicable to municipalities, including progress made or delays experienced in implementation.

Municipal Finance Management Act - No 56 of 2003

The MFMA became effective on 1st July 2004. It covers all aspects of municipal finance including budgeting, supply chain management and financial reporting.

The MFMA and the budget

The following explains the budgeting process in terms of the requirements in the MFMA. It is based on National Treasury's guide to the MFMA.

The MFMA requires a Council to adopt three-year capital and operating budgets that take into account, and are linked to, the municipality's current and future development priorities and other finance-related policies (such as those relating to free basic service provision).

These budgets must clearly set out revenue by source and expenditure by vote over three years and must be accompanied by performance objectives for revenue and expenditure, a cash flow statement and any particulars on borrowings, investments, municipal entities, service delivery agreements, grant allocations and details of employment costs.

The budget may be funded only from reasonable estimates of revenue and cash-backed surplus funds from the previous year and borrowings (the latter for capital items only).

Budget preparation timetable

The budget preparation timetable is prepared by senior management and tabled by the Mayor for Council adoption by 31 August (ten months before the commencement of the next budget year).

Budget preparation and review of IDP and policy

The Mayor must co-ordinate the budget preparation process and the review of Council's IDP and budget-related policy, with the assistance of the Municipal Manager.

The Mayor must ensure that the IDP review forms an integral part of the budget process and that any changes to strategic priorities as contained in the IDP document have realistic projections of revenue and expenditure. In developing the budget, the management must take into account national and provincial budgets, the national fiscal and macro-economic policy and other relevant agreements or Acts of Parliament. The Mayor must consult with the relevant district Council and all other local municipalities in that district as well as the relevant provincial treasury and the National Treasury when preparing the budget, and must provide the National Treasury and other government departments with certain information on request.

This process of development should ideally occur between August and November, so that draft consolidated three-year budget proposals, IDP amendments and policies can be made available during December and January.

Tabling of the draft budget

The initial draft budget must be tabled by the Mayor before Council for review by 31 March.

Publication of the draft budget

Once tabled at Council, the Municipal Manager must make public the appropriate budget documentation and submit it to National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury and any other government departments as required. At this time, the local community must be invited to submit representations on what is contained in the budget.

Opportunity to comment on draft budget

When the draft budget is tabled, Council must consider the views of the local community, the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury and other municipalities and government departments that may have made submissions on the budget.

Opportunity for revisions to draft budget

After considering all views and submissions, Council must provide an opportunity for the Mayor to respond to the submissions received and if necessary to revise the budget and table amendments for Council's consideration.

Following the tabling of the draft budget at the end of March, the months of April and May should be used to accommodate public, government and Council comment and to make any revisions that may be necessary. This may take the form of public hearings, Council debates, formal or informal delegations to the National Treasury, provincial treasury and other municipalities, or any other consultative forums designed to address stakeholder priorities.

Adoption of the annual budget

The Council must consider the approval of the budget by 31 May and must formally adopt the budget by 30 June. This provides a 30-day window for Council to revise the budget several times before its final approval. If a Council fails to approve its budget at its first meeting, it must reconsider it, or an amended draft, again within seven days and it must continue to do so until it is finally approved - before 1 July.

Once approved, the Municipal Manager must place the budget on the municipality's website within five days.

Budget Implementation

Implementation management - the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)

The Municipal Manager must within fourteen days of the approval of the annual budget (by 14 July at the latest) submit to the Mayor for approval a draft SDBIP and draft annual performance agreements for all pertinent senior staff.

An SDBIP is a detailed plan for implementing the delivery of municipal services contemplated in the annual budget and should indicate monthly revenue and expenditure projections and quarterly service delivery targets and performance indicators.

The Mayor must approve the draft SDBIP within 28 days of the approval of the annual budget (by 28 July at the latest).

This plan must then be monitored by the Mayor and reported on to Council on a regular basis.

Managing the implementation process

The Municipal Manager is responsible for implementation of the budget and must take steps to ensure that all spending is in accordance with the budget and that revenue and expenditure are properly monitored.

Variation from budget estimates

Generally, Councils may incur expenditure only if it is in terms of the budget, within the limits of the amounts appropriated against each budget vote - and in the case of capital expenditure, only if Council has approved the project.

Expenditure incurred outside of these parameters may be considered to be unauthorised or, in some cases, irregular or fruitless and wasteful.

Other Legislation

In addition to the MFMA, the following legislation also influences Municipality budgeting;

The Division of Revenue Act and Provincial Budget Announcements

Three year national allocations to local government are published per municipality each year in the Division of Revenue Act. The Act places duties on municipalities in addition to the requirements of the MFMA, specifically with regard to reporting obligations.

Allocations to the Municipality from Provincial Government are announced and published in the Provincial budget.

Section 18 of the MFMA states, "annual budgets may only be funded from reasonably anticipated revenues to be collected". The provision in the budget for allocations from National and Provincial Government should reflect the allocations announced in the DORA or in the relevant Provincial Gazette.

The Municipal Systems Act - No 32 of 2000 and Municipal Systems Amendment Act no 44 of 2003

One of the key objectives of the Municipal Systems Act is to ensure financially and economically viable communities. The requirements of the Act link closely to those of the MFMA. In particular, the following requirements need to be taken into consideration in the budgeting process;

- Chapters 4 and 5 relating to community participation and the requirements for the Integrated Development Planning process.

- Chapter 6 relates to performance management which links with the requirements for the budget to contain measurable performance objectives and quarterly performance targets in the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan.
- Chapter 8 relates to the requirement to produce a tariff policy.
Section 20 - Other supporting documents

Section 20 - Other supporting documents

Various supporting documents are attached to enable the reader a fuller understanding of the various processes involved. These are the following:

Annexure 1 – Main Budget Tables

Tables A1 to A10

Annexure 2 – Supporting Budget Tables

Supporting Tables SA1 to SA37

Annexure 3 – Tariffs, Charges and Fees for 2015/2016

The average increases for 2015/2016 are:

Service	Domestic	Non-domestic
Assessment rate in Rand	7.5% on average	7.5% on average
Refuse	7.5%	7.5%
Sanitation	7.5%	7.5%
Water	7.5%	7.5%
Electricity	*12.29% on average	*12.29% on average
<i>* See tariff schedule for full detail</i>		

Annexure 4

Municipal Budget Circular for the 2015/16 MTREF - MFMA Circulars 74 & 75

Annexure 5 – Policies

- Budget
- Cash, liability & investment management
- Credit control
- Funding & reserves
- Indigent relief & social rebates
- Property rates
- Supply chain management
- Tariff

Annexure 6

Budget submission and Mayor's report

Section 21 - Municipal Manager's Quality Certification

An annual budget and supporting documentation must be covered by a quality certificate in the format as per page 68 of the Government Gazette 32141 - 17 April 2009.

QUALITY CERTIFICATE

I, Grant Easton, Municipal Manager of Knysna Municipality, hereby certify that the annual budget and supporting documentation have been prepared in accordance with the Municipal Finance Management Act and the regulations made under the Act, and that the annual budget and supporting documents are consistent with the Integrated Development Plan of the municipality.

Print Name: GS EASTON

Municipal Manager of Knysna Municipality (WC048)

Signature: 

Date: 27/5/15