

MONTHLY FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT AS AT END JULY 2018

(9/1/3/6)

Cluster : Finance
Portfolio : Financial Management

This is a report of finance Section 80 portfolio committee meeting emanating from its meeting held on 3 October 2018.

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the report is to reflect the financial position of the Municipality for the month of JULY 2018.

2. OBJECTIVE

The objective of this report is to assist Council to exercise their oversight function to:

- a) Makes rational decisions about the allocation of resources;
- b) Assess the current provision of services, as well as the sustainability of future service delivery;
- c) Assess how officials have discharged their accountability responsibilities;
- d) Ensure transparency in respect of the municipality's financial position and operating results;
- e) Assess the performance of the municipality measured against preset targets and objectives;
- f) Inform Council on how cash and other liquid resources were obtained and utilized;
- g) Assess whether financial resources were administered in accordance with legislative and regulatory requirements; and
- h) Promote comparative information for prior periods and actual results against budgeted or planned results;

3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS:

It is important for a municipality to report in order to comply with comprehensive legislative and contractual requirements, regulations, restriction and agreements. Effective financial reporting should therefore not only involve the presentation of bare financial facts but should also make provision for compliance issues, integration and interpretation. This will enable interested parties to readily comprehend the significant aspects of a municipality's financial operations.

This report is compiled as per the requirements of Sections 54 and 71 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003 (MFMA).

4. BACKGROUND

With reference to section 71 above, *"the accounting officer must by no later than 10 working days after the end of each month submit to National treasury and other spheres of government the JULY report of the municipality a statement on the implementation of the budget and the state of the financial affairs of the municipality"*.

Financial reports are the primary means of communicating financial information to other interested parties. These reports are made accessible to the Executive for additional management and financial information that helps it carries out its planning, decision- making and control responsibilities, and therefore has the ability to determine the form and content of such additional information to meet its own needs.

Governance is built around the responsibilities of accountability and oversight requiring a culture of transparency and regular reporting. More detailed financial reporting to the Council will facilitate an environment in which potential or real financial problems are reported in time and in an appropriate manner to allow the council to remedy the situation.

The financial situation of the municipality as at the end JULY 2018 is indicated in the different schedules as listed below.

5. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Item of Financial Position/ Performance	Actual JUNE 2018	Actual JULY 2018	Trend Analysis
<i>Current Assets</i>			
Debtors Age Analysis on local Municipalities	R 46 007 572	R 47 302 151	Increase in previous month due to Emfuleni Local Municipality billing.
<u>Cash & cash equivalents:</u>			
Cashbook balance (bank reconciliation) Primary	R 2 115 949	R 36 418 376	Increase due to payment of equitable share
Cashbook balance (bank reconciliation) Licensing	R 14 908 538	R 34 677 813	
<i>Current Liabilities</i>			
Creditors Age Analysis	R 163 032 000	R 123 819 032	Decrease in current liabilities due to decrease in trade creditors, refundable deposits and monies payable to license authorities.
<i>Cash Flow</i>			
Cash flow closing balance	R 17 066 812	R 71 135 315	Operational activities.
Cost Coverage indicator	0.56	3.38	Increase due to payment of equitable share.
<u>Grants received in JULY 2018:</u>			
Equitable share	R0	R 108 121 000	First tranche of the Equitable Share of R108 121 000 was received 2018.
FMG	R 0	R 0	Financial Management Grant received R 1 250 000 to be utilized for Financial Management Interns and Financial Capacity Building.
EPWP	R 0	R 0	No grant received for the month of July 2018.

Item of Financial Position/ Performance	Actual JUNE 2018	Actual JULY 2018	Trend Analysis
RTSG	R 0	R 0	No grant received for the month of July 2018.DORA.
HIV/AIDS	R 0	R 0	No grant received for the month of July 2018.
Milling Plant	R 0	R	Awaiting Approval for roll over request of R 2 288 299 from Provincial Treasury.
Grants spent in JULY 2018:			
FMG	R 206 000	R 72 476	Financial Management Interns Stipend and training expenditure incurred for July R 72 476.
EPWP	R 392 000	R 2000	R 2000 expenditure incurred for EPWP grants programs managed by SPED for the month of July 2017-18.
RTSG	R 479 396	R 0	No expenditure incurred for Rural Roads Projects for the month of July 2018.
HIV/AIDS	R 7000	R 185 985	An amount of R 185 985 incurred for the Month of July on HIV/Aids Grants.
Milling Plant	R 711 701	R 0	No expenses incurred for the month of July 2018.
Financial Performance			
Operating Revenue for Month	R 15 194 000	R 108 751 035	Received to date 29% (benchmark 8.34%).
Operating Expenditure for Month	R 58 256 000	R 28 678 624	Spent to date 7.42% (bench mark 8.34%).
Capital Expenditure for Month	R 842 000	R 104 756	2.9%% of total Capex budget spent to date (benchmark 8.34%)
MFMA Compliance			
Monthly reports	MFMA 71,66	MFMA 71,66	Submit monthly reports on budget implementation and employee costs.
Budget	MFMA 75(1) MFMA 53 MFMA 71 MFMA 66 MFMA 21 (1)(b)	MFMA 71 MFMA 54(1)	Submit monthly report on the budget Review implementation of budget and service delivery and budget implementation plan

6. DISCUSSIONS

The discussions below are broadly categorized under items of financial position (balance sheet), items of financial performance (income statement) and cash flow, as well as other information of key importance such as Asset Management and MFMA Compliance.

6.1 Financial Position

The balance sheet of Council is broadly distinguished into “Assets” (what Council owns) and “Liabilities” (what Council owes) as per Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GRAP). The difference between assets and liabilities is referred to as the “Net Assets.”

The net assets of Council are primarily composed of reserves that Council has built up over the years. The nature of these reserves can be either ring-fenced for specific use only (non-distributable reserves), or redistributable for other use as determined by Council. It must be noted that these reserves are non-cash items and Council’s cash held as investments do not match these reserves.

a) Current Assets

Debtors Management and Credit Control Status for the month ending July 2018

The debtor’s book balance of the municipality as attached in annexure A is R 47 302 000

The major debtors were:

- a. R 40,210,938.19 is due from Emfuleni Local Municipality for IT and ad-hoc services whereby R 2 388 000 is current, R 267 000 is over 30 days, 522 000 is over 60 days and R 405 000 is over 90 days and 36 628 938 is over 120 days.
- b. Recoverable fruitless and wasteful expenditure R 31 574.580
- c. Returned to drawer cheques R 212 777.40
- d. Vat Accruals R 6 846 709

Bank reconciliation

Annexure” C1 – 4” indicate the bank reconciliations prepared for the month of JULY 2018 with the detail on the bank and cash book balances.

The Council has four operating bank accounts Account to be reported on namely:

- Two Primary bank accounts, and
- Two License bank accounts

Council is operating four primary accounts. Bank reconciliations are completed monthly within three working days after the end of each month.

The cashbook shows a favorable balance of R 71 096 189 as at the end of JULY 2018.

The remaining cash balance must meet operational requirements for July 2018 until receipt of the next equitable tranche due in November 2018

b) Current Liabilities

Creditors’ Age Analysis

Annexure “D” represents the creditors’ age analysis of R123 819 032 payable to the Trade creditors in July 2018. An amount of R 75 946 725 is due payable to the licensing authority, R 28 565 161 as sundry creditors, R19 095 958 held on the dispute over Licensing and R 211 188 is on Refundable deposit.

c) Net Assets

Reserves

The balance sheet of Council is broadly distinguished into “Assets” (what Council owns) and “Liabilities” (what Council owes) as per Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GRAP). The difference between assets and liabilities is referred to as the “Net Assets.”

The net assets of Council are primarily composed of reserves that Council has built up over the years. The nature of these reserves is that they are ring-fenced for specific use only (non-distributable reserves), as determined by accounting standards. It must be noted that reserves comprise of mostly accounting book-entries and are non-cash transactions. This implies that the reserves on the face of the financial statements do not equate to cash held as investments by Council.

As required by prescribed accounting standards (GRAP 01), only provisions are shown separately on the face of the Statement of Financial Position. All reserves are “ring-fenced” as internal reserves within the Accumulated Surplus. Ring-fenced reserves are as follows:

- Assets fair value reserve
- Government grant reserve (GGR)

These reserves not supported by cash but are only used for book entry purposes for the phasing in of increased depreciation charges as a result of the full implementation of GRAP 17.

According to GRAP standards, the GGR is created when the municipality receives government grants for the acquisition and/or construction of fixed assets. Once the conditions of the capital grant have been met, the funds are recognized as “revenue” (non-cash) on the statement of financial performance. This “revenue” recognized is then in turn transferred out of the Accumulated Surplus to the GGR on the Statement of Net Assets in order to offset the future depreciation of the property, plant and equipment in question. Hence, the reserve is committed solely for this purpose and cannot be utilized for any other purpose. This is referred to as the non-distributable portion of the reserves. Council must note that these are all non-cash entries.

The purpose of these reserves are to promote community equity and facilitate budgetary control by ensuring that sufficient funds (non-cash) are set aside on the accounting books to offset the future depreciation charges (non-cash) that will be incurred over the estimated useful life of the item of property, plant and equipment financed from government grants, public contributions or a (non-cash) surplus arising from the revaluation of property, plant and equipment.

Council must note that these are all non-cash entries performed only for compliance purposes in line with accounting standards prescribed by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) and enforced by the Office of the Accountant-General.

d) Cash Flow

See Annexures “B”, “C1- 4”, “E”

Essentially, the cash flow statement is concerned with the flow of physical cash in and cash out of the municipality as we collect monies owed by debtors and pay out monies due to creditors.

Annexure “E” is Council’s cash flow statement which indicates the movements on the main bank accounts. The incoming receipts amount R108 751 035. Outgoing payments were made to the amount of R 54 679 332 Taking into account the opening cashbook balance, this left a favorable closing balance of R 71 135 315 at the end of the JULY 2018 period, which shows an Increase margin from last month’s closing balance.

Cost coverage indicator

The cost coverage formula =
$$\frac{\text{(All available cash at the end of the period in the cashbook) + (investments at hand less Provisions)}}{\text{Monthly fixed operating expenditure}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{The cost coverage formula} &= \frac{(R\ 108\ 751\ 035) + R0}{R\ 32\ 184\ 253} \\ &= \underline{\underline{3.38\ \text{TIMES}}} \end{aligned}$$

The cost coverage of the municipality indicates that Council is not capable of covering more than 3.38 monthly fixed operating expenditure and shows that the investments and cash flow of the municipality are unfavorable. Our cash formula on hand must cover at least until November 2018-19 as the next equitable share allocation is in November 2018. The formula does not take into consideration the contingent assets and liabilities whereby if taken into consideration this will indicate that the municipality is having a liquidity problem as identified in the AG reports of 2015/16 and realized in 2016/17 financial statement.

Grant allocations and expenditure:

Annexure "F" represents the Grants allocation and their expenditure.

Equitable Share:

First tranche of Equitable Share for 2018/19 amounting to R108 121 000 was received in the month of July 2018.

Finance Management Grant (FMG):

R1, 250,000 received in the month of July 2018 R 51 426 was incurred as expenses in the month of JULY 2018.

The FMG Interns were involved in the following activities during the month of JULY 2018 as part of their training rotation plan:

- One intern in income and budget
- One intern in Expenditure.
- One intern in Internal Audit
- Two interns in Supply Chain Management

The interns are furthermore attending CPMD training as part of the internship agreement with National Treasury.

RTSG:

No Grants received in July 2018.

HIV/Aids:

No Grants received in July, Expenses were incurred of R 185 985 in July 2018.

EPWP Projects:

No Grants received in July expenses incurred of R 2000 for the month of July 2018.

Grant payments to Local Municipalities:

No grant payments were scheduled for local municipalities for the month of July 2018.

6.2 Financial Performance

Financial performance shows the results of operations for the given period. It lists sources of revenue and expenses. The statement measures the performance of Council for a given period of time. Surplus or deficit is used to measure financial performance and directly related to the measurement of revenue and expenditure for the reporting period.

Operating expenses are incurred in the course of conducting normal Council business. They are classified by function such as employee related costs, general expenses, finance charges and contributions to provisions.

“See Annexures G, H & I”

a) Actual revenue and expenditure

Annexure “G” represents the organizational Operating Revenue and Expenditure which illustrates that R 108 751 035 was generated in revenue. R 28 678 624 was spent during the month of July 2018 on the operating accounts.

Annexure “H” represents the Capital expenditure and Revenue sources. Capital expenditure amounted to Rand it was funded internally for various moveable assets such as furniture & equipment, computers & printers.

Details on performance progress on capital projects are outlined as per *“Annexure I.”*

b) Pro-Rata Operating Comparative Analysis (Budget vs. Actual by Cluster)

The Total Performance of the municipality as per our findings and reviews are as follows:

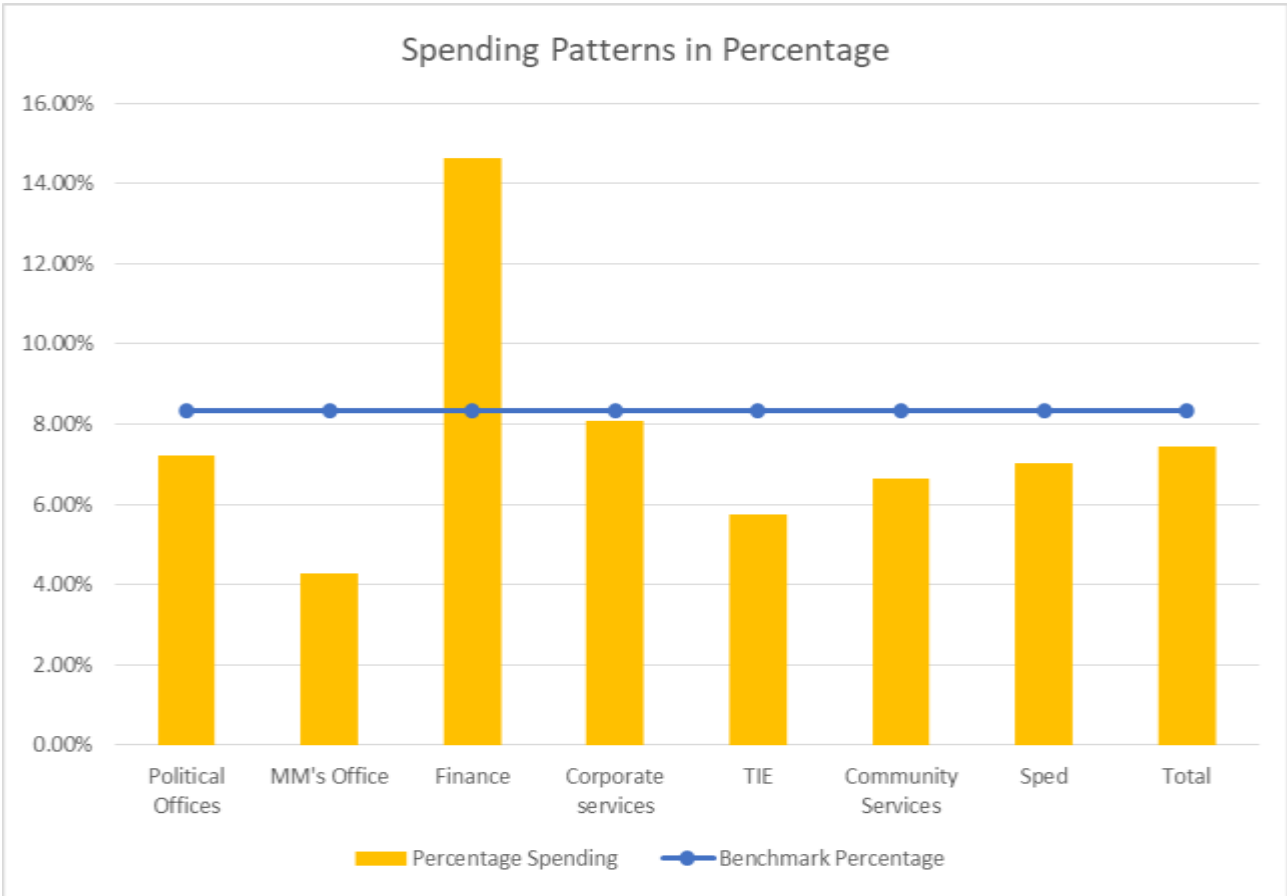
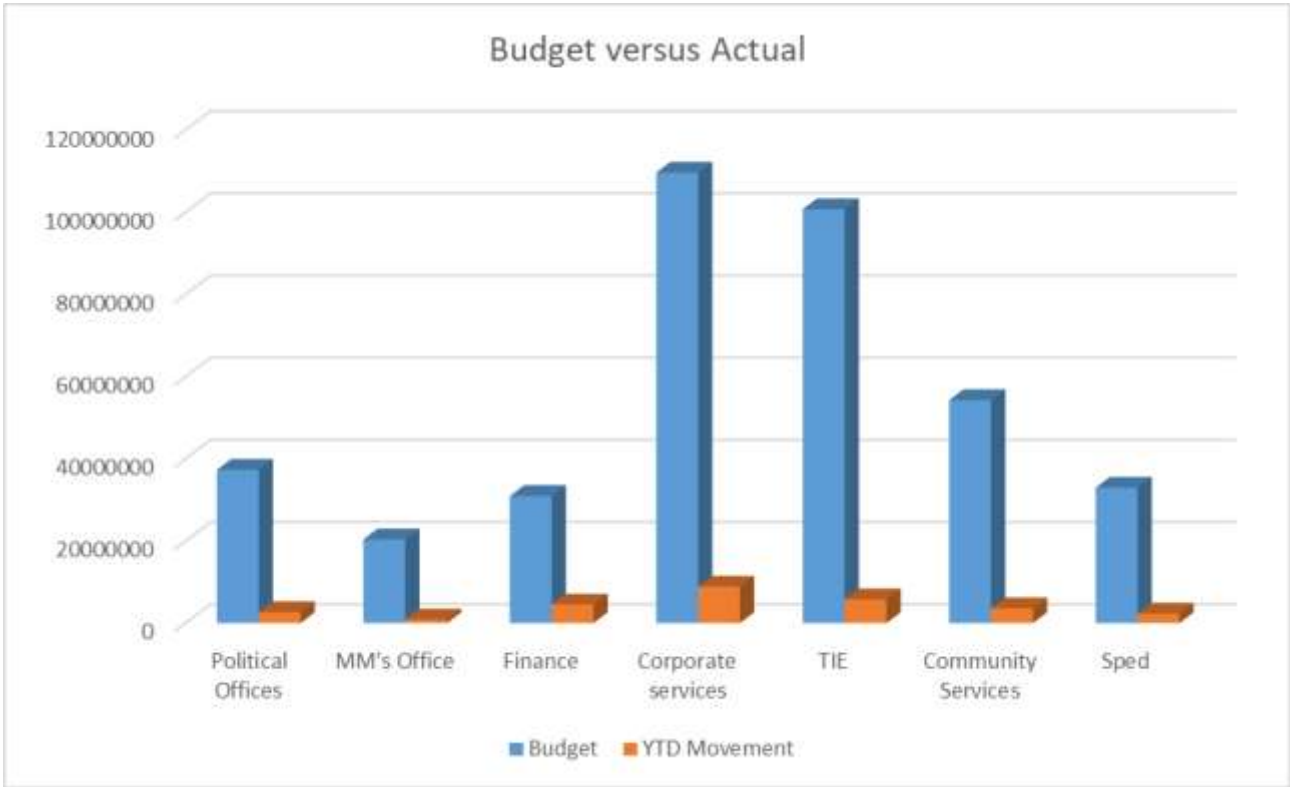
As the month of JULY 2018 signals the first month of the first quarter of the 2018/19 financial year, spending trends ought to be around 8.34%. “Other Income” consists of income items such as airfield fuel & fees, IT charges to LMs, profit on sale of assets; skills levy income, tender income as well as recoveries from telephone costs and commission on salaries.

The monthly performance indicates that total operating expenditure rate is standing at 7.42% and revenue is at 29% of the pro rata budget.

Intervention measures:

The Supply Chain Management Unit together with Financial Management both serve on the Contract Management Committee chaired by Corporate Services: Legal & Support to monitor contractual obligations and performance management of service providers.

Cost Containment measures are still in place to cut down on expenditure. Refer to the graphs below



c) Pro-Rata Capital Comparative Analysis (Budget vs. Actual)

The total Capital Budget approved for 2018/2019 amounts to R 3 600 000 is funded internally from reserves (accumulated surplus) as clusters failed to gain external funds for those projects when rolling out Council's capital intensity programme and drive to assist local municipalities.

Details on performance progress on all capital projects are outlined as per "Annexure I."

The spending analysis on own fixed assets as at the end of the month of APRIL is shown in the table below:-

Description	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Current Month	Committed	YTD Movement	Available	%Spent
Furniture and Equipment	250 000	0	5631	0	5631	244 369	2.26%
Computers and Printers	650 000	0	0	0	0	650 000	0%
Standard Chart of Account Implementation	1 200 000	0	0	0	0	1 200 000	0%
Networks	1 500 000	0	99 125	0	99 125	1 400 875	6.61%
Subtotal	3 600 000	0	104 756	0	104 756	3 495 244	2.9%

The indication for capital projects is that all expenses is funded internally for the various components of assets as per the above table.

Asset Management

A scheduled year-end asset stock take took place and during this stock-take the physical condition and location of assets were verified in order to ensure completeness and accuracy of the fixed asset register. Currently, asset verification stock take takes place twice a year.

No other matters of material significance to report for Asset Management.

6.3 Monitoring of Compliance

Policy Governance of Municipal Finance and MFMA Compliance

As part of improving Sedibeng District Municipality's MFMA reporting module, the project plan report indicates our compliance to the requirements as outlined per the MFMA for the financial year 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, which has been divided into timeframes of reporting: Annually, Quarterly, Monthly & Ad-hoc.

Finance is pleased to inform the Committee that our obligations in terms of compiling the annual financial statements within the prescripts of GRAP and the requirements of the MFMA have been duly met on time.

It must be noted that the individual Clusters are responsible to action projects and programmes based on their planned OPEX and CAPEX budgets as aligned with their overall SDBIPs. Finance facilitates and supports the Clusters in an overview capacity to ensure that required targets are met. However, without full cooperation of the Clusters in providing substantiation to the comparative reports, Finance cannot completely assure the quality and accuracy of the information disclosed in this report.

See Attached Annexures reflecting detail information:

“A”	–	Debtors Age Analysis
“B”	–	Investment Schedule
“C”	–	Bank Reconciliations
“D”	–	Creditors Age Analysis
“E”	–	Cash Flow Statement
“F”	–	Grants Allocation and Expenditure
“G”	–	Operating Revenue and Expenditure
“H”	–	Capital Expenditure and Revenue Source
“I”	–	Capital Projects Progress
“J”	–	MFMA Compliance

7. COMMENTS BY CORPORATE SERVICES

No comments received from Corporate Services.

8. COMMENTS BY COMMUNITY SERVICES

No comments received from Community Services.

9. COMMENTS BY STRATEGIC PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

No comments received from Strategic Planning and Economic Development.

10. COMMENTS BY TRANSPORT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

No comments received from Transport, Infrastructure and Environment.

RECOMMENDED:

1. THAT the financial management report as at the end **July 2018** as per attach annexure “A” to “J” be considered as prescribed by section 54(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003.

MS. KAJAL WIESE
ACTING CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

CLLR. P B TSOTETSI
MMC FOR FINANCE

Date

Date