



BUDGET POLICY

BUDGET POLICY

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DEFINITIONS

"Accounting Officer"-

Means the person appointed in terms of section 82(1) (a) or (b) of the Municipal structures Act;

"Allocation", means-

- a) a municipality's share of the local government's equitable share referred to in section 214(l)[a] of the Constitution; an allocation of money to a municipality in terms of section 214(l) (c) of the Constitution;
- b) an allocation of money to a municipality in terms of a provincial budget; or
- c) any other allocation of money to a municipality by an organ of state, including by another municipality, otherwise than in compliance with a commercial or other business transaction;

"**Annual Division of Revenue Act**" means the Act of Parliament, which must be enacted annually in terms of section 214 (1) of the Constitution;

"Approved budget," means an annual budget-

- (a) approved by a municipal council. or
- (b) includes such an annual budget as revised by an adjustments budget in terms of section 28 of the MFMA;

"**Basic Municipal Service**" means a municipal service that is necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life and which, if not provided, would endanger public health or safety or the environment;

"**Budget-related Policy**" means a policy of a municipality affecting or affected by the annual budget of the municipality, including-

- (a) the tariffs policy, which the municipality must adopt in terms of section 74 of the Municipal Systems Act;
- (b) the rates policy which the municipality must adopt in terms of legislation regulating municipal property rates; or
- (c) the credit control and debt collection policy, which the municipality must adopt in terms of section 96 of the Municipal Systems Act;

"**Budget transfer**" means transfer of funding within a function / vote.

"**Budget Year**" means the financial year of the municipality for which an annual budget is to be approved in terms of section 16(1) of the MFMA;

"**Chief Financial Officer**" means a person designated in terms of section 80(2) (a) of the MFMA;

"**Councillor**" means a member of a municipal council;

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"**Creditor**", means a person to whom money is owed by the municipality;

"**Current year**" means the financial year, which has already commenced, but not yet ended:

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"Commitment" mean A tender has been awarded and / or

- (a) an order has been placed for goods and services and / or
- (b) consultants / a service provider has been appointed and / or
- (c) expenditure has been incurred or services have been provided
- (e) a payment has been made for goods and services

"Delegation", in relation to a duty, includes an instruction or request to perform or to assist in performing the duty;

"Executive Mayor" means the Councillor elected as the Mayor of the municipality in terms of section 55 of the Municipal structures Act

"Financial recovery plan" means a plan prepared in terms of section 141 of the MFMA

"Financial statements", means statements consisting of at least-

- (a) a statement of financial position;
- (b) a statement of financial performance;
- (c) a cash-flow statement;
- (d) any other statements that may be prescribed; and
- (e) any notes to these statements;

"Financial year" means a twelve months period commencing on 1 July and ending on 30 June each year

"Financing agreement" includes any loan agreement, lease, and instalment purchase contract or hire purchase arrangement under which a municipality undertakes to repay a long-term debt over a period of time;

"Fruitless and wasteful expenditure" means expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised;

"Irregular expenditure", means-

- (a) expenditure incurred by a municipality or municipal entity in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the MFMA, and which has not been condoned in terms of section 170 of the MFMA;
- (b) expenditure incurred by a municipality or municipal entity in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the Municipal Systems Act, and which has not been condoned in terms of that Act;
- (c) expenditure incurred by a municipality in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the Public Office- Bearers Act, 1998 (Act No. 20 of 1998); or
- (d) expenditure incurred by a municipality or municipal entity in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the supply chain management policy of the municipality or entity or any of the municipality's by-laws giving effect to such policy, and which has not been condoned in terms of such policy or by-law, but excludes expenditure by a municipality which falls within the definition of "unauthorized expenditure";

"Investment", in relation to funds of a municipality, means-

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- (a) the placing on deposit of funds of a municipality with a financial institution; or
- (b) the acquisition of assets with funds of a municipality not immediately required, with the primary aim of preserving those funds;

"Lender", means a person who provides debt finance to a municipality;

"Local community" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Municipal Systems Act:

"Long-term debt" means debt repayable over a period exceeding one year;

"Municipal structures Act" means the Local Government: Municipal structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998);

"Municipal Systems Act" means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000);

"Municipal council" or **"council"** means the council of a municipality referred to in section 18 of the Municipal Structures Act;

"municipal debt instrument" means any note, bond, debenture or other evidence of indebtedness issued by a municipality, including dematerialized or electronic evidence of indebtedness intended to be used in trade;

"Municipal entity" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Municipal Systems Act (refer to the MSA for definition); "Municipality"-

- (a) when referred to as a corporate body, means a municipality as described in section 2 of the Municipal Systems Act; or
- (b) when referred to as a geographic area, means a municipal area determined in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998 (Act No. 27 of 1998);

"Municipal service" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Municipal Systems Act (refer to the MSA for definition);

"Municipal tariff" means a tariff for services which a municipality may set for the provision of a service to the local community, and includes a surcharge on such tariff;

"Municipal tax" means property rates or other taxes, levies or duties that a municipality may impose;

"National Treasury" means the National Treasury established by section 5 of the Public Finance Management Act;

"Official", means-

- (a) an employee of a municipality or municipal entity;
- (b) a person seconded to a municipality or municipal entity to work as a member of the staff of the municipality or municipal entity; or
- (c) a person contracted by a municipality or municipal entity to work as a member of the staff of the municipality or municipal entity otherwise than as an employee;

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"Overspending"-

- (a) means causing the operational or capital expenditure incurred by the municipality during a financial year to exceed the total amount appropriated in that year's budget for its operational or capital expenditure, as the case maybe;
- (b) in relation to a vote, means causing expenditure under the vote 10 exceed the amount appropriated for that vote; or
- (c) in relation to expenditure under section 26 of the MFMA. means causing expenditure under that section to exceed the limits allowed in subsection (5) of this section:

"Past financial year" means the financial year preceding the current year.

"Quarter" means any of the following periods in a financial year;

- (a) 1 July to 30 September; or
- (b) 1 October to 31 December; or
- (c) 1 January to 31 March; or
- (d) 1 April to 30 June;

"Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan" means a detailed plan approved by the Mayor of a municipality in terms of section 53[1] I (ii) of the MFMA for implementing the municipality's delivery of municipal services and annual budget. And which must indicate-

- (a) projections for each month of-
 - (i) revenue to be collected, by source; and
 - (ii) operational and capital expenditure, by vote; and
- (b) service delivery targets and performance indicators for each quarter; and
- (c) any other matters that may be prescribed, and includes any revisions of such plan by the Mayor in terms of section 54(1) I of the MFMA;

"Short-term debt" means debt repayable over a period not exceeding one year.

"Standards of generally recognized accounting practice", means an accounting practice complying with standards applicable to municipalities or municipal entities as determined by the Accounting Standards Board "Unauthorised expenditure", means any expenditure incurred by a municipality otherwise than in accordance with section 15 or 11 (3) of the MFMA, and includes-

- (a) overspending of the total amount appropriated in the municipality's approved budget; overspending of the total amount appropriated for a vote in the approved budget;
- (b) expenditure from a vote unrelated to the department or functional area covered by the vote;
- (c) expenditure of money appropriated for a specific purpose, otherwise than for that specific purpose;
- (d) spending of an allocation referred to in paragraph (b), (c) or (d) of the definition of "allocation" otherwise than in accordance with any conditions of the allocation; or
- (e) a grant by the municipality otherwise than in accordance with the MFMA;

"Virement" means transfer of funds between votes

"Vote" means-

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- (a) one of the main segments into which a budget of a municipality is divided for the appropriation of money for the different Directorates or functional areas of the municipality; and
- (b) which specifies the total amount that is appropriated for the purposes of the Directorate or functional area concerned.

Other Definitions

"Civic Functions Expenditure": Means expenditure incurred within an approved budget on civic functions that have been approved by the Mayor in terms of her duly delegated authority;

"Social Responsibility Expenditure": Means expenditure incurred on donations/grants-in-aid or financial support to organizations or individuals approved by the Mayor in terms of her duly delegated authority from an approved budget. for the purposes of relieving social distress or disadvantage, supporting deserving appeals for assistance, or any such expenses considered to be appropriate for the broad purpose of advancement of the City's vision.

(A) INTRODUCTION

In terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act, No. 56 of 2003, Chapter 4 on Municipal Budgets, Subsection (16), states that;

- (1) the council of a municipality must for each financial year approve an annual budget for the municipality before the commencement of that financial year.
- (2) of the Act concerned, in order to comply with subsection (1), the Mayor of the municipality must table the annual budget at a council meeting at least 90 days before the start of the budget year. This policy must be read, analysed, explained, interpreted, implemented and understood against this legislative background. The budget plays a critical role in an attempt to realize diverse community needs. Central to this, the formulation of a municipality budget must take into account the government's macroeconomic and fiscal policy fundamentals. In brief, the conceptualisation and the operationalisation of the budget must be located within the national government's policy framework.

(B) OBJECTIVE

The objective of the budget policy is to set out: -

- The principles which the municipality will follow in preparing each medium term revenue and expenditure framework budget,
- The responsibilities of the executive mayor, the accounting officer, the chief financial officer and other senior managers in compiling the budget,
- To establish and maintain procedures to ensure adherence to TokologoLocal Municipalities IDP review and budget processes.

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(C) BUDGETING PRINCIPLES

- The municipality shall not budget for a deficit and should also ensure that revenue projections in the budget are realistic taking into account actual collection levels.
- Expenses may only be incurred in terms of the approved annual budget (or adjustments budget) and within the limits of the amounts appropriated for each vote in the approved budget.
- Tokologo Local Municipality shall prepare a three-year' budget (medium term revenue and expenditure framework (MTREF)) and that it be reviewed annually and approved by Council.
- The MTREF budget must at all times be within the framework of the Municipal Integrated Development Plan.

(D) BUDGET PREPARATION PROCESS

1. Formulation of the budget

- (a) The Accounting Officer with the assistance of the Chief Financial Officer and the Manager responsible for IDP shall draft the IDP process plan as well as the budget time table for the municipality including municipal entities for the ensuing financial year.
- (b) The Mayor shall table the IDP process plan as well as the budget timetable to Council by 31 August each year for approval (10 months before the start of the next budget year).
- (c) IDP process plan as well as the budget timetable shall indicate the key deadlines for the review of the IDP as well as the preparation of the medium term revenue and expenditure framework budget and the revision of the annual budget. Such target dates shall follow the prescriptions of the Municipal Finance Management Act as well as the guidelines set by National Treasury.
- (d) The Mayor shall convene a strategic workshop in September/October with the mayoral committee and senior managers in order to determine the IDP priorities which will form the basis for the preparation of the MTREF budget taking into account the financial and political pressures facing the municipality. The Mayor shall table the IDP priorities with the draft budget to Council.
- (e) The Mayor shall table the draft IDP / MTREF budget and the Service Delivery and Budget implementation Plan to council by 31 March (each year before the start of the new budget year) together with the draft resolutions and budget related policies (policies on tariff setting, credit control, debt collection, indigents, investment and cash management, borrowings, etc).
- (f) The Chief Financial Officer and senior managers undertake the technical preparation of the budget.
- (g) The budget must be in the prescribed format, and must be divided into capital and operating budget.
- (h) The budget must reflect the realistically expected revenues by major source for the budget year concerned.
- (i) The expenses reflected in the budget must be divided into items.
- (j) The budget must also contain the information related to the two financial years following the financial year to which the budget relates, as well as the actual revenues and expenses for the prior year, and the forecasted revenues and expenses for the current year.

2. Public participation process

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Immediately after the draft annual budget has been tabled, the municipality must convene public hearings on the draft budget in April and invite the public, stakeholder organizations, to make representation at the council hearings and to submit comments in response to the draft budget.

3. Approval of the budget

- (a) Council shall consider the next medium term expenditure framework budget for approval not later than 31 May (each year before the start of the budget year).
- (b) Should the municipality fail to approve the budget before the start of the budget year, the Mayor must inform the MEC for Finance that the budget has not been approved.
- (c) The budget tabled to Council for approval shall include the following supporting documents:
 - i. resolutions approving the budget and levying property rates, other taxes and tariffs for the financial year concerned;
 - ii. measurable performance objectives for each budget vote, taking into account the municipality's IDP;
 - iii. the projected cash flows for the financial year by revenue sources and expenditure votes;
 - iv. any proposed amendments to the IDP;
 - v. any proposed amendments to the budget-related policies;
 - vi. the cost to the municipality of the salaries, allowances and other benefits of its political office bearers and other councillors, the accounting officer, the chief financial officer, and other senior managers;
 - vii. particulars of any proposed allocations or grants to other municipalities municipal entities, external mechanisms assisting the municipality in service delivery, other organs of state, and organisations such as Non-Governmental Organisations, welfare institutions and so on;
 - viii. particulars of the municipality's investments; and
 - ix. various information in regard to municipal entities under the shored or sole control of the municipality.

4. Publication of the budget

- (a) Within 14 days after the draft annual budget has been tabled to Council: -
 - (i) the Director Corporate Services must post the budget and other budget related documentation onto the municipal website so that it is accessible to the public.
 - (ii) The Chief Financial Officer must send hard copies to Notional and Provincial Treasury.
- (b) The Chief Financial Officer must within 14 days after the approval of the budget by Council submit the approved budget in both printed and electronic formats to the National Treasury, the Provincial Treasury as well as post it on the municipal website.

5. Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)

- (a) The Mayor must table the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan with the MTREF budget and IDP by 31 May each year (30 days before the start of the budget year) approval of the Budget by Council.
- (b) The SDBIP shall include the following components:
 - i. Monthly projections of revenue to be collected for each source
 - ii. Monthly projections of expenditure (operating and capital) and revenue for each vote
 - iii. Quarterly projections of service delivery targets and performance indicators for each vote
 - iv. Ward information for expenditure and service delivery

(E) CAPITAL BUDGET

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- (a) Expenditure of a project shall be included in the capital budget if it meets the asset definition i.e. if it results in an asset being acquired or created and its value exceeds R 10,000 and has a useful life in excess of one year.
- (b) A municipality may spend money on a capital project only if the money for the project has been appropriated in the capital budget.
- (c) The envisaged sources of funding for the capital budget must be properly considered and the Council must be satisfied that this funding is available and has not been committed for other purposes.
- (d) Vehicle replacement shall be done in of Council's vehicle replacement policy. The budget for vehicles shall distinguish between replacement and new vehicles. No globular amounts shall be budgeted for vehicle acquisition.
- (e) Before approving a capital project, the Council must consider:
 - i. the projected cost of the project over all the ensuing financial years until the project becomes operational,
 - ii. future operational costs and any revenues, which may arise in respect of such project, including the likely future impact on operating budget (i.e. on property rates and service tariffs).
- (f) Before approving the capital budget, the council shall consider:
 - i. the impact on the present and future operating budgets of the municipality in relation to finance charges to be incurred on external loans,
 - ii. depreciation of fixed assets,
 - iii. maintenance of fixed assets, and
 - iv. any other ordinary operational expenses associated with any item on such capital budget.
- (g) Council shall approve the annual or adjustment capital budget only if it has been properly balanced and fully funded.
- (h) The capital expenditure shall be funded from the following sources:-

1. Revenue or Accumulated Surplus

- If any project is to be financed from revenue this financing must be included in the cash budget to raise sufficient cash for the expenditure.
- If the project is to be financed from surplus there must be sufficient cash available at time of execution of the project.

2. External loans

- External loans can be raised only if it is linked to the financing of an asset;
- A capital project to be financed from an external loan can only be included in the budget if the loan has been secured or if it can be reasonably assumed as being secured;
- The loan redemption period should not exceed the estimated life expectancy of the asset. If this happens the interest payable on the excess redemption period shall be declared as fruitless expenditure;
- Interest payable on external loans shall be included as a cost in the revenue budget;
- Finance charges relating to such loans shall be charged to or apportioned only between the departments or votes to which the projects relate.

3. Capital Replacement Reserve (CRR)

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- Council shall establish a CRR for the purpose of financing capital projects and the acquisition of assets. Such reserve shall be established from the following sources of revenue: unappropriated cash-backed surpluses to the extent that such surpluses are not required for operational purposes;
- interest on the investments of the CRR, appropriated in terms of the investments policy;
- additional amounts appropriated to contributions in each annual or adjustments budget; and
- sale of land and profit or loss on the sale of assets.
- Before any asset can be financed from the CRR the financing must be available within the reserve and available as cash as this fund must be cash backed;
- If there is insufficient cash available to fund the CRR this reserve fund must then be adjusted to equal the available cash;
- Transfers to the CRR must be budgeted for in the cash budget;

4. Grant Funding

- Non capital expenditure funded from grants must be budgeted for as part of the revenue budget;
- Expenditure must be reimbursed from the conditional/non-conditional funding creditor and transferred to the operating budget as revenue and must be budgeted for as such;
- Capital expenditure must be budgeted for in the capital budget;
- Interest earned on investments of Conditional Grant Funding shall be capitalized if the conditions state that interest should accumulate in the fund. If there is no condition stated the interest can then be allocated directly to the revenue accounts.
- Grant funding does not need to be cash backed but cash should be secured before spending can take place.

(F) OPERATING BUDGET

- (a) The municipality shall budget in each annual and adjustments budget for the contribution to:
- i. provision for accrued leave entitlements equal to 100% of the accrued statutory leave to a maximum of 48 days credit entitlement of officials as at June of each financial year,
 - ii. provision for bad debts in accordance with its rates and tariffs policies
 - iii. provision for the obsolescence and deterioration of stock in accordance with its stores management policy
 - iv. Depreciation and finance charges shall be charged to or apportioned only between the departments or votes to which the projects relate.
- (b) At least 8% of the operating budget for services and each annual shall be set aside for maintenance
- (c) When considering the draft annual budget council shall consider the impact, which the proposed increases in rates and service tariffs will have on the monthly municipal accounts of households. The impact of such increases shall be assessed on the basis of a fair sample of randomly selected accounts
- (d) The operating budget shall reflect the impact of the capital component on:
- repairs and maintenance expenses
 - depreciation charges
 - interest payable on external borrowings
 - and other operating expenses.

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- (e) The chief financial officer shall ensure that the cost of indigent relief is separately reflected in the appropriate votes.
- (f) The operating budget shall be financed from realistically expected revenues, based on current and previous collection levels.

(G) UNSPENT FUNDS / ROLL-OVER OF BUDGET

- (a) The appropriation of funds in an annual or adjustments budget will lapse to the extent that they are unspent by the end of the relevant budget year, but except for funds relating to capital expenditure.
- (b) Only unspent grant or loan funded capital budget may be rolled over to the next budget year.
- (c) Conditions of the grant fund shall be taken into account when approving the roll-over of funds.
- (d) Application for roll over of funds shall be forwarded to the budget office by the 31 March each year to be included in next year's budget for adoption by Council in May each year.
- (e) The rolled over budget shall be reviewed done during the 1st budget adjustment in the new financial year taking into account expenditure up to the end of the previous financial year.
- (f) No funding for projects funded from the Capital Replacement Reserve shall be rolled over to the next budget year except in cases where a commitment has been made by 31 December each year.
- (g) Commitments means
- (h) No unspent operating budget shall be rolled over to the next budget year

(H) BUDGET TRANSFERS AND VIREMENTS

- (a) Budget transfers within the same vote shall be recommended by the Director or General Manager and approved by the Chief Financial Officer or such other senior delegated official in the Budget and Treasury Department.
- (b) No budget transfers or virement shall be made to or from salaries except with the prior approval of the Chief Financial Officer in consultation with the Director Corporate Services.
- (c) No budget transfer or virements shall be made from repairs and maintenance.
- (d) In cases of unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure where no provision was made in the budget virements shall be submitted by the accounting officer or a Senior delegated official to the Mayor for authorization and these must be reported by the Executive mayor to Council at its next meeting but not be later than 60 days after the expenditure has been incurred.
- (e) if such adjustments budget is not passed within 60 days after the expenditure was incurred, the expenditure is unauthorized and section 32 of the MFMA will apply.
- (f) The budget for personnel expenditure may not be increased without prior approval of the Chief Financial Officer.
- (g) Savings on allocations earmarked for specific operating and capital projects may not be used for other purposes except with the approval of council.
- (h) Directors may utilize a saving in the amount appropriated under a main expenditure category (e.g. Salaries, General Expenses, Repairs & Maintenance, etc.) within a vote which is under their control towards the defrayment of excess expenditure within that particular expenditure category and vote, only with the approval of the Chief Financial Officer or such senior delegated official in the Budget & Treasury Department.

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- (i) The amount of a saving under a main expenditure category of a vote that may be transferred to another main expenditure category may not exceed ten per cent of the amount appropriated under that main expenditure category. (e.g. from General Expenses and Repairs and Maintenance).
- (j) Savings in the budget appropriated for capital expenditure may not be used to defray operational expenditure.
- (k) Virements (transfer between votes) shall be included in the adjustment budget.

(I) ADJUSTMENT BUDGET

Each adjustments budget shall reflect realistic excess, however nominal, of current revenues over expenses.

- (a) The Chief Financial Officer shall ensure that the adjustments budgets: -
 - (i) comply with the requirements of the MFMA and National Treasury guidelines
- (b) In regard to unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure, the following apply:
 - i. the Mayor may authorize such expenses in an emergency or other exceptional circumstances;
 - ii. the municipality may not exceed 3 of the approved annual budget in respect of such unforeseen and unavoidable expenses;
 - iii. these expenses must be reported by the Mayor to the next Council meeting;
 - iv. the expenses must be appropriated in an adjustments budget; and
 - v. Council must pass the adjustments budget within sixty days after the expenses were incurred.

(J) BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION

1. Monitoring

- (a) The accounting officer with the assistance of the chief financial officer and other senior managers is responsible for the implementation of the budget, and must take reasonable steps to ensure that:-
 - funds are spent in accordance with the budget;
 - expenses are reduced if expected revenues are less than projected; and
 - revenues and expenses are properly monitored.
- b) The Accounting officer with the assistance of the chief financial officer must prepare any adjustments in budget in terms Section 10 of this policy and submit it to the Mayor for consideration and tabling to Council.
- c) The Accounting officer must report in writing to the Council any impending shortfalls in the annual revenue budget as well as any impending overspending, together with the steps taken to prevent or rectify these problems.

10.2 Reporting

10.2.1 Monthly budget statements

- (a) The accounting officer with the assistance of the chief financial officer must, not later than ten working days after the end of each calendar month, submit to the Mayor Provincial and National Treasury a report in the prescribed format on the state of the municipality's budget for such calendar month, as well as on the state of the budget cumulatively for the financial year to date. This report must reflect the following:

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- (i) actual revenues per source, compared with budgeted revenues;
 - (ii) actual expenses per vote, compared with budgeted expenses;
 - (iii) actual capital expenditure per vote, compared with budgeted expenses;
 - (iv) actual borrowings, compared with the borrowings envisaged to fund the capital budget;
 - (v) the amount of allocations received, compared with the budgeted amount;
 - (vi) actual expenses against allocations,
 - (vii) explanation of any material variances between the actual revenues and expenses as indicated above and the projected revenues by source and expenses by vote as set out in the service delivery and budget implementation plan;
 - (viii) the medial or corrective steps to be taken to ensure that the relevant projections remain within the approved or revised budget; and
 - (ix) projections of revenues and expenses for the remainder of the financial year, together with an indication of how and where the original projections have been revised.
- (b) The report to the National Treasury must be both in electronic format and in a signed written document.

2. Quarterly Reports

The Mayor must submit to Council within thirty days of the end of each quarter a report on the implementation of the budget and the financial state of affairs of the municipality.

10.2.3 Mid-year budget and performance assessment

- (a) The Accounting officer must assess the budgetary performance of the municipality for the first half of the financial year, taking into account all the monthly budget reports for the first six months, the service delivery performance of the municipality as against the service delivery targets and performance indicators which were set in the service delivery and budget implementation plan.
- (b) The Accounting officer must then submit a report on such assessment to the Mayor by 25 January each year and to Council, Provincial Treasury and National Treasury by 31 January each year.
- (c) The Accounting officer may in such report make recommendations after considering the recommendation of the Chief Financial Officer for adjusting the annual budget and for revising the projections of revenues and expenses set out in the service delivery and budget implementation plan.

(K) PUBLICATION

The Director Corporate Services must place on the municipality's official website the following:

- the annual and adjustments budgets and all budget-related documents;
- all budget-related policies;
- the integrated development plan
- the annual report;
- all performance agreements;
- all service delivery agreements;
- all long-term borrowing contracts;
- all quarterly and mid-year reports submitted to Council on the implementation of the budget and the financial state of affairs of the municipality.