



ANNEXURE D

Supporting Documentation:

- 1) MFMA Budget Circular 132
- 2) MFMA Budget Circular 134
- 3) Provincial Treasury Circular 1
- 4) Procurement Plan
- 5) Service Delivery Standards

2026/2027



Municipal Budget Circular for the 2026/27 MTREF

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Introduction:

This budget circular provides guidance to municipalities on the compilation of the 2026/27 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF). It is linked to the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR) and the Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA) and aims to support municipalities' budget preparation processes to ensure minimum requirements are met.

Among the objectives of this budget circular is to demonstrate how municipalities should undertake annual budget preparation in accordance with the budget and financial management reform agenda by focusing on key "game changers". These game-changers include ensuring that municipal budgets are funded, revenue management is optimised, assets are managed efficiently, supply chain management processes are adhered to, mSCOA is implemented correctly and that audit findings are addressed. Municipalities are reminded to refer to the annual budget circulars of the previous years for guidance in areas of the budget preparation that are not covered in this circular.

1. The South African economy and inflation targets:

South Africa's economy is expected to grow by 1.2 per cent in 2025/26, down from the 1.4 per cent estimated in the 2025/26 budget. Real GDP growth is forecast to strengthen, averaging 1.8 per cent over the medium-term, supported by a revival in investment as new infrastructure allocations take effect and reform implementation builds.

The following macro-economic forecasts must be considered when preparing the 2026/27 MTREF municipal budgets.

Table 1: Macroeconomic performance and projections, 2023 – 2029

Fiscal year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Forecast		
CPI Inflation	6.9%	5.9%	4.4.%	3.3%	3.7%	3.3%	3.2%

Source: National Treasury Budget Review 2025.

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

Headline inflation declined to 4.4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2024/25, resulting in average inflation of 4.4 per cent for the year. Consumer inflation is projected to average 3.3 per cent in 2025/26 and 3.7 per cent in 2026/27. In the short term, reducing the inflation target to 3 per cent will result in more cuts in interest rates than would be the case under a 4.5 per cent target. Over time, a lower target will decrease inflation and inflation expectations, creating the space for permanently lower interest rates, which will support household spending and investment – boosting economic growth and job creation.

The lower inflation will support higher levels of real economic growth. South Africa's inflation target will be more in line with its trading partners and peer economies, making the economy more competitive. Household spending and private investment will rise due to higher real disposable income and lower borrowing costs.

2. Key focus areas for the 2026/27 budget process:

2.1 Local government allocations

Over the 2026 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), the government proposes an allocation of 9.7 per cent to local government. Local government funding is projected to increase from R192.9 billion in 2026/27 to R204.9 billion in 2028/29. In 2026/27, this increase comprises R110.6 billion for the local government equitable share, R17.6 billion from the general fuel levy sharing with metropolitan municipalities, and R64.6 billion for both direct and indirect conditional grants. The increased allocations to local government reflect the government's commitment to social protection as a cornerstone of its fiscal strategy, ensuring ongoing support for indigent populations and the expansion of critical infrastructure through conditional grants. These figures represent the preliminary fiscal framework outlined in the 2025 Medium Term Budget Policy Statement; final details will be provided in the 2026 Budget Review.

Notable changes to the conditional grants system

The government has finalised its review of the conditional grant system and developed a range of reforms based on the results. These are reforms aimed at rationalising conditional grants and enhancing their effectiveness, and some have already been implemented in 2025/26 already. Reforms over the 2026 MTEF will include:

- **Electricity** – The merging of the Integrated National Electrification Programme grant and the Energy Efficiency Demand Side Management grant focuses on energy efficiency and renewable energy programmes that can lead to more sustainable energy provision and enable the achievement of long-term goals;
- **Water and sanitation** – The Water Services Infrastructure Grant, Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant and Municipal Infrastructure Grant will be reviewed to address overlaps in water services provision;
- **Transport** – The Public Transport Network Grant will be phased out over the MTEF, and new arrangements will be explored for integrated public transport and improvements to higher-density housing to maximise benefits;
- **National Treasury grants** – The Infrastructure Skills Development Grant and Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant will be discontinued and will be replaced with better-designed instruments that will simplify oversight, reduce administrative burden, and channel more resources to actual delivery;
- **Metro Trading Services** – An amount of R19.3 billion over the MTEF for infrastructure associated with municipal trading services will be shifted from the *Urban Settlements Development Grant* to the performance-based *Urban Development Financing Grant*; and
- **Municipal Infrastructure Grant** – there will be the introduction of a performance-based split delivery model (direct and indirect). An indirect delivery model will only be used to rebuild (not replace) municipal capacity. The role of MISA and DBSA in the indirect delivery models will be elevated, coupled with time-bound capability plans aimed at restoring direct funding.

We kindly advise municipalities to utilise the indicative numbers that were presented in the 2025 Division of Revenue Act when developing their 2026/27 MTEF calculations. It is also crucial to make considerations to the proposed amendments to baselines that were presented in the 2025 MTBPS, as they may have an impact. We recommend this be prioritised in all budgetary planning for the upcoming fiscal year. In terms of the outer year allocations (2028/29 financial year), it is proposed that municipalities conservatively limit funding allocations to the indicative numbers as presented in the 2025 Division of Revenue Act for 2026/27. The Division of Revenue Bill, 2025, which includes the annexures outlining allocations to each municipality is available at:

<https://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/National%20Budget/2025May/>

The Integrated National Electrification Programme and the Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management grant will be merged in the 2026 Budget to streamline electrification funding, while the Public Transport Network Grant will be discontinued due to its failure to meet intended

objectives. The phased changes arise from the review of local government conditional grants to address infrastructure delivery inefficiencies.

Division Of Revenue Amendment Bill, 2025 (DoRAB)

Changes to local government allocations –

Additional funding to the Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant: An additional R496 million is allocated to the Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant to support the reconstruction and rehabilitation of municipal infrastructure that was damaged by the floods and storm surges that struck the Eastern Cape between March and June 2025.

Additional funding to the Urban Development Financing Grant: An additional R2.1 billion is provided to the Urban Development Financing Grant to strengthen the metro trading services component. This allocation had already been provisionally set aside on a provisional basis when the main budget was presented in May 2025.

Roll over of funds in the Public Transport Network Grant: An amount of R303 million is rolled over in the Public Transport Network Grant to enable the eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality to proceed with essential work needed to operationalise Corridor 3 of its Integrated Public Transport Network operational.

Reprioritisation from the Urban Settlements Development Grant (USDG) – R5.7 billion, R6.4 billion and R7.2 billion are shifted in the respective years of the 2026 MTEF period from the Urban Settlements Development Grant to the Metro Trading Services component of the Urban Development Financing Grant to strengthen core utility functions.

Rescheduling of BFI funding in the Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG) – Over the medium term, an additional R2.1 billion is allocated to the Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant to finance the Polokwane wastewater treatment works project through the Budget Facility for Infrastructure.

Reforms in the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) – Government is reforming MIG to control underspending, misuse of funds and capacity constraints. Municipalities with proven capacity will retain direct transfers, while those with ongoing capacity or governance failures will shift to indirect transfers through entities such as the Municipal Infrastructure Support Agency (MISA) and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), supported by time-bound capability plans to restore direct access. This approach accelerates service delivery while strengthening long-term municipal capability.

Changes to conditional grant frameworks and allocations –

The framework of the MDRG – Recovery will be amended to ring-fence the additional funds for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of municipal infrastructure damaged by the disasters that occurred in the Eastern Cape between March and June 2025.

The framework of the *Urban Development Financing Grant* – is amended to reflect the revised 2025/26 baseline following the additional R2.1 billion for metro trading services.

Details per municipality of the changes to allocations for the municipal disaster recovery grant, urban development financing grant, and the public transport network grant that have been described in Part 2 of the explanatory memorandum to the Division of Revenue Amendment Bill will be gazetted.

All amended frameworks will be gazetted in terms of section 15(2) of the 2025 DoRA, after consulting Parliament.

2.2 Reporting requirements for Disaster Allocations, Metro Trading Services Programme (MTSP) – Rollover and the stopping and re-allocation guidelines

Reporting requirements for Disaster Allocations

The Division of Revenue Act, 2025 (Act No. 2 of 2025) (DoRA) provides for the unallocated funds to local government through the Municipal Disaster Response Grant schedule 7B (MDRG 7B) and the Municipal Recovery Grant schedule 5B (MDRG 5B). The main purpose of the MDRG 7B is to provide for the immediate release of funds for disaster response if an occurrence cannot be adequately addressed in line with section 2(1)(b) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002) while the MDRG 5B main goal is to rehabilitate and reconstruct municipal infrastructure damaged by a disaster.

These allocations remain unallocated until a declaration of a disaster by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA) in terms of Section 23(1)(b) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002).

Section 25 of the 2025 DoRA provides that:

(3) (a) The transferring officer may, with the approval of the National Treasury, make one or more transfers of a Schedule 7 allocation to a province or municipality for a classified disaster, within 100 days after the date of the classification of the disaster.

(c) The National Treasury must, within 21 days after the end of the 100-day period envisaged in paragraph (a), by notice in the Gazette, publish all transfers of a Schedule 7 allocation made for a classified disaster.

(f) The funds approved in terms of paragraph (a) must be included in municipal adjustments budgets.

Any additional disaster funding that may be approved by the National Treasury also through section 19 (6) of the DoRA which states that “On a joint request by the transferring officer and the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC), the National Treasury may approve that a conditional allocation in Schedule 4, 5 or 6, or a portion thereof, be reallocated to pay for the alleviation of the impact of a classified disaster or the reconstruction or rehabilitation of infrastructure damage caused by a classified disaster. Before the National Treasury approves a reallocation, the receiving officer of the conditional allocation in Schedule 4 or 5 or the transferring officer of a Schedule 6 allocation must confirm that the affected funds are not committed in terms of any statutory or contractual obligation”. These funds will then form part of the total disaster allocation for that financial year.

Upon approval by the National Treasury either through section 25(3)(a) or section 19(6), municipalities are then required to follow all reporting prescripts in terms of DoRA. Therefore, in terms of the duties of receiving officer in respect of schedule 5 or 7 allocations, section 12 requires municipalities to report expenditure and transfers received monthly, not later than 10 working days after the end of each month. Furthermore, a municipality must submit a quarterly non-financial performance report within 30 days after the end of each quarter. Lastly, municipalities must evaluate the financial and non-financial performance of the municipality, in respect of programmes partially or fully funded by a schedule 5 allocation and submit such evaluation to the transferring officer and the relevant provincial treasury within two months after the end of the 2025/26 financial year applicable to a municipality.

In addition to the reporting requirements outlined in section 12 of DoRA, municipalities must also adhere to the reporting guidelines specified in the disaster management frameworks. They are required to implement all approved projects and ensure that allocated funds are used for their intended purposes. Municipalities should submit disaster assessment reports and funding requests, signed by the Accounting Officer to the Provincial Disaster Management Centre (PDMC) within fourteen (14) days of the disaster classification. Additionally, municipalities must provide a performance report, including supporting evidence (such as payment certificates, photographs, and invoices) demonstrating the progress of project implementation, to the PDMC within 30 days after the end of the quarter in which the funds were utilized.

Rollover of the Urban Development Financing Grant: Metro Trading Service Component

Rollover requests for the incentive grant and Metro Trading Services component will follow the standard conditional grant guidelines. However, cities are required to submit applications by 31 July 2026 rather than the usual 31 August deadline. Metros are additionally required to provide their bank balances / statements as at June 2026 to demonstrate that unspent funds are cash-backed (also see the additional in-year reporting requirements in paragraph 5.12 below). Further details on the criteria and guidelines will be provided in the March 2026 MFMA Circular.

2.3 Metro Trading Services Reform Incentive

Metro Trading Services Reform: Implications for the 2025/26 Adjustments Budget and 2026/27 Budget Preparation

The Metro Trading Services Reform (MTRSR) is transitioning from early implementation in 2025/26 into its first full operational year in 2026/27. The reform introduces a performance-based financing incentive through the **Metro Trading Services component of the Urban Development Financing Grant (UDFG-MTS)**, designed to improve accountability, financial management, and operational performance in water and sanitation, electricity and energy, and solid waste management.

Metro trading services are participating in the reform in two cohorts, according to year of entry into the reform:

- **Cohort 1, entering the reform in 2025/26, includes:**
 - Water and Sanitation: Buffalo City, City of Cape Town, City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane, eThekweni and Mangaung
 - Electricity and Energy: Buffalo City, City of Cape Town, City of Ekurhuleni, City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane and eThekweni
- **Cohort 2, entering the reform in 2026/27, includes:**
 - Solid Waste Management: all metros
 - Water and Sanitation: Ekurhuleni and Nelson Mandela Bay
 - Electricity and Energy: Mangaung and Nelson Mandela Bay

This section outlines the implications for the **2025/26 adjustments budget** and **2026/27 MTREF budget** and highlights key requirements for metros.

Implications for the 2025/26 Adjustments Budget (Cohort 1 metros)

For Cohort 1, 2025/26 is Year 1 of the MTRSR, with an in-year allocation, based on independent verification of metro compliance with reform entry requirements, to participating Water and Sanitation and Electricity and Energy trading services following the national adjustments budget in November 2025.

Key requirements for Cohort 1 metro 2025/26 adjustments budget are:

- **Provision for the UDFG-MTS allocation:** Cohort 1 metros must include the in-year UDFG-MTS allocation in their 2025/26 adjustments budget, following its approval in the 2025 National Adjusted budget/DORA amendment bill. This is the performance reward for submission and Council approval of A3-PIAP v1 and the making of the Minimum Commitments;
- **Ring-fencing and alignment with PIAP activities:** Adjusted budgets must ensure incentive funds are used for MTSP-related operational and capital reforms only. Budget shifts may be required to align spending with PIAP implementation, especially early reform activity packages and organisational readiness measures; and
- **Updating A3-PIAP-linked spending profiles:** A3-PIAP v1 (approved June 2025) contains indicative spending plans. These must now be reflected in adjustments budgets, with corresponding procurement plan adjustments where necessary. It is expected that these funds in the adjustments budget reflect reform start-up and priority spending, such as those associated with the Minimum Commitments, identified through financial modelling and in updated trading service business and investment plans. As Year 1 has a typical reporting schedule, metros must ensure internal systems are aligned to enable two quarterly spending reports and one annual performance report.

Preparing the 2026/27 Budget (Cohort 1 and Cohort 2)

For Cohort 1 metro trading services, 2026/27 is the first implementation year, to achieve performance targets set in the A3-PIAP v2 (to be Council-approved by June 2026). That performance can only be verified during 2027/28. During 2026/27, Cohort 1 performance will be verified only on maintaining of the Minimum Commitments.

Budget preparation must include:

- **Funding full A3-PIAP implementation:** Operational and capital budgets must support Year 2 reform milestones, aligned with financial models and updated business and investment plans, including strengthening core management capacity, reducing technical and commercial losses, improving revenue performance, and undertaking priority network upgrades in support of the relevant A3 PIAP indicators;
- **Integrating expected incentive revenue:** Budgets must incorporate the **verified Year 1 incentive allocation for 2026/27**, reflected under the UDFG-MTS component and aligned with relevant mSCOA posting level accounts; and
- **Ensuring alignment between the A3-PIAP v2 and MTREF:** A3-PIAP v2 is the binding multi-year plan for performance measurement and should drive reprioritisation within the 2026/27 MTREF. Final sectoral allocation decisions (within the permissible Water and Sanitation, Electricity and Energy and Solid Waste Management ranges) must be reflected in the tables and adopted budgets; and

Cohort 2 metros entering the programme in 2026/27 must finalise and obtain Council approval of A3-PIAP v1 by June 2026 and budget for preparatory reform activities, including any diagnostic assessments, organisational restructuring, and development of business and investment plans.

Independent Verification: role and process

The Independent Verification Agent (IVA) verifies metro performance to inform a performance score. This score is used by the grant manager to determine each trading service's share of the incentive allocation. The IVA verifies **metro performance against the Minimum Commitments** (made, achieved and maintained) and **annual performance** against scalable performance indicators.

Metros must upload all performance claims and evidence to the National Treasury's MTSR online portal (in development and scheduled for rollout in early 2026). Metros must also prepare

internal data, reporting and governance arrangements to use this portal from the first 2026 submission cycle onward.

The IVA timeline relevant to 2026/27 budgeting is as follows:

- 15 August 2026: first performance evidence uploads for 2025/26;
- 30 September 2026: final evidence uploads for 2025/26;
- 31 October 2026: IVA submits verification outcomes to NT grant manager;
- November 2026: National Steering Committee confirms results; and
- February 2027: incentive allocations communicated via Budget Allocation Letters from NT grant manager.

Streamlined and Integrated Reporting Requirements

While the MTSR includes its **own quarterly and annual reporting requirements, which are** necessary for performance verification and incentive administration, the reform has been explicitly designed to **leverage existing metro reporting systems** to avoid duplication or unnecessary administrative burden.

The MTSR therefore aligns with and draws upon: **mSCOA implementation; Section 71 monthly and quarterly reporting; MFMA Circular No. 88; and conditional grant reporting.** MTSR seeks to **minimise additional reporting** and strengthen existing systems rather than create parallel processes.

Reference to Existing Guidance

This Circular should be read together with: **MTSR Guidance Notes 1–5, MTSR Guidance, Note 4 Addendum Indicator Definition Addendum, MTSR Sector Resource Documents (W&S, E&E, SWM), the forthcoming MTSP Programme Operations Manual (POM), 2025, UDFG Framework and any further technical guidance.**

2.3 Criteria for the release of the Equitable Share

The criteria for the release of the equitable as covered in MFMA Circular No. 122 remain relevant and are still applicable to the release of equitable share instalments in the 2026/27 financial year.

Failure to comply with the criteria will result in the National Treasury invoking section 38 of the MFMA which empowers National Treasury to withhold a municipality's equitable share if the municipality commits a serious or persistent breach of the measures established in terms of Section 216(2) of the Constitution which includes reporting obligations set out in the MFMA and National Treasury requests for information in terms of Section 74 of the MFMA.

The following criteria will be applied in relation to addressing **UIFWe** and the implementation of consequence management as required in terms of Chapter 15 of the MFMA, read with the Municipal Regulations on Financial Misconduct Procedures and Criminal Proceedings:

- The municipality's UIFWe balance (audited) as at 30 June 2025 has not decreased by 75 per cent in the unaudited 2025/2026 AFS as submitted to the AGSA;
- The municipality did not have a disciplinary board in place as at 30 June 2026; and/or
- Notwithstanding the municipality having a DC Board in place, not all UIFWe matters have been referred to the DC Board during the 2024/2025 financial period and/or
- Municipalities have not instituted disciplinary measures stemming from UIFWe incurred up to 30 June 2025 in the 2025/26 financial year.

The National Treasury will start using the prevention of UIFWe as required in terms of sections 62 and 78 as a criteria from the 2026/27 financial year. It is therefore crucial for municipalities

to start implementing measures to curb the incurrence of UIFWe as required in terms of sections 62 and 78 of the MFMA.

In addition, those municipalities currently under mandatory intervention in terms of Section 139(5) of the Constitution and who fail to comply with submitting monthly progress reports on the implementation of the financial recovery plan in terms of Section 146(1)(c) of the MFMA, will also be eligible to have their equitable share allocations withheld with effect from the 2026/27 financial year.

The Joint Circular issued by the Ministers of CoGTA and Finance on 8 September 2025 with regard to Free Basic Services will also be considered as a criteria going forward.

2.4 Stopping and re-allocation guidelines

Following the 2025/26 mid-year expenditure reports (second quarter) in terms of section 10 of the 2025 DoRA and section 72 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA), National Treasury intends to invoke section 18 of DoRA which provides that the National Treasury may in its discretion or on request of a transferring officer or a receiving officer stop the transfer of a schedule 4B or 5B allocation, or a portion thereof to a municipality if the National Treasury anticipates that a municipality shall substantially underspend on the allocation, or any programme, partially or fully funded by the allocation, in the 2025/26 financial year. Further, in terms of section 18(2) of DoRA, a request by a transferring officer or a receiving officer to stop the transfer of a schedule 4B or 5B allocation, or a portion thereof must be submitted to the National Treasury by **31 January 2026**.

As part of the annual process for the stopping of the grants that underperform, National Treasury will engage with transferring officers to identify municipalities that are at risk of underspending based on their in-year performance using both the performance reports submitted by transferring officers and the verified *mSCOA* data strings. While the process remains standardised across departments, a differential approach may be applied where justified. This recognises that certain grants may face distinct performance dynamics. However, this process will not compromise overall consistency, fiscal prudence or accountability.

Stopping criteria

National Treasury will within 14 days from receiving the recommendations from the transferring officers issue letters to municipalities with the intention to stop the allocations based on recommendations from transferring officers and/or at the National Treasury's own discretion/assessment. Municipalities are requested to submit representations to National Treasury, providing motivation for the following:

- Expenditure reported as at 31 December 2025 (40 per cent for allocations under R100 million and 45 percent for allocations over R100 million);
- Progress report against approved projects (provide list/names of approved projects);
- Representation on the cash coverage for grants transferred (ring fencing) (Liquidity ratio);
- Representation on the initial cash flow projections against actual performance;
- Progress report on any approved rollover for 2025/26 financial year;
- Commitment that the allocated funds are committed and that they will be fully spent by the end of the financial year, 30 June 2026, i.e., commitment that the municipality will not request rollovers against the funds proposed to be stopped;
- Representation on all projects awarded after the second quarter of the municipal financial year as at 31 December 2025;

- Representation on any commitments made against Supply Chain Management Regulation 32 projects in terms of the Supply Chain Management policy and chapter 11 of the MFMA and progress made against these projects;
- Declaration by the municipality on the amount that should be stopped by National Treasury where the municipality anticipates that it will not fully utilise grant funds before 30 June 2026;
- All reporting must be accurate and aligned to mSCOA system; and
- An acceleration plan against the 2025/26 approved implementation plan.

The National Treasury will then give notice in the Gazette of the stopping of an allocation or a portion thereof in terms of section 18 (5), and include in the notice, the effective date and reason for the stopping.

Reallocations:

According to section 19 of DoRA, when a schedule 4B or 5B allocation, or a portion thereof, is stopped in terms of section 18, the National Treasury may, after consultation with the transferring officer and the relevant provincial treasury, determine the portion of the allocation to be reallocated, as the same type of allocation as it was allocated originally, to one or more provinces or municipalities, on condition that the allocation must be spent by the end of the 2025/26 financial year.

Once stopping of funds has been confirmed through consultation, National Treasury reassesses the performance and reallocates funds to municipalities that demonstrate capacity to absorb additional allocations. Reallocation follows a structured sequence guided by the points mentioned below to preserve the benefit of funds within the original location. Funds are allocated:

- First within the same district;
- Then within the same province; and
- Only then nationally, in cases where no suitable recipient exists within the province.

Municipalities become eligible for additional funding if they have spent at least 70 per cent or more of their original allocation, have credible and shovel-ready projects, demonstrate strong compliance with MFMA and DoRA reporting requirements and maintain realistic cash-flow projections. Historical performance including their ability to manage additional allocations in previous years is also considered.

Where applicable, Water Services Authorities may be prioritised for water and sanitation projects due to service delivery imperatives, while non-WSA municipalities may receive priority for well-prepared and impactful roads projects.

3. 2026 Local Government Elections and the budget process

3.1 Transitional processes – development and adoption of IDPs during the 2026 election year

The 2025/26 municipal financial year represents the last year of the current municipal councils' electoral term. The the next municipal election to usher in new councils is expected to take place between November 2026 and January 2027 in terms of section 24(2) of the Municipal Structures Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA).

It is acknowledged that the period within which the coming election's date is expected takes place after the start of a new financial year. This scenario poses a latent challenge in so far as adherence to legislated timeframes regarding the adoption of the 5-year Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and the subsequent implementation.

Given the fact that the IDP and budget would need to be reviewed and adopted by 30 June 2026, the current council has an obligation to ensure that these stipulations are complied with. In this regard, the current council is expected to continue reviewing the IDP and ensuring that it is adopted within the legislated timeframe.

Section 25 (3) of the MSA does allow the municipal council to adopt the IDP of the preceding council. However, should the incoming council be unhappy with the priorities set by the current council, in this case, municipal councils are advised to consider the existing adopted IDP and resolve to initiate or not to initiate an amendment procedure as guided by the MSA and the Municipal Performance and Planning Regulations (2001).

The Department of Cooperative Governance (DCoG), through the Chief Directorate: Development Planning, is rolling out the revised IDP guidelines to municipalities. These guidelines are aimed amongst others, at guiding municipalities regarding the adoption of IDPs during an election year.

3.2 Hand-over reports for the newly elected councils

Each municipal manager, working together with the CFO and senior managers, is encouraged to prepare a hand-over report that can be tabled at the first meeting of the newly elected council. The purpose of this hand-over report is to provide the new councils with important orientation information regarding the municipality, the state of its finances, service delivery and capital programme, as well as key issues that need to be addressed.

It is proposed that the hand-over report should include:

- An overview of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the municipality;
- An overview of the organisational structure of the municipality, with the names and numbers of senior managers;
- An overview of key municipal policies that councillors need to be aware of, and where they can obtain the full text of such policies;
- An overview of issues that still need to be addressed in relation to the municipality's turnaround strategy (where applicable);
- An overview of the municipality's financial health, with specific reference to:
 - Its cash and investments, and its funding of commitments (Table A8);
 - Cash coverage of normal operations (see Supporting Table SA10);
 - Creditors outstanding for more than 30 days and the reasons for delayed settlement;
 - Current revenue collection levels and debtors outstanding for more than 30 days; and
 - The extent of existing loans and associated finance and redemption payments.
- The municipality's 2024/25 audit outcome and its strategy to address audit issues;
- An overview of the provision of basic services, including plans to address backlogs;
- An overview of the state of the municipality's assets, with particular reference to the asset management plan, and repairs and maintenance requirements;
- A list of the main infrastructure projects planned for the 2026/27 budget and MTREF;
- A list of key processes requiring council input over the next six months, e.g. revision of the IDP, approval of specific policies etc. and
- Any other information deemed to be important to the transitioning process.

In addition to the hand-over report, each new councillor should be given the municipalities' revised IDP, the adopted 2026/27 MTREF budget, the mid-year budget and performance

assessment report for 2026/27, the latest monthly financial statement, and the annual report for 2024/25.

Municipal managers should submit their municipality's hand-over report to the relevant provincial department responsible for local government, to the Department of Co-operative Governance (DCoG) and National and Provincial Treasuries.

4. Revenue Management

4.1 Prioritise funding the Electricity Revenue Protection Programme

Past years' increasing electricity tariffs continue to strain consumers' ability to afford this service. Municipalities (with the electricity function) as a result, at higher risk of non-technical losses, particularly related to theft and illegal by-passing. Many municipalities do not have dedicated Revenue Protection staff in place or have reduced their operational funding for Revenue Protection culminating in reduced collections and a related strain on cash flow and the ability to pay creditors. Municipalities are advised to prioritise the following Revenue Protection measures in 2026/27 and future MTREFs if not already implemented:

- A dedicated Revenue Protection Unit for Electricity, Water, Wastewater and Refuse services administered by the senior manager responsible for the municipal Electricity Infrastructure Directorate, taking into consideration the recommendations and standards set out in NRS055 (Code of Practice for Revenue Protection);
- Allocating adequate funds in the budget to fund the municipality's Electricity, Water, Wastewater and Refuse services and the Revenue Protection Unit's operational needs;
- In allocating funding, the business threat of increasing non-technical losses to the municipality's particular specifics must be considered to achieve a balance, while ensuring the Revenue Protection staff organogram and operational program is adequately funded and able to fulfil its role;
- The municipality to demonstrate in its MTREF submission (narrative and *m*SCOA data strings) that a percentage of the revenue from the Energy, Water, Wastewater and Refuse function is ring-fenced to fund the municipal Revenue Protection Programme operational need(s) towards developing the program to fruition; and
- The municipality must implement the Municipal Systems Act principle of consolidated billing and strengthen the revenue policies to use electricity and water (in Eskom supply areas or where the municipality does not have the electricity function) to collect on the consolidated municipal bill. The policies should explicitly provide for credit control in this manner.

4.2 Revenue Management Assessment Tool

Every municipality, in anticipation of the annual budget process and its review of critical revenue management related policies, should assess and review its revenue management value chain to identify any gaps, duplications, and / or inefficiencies, aligning with the approved organogram and related delegations. Refer to MFMA Budget Circular No. 126 (Annexure B: Submission checklist: Revenue Management Documents), MFMA Budget Circular No. 128 (Item 7.3 contained in Annexure A) and MFMA Budget Circular No.130 (Item 3.2 contained in Annexure A). The municipality is required to annually submit its assessment or review thereof to the National Treasury in the format of the Municipal Revenue Management Assessment Tool – to be uploaded to the National Treasury GoMuni upload portal annually as part of the Revenue Management Documents that are required.

The Revenue Assessment Tool was developed through the collaboration of the National Treasury, the Department of Cooperative Governance (DCoG) and the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) to integrate and align our support in this area, prevent duplicated efforts and facilitate stronger and systemic change across municipalities through the Single Integrated Revenue Management Framework (SIRMF).

The SIRMF is a national framework for revenue management that guides and outlines the intervention and leadership role both municipalities and oversight bodies should play in addressing challenges relating to the revenue management value chain and ultimately financial sustainability. The SIRMF emphasises the significant role of National and Provincial Government in supporting municipalities in the process of revenue management improvement and how the relevant departments will coordinate their support and their monitoring and evaluation role(s).

The SIRMF aligns with the existing statutory framework and emphasises compliance. The related tasks and responsibilities set out in the SIRMF provides guidance on how municipalities can enhance revenue management as a key approach to increasing the municipality's viability and sustainability. Completing the Municipal Revenue Assessment Tool can assist the municipal council, senior management team and oversight bodies to assess, understand, and improve critical revenue management practices of the municipality.

The tool provides an indication of gaps, flaws, duplications, inefficiencies, and risks in the existing revenue value chain that could compromise or affect whether the revenue component of the budget sufficiently caters for long-term planning and is credible and funded. It further provides a comprehensive overview of current revenue management processes by identifying strengths, weaknesses, and areas that need improvement. The tool focuses on eighteen (18) critical areas within the revenue management value chain and helps pinpoint specific areas to optimise revenue collection processes ultimately.

All municipalities had to complete the tool during the 2025/26 MTREF and are required, as part of the upcoming 2026/27 MTREF preparation process to thoroughly review the revenue value chain and affect changes to the tool reflective of such review as may be needed. As part of the review, the municipality must record clear progress and corrective actions undertaken in relation to each focus area identified during the municipality's 2025/26 compilation of the tool. It is noted that municipalities with revenue collection rates below 85 per cent (per the 2024/25 annual financial statements (AFS) and all municipalities participating in both the Municipal (Eskom) and or Water Debt Relief programs must annually undertake the full exercise (not only a review) until they achieve an average annual collection of 95 per cent as outlined in MFMA Circular No. 71.

The National Treasury recently strengthened Functional Area nine (9) – Finance Department Functions of the tool to enable municipalities to capture comments under this functional area. With effect from December 2025, any municipality compiling and or reviewing its revenue value chain as required in terms of this circular must use the **updated Municipal Revenue Assessment Tool included as Annexure A to this Circular**. The entire tool must be uploaded together with all the required worksheets included.

4.3 Cost Reflective Tariff Tool

As part of the budget process, the municipality must annually undertake an assessment to determine if the intended and implemented tariffs are cost reflective, whether all critical cost components were considered in the tariff calculation(s), whether the Local Government Equitable Share component relating to basic services were allocated to the actual service(s) and to demonstrate that the Revenue Component of the budget is credible and funded; etc. To facilitate this exercise, the municipality must complete and submit this calculation(s) and or tariff assessment in the format of the National Treasury Tariff Tool as part of its tabled, adopted and adjusted MTREF submissions to the National Treasury GoMuni portal (refer MFMA Budget

Circular No. 129. The Cost Reflective Tariff Tool outcomes must also be reported to and approved by Council as part of the respective tabled and adopted MTREF submissions.

If the Tariff Tool indicates significant tariff shortfalls, any major tariff increases should be phased in over two to three years and can be approved for the outer years (2027/28, 2028/29 and 2029/30). Thus, the indicative tariffs should be phased in over a period of three years.

The National Treasury Tariff Tool was updated to provide alternative methods of wastewater tariff modelling and to allow municipalities to allocate the municipality-specific percentage of indirect cost allocated across the different services. The municipality must ensure that the percentage allocated to indirect costs used in the Tariff Tool compilation perfectly aligns with the municipality's Budget- and Tariff-related Policies submitted as part of the tabled, adopted, and adjusted MTREF submissions. With effect 2025/26 (Quarter 3), metropolitan- and secondary cities are also required to complete and upload the Cost Reflective Tariff Tool in the National Treasury Tariff Tool format to the GoMuni portal as part of the tabled, adopted, and adjusted MTREF submissions.

Should the municipality through the completion of the Tariff Tool identify major flaws and or gaps in any tariff, the National Treasury recommend it is prudent for the municipality to undertake a full Cost of Supply study (COS) for that service since tariff gaps may be indicative of an unfunded revenue component of the municipality's MTREF. With effect from 2025/26 (Quarter 3), all municipalities must use the **updated National Treasury Tariff Tool included as Annexure B to this Circular. A Tariff Tool procedural manual is also included in Annexure B to this Circular** to assist municipalities in undertaking the Tariff Tool exercise.

4.4 Electricity Tariffs

Cost of Supply Study (COS) and NERSA D-forms for electricity tariff applications

The submission of tariff applications is an obligation enshrined in the Electricity Regulation Act, 2006 ('ERA') (as amended), read with the MFMA and incorporated in the licence conditions of licensees (also municipalities). Municipalities are therefore reminded that all municipal tariff applications for the 2026/27 financial year must be accompanied by the required Cost of Supply (COS) studies and **submitted to NERSA before the outer deadline of 12 December 2025**. Failure to comply with these requirements will result in the municipality being prohibited from making any adjustment to the electricity tariffs for the 2026/27 financial year. NERSA already confirmed to municipalities that only complete municipal applications received before 12 December 2025 will be processed and approved for implementation with effect from 01 July 2026.

Failure to apply to NERSA for approval of tariffs is a breach of the licence conditions and a violation of the provisions of the ERA. Section 15 of the ERA prevents any licensee from charging a tariff that is not approved by the Regulator. Licensed distributors should note that their current tariffs will expire on 30 June 2026 and that there will be no automatic extension, as the tariffs are approved annually.

To facilitate timely submissions to NERSA and the opportunity to supplement where NERSA identify any gaps in municipal submissions, the National Treasury urges municipalities to annually before 31 October submit to NERSA and subsequently upload to the GoMuni Portal, the municipality's:

- Latest **updated and or reviewed COS** (approved by Council) supporting its Electricity tariffs application for the MTREF to NERSA and parallel upload such to the GoMuni Revenue Portal. The COS must be uploaded to the GoMuni Revenue Portal in PDF format (the content must be in the NERSA content format), and include a file heading of: **"Demarcation Code_Municipality Name_Cost of Supply Study (period)";**

- **NERSA D-forms** submitted to NERSA, supporting its Electricity tariffs application for the 2026/27 MTREF to the GoMuni Revenue Portal in the Excel format required by NERSA, and include a file heading of: "**Demarcation Code_Municipality Name_NERSA D-form (period)**"; and
- **NERSA's letter approving the municipality's energy tariffs** for the MTREF annually with the tabled and adopted MTREFs. The municipality must upload the letter with the correct saving convention: "**Demarcation Code_Municipality Name_NERSA tariff approval (period)**".

4.5 Municipal Valuation Roll Reconciliation Tool

Reference is made to MFMA Circulars No. 93 (paragraph 3), No.98 (paragraph 4.1), No. 123 (paragraph 5.1), No. 126, (paragraph 3.1), and No. 130 (paragraph 3.5). To ensure the municipality's rates base is complete, aligns with the Municipal Property Rates Act (MPRA) section 23-Part A: Register of the latest consolidated general valuation roll (GVR), and the MPRA categories. With effect 2025/26 (Quarter 3), the municipality needs to monthly undertake the reconciliation in the format of the **updated National Treasury Municipal Valuation Roll Reconciliation Tool included in Annexure C to this Circular**. Municipalities will note that although, the tool interface remained the same, changes were made to some formula calculations to simplify the municipal experience of the tool.

The municipality must submit the completed tool together with the related documentation to the National Treasury GoMuni portal as follows:		Timeframe
1.	The municipality's list of Property Rates tariffs approved by council for the financial year reported on, together with the Council resolution that approved such.	Annually, with the tabled and adopted MTREF's
2.	The municipality's time schedule for implementing its new general valuation roll (GVR) (aligned to the MPRA).	Annually
3.	The Municipal Property Rates Act (MPRA) (section 23): Part A Register of the latest consolidated general valuation roll (GVR). **Note – The municipality to submit an updated Part A GVR to the GoMuni portal every time that it undertakes a supplementary GVR.	Annually or every time that a supplementary GVR is undertaken
4.	Municipality Valuation Roll Reconciliation – undertake monthly but only required to submit quarterly. The monthly reconciliation should be maintained and made available on request to the Treasuries and or the Department of Cooperative Governance (DCoG).	Quarterly and only upon request of NT / relevant PT / CoGTA monthly
5.	Property Rates Transaction List (for the 3rd month of every quarter) – in excel format.	Only upon request of NT / relevant PT

To assist municipalities in complying with these requirements, the National Treasury will provide follow-up training.

4.6 Prohibition on vending system(s) / third party vending solutions without consulting the National Treasury

Municipalities are cautioned on the iterations on private service offerings of vending system(s) / solution(s) offered to municipalities. These include service provider(s) funding metering solutions for municipalities, parallel to a pre-paid solution (requiring a vending platform) – these service providers then collect on behalf of the municipality in exchange for a fee. However, in several cases, the service provider does not remit to the municipality what is collected and /or claims a fee that is out of proportion to what is reasonable. This is worsened by many municipalities not undertaking weekly /monthly reconciliation of what they provide / sell (also via prepaid) vs. the revenue they receive from the service provider(s).

The MFMA, read together with the recently assented Public Procurement Act, provides a clear framework for procurement in local government. The MFMA regulatory framework, in terms of section 116, read with MFMA Circular No. 62, furthermore, provides clear guidance on how amendments to contracts should be undertaken. In our view, any offerings beyond the initial scope of the contract should not be considered a contract amendment but rather a material change or extension of scope, warranting a whole new separate procurement process.

The National Treasury therefore confirms that with immediate effect, no municipality may enter into or extend any related vending system(s) / solution(s) without the views of the provincial and National Treasury. Should any municipal official and / or political office bearer fail to honour this prohibition, she / he could render themselves personally liable for any related financial loss over and above potential criminal liability for financial misconduct.

Any municipality procuring must first request the National Treasury and relevant provincial treasury for written input. The municipality should send any request for the written input of the National Treasury together with the proposed contract for such a service offering to: both RevenueManagement@treasury.gov.za and RT29.LGBA@treasury.gov.za and Wayne.McComans@treasury.gov.za for the attention of Mr. Sadesh Ramjathan, Director: Local Government Budget Analysis: Revenue Section, and Mr. Wayne McComans, Chief Director: MFMA Implementation and parallel to the relevant Provincial Treasury.

Municipalities are advised that the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) will soon initiate a tender process for a transversal contract establishing a panel of vending service providers. In the interim, until the panel is awarded and operational, municipalities must obtain prior written approval from National Treasury before procuring any new vending service providers. Permission to proceed with any such vending contract will only be authorized with the express written permission of National Treasury. Once the panel is awarded and operational, municipalities must procure vending services from the approved vendors. Should a municipality elect not to utilise the transversal contract, a comprehensive motivation, including full reasons, must be submitted to National Treasury for consideration.

4.6A Smart Meter end-to-end solutions

“Smart Meters” means meters that are components of an integrated end-to-end solution procured under the National Treasury’s transversal contract **RT29-2024**, or any future transversal contract replacing RT29-2024. This solution includes smart meter hardware, installation, the central platform, systems integration, training and skills transfer, support, and ongoing monitoring.

Municipalities are reminded that a smart meter is not just the physical device and are cautioned against only procuring the meter hardware. The latter is insufficient and will not deliver the intended benefits of smart metering. The full value is realised only when the meter is connected to a functioning platform, integrated with the billing system, supported by trained staff, and monitored continuously. Buying only the device is similar to purchasing a cell phone without a SIM card and network service: the handset exists, but the core functionality is unavailable. The same principle applies to smart metering.

The integrated solution under RT29-2024 is designed to support key municipal priorities:

- Improved service delivery through accurate, timely consumption data, fewer billing disputes, and quicker identification of faults and tampering;
- Financial sustainability through better revenue collection, reduced technical and non-technical losses, and more reliable cash flow; and
- Transparency and accountability through auditable metering data, consistent reporting, and better information for council, management, and oversight bodies.

An end-to-end solution ensures seamless data transfer from the meter to the back-office systems, enabling automated billing, exception reporting, and management dashboards. It also embeds structured training, and skills transfer so that municipal officials can operate and manage the system, rather than relying indefinitely on service providers. Support and monitoring components are essential to keep the system stable, secure and functional over time.

Municipalities are cautioned against partial procurement, such as buying only the meter hardware or bypassing the transversal contract for individual components. This often results in:

- Incomplete or manual integration with billing and finance systems;
- Limited or no training and skills transfer to municipal staff;
- Weak monitoring and reporting, undermining loss-reduction and revenue-enhancement efforts; and
- Poor value for money, project failures and potential audit concerns.

Municipalities are encouraged to use plain language when communicating smart metering projects internally and with council. Avoid unnecessary technical jargon and frame the discussion around strategic objectives: better service delivery, stronger revenue, and improved governance. It is useful to briefly explain to council as part of any decision-making process related to smart metering:

- why the full integrated solution is required;
- reference the terms and safeguards built into RT29-2024 or its successor;
- the components of the smart metering solution (meter, communication, platform, integration, training, support, monitoring); and
- The risks of procuring only one component versus an end-to-end system; etc.

It will assist non-technical stakeholders to better understand and assess the difference between a “device-only” purchase vs a true smart metering solution towards facilitating that any smart metering procurement is well planned, budgeted and implemented as a complete, integrated solution envisaged in RT29-2024.

4.6B Large Power Users (LPU) – Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)

Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) for Large Power Users (LPUs) is not a technical luxury. It is a core financial control that helps municipalities stabilise cash flow, protect the bulk supply (i.e. Eskom) account, and reduce audit findings related to billing and losses. The National Treasury urges municipalities to treat AMI as essential revenue infrastructure and to plan, fund and implement for such accordingly.

Municipalities manage a large number of meters and should invest in bulk intake points to reconcile the volume of electricity consumed. If the LPU (Three Phase Direct Connect and

Three Phase CT/VT Connect) are not measured accurately, the municipality will under-bill, lose revenue, and struggle to reconcile its bulk electricity (i.e. Eskom) account. AMI directly addresses this risk.

Three Phase Direct Connect Smart Electricity Meter and Three Phase CT/VT Connect Smart Electricity Meter requires Cellular Communication & Platform access – these smart meters require 2-way communication to transmit data from the meters to the Head-End System or Dashboards and vice versa.

A current transformer (CT) is a device that acts as a step-down transformer to be connected to metering devices. It is used with AMI to measure the large current for meters/ relays etc. LPU customers normally have potential transformers (PT's) also known as a Voltage Transformers (VT) as part of the customer metering. By capturing the full load of these customers, smart LPU meters close gaps where older or incorrect metering leads to under-registration and hidden revenue leakage. Three-phase meters are critical for industrial and commercial users with complex load profiles. They support correct billing for businesses, reduce disputes and manual corrections, and improve predictability of revenue from this important customer group.

Check meters at bulk intake points provide an independent reading against which bulk supply invoices can and should be reconciled. This strengthens the municipality's position when validating bulk charges, detecting errors quickly and supporting credible disputes where required. Zonal meters divide the distribution network into manageable areas and make it possible to identify where technical and non-technical losses are concentrated, instead of relying on system-wide estimates. Statistical meters provide the data needed for demand forecasting, tariff design, and investment planning, including time-of-use and other advanced tariff structures.

In combination, CT/VT direct connect meters, three-phase meters, check meters, zonal meters and statistical meters give municipalities the ability to eliminate billing anomalies, reduce losses and strengthen cash flow. For example, correcting even a modest under-billing of five per cent on the top twenty LPUs can generate additional annual revenue sufficient to cover a substantial portion of the capital or lease cost of the metering programme.

Over the 2026 MTREF and beyond, municipalities are expected to identify all LPUs, bulk intake points and key zones that must be brought onto AMI, and to prioritise funding for this rollout ahead of non-essential projects. AMI commitments should be clearly reflected in the capital budget, the revenue-enhancement or loss-reduction strategy, and in the assumptions used for medium-term revenue projections. AMI data must also be used to refine tariff models, update loss-reduction targets, and support the monthly MFMA Section 71 in-year monitoring and reporting.

National Treasury and sector stakeholders will increasingly rely on AMI-derived information to assess revenue performance, system losses and the risk of non-payment of bulk supply. Municipalities are therefore encouraged to plan and fund AMI as a central part of their financial recovery and sustainability agenda, rather than as a stand-alone ICT or technical project.

4.6C Request for Meter Statistical Information in terms of MFMA Section 74

The National Treasury, in terms of MFMA section 74 requests municipalities to provide certain minimum statistical meter information and in the format of the **“Meter Statistical information – Water and Electricity” workbook included as Annexure D to this Circular**. The template workbook is designed to help municipalities move from high-level smart metering decisions to concrete MTREF's, credible schedules, and monthly reporting. It brings together municipal details, meter requirements, trading services information, and budget information in one place so that electricity and water smart metering can be planned, costed, and monitored in a

consistent way. Municipalities are expected to complete and submit this template bi-annually (before the 10th working day of January and July) as part of the relevant MFMA Section 71 and or 72 statement(s). The submissions should cover meter data and key trading service information for the preceding six-month period.

The Municipal Meter Requirements:

- The electricity sheet of the template workbook that needs to be completed, gathers detailed information on existing and planned electricity meters. It records, by ward or area, the number of smart, conventional and prepaid meters, unmetered points, and new meter requirements. This part of the workbook establishes the baseline and the size of the gap that the smart metering project must address. It allows municipalities to see clearly where the largest shortfalls and opportunities are within their electricity network; and
- The water sheet of the template workbook performs the same function for water services. It records ward-level water meter data, including existing meters, unmetered connections and new meter requirements. Together, the electricity and water requirements sheets define the total scope of metering work that must be funded and implemented, rather than relying on rough estimates.

4.6D Smart Metering Financing Solutions

Municipalities are cautioned against concluding agreements with service providers that are offering smart meter solutions at unreasonable costs. The National Treasury LGBA Chief Directorate, in collaboration with the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) are developing alternative funding solutions that will be more affordable, equitable, fair, and transparent, while also protecting municipalities and their revenue sources. Official notification regarding these solutions will be communicated in due course. Municipalities are advised to wait for this official communication before finalising any smart meter-related agreements, or alternatively to formally request the National Treasury's input on such solutions before proceeding. Requests can be directed to RevenueManagement@treasury.gov.za for the attention of Mr Sadesh Ramjathan.

4.6E Transversal Contract for the procurement of Smart Metering end-to-end solutions

Municipalities must note and consider the guidance and contact information to participate in the transversal contract RT29-2024. It contains compulsory documentation and a step-by-step participation guideline which can be accessed on the National Treasury website at <http://www.treasury.gov.za/divisions/ocpo/ostb/contracts/default.aspx> under RT29-2024. Municipalities must familiarise themselves with the RT29-2024 pricing schedule and related documentation published on the National Treasury before submitting their participation application.

Applications to participate will be assessed against the municipal MTREF and cash flow, with affordability and sustainability evaluated by the relevant Local Government Budget Analysis (LGBA) directorate, in consultation with the National Treasury Revenue Management directorate towards facilitating that smart metering procurement and implementation is planned, budgeted, and implemented as an integrated solution.

4.7 Training Tools of the National Treasury

Revenue Management Assessment Tool

Municipalities must submit the Revenue Management Assessment Tool annually, as set out above. Training was already undertaken across all provinces, and the National Treasury will facilitate follow-up training during 2026/27, upon request, only for municipalities, provincial treasuries, and technical advisors deployed to municipalities and provincial treasuries.

Municipalities and provincial treasuries can request training through the relevant Provincial Treasury, which is responsible for coordinating training requests. It is noted that any National Treasury-deployed technical advisor may directly request training from the National Treasury as may be required. Requests for training and any related queries must be directed to RevenueManagement@treasury.gov.za and Sadesh.ramjathan@treasury.gov.za for the attention of Mr Sadesh Ramjathan.

Tariff Tool

All municipalities, including metropolitan and secondary cities, must undertake a tariff assessment in the format of the updated National Treasury Tariff Tool, as explained above. The National Treasury will facilitate training during January to March 2026, and thereafter, upon request only, to municipalities, provincial treasuries, and technical advisors deployed to municipalities and provincial treasuries. Training must be scheduled for a **full day**, and would be more relevant towards municipal processes if scheduled:

- Before and/ or during the **Adjustments Budget preparation** (for re-allocations);
- Before and/ or during the **Tabled Budget process** (to evaluate tariff changes); or
- Before the **final MTREF submission** to Council for approval.

Municipalities and provincial treasuries can request training via the relevant Provincial Treasury. Any National Treasury deployed technical advisor may directly request training as may be required. Requests for training and any related queries must be directed to RevenueManagement@treasury.gov.za and Sadesh.ramjathan@treasury.gov.za for the attention of Mr. Sadesh Ramjathan.

Municipal Valuation Roll Reconciliation Tool

The National Treasury confirms the guidance already provided in MFMA Circulars No. 130 and above to the effect that ALL municipalities must reconcile valuation rolls monthly and submit them quarterly to the National Treasury, together with the related documentation set out above. The latest format of the tool must be used as set-out above.

The National Treasury will facilitate follow-up training during January to March 2026, and thereafter, upon request, only to municipalities, provincial treasuries, and technical advisors deployed to municipalities and provincial treasuries on the Municipal Valuation Roll Reconciliation Tool. Training must be scheduled for at least **two full days** and can be facilitated at any time since municipalities perform this task monthly. Municipalities and provincial treasuries can request training via the relevant Provincial Treasury. Any National Treasury deployed technical advisor may directly request training as may be required. Requests for training and any related queries must be directed to RevenueManagement@treasury.gov.za and Sadesh.ramjathan@treasury.gov.za for the attention of Mr Sadesh Ramjathan.

4.8 GoMuni Portal – Revenue Management Document Uploads required

All municipalities are required to upload, annually, to the GoMuni Upload Portal, the Revenue Management-related documents included in Annexure E to this Circular, in the specified format and within the timeframes indicated. It is noted that **items 10 and 17 in Annexure E** are only relevant to Water Debt Relief participants, and items **13, 15 and 16** to Municipal (Eskom) Debt Relief participants. In relation to items **10, 13, 15, 16, and 17, all other municipalities must submit a zero (empty) form to prevent these items from reflecting as outstanding.**

4.9 Monitoring – Water Debt Relief

As outlined in paragraph 5.2 of the Water Debt Relief Guideline of the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), the DWS in collaboration with the relevant Water Trading Entity (WTE) and or Water Board (WB) and or Water User Association (WUA), National Treasury, and Provincial Treasury, will closely monitor the municipality's compliance with the conditions of its water debt relief approval.

The relevant National Treasury (non-delegated municipalities) or provincial treasury (delegated municipalities)¹ monthly to assess the municipality's compliance with the conditions and issue **the compliance certificate in the format of Annexure F attached to this Budget Circular** to the DWS, and relevant WTE/WB/WUA via: munic.incentive@dws.gov.za and to the municipality in one email no later than 20 working days after month-end. It is the responsibility of the DWS to ensure that the certificate, together with any DWS input as may be relevant reaches the relevant WTE/WB/WUA within one (1) working day of the Treasuries submission.

The relevant WTE/WB/WUA is to consider any inputs as part of its own assessment and monthly report on any participating municipality's compliance via email to: munic.incentive@dws.gov.za and RevenueManagement@treasury.gov.za and to the municipality, including issuing a non-compliance letter at its sole discretion as may be relevant.

The National Treasury issued guidance to all Municipal (Eskom) and Water Debt Relief participants, guiding on the reporting required as part of the monthly MFMA section 71 statement. Municipalities must closely adhere to this guidance and the relevant Treasury assessments as part of the monthly compliance certification of any debt relief participant.

Municipalities must upload their Water Debt Relief application, together with the DWS approval letter, as a single PDF to the GoMuni Revenue Upload Portal.

4.10 Delivery Agency Agreement(s) (DAA) with Eskom

Municipalities intending to enter into Delivery Agency Agreement(s) with Eskom should take note of the following with immediate effect.

Step 1: The Municipal Systems Act (MSA) section 78 process is a requirement before the DAA can be concluded. The National Treasury and the Department of Cooperative Governance (DCoG) legal services jointly confirm that the process in section 78 of the MSA must be followed before a municipality may enter into any DAA that proposes that Eskom take over the electricity function from and/or operate the service on behalf of the municipality. Section 78(1) of the MSA provides the process to be undertaken when deciding on a mechanism to provide a municipal service in the municipality or a part of the municipality, or to review any existing mechanism, and would need to be applied first.

The municipality may, before it decides on an appropriate mechanism, explore the possibility of providing the service through an external mechanism under MSA section 76(b). Once a municipality has decided to utilise an external mechanism, such as entering into an agreement with an organ of state to provide the service, it may do so, considering section 110(2)(b) of the MFMA in order to contract directly with an organ of state, in this case, Eskom.

The MSA section 78 criteria and process must be complied with regardless of whether the electricity license will remain that of the municipality in terms of the proposed DAA.

The MSA does not prescribe any period or deadlines within which this process must be concluded, and the municipality, planning diligently, may comply with this process within the shortest possible period without jeopardising or delegitimising it. DCoG and SALGA confirmed that they can assist municipalities with the MSA section 78 process and should partner to

¹ Refer MFMA Circular Number 20 (Delegations).

provide support in this regard. Concluding a DAA with Eskom without following the MSA section 78 required process will be illegal, and all expenditure incurred in terms of such a DAA will be irregular under the MFMA.

Step 2: A standardised DAA. The National Treasury, DCoG, and the Department of Electricity and Energy (DEE), working with Eskom and SALGA, are to agree on standardised terms and conditions for DAAs. It is important that municipalities maintain the standardised terms in the agreement and not deviate from them. Additional terms may be included based on municipal-specific circumstances. It will be necessary for the municipality to obtain comments from its respective provincial treasury and provincial CoGTAs before signing the DAA.

Step 3: Municipalities participating in Municipal (Eskom) Debt Relief must, in parallel to the MSA Section 78(3) process, inform and obtain the inputs of the Treasuries and DCoG, demonstrating that the proposed DAA will facilitate the municipality's compliance with the debt relief conditions set out in the National Treasury's 2023 approval letter.

The municipality should send any request (refer step 2 and or 3 above) for the written input of the National Treasury together with the feasibility study (MSA Section 78(3)(c)) and the proposed DAA (any additions and or deviations must clearly be highlighted in the request) to: both RevenueManagement@treasury.gov.za and Wayne.McComans@treasury.gov.za for the attention of Mr. Sadeshe Ramjathan, Director: Local Government Budget Analysis: Revenue Section, and Mr. Wayne McComans, Chief Director: MFMA Implementation and parallel to the relevant Provincial Treasury and DCoG.

Step 4: Submission of the DAA. All municipalities signing a DAA with Eskom must submit the signed DAA together with the municipal council resolution approving such to the National Treasury to: RevenueManagement@treasury.gov.za for the attention of Mr. Sadeshe Ramjathan, Director: Local Government Budget Analysis: Revenue Section and parallel to the relevant Provincial Treasury and CoGTAs.

5. Budget and other management issues:

5.1 National Treasury Guideline on Budgeting for a Funded Budget

National Treasury is concerned by the many unfunded budgets adopted by municipalities. Municipal funding plans are not realistic or credible and there is insufficient effort to achieve financial turnaround and to progress from an unfunded budget to one that is funded. Municipalities are reminded to consult the National Treasury Guideline on budgeting for a funded budget issued during the 2018/19 MTREF to assist municipalities in preparing a funded MTREF budget and or use the guideline to develop credible funding plans. **For ease of reference the 2018/19 Guideline is included as Annexure G to this Circular.**

5.2 Employee related Costs

The salary and wage collective agreement was signed by the parties of the South African Local Government Bargaining Council (SALGBC) on Friday, 6 September 2024. It is a five-year agreement effective from July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2029.

In respect of the 2026/27 financial year, all employees covered by this agreement shall receive, with effect from 1 July 2026, a salary increase linked to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) plus 0.75 per cent.

Municipalities should reflect these negotiated salary increases in the budget submissions.

5.3 Remuneration of Councilors

Municipalities are advised to budget for the actual costs approved in accordance with the Government Gazette on the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act: Determination of Upper Limits of Salaries, Allowances and Benefits of different members of municipal councils published annually between December and January by the Department of Cooperative Governance. It is anticipated that this salary determination will also consider the fiscal constraints. Municipalities should also consider guidance provided above on salary increases for municipal officials during this process. Any overpayment to councilors contrary to the upper limits as published by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs will be irregular expenditure in terms of section 167 of the MFMA and must be recovered from the councilor(s) concerned.

5.4 Using section 67 transfers to pay for councillor funeral costs

In terms of MFMA Circular 131 – Funds Transferred by Municipalities to Organisations and Bodies Outside the Government, section 67 of the MFMA provides a mechanism for municipalities to make transfers to organisations or bodies outside of government.

National Treasury is aware that municipalities are erroneously applying the provisions of section 67 of the MFMA to pay for deceased councillors' funeral costs. This practice is not permissible and constitutes non-compliance to Section 67 of the MFMA; and such transfer of funds is deemed irregular expenditure. This practice must immediately be stopped.

Any council policy which makes provision for the use of section 67 of the MFMA to make payment for councillor funeral costs must be rescinded with immediate effect.

Municipalities must comply with section 167(1)(a) of the MFMA which provides that a municipality may remunerate its political office-bearers and members of its political structures, but only within the framework of the Public Office-Bearers Act, 1998 (Act No. 20 of 1998), setting the upper limits of the salaries, allowances and benefits for those political office-bearers and members.

5.5 Review of human resource policies, benefits not provided for in collective agreements

Municipalities face rising financial pressure from providing in-service and post-employment benefits that are not covered by any South African Local Government Bargaining Council (SALGBC) collective agreement or supported by a long-term affordability assessment. These benefits create long-term liabilities and spending that are not aligned with the MFMA while municipalities overreach by setting unaffordable tariffs to accommodate such expenses in the budget. To support financial sustainability, municipalities must review all benefits provided to current and former employees to identify benefits that fall outside SALGBC agreements and identify any practices or policies that create irregular, unnecessary, or unaffordable expenditure.

Examples of benefits not provided for in SALGBC agreements include annual leave encashment during service (not linked to termination of services) and post-employment medical aid contributions. These benefits strain operating budgets and expose municipalities to irregular, unauthorised, fruitless, and wasteful expenditure. They cost millions each year and, in the case of post-employment medical aid, create liabilities that run into billions for municipalities. When post-employment medical aid contribution is paid for former employees, the municipality receives no value in return.

For the 2026/27 budget, municipalities must accordingly identify all benefits paid to current or former employees that are not within the SALGBC agreements, or a valid council policy supported by a long-term affordability and compliance assessment. Where such benefits exist, for example, annual leave encashment during service, municipalities must consult with labour

unions and discontinue the expenditure. Another option is that municipalities may consider a phased approach to discontinue the expenditure over two or three years, subject to affordability.

In the case of post-employment medical aid benefits, these must not be granted to employees appointed from a future date, for example, from 1 July 2026. Where a municipality provides the benefit without a policy, it must adopt a policy that reflects existing practice while excluding future employees from receiving the benefit and setting upper limits on the municipality's contributions. The policy and council decision must specify the effective date of exclusion for future employees. Benefits such as post-employment medical aid should not be extended to senior managers or councillors covered by the annual upper-limits gazette notices.

Accounting officers must ensure that human resource policies, payroll practices, and benefit structures comply with the law, and that any unauthorised or unaffordable benefits are stopped in accordance with the correct procedure. All municipalities must, accordingly, as part of their annual review of their 2026/27 budget-related policies, review all human resource benefit policies to identify benefits the municipality should discontinue with effect from 1 July 2026, on affordability grounds. Accounting officers remain responsible for preventing irregular, fruitless, and wasteful expenditure, and the contemplated policy reviews must be conducted by municipal staff, not consultants.

5.6 Submission of payroll information on Central Supplier Database

In recent years, more municipalities and municipal entities are incurring irregular expenditure due to awards made to persons in the service of the state, including municipal officials and councillors.

On 01 September 2015, the National Treasury launched the Central Supplier Database (CSD), which became fully effective for municipalities and municipal entities from 1 July 2016. The CSD provides a myriad of services, including the verification of state employees. Whilst information for National and provincial officials is available, municipalities and municipal entities are not consistent in submitting information to the CSD.

This lack of information has resulted in municipalities and municipal entities inadvertently making awards to persons in the service of the state, including awards made to their own officials and councillors. As such, municipalities and municipal entities are urged to submit all the relevant information to CSD.

This will enable all municipalities and municipal entities to be able to verify information and avoid possible non-compliance findings timeously.

5.7 Unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure reduction and implementation of consequence management

As previously explained in MFMA Circular no. 129, municipalities are continuing to incur unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure (UIFWE) year-on-year. Whilst more municipalities are establishing disciplinary boards, such boards are not investigating matters as required, or where such investigations are undertaken, municipal councils are not implementing the disciplinary boards' recommendations.

Municipalities are required to submit an action plan which must address the period from 02 January 2025 to 31 August 2026. The action plan should include monthly calendar actions that will allow for the monitoring of the action plan implementation.

The action plan should include the following information:

- plan to process the UIFWE balances up to 30 June 2026 by 31 August 2026, and how future UIFWE will be prevented with specific UIFWE prevention controls;

- the key process changes (including administrative processes) the municipality will implement to ensure that the UIFWE balances are processed to adhere to the August 2026 deadline; and
- the process to be followed to establish and appoint members of the disciplinary board and address the backlog of financial misconduct referrals to the disciplinary board. This should include processes and procedures for the referral of matters to the disciplinary board.

This action plan must be uploaded to the *Muni eMonitor* as part of the evidence for UIFWE reporting.

5.8 Fruitless and Wasteful External Legal and Consultant Costs

National Treasury has observed that municipalities (including municipal entities) incur legal and consulting fees on matters that could have been avoided had officials followed proper procedures, or had officials or councillors not been negligent or acted deliberately, thereby causing legal disputes. These costs place pressure on operating budgets and provide no value to the municipality. Legal or consultant fees arising from non-compliance, negligence, inaction, deliberate conduct, flawed processes, or attempts to justify irregular decisions constitute fruitless and wasteful expenditure under the MFMA.

Legal costs linked to labour matters where procedures were not followed by the municipality, or for justified reasons, or to council matters involving unlawful meetings or invalid decisions, are avoidable and must be treated as wasted legal costs. Municipalities must also not incur legal costs to defend officials or councillors where there is clear negligence, misconduct, or deliberate misrepresentation of facts, including cases where material facts are withheld or altered, resulting in legal and consultant costs. Appointing lawyers or consultants to create a predetermined outcome, rationalise irregular conduct, or shield individuals from consequences exposes the municipality to irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure. Municipalities are reminded to exercise caution and prudence regarding such matters.

This section does not prevent a municipality from defending or instituting legal proceedings arising from a genuine and bona fide legal dispute. It also does not prevent a municipality from bringing self-review proceedings to set aside its own irregular or unlawful decisions.

5.9 Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure Audit Finding Disputes

A recent concern noticed is the use of external consultants or lawyers to oppose Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) audit findings, or to prepare opinions (including legal opinions) aimed at disputing audit findings that the municipality cannot justify in law or that do not align with the facts, or where material facts are distorted or have not been provided to the AGSA. Municipalities and municipal entities are forewarned not to use external lawyers and consultants to respond to or dispute AGSA audit findings but instead follow AGSA's dispute resolution procedures to address audit disputes. Municipal officials are also specifically warned not to provide misleading or incomplete information to the AGSA to obtain a specific outcome, as these actions or inactions will qualify as both financial misconduct under sections 171 (municipalities) and 172 (municipal entities) of the MFMA and as a financial offence in terms of section 173 of the MFMA.

5.10 Request for information regarding procurement spend, employee related data and audit management reports

The National Treasury aims to strengthen public trust and foster public accountability in the procurement systems of government. This initiative will be achieved by, amongst others, making the procurement systems more transparent through the publication of procurement information of institutions. An Instruction on Procurement Information Transparency has been issued by the National Treasury for the publication of the dashboard and requesting procurement information from procurement systems of all departments, public entities, and

constitutional institutions. The published information will include, but is not limited to, supplier and ownership details, the nature, value, quantity of procurement transactions, and payments made to suppliers.

One of the key principles underpinning the MFMA read with the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations is that of transparency. Therefore, a letter, signed by the Director General of the National Treasury in terms of section 74 of the MFMA, will be written to municipalities wherein similar information as referred to in the preceding paragraph is requested. The information requested is inclusive of personnel data within municipalities. The employee information requested should be available on the HR sub-systems of all municipalities. Municipalities should liaise with their respective system vendors to extract this information in the required template format directly from their relevant sub-systems.

5.11 Additional in-year reporting requirements

Reference is made to MFMA Circular No. 67 point 5.5. Municipalities must provide additional information and supporting documentation to the National Treasury as part of the submission of the Section 71 input forms. This information will assist in improving the quality of the quarterly published local government performance information. Additional information and supporting documentation include:

- An extract of the trial balances from the general ledger;
- Copies of the actual monthly bank statements (reflecting the opening and closing bank balances) for the primary bank account;
- Bank reconciliation for the reporting period in the primary bank account; and
- Copies of the quarterly tabled section 71 documents in the prescribed Schedule C format including the applicable council resolution.

6 Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA):

6.1 Release of Version 7.1 of the Chart

Version 7.1 of the mSCOA chart is released with this circular and must be used to compile the 2026/27 MTREF. The linkages to chart version 7.1 can be downloaded from the Local Government Database and Reporting System (LGDRS) on the following link under the mSCOA/ List mSCOA WIP account linkages menu option:

https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/signin

The reports on the Local Government Database and Reporting System (LGDRS) are populated from financial and non-financial data strings. Municipalities must therefore use the linkages on GoMuni referred to above and not the formulas in the regulated Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulation (MBRR) Schedules when generating their data strings.

The MBRR Schedules (A to F) and non-financial data string (A1S) will be aligned to chart version 7.1. A protected version of these Schedules for version 7.1 of the A1S will be available by 31 January 2026 on the MFMA Webpage and the LGDRS under GoPublic / Explore mSCOA on the links below:

<http://mfma.treasury.gov.za/RegulationsandGazettes/Municipal%20Budget%20and%20Reporting%20Regulations/Pages/default.aspx>

https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/portal/Explore_mSCOA

Municipalities must verify that the A1S data string does not contain spaces and special characters prior to submission to the GoMuni Upload portal, as this will result in the data not pulling through on table A10 of the A1 system generated schedule.

To ensure that all integrated municipal system solutions have incorporated the required changes for *mSCOA* chart version 7.1, several municipalities across all systems will be required to submit test data to the LGDRS in January and February 2026. Communication in this regard will follow in January 2026.

For the National Treasury to consider a new chart change in version 7.2 of the chart, the issue must be logged with all relevant details and supporting documents on the *mSCOA* Frequently Asked Question (FAQ) portal by 31 August 2026. The *mSCOA* FAQ portal can be accessed by all registered GoMuni users on the following link:

https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/signin

Importantly, when an FAQ is logged, it is considered by the FAQ committee after it has been investigated. If the FAQ members do not find grounds for a chart change, the FAQ will be closed with an explanation. If there is merit for a chart change in the next version of the chart, the matter is referred to the *mSCOA* Technical and Steering Committees for recommendation and approval. This process concludes annually by the end of October. The FAQ process will therefore not provide quick responses to queries.

If a query pertains to GoMuni related issues (such as the **A**, **B** and **C** Schedules) and not a chart change, then an email with all relevant detail, supporting documents and screenshots must be sent to lgdataqueries@treasury.gov.za.

6.2 Important changes in *mSCOA* chart version 7.1

Capitalisation of conversion costs to water inventory

MFMA Budget Circular No 129 dated 6 December 2024 detailed the requirements for the accounting treatment of water inventory costs in terms of Generally Recognised Accounting Practises (GRAP) 1.104, 12 (paragraphs 19 to 28) and 17.22. *mSCOA* chart version 7.1 addresses the capitalisation of conversion cost from the nature of the expense to Water Inventory as required in terms of these GRAP standards.

In addition, the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) FAQ 3.3 guides the measurement of Water Inventory as follows:

- *Entities need to develop their own accounting policies to measure water using the principles in GRAP 12.*
- *After the entity demonstrates that it can recognise the water, it is initially measured as follows:*
 - *Costs incurred to bring the inventory to its current location and condition including related infrastructure costs. Some examples include costs of extraction and depreciation; plus*
 - *Costs of conversion.*

As per the guidance provided in the GRAP standards and ASB, the capitalisation of conversion costs should align with the principle applied to Employee Related Costs (Cost Capitalisation to PPE). Toward this end, the following credit accounts have been included in version 7.1 of the *mSCOA* chart:

Account	Change in chart version 7.1
---------	-----------------------------

1	Basic Salary - Capitalisation of Costs to Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE), Water Inventory	• Credit account adjusted • Updated the description and definition to include Water Inventory for all posting levels
2	Capitalisation of Electricity Costs	Credit account added
3	Contracted Services (Maintenance)	Credit accounts added for: • Capitalisation of Maintenance of Building and Facilities • Capitalisation of Maintenance of Equipment • Capitalisation of Maintenance of Unspecified Assets
4	Capitalisation of Depreciation of Water Treatment Works	Credit accounts added
5	Operational Costs	Credit accounts added for: • Capitalisation of Courier and Delivery Services Costs • Capitalisation of Vehicle Tracking Costs • Capitalisation of Wet Fuel Costs • Capitalisation of Licences Costs

The chart was also updated to allow for the accumulation of the following additions to water inventory: system input volume:

- Water Treatment Works: Acquisitions;
- Bulk Purchases: Acquisitions; and
- Natural Resources: Acquisitions.

Alignment of cash flow linkages

In terms of GRAP 2, cash flows should be classified in accordance with the nature of the activity to which they relate (operating, investing or financing) which requires that:

- The item for *Interest, Insurance Refund and Retentions* must be accounted for both operating and investing activities based on the nature of the transactions; and
- The *Interest on Short-Term investment* (greater than 90 days) and *Long-Term Investments* must be populated within investing activities. Short-Term Investments is disclosed on the Statement of Financial Performance.

To give effect to this GRAP standard, a new operational funding source, Insurance Refunds, has been created under the Investing Activities of MBRR tables A7 and SA30. Therefore, with effect from version 7.1 of the *mSCOA* chart:

- The VAT Receipts will be populated using the Bank Deposits (IA001001 – "DEPOSITS") and VAT Receipt funding source. The VAT Control account receipts will not be used for this purpose;
- Construction Contract Revenue will no longer form part of Sales of Goods and Rendering of Services. A new funding source was created to separately populate Construction Contract Revenue as part of Other Revenue on the MBRR supporting table SA30; and

- Development Charges will no longer form part of Operational Revenue. A new funding source was created to separately populate Development Charges as part of Other Revenue on MBRR supporting table SA30.

The structure of the MBRR table A7 and its related cash flow linkages has also been aligned with the *mSCOA* chart version 7.1. The updated linkages to the MBRR supporting table SA30 are attached as **Annexure H: Cash Flow Linkages**.

Intercompany Transfers

In terms of the MFMA, municipalities with entities must submit budgets, in-year Section 71 reports, annual financial statements and annual reports for the parent municipality, as well as consolidated documents for both the parent and its entity. Furthermore, in accordance with GRAP 35 paragraph 39, a controlling entity shall prepare consolidated financial statements using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

The consolidation procedures prescribed in GRAP 35 paragraph 41(a) and (c) state that consolidated financial statements combine like items of assets, liabilities, net assets, revenue, expenses, and cash flows of the controlling entity with those of its controlled entities. Consolidated financial statements should eliminate in full intra-economic entity assets, liabilities, net assets, revenue, expenses, and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the economic entity (surpluses or deficits resulting from intra-economic entity transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intra-economic entity losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements.

To support the implementation of the process outlined in GRAP 35 paragraph 41(c), *mSCOA* chart version 7.1 has been revised to enable the proper recording and reporting of all intercompany and parent–subsidiary transactions. These revisions introduce new and updated items relating to assets, liabilities, net assets, and expenses, which may be found on the *mSCOA* chart version 7.1 and represented as follows:

- Assets: Non-current Assets: Intercompany/Parent-subsidiary Transactions;
- Assets: Current Assets: Intercompany/Parent-subsidiary Transactions;
- Liabilities: Non-current Liabilities: Intercompany/Parent-subsidiary Transactions and Net Assets: Intercompany/Parent-subsidiary Transactions; and
- Expenditure: Intercompany/Parent-subsidiary Transactions.

The intercompany items available on the chart makes provision for the elimination of transactions between the entity and the parent and should be considered where possible during the preparation of your respective budget to ensure budgeted financial information between municipalities and their entities is accurately reflected and remains consistent across all reporting levels.

In terms of MBRR No. 39, the annual budget and supporting documentation of a municipal entity must be in the format specified in Schedule D and include all the required tables, charts and explanatory information considering any guidelines issued by the Minister in terms of section 168(1)(a) of the MFMA. Municipalities with entities must submit the necessary documents to the GoMuni Upload portal in accordance with the prescribed Regulations.

6.3 Improving *mSCOA* implementation

mSCOA e-Road Map

Municipalities are required to develop and implement a *mSCOA* road map to address gaps in the implementation of the *mSCOA* Regulations and the minimum business processes and system specifications articulated in MFMA Circular No 80 and its Annexure B.

The *mSCOA* road map has been incorporated as a module into the web-based Financial Management Capability Maturity Model (FMCMM). From the 2026/27 MTREF, all municipalities will be required to prepare their *mSCOA* road maps on the FMCMM web-based platform. The web-based *mSCOA* Road Map assesses compliance with regards to *mSCOA* implementation for the following focus area:

- System landscape, i.e. the ICT architecture that enables compliance with the *mSCOA* requirements articulated in MFMA Circular No 80 and its Annexure B;
- Governance and institutional arrangements to drive compliance with the *mSCOA* requirements articulated in MFMA Circular No 80 and its Annexure B;
- The functionality of the integrated system solution, as per the requirements articulated in MFMA Circular No 80 and its Annexure B; and
- Proficiency of municipal officials in utilising the integrated financial system solution.

Gaps in implementation will require the development of an action plan in the FMCMM web-based platform. Progress on the implementation of the *mSCOA* road map will be monitored via the FMCMM platform by National and Provincial Treasuries. From the 2026/27 financial year, this will form the basis for decisions on the withholding of the equitable share pertaining to *mSCOA* non-compliance, as well as the *mSCOA* compliance certificate to be issued by the National Treasury in respect of the Metro Trading Services reform.

Regulation of the minimum business process and system specifications for *mSCOA*

The National Treasury will conclude the consultation and preparatory work to regulate the minimum business process and system requirements for *mSCOA* in 2026/27. Once promulgated, the regulations will be applicable to municipalities and their entities.

Municipalities are encouraged to start preparing for these regulations by addressing gaps in the current *mSCOA* implementation and resolving them prior to the promulgation of the regulations on the minimum business process and system requirements for *mSCOA*.

All consultation documents that were presented at the Integrated Consultative Forums (ICF) can be located on the MFMA Webpage under *mSCOA* – Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts/ Regulations on Minimum Business Processes and Technical Specifications for *mSCOA*/ Working Groups on the following link:

<https://mfma.treasury.gov.za/RegulationsandGazettes/MunicipalRegulationsOnAStandardChartOfAccountsFinal/mSCOA%20Minimum%20Requirements/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

The draft documents are also available on the *mSCOA* one drive for comments and inputs on the following link and provide sufficient guidance to municipalities and system vendors to prepare for the new regulations prior to promulgation:

[E1_Draft Regulations - Consultation - Shared](#)

All comments and submissions are requested **by 31 January 2026** and must be submitted to mscoa@treasury.gov.za to allow for consolidation and inclusion in the final regulations.

6.4 Improving *mSCOA* data string credibility

Introducing a 3rd validation rule

Currently, the LGDRS implements automated stage 1 and 2 validations to ensure that credible data strings are submitted to the GoMuni Upload portal. The stage 1 validations verifies that the file structure is correct, while the stage 2 validation verifies that the *mSCOA* chart has been used correctly across 18 validation areas. Details on the stage 2 LGDRS validations are attached as **Annexure I**.

A third stage automated validation will be introduced from the 2026/27 MTREF to validate the credibility of *mSCOA* data strings. Details in this regard will be communicated when available.

7 The Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations:

7.1 Assistance with the compilation of budgets

If municipalities require advice with the compilation of their respective budgets, specifically the budget documents or Schedule A, they should direct their enquiries to their respective provincial treasuries or to the following National Treasury officials:

Province	Responsible NT officials	Tel. No.	Email
Eastern Cape Buffalo City	Matjati Mashoeshoe Pitso Zwane Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5553/ 0609242914 012-315 5171 012-315 5807/0661198036	Matjati.Mashoeshoe@treasury.gov.za Pitso.Zwane@Treasury.gov.za Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
Free State	Cethekile Moshane	012-315 5079	Cethekile.moshane@treasury.gov.za
Gauteng City of Tshwane and City of Johannesburg City of Ekurhuleni	Matjati Mashoeshoe Pitso Zwane Willem Voigt Makgabo Mabotja Khanyisile Khosa Kgomotso Baloyi Lunathi Dumani	012-315 5553 012-315 7538 012-315 5830 012-315 5156 012-315 5866/082 887 2968	Matjati.Mashoeshoe@treasury.gov.za Pitso.Zwane@Treasury.gov.za WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za Makgabo.Mabotja@treasury.gov.za khanyisile.khosa@treasury.gov.za Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za Lunathi.dumani@treasury.gov.za
KwaZulu-Natal eThekweni uMhlathuze	Kgomotso Baloyi Lunathi Dumani Kevin Bell Sifiso Mabaso Matjati Mashoeshoe Pitso Zwane	012-315 5866 012-315 5725 012-315 5952/060 923 7343 012-315 5553/060 326 6885 012 315 7538	Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za Lunathi.dumani@treasury.gov.za Kevin.Bell@treasury.gov.za Sifiso.mabaso@treasury.gov.za Matjati.Mashoeshoe@treasury.gov.za Pitso.Zwane@Treasury.gov.za
Limpopo	Sifiso Mabaso Jabulile Ngwenya	012-315 5952/060 923 7343	Sifiso.Mabaso@treasury.gov.za Jabulile.ngwenya@treasury.gov.za
Mpumalanga	Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
Northern Cape	Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
North West Mafikeng	Willem Voigt Makgabo Mabotja Khanyisile Khosa Cethekile Moshane	012-315 5830 012-315 5156 012-315 5079	WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za Makgabo.Mabotja@treasury.gov.za khanyisile.khosa@treasury.gov.za Cethekile.moshane@treasury.gov.za
Western Cape Cape Town George	Willem Voigt Khanyisile Khoza Kgomotso Baloyi Sifiso Mabaso	012-315 5830 012-315 5385 012-315 5866/082 887 2968 012-315 5952/ 060 923 7343	WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za khanyisile.khosa@treasury.gov.za Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za Sifiso.Mabaso@treasury.gov.za

Technical issues on GoMuni Website	Data management		lgdataqueries@treasury.gov.za
Local government Conditional Grants			Sello.mashaba@treasury.gov.za Pretty.mavhungu@treasury.gov.za Marvin.ngobeni@treasury.gov.za Akanyang.modise@treasury.gov.za Sandra.admams@treasury.gov.za
Municipal (Eskom) and or Water Debt Relief and Smart Metering	LGBA: Revenue Section (Sadesh Ramjathan)		revenuemanagement@treasury.gov.za

8 Submitting budget documentation and A schedules for the 2026/27 MTREF

8.1 Submissions to the National Treasury

Municipalities are reminded to submit documents and queries to the correct portals/ mailboxes. These portals/ mailboxes are:

- https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/welcome (GoMuni Upload Portal) – All documents required in terms of legislation by approved registered users, including: mSCOA Data Strings; Budget-related, in-year and year-end documents and schedules (A, B and C); Revenue and MFRS Documents (as per MFMA Circular No. 126) procurement spent reports, etc.;
- lgdataqueries@treasury.gov.za – Database related and submission queries;
- lgdocuments@treasury.gov.za – Only Provincial Treasuries may send contact details to lgdocuments@treasury.gov.za; and
- [mSCOA Regulations@treasury.gov.za](mailto:mSCOA.Regulations@treasury.gov.za) – all inputs and comments relating to the intended mSCOA Regulations on the minimum business processes and system specifications; and
- Rolloverapplication@treasury.gov.za – all rollover applications and queries related to the conditional grants.

Any document/ queries that are submitted to the incorrect portal/ mailbox will not be processed and the submission status report will continue to reflect the documents as outstanding.

8.2 Time frames for submission

The LGDRS will be locked at 00:00 on the 10th working day of every month for the submission of data strings due, as required in terms of section 71 of the MFMA. Closed periods will not be opened to correct errors or to accommodate non-submission of data strings, regardless of whether a Schedule G application was done or not.

Municipalities must therefore verify the credibility and accuracy of the information in their financial system prior to closing the month on the ERP system and submitting the mSCOA data strings to the LGDRS.

The GoMuni Upload portal can be accessed by registered users on the following link:

https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/signin

Since the 2020/21 MTREF, municipalities are no longer required to submit hard copies of all required documents, including budget-related documents, Annual Financial Statements, and Annual Reports, to the National Treasury via post or courier services. PDF versions of documents must be submitted to the GoMuni Upload portal.

8.3 Updating of contact details on GoMuni

Municipalities are reminded that it is their responsibility to ensure the minimum, that is, to update their contact details monthly on the LGDRS as and when changes occur. Often emails containing important information and deadlines are returned (“undeliverable”) and do not reach the intended LGDRS users because of outdated contact information. Updates to contact details made by municipal officials on the LGDRS are validated and approved for upload by the Contacts Administrators who were nominated by the Municipal Manager for this purpose within each municipality.

Registered LGDRS users can download the contact details for their municipality on the LGDRS by logging-in to GoMuni on the following link and then accessing the report under Database/Contacts/Reporting/Contact information:

https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/signin

The names of the respective Contact Administrators for each municipality are indicated in the contact information list on the LGDRS.

8.4 Training on GoMuni and mSCOA

The National Treasury training schedule and registration links for 2026 to assist municipalities, national and provincial government departments and other stakeholders that require new or refresher training on how to draw reports on the LGDRS and technical support on mSCOA, is available on the GoMuni/ Go Training portal on the following link:

https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/portal/GoMuni_Navigation

Contact



national treasury

Department:
National Treasury
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Post Private Bag X115, Pretoria 0001
Phone 012 315 5009
Fax 012 395 6553
Website <http://www.treasury.gov.za/default.aspx>

JH Hattingh
Chief Director: Local Government Budget Analysis
05 December 2025



Municipal Budget Circular for the 2026/27 MTREF

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Introduction

This budget circular provides guidance to municipalities with their compilation of the 2026/27 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF). It is linked to the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR) and the Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA) and strives to support municipalities' budget preparation processes so that the minimum requirements are achieved.

Among the objectives of this budget circular is to demonstrate how municipalities should undertake annual budget preparation in accordance with the budget and financial management reform agenda by focussing on key "game changers". These game-changers include ensuring that municipal budgets are funded, revenue management is optimised, assets are managed efficiently, supply chain management processes are adhered to, mSCOA is implemented correctly and that audit findings are addressed. Municipalities are reminded to refer to the annual budget circulars of the previous years for guidance in areas of the budget preparation that are not covered in this circular.

1. The South African economy and inflation targets

GDP growth is expected to average 1.8 per cent from 2026 to 2028. Medium-term growth will be underpinned by household consumption supported by further gains in real purchasing power, moderately stronger wage growth, easing inflation, wealth gains from rising asset prices, improved consumer sentiment and better credit conditions. Continued investments in renewable energy and easing structural constraints are expected to support higher investment. Key factors for achieving faster economic growth and creating much-needed jobs include greater collaboration with the private sector in energy and transport, rapid implementation of structural reforms, easing of regulatory constraints and increased infrastructure investment.

The following macro-economic forecasts must be considered when preparing the 2026/27 MTREF municipal budgets.

Table 1: Macroeconomic performance and projections, 2025 - 2029

Fiscal year	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Actual	Estimate	Forecast		
CPI Inflation	4.4%	3.2%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%

Source: National Treasury Budget Review 2026.

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

Inflation is expected to increase from 3.2 per cent in 2025 to 3.4 per cent in 2026, driven by higher food prices (particularly meat due to supply disruptions linked to foot-and mouth disease). Inflation is forecast to ease to 3.3 per cent in 2027 and 3.2 per cent in 2028, but risks from geopolitical tensions, exchange rate volatility, administered prices and animal disease outbreaks remain elevated. The reduction of the inflation target to 3 per cent with a 1 percentage point tolerance band will structurally reduce inflation, helping to protect real income levels.

In April 2024, the National Treasury initiated a comprehensive review of the budget process, with the goal of identifying and implementing reforms that would enhance the efficiency, transparency, and effectiveness of public resource allocation. It has resulted in a set of accountable reform proposals outlined below.

Targeted And Responsible Savings (TARS) and Spending Reviews

These MTEF guidelines introduce a new mechanism entitled Targeted and Responsible Savings (TARS), which is intended to identify and remove low-priority or underperforming programmes from the budget to reduce aggregate expenditure and, where appropriate, reallocate funding towards the priorities of governments outlined in the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).

In line with the government's commitment to identify wasteful, inefficient, underperforming, and low priority programmes and ensure a more streamlined and effective allocation of resources. At national level the following initiatives are being utilised for the identification of programmes to be included the TARS process:

- Spending reviews;
- Previous work should be updated where appropriate to inform implementation;
- Outcomes of new sectoral reviews such as the Active Labour Market Policy (ALMP) and the review of infrastructure conditional grants should be implemented;
- New data driven approaches;
- Use of technology to eliminate double dipping in social grants and other programmes (e.g. community works programme);
- Annual audit of ghost workers and payroll irregularities;
- Updated proposals on public entity and departmental rationalisation;
- Resolve inefficiencies in public sector wage bill;
- Implement personnel expenditure review completed by the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA);
- Finalise extended review of public entities remuneration; and
- Technical baseline analysis and institutional reviews to ensure that departments and public entities are appropriately aligned to mandates.

All municipalities are encouraged as part of the annual municipal budget preparations process to progressively introduce the same approach which will enable the Council of a municipality to consider more appropriate the trade-offs when policy choices are made in conclude the budget for a specific cycle. Depending on the response observed by the National Treasury, further guidance will be issue in future.

2. Key focus areas for the 2026/27 budget process

2.1 Local government conditional grants and unconditional grants allocations

For the 2026/27 financial year, the overall direct allocations to local government amount to R182.3 billion, made up of R110.1 billion in the local government equitable share; R54.7 billion in direct conditional grants and R17.5 billion in the General fuel levy sharing with metros. These allocations alleviate some of the financial pressures, particularly in basic services, where the costs of providing services are rising. The overall direct allocations to local government grow by an annual average rate of 3.1 per cent and the local government equitable share and related allocations grow by 4.4 per cent over the 2026 MTEF period.

Notable changes to the conditional grants system

Given the ongoing review of the conditional grants system, there are several local government reforms proposed to conditional grants. The reforms are aimed at streamlining funding flows, reducing duplications, and aligning recurrent obligations with the appropriate funding base:

- The merger of the baselines of the integrated national electrification programme grant, and the energy efficiency demand side management grant in 2026/27 to focus on energy

- efficiency and renewable energy programmes that can lead to more sustainable energy provision and enable the achievement of long-term energy security goals;
- The Infrastructure Skills Development Grant (ISDG) will remain under the management of the National Treasury for the next three financial years when it will cease to exist as a conditional grant. To assist this transformation, the grant has ceased the intake of new graduates to allow the current graduate cohort to complete their training; and
 - To protect infrastructure investment from municipal dysfunction, a general clause has been introduced in the 2026 Division of Revenue Bill. It will enable the National Treasury to redirect infrastructure grants from local municipalities that have proven incapable of implementation to the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the Municipal Infrastructure Support Agent or capable district municipalities.

2.2 Post 2025 MTBPS changes

There are a number of reductions, several further cuts beyond the CPI adjustments and reprioritisations proposed in the 2025 MTBPS and these are effected to make funds available for other government priorities. These include:

Reprioritisations

- A shift of R300 million in 2026/27 from the municipal infrastructure grant to the Department of Cooperative Governance's vote for the once-off gratuity payment to outgoing councillors after the local government elections;
- A shift of R536 million in 2026/27 from the direct component of the municipal infrastructure grant to the indirect component to address infrastructure delivery issues; and
- A shift of R19.2 billion (R5.7 billion in 2026/27, R6.4 billion in 2027/28 and R7.1 billion in 2028/29) from the urban settlements development grant to the metro trading services component of the urban development financing grant to strengthen core utility functions; and an additional incentive allocation of R8.6 billion over the MTEF period towards the metro trading services component of the urban development financing grant, confirmed from the provisional allocations made in 2025.

Reduction

- The public transport network grant will be reduced by R8.3 billion over the MTEF period as part of the Targeted and Responsible Savings (TARS) process. This total reduction includes the R3 billion saving previously identified during the Medium-Term Budget Policy Statement (MTBPS), as well as further reprioritisations of R1.3 billion in 2026/27, R1.5 billion in 2027/28, and R2.5 billion in 2028/29. These additional funds are redirected to PRASA to accelerate the modernisation and replacement of critical rail signalling infrastructure.

Addition

- An addition of R2.1 billion over the MTEF period to the regional bulk infrastructure grant for a regional wastewater treatment works project in Polokwane, funded through the Budget Facility for Infrastructure.

Further reductions

- To make funds available and support the continuation of the implementation of the Presidential Employment Stimulus, reductions have been made on some conditional grants from the 2026 financial year. A reduction of R491 million in 2026/27 from the informal settlements upgrading partnership grant; a reduction of R784 million in 2026/27

from the integrated national electrification programme (Eskom) grant and a reduction of R921 million in 2026/27 from the municipal infrastructure grant.

Discontinuation

- The discontinuation of the indirect neighbourhood development partnership grant, with its baseline of R219 million over the MTEF shifted to the Vote of the National Treasury and earmarked to support government's infrastructure reforms.

Correction

- The correction of the BFI allocations for eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality, allocated through the urban development financing grant. The full allocation of R379 million for the non-revenue water project was erroneously allocated to eThekweni instead of being split between the municipality and the Infrastructure Fund as per the agreed work package. eThekweni's allocation in the urban development financing grant is reduced by R144 million over the MTEF and allocated to the Infrastructure Fund.

2.3 Review of the local government fiscal framework

Government continues to be fully committed to a comprehensive review of the local government fiscal framework, and the Budget Forum has approved a detailed programme of action to guide this work, including detailed terms of reference and the procurement of specialist expertise to undertake the technical analysis. The review will consider the financial viability, effectiveness, stability and long-term sustainability of the local government fiscal framework, through a detailed examination of the policies, practices and mechanisms that govern how resources are allocated, managed and used at municipal level, because this examination is crucial to understanding the current state of local government finance. The work is organised around five core thematic areas: a national baseline profile of the local government fiscal framework, including distressed and better-performing municipalities, and refinement of the problem statement, the local government equitable share formula, local government expenditure reviews, fiscal leakages in local government, and additional revenue options, including undersubscribed existing instruments, new own-revenue sources and improved municipal borrowing to enhance infrastructure investment and maintenance.

Oversight and engagement structures have been established, including a Reference Group to provide expert input and validate findings, with four meetings aligned with key deliverables, a Working Group to coordinate technical inputs and monitor progress, with online meetings every two months, and a Core Project Management Group to manage execution, research and reporting, with fortnightly meetings. The review also provides for interviews and up to four online sessions with chief financial officers, municipal managers and senior planners from a sample of 32 municipalities, to ensure that the findings are credible, evidence-based and grounded in municipal realities.

The work will be undertaken over the 2026 MTEF period, and therefore, for this review to succeed and to reflect the realities on the ground, it is essential that all municipalities provide the requested data as a matter of urgency, including complete and reliable personnel information. Consequently, we urge those municipalities that have not yet submitted the required datasets to do so without delay, so that the analysis can be robust, comparable and fully representative of the sector.

2.4 Update on the review of the conditional grants

The review process has been underpinned by extensive consultation processes since July 2024 during which the National Treasury presented the findings and recommendations of the review.

Most of the proposed reforms are intended for medium- to long-term implementation, while a select few have been prioritised for short-term introduction within the 2025 MTEF period. Further consultations have been conducted following the tabling of the 2025 Budget, focusing on reforms earmarked for medium- to long-term implementation. These ongoing engagements include impact assessments and preparatory work aimed at ensuring the successful rollout of the proposed changes. Over the 2026 MTEF period, government will roll out several local and provincial government reforms aimed at streamlining funding flows, reducing duplication, and aligning recurrent obligations with the appropriate funding base. These reforms are detailed in part 5 of the Explanatory Memorandum to the 2026 Division of Revenue under the relevant conditional grants.

2.5 Water crisis in South Africa

Water services across South Africa are becoming increasingly unreliable. Too many communities now experience intermittent supply, infrastructure failures and declining water quality.

105 out of 144 Water Service Authorities (WSAs) scored poor or critical in terms of the performance of their drinking water systems (Blue Drop) and/or wastewater systems (Green Drop) in the most recent reports. This means that water and sanitation services are failing in 73 per cent of WSAs – widespread failure of municipal water and sanitation services indicates a systemic problem. By September 2025, 53 out of the 105 worst performing WSAs had not yet produced corrective action plans to address their 2023 Blue, Green and No Drop report results.

At the same time, water demand is expected to exceed supply in several regions due to population growth, urbanisation, inefficient water use and climate change.

These pressures are already evident in major economic centres across the country, impacting on development and economic growth. Although South Africa is naturally water-scarce, the current crisis is primarily driven by municipal infrastructure and governance failures, while the uncertainty introduced by climate change multiplies all water related risks.

High water losses, ageing and poorly maintained infrastructure, weak financial management as well as growing municipal debts to water boards are placing the entire water value chain at risk. Water revenues are rarely reinvested into maintaining and upgrading infrastructure.

The Department of Water and Sanitation is advancing legislative and policy reforms. In parallel, the Metro Trading Services Reform, which was initially conceptualised around water services, utilises a performance-linked incentive grant to reward metros for improved governance, financial and operational performance. This reform will ensure that revenues from water and sanitation are reinvested directly into critical infrastructure to turnaround the vicious cycle of deteriorating water services in all eight metros (**Annexure A – Water Scarcity issues dealt with in previous budget circulars**).

2.6 Impact of infrastructure degradation on the economy

Widespread infrastructure failures, ageing assets and persistent underinvestment are increasingly constraining economic growth and service delivery across South Africa. Water, sanitation, electricity and transport infrastructure has been particularly affected.

The absence of functional and well-maintained basic service infrastructure disrupts business operations, increases operating costs and undermines investor confidence, stifling development and GDP growth. Industries that depend on reliable bulk services, such as mining, manufacturing, agriculture and logistics are impacted, with outages and service interruptions reducing productivity and raising the cost of doing business.

Deteriorating infrastructure also places growing fiscal pressure on municipalities, as emergency repairs and service backlogs drive a deteriorating and reinforcing negative cycle of increasing costs and decreasing service outcomes. Without sustained investment in maintenance, rehabilitation and expansion of infrastructure, these constraints will continue to weaken local economies, limit job creation and reduce the competitiveness of key economic centres.

To address these challenges, National Treasury has introduced a R54 billion performance-based incentive for metropolitan municipalities to support reforms in their trading services: water, sanitation electricity and solid waste services. The Metro Trading Services Reform is designed to ensure that revenue generated from these services is reinvested into maintaining and improving core infrastructure, strengthening the reliability and sustainability of municipal water services. Once trading services are ring-fenced and operating as viable utilities, can sustainably transfers to the rates account support other municipal functions such as roads, security and community services. The performance grant has been designed to incentivise metros to provide additional investment from their own revenues and loans to double the value of the reform to R108 billion. This investment in improved infrastructure will not only boost local economies but also unlock new investment opportunities.

2.7 Metro Trading Services Reform (MTSR)

The Metro Trading Services Reform (MTSR) is implemented through the Metro Trading Services component of the Urban Development Financing Grant (UDFG). This component of the UDFG provides a performance-based incentive to strengthen accountability, financial sustainability and operational performance in the water and sanitation, electricity and energy, and solid waste management trading services of metropolitan municipalities.

All metros must ensure that their 2026/27 MTREF reflects the indicative allocations published in the 2026 Division of Revenue Bill/Act and confirmed through Budget Allocation Letters issued by National Treasury. These performance-based incentive allocations may only be spent in support of the relevant trading services reform strategy and must be reported on accordingly.

Metro trading services participate in the reform in two cohorts, with differentiated requirements in 2026/27:

- **Cohort 1, entered the reform in 2025/26, includes:**
 - *Water and Sanitation:* Buffalo City, City of Cape Town, City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane, eThekweni and Mangaung.
 - *Electricity and Energy:* Buffalo City, City of Cape Town, City of Ekurhuleni, City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane and eThekweni.
- **Cohort 2, entering the reform in 2026/27, includes:**
 - *Solid Waste Management:* all metros.
 - *Water and Sanitation:* Ekurhuleni and Nelson Mandela Bay.
 - *Electricity and Energy:* Mangaung and Nelson Mandela Bay.

2.7.1 Cohort 1: Programme Year-2 (2026/27)

For Cohort 1 trading services, 2026/27 constitutes Year-2 (first full year of implementation).

In advance of 2026/27:

Prior to the commencement of the 2026/27, Cohort 1 metros were required to finalise, cost and obtain Council approval for each trading service's A3-PIAP v2.

Draft A3-PIAP v2 documents must:

- Be presented at the 2025/26 Mid-Year Budget Review (MYBR) in January/February 2026;

- Be presented again during the 2026/27 Benchmarking Engagements (April/May 2026); and
- Demonstrate alignment between the costing of reform activity packages and the draft 2026/27 MTREF.

The final Council-approved A3-PIAP v2 (by 30 June 2026) must:

- Reflect the metro's final sectoral allocation decision within the permissible ranges; and
- Be fully costed and consistent with the 2026/27 Council-approved budget tables.

During 2026/27:

- Metros must maintain all eight Minimum Commitments (M1-M8); and
- Metros must report against the full set of indicators as defined in Guidance Note 4, Annexure A (and in the Programme Operations Manual (POM)).

For Cohort 1, 2026/27 is the first year in which trading services performance is assessed against Council-approved targets. It is not a preparatory or "dry run" year. Achievement against these targets will be assessed between July-Sept 2026.

Failure to achieve or maintain Minimum Commitments may result in withholding and reallocation of incentive funds in accordance with DoRA and the POM.

2.7.2 Cohort 2: Programme Year-1 (2026/27)

For Cohort 2 trading services, 2026/27 constitutes Year-1 (entry year).

In advance of the 2026/27 year:

- Cohort 2 metros received indicative allocations for their trading services for 2026/27 in the 2026 DoRB;
- Metros must finalise and obtain Council approval of A3-PIAP v1 by 30 June 2026;
- The eight Minimum Commitments (M1–M8) must be formally made by 30 June 2026; and
- Cohort 2 trading services should allocate their 2026/27 incentive to reform-related expenditure (e.g. reform start-up costs and reform-related capital expenditure).

During 2026/27:

- The eight Minimum Commitments (M1–M8) must be achieved by 30 June 2027; and
- Preparatory reforms, institutional restructuring, financial modelling, and business and investment planning must be completed by 30 June 2027.

2.7.3 Reporting and Independent Verification

The Independent Verification Agent (IVA) verifies compliance with Minimum Commitments and performance against programme indicators.

Metros need to plan and budget for the forthcoming financial year, taking account of any positive or negative variance in expected incentive grant allocations for the forthcoming financial year. In other words:

- Performance for the **2025/26 financial year** will be independently verified between July-September 2026. The result of this verification **may affect Cohort 1's 2027/28 budget allocation and cohort 2's 2026/27 adjustments budget.**
 - Cohort 1's performance for 2025/26 will be assessed on a binary basis (in place / not in place), rather than through weighted proportional scoring, since the expected deliverable is a complete PIAP v2 with firm targets, supported by the business plan and budget which are two of the minimum commitments (M5 and M6).

- Cohort 2's performance for 2025/26 will be assessed based on submission of Council resolution to achieve the Minimum Commitments and approval of the A3: PIAP v1.
- Performance for the **2026/27 financial year** will be independently verified during July-September 2027. The result of this verification **may affect the metro's 2028/29 budget allocation**.

Metros are required to upload all performance claims and supporting evidence to the National Treasury MTSR online portal, scheduled to become operational in early 2026. Metros must ensure that internal data governance, reporting systems and management arrangements are aligned to enable timely and complete evidence submissions.

While the MTSR requires quarterly and annual reporting necessary for performance verification and incentive administration, these requirements are designed to leverage existing municipal reporting systems, including *mSCOA* financial reporting; Section 71 monthly and quarterly reporting; MFMA Circular No. 88 performance indicators; and standard conditional grant reporting frameworks. The reform seeks to strengthen existing systems rather than create parallel reporting processes or impose unnecessary administrative burdens.

2.7.4 Guidance documents and Programme Operations Manual (POM)

The Metro Trading Services Reform Programme Operations Manual (POM) will be released following the 2026 National Budget. The POM sets out the detailed institutional, financial, reporting, verification, governance and risk management procedures for implementation of the MTSR and administration of the UDFG-MTS component. The POM defines Minimum Commitments and performance indicators; specifies reporting templates and timelines; details IVA processes; and clarifies disbursement, stopping and reallocation provisions.

A number of Guidance Notes and related Annexures have been prepared to guide metros on the expectations of the MTSR performance incentive. These guidance documents set out what metros are expected to achieve in line with the reform to qualify for the incentive.

The Grant Framework in the 2026 DORB for the UDFG (MTS component) provides the expected outcomes, outputs, conditions and responsibilities for the performance incentive grant.

Metros must therefore implement the MTSR in accordance with the Grant Framework in the DoRB, the DoRA, the MFMA, its regulations and Circulars (including this Circular), related national legislation and policy, as well as MTSR Guidance Notes and their annexures and the POM.

2.8 Criteria for the release of the Equitable Share

The criteria for the release of the equitable share which were covered in MFMA Circulars No. 122 remain relevant and are still applicable for the release of equitable share instalments in the 2025/26 financial year.

Municipalities must put systems and processes in place to comply with the criteria for the release of the equitable share. For example, to formally assign/delegate this to a responsible official, include it in performance agreements, have a council policy, create a standard operating procedure, and add this requirement as a SDBIP indicator.

Failure to comply with the criteria will result in National Treasury invoking Section 38 of the MFMA which empowers National Treasury to withhold a municipality's equitable share if the municipality commits a serious or persistent breach of the measures established in terms of

Section 216(2) of the Constitution which includes reporting obligations set out in the MFMA and National Treasury requests for information in terms of Section 74 of the MFMA.

2.9 Criteria for the rollover of conditional grant funds

In terms of Section 21 of the Division of Revenue Act, 2025 (Act No. 2 of 2025) (DoRA) in conjunction with the Division of Revenue Amendment Act, 2025 (Act No. 12 of 2025), any conditional allocation or a portion thereof that is not spent at the end of the 2025/26 financial year reverts to the National Revenue Fund (NRF), unless the rollover of the allocation is approved in terms of subsection (2) of the DoRA. Furthermore, the receiving officer, provincial treasury and national transferring officer is required to prove to National Treasury that the unspent allocation is committed to identifiable projects, in which case the funds may be rolled over.

When requesting a rollover in terms of Section 21(2) of the 2025 DoRA, municipalities must include the following information with their submission to National Treasury. Municipalities must submit all rollover applications and queries related to the conditional grants to Rolloverapplication@treasury.gov.za.

1. A formal letter, signed by the accounting officer addressed to the National Treasury requesting the rollover of unspent conditional grants in terms of Section 21(2) of the 2025 DoRA;
2. A list of all the projects that are linked to the unspent conditional grants and a breakdown of how much was allocated, spent and the balance per project;
3. The following evidence indicating that work on each of the projects has commenced, as applicable to the specific rollover(s):
 - a) Proof that the service provider was appointed for delivery of the project before 31 March 2026;
 - b) Proof of project tender and tender submissions published and closed before 31 March 2026 or with the appointment of contractor or service provider for delivery of service before 30 June 2026 in cases where additional funding was allocated during the course of the financial year of the project;
 - c) Incorporation of the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts; and
 - d) Evidence that all projects linked to an allocation will be fully utilised by 30 June 2026 (attach cash flow projection for the applicable grant);
 - e) A progress report (also reflecting percentages) on the status of each project's implementation that includes an attached legible implementation plan);
 - f) The value of the committed project funding and the conditional allocation from the funding source;
 - g) Reasons why the grants were not fully spent during the year on the original allocation per the DoRA. This includes the Municipal Disaster Recovery and Response grants for transfers made during the 2025/26 financial year and not fully spent by 30 June 2026;
 - h) Rollover of rollovers will not be considered. Municipalities must therefore not include previous year's unspent conditional grants as rollover request;
 - i) An indication of the time period within which the funds are to be spent if the rollover is approved; and
 - j) Proof that the Municipal Manager and Chief Financial Officer are permanently appointed.

No rollover requests will be considered for municipalities with vacant or acting Chief Financial Officers and Municipal Managers for a period exceeding 6 months from the date of vacancy; this also includes acting appointments because of suspensions of either MM or CFO that are more than 12 months.

If any of the above information is not provided or the application is received by National Treasury (Intergovernmental Relations Division) after 31 August 2026, the application will be declined.

In addition, National Treasury will also consider the following information when assessing rollover applications; and reserves the right to decline an application should there be non-performance by the municipality in any of these areas:

1. Compliance with the in-year reporting requirements in terms of Sections 71 and 72 of the MFMA and Section 12 of the 2025 DoRA, including the Municipal Manager and Chief Financial Officer signing-off on the information sent to National Treasury;
2. Submission of the pre-audited Annual Financial Statements to National Treasury by 31 August 2026;
3. Accurate disclosure of grant performance in the 2025/26 pre-audited Annual Financial Statements, (i.e., correct disclosure of grant receipts and spending in the notes to the AFS);
4. Despite the fact that local government is required to comply with different norms and standards prescribed by different legislations, municipalities are expected to fully comply with the provisions of DoRA that relate to rollover processes and disclose conditional grant performance in the 2025/26 pre-audited Annual Financial Statements (i.e. Cash coverage and unspent conditional grants in the Statement of Financial Position) in order to verify grant expenditure; and
5. Cash available reflected in the Statement of Financial Position and Cash Flow Statements and the bank (net position including short-term investments) as at 30 June 2026 is equivalent to, or exceeds, the unspent amount at the end of the financial year. If the amount that is requested for rollover is not entirely cash-backed, such a rollover will not be approved. National Treasury will also not approve portions of rollover requests based on what is available in the bank.

It should be noted that under no circumstances will the National Treasury consider requests to rollover:

1. The entire 2025/26 allocation to the municipality. In cases where the rollover request is more than 50 per cent of the total allocation, National Treasury will approve the rollover amount up to 50 per cent of the 2025/26 allocation;
2. Rollover request of the same grant for the third consecutive time. In a case where a municipality is applying for rollover as a result of additional funding, the application will be carefully considered;
3. Funding for projects procured through Regulation 32 and 37 of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations (Gazette No.27636) – Projects linked to additional funding and disasters are exempted; and
4. A portion of an allocation where the proof of commitment for the rollover application is linked to invoices that were issued before or on 31 March 2026. All invoices issued to the municipality before 31 March 2026 should be paid within the same year against the allocated conditional grants. i.e., invoices must be paid within 30 days.

2.10 Unspent conditional grant funds for 2025/26

The process to ensure the return of unspent conditional grants for the 2025/26 financial year will be managed in accordance with Section 21 of the DoRA. In addition to the previous MFMA Circulars, the following practical arrangements will apply:

Step 1: Municipalities must submit their June 2026 conditional grant expenditure reports according to Section 71 of the MFMA reflecting all accrued expenditure on conditional

grants and further ensure that expenditure reported to both National Treasury and national transferring officers reconciles;

- Step 2: When preparing the Annual Financial Statements, a municipality must determine the portion of each national conditional grant allocation that remained unspent as at 30 June 2026. The unspent grant values must be determined based on the guidance that was provided in mSCOA Circular No. 13 in as far as VAT, retention and interest is concerned; and
- Step 3: If the receiving officer wants to motivate in terms of Section 21(2) of the 2025 DoRA that the unspent funds are committed to identifiable projects, the rollover application pack must be submitted to National Treasury by no later than 31 August 2026.

National Treasury will not consider any rollover requests that are incomplete or received after this deadline.

- Step 4: National Treasury will confirm in writing whether or not the municipality may retain any of the unspent funds as a rollover based on criteria outlined above by 23 October 2026;
- Step 5: National Treasury will communicate the unspent conditional grants amount by 16 November 2026. A municipality must return the remaining unspent conditional grant funds that are not subject to a specific repayment arrangement to the National Revenue Fund (NRF) by 24 November 2026; and
- Step 6: Any unspent conditional grant funds that should have but have not been repaid to the National Revenue Fund (NRF) by 24 November 2026, and for which a municipality has not requested a repayment arrangement, will be offset against the municipality's 09 December 2026 equitable share allocation.

All other issues pertaining to Appropriation Statement and reporting on approved rollovers are addressed in the Annexure to MFMA Circular No. 86.

2.11 Rollover of the Urban Development Financing Grant: metro trading services component

The normal rules regarding rollovers will apply to the incentive grant. Essentially the Budget allocated during the National MTEF and reflected in the annual Division of Revenue Act will make provision that the cash flows be synchronised to achievements in line with the Annexure A3: Performance Improvement Action Plan (A3: PIAP).

While deadline for the submission of the rollovers, dates 31 August, earlier submission in the case of the Urban Development Financing Grant will receive a response promptly.

3. Budget and other management issues

3.1 2026/27 Municipal Budget Tabling Timelines

The 2026 National Budget was tabled by the Minister of Finance on 25 February 2026, which implies that Provincial Governments have two weeks thereafter to table the 2026 Provincial Budgets in the Provincial Legislators, i.e., 12 March 2026. This is in line with the PFMA – Treasury Regulations. Municipalities have sufficient time to accommodate the allocations in the DOR Bill in their 2026/27 MTREF Budgets before tabling on 31 March 2026.

The transfers from provinces to municipalities which are supposed to be included in provincial budgets and gazetted by provinces, should for all practical reasons also be available. Given that municipalities have 10 months to prepare their upcoming budgets prior to tabling it in Council for consideration, National Treasury have always advised municipalities to use the outer years

of the Annual DoRA as projections, add inflation to calculate the third year of the MTREF, when finalising the tabled budget.

For those municipalities where the budget was already in an advanced stage of preparations, they will have between tabling and the adoption stage (end of May 2026) to include and accommodate all the transfers for both national and provincial governments. This will allow National and Provincial Treasuries to verify and reconcile the transfers with the DoR Bill and provincial Gazettes.

3.2 Timeline for approving the revised Service Delivery and Budget Implementation plan (SDBIP) following the approval of the adjustment budget

Section 54(1)(c) of the MFMA provides that the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) may be revised following the approval of an adjustments budget. However, the MFMA and the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR) do not explicitly prescribe the timeframe within which the revised SDBIP must be approved after the adjustments budget has been approved by council. The absence of a specified timeframe may result in inconsistent interpretations and practices across municipalities. To address this gap and ensure consistent application, the National Treasury provides the following guidance to ensure that the approved adjustments budget informs the revised SDBIP:

- Council must approve the revised SDBIP during the same council meeting where the adjustments budget is approved, if there are no structural changes to the SDBIP; and
- If the adjustments budget results in structural changes to service delivery targets or key performance indicators (KPIs), the council must approve the revised SDBIP within ten (10) working days of the adjustments budget's approval. This will ensure that any changes to service delivery targets or KPIs stemming from the adjustments budget are included in the revised SDBIP within the ten (10) working days.

Although the MFMA allows municipalities to revise the SDBIP after the adjustments budget has been approved, these revisions should not result in excessive or unnecessary changes. Significant KPI changes must be clearly justified and must follow the criteria set out in paragraph 7 of the MFMA Circular No. 129.

The National Treasury discourages excessive changes to KPIs during mid-year adjustments, as these changes may undermine effective performance monitoring and accountability.

3.3 Caution to manage transition risk

Municipalities are cautioned to adhere to the guidance provided in paragraph 3 (pages 4 and 5) of the Budget Circular No. 107 as the outgoing council may be tempted to prepare budget with unrealistically low tariff increases, additional absorption of unskilled staff, writing off debtors which can still be pursued and an over-ambitious capital expenditure programme. The outcome of this approach will undoubtedly be an unfunded municipal budget that threatens the municipality's financial sustainability and service delivery for the incoming Council after the elections".

National and Provincial Treasuries will be closely monitoring tabled budgets, collection rates and expenditure for any indications that the above guidance is not adhered to and appropriate consequences will be applied.

Municipal officials and councillors are reminded that interference in the implementation of the municipality's approved credit control policy may constitute an offence in terms of section 173(5)(a) of the MFMA. Offences in terms of the MFMA can result in a fine or imprisonment for up to five years, if convicted. In addition, the failure to properly implement the approved credit

control policy of the municipality by an official may constitute financial misconduct in terms of section 171 of the MFMA. In such a case, the municipality must investigate and, where necessary, institute disciplinary proceedings.

3.4 Warning not to enter into contracts having future budgetary implications as part of electioneering

Various municipal Councils in the past had entered into long-term contracts towards the end of their term therefore unfairly and carelessly financially committing the new Council.

Therefore, the current outgoing Council must not enter into such contacts and if there is a need, the Council should follow Section 33 of the MFMA in full. Failure to comply with such will lead to Section 216(2) being imposed until such a contract is nullified.

3.5 Cost reflective tariffs

In line with the guidance provided in MFMA Circular No. 132, municipalities need to complete the cost reflective tariff tool. If tariffs are not cost reflective already, the municipality needs to set out a path to achieve cost-reflective tariffs over the 2026/27 MTREF period.

At the time of issuing this circular NERSA has not yet confirmed the approved bulk costs municipalities must provide for in 2026/27. Municipalities must communicate clearly to the public that the electricity tariffs communicated in their tabled budgets may need to be adjusted once these are confirmed. Municipalities are advised to closely follow further guidance from NERSA.

3.6 Budgeting for a Funded Budget

National Treasury has observed over the years that many municipalities that adopt unfunded budgets are adopting **budget funding plans** as a mere compliance exercise. There is very little progress made to turn around from an unfunded budget position, to a funded one. As communicated before with the release of MFMA Circular No. 129 (issued during December 2024), this will be the last year than a funding plan as an instrument to facilitate measurable progress will be allowed. The enforce of compliance with Section 18 of the MFMA will now start taking precedence.

4. Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA)

4.1 Alignment of cash flow linkages

In terms of GRAP 2, cash flows should be classified in accordance with the nature of the activity to which they relate (operating, investing or financing) which requires that:

- Both operating and investing activities for *Interest, Insurance Refund and Retentions* must be accounted for based on the nature of the transactions; and
- The *Interest on short-term investment* (greater than 90 days but less than 12 months) and *long-term investments* (more than 12 months) must be populated within investing activities. Short-term investments are disclosed on the Statement of Financial Performance on table A4 of the A1 Schedule.

To give effect to this GRAP standard:

- A new operational funding source, namely *Insurance Refunds*, has been created under the Investing Activities of tables A7 and SA30 of the A1 Schedule in version 7.1 of the mSCOA chart;

- The VAT Receipts will be populated using the Bank Deposits (IA001001 – "DEPOSITS") and VAT Receipt funding source. The VAT Control account receipts will not be used for this purpose; and
- *Construction Contract Revenue* will no longer form part of *Sales of Goods and Rendering of Services and Development Charges* will no longer form part of *Operational Revenue*. A new funding source was created to allow for the separate population of *Construction Contract Revenue* and *Development Charges* as part of *Other Revenue* on table SA30 of the A1 Schedule.

The structure of table A7 of the A1 Schedule and relevant cash flow linkages has also been aligned to the *mSCOA* chart version 7.1. The updated linkages to supporting table SA30 that populated table A7 are attached as **Annexure B: Cash Flow Linkages**.

4.2 Guidance on submission of *mSCOA* roadmaps

Municipalities are reminded that the municipal *mSCOA* Road Maps must be revised annually as part of the annual budget process. The draft and final *mSCOA* Road Maps must be:

- Tabled and adopted in Council as part of the supporting documents to the budget; and
- Submitted in PDF format to the GoMuni Upload portal for review by National and Provincial Treasuries.

Going forward, municipalities are required to utilise the FMCMM web-based system to conduct self-assessments of their *mSCOA* road maps. This high-level self-assessment will identify gaps in *mSCOA* implementation that should be incorporated into and addressed through the municipal *mSCOA* Road Map. The e-road map must align with the objectives, tasks, and activities outlined in the municipality's comprehensive (traditional) *mSCOA* road map.

Accordingly, in addition to the draft and final *mSCOA* road maps submitted by municipalities as part of their tabled and adopted budget documents, the *mSCOA* e-road map (i.e. the high-level action plan generated through the FMCMM system) must be attached to the comprehensive (traditional) *mSCOA* road maps. The *mSCOA* road map and annexed e-road map must be submitted as a single consolidated PDF document and not as separate documents.

As articulated in MFMA Circular No 112 dated 6 December 2021, municipal *mSCOA* Road Maps should cover the following implementation areas:

- **System landscape** – does the municipality has access to updated ICT hardware, software and licenses that is sufficient to run the chosen financial management systems solution?
- **Governance and institutional arrangements** – are there a functional *mSCOA* steering committee or equivalent structure consisting of representatives from all business units, that meet regularly to monitor and report on *mSCOA* related issues to Management Committee (MANCO), Executive Committee (EXCO) and Council? Furthermore, did the municipality appoint a suitably qualified System Administrator and the required IT securities are in place?
- **System functionality** – is the functionality of the system complying with the minimum business processes and system specifications articulated in MFMA Circular No 80; is the municipality utilising the core financial system solution and its modules optimally; and are 3rd party sub-systems seamlessly integrating with the *mSCOA* enabling financial system?
- **Proficiency** of municipal officials to use the financial system – are the relevant municipal officials sufficiently capacitated on all system modules and functionalities to use the financial systems solution; are relevant officials in the organisation familiar with the *mSCOA* chart, balance sheet budgeting, and movement accounting; and have change

management taken place to ensure that *mSCOA* is institutionalised as an organizational reform and not only a financial reform?

Importantly, the municipal *mSCOA* Road Map should not be confused with the roadmaps used by system vendors for system upgrades, new developments, error-correction patches, updates, or training. The municipal *mSCOA* Road Map is broader than system functionality and must be developed and owned by the municipality. It should therefore not be prepared or driven by system vendors or external consultants.

The e-road map is intended to enhance oversight and monitoring by municipalities and provincial treasuries with respect to the implementation of *mSCOA* at municipal level.

4.4 Stage 3 validation

The development and piloting of the stage 3 validation to verify the credibility of *mSCOA* data strings submitted to the Local Government Database and Reporting System (LGDRS) has not been concluded and will only be introduced in the 2027/28 MTREF. This validation will automate the data string analysis currently undertaken by the National and Provincial Treasuries, and data string submissions that fail this validation will be rejected.

In preparation for the implementation of the stage 3 validation and ensure that credible data strings are submitted to the GoMuni Upload portal, municipalities should request their system vendors to incorporate additional validation rules within their municipal system solutions. At a minimum, these validation rules should address and resolve the following common errors identified in the submitted data strings:

- **Correct usage of the funding segment:** Some municipalities are not utilising the funding segment as per the guidance in the Project Summary Document (PSD), e.g. funded transactions are linked to non-funding transactions. The National Treasury will implement an addition validation to ensure the adherence of the principles of the PSD and ensure accurate populating of the Cash Flow Statement in chart version 7.2.
- **Unbundling of the Salary Clearing and Control Account:** A number of municipalities are not correctly unbundling the salary clearing and control accounts in accordance with the accounts prescribed in the *mSCOA* Chart of Accounts. This results in reporting inaccuracies relating to outstanding salary payments and third-party liabilities associated with payroll transactions;
- **Population of the cash flow tables:** The cash flow tables (A7, SA30, B7, SB30, C7 and SC30) in the A1 Schedules are not being fully and correctly populated by municipalities during the budgeting and transactional processes. Guidance on the updated linkages to supporting table SA30 that populated table A7 are attached as **Annexure B: Cash Flow Linkages** of this circular;
- **Opening balances:** Currently, the opening balances at year end (M12 as at 30 June) of the previous financial year are not being correctly rolled over to the first month (M01 as at 01 July) of the new financial year. In addition, these balances are not being updated to reflect the pre-audited (PAUD) and audit (AUDA) adjustments in the current financial year within the applicable open period(s). This validation rule(s) should test whether the opening balances have been rolled over correctly and balances off to zero. National Treasury will implement a validation rule to ensure that opening balances equal to zero in the third stage validation in chart version 7.2;
- **Function:** Currently, the use of the function segment by municipalities is not aligned with the guidance provided in the PSD for the function segment. Each function should net off to zero and should reflect a mini trial balance (Identified Revenue, Assets, Liabilities, Expenditure and Net Assets) (i.e., identified revenue, assets, liabilities, expenditure, and net assets) linked to the appropriate function and sub-function. The stage three validation should identify where budget allocations have not been allocated to the correct item within

- a function or sub-function. In addition, all sub-functions are expected to balance to zero; and
- **Region:** The usage of the regional segment by municipalities is not aligned with the guidance provided in the PSD for the regional segment. Municipalities must ensure that each regional segment used balances to zero. Furthermore, each region should reflect a mini trial balance i.e., identified revenue, assets, liabilities, expenditure, and net assets) linked to the appropriate region or ward.

4.5 Retentions

In accordance with GRAP 19.18, accruals represent liabilities for goods or services that have been received or supplied but have not yet been paid, invoiced, or formally agreed with the supplier. For financial reporting and contract management purposes, once work has been certified as completed, the municipality becomes legally obligated to pay the full value of the work performed, inclusive of VAT, to the supplier.

A retention represents a delayed payment and not a reduction in the amount payable for the work performed. It therefore reflects only a timing difference in the settlement of the liability and does not reduce the contract price. Consequently, the full certified amount must be recognised, with the retention portion recorded as a liability until it becomes contractually due for release.

Accordingly, when work has been completed, the retention amount must be recognised inclusive of VAT and recorded to the Retention Liability account, with the VAT portion allocated to the Input VAT Accrual account, as this reflects the municipality's full obligation for the work performed.

However, given that most municipalities account for VAT on a payment basis with the South African Revenue Service (SARS), the claiming of VAT can only occur once the retention invoice has been received, recognised and paid. The VAT should therefore be processed against Input Tax General (for operational projects) or Input Tax Capital (for capital projects), as applicable.

Where a municipality accounts for VAT on an invoice basis with the South African Revenue Service (SARS), the VAT may only be claimed once the retention invoice has been received and recognised. In such cases, the VAT must also be processed against Input Tax General (for operational projects) or Input Tax Capital (for capital projects), as applicable.

4.6 Virement data strings and report

From the 2025/26 MTREF, municipalities report on their virements through the submission of a separate data string and report on virements to the GoMuni Upload portal.

mSCOA Circular No. 8, dated 24 April 2020 (as revised on 29 April 2020) has been updated to include the requirements of the virement data string and virement report. In accordance with the key principles set out in *mSCOA* Circular No. 8, municipalities are reminded of the following:

- **Virement Policy Alignment:** Municipalities must review their virement policies annually to ensure alignment with the principles and guidance contained in the circular and the broader *mSCOA* regulatory framework;
- **Multi-Dimensional Budgeting:** As a business reform, *mSCOA* requires multi-dimensional budgeting and the recording of transactions across the seven *mSCOA* segments. The circular provides guidance on how virements (budget transfers) must be managed within this framework;
- **Restrictions on Virements:** Virements may only take place within a function or its sub-functions and must utilise the same source of funding;

- ## 4.7 The Urban Development Financing Grant

As of 2026/27 MTEF the UDFG will be administered through the following components, namely:

- The chart has been amended in version 7.1 (2026/27) to include an Operational Project within the Project Segment for UDFG with a breakdown for the components, namely, MTS, NDP, PPS and PEP. More details must be provided for Capital Projects. Metros must ensure that the naming of individual capital projects funded from the UDFG includes the standardised codes e.g. Substation – UDFG (MTS). The standardised codes are as follow:

UDFG – Public Employment Programme (PEP)

Herewith an example of the reporting done during disaster reporting:

4.8 Reporting pertaining to the Metro Trading Services Reform

- Strengthen accountability and financial transparency;
- Unlock R108 billion in total infrastructure investment, leveraging improved revenue and borrowing capacity;
- Improve service reliability, quality, and sustainability; and

- Enable spatial transformation, economic inclusion, and growth.

To participate in the reform, Metros must maintain eight minimum commitments. The National Treasury's annual *mSCOA* Compliance Assessment (previously referred to as the *mSCOA* ICU desktop assessment), which has been incorporated into the FMCMM web-based system from the 2026/27 MTREF, will be used to validate compliance with Indicator A2 relating to *mSCOA* compliance.

The intention is that each Metro, based on its current level of compliance, will implement plans and targets to achieve full compliance by Year-6 (Y6) of the reform. In the first year of the reform (Y0), the score obtained in the 2024/25 *mSCOA* Compliance Assessment, which was shared with metros during the mid-year budget and performance engagements, will serve as the baseline position. Thereafter, year-on-year improvements in the *mSCOA* Compliance Assessment scores will be expected as Metros progress towards achieving their targets.

The results of the *mSCOA* Compliance Assessment (downloaded from the FMCMM web-based system), together with the *mSCOA* Road Map submitted to GoMuni Upload platform to address gaps in implementation, will be used by the Independent Verification Agent (IVA) as evidence of achievement for this indicator.

Metros are also reminded that Indicator M7 requires that separate financial statements, prepared in the *mSCOA* aligned Specimen AFS format, must be compiled and submitted for each trading service, aggregated to the consolidated Metro AFS.

5. Submitting documents to the GoMuni Upload Portal

5.1 Submission of additional information

In line with its commitment to improving transparency and accountability, the National Treasury requested the following information from municipalities via a letter from the Director-General of the National Treasury:

Procurement Spend Information

An *Instruction on Procurement Information Transparency* has been issued by the National Treasury for the publication of the dashboard and requesting procurement information from procurement systems of all departments, public entities and constitutional institutions. The published information will include, but is not limited to, supplier and ownership details, the nature, value, quantity of procurement transactions, and payments made to suppliers. It is intended that similar procurement information will be published in respect of local government in the procurement payments dashboard. The prescribed template is attached as **Annexure C**.

Employee Information

The National Treasury has additionally committed to improving transparency and accountability in personnel systems. A data driven ghost worker audit has been initiated at national and provincial government. It is intended that the ghost worker audits will be extended to local government. The information requested will be used for this initiative. The prescribed template is attached as **Annexure D**.

Audit management reports

Municipalities are required to upload all the communication of findings (COFAFS), as well as the final audit management report issued by the Auditor General to the LGDRS. With effect

from the 2026/27 MTREF, the COFAFS will be added as an upload option on GoMuni Upload. Please note that these reports, as issued by the Auditor-General, must not be altered in any way.

The National Treasury understands the sensitivity associated with the Auditor-General's management report. Municipalities are assured that the management reports are exclusively for internal use by National and Provincial Treasuries to determine the key areas that our municipal support programmes should target.

Should your municipality not be in possession of the management report, kindly provide us with a formal letter of permission to obtain the said report directly from the Office of the Auditor-General South Africa. The letter of permission must be on an official letterhead of the municipality and signed by the Accounting Officer (Municipal Manager).

All enquiries should be directed to:

INFORMATION REQUIRED		SUBMISSION PLATFORM	SUBMISSION DATE	QUERIES
1	Procurement Spend Report	GoMuni Upload Portal at https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/welcome	Within 10 working days after the end of each month	Thys Blom at Thys.Blom@treasury.gov.za
2	Employee Related Data	Central Supplier Database (CSD) at www.csd.gov.za	Templates available under the GoPublic / Template Library portal	csdoos.support@treasury.gov.za
3	Management Reports and COFAFS		By no later than the 10th working day in January annually	

The templates are can also be accessed under the GoPublic / Template Library portal on https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/portal/Template_Library.

The procurement spend and employee information should be available on municipal procurement systems and HR sub-systems of all municipalities. Municipalities should liaise with their respective system vendors to extract this information in the required templates format directly from their relevant systems.

This information is requested in terms of sections 5(2)(c), 33(3) and 74 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (MFMA).

6. The Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations

6.1 Assistance with the compilation of budgets

If municipalities require advice with the compilation of their respective budgets, specifically the budget documents or Schedule A, they should direct their enquiries to their respective provincial treasuries or to the following National Treasury officials:

Province	Responsible NT officials	Tel. No.	Email
Eastern Cape Buffalo City	Matlatji Mashoeshoe Pitso Zwane Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5553/ 0609242914 012-315 5171 012-315 5807/0661198036	Matlatji.Mashoeshoe@treasury.gov.za Pitso.Zwane@Treasury.gov.za Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
Free State	Cethekile Moshane	012-315 5079	Cethekile.moshane@treasury.gov.za
Gauteng City of Tshwane and City of Johannesburg City of Ekurhuleni	Matlatji Mashoeshoe Pitso Zwane Willem Voigt Makgabo Mabotja Khanyisile Khosa Kgomotso Baloyi Lunathi Dumani	012-315 5553 012-315 7538 012-315 5830 012-315 5156 012-315 5866/082 887 2968	Matlatji.Mashoeshoe@treasury.gov.za Pitso.Zwane@Treasury.gov.za WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za Makgabo.Mabotja@treasury.gov.za khanyisile.khosa@treasury.gov.za Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za Lunathi.dumani@treasury.gov.za
KwaZulu-Natal eThekweni uMhlathuze	Kgomotso Baloyi Lunathi Dumani Kevin Bell Sifiso Mabaso Matlatji Mashoeshoe Pitso Zwane	012-315 5866 012-315 5725 012-315 5952/060 923 7343 012-315 5553/060 326 6885 012 315 7538	Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za Lunathi.dumani@treasury.gov.za Kevin.Bell@treasury.gov.za Sifiso.mabaso@treasury.gov.za Matlatji.Mashoeshoe@treasury.gov.za Pitso.Zwane@Treasury.gov.za
Limpopo	Sifiso Mabaso Jabulile Ngwenya	012-315 5952/060 923 7343	Sifiso.Mabaso@treasury.gov.za Jabulile.ngwenya@treasury.gov.za
Mpumalanga	Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
Northern Cape	Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
North West Mafikeng	Willem Voigt Makgabo Mabotja Khanyisile Khosa Cethekile Moshane	012-315 5830 012-315 5156 012-315 5079	WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za Makgabo.Mabotja@treasury.gov.za khanyisile.khosa@treasury.gov.za Cethekile.moshane@treasury.gov.za
Western Cape Cape Town George	Willem Voigt Khanyisile Khoza Kgomotso Baloyi Sifiso Mabaso	012-315 5830 012-315 5385 012-315 5866/082 887 2968 012-315 5952/ 060 923 7343	WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za khanyisile.khosa@treasury.gov.za Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za Sifiso.Mabaso@treasury.gov.za
Technical issues on GoMuni Website	Data management		Igdataqueries@treasury.gov.za
Local government Conditional Grants			Sello.mashaba@treasury.gov.za Pretty.mavhungu@treasury.gov.za Marvin.ngobeni@treasury.gov.za Akanyang.modise@treasury.gov.za Sandra.admams@treasury.gov.za
Municipal (Eskom) and or Water Debt Relief and Smart Metering	LGBA: Revenue Section (Sadash Ramjathan)		revenuemanagement@treasury.gov.za

Contact



national treasury

Department:
National Treasury
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Post Private Bag X115, Pretoria 0001

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Fax 012 395 6553

Website <http://www.treasury.gov.za/default.aspx>

JH Hattingh

Chief Director: Local Government Budget Analysis

20 March 2026

Annexure A – Previous MFMA Circulars

Water scarcity issues dealt with in previous MFMA Circulars

Municipalities were reminded in the following MFMA budget Circulars to treat water as a scarce resource as follows:

MFMA Circular	Reference no. and Description	Comments
MFMA Circular No: 51	3.2 Water tariffs must be cost-reflective	South Africa faces similar challenges with regard to water supply as demand growth outstrips supply. Better maintenance of infrastructure, new dam construction and cost-reflective tariffs will ensure that the supply challenges are managed in future.
MFMA Circular No: 54	5.2 Water tariffs must be cost-reflective	There continues to be an urgent need to promote the careful use of water. Ensuring that water is correctly priced is the most effective means getting households and businesses to conserve water.
MFMA Circular No: 55	3.3 Water tariffs must be cost-reflective	To mitigate the need for water tariff increases, municipalities must put in place an appropriate strategy to limit water losses to acceptable levels. In this regard municipalities must ensure that water used by its own operations is charged to the relevant service and not simply attributed to water 'losses'.
MFMA Circular No: 58	3.4 Water and sanitation tariffs must be cost-reflective	To mitigate the need for water tariff increases, municipalities must put in place an appropriate strategy to limit water losses to acceptable levels. In this regard municipalities must ensure that water used by its own operations is charged to the relevant service and not simply attributed to water 'losses'.
MFMA Circular No: 67	5.6 Municipal water infrastructure grant and non-revenue water	According to the latest National Non-Revenue Water Assessment Report (The state of nonrevenue water in South Africa, Report TT522-12: www.wrc.org.za); recently released by the Water Research Commission and the Department of Water Affairs, more than 50 per cent of municipalities cannot provide a water balance. These municipalities cannot determine whether demand for water exceeds supply or quantify the extent to which non-revenue water influences water security and financial sustainability.
MFMA Circular No: 74	Water and sanitation tariffs must be cost-reflective	To mitigate the need for water tariff increases, municipalities must put in place an appropriate strategy to limit water losses to acceptable levels. In this regard municipalities must ensure that water used by its own operations is charged to the relevant service and not simply attributed to water losses.
MFMA Circular No: 78	5.2 Water and sanitation tariff increases	In light of the current drought being experienced across large parts of the country, and to mitigate the need for water tariff increases, municipalities must put in place appropriate strategies to limit water losses to acceptable levels. In this regard municipalities must ensure that water used by its own operations is charged to the relevant service and not simply attributed to water losses.
MFMA Circular No: 79	4. Revenue management	Demand management is becoming increasingly necessary as the country faces water shortages and an unstable electricity supply. The approach to tariff setting should consider all these factors and strive to achieve an equitable balance. It is anticipated that the cost of providing municipal services will grow at a faster rate than the transfers from national government. Resource scarcity will most likely increase the cost of bulk purchases in respect of water and electricity beyond the country's inflationary targets.

MFMA Circular No: 85	4.3 Water and sanitation tariff increases	In light of the current drought experienced across large parts of the country, water is now a scarce resource that must be conserved. Municipalities must put in place appropriate strategies to curb water losses as a result of leakages. The ageing infrastructure is a contributing factor as many municipalities have historically inadequately provided for repairs and maintenance and renewal of water infrastructure.
MFMA Circular No: 89	3.3 Water tariff increases	The prevailing drought makes it difficult for some municipalities to improve revenue generation from this service. It is now more important to improve demand management, infrastructure maintenance, loss management, meter reading and tariff setting in respect of water services.
MFMA Circular No: 91	1. The South African economy and inflation targets	The drought experienced in several provinces poses significant risks to agriculture and tourism for the period ahead, and this may threaten jobs in these sectors. The current water crisis in the Western Cape and other provinces will affect economic growth. While the drought's impact is uncertain much depends on how long it will prevail; the extent to which specific catchment areas are affected; and the success of mitigation measures.
MFMA Circular No: 93	3.3 Water tariff increases	Drought conditions make it difficult for some municipalities to improve revenue generation from this service. It is now more important to improve demand management, infrastructure maintenance, loss management, meter reading and tariff setting in respect of water services.
MFMA Circular No: 98	4.2 Setting cost reflective tariffs	Technical losses are related to physical losses out of the system. In the case of water, this is due to pipe bursts and leakages or due to overflows on storage tanks.
MFMA Circular No: 99	1. The South African economy and inflation targets	The declining economic growth which might be impacted on further by the Corona virus pandemic and international companies closing down as a result, the deteriorating state of the finances for state-owned entities, continued high unemployment and water and electricity shortages will put pressure on the ability of municipalities to raise revenue. Municipalities are therefore advised to follow a conservative approach when projecting their revenue and to eliminate any waste and unnecessary expenditure.
MFMA Circular No: 112	7. Funding choices and management issues	Strictly control the use of costly water tankers and fix the water infrastructure to enable the sustainable provision of water. Curbing the consumption of water and electricity by the indigents to ensure that they do not exceed their allocation.
MFMA Circular No: 115	7. Funding choices and management issues	Strictly control the use of costly water tankers and fix the water infrastructure to enable the sustainable provision of water; Curbing the consumption of water and electricity by the indigents to ensure that they do not exceed their allocation.
MFMA Circular No: 126	3.7 Pro-actively managing collection of municipal revenue in Eskom supplied areas	Until ERA is amended it is critical that municipalities update their By-laws and policies to facilitate and legally allow the restriction of water as part of proper credit control for municipal revenue collection in Eskom supplied areas.

MFMA Circular No: 128	2.6. Reforms to improve the efficiency and financial sustainability of metro's trading services	Due to years of neglect and inadequate infrastructure maintenance, South Africa's municipalities face severe utility services issues, including in water, wastewater, and electricity. A loss of essential management and technical skills has also contributed to the decline in service quality and reliability. Metro water services alone suffer from an investment gap of R9 billion per year. These inefficiencies threaten economic growth and job creation and increases poverty. Government transferred substantial monetary allocations to local government in the successive Budgets to support water services, but the outcome and value for money of these transfers is low. To address this, an incentive grant system is being explored for 2025/26 to increase investments, change management and governance structures, promote professional management, and ensure transparency, starting with metros.
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Reference number: RCS/C.5

Private Bag X9165
CAPE TOWN
8000

TREASURY CIRCULAR MUN NO. 01/2026

THE MAYOR, CITY OF CAPE TOWN
THE MAYOR, WEST COAST DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, MATZIKAMA MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, CEDERBERG MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, BERGRIVIER MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, SALDANHA BAY MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, SWARTLAND MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY
THE MAYOR, DRAKENSTEIN MUNICIPALITY
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MUNICIPAL BUDGET CIRCULAR FOR THE 2026/27 MTREF AND ASSOCIATED 2026 STRATEGIC INTEGRATED MUNICIPAL ENGAGEMENTS

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this circular is to:

- Provide an overview of the current fiscal and economic context.
- Provide municipalities with guidance on the finalisation of the 2026/27 Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) Budgets and accompanying budget documentation.
- Brief municipalities on the 2026 Strategic Integrated Municipal Engagements (SIME 2) process and related matters.

2. INTRODUCTION

This Circular should be read in conjunction with National Treasury (NT) MFMA Circular No. 134 issued by National Treasury on 20 March 2026 which, inter alia, examines the state of the South African economy and inflation targets, key focus areas for the budget process, review of the local government fiscal framework, funding of municipal budgets and other management issues, and Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA).

3. LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The Western Cape Provincial Government (WCG) has institutionalised the Strategic Integrated Municipal Engagements (now SIME 2; previously referred to as LG MTEC/SIME) process in fulfilment of its obligations under:

- Sections 5, 22 and 23 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), Act No. 56 of 2003.
- Chapter 5 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000) [MSA];
- Chapter 3 of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA); and
- Chapter 4 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No. 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA).

4. FISCAL AND ECONOMIC CONTEXT

4.1 Economic and Fiscal Environment

The South African economy is expected to remain on a modest recovery path over the 2026/27 MTREF period, with growth projected to average approximately 1.8 per cent. This projected growth was largely underpinned by household consumption, supported by easing inflation, gradual improvements in real purchasing power, moderately stronger wage growth and improving credit conditions. While inflation is expected to remain relatively contained within a range of 3.2 to 3.4 per cent, it is subject to a range of risks, including food price pressures, administered cost increases and the impacts of global economic uncertainty. The transition to a lower inflation target of 3 per cent, with a tolerance band of 1 percentage point, is expected to support long-term price stability, although short-term volatility remains a concern.

At the same time, the external environment has become increasingly uncertain, particularly due to escalating geopolitical tensions in the Middle East. These developments are contributing to higher fuel and energy prices, increased shipping and logistics costs, exchange rate volatility and imported inflation. As a result, while the macroeconomic outlook may be described as broadly stable, it

remains fragile, with downside risks likely to outweigh potential upside gains. In particular, the escalation of conflict involving the United States and Iran has introduced significant risks to global energy markets and economic stability. Disruptions to key oil transit routes have already contributed to sharp increases in global oil prices, with prices exceeding \$100 per barrel in recent weeks. Given the central role of energy in production and transport, such increases are rapidly transmitted across economies, raising the cost of goods and services and contributing to higher inflation globally. For net energy-importing countries such as South Africa, this results in increased fuel costs, higher electricity tariffs (see also section 5.2 Electricity Tariffs and Energy Cost Pressures) and elevated logistics expenses, all of which place additional pressure on households, businesses and municipal operations.

The inflationary effects of such a conflict are likely to be both immediate and persistent, particularly if supply disruptions are prolonged. Sustained increases in oil and gas prices could drive broader inflation while simultaneously slowing economic growth. This combination of rising prices and weakening growth poses a significant risk to local economies, as it erodes purchasing power, dampens consumer demand and increases the cost of delivering services. For municipalities, this environment may result in rising input costs that outpace allowable tariff increases, thereby compressing operating margins and necessitating stricter expenditure controls, enhanced efficiency measures and more conservative budgeting assumptions.

Capital expenditure programmes will also face heightened risks. Cost escalation in construction inputs, combined with supply chain disruptions and extended lead times for imported goods, may result in project delays and cost overruns. At the same time, constrained revenue growth and affordability pressures are likely to limit the ability of municipalities to fund infrastructure investment, particularly through tariff-based revenue. This environment places increased emphasis on prioritising core infrastructure—such as water, sanitation, electricity and roads—while limiting expenditure on non-essential or discretionary capital projects. Municipal capital budgets must therefore be realistic, fully cash-backed, and aligned to implementation capacity, with strong emphasis on project planning, procurement discipline and contract management.

Revenue performance is expected to remain constrained due to the combination of modest economic growth and continued pressure on household finances. This is likely to limit the scope for tariff increases and may negatively affect collection rates. Municipalities will need to exercise caution in revenue forecasting, avoid overestimation, and strengthen revenue management practices to improve collection efficiency while balancing affordability considerations.

Considering heightened global and domestic uncertainty, particularly arising from geopolitical developments, municipalities are also required to strengthen their approach to fiscal risk management. This includes incorporating risk scenarios into the MTREF and Long-term Financial Plans, particularly in relation to fuel price volatility and inflation shocks, strengthening cash flow management, maintaining adequate liquidity buffers, and ensuring strict adherence to cash-backed budgeting principles.

In responding to these challenges, municipalities should adopt a disciplined and strategic approach to budgeting over the medium term. On the operating side, emphasis should be placed on containing non-core expenditure, eliminating inefficiencies, and protecting spending on critical service delivery areas, including repairs and maintenance and asset sustainability. On the capital side, municipalities should prioritise high-impact, economically enabling and service-critical infrastructure, while ensuring that capital programmes are credible, affordable and implementable. Across both operating and capital budgets, there must be a stronger focus on improving alignment between planning, budgeting and performance, supported by data-driven decision-making and robust expenditure reviews.

Against this backdrop, Western Cape municipalities are expected to face sustained fiscal pressures over the 2026/27 MTREF. Operating expenditure is likely to come under increasing strain, particularly in relation to fuel and energy costs, bulk purchases, repairs and maintenance, and contracted services. Rising input costs—driven in part by global supply chain disruptions and imported inflation—are expected to place upward pressure on materials such as bitumen, chemicals and spare parts, while contractor pricing is likely to reflect higher transport and logistics costs. In addition, employee-related expenditure will remain a key pressure point, with moderate wage increases and ongoing inefficiencies, such as overtime, requiring careful management. As a result, growth in operating expenditure is likely to exceed baseline inflation in several key cost categories, necessitating stricter cost containment, improved operational efficiency and a deliberate reprioritisation of non-core spending in line with the principles of Targeted and Responsible Savings.

The 2026/27 MTREF period presents a constrained fiscal environment characterised by modest economic growth, relatively stable but uncertain inflation, and elevated global risks. For Western Cape municipalities, this will translate into increasing operating cost pressures, heightened capital delivery risks and constrained revenue growth. Municipal budgets must therefore be conservative, prioritised and efficiency-driven, with a clear focus on protecting core service delivery, maintaining infrastructure and ensuring long-term financial sustainability.

5. KEY FOCUS AREAS FOR THE 2026/27 BUDGET PROCESS

5.1 Local government conditional grants and other grants allocations

The 2026/27 fiscal framework provides for total direct national allocations to local government of R182.3 billion, comprising the equitable share, conditional grants and fuel levy transfers. While these allocations offer some relief to municipalities—particularly in supporting basic service delivery - they grow at a moderate pace and are unlikely to fully offset rising operating and infrastructure costs. As a result, Western Cape municipalities will continue to operate within a constrained fiscal environment, requiring prudent budgeting, improved revenue management and careful prioritisation of expenditure.

Reforms to the conditional grant system signal a shift towards greater efficiency, consolidation and performance-based funding. The merger of energy-related grants reflects a stronger policy focus on energy efficiency and renewable energy, requiring municipalities to align infrastructure planning with long-term energy security and sustainability objectives. At the same time, the planned phasing out of the Infrastructure Skills Development Grant over the medium-term places increased responsibility on municipalities to internally fund and sustain technical and project management capacity.

Most significantly, the introduction of a provision allowing National Treasury to redirect infrastructure grants away from underperforming municipalities marks a decisive move towards performance-based enforcement. Municipalities that demonstrate weak planning, persistent underspending or poor project implementation risk losing control over infrastructure funding to alternative implementing agents such as the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the Municipal Infrastructure Support Agent or capable district municipalities.

For Western Cape municipalities, these developments underscore the need to strengthen budget credibility, improve grant implementation performance, and prioritise core infrastructure investment. Municipalities must ensure that capital programmes are realistic, implementation-ready and aligned with available capacity, while also enhancing procurement, contract management and oversight processes. Failure to do so may result in reduced fiscal autonomy, whereas improved performance

will position municipalities to better sustain service delivery and infrastructure investment over the medium term.

5.2 Electricity Tariffs and Energy Cost Pressures

Approval of Eskom Tariff Adjustment

On 5 March 2026, the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) approved Eskom's Electricity Retail Tariff and Structural Adjustment (ERTSA) application. As part of this decision, a bulk electricity tariff for municipalities of 9.01 per cent was approved for the period 1 July 2026 to 30 June 2027. This increase will directly impact bulk electricity purchase costs for municipalities and must be carefully incorporated into the 2026/27 MTREF budgets.

Revised Timelines for Municipal Tariff Applications

Following the judgment of the North Gauteng High Court on 20 February 2026, the timelines for municipal electricity tariff applications have been revised as follows:

- Submission of Applications: Municipalities/distributors must submit electricity tariff applications to NERSA by 31 March 2026.
- Public Participation Process: NERSA's public consultation process will conclude by 21 April 2026.
- Finalisation of Tariff Decisions: NERSA will communicate final decisions to municipalities on or before 11 May 2026. These approved tariffs should subsequently be brought into the final budgets.

These timelines are intended to ensure that approved municipal tariffs can be implemented from 1 July 2026, in line with the start of the municipal financial year.

Key Budgeting Considerations for Municipalities

In preparing their electricity tariff applications for the 2026/27 MTREF, municipalities should consider the following guiding principles:

- Cost-reflective tariffs: As per MFMA Circular No. 134, and in line with the guidance previously provided in MFMA Circular No. 132, municipalities are required to complete the Cost-Reflective Tariff Tool. Where tariffs are not yet fully cost-reflective, municipalities must outline a clear and credible path to achieve cost-reflectivity over the 2026/27 MTREF period. This should be supported by realistic assumptions, phased implementation where necessary, and alignment to affordability considerations.
- Align tariff increases with bulk cost pressures: Ensure that electricity tariffs adequately reflect the approved Eskom increase, while balancing affordability considerations.
- Avoid under-recovery of electricity costs: Failure to align tariffs with cost increases may result in operating deficits within electricity trading services, placing additional strain on municipal finances.
- Protect the financial sustainability of electricity services: Electricity trading services should as far as possible be ring-fenced, with revenues used to fund operations, maintenance, and infrastructure investment.

- Improve energy efficiency and demand management: Municipalities are encouraged to implement initiatives that reduce energy losses, improve revenue protection, and promote efficient consumption.
- Plan for structural changes in the energy sector: Ongoing reforms, including diversification of energy supply and embedded generation, grid defection, may impact future revenue streams and tariff structures. Municipalities should incorporate these risks into their medium-term financial planning.

Compliance Requirements for Tariff Applications

Municipalities are reminded that electricity tariff applications submitted to NERSA must meet the following governance and regulatory requirements:

- Authorisation of the tariff application by the appropriate municipal authority.
- Approval of tariffs by the Municipal Council. In the form of a specific council resolution in support of not only the tariff, but the tariff application as well.
- Evidence of public consultation on proposed tariffs. Provincial Treasury acknowledges that this remains a key area of concern, particularly given that municipalities undertake extensive public participation processes following the tabling of the annual budget. Notwithstanding this, municipalities are advised to make reasonable efforts to communicate proposed electricity tariffs to communities prior to submission to NERSA. This may include the use of municipal websites, social media platforms, community notice boards, local newspapers, and other appropriate communication channels to enhance transparency and public awareness.
- Submission of audited regulatory financial information for the 2024/25 financial year.

Failure to comply with these requirements or to meet the prescribed timelines may delay or adversely affect the approval of tariff applications.

5.3 Administrative Adjudication of Road Traffic Offences (AARTO)

The Administrative Adjudication of Road Traffic Offences (AARTO) system is scheduled for implementation from 1 July 2026. The introduction of AARTO represents a significant reform to the traffic enforcement environment, with potential implications for municipal revenue, enforcement operations and administrative processes.

Key considerations for municipalities

In preparing the 2026/27 MTREF, municipalities should:

- Exercise caution in revenue projections: Municipalities should avoid over-reliance on traffic-related revenue streams, as the implementation of AARTO may alter the collection, allocation and timing of revenue flows.
- Assess potential revenue impacts: The shift to an administrative adjudication system, including the centralisation of certain processes, may affect the extent to which municipalities retain fine-related revenue.
- Plan for administrative and system changes: Municipalities may need to adapt internal systems, processes and capacity to align with AARTO requirements, including integration with national systems and revised enforcement procedures.

- Consider enforcement and operational implications: Changes in enforcement processes and compliance mechanisms may require adjustments to traffic policing strategies and resource allocation.
- Incorporate uncertainty into budgeting: Given the evolving nature of the implementation framework, municipalities should incorporate appropriate risk assumptions and avoid committing expenditure against uncertain revenue streams.

Municipalities are encouraged to monitor further guidance from national departments and regulatory authorities, and to ensure that their budgeting and planning processes remain responsive to developments relating to AARTO implementation.

5.4 Post 2025 changes

The post-2025 MTBPS adjustments introduce a series of reprioritisations, reductions and structural changes to conditional grants, reflecting a constrained fiscal environment and a shift towards funding national priorities, strengthening core municipal functions and improving infrastructure delivery performance.

Overall, these changes result in a reduced and restructured funding envelope for municipalities, particularly affecting infrastructure and transport-related grants. Municipalities must therefore adopt a more prioritised, realistic and performance-driven budgeting approach for the 2026/27 – 2028/29 MTREF.

Key reprioritisations include diverting funds from the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) towards national obligations and the shift of funds from the direct to the indirect component of infrastructure grants, signalling increased national intervention in cases of weak implementation. In addition, significant funding has been reallocated from the Urban Settlements Development Grant to the Urban Development Financing Grant to strengthen core trading services such as water, sanitation and electricity, particularly within metropolitan municipalities.

At the same time, several reductions across conditional grants will constrain municipal infrastructure expansion and service delivery. Notably, the Public Transport Network Grant is reduced substantially over the MTEF, with funds redirected towards rail infrastructure through PRASA. Further reductions to the MIG, electrification grants and informal settlements upgrading grants will limit the pace of infrastructure rollout and upgrading programmes. The discontinuation of the Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant further reduces funding available for catalytic urban development initiatives.

While there is a targeted addition to the Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant, this is project-specific and does not materially offset broader reductions affecting municipalities.

The post-MTBPS changes require Western Cape municipalities to operate within a more constrained and performance-oriented fiscal framework, where funding is increasingly reprioritised towards core services and national priorities, access to infrastructure funding is more closely linked to implementation performance, and municipalities must rely more on efficiency gains, reprioritisation and sound financial management.

5.5 Review of the local government fiscal framework

Government has initiated a comprehensive review of the local government fiscal framework over the 2026 MTEF period, aimed at strengthening the financial viability, effectiveness and long-term sustainability of municipalities. This review will assess how resources are allocated, managed and utilised across the sector, with a particular focus on both distressed and better-performing municipalities to refine policy responses and improve the overall system.

The review is structured around key focus areas, including:

- the local government equitable share formula,
- municipal expenditure patterns and efficiency,
- identification of fiscal leakages, and
- exploration of additional revenue options, such as improved own-revenue instruments and enhanced municipal borrowing for infrastructure investment and maintenance.

This review signals a potential structural reform of the local government fiscal framework, which may influence future funding allocations, revenue powers and financial management requirements. Western Cape municipalities must strengthen data integrity, financial management, revenue generation and expenditure efficiency, while preparing for a more evidence-based, performance-oriented and potentially restructured fiscal environment over the medium term.

5.6 Water crisis in South Africa

Water and sanitation services across South Africa are experiencing significant and widespread deterioration, with the majority of Water Service Authorities (WSAs) performing poorly or critically in recent Blue Drop and Green Drop assessments. This reflects a systemic failure in municipal water and wastewater management, driven primarily by infrastructure decline, weak governance, and inadequate reinvestment in maintenance and upgrades. In addition, a substantial number of underperforming municipalities have not yet implemented corrective action plans, further compounding risks.

At the same time, water demand is increasing due to population growth, urbanisation and inefficient usage, while climate change is intensifying supply risks, placing additional pressure on already constrained systems.

In response, national reforms are being advanced to strengthen governance, financial sustainability and infrastructure investment in the water sector. Notably, the Metro Trading Services Reform introduces a performance-based incentive framework aimed at improving water and sanitation service delivery, ensuring that revenues generated are ring-fenced and reinvested into infrastructure maintenance and renewal, particularly in metropolitan municipalities.

5.6.1 Key considerations for Western Cape municipalities when preparing budgets

Municipalities should incorporate the following into their IDP and 2026/27 MTREF budgets:

Prioritise water and sanitation infrastructure

- Allocate sufficient funding for maintenance, refurbishment and upgrading of ageing infrastructure.
- Protect capital and operational budgets for water services from reprioritisation.

Increase investment in repairs and maintenance

- Address high water losses (non-revenue water) and system inefficiencies.
- Ensure routine and preventative maintenance is adequately funded.

Strengthen financial sustainability of water services

- Ring-fence water and sanitation revenues to ensure reinvestment into infrastructure.
- Improve billing, metering and revenue collection for water services.

Improve governance and compliance

- Develop and implement corrective action plans in response to Blue Drop, Green Drop and No Drop assessments.
- Strengthen monitoring, reporting and regulatory compliance.

Enhance demand management and resilience

- Implement water conservation and demand management strategies.
- Incorporate climate resilience measures into infrastructure planning.

5.7 Metro Trading Services Reform

The Metro Trading Services Reform (MTR), implemented through the Urban Development Financing Grant (UDFG), introduces a performance-based incentive framework aimed at strengthening the governance, financial sustainability and operational performance of municipal trading services - specifically water and sanitation, electricity and energy, and solid waste management in metropolitan municipalities.

For the Western Cape, the City of Cape Town is a Cohort 1 metro, meaning it is already in the implementation phase of the reform (Year 2 in 2026/27), while all metros (including Cape Town) will participate in solid waste reforms under Cohort 2 from 2026/27.

The reform requires metros to prepare and implement A3 Performance Improvement Action Plans (A3-PIAPs), which must be fully costed, Council-approved, and aligned to the MTREF budgets. Performance against these plans is formally assessed and independently verified, with incentive funding directly linked to compliance with minimum commitments and achievement of performance targets. Failure to meet requirements may result in the withholding or reallocation of funds.

The reform is supported by structured reporting, verification and governance systems, including the use of existing municipal reporting frameworks, enhanced data management, and oversight through an Independent Verification Agent.

5.8 Key considerations for Western Cape municipalities in terms of equitable share, conditional grants and roll-overs (2026/27 MTREF)

Western Cape municipalities must give careful attention to the conditions governing the release of the equitable share, the rollover of conditional grants, and the treatment of unspent funds, as these have direct implications for cash flow, funding certainty and budget credibility.

Firstly, the release of the equitable share remains conditional on strict compliance with reporting and governance requirements as set out in previous MFMA Circulars. Municipalities are required to institutionalise these requirements through formal systems and processes, including clear delegation to responsible officials, incorporation into performance agreements, adoption of council-approved policies and standard operating procedures, and inclusion in the SDBIP. Failure to comply with reporting obligations and information requests may result in withholding of equitable share transfers in terms of the MFMA. This places emphasis on strengthening internal controls, governance and reporting discipline to safeguard this critical funding source.

Secondly, the rollover of conditional grant funds is highly regulated and increasingly stringent. Unspent funds at year-end will revert to the National Revenue Fund unless municipalities can demonstrate that such funds are committed to identifiable, implementation-ready projects. Rollover applications must be supported by detailed evidence, including proof of procurement progress, signed contracts, cash flow projections, implementation plans and credible reasons for under-expenditure. Importantly, only projects that are already underway and fully planned will be considered, and rollover of previous rollovers is not permitted. Municipalities must also ensure that leadership stability is in place, as applications will not be considered where key positions such as the Municipal Manager or Chief Financial Officer remain vacant for extended periods.

In addition, strict deadlines and compliance requirements apply, with rollover applications required by 31 August 2026. National Treasury will assess applications based not only on project readiness but also on broader financial management performance, including compliance with in-year reporting (Sections 71 and 72), submission of Annual Financial Statements, and accurate disclosure of grant spending. A critical requirement is that rollover requests must be fully cash-backed, with sufficient cash reflected in financial statements. Failure to meet these requirements will result in rejection of rollover applications.

Thirdly, municipalities must carefully manage unspent conditional grants for 2025/26, ensuring that expenditure reporting is accurate and reconciled, and that any unspent balances are either supported by an approved rollover or returned to the National Revenue Fund within prescribed timelines. Failure to return unspent funds will result in offsets against future equitable share transfers, directly impacting municipal cash flow and financial stability.

Lastly, the rollover of the Urban Development Financing Grant (UDFG) – Metro Trading Services component is closely linked to performance under the reform programme. Cash flows are aligned to the achievement of milestones set out in the A3 Performance Improvement Action Plans (A3-PIAPs). This means that rollover approvals and future allocations are contingent on demonstrated progress, reinforcing the shift towards performance-based funding and accountability. Early and well-prepared submissions are encouraged to facilitate timely consideration. (MFMA Circular No. 134 pages 10 – 12).

6. 2026/27 STRATEGIC INTEGRATED MUNICIPAL ENGAGEMENTS (SIME 2) PROCESS

6.1 Municipal Budget Day

According to sections 16(2) and 17(3)(d) of the MFMA, the Mayor of a municipality must table the annual budget at a council meeting at least 90 days (i.e. by 31 March) before the start of the budget year.

It is important to note that there is no explicit requirement for council to endorse or approve the tabled budget or draft IDP tabled by the mayor for public participation. The municipal council only has the legal authority to consider a tabled budget and draft IDP after the completion of one or more public participation processes undertaken pursuant to section 22, read with section 23 of the MFMA. Council will only consider for approval “the product of an inclusive budget preparation and

consultative process” when the proposed annual budget (as amended, if applicable) is tabled before council in terms of section 24(1) of the MFMA.

Given that the preparation, consultation, adoption and implementation of a municipality’s annual budget is inextricably linked to, and must be substantially aligned to and informed by the contents of that municipality’s Integrated Development Plan (IDP), the budget and draft IDP should both be tabled before the municipality, commences with the public participation process required in terms of section 22 of the MFMA.

6.2 Failure to Table Draft Budgets and IDPs by End March 2026

If a municipality has failed to complete the relevant processes applicable for the review and revision of the annual budget and the compilation of an IDP in time for the deadline applicable to the tabling of the proposed annual budget (i.e. 31 March), the mayor must (MFMA Section 27), upon becoming aware of any impending non-compliance by the municipality of any provisions of the Act or any other legislation pertaining to the tabling or approval of the annual budget or compulsory consultation processes, inform the MEC for Finance in the province in writing of any impending non-compliance.

If the impending non-compliance pertains to a time provision, other than section 16(1) of the MFMA, the mayor may apply to the MEC for Finance for an extension, which must be in accordance with Schedule G of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR). In addition to the requirement to inform the MEC of impending non-compliance with the MFMA, mayors and accounting officers are requested to inform PT should they have reasons to believe that their municipality’s budget might not be tabled/approved timeously due to dynamics in council. This will enable PT to engage with municipal officials to prepare for any possible action (including in terms of 139(4) of the Constitution) that may be required if a budget is not adopted.

In the event of actual non-compliance by a municipality with time provisions concerning the annual budget, the mayor must inform council, the MEC for Finance and NT, in writing, of such non-compliance and any remedial action or corrective measures the municipality intends to implement. Such a notification must be done in accordance with section 63 and Schedule G of the MBRR.

Municipalities are cautioned that any delay to table the budget in terms of section 16(2) of the MFMA could compromise the ability to approve the budget before the start of the financial year as required by section 16(1) of the MFMA. Failure to approve the budget before the start of the financial year will automatically invoke the provisions of sections 25(1) and 55 of the MFMA. Should a municipality not approve the budget by the start of the new financial year, the provincial executive MUST intervene in terms of section 139(4) of the Constitution by taking any appropriate steps to ensure that the budget or revenue-raising measures are approved. These steps include, but are not limited to, dissolving council and appointing an administrator and approving a temporary budget or revenue raising measures to provide for the continued functioning of the municipality.

Municipalities are kindly requested to communicate any changes to the confirmed tabling dates (as it appears in **Annexure A** to PT via Tania.Bosser@westerncape.gov.za).

6.3 Submitting Budget Documentation and Schedules for 2026/27 MTREF

6.3.1 Budget Format

A tabled budget must be in the prescribed format as envisaged in section 215(2)(a) of the Constitution, and more specifically, as outlined in section 17 of the MFMA, read together with Schedule A of the MBRR. Failure to table budgets in this prescribed format will constitute non-compliance with sections 16(2) and 17 of the MFMA.

6.3.2 Submission of IDPs and budget documents and mSCOA data strings

Section 22 (b)(i) of the MFMA requires that, immediately after an annual budget is tabled in municipal council, it must be submitted to NT and the relevant provincial treasury.

The accompanying document submission checklist (see Annexure B) provides a list of the documentation required by the Provincial Government. Electronic budget and IDP related documents must be provided in PDF format. The designated municipal official needs to complete and sign the accompanying checklist (Annexure B) as confirmation that the set of budgets, IDP and related documents have been submitted.

Municipalities should note that NT no longer accepts submissions by email and will only accept uploads via the GoMuni Upload Portal. Municipalities must ensure that all relevant officials have access to the GoMuni Portal.

PT will also request additional information to be submitted after the budget has been tabled. This will assist PT to conduct consistent benchmarking across all municipalities and provide feedback to municipalities on this in the SIME-2 reports and engagements.

Municipalities can also submit electronic documents to Provincial Treasury to: MFMA.MFMA@westerncape.gov.za or if too large (exceeds 3 MB), must be submitted via One Drive. Instructions for uploading the budget and related documents via One Drive or We Transfer are provided in

Annexure C

After all the required consultation processes have been completed (including engagements with the province in SIME-2) and Council adopts the final budget, Section 24(3) of the MFMA, read together with regulation 20(1) of the MBRR, requires that the approved annual budget must be submitted to both National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury within ten working days after the council has approved the annual budget

If municipalities require advice with the compilation of their respective budgets, they should direct their enquiries to the following WC Provincial Treasury officials:

Directorate	Official	Tel. No.	Email
Budget Office	Malcolm Booyesen	021 483 3386	Malcolm.Booyesen@westerncape.gov.za
MFMA Coordination	Dian Cronje	021 483 0390	Dian.Cronje@westerncape.gov.za
Public Finance	Isaac Tsie	021 483 6241	Isaac.Tsie@westerncape.gov.za
	Kim-Kay Neethling	021 483 9186	Kim-Kay.Neethling@westerncape.gov.za
Fiscal Policy	Kenneth Mtshweni	021 483 6075	Kenneth.Mtshweni@westerncape.gov.za
Cash Management	Anthea Paries	021 483 5472	Anthea.Paries@westerncape.gov.za
Accounting	Faez Salie	021 483 4252	Faez.Salie@westerncape.gov.za

Municipalities may also contact the following officials at NT for assistance.

Responsible Area	Official	Tel. No.	Email
Western Cape	Willem Voigt	012 315 5830	WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za
	Khanyisile Khoza	021 315 5385	Khanyisile.Khoza@treasury.gov.za
Cape Town	Kgomotso Baloyi	012 315 5866	Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za
George	Sifiso Mabaso	012 315 5952	Sifiso.Mabaso@treasury.gov.za
Technical issues with Excel formats	Data management		lgdataqueries@treasury.gov.za

6.4 Publication of budgets on municipal website

In terms of section 75 of the MFMA, all municipalities are required to publish their tabled budgets, adopted budgets, annual reports (containing audited annual financial statements) and other relevant information on the Municipality's website. This will aid in promoting public accountability and good governance.

6.5 Strategic Integrated Municipal Engagement (SIME 2) Process

IDP and budgeting focuses on strengthening the alignment of planning and budgeting in the Province and enhancing the provincial and local government interface. The SIME 2 engagements, which take place in May 2026, precede the approval and implementation of municipal budgets. The engagements afford the WCG the opportunity to provide feedback on its assessment of the municipal planning and budgeting efforts for the upcoming financial year and for the 2026/27 MTREF.

The assessments, that will be issued prior to the engagement, reflect on conformance, responsiveness, credibility, and sustainability of the municipality's draft budget, IDP, SDF and supporting plans. It is therefore important that all Municipalities timeously submit all the required information. The assessment of the tabled IDPs (amended/ revised) will be undertaken by the Department of Local Government, in close contact with all relevant sector departments in the province impacting on municipalities, to ensure alignment between the IDPs and all the Provincial strategic priorities and plans.

The SIME 2 engagements will focus on strategic issues emanating from municipalities' draft IDPs (amended/revised) and tabled annual budgets to gear municipalities for sustainable growth and development. A differentiated approach to the engagements and a focused agenda including matters pertinent to specific municipalities will be shared with municipalities beforehand.

The overall objectives of the 2026/27 SIME 2 process and the key messages therefore emphasise:

- **Aligning strategic intent as encapsulated within the IDP and municipal budgets** to create public value based on the community needs/priorities identified through the public participation processes.
- **Safeguarding of municipal sustainability** by ensuring that municipalities table funded budgets and the strengthening of municipal financial management.
- **Ensure optimal and targeted service delivery** through strategic spatial planning, infrastructure investments, including ecological infrastructure, resilience approaches and alignment.

- **Deepening of an integrated approach to service delivery** with the intention of creating synergies through the consolidation/concentration of resources across all spheres of government; and
- **Identification of areas that require support** as well as opportunities for collaboration and partnerships.

The 2026 SIME 2 engagements are planned to be in person, with site visits at selected municipalities. Confirmation of the engagement and site visit arrangements will be confirmed individually with each municipality.

The SIME 2 engagements are provisionally scheduled to take place from 4 May 2026 to 15 May 2026, subject to confirmation from the municipalities. Site visits are also planned at selected municipalities. PT is currently in communication with each Municipality to confirm the date and time of each of the engagements.

SIME 2 engagements will be co-chaired by the Provincial Treasury and Municipal Managers.

7. CONCLUSION

Municipalities should consider and apply the contents of this budget circular in the 2026/27 planning and budgeting process. We wish you well in the finalisation of your 2026/27 MTREF budgets.

Please direct any queries regarding this circular to Malcolm Booyesen at Malcolm.Booyesen@westerncape.gov.za.



JULINDA GANTANA
HEAD OFFICIAL: PROVINCIAL TREASURY
Date: 31 March 2026

ANNEXURE A: CONFIRMED 2026 BUDGET TABLING DATES

Municipality	Confirmed date
Cape Town	Tuesday, 31 March 2026
Matzikama	Friday, 27 March 2026
Cederberg	Tuesday, 31 March 2026
Bergrivier	Tuesday, 31 March 2026
Saldanha Bay	Thursday, 26 March 2026
Swartland	Tuesday, 31 March 2026
West Coast	Wednesday, 25 March 2026
Witzenberg	Tuesday, 31 March 2026
Drakenstein	Tuesday, 31 March 2026
Stellenbosch	Tuesday, 31 March 2026
Breede Valley	Wednesday, 25 March 2026
Langeberg	Tuesday, 31 March 2026
Cape Winelands DM	Thursday, 26 March 2026
Theewaterskloof	Tuesday, 31 March 2026
Overstrand	Tuesday, 31 March 2026
Cape Agulhas	Tuesday, 31 March 2026
Swellendam	Tuesday, 31 March 2026
Overberg	Monday, 30 March 2026
Kannaland	Friday, 27 March 2026
Hessequa	Wednesday, 25 March 2026
Mossel Bay	Tuesday, 31 March 2026
George	Thursday, 26 March 2026
Oudtshoorn	Tuesday, 31 March 2026
Bitou	Tuesday, 31 March 2026
Knysna	Tuesday, 31 March 2026*
Garden Route	Wednesday, 25 March 2026
Laingsburg	Thursday, 26 March 2026
Prince Albert	Monday, 30 March 2026
Beaufort West	Tuesday, 31 March 2026
Central Karoo	Wednesday, 25 March 2026

Subject to change

ANNEXURE B: DOCUMENT SUBMISSION CHECKLIST FOR THE 2026/27 TABLED INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN, BUDGET, AND RELATED DOCUMENTATION

MUNICIPALITY: _____

In completing and signing the Budget and IDP documentation checklist below, the municipality confirms that Schedule A1 **complies with the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR)** and that the main tables and the relevant supporting tables (as listed below) are in **version 7.1** of Schedule A1 and **drawn directly from the municipal financial system**.

The IDP as set out in Section 25, 26, 32 and 34 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000 and Regulations (MSA) and Section 21 of the Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA).

The Spatial Development Framework, Disaster Management Framework and additional documents must be submitted as required in terms of budget circulars.

Budget Documentation	Yes	No	N/A
1. Full set of budget schedules (requested in both PDF and Excel formats)			
2. Budget Document			
3. Council Resolution			
4. Quality Certificate			
5. IDP Draft			
6. SDBIP Draft			
7. Spatial Development Framework			
8. Long Term Financial Strategies			
9. Service Standards			
10. Rates Billing			
11. Tariff List			
12. Property Rates			
13. Budget Related Policies on:			
a. Tariff Policy on Property Rates and Service Charges			
b. Borrowing Policy			
c. Budget Implementation and Management			
d. Cash Management and Investment			
e. Credit Control and Debt Collection			
f. Funding and Reserves			
g. Indigents			
h. Long-term Financial Planning			
i. Cost Containment			
j. Management and Disposal of Assets			
k. Infrastructure Investment and Capital Projects			
l. Supply Chain Management (Preferential Procurement, infrastructure Procurement, Inventory Management, SOPs, Delegation)			
14. mSCOA Road Map			
15. Cost Reflective Tariff Tool			
16. Revenue Management Tool			
17. Municipal Valuation Roll Tool			

Budget Documentation	Yes	No	N/A
18. Valuation Roll Reconciliation Tool			
19. Fixed Asset Register			
20. Budget Funding Plan			
21. Indigent Register			
22. General Valuation Roll (GVR)			
23. Procurement Plan & Contract Register			
IDP and Related Documentation			
Council Resolution in terms of the tabled amended IDP			
Proposed amendments to the IDP			
The memorandum referred to in Regulation 3(2) of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations of 2001			
A copy of the Time Schedule of Key Deadlines for the 2025/26 IDP review process.			
A copy of the predetermined programme, in light of the requirements of section 29(1) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, which the municipality is utilizing to guide the process for the drafting, consideration and adoption of the proposed IDP Amendment			
Spatial Development Framework, inclusive of Capital Expenditure Framework			
<i>Council Resolution in terms of the adoption of the Spatial Development Framework</i>			
Applicable Disaster Management Plan			
<i>Council Resolution in terms of the adoption of the Disaster Management Plan</i>			
Integrated Waste Management Plan			
<i>Council Resolution in terms of the adoption of the Integrated Waste Management Plan</i>			
Air Quality Management Plan			
<i>Council Resolution in terms of the adoption of the Air Quality Management Plan</i>			
Coastal Management Plan (Coastal Municipalities only)			
<i>Council Resolution in terms of the adoption of the Coastal Management Plan</i>			
Biodiversity Management Plan (if relevant)			
Invasive Species Monitoring, Control and Eradication Plan			
Climate Change Strategy			
Human Settlements Plan			
Local Economic Development Strategy			
Water Services Development Plan			
Storm Water Master Plan			
Integrated Transport Plan			
Electricity Master Plan			

MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Name and Designation: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

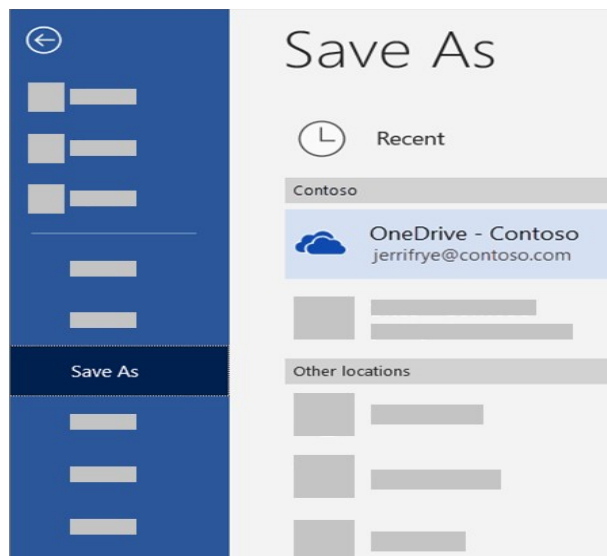
ANNEXURE C

The following instructions provide a guide for the upload of budget documentation onto OneDrive.

■ How to upload documents to One drive:

You can use this option if you have OneDrive linked to your Microsoft Office or Office 365

1. In any Office document, select File > Save As, choose your OneDrive, and then pick the folder where you want to save the file. Create a new folder (e.g. DC1 2026 Budget Documents) and place all the budget related documents within it.



2. To share the link to that folder, Go into OneDrive
3. Select the file that you want to share and right click on it
4. Choose "share"
5. Ensure that sharing is defaulted to "Anyone with the link can edit"
6. Enter the MFMA email address: MFMA.MFMA@westerncape.gov.za and email addresses of anyone else that you want to share the link with.
7. Click the Share Button

File names in following sequence for budget related documents to be submitted to MFMA:

- Demarcation code
- "ccyy" century and year (eg.2026)
- Name of document submitted (e.g. Draft Budget, Draft IDP, Draft SDBIP etc.)

E.g.: DC1 2026 Draft Amended IDP

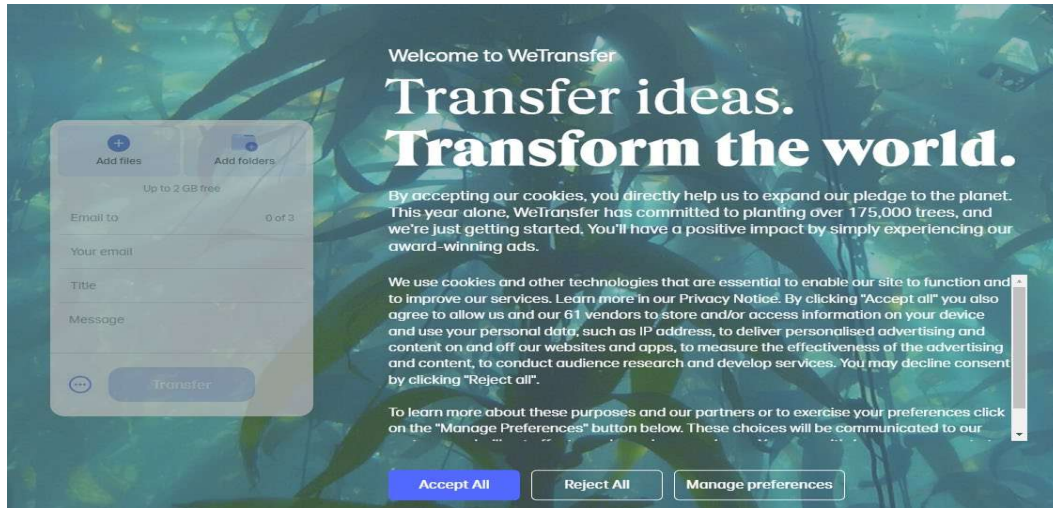
E.g.: DC1 2026 MTREF Main Budget

E.g.: DC1 2026 Draft SDBIP

NB! Please note the Dropbox option is blocked on the government network and the OneDrive option is to be utilised.

The following instructions provide a guide for the upload of budget documentation to We Transfer.

- **How to upload documents on WeTransfer**



1. Go to the WeTransfer Website:

Open your web browser and go to [WeTransfer](https://we.tl).

2. Choose the Free or Pro Option:

WeTransfer offers a free and paid Pro version. The free version allows you to send files up to 2GB in size.

If you don't have a WeTransfer account, you can use the free version. For the Pro version, you'll need to sign in.

3. Upload Your Files:

On the homepage, you'll see a large "+" button or an area saying, "Add your files."

Click on the "Add your files" or "+" button to open your file explorer, then select the document(s) you want to upload.

4. Enter Recipient Details:

After your files are uploaded, you'll be asked to enter the recipient's email address.

You can also add your own email address (this is important for receiving notifications).

5. Optional Message:

You can include a message to the recipient in the provided message box.

6. Send the Files:

Once you've added the recipient's email, your email (if required), and any message, click the **Transfer** button.

WeTransfer will start uploading the files. Once the upload is complete, it will send an email to the recipient with a link to download the files.

7. Confirmation:

Once the transfer is successful, you'll see a confirmation message.

The recipient will receive an email with a link to download the files.

8. Download Expiration:

Note that for free accounts, files are available for 7 days before being deleted. If you're using a Pro account, you can customize the expiration period.

That's it! Your document is now uploaded and ready for the recipient to download.

Procurement Plan for the 2026/2027 Financial Year

DIRECTORATE	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	SECTION	FUNCTION	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS / WORKS OR SERVICES REQUIRED	Procurement Strategy	ESTIMATED VALUE	SUBMISSION DATE TO SCM	ENVISAGED DATE OF ADVERTISEMENT	ENVISAGED CLOSING DATE	ENVISAGED DATE OF AWARD
MUNICIPAL MANAGER	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	Finance and Administration	Rebuild Thusong Centre Raitlon	Tender	R7 671 000	2026/01/16	n/a	n/a	2026/06/19
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WASTE WATER SERVICES	Waste Water Management	Barrydale (Smitsville) Upgrade WWTW	Tender	R7 077 804	2026/08/03	2026/08/13	2026/09/04	2026/11/27
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WATER SERVICES	Water Management	Swellendam (Raitlon): Upgrade of Bakenskop and Raitlon Pumpstation, d	Tender	R4 086 957	2026/07/24	2026/08/07	2026/08/28	2026/12/04
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	Energy Sources	Swellendam Raitlon 950 erven - Elec Infrastructure	Contract in place	R3 913 043	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	Energy Sources	Cherrypickers	Transversal contract	R3 700 000	2026/07/03	n/a	n/a	2026/07/31
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WASTE WATER SERVICES	Waste Water Management	Barrydale (Smitsville) Upgrade WWTW (CF)	Tender	R3 202 759	2026/08/03	2026/08/13	2026/09/04	2026/11/27
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	ROADS & STORMWATER	Road Transport	Grader Gravel Roads	Transversal contract	R2 500 000	2026/07/03	n/a	n/a	2026/07/31
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WASTE WATER SERVICES	Waste Water Management	New Silo Wastewater Pumpstation	Contract in place	R1 495 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
COMMUNITY SERVICES	PARKS, SPORT & RECREATION	SPORT & RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	Sport and Recreation	Upgrading Suurbraak Sport Facility	Tender	R1 453 348	2026/09/01	2026/09/10	2026/10/02	2026/12/11
COMMUNITY SERVICES	INTEGRATED HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	INTEGRATED HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Housing	Security Fence at Swellendam Informal Settlement	Contract in place	R1 441 509	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	ROADS & STORMWATER	Road Transport	Russel link reconstruction	Tender	R1 600 000	2026/09/01	2026/09/10	2026/10/02	2026/11/27
COMMUNITY SERVICES	INTEGRATED HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	INTEGRATED HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Housing	Provision of Precast Toilets	Contract in place	R1 263 491	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WASTE WATER SERVICES	Waste Water Management	Upgrading N2 Sewer Pumpstation	Tender	R1 000 000	2026/09/11	2026/09/24	2026/10/16	2026/12/11
COMMUNITY SERVICES	WASTE & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL & WASTE MANAGEMENT	Waste Management	Installation and repositioning of fence by Bontebok Landfill	Tender	R900 000	2026/10/06	2026/10/15	2026/11/06	2027/01/29
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	LAND USE PLANNING	TOWN PLANNING	Planning and Development	Raitlon Walkway Project	Tender	R869 564	2026/10/01	2026/10/08	2026/10/30	2027/01/29
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WATER SERVICES	Water Management	Emergency Drought relief - Drilling, testing and equipping of boreholes	Tender	R800 000	2026/03/17	n/a	n/a	2026/04/12
FINANCIAL SERVICES	INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS	INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS	Finance and Administration	Computer Equipment - All departments	Transversal contract	R600 000	2026/07/03	n/a	n/a	2026/07/31
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WATER SERVICES	Water Management	Swellendam (Raitlon): Bulk Water Reticulation and Distribution	Tender	R573 913	2026/07/24	2026/08/07	2026/08/28	2026/12/04
COMMUNITY SERVICES	PARKS, SPORT & RECREATION	SPORT & RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	Sport and Recreation	New Grandstand Seats for Buffelsagrivier Sport Facility	Tender	R570 435	2026/11/02	2026/11/12	2026/11/27	2027/01/29
COMMUNITY SERVICES	WASTE & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL & WASTE MANAGEMENT	Waste Management	Suurbraak Landfill Facilities	Tender	R560 000	2026/08/11	2026/08/27	2026/09/18	2026/11/20
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WASTE WATER SERVICES	Waste Water Management	Raitlon CBD - Sewer	Contract in place	R525 375	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WASTE WATER SERVICES	Waste Water Management	Barrydale Sewer Manholes (82 Houses)	Tender	R500 000	2026/09/11	2026/09/23	2026/10/09	2026/11/27
MUNICIPAL MANAGER	GOVERNANCE, COMPLIANCE	PROPERTY MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION	Finance and Administration	Security systems and cameras	Tender	R500 000	2026/02/25	n/a	n/a	2026/06/12
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WATER SERVICES	Water Management	Swellendam (Raitlon): Bulk Water Reticulation and Distribution	Tender	R438 933	2026/07/24	2026/08/07	2026/08/28	2026/12/04
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	Energy Sources	Scada monitoring system	Tender	R400 000	2026/09/17	2026/10/01	2026/10/08	2026/11/20
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	Energy Sources	Overhead and Underground Cables	Tender	R350 000	2026/10/12	2026/10/22	2026/11/06	2027/02/04
COMMUNITY SERVICES	PARKS, SPORT & RECREATION	SPORT & RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	Sport and Recreation	Upgrading Suurbraak Sport Facility (CF)	Tender	R338 637	2026/09/01	2026/09/10	2026/10/02	2026/12/11
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	ROADS & STORMWATER	Road Transport	Raitlon CBD - Roads	Contract in place	R293 341	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
COMMUNITY SERVICES	WASTE & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL & WASTE MANAGEMENT	Waste Management	Skips	Formal Quote	R270 000	2026/07/03	2026/07/16	2026/07/31	2026/10/02
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	Energy Sources	Electricity provision for ICT tower Barrydale	Formal Quote	R250 000	2026/10/05	2026/10/15	2026/10/22	2026/11/27
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WATER SERVICES	Water Management	Telemetry and Scada development	Formal Quote	R250 000	2026/09/17	2026/10/01	2026/10/08	2026/11/20
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	PMU & CAPITAL PROGRAMMES	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	Finance and Administration	Replace Airconditioners at various buildings	Contract in place	R200 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	Energy Sources	Shand/Gelderblom Street lights	Formal Quote	R180 000	2026/08/12	2026/08/20	2026/08/28	2026/10/09
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WATER SERVICES	Water Management	Raitlon CBD - Water	Contract in place	R178 113	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WASTE WATER SERVICES	Waste Water Management	Upgrade Barrydale Sewer Pump Station	Formal Quote	R150 000	2026/09/04	2026/09/17	2026/09/25	2026/10/30
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WATER SERVICES	Water Management	Steps and channel grids with railings for Swellendam WTW	Formal Quote	R150 000	2026/08/07	2026/08/20	2026/08/28	2026/10/16
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WATER SERVICES	Water Management	Installation of new PH monitors	Formal Quote	R140 000	2026/08/21	2026/09/04	2026/09/11	2026/10/30
COMMUNITY SERVICES	PARKS, SPORT & RECREATION	PARKS & CEMETERIES	Sport and Recreation	Ride on tractor	Formal Quote	R120 000	2026/07/06	2026/07/16	2026/07/24	2026/08/28
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WATER SERVICES	Water Management	Water Machinery and equipment 2025, 2026	Formal Quote	R100 000	2026/08/14	2026/08/27	2026/09/04	2026/10/23
MUNICIPAL MANAGER	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	Finance and Administration	Upgrade Barrydale Municipal Building	Formal Quote	R100 000	2026/09/04	2026/09/17	2026/09/25	2026/11/27
FINANCIAL SERVICES	FINANCIAL SERVICES	FINANCIAL SERVICES	Finance and Administration	Office furniture - All departments	Formal Quote	R100 000	2026/09/15	2026/09/25	2026/10/08	2026/11/20
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WASTE WATER SERVICES	Waste Water Management	Machinery and Equipment - Waste Water Services	Formal Quote	R100 000	2026/08/14	2026/08/27	2026/09/04	2026/10/23
COMMUNITY SERVICES	TRAFFIC SERVICES	TRAFFIC CONTROL & LAW ENFORCEMENT	Public Safety	Traffic: Machinery and Equipment 2024, 2025	Formal Quote	R90 000	2026/11/10	2026/11/19	2026/11/27	2027/02/05
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WASTE WATER SERVICES	Waste Water Management	New Bund Wall - Pumpstation	Formal Quote	R90 000	2026/09/04	2026/09/17	2026/09/25	2026/10/30
COMMUNITY SERVICES	COMMUNITY SERVICES	COMMUNITY SERVICES	Community and Social Services	Fire skids	Formal Quote	R90 000	2026/07/14	2026/07/23	2026/07/30	2026/08/28
COMMUNITY SERVICES	WASTE & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL & WASTE MANAGEMENT	Waste Management	Recycling Drop off containers	Formal Quote	R80 000	2026/07/28	2026/08/07	2026/08/14	2026/10/09
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	FLEET MANAGEMENT SERVICES	Finance and Administration	New two-way radios	Contract in place	R80 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
FINANCIAL SERVICES	INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS	INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS	Finance and Administration	ICT network	Contract in place	R80 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MUNICIPAL MANAGER	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	Executive and Council	Furniture and Office Equipment - MM	Formal Quote	R80 000	2026/10/20	2026/10/29	2026/11/06	2026/12/18
FINANCIAL SERVICES	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	Finance and Administration	Turbine Roof Ventilators Stores	Formal Quote	R80 000	2026/08/18	2026/08/27	2026/09/11	2026/11/13
COMMUNITY SERVICES	WASTE & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL & WASTE MANAGEMENT	Waste Management	AHP Disposal Bins	Formal Quote	R75 000	2026/07/21	2026/07/30	2026/08/07	2026/10/02
COMMUNITY SERVICES	TRAFFIC SERVICES	TRAFFIC CONTROL & LAW ENFORCEMENT	Public Safety	Double axle Cattle Trailer	Formal Quote	R70 000	2026/11/03	2026/11/12	2026/11/20	2027/01/29
COMMUNITY SERVICES	PARKS, SPORT & RECREATION	COMMUNITY CENTRE & HALLS	Community and Social Services	Community halls furniture and equipment	Formal Quote	R70 000	2026/08/04	2026/08/20	2026/08/28	2026/10/30
COMMUNITY SERVICES	PARKS, SPORT & RECREATION	SPORT & RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	Sport and Recreation	Sport - Machinery & Equipment	Formal Quote	R55 000	2026/07/20	2026/07/30	2026/08/07	2026/09/18
COMMUNITY SERVICES	WASTE & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	Waste Management	Street Refuse Bins	Formal Quote	R50 000	2026/07/31	2026/08/06	2026/08/14	2026/10/16
COMMUNITY SERVICES	PARKS, SPORT & RECREATION	PARKS & CEMETERIES	Sport and Recreation	Parks - Machinery and Equipment	Formal Quote	R50 000	2026/07/20	2026/07/30	2026/08/07	2026/09/18
COMMUNITY SERVICES	PARKS, SPORT & RECREATION	PARKS & CEMETERIES	Sport and Recreation	New trailer	Formal Quote	R50 000	2026/11/03	2026/11/12	2026/11/20	2027/01/27
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	PMU & CAPITAL PROGRAMMES	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	Finance and Administration	General Upgrading of Municipal Buildings	Formal Quote	R50 000	2026/09/08	2026/09/17	2026/09/25	2026/10/30
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	FLEET MANAGEMENT SERVICES	Finance and Administration	Fleet - Machinery and equipment	Formal Quote	R50 000	2026/09/08	2026/09/17	2026/09/25	2026/10/30
COMMUNITY SERVICES	PARKS, SPORT & RECREATION	PARKS & CEMETERIES	Sport and Recreation	Canopy and Towbar (CCK 12957)	Formal Quote	R50 000	2026/07/03	2026/07/09	2026/07/17	2026/08/28
FINANCIAL SERVICES	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	Finance and Administration	New tender box	Formal Quote	R50 000	2026/10/20	2026/10/29	2026/11/06	2026/12/04
MUNICIPAL MANAGER	OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL OFFICE BEARERS	OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL OFFICE BEARERS	Executive and Council	Ward 1 Project	Formal Quote	R50 000	2026/07/10	2026/07/23	2026/07/31	2026/09/04
MUNICIPAL MANAGER	OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL OFFICE BEARERS	OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL OFFICE BEARERS	Executive and Council	Ward 2 Project	Formal Quote	R50 000	2026/07/10	2026/07/23	2026/07/31	2026/09/04
MUNICIPAL MANAGER	OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL OFFICE BEARERS	OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL OFFICE BEARERS	Executive and Council	Ward 3 Project	Formal Quote	R50 000	2026/07/10	2026/07/23	2026/07/31	2026/09/04
MUNICIPAL MANAGER	OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL OFFICE BEARERS	OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL OFFICE BEARERS	Executive and Council	Ward 4 Project	Formal Quote	R50 000	2026/07/10	2026/07/23	2026/07/31	2026/09/04
MUNICIPAL MANAGER	OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL OFFICE BEARERS	OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL OFFICE BEARERS	Executive and Council	Ward 5 Project	Formal Quote	R50 000	2026/07/10	2026/07/23	2026/07/31	2026/09/04
MUNICIPAL MANAGER	OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL OFFICE BEARERS	OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL OFFICE BEARERS	Executive and Council	Ward 6 Project	Formal Quote	R50 000	2026/07/10	2026/07/23	2026/07/31	2026/09/04
MUNICIPAL MANAGER	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	Executive and Council	Media - Office Equipment	Formal Quote	R47 000	2026/10/06	2026/10/15	2026/10/23	2026/12/11
FINANCIAL SERVICES	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	Finance and Administration	Aldak Entrance Walkway Stores	Formal Quote	R40 000	2026/07/22	2026/07/29	2026/08/07	2026/09/23
COMMUNITY SERVICES	PARKS, SPORT & RECREATION	COMMUNITY CENTRE & HALLS	Community and Social Services	Community halls machinery and equipment	Formal Quote	R30 000	2026/08/04	2026/08/20	2026/08/28	2026/10/30
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	ROADS & STORMWATER	Road Transport	Machinery and Equipment - Roads and Stormwater	Formal Quote	R25 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	ROADS & STORMWATER	Road Transport	Machinery and Equipment - Roads - Barrydale	Formal Quote	R25 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Procurement Plan for the 2026/2027 Financial Year

DIRECTORATE	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	SECTION	FUNCTION	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS / WORKS OR SERVICES REQUIRED	Procurement Strategy	ESTIMATED VALUE	SUBMISSION DATE TO SCM	ENVISAGED DATE OF ADVERTISEMENT	ENVISAGED CLOSING DATE	ENVISAGED DATE OF AWARD
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	PMU & CAPITAL PROGRAMMES	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	Finance and Administration	Machinery and Equipment - OFFICE BUILDINGS	Formal Quote	R20 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
COMMUNITY SERVICES	TRAFFIC SERVICES	TRAFFIC CONTROL & LAW ENFC	Public Safety	Fleet - Machinery and equipment	Formal Quote	R20 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
COMMUNITY SERVICES	PARKS, SPORT & RECREATION	PARKS & CEMETERIES	Sport and Recreation	Furniture and Office Equipment	Formal Quote	R20 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
COMMUNITY SERVICES	TRAFFIC SERVICES	TRAFFIC CONTROL & LAW ENFC	Public Safety	Machinery and Equipment - TRAFFIC	Formal Quote	R7 000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	Energy Sources	Railton CBD - Electricity	Contract in place	R3 171	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
COMMUNITY SERVICES	INTEGRATED HUMAN SETTLEMENT	INTEGRATED HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Housing	Provision of Services as an Implementing Agent for Specified Human Settlement Projects in the Municipal Area	Tender	R50 000 000	2026/07/03	2026/07/24	2026/08/28	2026/10/30
FINANCIAL SERVICES	FINANCIAL SERVICES	FINANCIAL SERVICES	Finance and Administration	System	Tender	R6 000 000	2027/03/19	2027/04/09	2027/04/30	2027/06/25
FINANCIAL SERVICES	FINANCIAL SERVICES	FINANCIAL SERVICES	Finance and Administration	Provision of Professional Services for Compilation of General and Supplementary Valuation Roll for a 5 Year Period	Tender	R2 500 000	2027/04/17	2027/05/08	2027/05/22	2027/07/31
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WATER SERVICES	Water Management	Maintenance of Chlorine System at Waste and Water Treatment Works for A 3 Year Period	Tender	R1 000 000	2026/08/14	2026/08/28	2026/09/11	2026/11/27
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	FLEET MANAGEMENT SERVICES	Finance and Administration	Year Period	Tender	R650 000	2026/07/10	2026/07/17	2026/08/07	2026/10/02
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	ROADS & STORMWATER	Road Transport	Repair of Potholes, Slurry Works and Related Services (Labour, Equipment and Small Plant Only) For Swellendam Municipality	Tender	R1 000 000	2026/07/17	2026/08/07	2026/08/28	2026/10/16
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WASTE WATER SERVICES	Waste Water Management	Maintenance and Replacement of Mechanical and Electrical Equipment for A 3 Year Period	Tender	R7 500 000	2026/08/14	2026/08/28	2026/09/18	2026/11/27
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WATER SERVICES	Water Management	Provision Of Professional Services Monitoring of Water Quality for A 3 Year Period	Tender	R1 300 000	2026/06/19	2026/07/10	2026/07/24	2026/09/25
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	FLEET MANAGEMENT SERVICES	Finance and Administration	Supply And Fit of Tyres and Tubes and Provision of Wheel Balancing, Alignment and Repair Services	Tender	R3 000 000	2026/07/10	2026/07/24	2026/08/07	2026/10/30
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WASTE WATER SERVICES	Waste Water Management	Supply and Delivery of Chemicals for Sludge Thickening Purposes for A Three (3) Year Period	Tender	R750 000	2027/01/29	2027/02/12	2027/02/26	2027/04/30
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	PMU & CAPITAL PROGRAMMES	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	Finance and Administration	Supply, Installation and Maintenance of Air Conditioners for A 3 Year Period	Tender	R1 750 000	2026/07/10	2026/07/24	2026/08/07	2026/10/30
MUNICIPAL MANAGER	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	PROPERTY MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION	Finance and Administration	Rental Of Office Space To Swellendam Municipality	Tender	R950 000	2026/07/10	2026/07/17	2026/08/07	2026/10/02
COMMUNITY SERVICES	TRAFFIC SERVICES	TRAFFIC CONTROL & LAW ENFORCEMENT	Public Safety	Upgrading, Commissioning and Maintenance of Specialised Vehicle Testing Equipment Over a Period of Three (3) Years	Tender	R500 000	2026/08/21	2026/09/04	2026/09/18	2026/11/27
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	Energy Sources	Supply and Delivery of Conventional and Pre-Paid Electricity Meters to Swellendam Municipality	Tender	R1 000 000	2026/08/21	2026/09/04	2026/09/18	2026/11/27
FINANCIAL SERVICES	FINANCIAL SERVICES	FINANCIAL SERVICES	Finance and Administration	Printing and Distribution of Municipal Accounts for A 3-Year Period	Tender	R3 000 000	2024/02/12	2027/02/26	2027/03/12	2027/05/28
FINANCIAL SERVICES	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	Finance and Administration	Supply & Delivery of Personal Protective Equipment for A 3-Year Period	Tender	R3 500 000	2027/02/12	2027/03/05	2027/03/19	2027/05/14
COMMUNITY SERVICES	WASTE & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL & WASTE MIN	Waste Management	Management of the Bonteboek Waste Disposal Facility for A Three-Year Period	Tender	R23 000 000	2026/10/02	2026/10/30	2026/11/27	2027/03/26
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	Energy Sources	Maintenance of Medium Voltage Switchgear For A 3-Year Period	Tender	R500 000	2027/03/05	2027/03/26	2027/04/16	2027/06/25
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	FLEET MANAGEMENT SERVICES	Finance and Administration	Repairs & Maintenance of Vehicles & Specialised Vehicles for A 3-Year Period	Tender	R6 000 000	2027/03/05	2027/03/26	2027/04/16	2027/06/25
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	Finance and Administration	Supply, Delivery Offload of Streetlight Poles for A 3-Year Period (Glassfibre-Reinforced Polyester (Gpr) Streetlight Poles (Sans 0225 Specifications) (Bekapole or Equivalent)	Formal Quote	R250 000	2024/02/12	2027/02/26	2027/03/12	2027/05/28
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	Energy Sources	Supply, Delivery & Offload of Copper Clad Steel (CCS) Conductor Cable for A 3-Year Period	Formal Quote	R250 000	2027/04/09	2027/04/23	2027/04/30	2027/06/04
COMMUNITY SERVICES	WASTE & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL & WASTE MINIMIZATION	Waste Management	Supply, Delivery and Offload of Refuse Bags for A 3-Year Period	Tender	R4 000 000	2027/03/05	2027/03/26	2027/04/16	2027/06/25
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	Energy Sources	Provision of Fault Finding on Low Voltage and High Voltage Cables & Repairs Services of High Voltage Cable	Tender	R500 000	2027/02/26	2027/03/12	2027/03/26	2027/06/11
FINANCIAL SERVICES	FINANCIAL SERVICES	FINANCIAL SERVICES	Finance and Administration	Provision Of Cash-In-Transit Service for A 3 Year Period	Tender	R1 000 000	2027/02/26	2027/03/12	2027/03/26	2027/06/11
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WATER SERVICES	Water Management	Supply And Delivery of Liquid Aluminium for Water Purification for A 3 Year Period	Tender	R1 500 000	2027/03/05	2027/03/26	2027/04/16	2027/06/25
FINANCIAL SERVICES	INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	Finance and Administration	and services and outright purchase of computer peripherals, consumables and services for the Government Departments for a period of 3 years	Contract amendment	R500 000	2027/06/18	n/a	n/a	2027/07/16
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	ELECTRO-TECHNICAL SERVICES	Finance and Administration	Safe Disposal of Streetlight Fittings for A 3-Year Period	Formal Quote	R250 000	2027/03/26	2027/04/09	2027/04/16	2027/05/28
INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING SERVICES	CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES	WATER SERVICES	Water Management	Supply and Delivery of Water to Infanta (Moddergat, Aasbank) For A Three (3) Year Period	Contract amendment	R150 000	2027/05/28	2027/06/12	2027/07/02	2027/08/27
FINANCIAL SERVICES	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	Finance and Administration	Supply Of Airline for A (3) Year Period	Formal Quote	R250 000	2027/04/09	2027/04/23	2027/04/30	2027/06/04
COMMUNITY SERVICES	PARKS, SPORT & RECREATION	PARKS & CEMETERIES	Sport and Recreation	Repair and Maintenance of Small Plant and Equipment over a 18 month	Formal Quote	R250 000	2026/09/04	2026/09/18	2026/10/02	2026/11/27
FINANCIAL SERVICES	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	Finance and Administration	Supply And Delivery Of Lubricating Oils & Greases For A One (1) Year Per	Formal Quote	R150 000	2026/07/24	2026/07/31	2026/08/07	2026/09/25
COMMUNITY SERVICES	COMMUNITY SERVICES	COMMUNITY SERVICES	Community and Social Services	Provision Of Various Maintenance Services in Infanta & Malagas for A 3 Year Period	Tender	R 500 000	2026/07/03	2026/07/17	2026/07/31	2026/09/25
MUNICIPAL MANAGER	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	Executive and Council	Publication Of Adverts And Notices In The Municipal Area	Formal Quote	R280 000	2027/04/09	2027/04/23	2027/04/30	2027/06/04
						R179 070 397				

Province: Municipality(WC034) - Schedule of Service Delivery Standards Table 2026/2027	
Description of Standard	Service Level
Solid Waste Removal	
Premise based removal (Residential Frequency)	Weekly on schedule
Premise based removal (Business Frequency)	One to three times a week depending on type of business and generation
Bulk Removal (Frequency)	Weekly (Infanta, Malagas) Transfer stations
Removal Bags provided(Yes/No)	Yes, general waste bags and recycling bags
Garden refuse removal Included (Yes/No)	No garden refuse service Skips available
Street Cleaning Frequency in CBD	Daily and week-ends
Street Cleaning Frequency in areas excluding CBD	Monthly
How soon are public areas cleaned after events (24hours/48hours/longer)	24 Hours
Clearing of illegal dumping (24hours/48hours/longer)	Depending on capacity between 1 day and 2 weeks
Recycling or environmentally friendly practices(Yes/No)	Yes
Licenced landfill site(Yes/No)	Yes, Bontebok Permit Nr: 19/2/5/4/E3/2/WL0076/18, Barrydale Nr: 19/2/5/1/E3/10/WL0005/14, Infanta Nr: 19/2/5/4/E3/6/WL0082/18 Malgas Nr: 19/2/5/4/E3/10/WL0086/18, Suurbraak Nr: 19/2/5/4/E3/9/WL0090/18,
Water Service	
Water Quality rating (Blue/Green/Brown/N0 drop)	Water Quality Compliance is managed by the IRIS system- MICROBIOLOGICAL compliance from 2020-12-24 based on the SANS 241:2015 requirements is the main criteria of measurement
Is free water available to all? (All/only to the indigent consumers)	Free water only for registered indigents and poor
Frequency of meter reading? (per month, per year)	Readings must be monthly by Finance Department. Estimates can be done according to the by-law.
Are estimated consumption calculated on actual consumption over (two month's/three month's/longer period)	Two months estimation and a real reading on the third month by Finance
On average for how long does the municipality use estimates before reverting back to actual readings? (months)	Two months unless a separate agreement was made with the customer by Finance
Duration (hours) before availability of water is restored in cases of service interruption (complete the sub questions)	
One service connection affected during work in progress	Within 8 hours if in Day time
Up to 5 service connection affected during work in progress (number of hours)	Within 8 hours if other service will not be affected
Up to 20 service connection affected during pipe burst repair process (number of hours)	Within 8 hours if other service will not be affected
Feeder pipe larger than 800mm (number of hours)	The pipe repair will be done within 12 hours but the water pressure integrity may take much longer
What is the average minimum water flow in your municipality?	5.4 Ml / Day amongst the four towns
Do you practice any environmental or scarce resource protection activities as part of your operations? (Yes/No)	Yes by the introduction of water restrictions and other mitigating actions when required
How long does it take to replace faulty water meters? (days)	Within 7 days from receiving replacement notice.
Do you have a cathodic protection system in place that is operational at this stage? (Yes/No)	No, but the alkalinity and acidity of water is controlled at the Water Treatment Works
Electricity Service	
What is your electricity availability percentage on average per month?	99% depending on load shedding by Eskom
Do your municipality have a ripple control in place that is operational? (Yes/No)	No ripple control or any other demand side management over load profile
How much do you estimate is the cost saving in utilizing the ripple control system?	Ripple controle can save up to 20% - if it can be installed
What is the frequency of meters being read? (per month, per year)	Monthly
Are estimated consumption calculated at consumption over (two month's/three month's/longer period)	Three months
On average for how long does the municipality use estimates before reverting back to actual readings? (months)	Three months in accordance of NRS 047
Duration before availability of electricity is restored in cases of breakages (immediately/one day/two days/longer)	3 Hours on average but within the guidelines of NRS 047
Are accounts normally calculated on actual readings? (Yes/no)	Yes the only exception was during hard lockdown Covid periode
Do you practice any environmental or scarce resource protection activities as part of your operations? (Yes/No)	No
How long does it take to replace faulty meters? (days)	When it is reported the replacement will take place within 7 days-NRS 047
Do you have a plan to prevent illegal connections and prevention of electricity theft? (Yes/No)	Yes, monitoring of consumption by exceptional reports from Finance

Province: Municipality(WC034) - Schedule of Service Delivery Standards Table 2026/2027	
Description of Standard	Service Level
How effective is the action plan in curbing line losses? (Good/Bad)	Good
How soon does the municipality provide a quotation to a customer upon a written request? (days)	Within 10 days where existing network is being used as per the categories in NRS 047
How long does the municipality takes to provide electricity service where existing infrastructure can be used? (working days)	Within 30 days where existing network is being used as per the categories in NRS 047
How long does the municipality takes to provide electricity service for low voltage users where network extension is not required? (working days)	Within 30 days where existing network is being used as per the categories in NRS 047
How long does the municipality takes to provide electricity service for high voltage users where network extension is not required? (working days)	Within 90 days where existing network is being used as per the categories in NRS 047
Sewerage Service	
Are your Waste water treatment system effective enough to put water back in to the environment after treatment?	Waste Quality Compliance is managed by the IRIS system- SANS 241:2015 . Chemical and Physical requirements is the main criteria of measurement
To what extend do you subsidize your indigent consumers?	This service is free to all registered indigents
How long does it take to restore sewerage breakages on average	
Severe overflow? (hours)	Within 24 hours
Sewer blocked pipes: Large pipes? (Hours)	Within 24 hours
Sewer blocked pipes: Small pipes? (Hours)	Within 24 hours
Spillage clean-up? (hours)	Within 24 hours
Replacement of manhole covers? (Hours)	Within 5 days after reported missing and depending on the availability of funds
Road Infrastructure Services	
Time taken to repair a single pothole on a major road? (Hours)	Road maintenance is done in accordance with the Rural Road Asset Management System (RRAMS). Pothole repair is an interim temporary solution, until such roads can be resealed, resurfaced or rebuild. Pothole repairs will be done within the available funds in the budget and can take up to four weeks.
Time taken to repair a single pothole on a minor road? (Hours)	Road maintenance is done in accordance with the Rural Road Asset Management System (RRAMS). Pothole repair is an interim temporary solution, until such roads can be resealed, resurfaced or rebuild. Pothole repairs will be done within the available funds in the budget and can take up to four weeks.
Time taken to repair a road following an open trench service crossing? (Hours)	Road maintenance is done in accordance with the Rural Road Asset Management System (RRAMS). Pothole repair is an interim temporary solution, until such roads can be resealed, resurfaced or rebuild. The repairs can be done within the available funds in the budget and can take up to four weeks.
Time taken to repair walkways? (Hours)	Road maintenance is done in accordance with the Rural Road Asset Management System (RRAMS). Pothole repair is an interim temporary solution, until such roads can be resealed, resurfaced or rebuild. The repairs can be done within the available funds in the budget and can take up to four weeks.
Property valuations	
How long does it take on average from completion to the first account being issued? (one month/three months or longer)	As soon as interim valuation was completed
Do you have any special rating properties? (Yes/No)	No
Financial Management	
Is there any change in the situation of unauthorised and wasteful expenditure over time? (Decrease/Increase)	Decrease
Are the financial statement outsourced? (Yes/No)	Yes to consultants
Are there Council adopted business process instructing the flow and management of documentation feeding to Trial Balance?	No
How long does it take for an Tax/Invoice to be paid from the date it has been received?	30 Days from date of statement if all the documentation could be certified.
Is there advance planning from SCM unit linking all departmental plans quarterly and annually including for the next two to three years procurement plans?	Annual procurement plan only
Administration	
Reaction time on enquiries and requests?	3 days

Province: Municipality(WC034) - Schedule of Service Delivery Standards Table 2026/2027	
Description of Standard	Service Level
Time to respond to a verbal customer enquiry or request? (working days)	3 days
Time to respond to a written customer enquiry or request? (working days)	3 days
Time to resolve a customer enquiry or request? (working days)	3 days
What percentage of calls are not answered? (5%,10% or more)	All calls get answered
How long does it take to respond to voice mails? (hours)	3 days
Does the municipality have control over logged enquiries? (Yes/No)	Yes via the Citizen Collab
Is there a reduction in the number of complaints or not? (Yes/No)	Yes
How long does it take to open an account to a new customer? (1 day/ 2 days/ a week or longer)	1 day
How many times does SCM Unit, CFO's Unit and Technical unit sit to review and resolve SCM process delays other than normal monthly management meetings?	Once per annum
Land use applications	120 days after advertising
Building plan applications	21 days after complete application was received
Community safety and licensing services	
How long does it take to register a vehicle? (minutes)	20 minutes
How long does it take to renew a vehicle license? (minutes)	10 minutes
How long does it take to issue a duplicate registration certificate vehicle? (minutes)	30 minutes
How long does it take to de-register a vehicle? (minutes)	10 minutes
How long does it take to renew a drivers license? (minutes)	30 minutes
What is the average reaction time of the fire service to an incident? (minutes)	20 minutes
What is the average reaction time of the ambulance service to an incident in the urban area? (minutes)	Not a function of the municipality
What is the average reaction time of the ambulance service to an incident in the rural area? (minutes)	Not a function of the municipality
Economic development	
How many economic development projects does the municipality drive?	Five
How many economic development programme are deemed to be catalytic in creating an enabling environment to unlock key economic growth projects?	Two
What percentage of the projects have created sustainable job security?	Two
Does the municipality have any incentive plans in place to create an conducive environment for economic development? (Yes/No)	Yes
Other Service delivery and communication	
Is a information package handed to the new customer? (Yes/No)	No
Does the municipality have training or information sessions to inform the community? (Yes/No)	Yes
Are customers treated in a professional and humanly manner? (Yes/No)	Yes - Batho Pele implemented. Code of Ethics implemented. Staff training.'