

2025

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

BUDGET PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

2024/25 Pre-audit Outcomes

*CIGFARO Public Sector Finance Seminar
Tuesday, 7 July 2026*



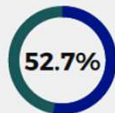
Municipal Performance Overview



Consumers Remain Under Pressure



7.563 million: **Population size** of the Western Cape in 2024, growing by 19.6% since 2015.



The **percentage of the population under the lower-bound poverty line** i.e. R 1 109 per month. Approximately 3.96 million people.

372 559

Number of **registered indigent households** (2024) in the Western Cape who fall below a certain income threshold (as determined by individual municipalities) and subsequently receive free or subsidised basic services

GINI
COEFFICIENT

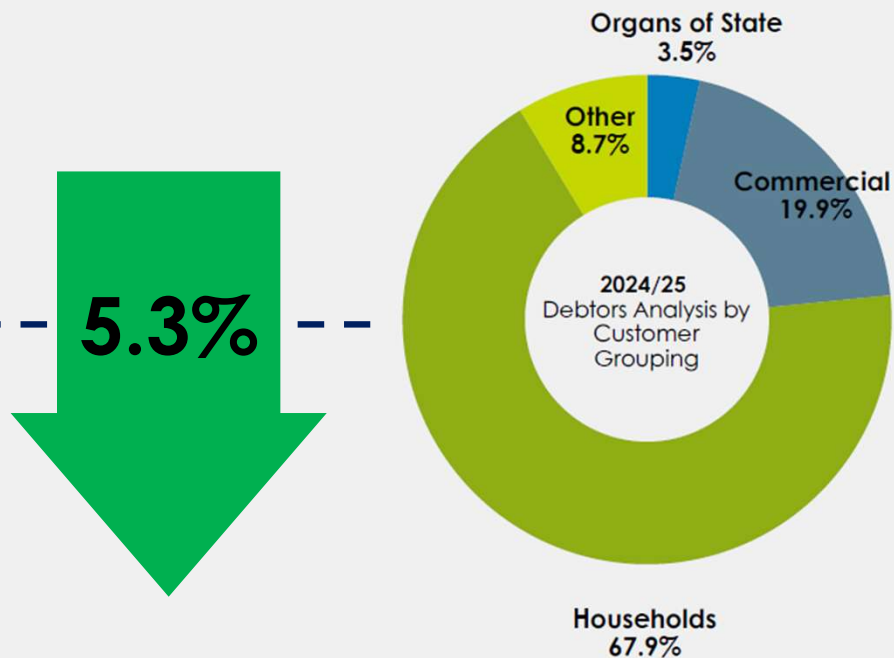
A measure of income inequality ranging from 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (perfect inequality). **Improved from 0.61 in 2015 to 0.60 in 2019 and 0.59 in 2024**, suggesting a modest narrowing of income disparities.



Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) of 4.6% in July 2024

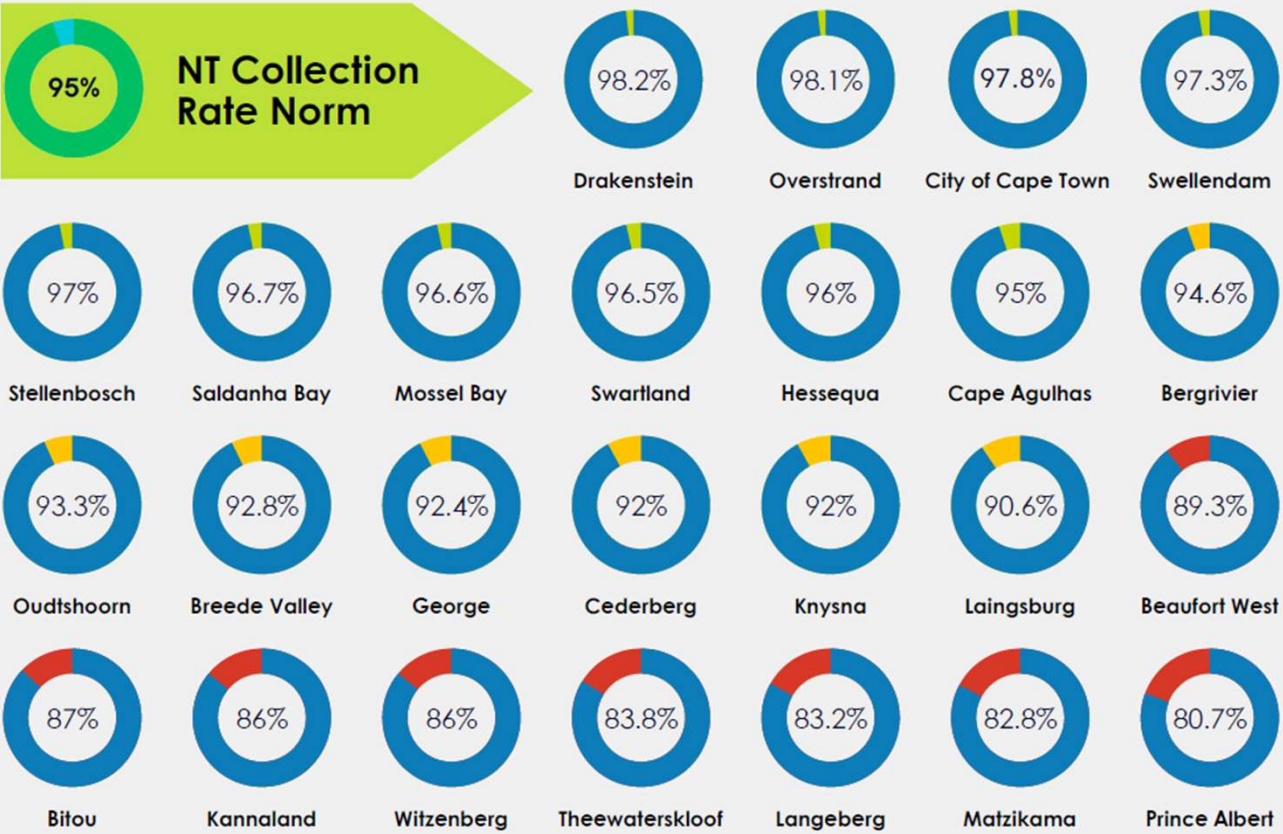
What is the impact on municipalities?

Decline on Outstanding Debtors*

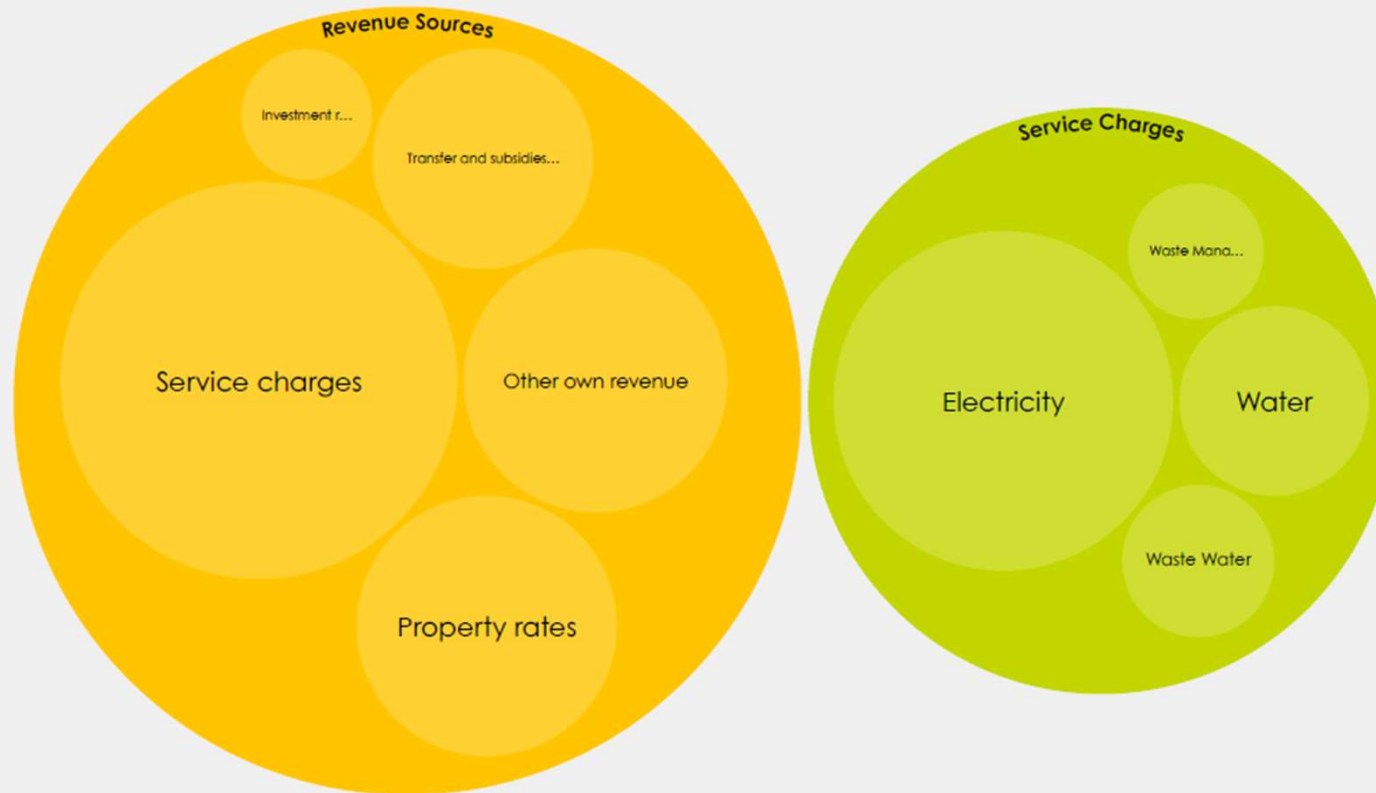


What does this mean?

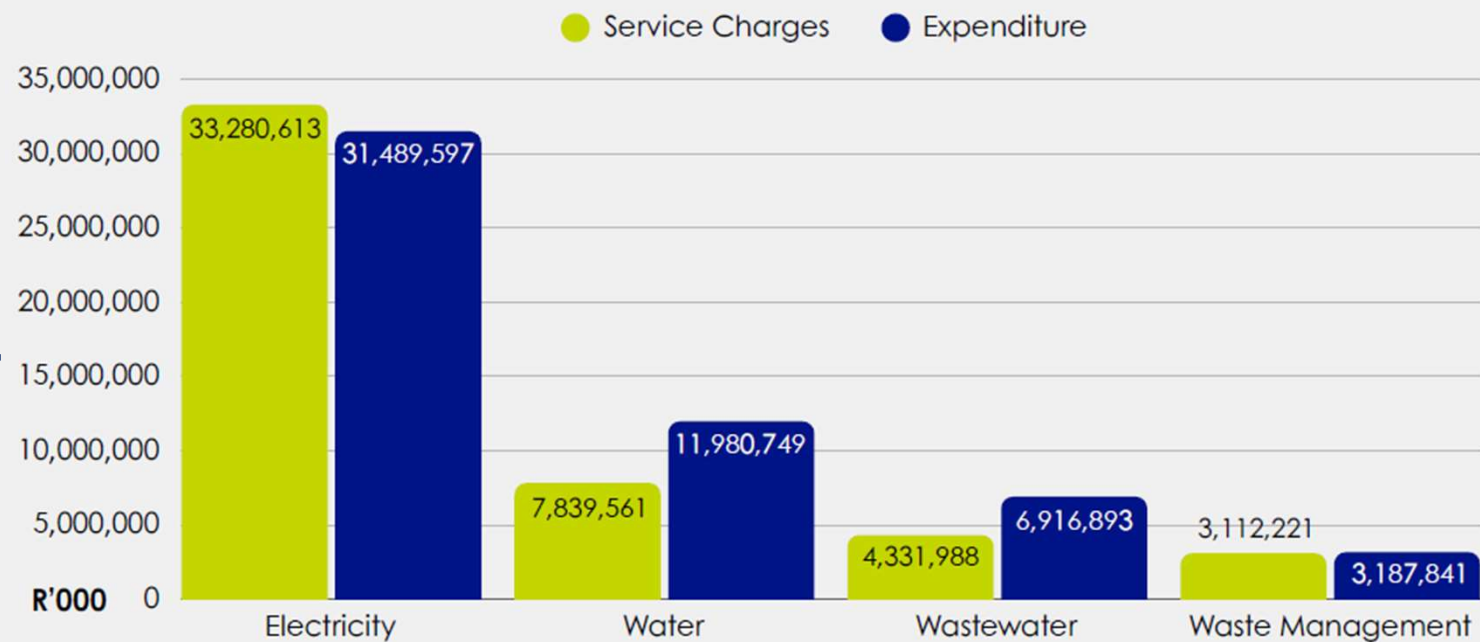
Collection Rates Across Core Functions



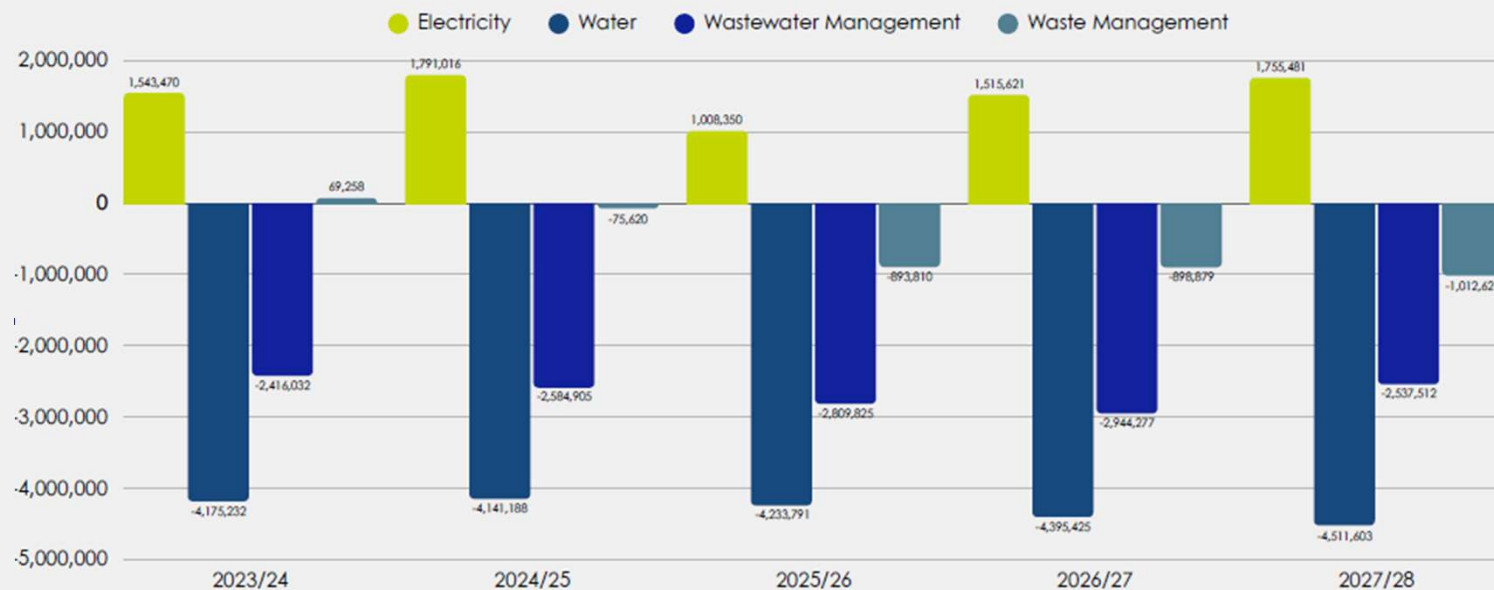
Operating Revenue Sources



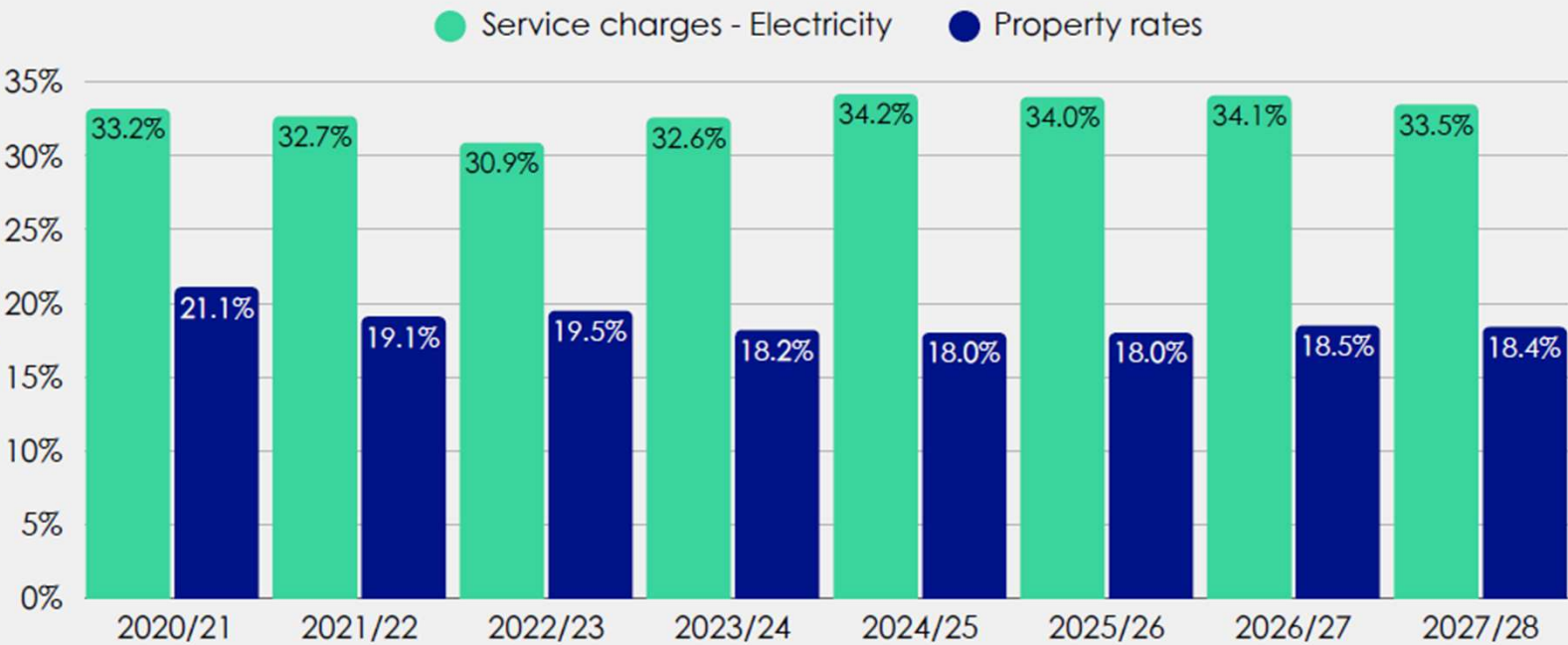
Service Charges Surplus



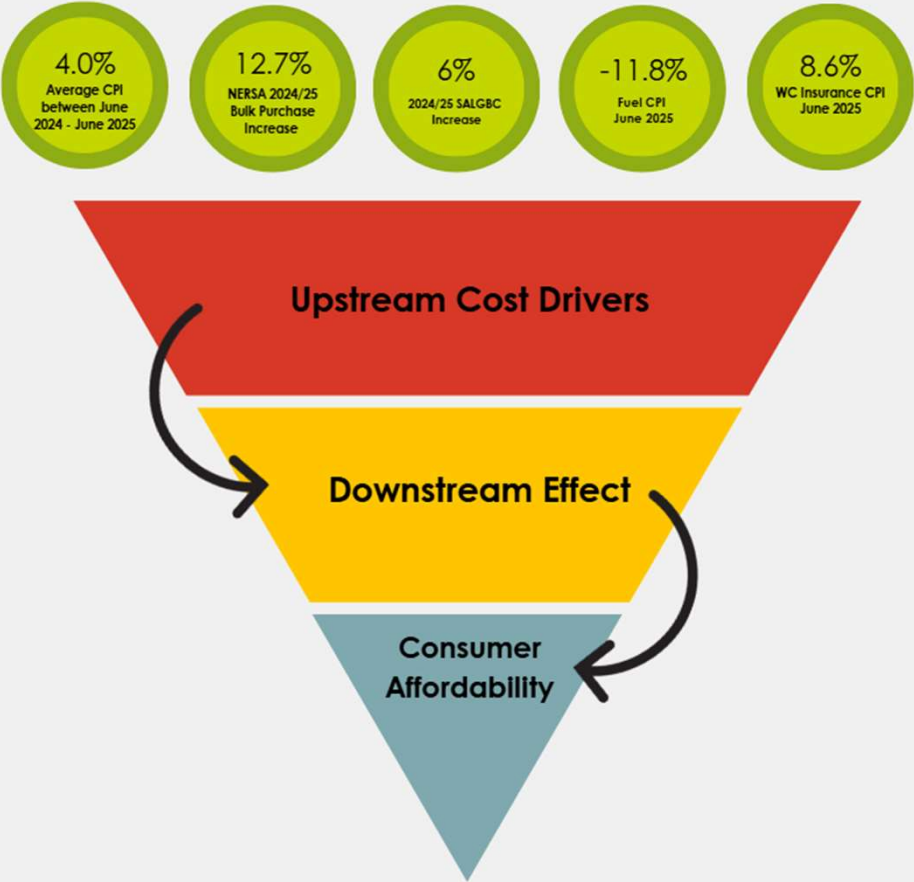
Service Charges Surplus



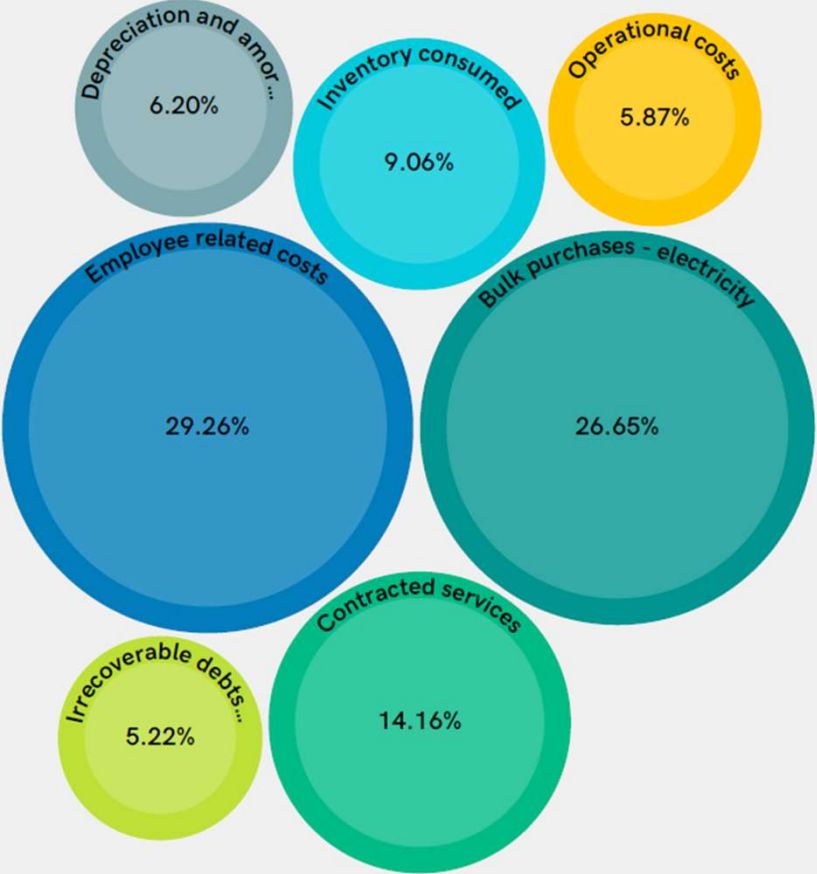
Reliance on Electricity



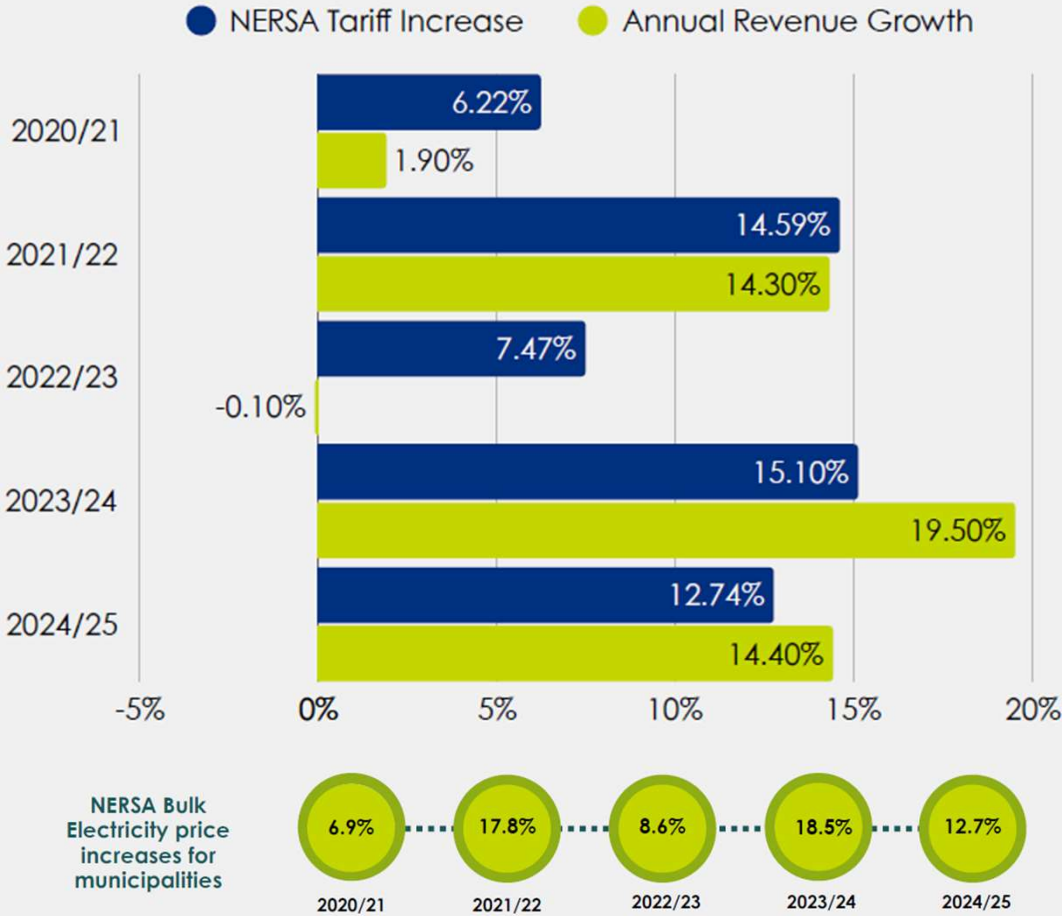
Easier Said than Done



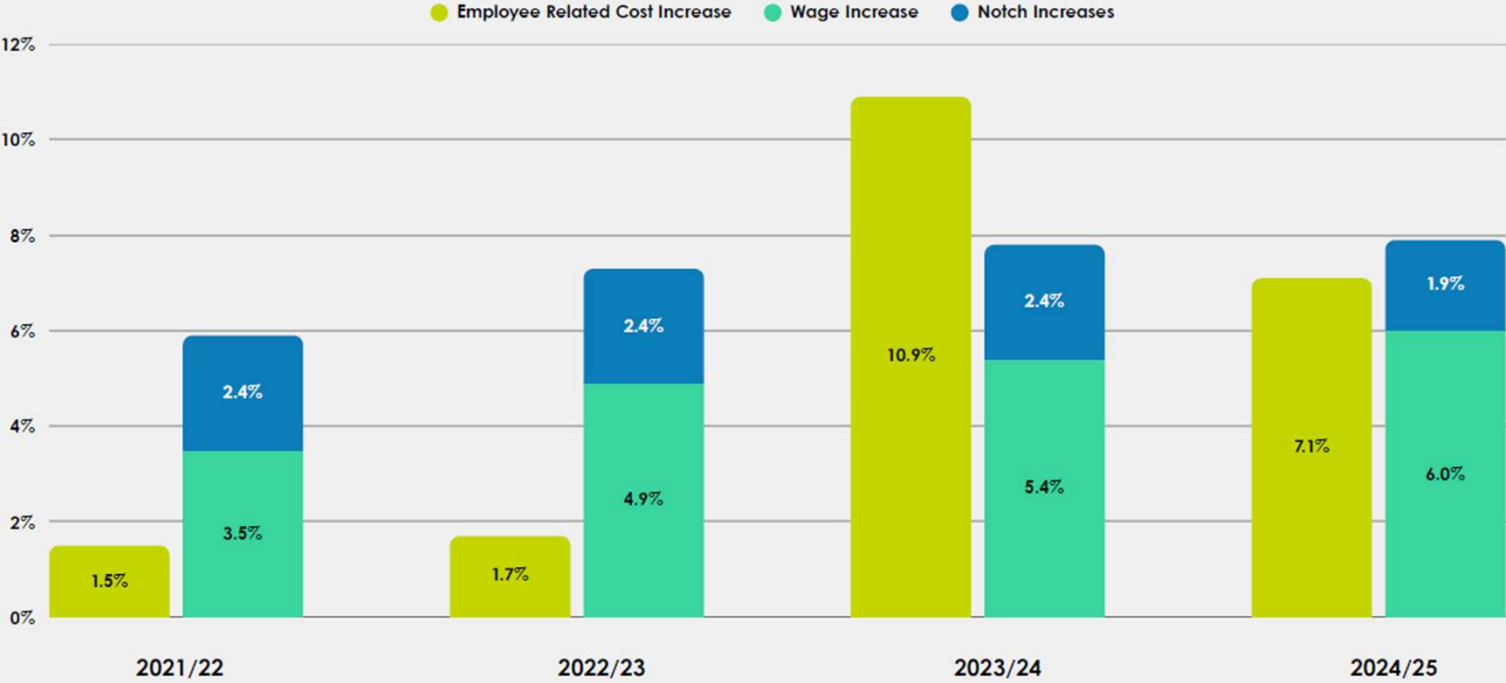
Operating Expenditure



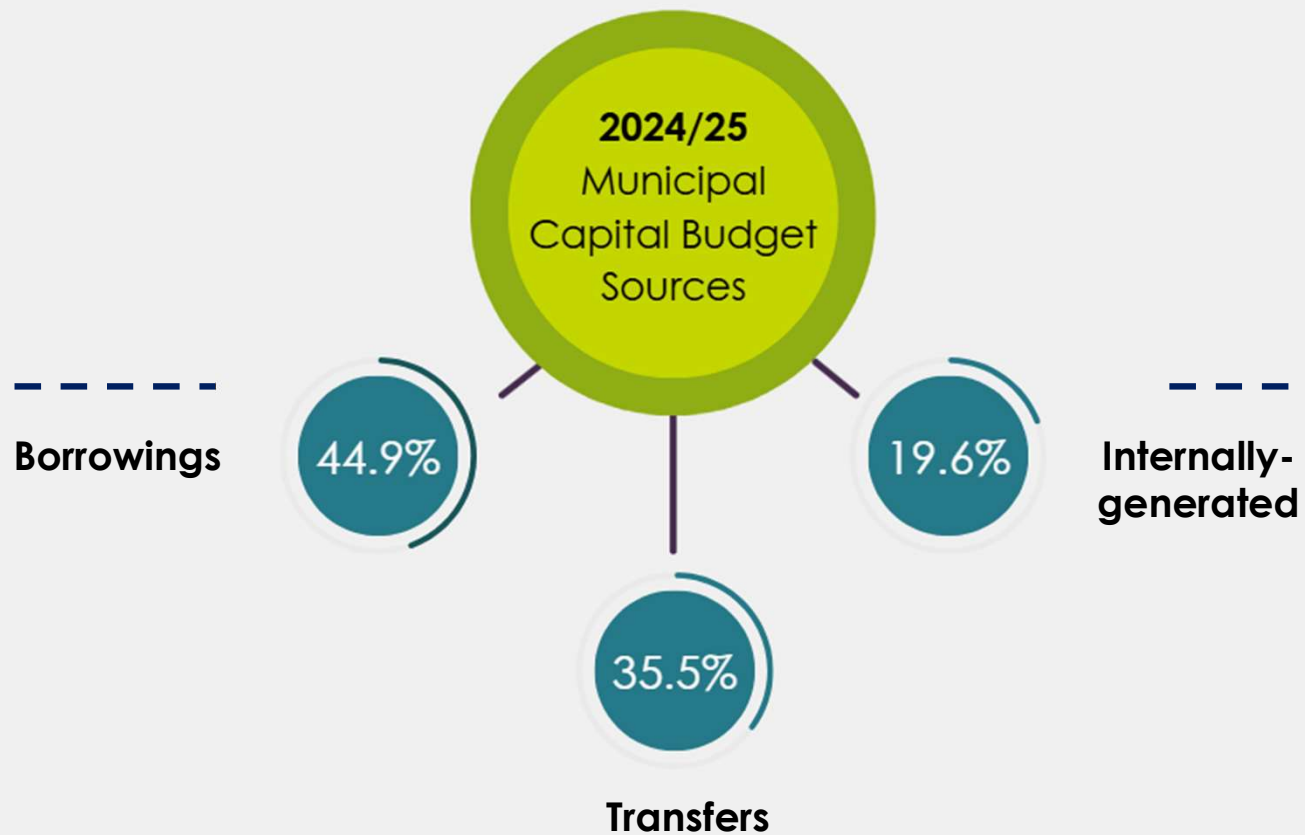
Price Pressures



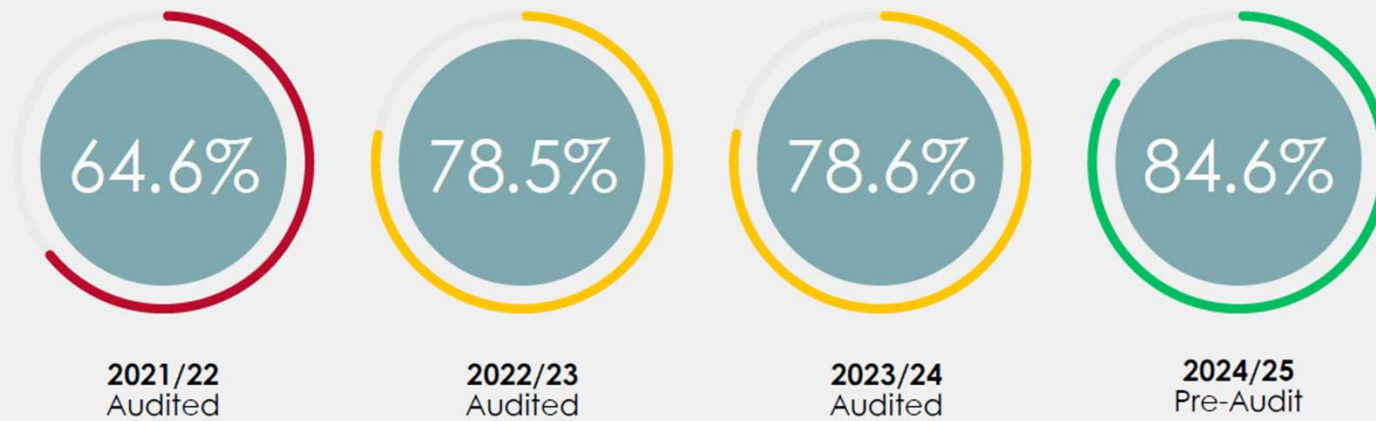
Employee Related Costs



Impact on the Capital Budget



More Effective Spending



Resilience

2025/26 FUNDED BUDGETS PER PROVINCE

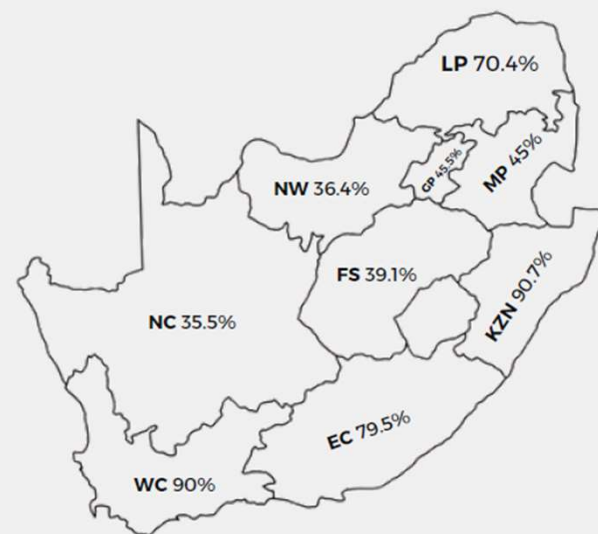


NATIONAL



WESTERN CAPE

Of the 257 municipalities in South Africa, 168 (65.4 per cent) adopted funded budgets for 2025/26. KwaZulu-Natal led with 49 funded municipalities (90.7 per cent), followed by the Western Cape with 27 (90 per cent).



Success

2023/24 Audit Outcomes	Unqualified with no Findings	Unqualified with Findings	Qualified with Findings	Adverse with Findings	Disclaimed with Findings	Outstanding Audits	Total
National	41	99	90	6	11	10	257
	16%	39%	35%	2%	4%	4%	
Western Cape	20	6	2	1	1	0	30
	67%	20%	7%	3%	3%	0	

Protecting Municipal Revenue in 2026

Drumbeat of communication throughout 2026



Revenue manager
request to PT: “Can you
send a credit control
warning to council
every month?”

Drumbeat of communication on collections in the election year:

- November 2025: **PT Circular** on “festive season collections
- March 2026: Follow-up on whether circular was tabled in council
- March 2026: **NT Budget Circular** (PT has requested inclusion of language on election year credit control)
- 1 April: PBGF propose **resolution that all MMCs agree** that credit control policies will be consistently enforced
- June: Follow-up **PT circular** on implementation of credit control in 2026/27 (incl fairness to all consumers)
- Ongoing: **monitoring** through S71 (collection rates, debtor growth, disconnections, and payment arrangements), and **engagements** where needed
- Individual responses where we see credit control being relaxed

Medium-term project:

- Analyse 25 Credit Control policies and identify commonalities and differences
- Use RMMC (2 sessions in 2026 – online and in-person) to workshop with municipalities and refine “best practices”
- Issue **Circular on Best Practices for Credit Control**
- Use TIME 2027 to give feedback on alignment of individual municipalities to best practice
- Lobby NT/DCOG to issue circular/norms/regulations (as appropriate)

The background of the slide is a dark blue field filled with a repeating pattern of white line-art icons. These icons represent various financial and business concepts: shopping carts, lightbulbs labeled 'IDEA', money bags labeled 'ZAR', briefcases, bar charts, and the acronym 'MFMA'.

Western Cape Municipalities **CREDIT CONTROL ENFORCEMENT**

Adoption of PT Circular No. 12 of 2025



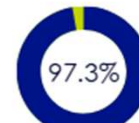
Drakenstein



Overstrand



City of Cape Town



Swellendam



Stellenbosch



Saldanha Bay



Mossel Bay



Swartland



Hessequa



Cape Agulhas



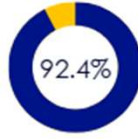
Bergervier



Oudtshoorn



Breede Valley



George



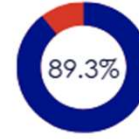
Cederberg



Knysna



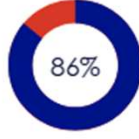
Laingsburg



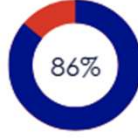
Beaufort West



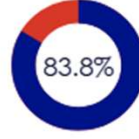
Bitou



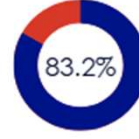
Kannaland



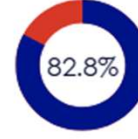
Witzenberg



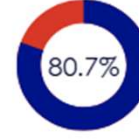
Theewaterskloof



Langeberg



Matzikama



Prince Albert

Recommendations

- Note the analysis in the LG Budget Performance Overview.
- Note the varying performance on collection rates in 2024/25 and how critical collections are for financial sustainability.
- Members of the PBGF agree to a resolution that our municipalities will consistently implement their credit control policies throughout the financial year, ensuring that there is no interference by councilors in revenue control. And that members will convey this resolution back to their councils, cognisant that this is an election year.

Cost Containment Best Practices

Elimination	Conventional cost containment approach whereby all non-essential and nice-to-have expenses are reduced.
Adaption	Cost saving opportunities associated with the new-way-of-work.
Bundling	Combining services to reduce costs. Typical example would be to make use of a single service provider for certain important business functions, shared service model.
Automation	Significant efficiency made by automating certain business processes. However capital intensive and can lead to job redundancies, increased training costs etc.
Optimisation	Identifying and reviewing case, project and process workflows to remove bottlenecks, and promote system integration.
Substitution	Exploring more cost-effective alternative goods and services without compromising service level standards.
Repurposing	Consideration of how the life cycle of certain strategic assets can be extended beyond its original design.
Deferment	Strictly applies to non-essential goods and services only. Municipalities should under no-circumstances defer financial obligations or repairs and maintenance.