

GRANTS POLICY



dr.jsmlm

Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality

REVIEWED FOR 2023/2024 FINANCIAL YEAR

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1. INTRODUCTION

Section 216 of the Constitution provides for national government to transfer resources to municipalities in terms of the annual Division of Revenue Act (DoRA) to assist them in exercising their powers and performing their functions. These allocations are announced annually in the national budget. Transfers to municipalities from national government are supplemented with transfers from provincial government. Further, transfers are also made between district municipalities and local municipalities.

2. PROCEDURES

2.1 Conditional transfers to municipalities

It is important that all these transfers are made transparently, and properly captured in the municipality's budget. In this regard, regulation 10 of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations provides guidance on when the municipality should reflect a transfer or donation on their budgets. Note that promises of funds that do not meet the requirements set out in regulation 10 must not be included in the municipality's budget.

Also note that grants-in-kind (e.g. capital assets transferred by a district to a local municipality) need to be budgeted for as a "transfer or grant" on Table A4 by Nkangala District Municipality (and not on their Table A5 Capital Budget – since the expenditure does not get capitalised), and as a "contributed asset" on Table A4 by Dr Js Moroka Local Municipality, and from there directly on Table A6 Budget Financial Position.

In support of regulation 10, the Division of Revenue Bill provides that –

- In terms of section 15, National Treasury is required to publish in the Government Gazette the allocations or indicative allocations for all national grants to municipalities;
- In terms of section 29, each provincial treasury is required to publish in the Government Gazette the indicative allocation per municipality for every allocation to be made by the province to municipalities from the province's own funds; and
- In terms of section 28, each category C municipality must indicate in its budget all allocations from its equitable share and conditional allocations to be transferred to each category B municipality within the category C municipality's area of jurisdiction.

The Government Gazette reflecting the allocations and indicative allocations for all national grants to municipalities will be available at:

[http://www.treasury.gov.za/legislation/acts/2012/Division%20of%20Revenue%20Act,%202012%20\(Act%20No.%205%20of%202012\).pdf](http://www.treasury.gov.za/legislation/acts/2012/Division%20of%20Revenue%20Act,%202012%20(Act%20No.%205%20of%202012).pdf)

In addition, National Treasury publishes a payment schedule that sets out exactly when equitable share and national conditional grant funds are to be transferred to municipalities:

http://www.treasury.gov.za/legislation/mfma/media_releases/Municipal%20Payment%20Schedule/

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The payment schedules that provincial treasuries are required to submit to National Treasury in terms of section 29(5) of the Division of Revenue Bill will be published on National Treasury's website, along with the national payment schedule.

2.2 Timing of municipal conditional grant transfers

In order to facilitate synchronisation of the national / provincial financial year (01 April 20xx to 31 March 20xx) with the municipal financial year (01 July 20xx to 30 June 20xx), the Division of Revenue Bill requires that all conditional allocations to Municipalities be transferred to municipalities within the period 01 July 20xx to 31 March 20xx.

2.3 Accounting treatment of conditional grants

Conditional grants should only be treated as 'transfers recognized' revenue when the grant revenue has been 'earned' by spending it in accordance with the conditions of the grant.

2.4 Payment schedule

National Treasury has instituted an automated payment system of transfers to Dr Js Moroka Local Municipality during the current financial year in order to ensure appropriate safety checks are put in place.

Section 22 of the Division of Revenue Bill requires transfers to the Municipality be made as per the approved payment schedule published by National Treasury. Through this system, any transfers not in line with the payment schedule will be rejected. In addition if the payment details of the municipality are not up-to-date the transfers will also be rejected.

Consequently, the Municipality must ensure that all its payment details (the municipality's primary banking account and payee details) are submitted to the National Treasury in terms of section 8 of Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No. 56 of 2003, MFMA) and section 10 of the Division of Revenue Bill for approval and verification by National Treasury.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRANSFERRING AND RECEIVING AUTHORITIES

The legal obligations placed on transferring and receiving officers in terms of the Division of Revenue Bill are very similar to previous requirements. National Treasury intends ensuring strict compliance in order to improve spending levels, and the quality of information relating to the management of conditional grants.

Dr Js Moroka Local Municipality will comply with the annual Division of Revenue Act.

It is the responsibility of the municipal manager as the "receiving officer" to ensure compliance.

The municipal manager is responsible for, among other things, the tabling of monthly reports in council on whether or not the municipality is complying with the Division of Revenue Act.

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He/she is also responsible for reporting on any delays in the transfer or the withholding of funds as failure to do so may have financial implications for the municipality and may lead to loss of revenue when funds are stopped and reallocated.

Where the Municipality is unable to comply, or requires an extension, the Municipal Manager will apply to the National Treasury and provide comprehensive motivation for the non-compliance.

4. UNSPENT CONDITIONAL GRANT FUNDS

To bring legal certainty to the process of managing unspent conditional grant funds, the Division of Revenue Bill contains the following provisions:

Unspent conditional allocations

Section 21.

(1) Despite the provisions of the Public Finance Management Act or the Municipal Finance Management Act relating to roll-overs, any conditional allocation that is, in the case of a province, not spent at the end of a financial year or, in the case of a municipality, at the end of a municipal financial year, reverts to the National Revenue Fund, unless the relevant receiving officer can prove to the satisfaction of the National Treasury that the unspent allocation is committed to identifiable projects.

(2) The National Treasury, and a provincial treasury in the case of a provincially funded allocation, may, at the request of a transferring national officer, provincial treasury or municipality, approve—

- (a) a roll-over from a conditional allocation to the next financial year; and*
- (b) spending of a portion of a conditional allocation on activities related to the purpose of that allocation, where the province or municipality projects significant unforeseeable and unavoidable over-spending on its budget.*

(3) (a) Any funds which must revert to the National Revenue Fund in terms of subsection (1), and which have not been approved by the National Treasury to be retained in terms of subsection (2), must be repaid to the National Revenue Fund. (b) A receiving officer must ensure that all funds referred to in paragraph (a) are repaid to the National Revenue Fund.

(4) The National Treasury, in accordance with subsection (5), may offset any funds which must be repaid to the National Revenue Fund in terms of subsection (1) and (3), but which have not been repaid—

- (a) in the case of a province, against future advances for conditional allocations to that province; and*
- (b) in the case of a municipality, against future advances for the equitable share or conditional allocations to that municipality.*

(5) Prior to the National Treasury offsetting any amounts against allocations to a province or municipality in terms of subsection (4), the National Treasury must give the relevant transferring national officer, province or municipality—

- (a) written notice of the intention to offset amounts against upcoming advances for allocations; and*
- (b) an opportunity, within 14 days of receipt of the notice referred to in paragraph*

(a), to—

- (i) submit written representations and other documentary proof that the unspent allocation was either spent in accordance with the relevant framework, or is committed to identifiable projects;*

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(ii) propose alternative means acceptable to the National Treasury by which the unspent allocations can be repaid to the National Revenue Fund; and

(iii) propose an alternative payment schedule in terms of which the unspent allocations will be repaid to the National Revenue Fund.

(6) A notice contemplated in subsection (5) must include the intended amount to be offset against allocations, and the reasons for offsetting the amounts.

(7) The retention of funds which should revert to the National Revenue Fund in terms of subsections (1) and (3), and which have not been approved by the National Treasury to be retained in terms of subsection (2), constitutes financial misconduct by the receiving officer in terms of section 34

The following practical arrangements will apply –

- When preparing the annual financial statements, the Municipality must determine what portion of each national conditional allocation it received remained unspent as at financial year end.
- National Treasury will initiate the process outlined in section 21(4) and (5) of the Division of Revenue Act based on the conditional grant expenditure reports. If the receiving officer wants to motivate in terms of section 21(5)(b) that the funds have been spent or are committed to identifiable projects or wants to propose an alternative payment method or schedule the required information must be submitted to National Treasury by 31 August 20xx.
- National Treasury will confirm in writing whether or not the Municipality may retain as a rollover any of the unspent funds because they are committed to identifiable projects or whether it has agreed to any alternative payment methods or schedules by 30 September 20xx.
- The Municipality must return the remaining unspent conditional grant funds that are not subject of a specific repayment agreement with National Treasury to the National Revenue Fund. Failure to return these unspent funds will constitute financial misconduct in terms of section 21(7) of the Division of Revenue Act.
- Any unspent conditional grant funds that should have been repaid to the National Revenue Fund will be offset against the Municipality's November equitable share allocation.

When applying to retain unspent conditional allocations committed to identifiable projects or requesting a rollover in terms of section 21(2) of the Division of Revenue Act, the Municipality will supply National Treasury with the following information –

1. Details of each of the projects to which funds are committed;
2. A progress report on the state of implementation of each of the projects;
3. The amount of funds committed to each project, and the conditional allocation from which the funds come from; and
4. An indication of the time-period within which the funds are to be spent.

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All the calculations of the amounts to be surrendered to the National Revenue Fund (NRF) will be subject to scrutiny by the Office of the Auditor-General and will therefore be audited.

5. REPORTING AND ACCOUNTING FOR MUNICIPAL APPROVED CONDITIONAL GRANT ROLL-OVERS

Section 21 of the Division of Revenue Act requires that any conditional allocations, excluding the Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant, which is not spent at the end of the municipal financial year must revert to the National Revenue Fund, unless the receiving officer proves to the satisfaction of National Treasury that the unspent allocation is committed to identifiable projects, in which case the funds will be rolled over (refer to MFMA Circular 51 for more information in this regard).

In terms of the allocations that have already been transferred to the Municipality, and are not spent by the end of the financial year, reporting of these funds must be done separately but concurrently with the reporting for the current year's conditional allocations. National Treasury will for purposes of DoRA reporting, provide a reporting template to facilitate monitoring of these conditional grant roll-overs.

6. CONDITIONAL GRANT ISSUES DEALT WITH IN PREVIOUS MFMA CIRCULARS

The Municipality will refer to MFMA Circulars 48, 51 and 54 with regards to the following issues:

1. *Accounting treatment of conditional grants* – Municipalities are reminded that in accordance with accrual accounting principles, conditional grants should only be treated as 'transfers recognized' revenue when the grant revenue has been 'earned' by incurring expenditure in accordance with the conditions of the grant.
2. *VAT on conditional grants*: SARS has issued a specific guide to assist municipalities meeting their VAT obligations – **VAT 419 Guide for Municipalities**. To assist municipalities accessing this guide it has been placed on the National Treasury website at: <http://www.treasury.gov.za/legislation/mfma/guidelines/default.aspx>.
3. *Interest received and reclaimed VAT in respect of conditional grants*: Municipalities are reminded that in MFMA Circular 48, National Treasury determined that:
 - Interest received on conditional grant funds must be treated as 'own revenue' and its use by the municipality is not subject to any special conditions; and
 - 'Reclaimed VAT' in respect of conditional grant expenditures must be treated as 'own revenue' and its use by the municipality is not subject to any special conditions.

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4. *Appropriation of conditional grants that are rolled over* – As soon as a municipality receives written approval from National Treasury that its unspent conditional grants have been rolled-over it may proceed to spend such funds (refer to MFMA Circular 51 for other arrangements in this regard).

5. *Pledging of conditional grants* – Applications by municipalities to pledge conditional grants allocated to municipalities in the Division of Revenue Bill must be in accordance with the requirements set out in MFMA Circular 51 MFMA. The only difference is that the timeframe for the pledges will extend as provided for in the Bill.