



**MAFUBE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
PRINCIPLES AND POLICY ON CASHIER'S CASH
CONTROL POLICY**

(FOR IMPLEMENTATION ON (1 JULY 2026)

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1. **DEFINITIONS**

In this Policy, unless the context indicates otherwise –

“accounting officer” – in relation to a municipality, means the official referred to in section 60 of the Municipal Finance Management Act;

“cashier” – means an official appointed to deal directly with customer monetary transactions. A Cashier receives money (cash, cheque, credit card and direct deposits) on behalf of the municipality;

“local municipality” – means a category B municipality envisaged in section 155 (1) (b) of the Constitution (a municipality that shares municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a district municipality within whose area it falls);

“municipal council” or **“council”** – means the council of a municipality referred to in section 18 of the Municipal Structures Act;

“Municipal Finance Management Act” – means the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act No.56 of 2003, and any regulations made under that Act;

“municipality”, when referred to as –

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

“municipal manager” – means a person appointed in terms of section 54 (a) of the Municipal Systems Act (is the head of administration and also the accounting officer of the municipality);

“municipal service” – means a service that a municipality in terms of its powers and functions provides or may provide to or for the benefit of the local community irrespective of whether:

- such a service is provided, or to be provided, by the municipality through an internal mechanism contemplated in section 76 or by engaging an external mechanism contemplated in section 76; and
- fees, charges or tariffs are levied in respect of such a service or not;

“Municipal Systems Act” – means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act No.32 of 2000;

“account” – means a notification by means of a statement of account to a person liable for payment of any amount for which he or she is liable to pay the Council in respect of the following:

- Electricity consumption based on a meter reading or estimated consumption;
- Water consumption based on a meter reading or estimated consumption;
- Refuse removal and disposal;
- Rates;
- Interest; and
- Miscellaneous and sundry fees and collection charges;
- Renting of municipal property

“fee” – means a fee prescribed for or in respect of any municipal service;

“prescribed” – means prescribed by the Council from time to time, by resolution;

2. FOREWORD

In terms of section 7 (2) of the Municipal Finance Management Act No.56 of 2003 (chapter 3), all money received by a municipality must be paid into its bank account or accounts, and this must be done promptly and in accordance with chapter 3 of MFMA and any requirements that may be prescribed.

Section 8 (2) of this Act states that the following moneys must be paid into a municipality's primary bank account:

- All allocations to the municipality, including those made to the municipality for transmission to a municipal entity or other external mechanism assisting the municipality in the performance of its functions;
- All income received by the municipality on its investments;
- All income received by the municipality in connection with its interest in any municipal entity, including dividends;
- All money collected by a municipal entity or other external mechanism on behalf of the municipality; and
- Any other moneys as may be prescribed.

Section 8 (3) states that a municipality must take all reasonable steps to ensure that moneys referred to in sub-section (2) are paid into its primary bank account.

Section 13 (1) states that the Minister, acting with the concurrence of the Cabinet member responsible for local government⁰, may prescribe a framework within which municipalities must:

- Conduct their cash management and investments; and
- Invest money not immediately required.

Section 13 (2) states that a municipality must establish an appropriate and effective cash management and investment policy in accordance with any framework that may be prescribed in terms of sub-section (1).

Section 64 of MFMA (Chapter 8) states also says that:

- Subsection (1) - The accounting officer is responsible for the management of the revenue of the municipality;
- Subsection (2) (d) - The accounting officer must for the purpose of subsection (1) take all reasonable steps to ensure that all money received is promptly deposited in accordance with MFMA into the municipality's primary bank account;
- Subsection (2) (e) (iii) - The accounting officer of a municipality must ensure that the municipality has and maintains a management, accounting and information system which accounts for receipts of revenue.

3. PURPOSE OF THE POLICY

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that the principles and procedures for Cash Control are formalised.

4. POLICY PRINCIPLES

Section 95 (i) of Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 indicates that in relation to the levying of rates and other taxes by a municipality and the charging of fees for municipal services, a municipality must, within its financial and administrative capacity – provide accessible pay points and other mechanisms for settling accounts or for making pre-payments for services.

Section 96 (a) states that a municipality must collect all money that is due and payable to it.

5. CASHIERS

- Cashiers must issue a receipt for every money/payment they receive;
- Cashiers are expected to perform their duties diligently and with honesty
- In case the shortages or surpluses exceed the pre-set number, a verbal warning will be issued to the Cashier in front of a witness. This warning will be effective for 3 (three) months;
- If there is a shortage by the same Cashier within the three (3) months of a verbal warning, a written warning will be issued in front of a witness. This warning will be effective for 6 (six) months;
- If there is a shortage by the same Cashier within the 6 (six) months of written warning, this Cashier will face a disciplinary hearing;
- The above measures will not apply to new Cashier for the first three months of their appointment;
- Cashiers will have to explain all cash surpluses and shortages as and when required;
- All Cashiers are expected to undergo necessary training for three (3) months before they are held responsible for shortages and surpluses;
- Each cash shortage must be paid in by the Cashier;

- Each cash surplus belongs to the municipality, as it might be claimed at a later date;
- All cash shortages and surpluses are to be recorded and reported to Manager Revenue on monthly basis;
- All Cashier cash shortages must be paid in full immediately or not later than the last day of the same month by stop order (Special arrangements can be made with approval of Manager Revenue in case of huge amounts).
- Landline telephones will be allowed in the Cashier cubicles due to bank card machines using the telephone headsets;
- No Cashier will answer his/her cell phone while there are customers queuing for payments;
- No Cashier will leave his/her cubicle to answer a phone/cell phone leaving account payers waiting;
- Access to internet or e-mails will only be allowed if there are no account payers queuing;
- Cashiers are expected to work at different offices that the municipality has;
- Cashiers will not cash-up one another, unless an arrangement has been made with the Manager Revenue or his assignee;
- Cashiers are not supposed to use other Cashier's passwords for either selling of prepaid electricity or processing payments of accounts;
- A cashier should not leave the offices to attend to personal matters without reporting to their seniors;
- Cashiers must use fake money detector machines at all times, or will have to pay in to replace the fake notes;
- Cashiers should never leave their cubicles unlocked if there's cash in the drawers;
- Only Cashiers, Senior Cashiers and persons authorised by Manager Revenue may enter the Cashiers' cubicles;
- Cashiers may not have visitors in their cubicles at any given time of the day (Unless approved by Manager Revenue);
- Only Cashiers, Senior Cashiers or officials authorised by Manager Revenue may take cash from Cashier cubicles to the safe in the strong room;
- No smoking, eating or drinking will be allowed in the cubicles, except drinking of water;
- Cashiers must report any problems with equipment to the Senior Cashier on time to ensure smooth service delivery.

6. SENIOR CASHIERS

- Senior Cashiers must ensure that Cashier's cash for the day balances with the machine's (Cash drawer) total;
- Senior Cashiers must ensure that Cashier's cheques for the day balances with the machine's (Cash drawer) total;
- Senior Cashiers must ensure that Cashier's credit cards for the day balances with the machine's (Cash drawer) total;
- Senior Cashiers must ensure that cash is safely locked and accounted for each day;
- Senior Cashiers must assist in finding the cash shortages and surpluses by Cashiers;

- Senior Cashiers must ensure that cash is transported to the bank within 24 hours (with an exception for weekends and holidays, money will be banked on the next working day);
- Senior Cashiers must do daily reconciliations of receipts and daily summaries of Cashiers;
- Senior Cashiers must report any misconduct by Cashiers as well as suspected criminal activities to the Manager Revenue or CFO;
- Senior Cashiers must assist Cashiers in resolving any disputes with account payers;
- Senior cashiers must ensure that the strong rooms are closed/locked at all times, so as to restrict movement into it;
- Senior Cashiers must ensure that the keys to the strong room and safe are signed for in the register each time they change hands;
- Only officials authorised by Manager Revenues will keep the keys to the safe and strong room;
- Senior Cashier should see to it that no one person has the two (2) safe keys at his/her possession at one time;
- Senior Cashiers are to be in contact with the cash collecting company for any new persons employed, to avoid robberies;
- Senior Cashiers must check the authenticity of identity cards of officials from cash collecting company;
- Senior Cashiers are to report any suspicious activities by cash collecting company to the Manager Revenue or Accountants in Revenue or CFO or Head of Security;
- Senior Cashiers are the only ones permitted to process cancellation of receipts;
- Senior Cashiers must report all cancellations, cash shortages and surpluses to Manager Revenue or Accountant on monthly basis. Supporting documentation must always be kept safe;

In case of a dispute with the bank about cash shortages and surpluses, an investigation will be undertaken, depending on the outcome of the investigation, a decision will be taken to resolve the dispute;

If a Senior Cashier confirms by signature that a Cashier balances with the system and a fake note or shortage is later discovered by the bank, Senior Cashier will take full responsibility to pay the shortage or replace a fake note.

7. DIRECT DEPOSITS

- Direct deposits Cashier must request/receive bank statements daily for reconciliation;
- Correctly allocate unallocated receipts;
- Draw up a spreadsheet of all unknown direct deposits for verification with the bank;
- Check all the RD (Refer to Drawer Cheques) for follow-up and journals;
- Issue receipts for all grants received;
- Allocate receipts from remote units (Villiers, Tweeling, & corneia);
- ➤ Ensure safe-keeping of all receipts and summary reports;

8. CASH FLOAT

- All Cashier must have equal amount of cash float;
- Senior Cashier must do unannounced cash float counting as regular as possible
- Only cashiers will have keys to their cash float drawers;
- Cashiers are solely responsible for any shortages/surpluses in the cash float boxes;
- Senior Cashiers have the authority to count any Cashier's float at any given time of the day/week/month;
- Cashiers should pay immediately any shortage in their cash float drawers, but keep safe any surpluses. In case it may be claimed later. If not claimed, surpluses should be reported and banked;
- Cashiers must sign for the cash float they use and be responsible for the drawers and the keys;

9. RESPONSIBILITY / ACCOUNTABILITY

The Council has the overall responsibility for adopting and approving this Policy.

10. IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW OF THIS POLICY

This policy shall be implemented once approved by Municipal Council. It should be reviewed annually for amendments if any.
