ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Members of the Mayoral Committee CN Mkhonto

SV Khumalo

M Chembeni Sahi

MJ Mnisi

LM Mochekoane LN Shongwe BS Mashego FS Timba

Members of council BD Dube

HB Magagula TB Mdhuli ZG Hlongwane JS Siboza MF Nkadimeng LC Dlamini JL Sithole

MB Thumbathi
EF Lubede
SS Makubela
C Maluleke
RG Herbst
MJ Mashego
P W A Phalakats

P W A Phalakatshela

BC Ndlovu
PM Mpholane
PJ de Witt
GC de Bruin
ZL Mandlazi
C Maseko
JM Mhlongo
TJ Milazi
VB Mlimi
MJ Msibi
AA Ndowane
L Chiwayo
SR Schormann
TN Sifunda

HK Malomane RV Lukhele NM Mabuza MJ Mavuso C Maluleke LG Mathonsi PRB Nel

CN Hlongwane SJ Mabuza PP Magagula MN Nhlebeya CG Dippenaar

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

ST Luthuli C Magopane VX Baloyi CS Nxumalo JH Ndlovu VN Mzimba SP Monareng ML Mathebula E Mokoena VM Manzini VL Mthabine

Other General Information

Executive Mayor Clr: CN Mkhonto

Deputy Executive Mayor Clr: SV Khumalo

Chief Whip CIr: JH Ndlovu

Speaker Clr: C Maluleke

Municipal Manager Adv: HM Mbatha

Chief Financial Officer Mr: GPJ Landman

Council Grading in terms of the upper limits of salaries, allowances for different members of

municipal council

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Bankers First National Bank - Nelspruit

Auditors Auditor General Nelspruit

Registered Office 18 Bell Street

P O Box 3333 NELSPRUIT

1200

Telephone (013) 759 8500 Fax (013) 755 3167

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

APPROVAL OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

I am responsible for the presentation of these annual financial statements, which are set out on pages 5 to 37 in terms of Section 126(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act and which I have signed on behalf of the Municipality.

I certify that the salaries, allowances and benefits of Councilors as disclosed in note 20 of these annual financial statements are within the upper limits of the framework envisaged in Section 219 of the Constitution, read with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act and the Minister of Corporative Governance and Traditional Affairs determination in accordance with this Act.

Adv. H Mbatha Municipal Manager	Date
G P J Landman Chief Financial Officer	Date

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 30 JUNE 2009

ASSETS .	Note	2009	2008
CURRENT ASSETS Cash and Cash equivalent Accounts receivable Inventories Prepayments Short – term fixed deposits	1 2 3 4 5	6,245,187 2,269,904 274,860	14,716,957 3,578,899 216,732 348,876 138,342,174
VAT Receivable	6	29,655,757	9,335,223
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Long – term receivables Investments Property, Plant and Equipment Work – in - Progress	7 8 9 11	58,808 42,277,458 19,455,434 110,958,	193,970 40,276,305 19,381,809
TOTAL ASSETS		211,196,374	226,390,945
<u>LIABILITIES</u>			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables Current Provisions	10 12	13,098,255 2,570,601	13,512,730 2,241,445
NON – CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Unspent Conditional Grant Non – Current Borrowings	14 13	19,748,420 40,000,000	37,362,710 40,000,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		75,417,276	93,116,885
RESERVES			
Capital Replacement Reserve Revaluation Reserve Disestablished Bohlabela Reserve Accumulated Surplus / Deficit		7,000,628 15,597,271 - 113,181,199	7,000,628 15,597,271 21,733,661 88,942,500
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES		211,196,374	226,390,945

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFOMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

	Note	2009 R	2008 R
REVENUE			
Bad debts recovered - Regional Services Levies Government Grants and Subsidies Interest earned-External investments Other Income Dividends Received Rent Facilities and equipment	15 16 18 17	671,122 145,191,505 18,346,113 691,705 56,163 615,750	3,026,432 112,757,373 17,880,008 739,808 53,298 647,370
TOTAL REVENUE		165,572,358	135,104,289
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>			
Employee related costs Remuneration of Councilors' Depreciation Repairs and maintenance General expenses – other Finance costs Contracted Services Contributions to /(Transfers from) Provisions	19 20 21 26 22 23	46,229,333 6,742,824 2,258,726 535,871 101,168,311 5,868,000 367,869 1,332,823	38,677,086 6,570,334 1,458,604 146,086 45,823,988 5,507,684 330,460 1,623,663
Audit Fees TOTAL EXPENDITURE	25	1,130,588	797,011
TOTAL LAI LADITOILL		100,004,040	100,954,910
Gain / (Loss) on sale of Assets	24	430,849	(103,428)
Net surplus/(Deficit) for the year after adjustment		368,862	34,065,945

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

	Revaluation Reserve	Disestablishe d Bohlabela Reserve	Capital Replaceme nt Reserve	Accumulated Surplus/(Defic it)	Total
2008					
Balance 1July 2007 Utilized during the year Correction of prior period Changes in accounting policy		26,873,995 (5,140,334)	7,000,628	53,484,353 1,392,202	87,358,976 (5,140,334) 1,392,202
Restated Balance Revaluation surplus Surplus / deficit for the period	15,597,271	21,733,661	7,000,628	54,876,555 34,065,945	83,610,844 15,597,271 34,065,945
Balance 1 July 2008	15,597,271	21,733,661	7,000,628	88,942,500	133,274,060
Utilized during the year Adjustment to prior year accumulated surplus Net Surplus for the year Transferred to Accumulated surplus		(57,883) (21,675,778)		2,194,059 368,862 21,675,778	(57,883) 2,194,059 368,862
Balance as at 30 June 2009	15,597,271	-	7,000,628	113,181,199	135,779,098

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

CASHFLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

	NOTE	<u>2009</u> R	<u>2008</u> R
CASHFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		K	K
RECEIPTS			
Grants and Subsidies		145,191,505	112,757,373
Interest received		18,346,113	17,880,008
SARS VAT Receipt		1,973,645	-
Other receipts '		2,034,740	3,593,518
'		167,546,003	134,230,899
PAYMENTS			
Employees costs		52,972,157	45,247,420
Suppliers		119,069,177	47,097,545
Interest paid		5,868,000	5,507,687
Other payments		22,411,366	4,938,558
outer payments		200,320,700	102,791,210
		200,320,700	102,731,210
Net cash from Operating Activities	27	(32,774,697)	31,439,689
CASHFLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and Equipment		475,258	3,000
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(2,278,643)	(2,111,759)
Increases in financial Instruments		(1,625,772)	(4,156,411)
Increase in short term deposits		138,342,174	(58,342,174)
Increase / decrease in prepayments		348,876	(348,876)
Decrease in long term debtors		040,010	7,222
Increase / decrease in Non – current Assets / WIP		(110,958,966)	7,222
increase / decrease in Non – current Assets / Wil		(110,330,300)	_
Net cash from investing Activities		24,302,927	(64,948,998)
CASHFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loans repaid		_	-
Net cash from financing activities			
Tect dash from financing activities			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(8,471,770)	(33,509,309)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		14,716,957	48,226,266
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	28	6,245,187	14,716,957

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

ACCOUNTING POLICIES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

1 BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

1.1 BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention unless specified otherwise.

These annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Recognized Accounting Practice (GRAP), issued by the Accounting Standards Board in accordance with Section 122(3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act No 56 of 2003).

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below.

Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses have not been offset except when offsetting is required or permitted by a Standard of GRAP.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those used to present the previous year's financial statements, unless explicitly stated. The details of any changes in accounting policies are explained in the relevant policy.

1.2 PRESENTATION CURRENCY

These annual financial statements are presented in South African Rand, which is the functional currency of the municipality.

1.3 GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION

These annual financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the municipality will continue to operate as a going concern for at least the next 12 months.

1.4 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Budget information in accordance with GRAP 1 and 24, has been provided in an annexure to these financial statements and forms part of the audited annual financial statements.

When the presentation or classification of items in the annual financial statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are restated. The nature and reason for the reclassification is disclosed. Where accounting errors have been identified in the current year, the correction is made retrospectively as far as is practicable, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly. Where there has been a change in accounting policy in the current year, the adjustment is made retrospectively as far as is practicable, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

2 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2.1 INITIAL RECOGNITION

Property, plant and equipment are tangible non-current assets (including infrastructure assets) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one year. Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognized as assets on acquisition date and are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the municipality. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost. The cost also includes the necessary costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Where an asset is acquired by the municipality for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of that asset on the date acquired.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the asset acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost). If the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, it's deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

Major spare parts and servicing equipment qualify as property, plant and equipment when the municipality expects to use them during more than one period. Similarly, if the major spare parts and servicing equipment can be used only in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment, they are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

2.2 SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT - REVALUATION MODEL

Subsequent to initial recognition, land and buildings are carried at a revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of revalutaion less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revalutation is credited directly to a revaluation surplus reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in surplus or deficit.

A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation is recognised in surplus or deficit, except to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

2.3 SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT - COST MODE

Subsequent to initial recognition, items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life.

Where the municipality replaces parts of an asset, it derecognizes the part of the asset being replaced and capitalizes the new component. Subsequent expenditure incurred on an asset is capitalized when it increases the capacity or future economic benefits associated with the asset.

2.4 DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT

Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable amount, using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Components of assets that are significant in relation to the whole asset and that have different useful lives are depreciated separately. The annual depreciation rates are based on the following estimated average asset lives:

Description	Years
Buildings	30
Vehicles	5
Office Equipment	3
Furniture and Fittings	10
Bins and Containers	5
Other items of plant and Equipments	5

The residual value, the useful life of an asset and the depreciation method is reviewed annually and any changes are recognised as a change in accounting estimate in the Statement of Financial Performance.

The municipality tests for impairment where there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. An assessment of whether there is an indication of possible impairment is done at each reporting date. Where the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount (or recoverable service amount), it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount (or recoverable service amount) and an impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Financial Performance.

2.5 DERECOGNITION

Items of Property, plant and equipment are derecognized when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value and is recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

3 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

3.1 INITIAL RECOGNITION

Internally generated intangible assets are subject to strict recognition criteria before they are capitalized. Research expenditure is never capitalized, while development expenditure is only capitalized to the extent that:

- the municipality intends to complete the intangible asset for use or sale;
- it is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset;
- the municipality has the resources to complete the project; and
- it is probable that the municipality will receive future economic benefits or service potential.

Intangible assets are initially recognized at cost.

Where an intangible asset is acquired by the municipality for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of that asset on the date acquired.

Where an intangible asset is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the asset acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost). If the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, it's deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

3.2 SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT - COST MODEL

Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairments. The cost of an intangible asset is amortized over the useful life where that useful life is finite. Where the useful life is indefinite, the asset is not amortized but is subject to an annual impairment test.

3.3 AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT

Amortization is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of intangible assets over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method. The annual amortization rates are based on the following estimated average asset lives:

3

Computer software

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at each reporting date and any changes are recognized as a change in accounting estimate in the Statement of Financial Performance.

The municipality tests intangible assets with finite useful lives for impairment where there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. An assessment of whether there is an indication of possible impairment is done at each reporting date. Where the carrying amount of an item of an intangible asset is greater than the estimated recoverable amount (or recoverable service amount), it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount (or recoverable service amount) and an impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Financial Performance.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

3.4 DERECOGNITION

Intangible assets are derecognized when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an intangible asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value and is recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance.

4 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

4.1 INITIAL RECOGNITION

Investment property includes property (land or a building, or part of a building, or both land and buildings held under a finance lease) held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, rather than held to meet service delivery objectives, the production or supply of goods or services, or the sale of an asset in the ordinary course of operations.

At initial recognition, the municipality measures investment property at cost including transaction costs once it meets the definition of investment property. However, where an investment property was acquired through a non-exchange transaction (i.e. where it acquired the investment property for no or a nominal value), its cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

The cost of self-constructed investment property is the cost at date of completion.

4.2 SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT - COST MODEL

Investment property is measured using the cost model. Under the cost model, investment property is carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable amount, using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Components of assets that are significant in relation to the whole asset and that have different useful lives are depreciated separately. The annual depreciation rates are based on the following estimated average asset lives:

4.2 SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT - FAIR VALUE MODEL

Investment property is measured using the fair value model. Under the fair value model, investment property is carried at its fair value at the reporting date. Any gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value of the property is included in surplus or deficit for the period in which it arises.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

5 NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

5.1 INITIAL RECOGNITION

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

5.2 SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT

Non-current assets held for sale (or disposal group) are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

A non-current asset is not depreciated (or amortized) while it is classified as held for sale, or while it is part of a disposal group classified as held for sale.

Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are recognized in surplus or deficit.

6 INVENTORIES

6.1 INITIAL RECOGNITION

Inventories comprise current assets held for sale, consumption or distribution during the ordinary course of business. Inventories are initially recognized at cost. Cost generally refers to the purchase price, plus taxes, transport costs and any other costs in bringing the inventories to their current location and condition. Where inventory is manufactured, constructed or produced, the cost includes the cost of labour, materials and overheads used during the manufacturing process.

Where inventory is acquired by the municipality for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of the item on the date acquired.

6.2 SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT

Inventories, consisting of consumable stores, raw materials, work-in-progress and finished goods, are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value unless they are to be distributed at no or nominal charge, in which case they are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Redundant and slow-moving inventories are identified and written down in this way. Differences arising on the valuation of inventory are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year in which they arose. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost is recognized as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

The carrying amount of inventories is recognised as an expense in the period that the inventory was sold, distributed, written off or consumed, unless that cost qualifies for capitalisation to the cost of another asset.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

7 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

7.1 INITIAL RECOGNITION

Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value.

7.2 SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT

Financial Assets are categorised according to their nature as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to maturity, loans and receivables, or available for sale. Financial liabilities are categorised as either at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities carried at amortised cost ("other"). The subsequent measurement of financial assets and liabilities depends on this categorisation and, in the absence of an approved GRAP Standard on Financial Instruments, is in accordance with IAS 39.

7.3 INVESTMENTS

Investments, which include listed government bonds, unlisted municipal bonds, fixed deposits and short-term deposits invested in registered commercial banks, are categorised as either held-to-maturity where the criteria for that categorisation are met, or as loans and receivables, and are measured at amortised cost. Where investments have been impaired, the carrying value is adjusted by the impairment loss, which is recognised as an expense in the period that the impairment is identified. Impairments are calculated as being the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the expected future cash flows flowing from the instrument. On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the Statement of Financial Performance.

7.4 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables are categorised as financial assets: loans and receivables and are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost. Amortised cost refers to the initial carrying amount, plus interest, less repayments and impairments. An estimate is made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at year-end. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. Impairments are determined by discounting expected future cash flows to their present value. Amounts that are receivable within 12 months from the reporting date are classified as current.

An impairment of trade receivables is accounted for by reducing the carrying amount of trade receivables through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance within operating expenses. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses in the Statement of Financial Performance.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

7.5 TRADE PAYABLES AND BORROWINGS

Financial liabilities consist of trade payables and borrowings. They are categorised as financial liabilities held at amortised cost, are intitially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost which is the initial carrying amount, less repayments, plus interest.

7.6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash includes cash on hand (including petty cash) and cash with banks (including call deposits). Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments, readily convertible into known amounts of cash, that are held with registered banking institutions with maturities of three months or less and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks, net of bank overdrafts. The municipality categorises cash and cash equivalents as financial assets: loans and receivables.

Bank overdrafts are recorded based on the facility utilised. Finance charges on bank overdraft are expensed as incurred. Amounts owing in respect of bank overdrafts are categorised as financial liabilities: other financial liabilities carried at amortised cost.

8 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

An associate is an entity in which the investor has significant influence and which is neither a controlled entity nor a joint venture of the investor. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control over those policies. The municipality exercises judgment in the context of all available information to determine if it has significant influence over an investee.

The equity method involves recognising the investment initially at cost, then adjusting for any change in the investor's share of net assets of the associate since it acquired it. A single line-item in the Statement of Financial Performance presents the investor's share of the associate's surplus or deficit for the year.

The municipality commences accounting for an investment in an associate from the date that significant influence exists and discontinues the application of the equity method when it no longer has significant influence over an associate. Investments that are retained in whole or in part are subsequently accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies on subsidiaries, joint ventures or financial instruments depending on the nature of the retained investment.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

The municipality uses the most recent available financial statements of the associate in applying the equity method. Where the reporting periods of the associate and the municipality are different, separate financial statements for the same period are prepared by the associate unless it is impracticable to do so. When the reporting dates are different, the municipality makes adjustments for the effects of any significant events or transactions between the investor and the associate that occur between the different reporting dates. Adjustments are made to ensure consistency between the accounting policies of the associate and the municipality.

9 UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE

Unauthorised expenditure is expenditure that has not been budgeted, expenditure that is not in terms of the conditions of an allocation received from another sphere of government, municipality or organ of state and expenditure in the form of a grant that is not permitted in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No.56 of 2003). Unauthorised expenditure is accounted for as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

10 IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No.56 of 2003), the Municipal Systems Act (Act No.32 of 2000), the Public Office Bearers Act (Act No. 20 of 1998) or is in contravention of the Municipality's supply chain management policy. Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure. Irregular expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

11 FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

12 PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the municipality has a present or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the provision can be made. Provisions are reviewed at reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect is material, non-current provisions are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the market's current assessment of the time value of money, adjusted for risks specific to the liability (for example in the case of obligations for the rehabilitation of land).

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

The municipality does not recognise a contingent liability or contingent asset. A contingent liability is disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Future events that may affect the amount required to settle an obligation are reflected in the amount of a provision where there is sufficient objective evidence that they will occur. Gains from the expected disposal of assets are not taken into account in measuring a provision. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. The present obligation under an onerous contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

A provision for restructuring costs is recognised only when the following criteria over and above the recognition criteria of a provision have been met:(a) The municipality has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring identifying at least: - the business or part of a business concerned;- the principal locations affected;- the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for terminating their services;

- the expenditures that will be undertaken; and when the plan will be implemented; and
- (b) The municipality has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

13 LEASES

13.1 MUNICIPALITY AS LESSEE

Leases are classified as finance leases where substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of an asset are transferred to the municipality. Property, plant and equipment or intangible assets subject to finance lease agreements are initially recognised at the lower of the asset's fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liabilities are initially recognised at the inception of the lease and are measured as the sum of the minimum lease payments due in terms of the lease agreement, discounted for the effect of interest. In discounting the lease payments, the municipality uses the interest rate that exactly discounts the lease payments and unguaranteed residual value to the fair value of the asset plus any direct costs incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the leased assets are accounted for in accordance with the stated accounting policies applicable to property, plant, equipment or intangibles. The lease liability is reduced by the lease payments, which are allocated between the lease finance cost and the capital repayment using the effective interest rate method. Lease finance costs are expensed when incurred. The accounting policies relating to derecognition of financial instruments are applied to lease payables. The lease asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life or the lease term.

Operating leases are those leases that do not fall within the scope of the above definition. Operating lease rentals are accrued on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

13.2 MUNICIPALITY AS LESSOR

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

Under a finance lease, the municipality recognises the lease payments to be received in terms of a lease agreement as an asset (receivable). The receivable is calculated as the sum of all the minimum lease payments to be received, plus any unguaranteed residual accruing to the municipality, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. The receivable is reduced by the capital portion of the lease installments received, with the interest portion being recognised as interest revenue on a time proportionate basis. The accounting policies relating to derecognition and impairment of financial instruments are applied to lease receivables.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

14 REVENUE

14.1 REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Revenue from exchange transactions refers to revenue that accrued to the municipality directly in return for services rendered / goods sold, the value of which approximates the consideration received or receivable.

Service charges relating to electricity and water are based on consumption. Meters are read on a quarterly basis and are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Provisional estimates of consumption are made monthly when meter readings have not been performed. The provisional estimates of consumption are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Adjustments to provisional estimates of consumption are made in the invoicing period in which meters have been read.

Service charges relating to refuse removal are recognised on a monthly basis in arrears by applying the approved tariff to each property that has improvements. Tariffs are determined per category of property usage, and are levied monthly based on the recorded number of refuse containers per property.

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportion basis.

Revenue from the rental of facilities and equipment is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease agreement.

Dividends are recognised on the date that the Municipality becomes entitled to receive the dividend.

Revenue arising from the application of the approved tariff of charges is recognised when the relevant service is rendered by applying the relevant gazetted tariff. This includes the issuing of licences and permits.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when substantially all the risks and rewards in those goods is passed to the consumer.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

Revenue arising out of situations where the municipality acts as an agent on behalf of another entity (the principal) is limited to the amount of any fee or commission payable to the municipality as compensation for executing the agreed services.

14.2 REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Revenue from non-exchange transactions refers to transactions where the municipality received revenue from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange. Revenue from non-exchange transactions is generally recognised to the extent that the the related receipt or receivable qualifies for recognition as an asset and there is no liability to repay the amount.

Revenue from property rates is recognised when the legal entitlement to this revenue arises. Collection charges are recognised when such amounts are legally enforceable. Penalty interest on unpaid rates is recognised on a time proportionate basis.

Fines constitute both spot fines and summonses. Revenue from spot fines and summonses is recognised when payment is received, together with an estimate of spot fines and summonses that will be received based on past experience of amounts collected.

Revenue from public contributions and donations is recognised when all conditions associated with the contribution have been met or where the contribution is to finance property, plant and equipment, when such items of property, plant and equipment qualifies for recognition and first becomes available for use by the municipality. Where public contributions have been received but the municipality has not met the related conditions, a deferred income (liability) is recognised.

Contributed property, plant and equipment is recognised when such items of property, plant and equipment qualifies for recognition and become available for use by the municipality.

Revenue from the recovery of unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure is based on legislated procedures, including those set out in the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No.56 of 2003) and is recognised when the recovery thereof from the responsible councillors or officials is virtually certain.

14.3 GRANTS, TRANSFERS AND DONATIONS

Grants, transfers and donations received or receivable are recognised when the resources that have been transferred meet the criteria for recognition as an asset. A corresponding liability is raised to the extent that the grant, transfer or donation is conditional. The liability is transferred to revenue as and when the conditions attached to the grant are met. Grants without any conditions attached are recognised as revenue when the asset is recognised.

15 BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalised to the cost of that asset unless it is inappropriate to do so. The municipality ceases the capitalisation of borrowing costs when substantially all the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are complete. It is considered inappropriate to capitalise borrowing costs where the link between the funds borrowed and the capital asset acquired cannot be adequately established. Borrowing costs incurred other than on qualifying

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

assets are recognised as an expense in surplus or deficit when incurred.

16 CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AND RECEIVABLES

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, contract revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the reporting date

Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that they have been agreed with the customer.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent that contract costs incurred are recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

17 REVALUATION RESERVE

The surplus arising from the revaluation of land and building is created directly to a non-distributable reserve. The revaluation surplus is realised as revalued buildings are depreciated, through a transfer from the revaluation reserve to the Accumulated surplus / deficit. On disposal, the net revaluation surplus is transferred to the Accumulated surplus while gains and losses on disposal, based on revalued amounts, are credited or charged to the Statement of Financial Performance.

18 IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable service amount of the asset.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the municipality also:

- tests intangible assets with an indefinite useful life or intangible assets not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed during the annual period and at the same time every period.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable service amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable service amount of the individual asset, the recoverable service amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable service amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable service amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable service amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An impairment loss is recognised for cash-generating units if the recoverable service amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment loss is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the unit as follows:

- to the assets of the unit, pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

A municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable service amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

19 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

19.1 Prior year comparatives

When the presentation or classification of items in the Annual Financial Statements is amended, prior year period comparative amounts are also reclassified.

19.2 Current year Budgets

Budgeted amounts have been included in the Annual Financial Statement for the current financial year only.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

$\frac{\text{NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE }{2009}$

1. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2009 R	2008 R
Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:		
Cash on hand	4,000	2,000
Cash at bank	6,241,187	14,714,957
	6,245,187	14,716,957
The Municipality has the following bank accounts:		
Current Account (Primary Bank Account)		
First National Bank- Nelspruit Branch: Account Number 62 113 491 419 Cash book balance at beginning of year	1,250,262 7,276,240	7,276,240 39,894,324

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

Cash book balance at end of year	1,250,262	7,276,240
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	7,372,010	38,851,724
Bank statement balance at end of year	3,084,620	7,372,010
Current Account (Other Account)		
First National Bank - Nelspruit Branch: Acc 62 113 492 938	358,862	362,942
First National Bank - Nelspruit Branch: Acc 62 113 495 916	404,508	380,451
First National Bank - Nelspruit Branch: Acc 62 113 496 360	492,284	462,868
First National Bank - Nelspruit Branch: Acc 62 113 496 708	1,580,601	4,254,330
First National Bank - Nelspruit Branch: Acc 62 113 498 564	2,067,822	1,919,078
First National Bank - Nelspruit Branch: Acc 62 113 499 554	59,848	59,048

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009 (continued)

2. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2009	2008
Other debtors	2,842,115	3,578,899
Levy debtors		5,945,642
Total Other Debtors	2,842,115	9,524,541
Less: Provision for Bad debts	-572,211	-5,945,642
Net Balance	2,269,904	3,578,899

3. INVENTORIES

	2009	2008
Opening balance	216,732	108,210
Additions	573,347	515,773
Issued (Expensed)	-515,219	-407,251

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

Closing balance	274,860	216,732
· ·		,
4. PREPAYMENTS		
	2009	2008
Pre-paid expenses	-	348,876
5. SHORT TERM FIXED DEPOSITS		
	2009	2008
Fixed deposits	<u>-</u>	138,342,174
6. VAT RECEIVABLE		
	2009	2008
SARS VAT REFUNDABLE	29,655,757	9,335,223

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009 (continued)

7. LONG - TERM RECEIVABLES

	2009	2008
Car Loans	129,503	129,503
Study loans	58,808	64,467
Housing selling scheme loans	-	-
Other non-current receivables	-	-
	188,311	193,970
Less: Provision for bad debts	(129,503)	-
Car loans	(129,503)	-
Staff loans	-	-
Other non-current receivables	-	-
NET BALANCE	58,808	193,970

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

8. INVESTMENTS

	2009	2008	
Fixed Deposits	41,902,077	40,276,305	
Listed Investments	375,381	-	
Other Investments		-	_
	42,277,458	40,276,305	

A fixed deposit amounting to R 41,902,077 has been pledged with INCA as security for the R 40 000 000 INCA loan. The market value of the listed investment at 30 June 2009 was R 990 317.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009 (continued)

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Reconciliation of carrying value

Carrying values at 1 July 2008

Cost

Accumulated Depreciation

Acquisitions

Net Disposals

Depreciation

Revaluation

Correction of error

Carrying values at 30 June 2009

Cost

Accumulated Depreciation

P,P & E R	Total R	
19,381,809	19,381,809	
26,774,604	26,774,604	
(7,392,795)	(7,392,795)	
2,278,644	2,278,644	
(25,004)	(25,004)	
(2,258,726)	(2,258,726)	
-	-	
78,711	78,711	
19,455,434	19,455,434	
27,796,322	27,796,322	
(8,340,888)	(8,340,888)	

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

Refer to Appendix B for more detail on property, plant and equipment

10. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2009	2008
Trade creditors	4,274,087	3,332,272
Payments received in advance	-	1,671,355
Retentions	8,806,422	5,683,533
Guarantees	-	2,653,350
Sundry Creditors	17,746	17,746
Other creditors	<u> </u>	154,474
Total creditors	13,098,255	13,512,730

The fair value of trade and other payables approximates their carrying amounts.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009 (continued)

11. WORK IN PROGRESS

	2009	2008	
Construction work in progress	110,958,966	-	

12. CURRENT PROVISIONS

	2009	2008	
Leave provisions	2,570,601	2,241,445	

The movement in the current provision can be reconciled as follows

Performance	Provision for
Bonus	leave

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

Opening 1 July 2008	-	2,241,445
Contributions to provision	-	631,108
Expenditure incurred	-	(301,952)
Closing 30 June 2009	-	2,570,601

13. NON - CURRENT BORROWINGS

	2009	2008
INCA Loan Other Borrowings	40,000,000	40,000,000
Total Other Debtors	40,000,000	40,000,000
Less: Current portion transferred to current liabilities	-	-
Total Borrowings	40,000,000	40,000,000

Refer to Appendix A for more detail on borrowings.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009 (continued)

14. UNSPENT CONDITIONAL GRANTS FROM SPHERES OF GOVERNMENT

	2009	2008
Dwaf Drought Relief	742,723	742,723
Dwaf	2,751,853	2,751,853
Ehlanzeni DM FMG	2,795,075	4,813,526
Ehlanzeni DM Pims	380,902	351,486
Dept of Sport and Recreation	2,766,595	4,096,165
Local Government	3,731,557	3,738,781
Nkomazi Lc Co-Funding	722,456	722,456
Umjindi Lc Co-Funding	10,602	10,602
Sanitation Pilot Projects	68,483	67,684
CBPWP: Rapid Delivery Projects	2,894,791	3,194,349
Department of Local Government and Housing	969,626	969,626
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant MSIG	668,175	864,341
Municipal Infrastructure Grant: MIG	787,099	14,658,576
National and Provincial Events	18,578	18,578
Seta	392,928	361,964
LED	22,920	-
Transitional Fund	24,057	-

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

Current portion of unspent conditional grants	19,748,420	37,362,710
15. GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES		
	2009	2008
Equitable share	20,670,000	11,858,320
Levy Replacement Grant	113,530,323	100,899,053
MIG - Conditions met	10,656,182	-
MSIG - Conditions met	335,000	
Total Government Grants and Subsidies	145,191,505	112,757,373
16. INTEREST EARNED		
	2009	2008
Financial assets	18,346,113	17,880,008
Other	-	
Total interest	18,346,113	17,880,008

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009 (continued)

17. RENTAL OF FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

	2009	2008
Rental of property	608,275	640,224
Other rentals	7,476	7,146
Total rentals earned	615,751	647,370
18. DIVIDENDS RECEIVED		
	2009	2008
Dividends received - SANLAM	56,163	53,298
Other dividends	<u> </u>	-
Total Dividends	56,163	53,298

19. EMPLOYEE RELATED COSTS

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

	2009	2008
Employee related costs - Salaries and wages Employee related costs - Contributions for	27,827,949	23,739,081
UIF,pensions and medical aids Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence	7,969,395	6,622,904
and other allowances	7,582,219	5,614,619
Housing benefits and allowances	550,964	368,784
Overtime payments	379,109	299,734
Performance and other bonuses	1,774,431	1,614,035
Other allowances	13,338	10,500
Bargaining Council	5,216	4,493
Redemption of leave	-	83,031
Acting Allowances	126,712	319,905
Total Employee Related Costs	46,229,333	38,677,086

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009 (continued)

Remuneration of the Municipal Manager	2009	2008
Annual Remuneration	720,065	659,259
Performance- and other bonuses	-	-
Travel, motor car, allowances	120,000	120,000
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	195,972	137,040
Total	1,036,037	916,299
Remuneration of the Chief Finance Officer		
Annual Remuneration	590,070	572,984
Annual Remuneration Performance- and other bonuses	590,070 -	572,984

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

<u>-</u>		111,027	
Total	931,987	840,011	
Remuneration of the Manager: Office of the Municipal Manager (resigned: November 2008)			
Annual Remuneration	133,420	290,474	
Salary Back pay / Annual bonuses	269,709	24,158	
Travel, motor car, allowances	40,320	152,080	
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	39,930	100,296	
Total	483,379	567,008	
Remuneration of the individual Managers - 2009 Annual Remuneration	Community services 517,141	Technical services 656,506	
Performance- and other bonuses	-	-	
Travel, motor car, allowances	156,000	156,000	
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	233,905	144,752	
Total	907,046	957,258	

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009 (continued)

Remuneration of the individual Managers - 2009	Corporate Service	LED & TOURISMS	
Annual Remuneration	504,016	508,127	
Performance- and other bonuses	-	-	
Travel, motor car, allowances	166,875	180,000	
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	199,265	184,136	
Total	870,156	872,264	

20. REMUNERATION OF COUNCILLORS

	2009	2008
Executive Mayor	583,721	562,847
Deputy Executive Mayor	548,807	489,217
Speaker	532,752	467,845
Chief Whip	441,472	391,141
Councilors	4,098,146	4,075,628
Councilors Pension Fund Contribution	504,470	461,741

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

Councilors Other allowances	33,456	121,915
	6,742,824	6,570,334

In-kind Benefits

The Executive Mayor, Deputy Executive Mayor, Speaker and Mayoral Committee are full-time. Each is Provided with an office and secretarial support at the cost of Council. The Executive Mayor has use of a Council owned vehicle for official duties. The Executive Mayor has a full-time bodyguard, a full-time driver and full time security guard at her residence, at the cost of Council.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009 (continued)

21. DEPRECIATION

	2009	2008
Property, plant and equipment	2,258,726	1,458,604
Intangible assets	-	-
Investment property carried at cost	-	
Total Depreciation	2,258,726	1,458,604
22. FINANCE COSTS	2009	2008
Borrowings	5,868,000	5,507,684
Consumer deposits	-	-
Bank overdrafts		-
Total Finance Costs	5,868,000	5,507,684

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

23. CONTRACTED SERVICES

	2009	2008
Contracted services for:		
Cleaning services	206,400	204,267
Security Services	161,469	126,193
Total Contracted Services	367,869	330,460

24. GAIN OR (LOSS) ON SALE OF ASSETS

	2009	2008
Property, Plant and Equipment	430,849	(103,428)
Other Financial Assets		-
	430,849	(103,428)

25. AUDIT FEES

2009	2008
1,130,588	797,011
1,130,588	797,011
	1,130,588

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009 (continued)

26. GENERAL EXPENSES

Included in general expenses are the following costs above R 100 000:-	2009	2008
Advertising	237,673	351,431
Annual Budget and Functions	833,820	672,151
Bursaries	129,895	132,434
Branding and Marketing	3,879,940	-
Computer Maintenance and Support	1,026,787	695,740
Computer systems - programmes and Training	10,204,938	-
Community outreach	371,493	531,641
Decease Management costs	6,718,620	417,210
Entertainment	313,293	212,474
Assistance to Local - Capital Projects	42,973,619	15,858,070
Fuel and oil	618,254	371,903

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

	100,688,604	38,568,897
Travel and subsistence	2,458,320	1,655,831
Training	1,871,478	1,326,599
Telephone cost	1,274,882	1,183,726
Skills development levies	602,679	570,589
Rental of office equipment	591,650	315,510
Rental of buildings	6,493,310	4,216,263
2010 Programs	5,436,393	922,149
Presidential imbizo	600,000	239,500
Programs and Campaign	3,060,823	1,415,002
Professional fees	148,539	148,544
Printing and stationery	515,219	407,251
Media and Publicity	2,460,977	1,640,673
MAM Safety and Security	398,693	268,885
Moral regeneration / Public Participation	1,315,830	944,592
Municipal Health Operational Costs	142,615	402,816
Membership fees - SALGA	219,298	187,153
Legal expenses	841,629	1,680,453
International / Municipal relations	2,041,026	-
Insurance	433,827	336,897
HIV / AIDS Awareness	2,473,084	1,463,410

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009 (continued)

27. NETCASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2009	2008
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	368,862	34,065,945
Adjustment for:-		
Depreciation and amortization	2,258,726	1,458,604
(Gain) / loss on sale of assets	(430,849)	103,428
Contribution to provisions - current	1,322,823	1,623,663
Payments - Disestablished Bohlabela	(57,883)	(5,140,334)
Previous year's operating transactions	(3,946,160)	(1,797,960)
Operating surplus before working capital changes:	(484,481)	30,313,346
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(58,128)	(108,522)
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	1,308,995	(873,390)
(Increase)/decrease in other Creditors	4,479,060	4,325
(Increase)/decrease in VAT receivable	(20,320,534)	1,500,729
Increase/(decrease) in conditional grants and receipts	(17,614,290)	(502,018)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(414,475)	464,251
Increase/(decrease) in Provisions	329,156	640,968
Net Cash generated by/(utilized in) operations	(32,774,697)	31,439,689
28. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash and cash equivalents included in the cash flow		
statement comprise the following:	2009	2008
Bank balances and cash	6,245,187	14,716,957
Barik Balancoo ana cacii	0,210,107	1 1,7 10,007

6,245,187

14,716,957

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009 (continued)

29. OPERATING LEASES

Bank overdrafts

overdrafts)

Net cash and cash equivalents (net of bank

Total	11,693,904	16,605,518
After five years	-	-
In the second to fifth year inclusive	7,275,048	11,043,212
Within one year	6,418,856	5,562,306
Operating leases - lessee		
At the reporting date the municipality had outstanding commitments under operating leases which fall due as follows:	2009	2008

Operating Leases consists of the following:

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the municipality for its office space and office machines leases. Leases are negotiated for an average term of three years and rentals are fixed for an average of three years. No contingent rent is payable.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

30. CONTIGENT LIABILITY

Claim for damages - former Bohlabela District Municipality 7,000,000 -

The Municipality is being sued by a Contractor. The Contractor alleges that he has done work for the former Bohlabela District Municipality and is currently claiming payment from Ehlanzeni District Municipality. Council is contesting the claim based on legal advice. A court date has not yet been set. The contingent liability includes legal costs of R200 000.

31. CORRECTION OF ERROR

The following adjustments were made to amounts previously reported in the annual financial statements of the Municipality-

31.1 Dis – established Reserve	2009	2008		
	R	R		
Error Corrections:-				
Transferred from dis-established Bohlabela reserve	21,675,778	-		
Transferred to Accumulated Surplus	(21,675,778)	-		
	-	-		

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009 (continued)

	2009	2008
31.2 Property Plant and Equipment		
Cost: Balance previously reported	147,729	-
Correction of error	78,711	-
	226,439	-

32. FRUITLESS AND WASTEFULL EXPENDITURE

Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure R

Opening balance	60,682
Current year *	-60,682
Closing balance	-

Incident	Disciplinary steps/ criminal proceedings
----------	--

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

Cancellation of interviews whilst in progress	Condoned by Municipal Manager

^{*} None identified during the current year

33. IRREGULAR PAYMENTS

	2009	2008
Reconciliation of Irregular Payments		
Opening Balance	-	-
Irregular Payment - Current year	12,819,388	-
Approved by Council	(12,819,388)	-
Transfer to Recoveries / debtors	-	-
Closing Balance	<u> </u>	-
Irregular Payment - Current year Approved by Council Transfer to Recoveries / debtors	, ,	-

Please refer to page 37 for details

In terms of section 36 of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Policy, any deviation from the Supply Chain Management Policy needs to be approved / condoned by Municipal Manager and Noted by Council. The expenses incurred as listed have been condoned by Council.

Activity / Incident	Amount R's	Status
Water Borne Disease (Cholera outbreak)		
Ehlanzeni District	10,204,938	Condoned
Brazil Soccerex – International Trip	1,057,697	Condoned
Corporate Launch	1,556,753	Condoned
Total amount condoned by Council	12,819,388	

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT INTEREST RATE RISK

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

Ehlanzeni District Municipality is not exposed to any interest rate risks on its financial liabilities. As at the end of the financial year (30 June 2009), Ehlanzeni District Municipality only had one interest bearing loan amounting to R 40 000 000 as reflected on APPENDIX A. Similarly, with Financial Assets, Ehlanzeni District Municipality invests its surplus funds / cash not immediately required in a fixed interest rate deposit with the A+ rated banks for fixed terms not exceeding one year.

LIQUIDITY RISKS

Ehlanzeni District Municipality manages its liquidity risks by effectively managing its working capital, capital expenditure, external borrowings (which has been kept at minimum for the past seven year at R 40 000 000) as well as the cash flows. Standby Credit facilities in the form of an of a R 20 000 000 bank overdraft facility is currently being negotiated with the main banker will ultimately be tabled to Council for final approval. The overdraft facility will cater for unexpected temporary shortfall in operating funds.

CREDIT RISK

Ehlanzeni District Municipality manages its Credit Risk in its borrowing and investing activities by dealing with the A+ rated financial institutions, and by spreading its exposure over a wide range of financial institutions in accordance with the Approved Cash and Investment Policy as was approved by Council.

CURRENCY RISKS

Ehlanzeni District Municipality is not exposed to any Currency Risks as all transactions are undertaken in Rands, i.e. the local Currency. The municipality was not a party to any foreign exchange contracts at the reporting dates.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

APPENDIX A

SCHEDULE OF EXTERNAL LOANS AS AT 30 JUNE 2009

	Balance at 1-Jul-08	Received during period	Redeemed/ Written off during the Period	Balance At 30-Jun-09	Carrying Value of Property Plant and Equipment	Other costs in accordance With MFMA
ANNUITY LOANS						
*INCA	40,000,000	-	-	40,000,000	19,455,434	-
	40,000,000	-	-	40,000,000	19,455,434	-

^{*}The loan will be redeemed on the 31 December 2011

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

APPENDIX B

ANALYSIS OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	COST ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION											
		1	 			ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION						Carrying
	Opening	Transfers in	*Revaluation	Disp	Closing	Opening	Transfers	Current		disposal	Closing	amount
	Balance	And out	Additions	osals	Balance	Balance	In and out	Depreciation	Additions	-	Balance	
Community Assets												
LAND	-					-						
BUILDINGS	15,597,271	-	-	-	15,597,271	(519,389)		(519,389)	-	-	(1,038,778)	14,558,493
WATER												
Subtotal	15,597,271	-	-	-	15,597,271	(519,389)		(519,389)	-	-	(1,038,778)	14,558,493
Other Assets						1					1	
Furniture	1,805,515		58,330	-22,958	1,840,887	(1,569,763)	-	(28,818)	-	22,100	(1,576,481)	264,406
Office equipment	4,762,529	78,711	1,836,840	-31,423	6,646,656	(3,353,313)	-	(1,053,120)	-	7,278	(4,399,155)	2,247,501
Bins and Containers	12,359		8,289	-	20,648	(5,148)	-	(2,512)	-	-	(7,660)	12,988
Motor vehicles	3,664,475		358,576	-1,281,284	2,742,797	(1,858,301)	-	(475,989)	-	1,281,255	(1,053,035)	1.689,762
Plant and equipment	923,254		16,608	-	938,862	(86,881)	-	(178,898)	-	-	(265,779)	673.083
Other	9,201	-	-	-	9,201	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,201
Subtotal	11,177,333	78,711	2,278,643	1,335,665	12,199,051	(6,873,406)	-	(1,739,337)	-	1,310,633	(7,302,110)	4,896,941
TOTAL	26,774,604	78,711	2,278,643	1,335,665	27,796,322	(7,392,795)	-	(2,258,726)	-	1,310,633	(8,340,888)	19,455,434

APPENDIX C

<u>SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AT 30 JUNE 2009</u>

				Carrying Value							
	Opening Balance	Transfers in and Out	Disposal	Additions	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Transfers in and out	Current	Disposal	Closing Balance	Carrying Value.
Executive mayor	647,671	-5,442	-883	94,175	735,521	(403,310)	3,421	(107,459)	883	(506,645)	228,876
Corporate Services	19,741,611	-58,093	-1,290,464	620,031	19,013,086	(2,896,603)	59,145	(1,030,210)	1,284,580	(2,583,088)	16,429,997
Speaker	126,806	-15,643	-	125,530	236,693	(78,277)	14,143	(52,162)	-	(116,296)	120,396
Mayoral committee	94,189	4,827	-	30,633	129,648	(70,692)	3,817	(19,417)	-	(86,292)	43,356
Municipal manager	517,880	4,070	-20,165	675,219	1,177,005	(328,677)	3,438	(225,150)		(545,061)	631,943
Finance	3,087,010	188,510	-20,918	294,951	3,549,553	(2,652,303)	(180,284)	(233,989)	20,109	(3,046,468)	503,084
Municipal works	468,773	-8,651	-	154,537	614,659	(402,584)	7,850	(74,102)	-	(468,836)	145,823
Community services	1,856,476	-75,749	-3,206	148,365	1,925,886	(382,709)	52,047	(437,125)	(266)	(768,052)	1,157,834
LED & Tourism	147,728	68,467	-	60,102	276,297	(122,461)	16,170	(53,264)	-	(159,556)	116,742
Transversal Issues	48,328	-7,212	-	50,057	91,172	(26,927)	5,882	(18,201)	-	(39,246)	51,926
Chief Whip	38,132	-16,373	-	25,045	46,804	(28,252)	14,550	(7,647)	-	(21,348)	25,457
TOTAL	26,774,604	78,711	-1,335,636	2,278,645	27,796,322	(7,392,795)	179	(2,258,726)	1,310,633	8,340,888	19,455,434

APPENDIX D SEGMENTAL STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

2008 Actual Income	2008 Actual Expenditure	2008 Surplus/ (Deficit)		2009 Actual Income	2009 Actual Expenditure	2009 Surplus/ Deficit (-)
135,104,289 135,104,289 135,104,289	101,038,344 101,038,344 4,756,400 2,278,821 3,886,624 7,797,886 25,528,010 10,727,421 5,100,073 7,516,653 25,847,986	34,065,945 34,065,945 -4,756,400 -2,278,821 -3,886,624 -7,797,886 109,576,279 -10,727,421 -5,100,073 -7,516,653 -25,847,986	GENERAL SERVICES COMMUNITY SERVICES Executive Mayor Speaker Mayoral Committee Municipal Manager Finance Corporate Services Technical Services Community Services	165,572,358 165,572,358 165,572,358	165,634,345 165,634,345 12,582,543 4,055,610 3,860,536 6,999,054 55,834,857 17,731,848 5,792,957 23,776,304 22,057,557	(61,987) (61,987) -12,582,543 -4,055,610 -3,860,536 -6,999,054 109,737,501 -17,731,848 -5,792,957 -23,776,304
	514,871 4,074,153 2,438,194 271,252	-514,871 -4,074,153 -2,438,194 -271,252	Council General Expenses Internal Audit Transversal Issues LED & Tourism Chief Whip		876,088 7,706,710 3,873,208 487,072	-22,057,557 -876,088 -7,706,710 -3,873,208 -487,072
132,804,320	101,038,344	34,065,945	<u>TOTAL</u>	165,572,358	165,634,345	(61,987)
			Gains / Losses on Sale of Assets Chief Whip	430,849 166,003,207	165,634,345	430,849 368,862

APPENDIX E (1)

ACTUAL VERSUS BUDGET (REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

REVENUE	ACTUAL 2008/2009 Surplus/ (Deficit) R	BUDGET 2008/2009 Surplus/ (Deficit) R	2009 Variance (R)	2009 Variance (%)
KEVEROE				
Bad debts recovered – RSC Levies Government Grants and Subsidies Interest earned - External investments Other Income Dividend Received Rent Facilities and Equipment	671,122 145,191,505 18,346,113 691,705 56,163 615,750	135,543,793 9,000,000 140,000 - 480,000	671,122 9,647,712 9,346,113 551,705 56,163 135,750	100% 7% 51% 80% 100% 22%
TOTAL REVENUE	165,572,358	145,163,793	20,408,565	12%
Expenditure Employee related costs Remuneration of Councillors Depreciation Repairs and maintenance Finance Charges General expenses – other Contracted Services Contributions to Provisions Audit fees TOTAL EXPENDITURE	46,229,333 6,742,824 2,258,726 535,871 5,868,000 101,168,311 367,869 1,332,823 1,130,588 165,634,345	46,806,952 8,106,926 2,258,726 839,000 5,868,000 88,,510,900 590,000 900,000	577,619 1,364,102 - 303,129 - -12,657,411 -222,131 -1,332,823 -230,588 20,470,567	-1% -20% - -57% - 13% -60% 100% 20.62% 12%
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year Gain / (loss) on sale of Assets	(61,987) 430,849			
Net surplus/(Deficit) for the year	368,862			

APPENDIX E (2)

ACTUAL VERSUS BUDGET (ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

	2009 2009 Actual under Construction		2009 <u>Budget</u> <u>Total</u> <u>Additions</u> Additions		2009 Variance	2009 Variance	Explanation of Significant Variances greater than 5% versus budget
	R	R	R	R	R	%	
Community Assets BUILDING LAND WATER							
Other Assets							
Office Furniture	58,330	-	58,330	70,000	11,670	-16.67%	Spent less than budgeted
Office equipment	1,836,840	-	1,836,840	2,100,000	263,160		Spent less than budgeted
Motor vehicles	358,576	-	358,576	400,000	41,424	-10.36%	Spent less than budgeted
Other	24,898	-	24,898	30,000	5,102	-17%	Spent less than budgeted
Total	2,278,644	-	2,278,644	2,600,000	321,356	12.36%	-

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

APPENDIX F

DISCLOSURES OF GRANTS ANS SUBSIDIES IN TERMS OF SECTION 123 OF MFMA, 56 OF 2003

Name of Grants	Name of organ of state or municipal entity	Quarterly Receipts						Quarterly Expenditure					Grants and Subsidies delayed/withheld				
		July	Sept	Dec	March	June	Jul	Sept	Dec	March	June	J ul	S e	D ec		Ju n	
Dwaf Drought Relief Dwaf												у	pt		ch	е	
EDM Finance Management EDM Pims	Treas/FNT	500,000							636,669	1,117,768	1,101,326						
Nsikazi Sport Field	National																
Local Government Dept.Roads and Transp Nkomazi Lc Co-Funding	MP Local																
Umjindi Lc Co-Funding Sanitation Pilot Projects	-																
CBPWP Rapid Delivery Projects Municipal Systems Improvement Grant MSIG	National	735,000							385,335	158,200	335,000						
Dept of Local Government and Housing Municipal Infrastructure Grant MIG	MP Local National			2,305,000			480,156	2,091,186	4,490,332	5,721,985	8,533,120						
National and Provincial Events	-			2,303,000			400,100	2,071,100	4,470,332	0,121,700	0,333,120						
Seta	LGSeta																
TOTAL		1,235,000	-	2,305,000			480,156	2,091,186	5,512,336	6,997,953	9,969,446	_					