

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2011

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

General Information

Legal form of entity	District Municipality
Nature of business and principal activities	District Municipality
Mayoral committee	
Executive Mayor	Cllr MP Moshodi
Councillors	Cllr SI Mbalo (Spk) Cllr ME Notsi Cllr AM Oliphant Cllr K Khumalo Cllr PR Ndayi Cllr GN Guza
Grading of local authority	Low Capacity
Accounting Officer	Dr. MMV Mongake
Chief Finance Officer (CFO)	M E Mohlahlo
Registered office	John Vorster Road Sasolburg 1947
Postal address	P.O Box 10 Sasolburg 1947
Bankers	ABSA BANK
Auditors	The Auditor - General
Other Information	

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Index

	Page
Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and Approval	3
Statement of Financial Position	4
Statement of Financial Performance	5
Statement of Changes in Net Assets	6
Cash Flow Statement	7
Accounting Policies	8 - 21
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	22 - 43
Appendixes:	
Appendix A: Schedule of External Loans	
Appendix B: Analysis of Property, Plant and Equipment	
Appendix C: Segmental analysis of Property, Plant and Equipment	
Appendix D: Segmental Statement of Financial Performance	
Appendix E(1): Actual versus Budget (Revenue and Expenditure)	
Appendix E(2): Actual versus Budget (Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment)	
Appendix F: Disclosure of Grants and Subsidies in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act	

Abbreviations

COID	Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases
CRR	Capital Replacement Reserve
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
SA GAAP	South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
GAMAP	Generally Accepted Municipal Accounting Practice
HDF	Housing Development Fund
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IMFO	Institute of Municipal Finance Officers
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ME's	Municipal Entities
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Previously CMIP)
FDDM	Fezile Dabi District Municipality
CBPWP	Community Based Public Works Program
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry

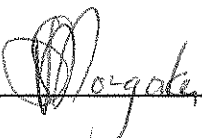
FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and Approval

I am responsible for the presentation of these financial statements which are set out on page 5 to 43 in terms of Section 126(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003), and which I have signed on behalf of the Municipality.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with South African Statements of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The annual financial statements set out on page 5 to 43, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the accounting officer on 31 August 2011 and were signed on its behalf by:



Municipal Manager
Dr. MMV Mongake
BA. Hons; Magister Artium; PhD Economics

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note(s)	2011 R	2010 R
Assets			
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	2	1,709,674	3,070,474
VAT receivable	3	2,627,522	6,292,936
Cash and cash equivalents	4	205,819,411	150,591,146
		<u>210,156,607</u>	<u>159,954,556</u>
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	22,247,006	22,818,224
Intangible assets	38	214,725	442,933
		<u>22,461,731</u>	<u>23,261,157</u>
Total Assets		<u>232,618,338</u>	<u>183,215,713</u>
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	20,189,602	13,930,634
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	40	54,761,118	21,157,111
Current portion of long term loans	7	4,729,858	4,241,177
		<u>79,680,578</u>	<u>39,328,922</u>
Non-Current Liabilities			
Retirement benefit obligation	39	5,643,000	3,483,000
Provisions		4,707,000	3,597,000
Long term Liabilities	7	25,717,818	30,449,958
Operating lease liability		768,338	974,732
		<u>36,836,156</u>	<u>38,504,690</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>116,516,734</u>	<u>77,833,612</u>
Net Assets		<u>116,101,604</u>	<u>105,382,101</u>
Net Assets			
Reserves			
Revaluation reserve	6	7,936,178	8,364,448
Capital replacement reserve		4,019,492	4,019,492
Accumulated surplus		104,145,934	92,998,161
Total Net Assets		<u>116,101,604</u>	<u>105,382,101</u>

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

	Note(s)	2011 R	2010 R
Revenue			
Government grants & subsidies	9	124,738,417	142,816,789
Administration and management fees received		66,998	68,520
Fees earned		117,894	124,317
Recoveries		31,677	34,827
Other income		3,744,744	1,568,399
Interest received - Investment	11	8,940,087	9,140,673
Total Revenue		<u>137,639,817</u>	<u>153,753,525</u>
Expenditure			
Employee related costs	12	(44,161,798)	(36,369,234)
Remuneration of councillors	13	(4,984,859)	(4,806,148)
Administration	14	(1,158,012)	(825,178)
Depreciation and amortisation	15	(3,542,546)	(3,053,436)
Bad debt written off	16	-	(335,020)
Finance charges	17	(3,972,338)	(4,415,963)
Repairs and maintenance		(605,265)	(411,185)
Contracted services	18	(13,020,068)	(10,228,149)
Grants and subsidies paid	19	(9,043,571)	(34,087,850)
General Expenses	20	(43,277,492)	(41,026,955)
Total Expenditure		<u>(123,765,949)</u>	<u>(135,559,118)</u>
Loss on disposal of assets		(348,351)	-
Surplus for the year		<u>13,525,517</u>	<u>18,194,407</u>

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	Revaluation reserve	Capital replacement reserve	Total reserves	Accumulated surplus	Total net assets
	R	R	R	R	R
Balance at 01 July 2009	8,792,718	4,019,492	12,812,210	73,626,538	86,438,748
Changes in net assets					
Revaluation reserve realised	(428,270)	-	(428,270)	428,270	-
Other	-	-	-	748,946	748,946
Net income (losses) recognised directly in net assets	(428,270)	-	(428,270)	1,177,216	748,946
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	18,194,407	18,194,407
Total recognised income and expenses for the year	(428,270)	-	(428,270)	19,371,623	18,943,353
Total changes	(428,270)	-	(428,270)	19,371,623	18,943,353
Balance at 01 July 2010	8,364,448	4,019,492	12,383,940	90,192,147	102,576,087
Changes in net assets					
Revaluation reserve realised	(428,270)	-	(428,270)	428,270	-
Net income (losses) recognised directly in net assets	(428,270)	-	(428,270)	428,270	-
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	13,525,517	13,525,517
Total recognised income and expenses for the year	(428,270)	-	(428,270)	13,953,787	13,525,517
Total changes	(428,270)	-	(428,270)	13,953,787	13,525,517
Balance at 30 June 2011	7,936,178	4,019,492	11,955,670	104,145,934	116,101,604
Note(s)	6				

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Note(s)	2011 R	2010 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Grants		124,738,417	117,569,001
Interest income		8,940,087	9,140,673
Other receipts		3,961,313	1,796,063
		<u>137,639,817</u>	<u>128,505,737</u>
Payments			
Employee costs		(49,146,657)	(41,175,382)
Suppliers		(21,751,235)	(48,439,070)
Finance costs		(3,972,338)	(4,415,963)
Other cash item		-	322,598
		<u>(74,870,230)</u>	<u>(93,707,817)</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities	21	<u>62,769,587</u>	<u>34,797,920</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	5	(3,445,711)	(3,567,328)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	5	702,593	-
Loss from sale of property, plant and equipment		(348,351)	-
		<u>(3,091,469)</u>	<u>(3,567,328)</u>
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(3,091,469)</u>	<u>(3,567,328)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Movement in long term liabilities		(4,243,459)	(3,799,947)
Movement in operating lease liability		(206,394)	974,732
		<u>(4,449,853)</u>	<u>(2,825,215)</u>
Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>(4,449,853)</u>	<u>(2,825,215)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		55,228,265	28,405,377
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>150,591,146</u>	<u>122,185,769</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	<u>205,819,411</u>	<u>150,591,146</u>

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Basis of Presentation

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the effective Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

These annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention unless specified otherwise. They are presented in South African Rand rounded to the nearest Rand.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been consistently applied, are disclosed below.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Presentation of currency

These annual financial statements are presented in South African Rand.

1.2 Reserves

Capital replacement reserve (CRR)

In order to finance the provision of infrastructure and other items of property, plant and equipment from internal sources, amounts are transferred from the accumulated surplus/(deficit) to the CRR in terms of a Council resolution. A corresponding amount is transferred to a designated CRR bank or investment account. The cash in the designated CRR bank account can only be utilised to finance items of property, plant and equipment. The CRR is reduced and the accumulated surplus/(deficit) is credited by a corresponding amount when the amounts in the CRR are utilised.

1.3 Revaluation reserve

The surplus arising from the revaluation of property, plant and equipment is credited to a non-distributable reserve. The revaluation surplus is realised as revalued assets 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/deficit while gains or losses on disposal, based on revalued amounts, are credited or charged to the statement of financial performance.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

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 period.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when:

- it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the municipality; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured 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 management. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost.

Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, its cost is its fair value as at date of acquisition.

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.

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.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.4 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses except land and buildings which are revalued at least every five years. Similarly, land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite life.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised when the recognition and measurement criteria of an asset are met.

Land and buildings are carried at revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses in respect of buildings.

Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

Any increase in an asset's carrying amount, as a result of a revaluation, is credited directly to a revaluation surplus. The increase is recognised in surplus or deficit to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in surplus or deficit.

Any decrease in an asset's carrying amount, as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in surplus or deficit in the current period. The decrease is debited directly to a revaluation surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at revalued amount, being the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

Any increase in an asset's carrying amount, as a result of a revaluation, is credited directly to a revaluation surplus. The increase is recognised in surplus or deficit to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in surplus or deficit.

Any decrease in an asset's carrying amount, as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in surplus or deficit in the current period. The decrease is debited in revaluation surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset.

The annual depreciation rates are based on the following estimated asset useful lives:

Item	Average useful life
Land	Indefinite
Buildings	30 years
Furniture and fittings	3 - 10 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Office equipment	3 - 10 years
Computer Hardware	4 - 5 years
Emergency equipment & Fire Engines	5 - 20 years
Miscellaneous equipment	3 - 7 years

The residual value, and the useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting date. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in surplus or deficit unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.4 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised 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 from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

1.5 Revaluation of Land and Buildings

Land and buildings are stated at revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation less subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses in respect of buildings.

1.6 Financial instruments

Classification

The municipality classifies financial assets and financial liabilities into the following categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit - designated
- Held-to-maturity investment
- Loans and receivables
- Available-for-sale financial assets

Classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were obtained / incurred and takes place at initial recognition. Classification is re-assessed on an annual basis, except for derivatives and financial assets designated as at fair value through surplus or deficit, which shall not be classified out of the fair value through surplus or deficit category.

Loans and receivables/payables are non-derivative financial assets/liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets/liabilities, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets/liabilities. The municipality's loans and receivables/payables comprise 'trade and other receivables/payables' and cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the municipality becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

The municipality classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value, except for equity investments for which a fair value is not determinable, which are measured at cost and are classified as available-for-sale financial assets.

For financial instruments which are not at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the instrument.

Transaction costs on financial instruments at fair value through surplus or deficit are recognised in surplus or deficit.

Subsequent measurement

Financial instruments at fair value through surplus or deficit are subsequently measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value being included in surplus or deficit for the period.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Net gains or losses on the financial instruments at fair value through surplus or deficit include dividends and interest.

Dividend income is recognised in surplus or deficit as part of other income when the municipality's right to receive payment is established.

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less accumulated impairment losses.

Held-to-maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less accumulated impairment losses.

Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. This excludes equity investments for which a fair value is not determinable, which are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in equity until the asset is disposed of or determined to be impaired. Interest on available-for-sale financial assets calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in surplus or deficit as part of other income. Dividends received on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in surplus or deficit as part of other income when the municipality's right to receive payment is established.

Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets denominated in a foreign currency are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in amortised cost and other changes in the carrying amount. Translation differences on monetary items are recognised in surplus or deficit, while translation differences on non-monetary items are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated equity.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables

Accounts receivable are carried at anticipated realisable value. An estimate is made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at year end. Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are stated at their nominal value.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and cash with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are held with registered banking institutions with maturities of three months or less and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks and short term deposits in financial instruments, net of bank overdrafts.

Held to maturity

These financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus direct transaction costs.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

At subsequent reporting dates these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment loss recognised to reflect irrecoverable amounts. An impairment loss is recognised in surplus or deficit when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, and is measured as the difference between the investment's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition. Impairment losses are reversed in subsequent periods when an increase in the investment's recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, subject to the restriction that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed shall not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Financial assets that the municipality has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held to maturity.

Gains and losses

A gain or loss arising from a change in a financial asset or financial liability is recognised as follows:

- A gain or loss on a financial asset or financial liability classified as at fair value through surplus or deficit is recognised in surplus or deficit;
- A gain or loss on an available-for-sale financial asset is recognised directly in net assets, through the statement of changes in net assets, until the financial asset is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in net assets is recognised in surplus or deficit; and
- For financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost, a gain or loss is recognised in surplus or deficit when the financial asset or financial liability is derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the municipality retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; or
- the municipality has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either
 - has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the municipality has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the municipality's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the municipality could be required to repay. Where continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of the municipality's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the municipality may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of the municipality's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in surplus or deficit.

1.7 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period when those inflows result in an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Government grants are recognised as revenue when all conditions associated with the grant have been met. Where grants have been received but the municipality has not met the condition, a liability is raised.

Amounts received from government and donors for the purpose of acquiring item of property, plant and equipment are also recognised as revenue.

Measurement

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade discounts and volume rebates.

1.8 Conditional grants and receipts

Revenue received from conditional grants, donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the Municipality has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. To the extent that the criteria, conditions or obligations have not been met a liability is recognised.

This liability always has to be cash-backed. The following provision are set for the creation and utilisation of this creditor:

Unspent conditional grants are recognised as a liability when the grant is received.

When grant conditions are met an amount equal to the conditions met are transferred to revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

The cash which backs up the creditor is invested until it is utilised.

Interest earned on the investment is treated in accordance with the grant conditions. If it is payable to the funder it is recorded as part of the creditor. If it is the Municipality's income it is recognised as interest earned in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.9 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- the municipality has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.9 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the municipality settles the obligation. The reimbursement is treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement does not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Provisions are reversed if it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required, to settle the obligation.

Where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognised as an interest expense.

A provision is used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognised.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating deficits.

If an entity has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation (net of recoveries) under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when an entity:

- has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring, identifying at least:
 - the activity/operating unit or part of a activity/operating unit concerned;
 - the principal locations affected;
 - the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for services being terminated;
 - the expenditures that will be undertaken; and
 - when the plan will be implemented; and
- 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.

A restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those that are both:

- necessarily entailed by the restructuring; and
- not associated with the ongoing activities of the municipality

No obligation arises as a consequence of the sale or transfer of an operation until the municipality is committed to the sale or transfer, that is, there is a binding agreement.

After their initial recognition contingent liabilities recognised in business combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount that would be recognised as a provision; and
- the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.10 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure means:

- overspending of a vote or a main division within a vote; and
- expenditure not in accordance with the purpose of a vote or, in the case of a main division, not in accordance with the purpose of the main division.

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). All expenditure relating to unauthorised expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

1.11 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.

Irregular expenditure that was incurred and identified during the current financial and which was condoned before year end and/or before finalisation of the financial statements must also be recorded appropriately in the irregular expenditure register. In such an instance, no further action is also required with the exception of updating the note to the financial statements.

1.12 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless expenditure means expenditure which was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised.

All expenditure relating to fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

1.13 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

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 subject to finance lease agreements are capitalized at their cash cost equivalent and the corresponding liabilities are raised. The cost of the item of property, plant and equipment is at appropriate rates on the straight-line basis over its estimated useful life. Lease payments are allocated between the lease finance cost and capital repayments using the effective interest rate method. Lease finance costs are expensed when incurred.

Finance leases - lessor

The municipality recognises finance lease receivables as assets on the statement of financial position. Such assets are presented as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

Finance revenue is recognised based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the municipality's net investment in the finance lease.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.13 Leases (continued)

Finance leases - lessee

Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of on the remaining balance of the liability.

Any contingent rents are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Operating leases - lessor

Operating lease revenue is recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease revenue.

The aggregate cost of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental revenue over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Income for leases is disclosed under revenue in statement of financial performance.

Operating leases - lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability

1.14 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which they are incurred

1.15 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected cost of bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.15 Employee benefits (continued)

Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense as they fall due.

Payments made to industry-managed (or state plans) retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as defined contribution plans where the entity's obligation under the schemes is equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit plans the cost of providing the benefits is determined using the projected credit method.

Actuarial valuations are conducted on an annual basis by independent actuaries separately for each plan.

Consideration is given to any event that could impact the funds up to end of the reporting period where the interim valuation is performed at an earlier date.

Past service costs are recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested, and are otherwise amortised on a straight line basis over the average period until the amended benefits become vested.

To the extent that, at the beginning of the financial period, any cumulative unrecognised actuarial gain or loss exceeds ten percent of the greater of the present value of the projected benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets (the corridor), that portion is recognised in surplus or deficit over the expected average remaining service lives of participating employees. Actuarial gains or losses within the corridor are not recognised.

Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan is recognised when the entity is demonstrably committed to curtailment or settlement.

When it is virtually certain that another party will reimburse some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation, the right to reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset. The asset is measured at fair value. In all other respects, the asset is treated in the same way as plan assets. In surplus or deficit, the expense relating to a defined benefit plan is presented as the net of the amount recognised for a reimbursement.

The amount recognised in the statement of financial position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised actuarial gains and losses and unrecognised past service costs, and reduces by the fair value of plan assets.

Any asset is limited to unrecognised actuarial losses and past service costs, plus the present value of available refunds and reduction in future contributions to the plan.

Other post retirement obligations

The entity provides post-retirement health care benefits, housing subsidies and gratuities upon retirement to some retirees.

The entitlement to post-retirement health care benefits is based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment. Independent qualified actuaries carry out valuations of these obligations. The entity also provides a gratuity and housing subsidy on retirement to certain employees. An annual charge to income is made to cover both these liabilities.

1.16 Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.16 Comparative figures (continued)

Budget information in accordance with GRAP 1, 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, unless a standard of GRAP does not require the restatements of comparative information. The nature and reason for the reclassification is disclosed.

Where material accounting errors have been identified in the current year, the correction is made retrospectively as far as is practicable, and the prior year comparative 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.

Prior year comparatives:

When the presentation or classification of items in the annual financial statements is amended, prior year comparative amounts are reclassified. The nature and reason for the reclassification is disclosed.

1.17 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the annual financial statements. Significant judgements include:

Trade receivables / Held to maturity investments and/or loans and receivables

The municipality assesses its trade receivables, held to maturity investments and loans and receivables for impairment at the end of each reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in surplus or deficit, the surplus makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.

Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions are included in a note.

Post retirement benefits

The present value of the post retirement obligation depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact on the carrying amount of post retirement obligations.

The municipality determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the municipality considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 39.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.18 Intangible assets

An asset is identified as an intangible asset when it:

- is capable of being separated or divided from an entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, assets or liability; or
- arises from contractual rights or other legal rights, regardless whether those rights are transferable or separate from the municipality or from other rights and obligations.

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that are attributable to the asset will flow to the municipality; and
- the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

The cost of a separately acquired intangible asset comprises:

- (a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; and
- (b) any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use.

An intangible asset acquired at no or nominal cost, the cost shall be its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Expenditure on research (or on the research phase of an internal project) is recognised as an expense when it is incurred.

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when:

- it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- there is an intention to complete and use or sell it.
- there is an ability to use or sell it.
- it will generate probable future economic benefits or service potential.
- there are available technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset.
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows or service potential. Amortisation is not provided for these intangible assets, but they are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. For all other intangible assets amortisation is provided on a straight line basis over their useful life.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

Reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset with a finite useful life after it was classified as indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. As a result the asset is tested for impairment and the remaining carrying amount is amortised over its useful life.

Internally generated brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance are not recognised as intangible assets.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight line basis, to their residual values as follows:

Item	Useful life
Computer software	3 - 5 years

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.18 Heritage assets (continued)

Intangible assets are derecognised:

- on disposal; or
- when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss is the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount. It is recognised in surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognised.

Transitional provision

The municipality changed its accounting policy for intangible assets in 2011. The change in accounting policy is made in accordance with its transitional provision as per Directive 4 of the GRAP Reporting Framework.

Intangible Assets has been recognised at the current market value in an arm length transaction, retrospectively adjusted by the useful life of the assets concerned to its net replacement value.

1.19 Use of estimates

The preparation of annual financial statements in conformity with Standards of GRAP requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the municipality's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the annual financial statements are disclosed in the relevant sections of the annual financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions they may undertake in the future, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

1.20 Offsetting

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

1.21 Segmental information

Segmental information on property, plant and equipment, as well as income and expenditure, is set out in Appendices C and D, based on the International Government Financial Statistics classifications and the budget formats prescribed by National Treasury. The municipality operates solely in its area of jurisdiction as determined by the Demarcation Board.

Segment information is prepared in conformity with the accounting policies applied for preparing and presenting the financial statements.

1.22 Research and development expenditure

Research costs are charged against operating surplus as incurred. Development costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred unless the following criteria are met:

- The product or process is clearly defined and the costs attributable to the process or product can be separately identified and measured reliably;
- The technical feasibility of the product or process can be demonstrated;
- The existence of a market or, if to be used internally rather than sold, its usefulness to the municipality can be demonstrated;
- Adequate resources exist, or their availability can be demonstrated, to complete the project and then market or use the product or process; and
- The asset must be separately identifiable.

Where development costs are deferred, they are written off on a straight-line basis over the life of the process or product, subject to a maximum of five years. The amortization begins from the commencement of the commercial production of the product or use of the process to which they relate.

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2011 R	2010 R
2. Trade and other receivables		
Suspense	615,447	261,138
DWAF Project	-	2,239,802
Fuel deposit	1,000	1,000
Pick n Pay Card	2,251	2,251
SA Post Office - Deposit	15,000	15,000
Other debtors	922,893	503,462
Bursary recoupments	139,817	-
N Xaba - Vehicle	9,780	30,280
T Sefako - Vehicle	3,486	15,486
B Nyakane - Vehicle	-	2,055
	<u>1,709,674</u>	<u>3,070,474</u>
3. VAT receivable		
VAT	<u>2,627,522</u>	<u>6,292,936</u>

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amounts of value added tax. The net amount of Value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2011 R	2010 R
4. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Bank balances	90,236,741	41,303,241
Short-term deposits	115,582,670	109,287,905
	<u>205,819,411</u>	<u>150,591,146</u>

Short-term deposits amounting to R4 019 492 (2010: R4 019 492) are attributable to the Capital Replacement Reserve.

Short term deposits are for periods which are less than 3 months.

The municipality had the following bank accounts

Cheque Account

ABSA BANK - Sasolburg

Account number: 520000100

Cash book balance at the beginning of the year	718,441	1,108,781
Cash book balance at the end of the year	21,674,920	718,441
Bank statement balance at the beginning of the year	961,942	1,160,210
Bank statement balance at the end of the year	24,718,509	961,942

Savings Account

ABSA Bank - Sasolburg

Account Number: 9070399717

Cash book balance at the beginning of the year	40,203,780	20,834,375
Cash book balance at the end of the year	67,484,814	40,203,780
Bank statement balance at the beginning of the year	40,203,780	20,834,375
Bank statement balance at the end of the year	67,484,814	40,203,780

HIV/Aids Project Bank Account

ABSA Bank - Sasolburg

Account number: 9209269956

Cash book balance at the beginning of the year	381,020	-
Cash book balance at the end of the year	1,189,219	381,020
Bank statement balance at the beginning of the year	381,020	426,349
Bank statement balance at the end of the year	1,189,219	381,020

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2011
R

2010
R

5. Property, plant and equipment

	2011			2010		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Buildings	16,702,111	(2,810,148)	13,891,963	16,299,335	(1,670,846)	14,628,489
Plant and machinery	204,945	(25,535)	179,410	204,945	(14,775)	190,170
Furniture and fixtures	3,774,638	(2,805,416)	969,222	3,801,502	(2,597,711)	1,203,791
Motor vehicles	5,941,459	(1,677,608)	4,263,851	4,685,442	(1,531,746)	3,153,696
Office equipment	1,515,461	(1,161,599)	353,862	1,519,809	(1,163,893)	355,916
Computer equipment	5,051,492	(4,175,800)	875,692	5,160,520	(4,123,132)	1,037,388
Other Assets	2,386,098	(673,092)	1,713,006	2,949,859	(701,085)	2,248,774
Total	35,576,204	(13,329,198)	22,247,006	34,621,412	(11,803,188)	22,818,224

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2011

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
Land & Buildings	14,628,489	103,246	-	(839,772)	13,891,963
Plant and machinery	190,170	-	-	(10,760)	179,410
Furniture and fixtures	1,203,791	162,947	(7,496)	(390,020)	969,222
Motor vehicles	3,153,696	2,112,213	-	(1,002,058)	4,263,851
Office equipment	355,916	155,429	(117)	(157,366)	353,862
Computer Equipment	1,037,388	463,487	(8,113)	(617,070)	875,692
Other Assets	2,248,774	448,389	(686,867)	(297,290)	1,713,006
	22,818,224	3,445,711	(702,593)	(3,314,336)	22,247,006

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2010

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Land & Buildings	15,359,842	254,251	(985,604)	14,628,489
Plant and machinery	200,930	-	(10,760)	190,170
Furniture and fixtures	1,393,673	220,782	(410,664)	1,203,791
Motor vehicles	1,866,901	1,836,012	(549,217)	3,153,696
Office equipment	353,845	138,953	(136,882)	355,916
Computer Equipment	1,629,917	167,654	(760,183)	1,037,388
Other Assets	1,499,224	949,676	(200,126)	2,248,774
	22,304,332	3,567,328	(3,053,436)	22,818,224

Revaluations

The effective date of the revaluations was 26 June 2008. Revaluations were performed by independent valuer. Valuations were made on the basis of recent market transactions on arm length terms. The revaluation surplus was credited to revaluation reserve.

Land and buildings are re-valued independently every 5 years.

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2011 R	2010 R
6. Revaluation reserve		
Opening balance	8,364,448	8,792,718
Reserve realised	(428,270)	(428,270)
	<u>7,936,178</u>	<u>8,364,448</u>
Revaluation surplus relating to property, plant and equipment		
Revaluation surplus beginning of period	8,364,448	8,792,718
Movements in the reserve for the year	(428,270)	(428,270)
	<u>7,936,178</u>	<u>8,364,448</u>
7. Long term Liabilities		
Loans from DBSA		
External loans	30,447,653	34,691,132
Less: Current portion transferred to current liabilities	(4,729,858)	(4,241,177)
	<u>25,717,795</u>	<u>30,449,955</u>
8. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	6,813,834	7,665,712
Retention Creditors	9,680,215	3,226,358
Other creditors	21,961	-
Staff Leave Accrual	2,664,214	2,149,766
Service Bonus Acrua	1,009,378	888,798
	<u>20,189,602</u>	<u>13,930,634</u>

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2011 R	2010 R
9. Government grants and subsidies		
Equitable share	122,988,417	116,084,001
Financial management grant	1,000,000	750,000
MSIG	750,000	735,000
Government grant (operating)	-	25,247,788
	<u>124,738,417</u>	<u>142,816,789</u>

Equitable Share

Current-year receipts	122,988,417	116,084,001
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	<u>(122,988,417)</u>	<u>(116,084,001)</u>
	-	-

The Equitable Share is an unconditional grant and is utilised to assist the municipalities to undertake service delivery.

Financial Management Grant

Current-year receipts	1,000,000	750,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	<u>(1,000,000)</u>	<u>(750,000)</u>
	-	-

The purpose of the financial management grant is to assist municipalities to implement financial reforms required by MFMA

MSIG

Current-year receipts	750,000	735,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	<u>(750,000)</u>	<u>(735,000)</u>
	-	-

The fund is used to assist the district in building capacity to perform its functions and stabilise institutional and governance systems as required by the Municipal Systems Act of 2000.

Changes in level of government grants

Based on the allocations set out in the Division of Revenue Act, (Act No.12 of 2009), no significant changes in the level of government grant funding are expected over the forthcoming 2 financial years.

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2011 R	2010 R
10. Other Income		
Telephone deductions - Officials and Councillors	239,143	205,361
Jazz festival income	1,187,109	376,720
Vuna Awards Prize Money	-	750,000
Other	2,318,492	236,318
	<u>3,744,744</u>	<u>1,568,399</u>
11. Interest received		
Interest revenue		
Unlisted financial assets	6,294,764	7,168,376
Bank	2,645,323	1,972,297
	<u>8,940,087</u>	<u>9,140,673</u>

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2011 R	2010 R
12. Employee related costs		
Employee related costs - Salaries and Wages	26,422,444	22,047,356
Performance Bonus	515,223	475,795
Employee related cost - Contributions of UIF, pension and medical aids	6,429,013	4,992,931
Leave pay provision charge	970,200	1,468,636
Overtime payments	536,908	102,763
Annual Bonus	2,294,200	1,557,199
Travel, motor car and allowances	6,066,401	5,096,449
Housing benefits and allowances	927,409	628,105
	<u>44,161,798</u>	<u>36,369,234</u>
Remuneration of Municipal Manager		
Annual Remuneration	649,297	64,877
Car Allowance	201,667	16,500
Performance Bonuses	-	140,925
Housing Subsidy	99,000	-
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	128,470	5,216
	<u>1,078,434</u>	<u>227,518</u>
Remuneration of Chief Finance Officer		
Annual Remuneration	755,779	692,683
Car Allowance	251,926	230,894
Performance Bonuses	136,279	128,666
Acting Allowance: Municipal Manager	8,637	81,607
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	12,395	1,497
	<u>1,165,016</u>	<u>1,135,347</u>
Remuneration of Director: LED		
Annual Remuneration	554,389	487,448
Car Allowance	204,110	220,932
Performance Bonuses	103,399	46,975
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	146,278	121,080
	<u>1,008,176</u>	<u>876,435</u>
Remuneration of Director: PMU		
Annual Remuneration	657,932	578,558
Car Allowance	201,322	187,768
Performance Bonuses	112,740	-
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	10,922	1,497
	<u>982,916</u>	<u>767,823</u>

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2011 R	2010 R
12. Employee related costs (continued)		
Remuneration of Director: Corporate Services		
Annual Remuneration	521,108	543,128
Car Allowance	220,467	204,162
Performance Bonuses	81,141	103,102
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	132,546	112,142
	<u>955,262</u>	<u>962,534</u>
Remuneration of Director: Health and Safety		
Annual Remuneration	550,953	497,953
Car Allowance	223,574	204,162
Performance Bonuses	81,665	103,102
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	127,989	112,142
	<u>984,181</u>	<u>917,359</u>
13. Remuneration of councillors		
Executive Mayor	453,130	444,082
Mayoral Committee Members	2,367,132	2,227,729
Speaker	449,903	442,692
Councillors	1,714,694	1,691,645
	<u>4,984,859</u>	<u>4,806,148</u>
In-kind benefits		
The Executive Mayor, Speaker and Mayoral Committee Members are full-time. Each is provided with an office and secretarial support at the cost of the Council. The Executive Mayor has use of a Council owned vehicle for official duties.		
14. Administrative expenditure		
Administration and management fees	<u>1,158,012</u>	<u>825,178</u>
15. Depreciation and amortisation		
Property, plant and equipment	3,314,338	3,053,436
Intangible assets	228,208	-
	<u>3,542,546</u>	<u>3,053,436</u>

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2011 R	2010 R
16. Bad debt written off		
Bad debt		
Trade and other receivables	-	335,020
During the 2008/2009 financial year the District Municipality entered into an agreement with the DPLG to host the HIV/AIDS jazz festival. In terms of this agreement DPLG committed to fund the procurement of Sound and Stage that was used in this event due to the fact that they wanted the International Artist to perform at this event. The procurement was paid for by Fezile Dabi District Municipality and the said payment was to be recovered from DPLG. Council has resolved not to persue this matter further.		
17. Finance costs		
Interest on long term liabilities	<u>3,972,338</u>	<u>4,415,963</u>
18. Contracted services		
Various Contractors	<u>13,020,068</u>	<u>10,228,149</u>
These payments are contracts which have been entered into during the current and prior financial year.		
Jazz Festival	4,302,356	2,494,823
IDP Implementation Monitoring	1,085,054	1,550,601
Municipal systems improvement programme	666,041	722,734
Cleaning Services	858,192	758,572
Performance Management systems	442,028	150,000
Emergency Funding	653,197	863,576
Renovations - Mafube Fire Station	1,500,575	-
Security Services - Building	576,143	944,842
Sport Development Programs	1,012,378	998,926
Vredefort Dome	503,618	-
Other	1,420,486	1,744,075
	<u>13,020,068</u>	<u>10,228,149</u>
19. Grants and subsidies paid		
Other subsidies		
Mafube Local Municipality	-	21,286
Metsimaholo Municipality	90,902	-
Ngwathe Local Municipality	3,308,968	2,188,443
Moqhaka Local Municipality	-	2,667,000
District Rural Areas	5,643,701	29,211,121
	<u>9,043,571</u>	<u>34,087,850</u>

The Municipality identifies projects which are funded through grants and subsidies in the various local municipalities within the District. Projects are identified through the Integrated Development Plan. The operation and control of items of property, plant and equipment funded through these grants and subsidies vests in the local municipalities.

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2011 R	2010 R
20. General expenses		
Accounting fees	136,714	371,404
Advertising	295,348	379,623
Auditors remuneration	1,585,529	1,358,645
Bank charges	63,373	59,878
Cleaning	39,412	47,234
Consulting and professional fees	1,104,573	1,124,329
Consumables	335,703	145,645
Donations	562,103	2,537,453
Entertainment	1,329,452	1,236,421
Rental Equipment	3,151,237	2,926,903
Insurance	185,660	111,569
Community development and training	3,214,996	729,321
IT expenses	606,328	923,131
Fleet	68,736	53,911
Marketing	1,162,656	1,085,980
Magazines, books and periodicals	36,830	32,224
Medical expenses	1,575	2,611
Assistance to Local Municipalities	6,409,169	6,430,249
Fuel and oil	642,359	454,396
Postage and courier	13,430	7,605
Printing and stationery	454,176	263,043
Promotions	4,872,484	5,361,050
Protective clothing	96,908	3,707
Project maintenance costs	-	86,247
Research and development costs	-	378,449
Royalties and license fees	8,895	5,181
Security (Guarding of municipal property)	70,342	157,827
Staff welfare	762,111	823,840
Subscriptions and membership fees	475,128	312,373
Telephone and fax	609,691	532,893
Training	1,325,367	1,259,399
Travel - local	2,671,432	2,613,057
Assets expensed	-	229,709
Tourism development	673,839	2,562,705
Strategic sessions	892,475	-
Bursaries: External Students	1,451,085	808,895
Rental property	191,986	170,312
Other expenses	7,776,390	5,439,736
	<u>43,277,492</u>	<u>41,026,955</u>

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2011 R	2010 R
21. Cash generated from operations		
Surplus	13,525,517	18,194,407
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	3,542,546	3,053,436
Loss on sale of assets	348,351	-
Impairment deficit	-	335,020
Movements in retirement benefit assets and liabilities	2,160,000	-
Movements in provisions	1,110,000	-
Other	(2,806,015)	532,204
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	1,360,800	10,790,359
Trade and other payables	6,258,967	(8,189,927)
VAT	3,665,414	(5,113,094)
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	33,604,007	15,195,515
	<u>62,769,587</u>	<u>34,797,920</u>

22. Retirement Benefit Information

Councillors and employees belong to two defined benefit retirement funds which are the Free State Municipal Pension Fund and the Councillors Pension Fund governed by the Pension Fund Act of 1956. These Funds are subject to triennial actuarial valuation. The last valuation of the Free State Municipal Pension Fund was performed June 2005. The Free State Municipal Pension Fund, net assets that are available for benefits at 30 June 2005 was R 1 530 775 000.

The actuarial valuation determined that the fund was in a sound financial position. The estimated liability of the funds is R1 308 118 000 which is adequately financed.

No new information was available at balance sheet date.

23. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

24. Unauthorised expenditure

Balance at the beginning of the year	-	281,340
Approved/condoned by council	-	(281,340)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

There were no unauthorised expenditure for the current year.

25. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Opening balance	-	91,013
Approved/condoned by council	-	(91,013)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

There were no fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the current year.

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2011 R	2010 R
26. Irregular expenditure		
Opening balance	4,200,704	3,241,181
Add: Irregular Expenditure - current year	331,672	970,445
Less: Amounts recoverable (not condoned)	-	(10,922)
	<u>4,532,376</u>	<u>4,200,704</u>

Irregular expenditure of R305 372 (2010: R970 445) were condoned by council. Irregular expenditure of R26 300 will be submitted to council for consideration.

27. In-kind donations and assistance

No in-kind donations or assistance were received during the year.

28. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act

Contributions to organised local government

Current year subscription	453,925	305,905
Amount paid - current year	(453,925)	(305,905)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Audit fees

Current year fee	1,584,448	1,358,645
Amount paid - current year	(1,584,448)	(1,358,645)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

PAYE and UIF

Opening balance	-	494,289
Current year payroll deduction	8,940,251	6,988,215
Amount paid - current year	(8,940,251)	(7,482,504)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Pension and Medical Aid Deductions

Current year payroll deduction	7,766,509	7,511,233
Amount paid - current year	(7,766,509)	(7,511,233)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

VAT

VAT receivable	<u>2,627,522</u>	<u>6,292,936</u>
----------------	------------------	------------------

All VAT returns have been submitted by the due date throughout the year.

29. Actual operating expenditure versus budgeted operating expenditure

Refer to Appendix E(1) for the comparison of actual operating expenditure versus budgeted expenditure.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2011	2010
R	R

30. Actual capital expenditure versus budgeted capital expenditure

Refer to Appendix E(2) for the comparison of actual capital expenditure versus budgeted expenditure.

31. Related parties

No related party transactions occurred during this financial year.

32. Risk Management

Financial risk management

The District municipality's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions.

The municipality's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The municipality manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

The financial liabilities of the District Municipality are backed by appropriate assets and it has adequate liquid resources. The District Municipality monitors the cash projections by ensuring that borrowing facilities are available to meet its cash requirements.

No significant financial risk pertaining to the creditors exists except for mainly operational risks that are not covered in here.

Interest rate risk

The District Municipality is mainly exposed to interest rate risk due to the movements in long-term and short term interest rates.

The risk is managed on an on-going basis.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party to a financial asset will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the District Municipality to incur financial loss.

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and trade debtors. The municipality only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

Foreign exchange risk

The District Municipality does not engage in foreign currency transactions.

33. Events after the reporting date

No events took place after the reporting date which has an impact on the Annual Financial Statements.

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2011
R

2010
R

34. Deviation from supply chain management regulations

Paragraph 12(1)(d)(i) of Government gazette No. 27636 issued on 30 May 2005 states that a supply chain management policy must provide for the procurement of goods and services by way of a competitive bidding process.

Paragraph 36 of the same gazette states that the accounting officer may dispense with the official procurement process in certain circumstances, provided that he records the reasons for any deviations and reports them to the next meeting of the council and includes a note to the annual financial statements.

Deviations from supply chain management regulations did occur. These deviations were submitted and approved by council. A detailed deviation register is available at the municipality for inspection.

35. Financial assets by category

In accordance with IAS 39.09 the financial assets of the municipality are classified as follows:

2011

	Loans and receivables	Held to maturity investments	Total
Trade and other receivables	1,709,674	-	1,709,674
VAT Receivable	2,627,522	-	2,627,522
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	90,236,741	90,236,741
Short-term Deposits	-	115,582,670	115,582,670
	4,337,196	205,819,411	210,156,607

2010

	Loans and receivables	Held to maturity investments	Total
Trade and other receivables	3,070,474	-	3,070,474
VAT Receivable	6,292,936	-	6,292,936
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	41,303,241	41,303,241
Short-term Deposits	-	109,287,905	109,287,905
	9,363,410	150,591,146	159,954,556

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2011
R

2010
R

36. Financial liabilities by category

In accordance with IAS 39.09 the financial liabilities of the municipality are classified as follows:

2011

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Annuity Loans	25,717,818	25,717,818
Retirement benefit obligation	5,643,000	5,643,000
Trade and other payables	20,189,602	20,189,602
Operating lease liability	768,338	768,338
Current portion of Long-term Liabilities	4,729,858	4,729,858
Provisions	4,707,000	4,707,000
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	54,761,118	54,761,118
	<u>116,516,734</u>	<u>116,516,734</u>

2010

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Annuity Loans	30,449,958	30,449,958
Retirement benefit obligation	3,483,000	3,483,000
Trade and other payables	13,930,636	13,930,636
Operating lease liability	974,732	974,732
Current portion of Long-term Liabilities	4,241,177	4,241,177
Provisions	3,597,000	3,597,000
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	21,157,111	21,157,111
	<u>77,833,614</u>	<u>77,833,614</u>

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2011	2010
R	R

37. Changes in accounting policy

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with South African Statements of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice on a basis consistent with the prior year except for the adoption of the following new or revised standards.

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2011 R	2010 R
37. Changes in accounting policy (continued)		
• GRAP 1	Presentation of Financial Statements	
GRAP 2	Cash Flow Statements	
GRAP 3	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	
GRAP 4	Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors	
GRAP 5	Borrowing Cost	
GRAP 6	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	
GRAP 7	Investments in Associates	
GRAP 8	Interests in joint ventures	
GRAP 9	Revenue from Exchange Transactions	
GRAP 10	Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies	
GRAP 11	Construction Contracts	
GRAP 12	Inventories	
GRAP 13	Leases	
GRAP 14	Events After the Reporting Date	
GRAP 16	Investment Property	
GRAP 17	Property, Plant and Equipment	
GRAP 19	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	
GRAP 24	Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements	
GRAP 100	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	
GRAP 102	Intangible Assets	
IFRS 3	Business combinations	
IFRS 4	Insurance contracts	
IFRS 6	Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources	
IFRS 7	Financial instruments: Disclosures	
IAS 12	Income taxes	
IAS 19	Employee Benefits	
IAS 32	Financial Instruments: Presentation	
IAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and measurement	
IAS 36	Impairment of assets	
IPSAS 20	Related Parties	
IPSAS 21	Impairment non-cash generating assets	
GAMAP 9.29 - .35 & .39 - .54	Revenue	
IGRAP 1	Applying the probability test on initial recognition of exchange revenue	
IFRIC 2	Members' Shares in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments	
IFRIC 4	Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease	
IFRIC 9	Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives	
IFRIC 12	Service Concession Arrangements	
IFRIC 13	Customer Loyalty Programmes	
IFRIC 14	IAS 19 - The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction	
SIC 21	Income Taxes – Recovery of Re-valued Non-Depreciable Assets	
SIC 25	Income Taxes – Changes in the Tax Status of an Enterprise or its Shareholders	
SIC 27	Disclosure – Service Concession Arrangements	
Directive 1	Repeal of Existing Transitional Provisions in, and Consequential Amendments to, Standards of GRAP	
Directive 2	Transitional Provisions for the Adoption of Standards of GRAP by Public Entities, Municipal Entities and Constitutional Institutions	
Directive 3	Transitional Provisions for the Adoption of Standards of GRAP by High Capacity Municipalities	
Directive 4	Transitional Provisions for the Adoption of Standards of GRAP by Medium and Low Capacity Municipalities	
Directive 5	Determining the GRAP Reporting Framework	

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2011
R

2010
R

37. Changes in accounting policy (continued)

ASB guide 1

Guideline on Accounting for Public Private Partnerships Other 10

The aggregate effect of the changes in accounting policy on the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2010 is as follows:

Statement of financial position

Intangible Assets

Previously stated	-	-
Cost recognised	-	1,135,560
Accumulated Amortisation recognised	-	(692,627)
	-	442,933

Operating lease liability

Previously stated	-	-
Adjustment	-	(974,732)
	-	(974,732)

Retirement benefit obligation

Previously stated	-	-
Adjustment	-	(3,483,000)
	-	(3,483,000)

Provisions

Previously stated	-	-
Adjustment	-	(3,597,000)
	-	(3,597,000)

Trade and other payables

Previously stated	-	(35,087,746)
Adjustment	-	21,157,111
	-	(13,930,635)

Accumulated surplus

Previously stated	-	(100,609,959)
Adjustment	-	7,611,798
	-	(92,998,161)

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2011			2010		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Caseware	173,950	(67,647)	106,303	173,950	(9,664)	164,286
Microsoft Office 2007	163,027	(163,027)	-	163,027	(163,027)	-
E-Venus	468,460	(468,460)	-	468,460	(374,768)	93,692
Server Software	241,071	(132,649)	108,422	241,071	(56,116)	184,955
Payday System	89,052	(89,052)	-	89,052	(89,052)	-
Total	1,135,560	(920,835)	214,725	1,135,560	(692,627)	442,933

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2011

	Opening balance	Amortisation	Total
Caseware	164,286	(57,983)	106,303
E-Venus	93,692	(93,692)	-
Server Software	184,955	(76,533)	108,422
	442,933	(228,208)	214,725

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2010

	Opening balance	Amortisation	Total
Caseware	173,950	(9,664)	164,286
E-Venus	187,384	(93,692)	93,692
Server Software	229,599	(44,644)	184,955
	590,933	(148,000)	442,933

Other information

Fully amortised intangible assets still in use:

- Microsoft Office 2007
- ISA Server 2006
- MS Exchange 2003 Server
- Payday Payroll System

There were no intangible assets that were assessed as having an indefinite useful life.

There are no intangible assets whose title is restricted.

There are no contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets.

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2011
R

2010
R

39. Employee benefit obligations

Defined benefit plan

The defined benefit plan, to which employees belong, consists of the Free State Municipal Pension Fund and the Councillors Pension Fund governed by the Pension Fund Act of 1956.

The actuarial valuation determined that the retirement plan was in a sound financial position.

Post retirement medical aid plan

The Post Retirement Benefit Plan is a defined benefit plan, of which the members are made up as follows:

In-service (employee) members	87	75
Continuation members (e.g: Retirees, widows, orphans)	3	2
Total Members	90	77

The municipality make monthly contributions for health care arrangements to the following medical aid schemes:

- LA Health Medical Scheme
- Bonitas Medical Scheme
- Hosmed Medical Scheme
- Samwumed Medical Scheme
- KeyHealth Medical Scheme

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

Carrying value

Present value of the defined benefit obligation-wholly unfunded	(3,483,000)	(2,834,000)
Service Cost	(321,000)	(347,000)
Interest Cost	(339,000)	(282,000)
Actuarial gains or (losses)	(1,572,000)	(55,000)
Actual benefits paid	72,000	35,000
Net liability	(5,643,000)	(3,483,000)

Key assumptions used

Assumptions used at the reporting date:

Discount rates used	9.25 %	9.40 %
Healthcare cost inflation	7.70 %	7.75 %
Net discount rate	1.44 %	1.53 %

The basis on which the discount rate has been determined is as follow:

The discount rate used in the valuation is determined by reference to market yields on high quality corporate bonds as at the balance sheet date. In countries where there is no deep market in corporate bonds, government bonds are used. It is currently market practice to use government bond yields, as the South African corporate bond market is not considered to be sufficiently developed. The currency and term of the government bonds shall be consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations.

The estimated discount rate was set equal to the yield on a zero-coupon government bond with a term of approximately 20 years.

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2011
R

2010
R

39. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

Defined contribution plan

It is the policy of the municipality to provide retirement benefits to all its employees. A number of defined contribution provident funds, all of which are subject to the Pensions Fund Act exist for this purpose.

The municipality is under no obligation to cover any unfunded benefits.

40. Unspent conditional grants and receipts

See appendix "F2" for a detailed reconciliation of grants from other spheres of government. The Unspent Grants are cash-backed by term deposits. The municipality complied with the conditions attached to all grants received to the extent of revenue recognised. No grants were withheld during the year.

Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:

Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Department of Roads, Transport and Police - Fire Fighting Vehicles	-	2,000,000
Department of Health - Relebohile Clinic: Ngwathe Local Municipality	13,503,163	123,632
Department of Roads, Transport and Police - Internal Roads: Ngwathe Local Municipality	732,391	5,920,186
EPWP Project - Sidewalks: Metsimaholo Local Municipality	897,157	2,594,452
Department of Public Works - Church: Ngwathe Local Municipality	276,926	79,946
Department of Sports - CBPWP Grant: Fezile Dabi Stadium	27,211,831	10,438,895
EPWP - Metsimaholo Hospital	10,000,000	-
DWAF	1,228,090	-
EPWP - Paved Roads (Mafube)	911,560	-
	<u>54,761,118</u>	<u>21,157,111</u>

Movement during the year

Balance at the beginning of the year	21,157,111	633,596
Additions during the year	73,802,081	21,157,111
Income recognition during the year	(40,198,074)	(633,596)
	<u>54,761,118</u>	<u>21,157,111</u>

The nature and extent of government grants recognised in the annual financial statements and an indication of other forms of government assistance from which the municipality has directly benefited; and

Unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government assistance that has been recognised.

These amounts are invested in a ring-fenced investment until utilised.

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2011
R

2010
R

41. Operating lease

The municipality rents photocopy machines from Journey Vehicle & Assets Finance (Bloemfontein) CC, being the major supplier:

- no contingent rent is payable in terms of the lease agreements.
- there is no renewal or purchase options as per lease agreement terms, and the lease escalates as determined in the various lease agreements with the renter; and
- no restrictions are imposed by lease arrangements, with regards to additional debt and further leasing.

The lease agreements is for a total period of 60 months (5 years).

42. Commitments

Operating leases - as lessee (expense)

Minimum lease payments due

- within one year	3,987,439	3,357,630
- in second to fifth year inclusive	1,289,819	5,277,258
- later than five years	-	-
	5,277,258	8,634,888

43. Non-Compliance: UIF Contributions Act No.4 of 2002

During the 2010/11 financial year, the municipality did not deduct and pay-over UIF contributions for its full-time Councillors as required by Circular No. 24 as issued by the Provincial Treasury on 22 August 2011.

The non-compliance was remedied as follows;

The municipality raised a creditor as at year end for the total UIF contributions that was due for the 2010/11 financial year as stipulated in Circular No. 24. However, the requirements of Circular No. 24 have been complied with regarding the 2011/12 financial year.

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
APPENDIX A
SCHEDULE OF EXTERNAL LOANS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

SCHEDULE OF EXTERNAL LOANS AS AT 30 JUNE 2011								
EXTERNAL LOANS	Loan Number	Redeemable	Balance at 30 June 2010	Received during the year	Redeemed written off during the year	Balance at 30 June 2011	Carrying Value of Property, Plant & Equipment	Other Costs in accordance with the MFMA
			R	R	R	R	R	R
LONG-TERM LOANS								
Stock Loan @ 10% - Tumahole Parys	10055/1	30 June 2015	2 830 802	-	461 607	2 369 195	-	-
Stock Loan @ 10% - Maokeng	10054/1	30 June 2015	2 791 726	-	455 235	2 336 491	-	-
Stock Loan @ 12% - Maokeng	10054/2	31 December 2016	1 517 122	-	165 655	1 351 467	-	-
Stock Loan @ 12% - Maokengbrentpark	10057/1	31 December 2015	4 378 431	-	602 873	3 775 558	-	-
Stock Loan @ 12% - Mokwallo Vredefort	10056/1	31 December 2015	4 033 156	-	555 331	3 477 825	-	-
Stock Loan @ 10% - Phiritona Heilbron	10058/1	31 December 2016	10 741 571	-	1 243 967	9 497 604	-	-
Stock Loan @ 10% - Viljoenskroon	10066/1	31 December 2015	508 653	-	73 436	435 217	-	-
Stock Loan @ 10% - Zamdela	10076/1	31 December 2015	290 278	-	47 334	242 944	-	-
Stock Loan @ 10% - Zamdela	10076/2	31 December 2015	509 831	-	83 136	426 695	-	-
Stock Loan @ 15.25% - Sasolburg	10243/3	31 December 2016	1 333 196	-	132 149	1 201 047	-	-
Stock Loan @ 16.50% - Sasolburg	13304/1	31 December 2018	2 221 734	-	134 348	2 087 386	-	-
Stock Loan @ 16.50% - Sasolburg	13304/2	31 December 2018	1 602 756	-	96 918	1 505 838	-	-
Stock Loan @ 15.25% - Sasolburg Kroonstad	10243/5	31 December 2016	1 931 876	-	191 489	1 740 387	-	-
TOTAL EXTERNAL LOANS			34 691 132	-	4 243 478	30 447 654	-	-

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
APPENDIX B

ANALYSIS OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

	COST				Accumulated Depreciation			Carrying Value	Budget Additions 2011	
	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance	Opening balance	Depreciation	Disposals			Closing balance
Land and Buildings										
Land and Buildings	16 299 336	103 246	-	16 402 582	1 670 846	839 772	-	2 510 618	13 891 964	-
Other PPE										
Office equipment	1 521 710	155 429	144 850	1 532 289	1 163 893	157 366	144 733	1 176 526	355 763	-
Furniture and Fittings	3 801 502	162 947	170 828	3 793 621	2 597 711	390 020	163 332	2 824 399	969 222	-
Computer equipment	5 160 520	463 487	572 515	5 051 492	4 123 132	617 070	571 643	4 168 559	882 933	-
Plant and Machinery	204 945	-	-	204 945	14 775	10 760	-	25 535	179 410	-
Motor Vehicles	4 685 442	2 112 212	856 196	5 941 458	1 531 746	1 002 058	856 196	1 677 608	4 263 850	-
Other Assets	2 940 716	448 389	711 981	2 677 124	701 085	297 290	25 115	973 260	1 703 864	-
TOTAL	34 614 171	3 445 711	2 456 370	35 603 511	11 803 189	3 314 336	1 761 019	13 356 506	22 247 006	-

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

APPENDIX C

SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

	COST				Accumulated Depreciation				Carrying Value	
	Opening balance	Additions	Additions Under Construction	Disposals	Closing balance	Opening balance	Depreciation	Disposals		Closing balance
Executive & Council	17 252 266	-	-	160 839	17 091 427	3 110 105	888 833	160 036	3 838 902	13 252 525
Municipal Manager	824 146	125 203	-	18 639	930 711	503 696	48 170	18 639	533 227	397 484
Finance	359 245	19 132	-	248 859	129 519	217 994	55 618	248 802	24 810	104 709
Information Technology	1 070 057	385 296	-	262 509	1 192 844	609 795	943 055	520 200	1 032 650	160 194
PMU	7 555 040	216 609	-	520 200	7 251 450	4 677 010	565 711	261 522	4 981 200	2 270 250
Corporate Support Services	3 807 471	-	-	412 250	3 395 221	1 600 030	220 105	412 194	1 407 941	1 987 280
Fire & Emergency Services	1 057 084	2 487 843	-	707 768	2 837 160	542 027	337 589	28 401	851 215	1 985 944
Disaster Management	133 694	152 178	-	28 401	257 471	30 010	77 103	20 901	86 212	171 260
LED	345 465	-	-	29 189	316 276	268 735	19 782	29 189	259 328	56 948
Environmental Health	2 209 702	59 448	-	67 716	2 201 434	243 786	158 371	61 136	341 021	1 860 413
TOTAL	34 614 170	3 445 711	-	2 456 370	35 603 511	11 803 188	3 314 336	1 761 019	13 356 505	22 247 006

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
 APPENDIX E (1)
 ACTUAL VERSUS BUDGET (REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE)
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

	2011 Actual (R)	2011 Budget (R)	2011 Variance (R)	2011 Variance (%)	Explanation of Significant Variances greater than 10% versus Budget
REVENUE					
Government grants	124 738 417	209 207 470	(84 469 053)	-40.36%	Grants Received From Provincial Government for specific Projects not finished
Other Income	3 961 313	1 316 231	2 645 082	200.96%	A grant from the Lotto Foundation for implementation of a project (R1.9m)
Interest received	8 940 087	7 950 000	990 087	12.45%	Beter Management of Investments
Total Revenue	137 639 817	218 473 701	(80 833 884)	-37.00%	
EXPENDITURE					
Employee related costs	44 161 798	52 852 700	(8 690 902)	-16.44%	Appointments in new structure not finalised
Remuneration of Councilors	4 984 859	5 444 000	(459 141)	-8.43%	
Depreciation and amortisation	3 542 546	2 206 700	1 335 846	60.54%	Under estimation of depreciation due to high value vehicles bought for Fire Services
Bad debts	-	-	-	-	
Finance costs	3 972 338	5 200 000	(1 227 662)	-23.61%	Decrease due to decrease in capital portions of loans
Repairs and maintenance	605 265	849 250	(243 985)	-28.73%	Six vehicle were auctioned - less repairs and maintenance
Contracted services	13 020 068	15 106 000	(2 085 932)	-13.81%	Some non essential contracts were not awarded
Grants and subsidies paid	9 043 571	92 047 500	(83 003 929)	-90.18%	Implementation of Provincial Grant Projects delayed or started late
General expenses	44 435 504	49 486 981	(5 051 477)	-10.21%	Saving on non essential expenditure
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	348 351	-	348 351	0.00%	
Total Expenditure	124 114 300	223 193 131	(99 427 182)	-44.5%	
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	13 525 517	(4 719 430)	18 593 298	-393.97%	

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
 APPENDIX E (2)
 ACTUAL VERSUS BUDGET (ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT)
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

	2011 Actual	2011 Under Construction	2011 Total Additions	2011 Budget	2011 Variance	2011 Variance %	Explanation of Significant Variances greater than 10% versus Budget
Executive & Council	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	0.00%	
Corporate Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	
Municipal Manager	125 203	-	125 203	200 000	(74 797)	-37.40%	Furniture New appointments / post were not finalised
Finance	19 132	-	19 132	100 000	(80 868)	-80.87%	Furniture New appointments / post were not finalised
Information Technology	385 296	-	385 296	700 000	(314 704)	-44.96%	Shared Service Centre did not Realise
PMU	216 609	-	216 609	720 000	(503 391)	-69.92%	Extension to buildings were not finished
Environmental Health	59 448	-	59 448	200 000	(140 552)	-70.28%	Furniture New appointments / post were not finalised
Disaster Management	152 178	-	152 178	400 000	(247 822)	-61.96%	Furniture New appointments / post were not finalised, Disaster Centre not completed
LED	-	-	-	100 000	(100 000)	-100.00%	Furniture New appointments / post were not finalised
Fire & Emergency Services	2 487 843	-	2 487 843	2 900 000	(412 157)	-14.21%	Furniture New appointments / post were not finalised
TOTAL	3 445 711	-	3 445 711	5 320 000	(1 874 289)	-35.23%	

FEZILE DABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
APPENDIX F2

DISCLOSURE OF GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES IN TERMS OF SECTION 123 OF MFMA, ACT 56 OF 2003
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

Grant Description	Opening Balance 30 June 2010	Contributions during the year	Interest on Investments	Other Income	Operating Expenditure during the year Transferred to Revenue	Capital Expenditure during the year Transferred to Revenue	Closing Balance 30 June 2011
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
UNSPENT CONDITIONAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND RECEIPTS							
Provincial Treasury - Church (Parys)	79 946	500 000	-	-	303 020	-	276 926
EPWP - Sidewalks (Metsimaholo)	2 594 452	-	-	-	1 697 295	-	897 157
Department of Roads, Transport and Police - Fire	2 000 000	-	-	-	2 000 000	-	-
Department of Health - Clinic (Relebohile)	123 632	23 000 000	-	-	9 620 469	-	13 503 163
Department of Roads, Transport and Police - Internal Roads	5 920 187	-	-	-	5 187 796	-	732 391
Department of Sports - Stadium	10 438 895	30 000 000	-	-	13 227 064	-	27 211 831
EPWP Metsimaholo Hospital	-	10 000 000	-	-	-	-	10 000 000
EPWP - Paved Roads (Matube)	-	3 611 000	-	-	2 699 440	-	911 560
Total	21 157 111	67 111 000	-	-	34 735 083	-	53 533 028
UNPAID CONDITIONAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND RECEIPTS							
Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF)	(2 239 802)	6 691 081	-	-	3 223 190	-	1 228 090
Total	(2 239 802)	6 691 081	-	-	3 223 190	-	1 228 090
TOTAL UNSPENT CONDITIONAL GRANTS	18 917 309	73 802 081	-	-	37 958 273	-	54 761 118