



Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Group Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2014

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

General Information

Legal form of entity	Municipality and its municipal entities
Legislation governing the entity's operations	Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No. 56 of 2003)
Mayoral committee	
Executive Mayor	Clr M Gungubele
	Speaker: Clr P Khumalo
Councillors	Chief Whip: Clr R Mashego
	MMC: Finance: Clr M Makwakwa
	MMC: Health and Social Development: Clr M Maluleke
	MMC: Human Settlements: Clr Q Duba
	MMC: Environmental Management: Clr V M Mabena
	MMC: City Planning and Economic Development: Clr BM Nikani
	MMC: Corporate and Shared Services: Clr P Nkunjana
	MMC: Water and Energy: Clr A Nxumalo
	MMC: Community Safety: Clr M H Sibozza
	MMC: Sport, Heritage, Recreation, Arts and Crafts: Clr Z K Tshongweni
	MMC : Roads and Transport: Clr M I T Mahlangu
Grading of local authority	The municipality is a category A grade 6 local authority in terms of item 4 of the Government Notice R1227 of 18 December 2007 published in terms of the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1998.
Accounting Officer	K Ngema 011 999 0481 khaya.ngema@ekurhuleni.gov.za
Group Chief Financial Officer (GCFO)	R Ganda 011 999 6514 ramasela.ganda@ekurhuleni.gov.za
Registered office	Corner of Rose and Cross Streets Germiston 1400
Business address	Corner of Rose and Cross Streets Germiston 1400
Postal address	Private Bag X69 Germiston 1400
Bankers	ABSA Bank
Auditors	Auditor-General of South Africa

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Index

The reports and statements set out below comprise the group annual financial statements presented to the AG for audit:

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
Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts (Appropriation Statement)	8 - 11
Accounting Policies	12 - 29
Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements	30 - 85

Abbreviations

BKB	Bontle Ke Bontle
COID	Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
DWAF	Department of Water and Forestry
FMG	Finance Management Grant
GMRF	Germiston Municipal Retirement Fund
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
IAS	International Accounting Standards
USDG	Urban Settlement Development Grant
LED	Local Economic Development
SDL	Skills Development Levy
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act (No 56 of 2003)
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Previously CMIP)
PHB	Public Housing Board
PTIS	Public Transport and Integrated System
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
INCA	Infrastructure Finance Corporation Limited Trading
TETA	Transport Education Training Authority

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and Approval

The accounting officer is required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003), to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the group annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the accounting officer to ensure that the group annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the economic entity as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the group annual financial statements and was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

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

The group annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The accounting officer acknowledges that he is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the municipality and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the accounting officer to meet these responsibilities, the accounting officer sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or deficit in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the municipality and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the municipality's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the municipality is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the municipality. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the municipality endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The accounting officer is of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the group annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or deficit.

The accounting officer has reviewed the municipality's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2015 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, he is satisfied that the municipality has, or has access to, adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Although the accounting officer is primarily responsible for the financial affairs of the economic entity, he is supported by the municipality's internal auditors.

The group annual financial statements set out on pages 4 to 85, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved and signed by the accounting officer on 20 September 2014.

Accounting Officer
K Ngema

Group Chief Financial Officer
R Ganda

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2014

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2014	2013
Assets			
Current Assets			
Inventories	13	155,324,378	128,801,347
Other investments	9	143,069,576	22,771,212
Other receivables from exchange transactions	14	599,268,608	485,996,856
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions(taxes and transfers)	15	5,909,437	17,666,135
Consumer debtors	16	4,460,073,394	3,552,483,440
Cash and cash equivalents	17	5,894,540,499	4,374,377,023
		11,258,185,892	8,582,096,013
Non-Current Assets			
Investment property	4	152,511,451	128,919,704
Property, plant and equipment	5	43,788,345,927	43,211,483,928
Intangible assets	6	122,698,271	107,278,004
Heritage assets	7	87,172,100	87,152,400
Investments in controlled entities	8	306	306
Other investments	9	637,262,092	804,214,431
Long-term receivables	12	2,506,232	2,386,621
		44,790,496,379	44,341,435,394
Non-Current Assets		44,790,496,379	44,341,435,394
Current Assets		11,258,185,892	8,582,096,013
Non-current assets held for sale (and) (assets of disposal groups)		-	-
Total Assets		56,048,682,271	52,923,531,407
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Long-term liabilities	20	267,666,436	629,420,732
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	22	4,982,054,763	4,376,296,747
Deposits	23	643,208,904	620,477,496
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	19	370,602,590	232,406,959
Provisions	21	272,930,166	236,209,055
		6,536,462,859	6,094,810,989
Non-Current Liabilities			
Long-term liabilities	20	5,021,110,609	4,503,777,045
Retirement benefit obligation	11	1,967,931,581	1,765,074,581
Provisions	21	862,015,296	755,121,133
		7,851,057,486	7,023,972,759
Non-Current Liabilities		7,851,057,486	7,023,972,759
Current Liabilities		6,536,462,859	6,094,810,989
Liabilities of disposal groups		-	-
Total Liabilities		14,387,520,345	13,118,783,748
Assets		56,048,682,271	52,923,531,407
Liabilities		(14,387,520,345)	(13,118,783,748)
Net Assets		41,661,161,926	39,804,747,659
Net Assets Attributable to Owners of Controlling Entity			
Accumulated surplus		41,661,161,926	39,804,747,659

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Statement of Financial Performance

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2014	2013
Revenue			
Property rates	26	3,427,709,390	2,802,871,286
Property rates - penalties and collection charges		106,611,391	72,091,881
Service charges	27	14,861,038,367	13,500,276,496
Rental of facilities and equipment	40	55,704,908	49,599,515
Interest earned - outstanding debtors		362,065,026	257,704,798
Licences and permits		41,011,475	35,331,580
Income from agency services		235,640,655	228,211,226
Fines		167,705,348	173,028,668
Government grants & subsidies	28	5,339,960,744	4,746,558,483
Public contributions and donations		2,786,886	31,354,044
Other income	29	94,233,931	106,834,963
Interest revenue	34	370,295,275	239,543,250
Total Revenue		25,064,763,396	22,243,406,190
Expenditure			
Employee related costs	31	(5,432,135,742)	(4,967,529,054)
Remuneration of councillors	32	(94,141,267)	(87,954,568)
Depreciation and amortisation	35	(1,923,847,289)	(2,086,186,502)
Impairment of assets	36	(55,075,316)	(41,642,835)
Finance costs	37	(572,960,411)	(522,865,539)
Debt impairment	33	(1,343,750,067)	(887,674,954)
Collection costs		(153,335,126)	(114,274,792)
Repairs and maintenance		(1,336,282,933)	(1,172,045,557)
Bulk purchases	43	(9,485,710,668)	(8,852,863,936)
Contracted services	41	(685,924,857)	(685,955,162)
Grants and subsidies paid	42	(1,060,444,401)	(960,645,418)
General Expenses	30	(1,064,020,276)	(865,693,666)
Total expenditure		(23,207,628,353)	(21,245,331,983)
Loss on disposal of capital assets		(720,777)	(15,256,261)
Revenue		25,064,763,396	22,243,406,190
Expenditure		(23,207,628,353)	(21,245,331,983)
Other		(720,777)	(15,256,261)
Surplus for the year		1,856,414,266	982,817,946
Attributable to:			
Owners of the controlling entity		1,856,414,266	982,817,946
Minority interest		-	-

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

	Share premium	Accumulated surplus	Total attributable to owners of the economic entity / controlling entity (other)	Minority interest	Total net assets
Figures in Rand					
Opening balance as previously reported	-	38,581,144,640	38,581,144,640	-	38,581,144,640
Adjustments					
Change in accounting policy (Note 2)	-	(94,234,489)	(94,234,489)	-	(94,234,489)
Prior period adjustments (Note 49)	-	335,019,562	335,019,562	-	335,019,562
Balance at 01 July 2012 as restated	-	38,821,929,713	38,821,929,713	-	38,821,929,713
Changes in net assets					
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-	982,817,946	982,817,946	-	982,817,946
Total changes	-	982,817,946	982,817,946	-	982,817,946
Balance at 01 July 2013	-	39,804,747,660	39,804,747,660	-	39,804,747,660
Changes in net assets					
Surplus for the year	-	1,856,414,266	1,856,414,266	-	1,856,414,266
Total changes	-	1,856,414,266	1,856,414,266	-	1,856,414,266
Balance at 30 June 2014	-	41,661,161,926	41,661,161,926	-	41,661,161,926

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Cash Flow Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Property rates		3,106,101,859	2,672,006,013
Income from rendering of services		13,190,102,521	12,368,226,470
Grants-Operational		3,825,395,968	3,711,812,353
Grants-Capital		1,629,069,016	1,167,477,509
Interest income		732,360,302	497,248,048
Other receipts		607,604,428	624,359,994
		23,090,634,094	21,041,130,387
Payments			
Employee costs		(5,085,663,468)	(4,076,340,226)
Suppliers		(11,791,344,785)	(10,892,062,526)
Finance costs		(572,960,411)	(522,865,539)
Other payments		(1,730,259,030)	(2,015,642,738)
		(19,180,227,694)	(17,506,911,029)
Total receipts		23,090,634,094	21,041,130,387
Total payments		(19,180,227,694)	(17,506,911,029)
Net cash flows from operating activities	44	3,910,406,400	3,534,219,358
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (PPE)	5	(2,557,051,910)	(2,294,623,773)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	5	-	-
Purchase of investment property	4	(24,185,479)	(19,266,843)
Purchase of intangible assets	6	(33,830,875)	(56,546,379)
Purchases of heritage assets	7	(19,700)	-
Proceeds from sale of financial assets		46,653,975	(333,515,182)
Net movement in long term receivables		(119,611)	133,214
Net cash flows from investing activities		(2,568,553,600)	(2,703,818,963)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Long-term liabilities raised		785,000,000	800,000,000
Repayment of long term liabilities		(629,420,732)	(182,313,767)
Net movement in consumer deposits		22,731,408	87,866,306
Net cash flows from financing activities		178,310,676	705,552,539
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,520,163,476	1,535,952,934
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		4,374,377,023	2,838,424,089
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	17	5,894,540,499	4,374,377,023

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts (Appropriation Statement)

Figures in Rand

Original budget	Budget adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. council approved policy)	Final budget	Actual outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Actual outcome as % of original budget
-----------------	---	--------------------------	--	---	--------------	----------------	--------------------------	----------	-------------------------------------	--

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts (Appropriation Statement)

Figures in Rand

	Original budget	Budget adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. council approved policy)	Final budget	Actual outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Actual outcome as % of original budget
2014											
Financial Performance											
Property rates	3,540,277,000	-	3,540,277,000	-	158,184,640	3,698,461,640	3,534,320,781		(164,140,859)	96 %	100 %
Service charges	16,154,613,000	-	16,154,613,000	-	(434,622,243)	15,719,990,757	14,861,038,367		(858,952,390)	95 %	92 %
Investment revenue	201,712,000	-	201,712,000	-	(6,097,000)	195,615,000	370,295,275		174,680,275	189 %	184 %
Transfers recognised - operational	4,024,591,000	10,405,000	4,034,996,000	-	51,841,810	4,086,837,810	3,824,178,302		(262,659,508)	94 %	95 %
Other own revenue	846,449,804	-	846,449,804	-	(55,381,110)	791,068,694	956,361,343		165,292,649	121 %	113 %
Total revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	24,767,642,804	10,405,000	24,778,047,804	-	(286,073,903)	24,491,973,901	23,546,194,068		(945,779,833)	96 %	95 %
Employee costs	(5,135,322,657)	-	(5,135,322,657)	-	49,392,805	(5,085,929,852)	(5,432,135,742)		(346,205,890)	107 %	106 %
Remuneration of councillors	(97,285,812)	-	(97,285,812)	-	4,500,000	(92,785,812)	(94,141,267)		(1,355,455)	101 %	97 %
Debt impairment	(1,144,565,966)	-	(1,144,565,966)	-		(1,144,565,966)	(1,343,750,067)		(199,184,101)	117 %	117 %
Depreciation and asset impairment	(2,288,832,415)	-	(2,288,832,415)	-		(2,288,832,415)	(1,978,922,605)		309,909,810	86 %	86 %
Finance charges	(685,215,331)	-	(685,215,331)	-	11,460,596	(673,754,735)	(572,960,411)		100,794,324	85 %	84 %
Materials and bulk purchases	(9,686,163,283)	-	(9,686,163,283)	-	(7,267,848)	(9,693,431,131)	(9,485,710,668)		207,720,463	98 %	98 %
Transfers and grants	(1,449,823,000)	-	(1,449,823,000)	-	(70,631)	(1,449,893,631)	(1,060,444,401)		389,449,230	73 %	73 %
Other expenditure	(5,123,915,536)	(10,405,000)	(5,134,320,536)	-	229,671,995	(4,904,648,541)	(3,240,283,969)		1,664,364,572	66 %	63 %
Total expenditure	(25,611,124,000)	(10,405,000)	(25,621,529,000)	-	287,686,917	(25,333,842,083)	(23,208,349,130)		2,125,492,953	92 %	91 %
Total revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	24,767,642,804	10,405,000	24,778,047,804	-	(286,073,903)	24,491,973,901	23,546,194,068		(945,779,833)	96 %	95 %
Total expenditure	(25,611,124,000)	(10,405,000)	(25,621,529,000)	-	287,686,917	(25,333,842,083)	(23,208,349,130)		2,125,492,953	92 %	91 %
Surplus/(Deficit)	(843,481,196)	-	(843,481,196)	-	1,613,014	(841,868,182)	337,844,938		1,179,713,120	(40)%	(40)%

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Appropriation Statement

Figures in Rand

	Original budget	Budget adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. council approved policy)	Final budget	Actual outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Actual outcome as % of original budget
Transfers recognised - capital	1,691,438,196	(7,163,830)	1,684,274,366	-	132,622,398	1,816,896,764	1,515,782,442		(301,114,322)	83 %	90 %
Contributions recognised - capital and contributed assets	-	-	-	-		-	2,786,886		2,786,886	- %	- %
Surplus/(Deficit)	(843,481,196)	-	(843,481,196)	-	1,613,014	(841,868,182)	337,844,938	-	1,179,713,120	(40)%	(40)%
Capital transfers and contributions	1,691,438,196	(7,163,830)	1,684,274,366	-	132,622,398	1,816,896,764	1,518,569,328	-	(298,327,436)	84 %	90 %
Surplus (Deficit) after capital transfers and contributions	847,957,000	(7,163,830)	840,793,170	-	134,235,412	975,028,582	1,856,414,266		881,385,684	190 %	219 %
Surplus (Deficit) after capital transfers and contributions	847,957,000	(7,163,830)	840,793,170	-	134,235,412	975,028,582	1,856,414,266	-	881,385,684	190 %	219 %
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	847,957,000	(7,163,830)	840,793,170	-	134,235,412	975,028,582	1,856,414,266		881,385,684	190 %	219 %
Capital expenditure and funds sources											
Total capital expenditure	2,980,933,000	44,177,513	3,025,110,513	-	(37,691,134)	2,987,419,379	2,627,818,782		(359,600,597)	88 %	88 %
Sources of capital funds											
Transfers recognised - capital	1,691,438,000	(7,163,830)	1,684,274,170	-	101,585,830	1,785,860,000	1,528,215,131		(257,644,869)	86 %	90 %
Borrowing	1,040,089,000	50,289,359	1,090,378,359	-	(194,435,359)	895,943,000	838,747,095		(57,195,905)	94 %	81 %
Internally generated funds	249,406,000	1,051,985	250,457,985	-	55,158,394	305,616,379	260,856,556		(44,759,823)	85 %	105 %
Total sources of capital funds	2,980,933,000	44,177,514	3,025,110,514	-		2,987,419,379	2,627,818,782		(359,600,597)	88 %	88 %

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Appropriation Statement

Figures in Rand

	Original budget	Budget adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. council approved policy)	Final budget	Actual outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Actual outcome as % of original budget
Cash flows											
Net cash from (used) operating	3,275,662,000	(9,514,206)	3,266,147,794	-		3,266,147,794	3,910,406,400		644,258,606	120 %	119 %
Net cash from (used) investing	(2,867,367,000)	-	(2,867,367,000)	-		(2,867,367,000)	(2,568,553,600)		298,813,400	90 %	90 %
Net cash from (used) financing	247,039,000	-	247,039,000	-		247,039,000	178,310,676		(68,728,324)	72 %	72 %
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	655,334,000	(9,514,206)	645,819,794	-		645,819,794	1,520,163,476		874,343,682	235 %	232 %
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,982,384,000	-	2,982,384,000	-		2,982,384,000	4,374,377,023		1,391,993,023	147 %	147 %
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	655,334,000	(9,514,206)	645,819,794	-	-	645,819,794	1,520,163,476	-	(874,343,682)	235 %	232 %
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,982,384,000	-	2,982,384,000	-	-	2,982,384,000	4,374,377,023	-	(1,391,993,023)	147 %	147 %
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	3,637,718,000	(9,514,206)	3,628,203,794	-		3,628,203,794	5,894,540,499		(2,266,336,705)	162 %	162 %

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of Group Annual Financial Statements

Basis of Preparation

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

The annual financial statements were prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and incorporate the historical cost conventions as the basis of measurement, except where specified otherwise.

In the absence of an issued and effective Standard of GRAP, accounting policies for material transactions, events or conditions were developed in accordance with paragraphs 8, 10 and 11 of GRAP 3 as read with Directive 5.

Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses were not offset, except where offsetting is either required or permitted by a Standard of GRAP.

The principal accounting policies, applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements, are set out below. These accounting policies are consistent with those applied in the preparation of the prior year annual financial statements, unless specified otherwise. Details of any changes in the accounting policies are provided in the note "Changes in accounting policy."

1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the entity's accounting policies, management has made the following significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

- **Operating lease commitments – entity as lessor or lessee**

Leases where risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments received or paid under operating leases are recognised in the statement of financial performance on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

- **Pension and other post – employment benefits**

The cost of defined-benefit pension plans and other employment medical benefits is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

- **Impairment of receivables**

The calculation in respect of the impairment of receivables is based on an assessment of the extent to which debtors have defaulted on payments already due, and an assessment of their ability to make payments. This was performed per service-identifiable categories across all debtor classes.

- **Impairment of property, plant and equipment**

The calculation in respect of the impairment of property, plant and equipment is based on an assessment of the extent to which the recoverable amount of the asset has declined below the carrying amount. This was performed across all classes of property, plant and equipment.

- **Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

Management's judgement is required when recognising and measuring provisions, as well as when measuring contingent liabilities and contingent assets. Provisions are discounted where the effect of discounting is material, using cost of capital.

- **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and Investment property held at cost**

The useful lives of assets are based on management's estimates. Management considers the impact of technology, service requirements and required return on assets to determine the optimum useful-life expectation, where appropriate. The estimated residual values of assets is also based on management's judgement on whether the assets will be sold or used to the end of their useful lives, and what their condition will be at that time.

- **Traffic Fines**

Fines are recognised as revenue when the receivable meets the definition of an asset and satisfies the criteria for recognition as an asset. Assets arising from fines are measured at the best estimate of the inflow of resources to the entity.

- **Budget information**

A difference of 5% or more between budget and actual amounts is regarded as material. All material differences are explained in the notes to the annual financial statements.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those used to present the previous year's financial statements, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

1.2 Presentation currency

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

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Accounting Policies

1.3 Consolidation

Basis of consolidation

Consolidated group annual financial statements are the group annual financial statements of the municipality presented as those of a single entity.

The consolidated group annual financial statements incorporate the group annual financial statements of the controlling entity and all controlled entities, which are controlled by the controlling entity.

Control exists when the controlling entity has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of another entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The results of controlled entities, are included in the consolidated group annual financial statements from the effective date of acquisition or date when control commences to the effective date of disposal or date when control ceases. The difference between the proceeds from the disposal of the controlled entity and its carrying amount as of the date of disposal, including the cumulative amount of any exchange differences that relate to the controlled entity recognised in net assets in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial performance as the surplus or deficit on the disposal of the controlled entity.

An investment in an entity is accounted for in accordance with the Standards of GRAP on Financial Instruments from the date that it ceases to be a controlled entity, unless it becomes an associate or a jointly controlled entity, in which case it is accounted for as such. The carrying amount of the investment at the date that the entity ceases to be a controlled entity is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset in accordance with the Standards of GRAP on Financial Instruments.

The group annual financial statements of the controlling entity and its controlled entities used in the preparation of the consolidated group annual financial statements are prepared as of the same reporting date.

Adjustments are made when necessary to the group annual financial statements of the controlled entities to bring their accounting policies in line with those of the controlling entity.

All intra-entity transactions, balances, revenues and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Minority interests in the net assets of the municipality are identified and recognised separately from the controlling entity's interest therein, and are recognised within net assets. Losses applicable to the minority in a consolidated controlled entity may exceed the minority interest in the controlled entity's net assets. The excess, and any further losses applicable to the minority, are allocated against the majority interest except to the extent that the minority has a binding obligation to, and is able to, make an additional investment to cover the losses. If the controlled entity subsequently reports surpluses, such surpluses are allocated to the majority interest until the minority's share of losses previously absorbed by the majority has been recovered.

Minority interests in the surplus or deficit of the economic entity is separately disclosed.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Accounting Policies

1.4 Investment property

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

Investment property is recognised as an asset when, and only when, it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential that are associated with the investment property will flow to the enterprise, and the cost or fair value of the investment property can be measured reliably.

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

Cost model

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

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

Depreciation is provided to write down the cost by equal instalments over the useful life of the property, which is as follows:

Item	Useful life
Property - land	indefinite
Property - buildings	50 - 60 years

Investment property is derecognised on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its disposal.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of investment property is the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in surplus or deficit in the period of retirement or disposal.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Accounting Policies

1.5 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 entity and
- the cost or the fair value 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. Cost also includes initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located. Recognition of costs in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Servitudes that are acquired with the relevant infrastructure items are capitalised with the relating infrastructure asset when it is an integral part of the asset.

Work in progress represents capital expenditure incurred on projects/assets under construction not yet completed nor ready for use at period end.

Property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Where property, plant and equipment are acquired through non-exchange transactions, the cost is deemed to be the item's fair value on the date of acquisition. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets was measured at its fair value. If the acquired item could not be measured at its fair value, its cost was measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

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

The entity maintains and acquires assets to provide a social service to the community. The useful lives and economic lives of these assets are equal and consequently no residual values are determined.

The entity depreciates separately each part of an item of property, plant and equipment that has a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item. Costs of replacing parts are capitalised and the existing parts being replaced are derecognised. Depreciation is calculated at cost, using the straight-line method, over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Depreciation starts when the asset is available for use. Work in progress is not depreciated.

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

Item	Useful life
Land	Indefinite
Infrastructure	
• Roads and stormwater	1 – 100 years (2013: 1 - 120 years)
• Pedestrian malls	10 - 60 years
• Electricity	3 – 100 years (2013: 5 - 80 years)
• Water	3 – 100 years (2013: 3 - 200 years)
• Sewer	3 – 100 years (2013: 3 - 120 years)
• Housing	80 years
• Solid Waste	5 – 100 years
• Servitudes	Indefinite
• ICT	5 – 50 years (2013: 1 - 120 years)
• Waste Water Purification Works	4 – 82 years
Community	
• Buildings	14 – 80 years (2013: 20 - 80 years)
• Recreational facilities	10 – 80 years
• Security	5 – 15 years
• Landfill sites	10 - 80 years
Other property, plant and equipment	
• Furniture and fittings	3 - 33 years
• Water craft	15 years
• Office equipment	3 - 35 years
• Specialised plant and equipment	10 – 26 years
• Other items of plant and equipment	2 – 29 years
• Buildings	20 – 80 years
• Specialised vehicles	3 - 20 years
• Other vehicles	3 - 28 years

The asset management policy contains the details of the components and their specific useful life estimates.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Accounting Policies

1.5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The residual value, the useful life and the depreciation method of PPE are reviewed at least at every reporting date.

At each reporting date all items of PPE are reviewed for any indication that it may be impaired. An impairment exists when an assets carrying amount is greater than its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. If there is an indication of impairment, the assets' recoverable amount is calculated. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance and the depreciation charge relating to the asset is adjusted for future periods.

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 on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.6 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 entity 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 entity; and the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. An intangible asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction, 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.

Intangible assets are subsequently measured 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.

Intangible assets are derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. 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	1 - 23 years

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.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Accounting Policies

1.7 Heritage assets

A heritage asset is as an asset that has a cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological or artistic significance, and is held indefinitely for the benefit of present and future generations.

The entity recognises a heritage asset as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity, and the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Heritage assets are measured at cost. Where a heritage asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition. The cost of a purchased heritage asset comprises:

- its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; and
- any costs directly attributable to bringing the heritage asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management

Heritage assets are subsequently measured at cost, less accumulated impairment losses. Where a heritage asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is deemed to be its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Transfers to heritage assets are made only when the asset meets the definition of a heritage asset and transfers from heritage assets are made only when the asset no longer meets the definition of a heritage asset. Transfers to and from heritage assets are done at the carrying amount of the assets transferred at the date of transfer.

The entity assess at each reporting date whether there is an indication that it may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the economic entity estimates the recoverable amount or the recoverable service amount of the heritage asset.

Most heritage assets have an indefinite useful life as they are to be preserved for current and future generations and might appreciate in value over time due to their cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological and/or artistic significance. Based on this analysis, there is no finite limit to the period over which a heritage asset is expected to be held by the entity. The useful life of the heritage asset is therefore likely to be indefinite or the annual depreciation is likely to be immaterial.

The entity derecognises heritage asset on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from derecognition of a heritage asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the heritage asset. Such difference is recognised in surplus or deficit when the heritage asset is derecognised.

Transitional provision

The entity changed its accounting policy for heritage assets in 2013. The change in accounting policy is made in accordance with its transitional provision as per Directive 3 of the GRAP Reporting Framework.

According to the transitional provision, the entity is not required to measure heritage assets for reporting periods beginning on or after a date within three years following the date of initial adoption of the Standard of GRAP on Heritage assets. Heritage assets have accordingly been recognised at provisional amounts, as disclosed in note 5. The transitional provision expires on 30 June 2015.

Until such time as the measurement period expires and heritage assets is recognised and measured in accordance with the requirements of the Standard of GRAP on Heritage assets, the entity need not comply with the Standards of GRAP on (to the extent that these Standards prescribe requirements for heritage assets):

- Presentation of Financial Statements (GRAP 1),
- The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Transactions (GRAP 4),
- Leases (GRAP 13),
- Segment Reporting (GRAP 18),
- Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations (GRAP 100)

The exemption from applying the measurement requirements of the Standard of GRAP on Heritage assets implies that any associated presentation and disclosure requirements need not be complied with for heritage assets not measured in accordance with the requirements of the Standard of GRAP on Heritage assets.

1.8 Investments in controlled entities

Municipal controlled entities are those entities which the Entity owns or over whose financial and operating policies it has the power to exercise beneficial control.

In the economic entity's separate annual financial statements, investments in controlled entities are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Accounting Policies

1.9 Financial instruments

a) Financial instruments at amortised cost are non-derivative financial assets or non-derivative financial liabilities that have fixed or determinable payments, excluding those instruments that:

- (i) the entity designates at fair value at initial recognition or
- (ii) are held for trading.

b) Financial instruments at cost are investments in residual interests that do not have a quoted market price in an active market, and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured.

c) Financial instruments at fair value comprise financial assets or financial liabilities that are:

- (i) derivatives;
- (ii) combined instruments that are designated at fair value;
- (iii) instruments held for trading. A financial instrument is held for trading if:
 - (1) it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near-term; or
 - (2) on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short term profit-taking;
- (iv) non-derivative financial assets or financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are designated at fair value at initial recognition; and
- (v) financial instruments that do not meet the definition of financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost.

The entity has the following types of financial assets (classes and category) as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Class	Category
Other Investments	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Other receivables from exchange transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Receivables from non-exchange transactions (taxes and transfers)	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Consumer debtors	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Cash and cash equivalents	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Long-term receivables	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Other Investments (unlisted shares)	Financial asset measured at cost
Other Investments	Financial asset measured at fair value

The entity has the following types of financial liabilities (classes and category) as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Class	Category
Long-term liabilities	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Consumer deposits	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Finance lease obligation	Financial liability measured at amortised cost

Initial recognition

The entity recognises a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The entity recognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

Initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The entity measures a financial asset and financial liability initially at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

The entity first assesses whether the substance of a concessionary loan is in fact a loan. On initial recognition, the entity analyses a concessionary loan into its component parts and accounts for each component separately. The entity accounts for that part of a concessionary loan that is:

- a social benefit in accordance with the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, where it is the issuer of the loan; or
- non-exchange revenue, in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers), where it is the recipient of the loan.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The entity measures all financial assets and financial liabilities after initial recognition using the following categories:

- Financial instruments at fair value.
- Financial instruments at amortised cost.
- Financial instruments at cost.

All financial assets measured at amortised cost, or cost, are subject to an impairment review.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Accounting Policies

1.9 Financial instruments (continued)

Fair value measurement considerations

The best evidence of fair value is quoted prices in an active market. If the market for a financial instrument is not active, the entity establishes fair value by using a valuation technique.

Gains and losses

A gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value of a financial asset measured at fair value is recognised in surplus or deficit.

For financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost or cost, a gain or loss is recognised in surplus or deficit when the financial asset or financial liability is derecognised or impaired, or through the amortisation process.

Impairment and uncollectibility of financial assets

The entity assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or of financial assets is impaired.

a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced directly OR through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed directly OR by adjusting an allowance account. The reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognised in surplus or deficit.

b) Financial assets measured at cost:

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an investment in a residual interest that is not measured at fair value because its fair value cannot be measured reliably, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed.

Derecognition

a) Financial assets

The entity derecognises financial assets (or part of a financial assets) when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, are settled or waived or when the entity has transferred all of the significant risks and rewards of ownership using trade date accounting.

On derecognition of a financial asset (or part of a financial asset), the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received is recognised in surplus or deficit.

b) Financial liabilities

The entity removes a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) from its statement of financial position when it is extinguished (when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, expires or waived).

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in surplus or deficit. Any liabilities that are waived, forgiven or assumed by another entity by way of a non-exchange transaction are accounted for in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers).

Presentation

Interest relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability is recognised as revenue or expense in surplus or deficit.

Dividends or similar distributions relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability is recognised as revenue or expense in surplus or deficit.

Losses and gains relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability is recognised as revenue or expense in surplus or deficit.

A financial asset and a financial liability are only offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when the entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

In accounting for a transfer of a financial asset that does not qualify for derecognition, the entity does not offset the transferred asset and the associated liability.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Accounting Policies

1.10 Inventories

Inventories comprise current assets held for sale, consumption or distribution during the ordinary course of business.

Inventories shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if,

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

Inventories are initially recognised at cost. Cost generally refers to the purchase price, plus taxes, transport costs and any other costs in bringing the Inventories to their current location and condition. Where inventory is manufactured, constructed or produced, the cost includes the cost of labour, materials and overheads used during the manufacturing process.

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

Inventories, consisting of consumable stores, raw materials, work-in-progress and finished goods, are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value unless they are to be distributed at no or nominal charge, in which case they are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Unsold properties are valued at cost. Direct costs are accumulated for each separately identifiable development.

The carrying amount of inventories is recognised as an expense in the period that the inventory was sold, distributed, written off or consumed, unless that cost qualifies for capitalisation to the cost of another asset. The first-in-first-out method is the basis of allocating costs to inventories, except for water balance which is determined at cost at the reporting date due to it being measured at reporting date.

Redundant and slow-moving inventories are identified and written down in this way. Inventories identified for write down/write off, but for which a council resolution, to authorise the write down/write off, has not yet been obtained, is provided for as a provision for obsolete stock. Differences arising on the valuation of inventory are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year in which they arose. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Accounting Policies

1.11 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 surplus sharing and 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.

Retirement funds

The entity contributes to defined contribution and defined benefit funds. These funds are multi-employer funds.

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.

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.

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.

The entity does not apply "defined benefit accounting" to the defined benefit funds to which it is a member, where these funds as classified in terms of GRAP 25 as multi-employer plans, as sufficient information is not available to apply the principles involved.

To the extent that a surplus or deficit in the plan, based on available information, may affect the amount of future contributions, these are assessed. In the case of surpluses, no change is made in the rate of contributions. In the case of deficits, the entity will increase contributions on a phased basis. To the extent that the full discounted value of obligations to the funds is not fully accounted for at year end, a contingent liability arises and is reported on accordingly.

Medical Aid: Continued Members

The entity provides post-retirement benefits by subsidising the medical aid contributions of certain retired staff. According to the rules of the medical aid funds, with which the entity is associated, a member (subject to the applicable conditions of service), on retirement, is entitled to remain a continued member of such medical aid fund, in which case the member is liable for the portion as determined by Council from time to time, of the medical aid membership fee, and the entity for the remaining portion.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Accounting Policies

1.12 Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised when the entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and 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 amount of the obligation.

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

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. 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 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.

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.

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

a) Leave provision

Liabilities for annual leave are recognised as they accrue to employees. The liability is based on the total accrued leave days at year end, any unused leave days are forfeited six months after the end of leave cycle.

b) COID provision

The provision for COID pensions and medical aid liability is based on eligible members, their current age and their future life expectancy. Cash flows are projected on the basis of current pension payments escalated at 6.79% (2013: 7.0%) per annum over member's expected lives. Resulting cash flows have been discounted to Net Present Value applying a discount rate of 10.58% (2013: 10.75%).

c) Landfill rehabilitation provision

The Landfill Rehabilitation Provision is created for the rehabilitation of the current operational sites at the future estimated time of closure. The value of the Provision is based on the expected future cost to rehabilitate the various sites discounted back to the balance sheet date at the cost of capital (time value of money), which is currently 10.58% (2013: 10.75%).

The entity has an obligation to rehabilitate these Landfill sites. The cost of such property includes the initial estimate of the costs of rehabilitating the land and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs as a consequence of having used the property during a particular period for landfill purposes. The entity estimates the useful lives and make assumptions as to the useful lives of these assets, which influence the provision for future costs.

Changes in the measurement of the provision that result from changes in the estimated timing or amount of the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential required to settle the obligation, or a change in the discount rate, is accounted for as follows:

- a) subject to (b), changes in the liability are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the current period;
- b) if a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit; and
- c) if the adjustment results in an addition to the cost of an asset, the entity considers whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. If it is such an indication, the asset is tested for impairment by estimating its recoverable amount, and any impairment loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

The adjusted depreciable amount of the asset is depreciated over its useful life. Therefore, once the related asset has reached the end of its useful life, all subsequent changes in the liability is recognised in surplus or deficit as they occur.

The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognised in surplus or deficit as a finance cost as it occurs.

d) Workmen's compensation provision

The provision is for the unpaid periods, estimated in the latest return submitted to the compensation commissioner.

e) Long service awards provision

The entity offers various types of long service awards to its employees. The provision is to recognise the present value of the obligation as at the reporting date.

f) GMRF provision

The provision is for the entity's obligation to the Germiston Municipal Retirement Fund due to the entity failing to meet its obligation to contribute to the fund due to the required investment yield not being achieved.

g) Bonus provision

The provision is to provide for performance bonuses of the entity's section 57 employees and, independent contractors, where applicable.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Accounting Policies

1.13 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets and non-cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are those assets held by the economic entity with the primary objective of generating a commercial return. When an asset is deployed in a manner consistent with that adopted by a profit-orientated entity, it generates a commercial return. Non-cash-generating assets are assets other than cash-generating assets.

Impairment is a loss in the future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset's future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation (amortisation).

The entity classifies all assets held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return as cash-generating assets. All other assets are classified as non-cash-generating assets.

Identification

When the carrying amount of a cash-generating asset exceeds its recoverable amount or when the carrying amount of a non-cash-generating asset exceeds its recoverable service amount, it is impaired.

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

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the economic entity also test an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or an intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed at the same time every year. If an intangible asset was initially recognised during the current reporting period, that intangible asset was tested for impairment before the end of the current reporting period.

Value in use

Value in use of a cash-generating asset is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Value in use of non-cash-generating assets is the present value of the non-cash-generating assets remaining service potential.

When estimating the value in use of a cash-generating asset, the economic entity estimates the future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal and the economic entity applies the appropriate discount rate to those future cash flows. The present value of the remaining service potential of a non-cash-generating assets is determined using the most appropriate between the following approaches:

- Depreciated replacement cost approach;
- Restoration cost approach;
- Service units approach

Recognition and measurement

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

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

When the amount estimated for an impairment loss is greater than the carrying amount of the asset to which it relates, the economic entity recognises a liability only to the extent that is a requirement in the Standard of GRAP.

After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Reversal of impairment loss

The entity assess at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the entity estimates the recoverable amount or recoverable service amount of that asset.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an asset is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increase is a reversal of an impairment loss. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating asset is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

After a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Redesignation

The redesignation of assets from a cash-generating asset to a non-cash-generating asset or from a non-cash-generating asset to a cash-generating asset only occur when there is clear evidence that such a redesignation is appropriate.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Accounting Policies

1.14 Revenue from exchange transactions

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

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

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity and these benefits can be measured reliably.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

When the inflow of cash or cash equivalents is deferred and the fair value of the consideration is less than the nominal amount of cash received or receivable, the arrangement effectively constitutes a financing transaction. The fair value of the consideration is determined by discounting all future receipts using an imputed rate of interest. The imputed rate of interest is the more clearly determinable of either:

- The prevailing rate for a similar instrument of an issuer with a similar credit rating; or
- A rate of interest that discounts the nominal amount of the instrument to the current cash sales price of the goods or services.

The difference between the fair value and the nominal amount of the consideration is recognised as interest revenue.

Service charges relating to electricity and water are based on consumption. Meters are read on a periodic basis and revenue is recognised when invoiced. Provisional estimates of consumption are made monthly when meter readings have not been performed and are based on the consumption history. The provisional estimates of consumption are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Adjustments to provisional estimates of consumption are made in the invoicing period when meters have been read. These adjustments are recognised as revenue in the invoicing period. There are areas within the entity where an un-metered water tariff is applied based on estimated consumption as per promulgated tariffs. Revenue for these is recognised when invoiced.

Service charges relating to refuse removal are recognised on a monthly basis in arrears by applying the approved tariff to each property. Tariffs are determined per category of property size, and are levied monthly.

Service charges from sewerage and sanitation are based on the number of sewerage connections on each developed property using the tariffs approved from Council and are levied monthly.

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportion basis.

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

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

Income earned on agency services is recognised on a monthly basis once the income collected on behalf of agents has been quantified. The income recognised is in terms of the agency agreement.

Dividends are recognised when the entity's right to receive payment is established.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the following conditions have been satisfied:

- The entity has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership.
- The entity retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold.
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Accounting Policies

1.15 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Non-exchange transactions are defined as transactions where the entity receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange.

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset is recognised as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is also recognised in respect of the same inflow. As the entity satisfies a present obligation recognised as a liability in respect of an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset, it reduces the carrying amount of the liability recognised and recognises an amount of revenue equal to that reduction.

Revenue from a non-exchange transaction is measured at the amount of the increase in net assets recognised by the entity. When, as a result of a non-exchange transaction, the entity recognises an asset, it also recognises revenue equivalent to the amount of the asset measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition, unless it is also required to recognise a liability. Where a liability is required to be recognised it will be measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and the amount of the increase in net assets, if any, recognised as revenue. When a liability is subsequently reduced, because the taxable event occurs or a condition is satisfied, the amount of the reduction in the liability is recognised as revenue.

Taxes (Property rates)

The entity recognises an asset in respect of taxes when the taxable event occurs and the asset recognition criteria are met. Resources arising from taxes satisfy the definition of an asset when the entity controls the resources as a result of a past event (the taxable event) and expects to receive future economic benefits or service potential from those resources. Resources arising from taxes satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset when it is probable that the inflow of resources will occur and their fair value can be reliably measured. The degree of probability attached to the inflow of resources is determined on the basis of evidence available at the time of initial recognition, which includes, but is not limited to, disclosure of the taxable event by the taxpayer.

The entity analyses the taxation laws to determine what the taxable events are for the various taxes levied.

The taxable event for property tax is the passing of the date on which the tax is levied, or the period for which the tax is levied, if the tax is levied on a periodic basis. Taxation revenue is determined at a gross amount. It is not reduced for expenses paid through the tax system.

Transfers, including Grants and Receipts

The entity recognises an asset in respect of transfers when the transferred resources meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset. Transferred assets are measured at their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Fines

Fines are recognised as revenue when the receivable meets the definition of an asset and satisfies the criteria for recognition as an asset. Assets arising from fines are measured at the best estimate of the inflow of resources to the entity.

Bequests

Bequests that satisfy the definition of an asset are recognised as assets and revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity, and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Gifts and donations, including goods in-kind

Gifts and donations, including goods in kind, are recognised as assets and revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Services in-kind

Services in-kind are not recognised.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Accounting Policies

1.16 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.

When a lease includes both land and buildings elements, the entity assesses the classification of each element separately.

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.

1.17 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset until such time as the asset is ready for its intended use.

The capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when all the following conditions have been met:

- expenditures for the asset have been incurred;
- borrowing costs have been incurred; and
- activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are undertaken.

When the carrying amount or the expected ultimate cost of the qualifying asset exceeds its recoverable amount or recoverable service amount or net realisable value or replacement cost, the carrying amount is written down or written off in accordance with the accounting policies on Impairment of Assets.

Capitalisation is suspended during extended periods in which active development is interrupted. Extended periods is periods that exceeds 3 months. Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete. When the economic entity completes the construction of a qualifying asset in parts and each part is capable of being used while construction continues on other parts, the entity ceases capitalising borrowing costs when it completes substantially all the activities necessary to prepare that part for its intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

1.18 Value Added Tax

The Entity accounts for value-added tax (VAT) on the payment basis

1.19 Unauthorised expenditure

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

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Accounting Policies

1.20 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

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

1.21 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), and the Public Office Bearers Act (Act No. 20 of 1998) or is in contravention of the entity'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.

1.22 Internal reserves

Included in the accumulated surplus are internal reserves, no separate line items are presented, in accordance with the GRAP reporting framework, but provision is made in the budget process for funding of these reserve. The amounts set aside for these reserves are invested in accordance with the investment policy of the entity. The following internal reserves are maintained:

Capital replacement reserve (CRR)

The reserve is created for the replacement of service delivery assets when they reach the end of their economic lives to ensure continue of provision of such services, and to minimise the impact of raising external funding or over reliance on grant funds.

Self-insurance Reserve

A Self Insurance Reserve was established for a self-insurance purpose and to minimize the external insurance costs. The reserve is based on recognised insurance industry principles to complement the external cover provided by insurance companies.

Sinking Funds Reserve

The reserve is created for the provision of repayments of long-term borrowing raised to funds capital projects, and to meet repayment conditions on such borrowings. .

1.23 Budget information

The approved budget is prepared in accordance with GRAP standards on an accrual basis, and are consistent with accounting policies as adopted by the Council for the preparation of this financial statements, and presented by economic classification linked to performance outcome objectives.

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 2013/07/01 to 2014/06/30. These figures are those approved by Council both at the beginning and during the year, following a period of consultation with the public as part of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The amounts are scheduled as a separate additional financial statement, called the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. Explanatory comments to material differences are provided in the notes to the annual financial statements.

1.24 Related parties

A related party is a person or an entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control.

Management are those persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, including those charged with the governance of the entity in accordance with legislation, in instances where they are required to perform such functions.

Close members of the family of a person are considered to be those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity.

Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Joint control is the agreed sharing of control over an activity by a binding arrangement, and exists only when the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control (the venturers).

Only transactions with related parties not at arm's length or not in the ordinary course of business are disclosed, except for transactions with controlled entities, which are disclosed in full.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Accounting Policies

1.25 Events after reporting date

Events after the reporting date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date); and
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-adjusting events after the reporting date).

Reporting date means the date of the last day of the reporting period to which the financial statements relate. The entity adjusts the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting date. The entity does not adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect non-adjusting events after the reporting date.

1.26 Commitments

The entity discloses each class of capital assets (PPE, Investment properties, Intangible assets and Heritage assets) recognized in the financial statements as well as future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

- Not later than one year,
- Later than one year and not later than five years, and
- Later than five years.

1.27 Going concern

These annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

1.28 Comparative figures

When the presentation or classification of items in the annual financial statements is amended due to better presentation and/or better understandability and/or comparability and/or due to the implementation of a new or amended standard, prior period comparative amounts are reclassified. Where accounting errors have been identified in the current year, the correction is made retrospectively as far as is practicable, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly. Where there has been a change in accounting policy in the current year, the adjustment is made retrospectively as far as is practicable, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly.

1.29 Taxes

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting surplus nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable surplus will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised. A deferred tax asset is not recognised when it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting surplus nor taxable profit (tax loss). A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused STC credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable surplus will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused STC credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Tax expenses

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited to net assets if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, to net assets.

1.30 Share Premium

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Accounting Policies

1.31 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 entity 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.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2014 2013

2. Changes in accounting policy

The group annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice on a basis consistent with the prior year except for the adoption of the following newly effective standard.

- GRAP 25 - Employee benefits
- GRAP 103 - Heritage Assets (Transitional provision period)

GRAP 25 - Employee benefits

The Accounting Policy has changed (see accounting policy note). According to GRAP 25 the entity is not allowed a choice anymore between recognising the full amount of the actuarial gains or losses, or using the corridor to establish the amount that should be recognised. Accordingly, the unrecognised actuarial gains or losses have been accounted for and prior year adjustments have been made.

GRAP 103 - Heritage Asset

During the year an expert was appointed to perform a full valuation of the visual arts collection of the entity. The amounts were adjusted retrospectively in the current year.

The aggregate effect of the changes in accounting policy on the group annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014 is as follows:

Statement of Financial Position

Retirement benefit obligation	(124,134,704)	-
Property plant and equipment	-	(78,395,185)
Heritage assets	8,757,215	78,395,185
Opening accumulated surplus	94,234,489	-

Statement of Financial Performance

Employee related costs	21,143,000	-
------------------------	------------	---

3. New standards and interpretations

3.1 Standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective

The municipality has not applied the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the municipality's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2014 or later periods:

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
• GRAP 18: Segment Reporting	01 April 2014	Not material
• GRAP 105: Transfers of functions between entities under common control	01 April 2014	Not material
• GRAP 106: Transfers of functions between entities not under common control	01 April 2014	Not material
• GRAP 107: Mergers	01 April 2014	Not material
• GRAP 20: Related parties	01 April 2014	Not material
• IGRAP 11: Consolidation – Special purpose entities	01 April 2014	Not material
• IGRAP 12: Jointly controlled entities – Non-monetary contributions by ventures	01 April 2014	Not material
• GRAP 6 (as revised 2010): Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	01 April 2014	Not material
• GRAP 7 (as revised 2010): Investments in Associates	01 April 2014	Not material
• GRAP 8 (as revised 2010): Interests in Joint Ventures	01 April 2014	Not material
• GRAP32: Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor	01 April 2014	Not material
• GRAP108: Statutory Receivables	01 April 2014	Not material
• IGRAP17: Service Concession Arrangements where a Grantor Controls a Significant Residual Interest in an Asset	01 April 2014	Not material

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2014 2013

4. Investment property

	2014			2013		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Investment property	154,886,378	(2,374,927)	152,511,451	130,700,899	(1,781,195)	128,919,704

Reconciliation of investment property - 2014

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Investment property	128,919,704	24,185,479	(593,732)	152,511,451

Reconciliation of investment property - 2013

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Investment property	110,246,592	19,266,843	(593,731)	128,919,704

Pledged as security

Carrying value of assets pledged as security:

Property in West Germiston Loan redeemed in 2014.	-	-
--	---	---

Other disclosure

Total rental income received on investment property 12,936,457 9,517,055

Included in the carrying value of Investment Property is an amount R43,452,322 which relates to work in progress at the reporting date.

A register containing the information required by section 63 of the Municipal Finance Management Act is available for inspection at the registered office of the entity.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

5. Property, plant and equipment

	2014			2013		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Land	990,539,426	-	990,539,426	989,619,076	-	989,619,076
Infrastructure	41,964,189,019	(9,305,730,672)	32,658,458,347	41,552,456,156	(7,920,091,279)	33,632,364,877
Community	4,420,031,792	(1,117,152,833)	3,302,878,959	4,150,453,049	(931,210,823)	3,219,242,226
Other property, plant and equipment	4,077,225,567	(1,516,746,334)	2,560,479,233	3,775,638,907	(1,208,452,890)	2,567,186,017
Work-in-Progress	4,329,422,085	(53,432,123)	4,275,989,962	2,803,071,732	-	2,803,071,732
Total	55,781,407,889	(11,993,061,962)	43,788,345,927	53,271,238,920	(10,059,754,992)	43,211,483,928

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2014

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Land	989,619,076	-	-	1,107,550	-	(187,200)	990,539,426
Infrastructure	33,632,364,877	241,391,563	-	171,314,208	(1,386,166,811)	(445,490)	33,658,458,347
Community	3,219,242,226	56,547,187	-	214,951,711	(187,669,012)	(193,153)	3,302,878,959
Other property, plant and equipment	2,567,186,017	274,773,453	(720,777)	56,300,213	(336,242,324)	(817,349)	2,560,479,233
Work-in-Progress	2,803,071,732	1,984,339,711	-	(457,989,358)	-	(53,432,123)	4,275,989,962
	43,211,483,928	2,557,051,914	(720,777)	(14,315,676)	(1,910,078,147)	(55,075,315)	43,788,345,927

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2013

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Land	980,133,725	109,600	(7,578,926)	16,954,677	-	-	989,619,076
Infrastructure	34,655,866,736	150,539,503	(1,364,045)	440,466,227	(1,573,764,677)	(39,378,867)	33,632,364,877
Community	3,344,877,835	9,264,447	-	63,011,127	(197,911,183)	-	3,219,242,226
Other property, plant and equipment	2,570,096,286	300,452,231	(123,303)	2,720,288	(303,695,517)	(2,263,968)	2,567,186,017
Work-in-Progress	1,461,832,128	1,834,257,992	-	(493,018,388)	-	-	2,803,071,732
	43,012,806,710	2,294,623,773	(9,066,274)	30,133,931	(2,075,371,377)	(41,642,835)	43,211,483,928

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2014 2013

5. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Borrowing costs capitalised

Intangible Assets	843,082	613,984
Investment property	-	679,409
Property, plant and equipment	9,383,098	34,949,677
	10,226,180	36,243,070

Capitalisation rates used during the year were 10.77% (2013 - 9.155%, 10.68%, 10.56% 10.72%), depending on the finance source or external loan facility.

Compensation received for losses on property, plant and equipment – included in operating profit.

Motor vehicles	440,030	-
Office equipment	113,288	529,517
Infrastructure	8,383,733	3,614,843
Other property, plant and equipment	133,770	-
Ancillary fleet equipment and security	264,935	-
	9,335,756	4,144,360

Assets subject to finance lease (Net carrying amount)

The transfer differences relate to an amount of R5,235,197 which was transferred to property, plant and equipment from intangible assets, and between classes of assets. Capital spares were bought as part of the project capital expenditure, which were transferred to inventory (R19 550 874), this relates to the net movement of capital spares for the year between the inventory account and the WIP account, refer to note 13.

Deemed cost

Included in the additions for the year is public contributed assets with deemed cost amounts of R2,786,886 (2013: R31,890,703). Deemed cost was determined using fair value or DRC, depending on the most appropriate measurement for the specific asset/scenario.

6. Intangible assets

	2014			2013		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Computer software (other)	149,757,963	(27,059,692)	122,698,271	121,162,286	(13,884,282)	107,278,004

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2014

Computer software (other)	Opening balance 107,278,004	Additions 33,830,875	Transfers (5,235,197)	Amortisation (13,175,411)	Total 122,698,271
---------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------------	----------------------

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2013

Computer software (other)	Opening balance 67,143,006	Additions 56,546,379	Disposals (6,189,988)	Amortisation (10,221,393)	Total 107,278,004
---------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------------	----------------------

The transfer amount of (R5,235,216) relates to transfers of assets to property, plant and equipment from intangible assets.

Reconciliation of work-in-progress

Included in additions is the following amounts relating to software still in development:

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
6. Intangible assets (continued)		
Work-in-progress		
Opening balance	71,310,252	49,699,286
Software development incurred during the year	29,343,942	38,060,799
Work in progress transferred to completed assets	(5,235,199)	(16,449,833)
	95,418,995	71,310,252

7. Heritage assets

	2014			2013		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value
Art Collections, antiquities and exhibits	8,776,915	-	8,776,915	8,757,215	-	8,757,215
Conservation areas	16,078,825	-	16,078,825	16,078,825	-	16,078,825
Historical buildings	10,201,178	-	10,201,178	10,201,178	-	10,201,178
Other heritage assets	52,115,182	-	52,115,182	52,115,182	-	52,115,182
Total	87,172,100	-	87,172,100	87,152,400	-	87,152,400

Reconciliation of heritage assets 2014

	Opening balance	Additions	Total
Art Collections, antiquities and exhibits	8,757,215	19,700	8,776,915
Conservation areas	16,078,825	-	16,078,825
Historical buildings	10,201,178	-	10,201,178
Other heritage assets	52,115,182	-	52,115,182
	87,152,400	19,700	87,172,100

Reconciliation of heritage assets 2013

	Opening balance	Total
Art Collections, antiquities and exhibits	8,757,215	8,757,215
Conservation areas	16,078,825	16,078,825
Historical buildings	10,201,178	10,201,178
Other heritage assets	52,115,182	52,115,182
	87,152,400	87,152,400

Transitional provisions

Heritage assets recognised at provisional amounts

In accordance with the transitional provisions as per Directive 3 of the GRAP Reporting Framework, as disclosed in note 2, certain heritage asset with a carrying value of R0.00 - (2013:R0.00 -) were recognised at provisional amounts. Quantity of heritage asset carried at provisional amounts are :

- 19 Heritage sites (2013: 38 Heritage sites)
- 1548 Other heritage assets (2013: 1548 Other heritage assets)

Due to initial adoption of GRAP 103

Steps taken to establish the values of heritage asset recognised at provisional amounts due to the initial adoption of GRAP 103, is as follows:

Heritage experts have been appointed whom will in future value heritage recognised at provisional amounts.

The date at which full compliance with GRAP 103 is expected, is 30 June 2015.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013		
7. Heritage assets (continued)				
Deemed costs				
Aggregate of items valued using deemed cost	8,757,215	8,757,215		
Deemed cost was determined by experts in the field of artwork valuations.				
8. Investments in controlled entities				
Name of company	% holding 2014	% holding 2013	Carrying amount 2014	Carrying amount 2013
Brakpan Bus Company SOC Ltd	100.00 %	100.00 %	6	6
Ekurhuleni Development Company SOC Ltd	100.00 %	100.00 %	100	100
East Rand Water Care Company, NPC	97.00 %	97.00 %	-	-
Pharoe Park Housing Company SOC Ltd	93.46 %	93.46 %	100	100
Germiston Phase II Housing Company SOC Ltd	92.59 %	92.59 %	100	100
Lethabong Housing Institute, NPC	100.00 %	100.00 %	-	-
			306	306
9. Other investments				
At cost				
Unlisted shares			4,000,000	4,000,000
At amortised cost				
Investments			776,331,668	822,985,643
These investments have varying interest rates as well as varying maturity dates				
			-	-
			4,000,000	4,000,000
			-	-
			776,331,668	822,985,643
			-	-
Total other investments			780,331,668	826,985,643
Non-current assets				
At cost			4,000,000	4,000,000
At amortised cost			633,262,092	800,214,431
			637,262,092	804,214,431
Current assets				
At amortised cost			143,069,576	22,771,212
Non-current assets			637,262,092	804,214,431
Current assets			143,069,576	22,771,212
			780,331,668	826,985,643

Fair value

The fair values, determined annually at end of the reporting period, were determined as follows:

- The fair values of listed or quoted investments are based on the quoted market price.
- The fair values on investments not listed or quoted are estimated using the discounted cash flow analysis.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
-----------------	------	------

9. Other investments (continued)

Residual interest at cost

Fair value information has not been provided for equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price and for which a fair value cannot be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of these financial instruments is as follows:

Rand Airport (Awaiting information) 20% interest in ordinary shares	4,000,000	4,000,000
--	-----------	-----------

The company's statements used is unaudited for 2013 and no information was received for 2014 yet.

The Company's Equity amounted to R 622,854,485 represented by Share Capital of R5,201,000 , reserves of R165,755,503 as well as Retained Income of R299,397,521 as at 28 February 2013.

The municipality has not reclassified any financial assets from cost or amortised cost to fair value during the current or prior year.

There were no gains or losses realised on the disposal of held to maturity financial assets in 2014 and 2013, as all the financial assets were disposed of at their redemption date.

Investments with a carrying value of R772,468,899 (2013: R819,319,820) are encumbered in respect of long term liabilities with a carrying value of R2,447,620,000 (2012: R2,847,620,000) as disclosed in the Long-term liabilities note (note 20).

Credit quality of other financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates.

10. Deferred tax

Deferred tax liability

Deferred tax asset

Reconciliation of deferred tax asset \ (liability)

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2014 2013

11. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

1. Retirement Funds

The entity provides retirement benefits for its employees and councillors. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are expensed in the year in which they become payable. The economic entity contributes to defined contribution and defined benefit funds. These funds are multi employer funds.

The council took a resolution in terms of an agreement with SALGA that the contribution rate to pension funds will be capped at 18% of salaries for new members joining pension funds after 1 July 2012 and also that the deducted contribution will only be transferred to Defined Contribution pension funds.

Defined Contribution Funds

Where an employee has rendered services to the economic entity during the year, the economic entity recognises the contribution payable to a defined contribution plan in exchange for that service immediately as an expense.

Defined Benefit Plans

The entity does not apply "defined benefit accounting" to the defined benefit funds to which it is a member where these funds are classified in terms of GRAP 25 as multi-employer plans, as sufficient information is not available to apply the principles involved. Information necessary to apply "defined benefit accounting" was requested from the various funds, but information received from these funds were insufficient and in some instances no information could be obtained from these funds. This issue will be addressed in future to ensure that these benefit plans could be accounted for as "defined benefit accounting". As a result, GRAP 25 is applied and such funds are accounted for as defined contribution funds. The following funds have been treated as defined contribution plans although they are defined benefit funds:

1. Joint Municipal Pension Fund
2. Municipal Employees Pension Fund
3. South African Local Authorities Pension Fund

Germiston Municipal Retirement Fund (GMRF) is a defined contribution fund for active contributing members but a defined benefit fund for certain pensioners under old rules taken up in the rules of the fund. During 2005 GMRF outsources the full administration of the pensioners component which relates to old rules of a defined benefit fund.

To the extent that a surplus or deficit is in place, based on available information, this may affect the amount of future contributions once these are assessed. In the case of surpluses, no change is made in the rate of contributions. In the case of deficits, the economic entity will increase contributions on a phased basis. To the extent that the full discounted value of obligations to the funds is not fully accounted for at year end, a contingent liability arises and is reported on accordingly.

2. Accrued Leave Pay

Liabilities for annual leave are recognised as they accrue to employees. The liability is based on the total accrued leave days at year end. Refer to Provisions note (note 21) for leave pay provision.

Retirement benefit obligation (medical aid plan)

The economic entity provides post-retirement benefits by subsidising the medical aid contributions of certain retired staff. According to the rules of the medical aid funds, with which the economic entity is associated, a member (subject to the applicable conditions of service), on retirement, is entitled to remain a continued member of such medical aid fund, in which case the member is liable for the portion as determined by Council from time to time, of the medical aid membership fee, and the economic entity for the remaining portion.

An actuarial valuation was performed by IAC Actuarial Consulting at 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2013 for the controlling entity. An actuarial valuation was performed by PWC Pricewaterhouse Coopers for ERWAT at 30 June 2014.

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

Present value of the defined benefit obligation-wholly unfunded	(1,967,931,581)	(1,765,074,581)
---	-----------------	-----------------

Movements for the year

Opening balance	(1,765,074,581)	(1,605,262,581)
Benefits paid	68,106,000	62,792,000
Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance	(270,963,000)	(222,604,000)
	(1,967,931,581)	(1,765,074,581)

Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
11. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)		
Current service cost	(65,131,000)	(71,067,000)
Interest cost	(162,645,000)	(130,394,000)
Actuarial gains (losses)	(43,187,000)	(21,143,000)
	(270,963,000)	(222,604,000)

Key assumptions used

Assumptions used on last valuation on 30 June 2014.

Discount rates used controlling entity	9.60 %	9.20 %
Health care cost inflation rate controlling entity	8.60 %	7.30 %

Other assumptions:

Key Demographic Assumptions

Assumption	Value		
Average retirement age economic entity	63		
Continuation of membership at retirement	90% (ERWAT: 15%)		
Proportion assumed married at retirement controlling entity	80%		
Proportion assumed married at retirement entity	90%		
Proportion of eligible non-member employees joining the scheme by retirement	20%		
Mortality during employment	SA 85/90		
Mortality post-retirement	PA90		
Withdrawal from service (sample annual rates)	Age	Females	Males
	20	16%	16%
	30	10%	10%
	40	6%	6%
	50	2%	2%
	>55	0%	0%

Other assumptions

Assumed healthcare cost trends rates have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in surplus or deficit. A one percentage point change in assumed healthcare cost trends rates would have the following effects:

	One percentage point increase	One percentage point decrease
Medical inflation (Service cost and interest cost)	269,528,000	261,434,000
Medical inflation (Liability)	2,133,681,000	2,034,921,000
Valuation interest rate (Service cost and interest cost)	259,951,000	268,727,000
Valuation interest rate (Liability)	1,894,067,000	2,289,884,000

12. Long-term receivables

Non current receivables	14,485,625	14,366,017
Bad debt provision	(11,979,393)	(11,979,393)
	2,506,232	2,386,624

The Long-term receivables comprises of:

Loans made to Sport Clubs R5,562,699 (R5,534,399)
 Rental Deposit made R3,718,142 (R3 698 872)
 Housing schemes R5,204,784 (R5,132,746)

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
13. Inventories		
Electrical consumables	115,521,568	86,415,786
Cleansing consumables	381,304	473,240
Consumable stores	2,110,929	3,055,992
Maintenance materials	4,739,460	7,027,575
Water consumables	4,677,986	3,480,433
Water inventory	6,679,555	6,102,860
Unsold Properties Held for Resale	12,128,900	12,128,900
Food and Beverage	10,624	8,607
Fleet and Transport consumables	4,355,582	3,841,714
Fuel (Diesel, Petrol)	4,950,276	7,373,076
	155,556,184	129,908,183
Provision for obsolete Inventories	(231,806)	(1,106,836)
	155,324,378	128,801,347

Land inventory sold during the year and recognised as an expense R0 (2013 R0).

Inventory written down due to redundancy/obsolescence values to R231,806 (2013: R1,106,836) by way of a provision for obsolete inventories.

Capital spares bought as part of capital project expenditure, were transferred to inventory during the year, as follows: Water R88,087 and Electricity R19,462,787

14. Other receivables from exchange transactions

Other receivables	346,243,382	181,687,360
VAT balance on outstanding Creditors	256,470,448	276,240,645
VAT debtor	45,848,994	65,844,724
Lease rental receipts asset	721,509	560,026
Provision for debt impairment	(50,015,725)	(38,335,899)
	599,268,608	485,996,856

Credit quality of trade and other receivables

The credit quality of trade and other receivables that are neither past nor due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates.

15. Other receivables from non-exchange transactions (taxes and transfers)

Traffic fines	5,307,100	17,345,426
Grant debtors	602,337	320,709
	5,909,437	17,666,135

16. Consumer debtors

Gross balances

Rates	2,107,241,284	1,897,604,365
Electricity	2,805,993,235	2,627,529,059
Water	3,503,866,099	2,708,520,667
Waste water	1,050,650,176	830,344,391
Refuse	1,117,355,732	861,118,160
Interest Billing Debtors	1,411,380,391	1,064,785,095
Housing rental	63,924,071	52,656,234
Other	771,152,761	552,039,344
	12,831,563,749	10,594,597,315

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
16. Consumer debtors (continued)		
Less: Allowance for impairment		
Rates	(1,586,387,285)	(1,472,128,461)
Electricity	(673,839,932)	(635,928,644)
Water	(2,614,262,022)	(2,124,060,774)
Waste water	(788,620,394)	(631,638,968)
Refuse	(898,077,427)	(707,699,024)
Interest Billing Debtors	(1,117,106,476)	(1,056,639,435)
Housing rental	(61,463,698)	(50,646,006)
Other	(631,733,121)	(363,372,564)
VAT	-	-
	(8,371,490,355)	(7,042,113,876)
Net balance		
Rates	520,853,999	425,475,904
Electricity	2,132,153,303	1,991,600,415
Water	889,604,077	584,459,893
Waste water	262,029,782	198,705,423
Refuse	219,278,305	153,419,136
Interest Billing Debtors	294,273,915	8,145,660
Housing rental	2,460,373	2,010,228
Other	139,419,640	188,666,781
	4,460,073,394	3,552,483,440
Included in above is receivables from exchange transactions		
Electricity	2,132,153,303	1,991,600,415
Water	889,604,077	584,459,892
Waste water	262,029,782	198,705,423
Refuse	219,278,304	153,419,136
Housing rental	2,460,373	2,010,228
Other	433,693,555	196,812,441
	3,939,219,394	3,127,007,535
Included in above is receivables from non-exchange transactions (taxes and transfers)		
Rates	520,853,998	425,475,904
	4,460,073,392	3,552,483,439
Rates		
Current (0 -30 days)	270,478,433	201,589,037
31 - 60 days	75,680,281	65,564,583
61 - 90 days	59,051,853	50,293,623
91 - 120+ days	1,702,030,716	1,580,157,112
	2,107,241,283	1,897,604,355
Electricity		
Current (0 -30 days)	1,618,832,908	1,534,747,267
31 - 60 days	136,521,693	118,091,590
61 - 90 days	80,687,226	70,844,164
91 - 120+ days	969,951,408	903,846,039
	2,805,993,235	2,627,529,060
Water		
Current (0 -30 days)	425,917,623	342,449,130
31 - 60 days	142,304,991	111,918,509
61 - 90 days	125,777,155	113,652,916
91 - 120+ days	2,809,866,330	2,140,500,112
	3,503,866,099	2,708,520,667

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
16. Consumer debtors (continued)		
Waste water		
Current (0 -30 days)	124,135,439	105,798,634
31 - 60 days	41,723,000	36,313,672
61 - 90 days	36,641,038	63,230,747
91 - 120+ days	848,150,699	625,001,339
	1,050,650,176	830,344,392
Refuse		
Current (0 -30 days)	72,820,504	62,107,591
31 - 60 days	36,186,735	34,628,689
61 - 90 days	32,330,224	30,833,290
91 - 120+ days	976,018,269	733,548,590
	1,117,355,732	861,118,160
Housing rental		
Current (0 -30 days)	928,696	836,029
31 - 60 days	1,422,301	1,144,998
61 - 90 days	1,351,184	1,105,945
91 - 120+ days	60,222,890	49,569,262
	63,925,071	52,656,234
Interest and Other		
Current (0 -30 days)	63,317,503	65,727,693
31 - 60 days	50,990,411	43,229,256
61 - 90 days	51,389,344	44,735,574
91 - 120+ days	2,016,835,894	1,463,131,917
	2,182,533,152	1,616,824,440

The total debtors for June 2014 includes a total of R872,344,872 (2013: R784,979,965) in respect of the value of the revenue emanating from the various meter reading cut-off dates at year end. This is an annual occurrence and is adjusted at every financial year-end.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
16. Consumer debtors (continued)		
Summary of debtors by customer classification		
Consumers		
Current (0 -30 days)	905,678,193	851,437,753
31 - 60 days	300,737,440	264,866,972
61 - 90 days	264,040,702	271,100,210
91 - 120+ days	7,386,061,016	5,778,070,182
	8,856,517,351	7,165,475,117
Less: Allowance for impairment	(6,729,149,512)	(5,529,774,444)
	2,127,367,839	1,635,700,673
Industrial/ commercial		
Current (0 -30 days)	1,545,027,409	1,354,310,644
31 - 60 days	159,672,655	128,028,223
61 - 90 days	102,193,454	88,641,444
91 - 120+ days	1,474,184,551	1,296,372,655
	3,281,078,069	2,867,352,966
Less: Allowance for impairment	(1,078,144,796)	(1,052,939,712)
	2,202,933,273	1,814,413,254
National and provincial government		
Current (0 -30 days)	57,698,592	48,299,246
31 - 60 days	17,956,237	12,599,906
61 - 90 days	14,838,428	10,523,726
91 - 120+ days	179,250,384	126,184,284
	269,743,641	197,607,162
Less: Allowance for impairment	(189,196,984)	(138,844,312)
	80,546,657	58,762,850
Total		
Current (0 -30 days)	2,576,430,788	2,313,255,380
31 - 60 days	484,829,662	410,891,297
61 - 90 days	387,227,710	374,696,258
91 - 120+ days	9,383,075,589	7,495,754,381
	12,831,563,749	10,594,597,316
Less: Allowance for impairment	(8,371,490,355)	(7,042,113,876)
	4,460,073,394	3,552,483,440
Less: Allowance for impairment		
31 - 60 days	(405,640,460)	(211,778,669)
61 - 90 days	(197,700,188)	(196,707,270)
91 - 120+ days	(241,233,868)	(210,106,110)
121 - 365 days	(7,526,915,839)	(6,423,521,826)
	(8,371,490,355)	(7,042,113,875)
Reconciliation of allowance for impairment		
Balance at beginning of the year	(7,042,113,875)	(6,141,243,384)
Contributions to allowance	(1,335,385,365)	(887,674,953)
Debt impairment written off against allowance	3,415,270	14,073,218
Provision transfers to/(from) receivables from exchange transactions	2,593,615	(27,268,756)
	(8,371,490,355)	(7,042,113,875)
Credit quality of consumer debtors		

The credit quality of consumer debtors that are neither past nor due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2014 2013

16. Consumer debtors (continued)

Consumer debtors past due but not impaired

At 30 June 2014, consumer debtors of R4,460,073,394 (2013:R3 157 359 365 excl of VAT) were past due but not impaired.

30 Days	2,654,178,473	1,816,606,581
60 Days	189,603,004	196,912,543
90 Days	73,333,161	149,299,501
90+ Days	1,542,958,756	994,540,740

Consumer debtors impaired

As at 30 June 2014, consumer debtors of R8,371,490,355 (2013:R6 534 907 079 excl of VAT) were impaired and provided for.

The ageing of these consumer debtors is as follows:

30 Days	405,640,460	195,401,211
60 Days	197,700,189	181,495,327
90 Days	241,233,868	193,857,995
90+ Days	7,526,915,839	5,964,152,546

17. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	540,369	535,066
Bank balances	5,894,000,130	4,373,841,957
	5,894,540,499	4,374,377,023

The entity has provided bank guarantees to the amount of R 22,946,396 (2013: R22,946,396) with regard to special clauses in contracts concluded with various third parties.

Credit quality of cash at bank and short term deposits, excluding cash on hand

The credit quality of cash at bank and short term deposits, excluding cash on hand that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or historical information about counterparty default rates.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
17. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)		
ABSA		
ABSA - Income Alberton	3,184,083	1,668,891
ABSA - Dirrect banking Alberton	(40,298)	-
ABSA - Income Benoni	1,336,792	668,992
ABSA - Direct banking Benoni	(780,024)	2,312,925
MASK Account Benoni	(825,869)	17,729
ABSA - Income Boksburg	5,514,980	3,364,561
ABSA - Direct banking KL Boksburg	(2,739,847)	800
ABSA - Direct Banking Bt Boksburg	(100,501)	-
ABSA - Income Brakpan	591,345	543,001
Pre paid sales account Brakpan	171,570	929,770
ABSA - Income Germiston	2,572,262	2,980,713
ABSA - Direct banking Germiston	(1,147,112)	-
ABSA - Income account Kempton Park	976,040	798,181
ABSA - Direct banking Kempton Park	399,031	2,918,199
ABSA - Direct banking Lethabong	(1,324,283)	495,846
ABSA - Income Lethabong	1,202,347	704,890
ABSA - Income Nigel	(4,238,104)	695,924
ABSA - Income Springs	(102,307)	245,105
ABSA - Direct banking Springs	(318,842)	1,024,765
ABSA - Market account	1,134,982	1,134,982
EGSC - RSC Levies	802,650	802,650
ABSA - EFF Account (ex CLF)	568,733,537	803,185,841
ABSA - C R R Account (ex CDF)	1,005,014,890	830,329,453
ABSA -Primary bank account (ex from revenue)	662,726,449	157,647,653
ABSA - Salary account	24,119,177	84,071,608
ABSA - Treasury account	2,397,817,481	1,754,725,642
ABSA - Expenditure imprest account	527,256,797	135,582,603
ABSA - USDG Account	584,451,076	453,046,463
ABSA - Housing account	105,920,158	139,565,120
Short Term Deposits at various institutions with dates within 3 months	132,030	127,669
ABSA - Guarantee account	475,133	(7,846,867)
Petty Cash and Floats	540,371	535,066
STANDARD BANK- Mask account	11,084,505	2,098,848
	5,894,540,499	4,374,377,023

The economic entity had the following bank accounts

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand				2014	2013	
17. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)						
Account number / description	Bank statement balances			Cash book balances		
	30 June 2014	30 June 2013	30 June 2012	30 June 2014	30 June 2013	30 June 2012
ABSA BANK - Income Alberton-111-841-0641	-	-	-	3,184,083	1,668,891	1,705,381
ABSA BANK - Direct Banking Alberton - 111-840-0646	-	-	-	(40,298)	-	-
ABSA BANK - Income Benoni - 4055327394	-	-	-	1,336,792	668,992	3,084,767
ABSA BANK - Direct Banking Benoni - 4055328015	-	-	-	(780,024)	2,312,925	1,046,811
ABSA BANK - Mask Account Benoni - 4065622380	-	-	-	(825,869)	17,729	2,195
ABSA BANK - Income Boksburg - 230000069	-	-	-	5,514,980	3,364,561	7,523,013
ABSA BANK - Direct Banking KL Boksburg - 230000220	-	-	-	(2,739,847)	800	3,288
ABSA BANK - Direct Banking BT Boksburg - 230000255	-	-	-	(100,501)	-	-
ABSA BANK - Income Brakpan - 240000024	-	-	-	591,345	543,001	673,890
ABSA BANK - Prepaid sales account Brakpan-240159392	-	-	-	171,570	929,770	293,200
ABSA BANK - Income Germiston - 2500002277	-	(10,326)	-	2,572,262	2,980,713	6,628,801
ABSA BANK - Direct banking Germiston - 250000804	-	-	-	(1,147,112)	-	-
ABSA BANK - Direct banking Kempton Park - 260181599	-	-	-	399,031	2,918,199	1,328,463
ABSA BANK - Income Kempton Park - 260000004	-	-	-	976,040	798,181	1,703,571
ABSA BANK - Income Lethabong - 4055442546	-	(13,337)	-	1,202,347	704,890	1,344,359
ABSA BANK - Direct banking Lethabong - 4055442596	-	-	-	(1,324,283)	495,846	326,287
ABSA BANK - Income Nigel - 270000010	-	-	-	(4,238,104)	695,924	302,251
ABSA BANK - Income Springs - 280000051	-	-	-	(318,842)	1,024,765	688,700
ABSA BANK - Direct Springs - 280000094	-	-	-	(102,307)	245,105	-
ABSA BANK - Fresh Produce Market - 1135470160	-	(415,285)	1,700,216	1,134,982	1,134,982	1,134,982
ABSA BANK - RSC Levies - 1018470132	-	-	-	802,650	802,650	802,650
ABSA BANK - EFF account (ex CLF) - 4053834321	568,733,537	803,185,841	564,798,036	568,733,537	803,185,841	564,798,036
ABSA BANK - C R R account (ex CDF) - 4053834779	1,005,014,890	830,329,453	677,269,628	1,005,014,890	830,329,453	677,269,690
ABSA BANK - Primary bank Acc - 4053835084	662,726,449	157,647,653	241,236,282	662,726,449	157,647,653	241,236,344
ABSA BANK - Salary account - 4055571973	26,308,350	85,503,283	54,515,276	24,119,177	84,071,608	53,002,667
ABSA BANK - Treasury account - 4055571931	2,397,817,481	1,754,725,642	537,422,215	2,397,817,481	1,754,725,642	537,422,215
ABSA BANK - Expenditure imprest acc - 4055571915	548,114,511	171,699,575	261,765,414	527,256,797	135,582,603	229,617,416
ABSA BANK - USDG account - 4055571884	584,451,076	453,046,463	360,357,843	584,451,076	453,046,463	360,357,905
ABSA BANK - Housing account - 4055571842	105,920,158	139,565,120	144,175,446	105,920,158	139,565,120	144,175,508
EMM Traffic fines 407277706	-	(5,228)	-	-	-	-
ABSA BANK - Guarantee account - FNB Mask account 62379403745	6,391,681	81,817	-	475,133	(7,846,867)	1,305,300
Petty Cash and Floats	-	-	-	540,369	535,066	523,881
Short Term Deposits at various institutions with dates within 3 months	-	-	-	132,030	127,669	122,518

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand				2014	2013	
17. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)						
STANDARD BANK mask account	11,084,505	2,098,212	-	11,084,505	2,098,848	-
(BBC) ABSA Current account - 4052643454	222,461	703,751	2,613,776	229,133	589,594	1,100,661
(BBC) ABSA Money market account - 9193942873	330,364	884,850	2,790,319	330,364	884,850	2,790,319
(EDC) ABSA Current account - 4055919492	267,219	17,043	169,328	267,219	17,043	169,328
(ERWAT) ABSA Current account - 260170139	13,565,002	155,230,946	175,645,965	13,565,002	155,230,946	175,645,965
(ERWAT) Salary account - 260 170 139	230,668	616,070	2,112,827	230,668	616,070	2,112,827
(ERWAT) INCA account - 5061002774	-	15,618,141	15,902,908	-	15,618,141	15,902,908
(Phase II) ABSA Current account - 4052348660	2,937,517	1,664,660	584,948	2,937,517	1,664,660	584,948
(Phase II) ABSA Call account - 4078340070	2,139,553	1,075,212	1,048,626	1,811,441	1,075,212	1,048,626
(Phase II) ABSA Call account - 2071747815	11,609,970	10,995,418	10,418,993	11,609,970	10,995,418	10,418,993
(Phase II) ABSA Call account - 2073224627	-	2,025,458	-	-	2,025,458	-
(Phase II) ABSA Call account - 2072805440	4,288,094	4,094,763	-	4,288,094	4,094,763	-
(LHI) FNB Current account - 62019238428	-	-	(365)	-	-	(365)
(LHI) Investec Call account - 1100182677580	287,297	275,478	264,626	287,297	275,478	264,626
(PP) ABSA Current account - 4050383636	2,328,374	480,663	599,028	2,328,374	480,663	599,028
(PP) ABSA Cheque account - 4078340151	1,224,470	1,400,295	1,365,561	1,224,470	1,400,295	1,365,562
Petty Cash and Floats	-	-	-	27,054	25,370	26,651
Total	5,955,993,627	4,592,521,631	3,056,756,896	5,933,677,100	4,569,370,984	3,050,454,166

18. Finance lease obligation

It is municipality policy to lease certain equipment under finance leases.

The average lease term was 1 to 3 years and the average effective borrowing rate was 18% (2013: No obligation).

Interest rates are linked to prime at the contract date. All leases have fixed repayments and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rent.

The municipality's obligations under finance leases are secured by the lessor's charge over the leased assets. Refer note 5.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
19. Unspent conditional grants and receipts		
Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:		
Unspent conditional grants and receipts		
Operating Grants-Buntle Ke Botle	1,642	53,299
Operating Grants-HIV/AIDS	-	628,216
Operating Grants - Energy	317,869	-
Operating Grants-Township Initiatives	488,707	911,139
Operating Grant - FMG	940,117	1,803,963
Operating Grants HSDG Accreditation	128,693,203	121,518,855
Capital Grants - USDG	180,598,283	69,508,680
Capital Grants - PHB	-	3,503,210
Capital Grants - INEP	-	-
Capital Grants -DWAF	582,545	582,545
Capital Grants - PTIS	50,223,748	14,761,136
Public Contribution Roodekop Capex	130,463	1,844,676
EPWP (Public Works)	-	748,969
Capital Grant - LED	569,273	1,826,754
O R Tambo Narrative Centre	-	2,350,376
Interest PHB Grants	-	12,365,141
Integrated City Development Grant	8,056,740	-
	370,602,590	232,406,959
Movement during the period		
Balance at the beginning of the period	232,406,959	99,675,581
Additions during the period	5,509,300,951	4,879,318,409
Income recognition during the period	(5,339,960,742)	(4,746,558,485)
Appropriations	(31,144,578)	(28,546)
	370,602,590	232,406,959
See note 28 for reconciliation of all grants.		
20. Long-term liabilities		
At amortised cost		
Bank loans	1,342,110,378	1,873,066,526
Interest rates as well as redemption periods are varying Development Bank of South Africa	-	45,131,251
Interest rates as well as redemption periods are varying Municipal bonds	3,946,666,667	3,215,000,000
Interest rates on the JSE EMM bonds vary between 9.155% and 10.72 % per annum. Final redemption dates on these bonds vary between July 2020 and May 2028.		
	5,288,777,045	5,133,197,777
At amortised cost - Current portion		
Bank loans	(267,666,436)	(584,289,481)
DBSA	-	(45,131,250)
	(267,666,436)	(629,420,731)
At amortised cost - Non-current portion		
	5,021,110,609	4,503,777,046
Non-current liabilities		
At amortised cost	5,021,110,609	4,503,777,045
Current liabilities		
At amortised cost	267,666,436	629,420,732

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2014

2013

20. Long-term liabilities (continued)

Encumbered investments

Investments with a carrying value of R772,468,899 (2013: R819,319,820) are encumbered in respect of long term liabilities above with a carrying value of R2,447,620,000 (2013: R2,847,620,000) as disclosed in the Other Investments note (note 9).

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

21. Provisions

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

21. Provisions (continued)

Reconciliation of provisions - 2014

	Opening Balance	Additions/Unwinc ing/Interest	Utilised during the year	Other adjustments	Pre payment	Total
COID provision	21,387,338	4,707,380	(1,438,573)	-	-	24,656,145
Leave and bonus provision	236,209,055	107,035,156	(70,314,045)	-	-	272,930,166
Landfill rehabilitation provision	172,828,254	19,937,297	-	31,773,825	-	224,539,376
WCA provision	-	11,024,015	(29,603,239)	-	18,579,224	-
Long service awards	438,778,340	46,362,669	-	-	-	485,141,009
GMRF	122,127,201	5,551,565	-	-	-	127,678,766
	991,330,188	194,618,082	(101,355,857)	31,773,825	18,579,224	1,134,945,462

Reconciliation of provisions - 2013

	Opening Balance	Additions/Unwinc ing/Interest	Utilised during the year	Change in discount factor	Pre payment	Total
COID provision	18,466,824	4,358,584	(1,438,070)	-	-	21,387,338
Leave and bonus provision	226,178,954	28,048,176	(12,777,108)	(5,240,967)	-	236,209,055
Landfill rehabilitation provision	150,015,030	22,813,224	-	-	-	172,828,254
WCA provision	33,247,516	34,995,935	(75,442,862)	-	7,199,411	-
Long service awards	377,228,262	73,975,127	(12,425,049)	-	-	438,778,340
GMRF	103,489,129	18,638,072	-	-	-	122,127,201
	908,625,715	182,829,118	(102,083,089)	(5,240,967)	7,199,411	991,330,188

Non-current liabilities	862,015,296	755,121,133
Current liabilities	272,930,166	236,209,055
	1,134,945,462	991,330,188

The other adjustments relate to prior year adjustment of R5,345,699 and re-estimation for the landfill sites for R31,773,825 and the others are due to change in the accounting policy.

GMRF provision

The provision is for the economic entity's obligation to the Germiston Municipal Retirement Fund due to the economic entity failing to meet its obligation to contribute to the fund due to the required investment yield not being achieved.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2014 2013

21. Provisions (continued)

COID provision

This provision is made for future expected outflows as a result of the entity's obligation to contribute to the pension fund and medical expenses that was incurred due to past contractual arrangements with various employees in the old Benoni- and Germiston local municipalities. The discount rate used in determining the present value of the obligation was 10.58% (2013 - 10.75%) and the inflation assumption used for the increase in expenses/contributions is 6.79% (2013 -7.00%).

Leave and bonus provision

The liability is based on the total accrued leave days at year end. A section 57 bonus provision is also provided for.

Landfill rehabilitation provision

In terms of GRAP 19, provisions should be evaluated at each year-end to reflect the best estimate at that date of the provision. (2013 - due to the decrease from 5.90% to 5.50% of the CPIX there was an decrease in the provision). The discounting rate for 2014 is 10.58% (2013 - 10.78%). The net result of the re-estimation had the following effect on the current year amounts:

Increase in the provision for Landfill site rehabilitation R19,937,296 (2013 - Increase of R6,311,571)

Increase in the cost of property, plant and equipment R19,937,296 (2013 - increase of R6,311,571)

Amount recognised in profit and loss due to re-estimation where the adjustment exceed the carrying amount of the asset R0 (2013 - R0)

Post retirement medical provision

ERWAT provides post retirement medical benefits to some of its already retired employees.

Workman's compensation provision

WCA was paid in advance for both years.

Long service awards provision

An actuarial valuation for 2014 has been performed by IAC Actuarial Consulting.

Discount rate used: 9.2% (2013 - 8.6%)

CPI used: 6.7% (2013 - 5.8%)

Salary increase rate used: 7.78% (2013 - 6.8%)

22. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Accrual for interest on external loans	124,835,324	108,982,732
Civil Contracts	134,281,412	148,861,344
Lease rental payments liability	638,694	937,757
Licence fees	3,632,381	8,599,405
Maintenance guarantees	3,224,709	2,714,495
VAT balance on outstanding debtors	1,107,761,714	919,935,438
Other payables	117,400,392	64,486,071
Receipts in advance	515,501,560	450,230,270
Retentions	248,885,216	214,500,946
Stated benefits and group accident	25,383,288	20,992,676
Trade payables	2,696,469,630	2,432,549,826
Unclaimed salaries	4,040,443	3,505,787
	4,982,054,763	4,376,296,747

23. Deposits

Consumer deposits - Electricity and water	643,208,904	620,477,496
---	-------------	-------------

Guarantees in lieu of electricity and water deposits is R73,061,937 (2013 - R73,654,622).

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2014

2013

24. Financial instruments disclosure

Categories of financial instruments

2014

Financial assets

	At amortised cost	At cost	Total
Other receivables	302,858,603	-	302,858,603
Consumer debtors	4,460,073,394	-	4,460,073,394
Cash and cash equivalents	5,894,540,499	-	5,894,540,499
Other investments (unlisted shares)	-	4,000,000	4,000,000
Other investments	776,331,668	-	776,331,668
Long term receivables	2,506,232	-	2,506,232
	11,436,310,396	4,000,000	11,440,310,396

Financial liabilities

	At amortised cost	Total
Trade and other payables	3,358,152,793	3,358,152,793
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	370,602,590	370,602,590
Long term liabilities	5,288,777,046	5,288,777,046
Deposits	643,208,904	643,208,904
	9,660,741,333	9,660,741,333

2013

Financial assets

	At amortised cost	At cost	Total
Other receivables	161,577,622	-	161,577,622
Consumer debtors	3,552,483,440	-	3,552,483,440
Cash and cash equivalents	4,374,377,023	-	4,374,377,023
Other investments (unlisted shares)	-	4,000,000	4,000,000
Other investments	822,985,643	-	822,985,643
Long term receivables	2,386,621	-	2,386,621
	8,913,810,349	4,000,000	8,917,810,349

Financial liabilities

	At amortised cost	Total
Trade and other payables	3,005,193,286	3,005,193,286
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	232,406,959	232,406,959
Long term liabilities	5,133,197,777	5,133,197,777
Deposits	620,477,496	620,477,496
	8,991,275,518	8,991,275,518

Financial instruments in Statement of financial performance

2014

	At amortised cost	Total
Interest income (calculated using effective interest method) for financial instruments at amortised cost	732,360,301	732,360,301
Interest expense (calculated using effective interest method) for financial instruments at amortised cost	(572,960,412)	(572,960,412)
Impairment loss	(1,343,750,066)	(1,343,750,066)
	(1,184,350,177)	(1,184,350,177)

2013

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
Financial instruments disclosure (continued)		
Interest income (calculated using effective interest method) for financial instruments at amortised cost	At amortised cost 497,248,048	Total 497,248,048
Interest expense (calculated using effective interest method) for financial instruments at amortised cost	(522,865,539)	(522,865,539)
Impairment loss	(887,674,954)	(887,674,954)
	(913,292,445)	(913,292,445)

25. Revenue

Service charges	14,861,038,367	13,500,276,496
Rental of facilities and equipment	55,704,908	49,599,515
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	362,065,026	257,704,798
Income from agency services	235,640,655	228,211,226
Licences and permits	41,011,475	35,331,580
Other income	94,233,931	106,834,963
Interest revenue	370,295,275	239,543,250
Property rates	3,427,709,390	2,802,871,286
Property rates - penalties and collection charges	106,611,391	72,091,881
Government grants & subsidies	5,339,960,744	4,746,558,483
Public contributions and donations	2,786,886	31,354,044
Fines	167,705,348	173,028,668
	25,064,763,396	22,243,406,190

The amount included in revenue arising from exchanges of goods or services are as follows:

Service charges	14,861,038,367	13,500,276,496
Rental of facilities and equipment	55,704,908	49,599,515
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	362,065,026	257,704,798
Income from agency services	235,640,655	228,211,226
Licences and permits	41,011,475	35,331,580
Other income	94,233,931	106,834,963
Interest revenue	370,295,275	239,543,250
	16,019,989,637	14,417,501,828

The amount included in revenue arising from non-exchange transactions is as follows:

Taxation revenue		
Property rates	3,427,709,390	2,802,871,286
Property rates - penalties and collection charges	106,611,391	72,091,881
Transfer revenue		
Government grants & subsidies	5,339,960,744	4,746,558,483
Public contributions and donations	2,786,886	31,354,044
Fines	167,705,348	173,028,668
	9,044,773,759	7,825,904,362

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
26. Property rates		
Rates received		
Residential	2,068,338,584	1,918,134,214
Commercial	1,820,276,075	1,368,239,186
State	11,368,017	16,448,894
Municipal	10,911,946	71,144,171
Small holdings and farms	7,953,617	7,074,853
Vacant land	321,220,150	177,344,509
Other properties	68,224,320	13,188,464
Less: Income forgone	(615,776,395)	(601,393,844)
Less: Departmental rates	(264,806,924)	(167,309,161)
	3,427,709,390	2,802,871,286

Valuations (R'000)

Residential	245,382,688	222,750,768
Commercial	112,127,797	81,468,150
Provincial and National Government	767,300	1,099,428
Municipal	732,542	5,309,049
Small holdings and farms	5,524,201	4,263,453
Sectional title	40,848,518	38,292,791
Vacant land	10,920,636	7,218,385
Other	22,966,329	11,227,411
	439,270,011	371,629,435

Valuations on land and buildings are performed every 3-5 years. The last general valuation came into effect on 1 July 2013. Interim valuations are processed on an annual basis to take into account changes in individual property values due to alterations and subdivisions.

Rates are levied on a monthly basis, interest is levied on rates after due date.

27. Service charges

Sale of electricity	10,358,668,615	9,692,978,223
Sale of water	2,585,953,970	2,158,532,779
Solid waste	962,651,746	846,321,359
Sewerage and sanitation charges	885,852,597	736,556,638
Fresh produce market	17,347,531	16,840,493
Other service charges	50,563,908	49,047,004
	14,861,038,367	13,500,276,496

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
28. Government grants and subsidies		
Operating grants		
Equitable share	1,917,953,000	1,825,341,000
Fuel levy	1,406,096,000	1,363,911,000
Ambulance subsidies	129,001,000	119,220,000
FMG	1,250,000	1,250,000
Accreditation Capacity Enhancement	863,846	655,724
HIV/AIDS	11,129,415	9,644,215
Township Initiatives	3,719,051	9,071,308
Seta	3,290,903	18,680,283
Public Contributions	-	268,029
BKB	311,657	171,701
Health Subsidy	106,493,273	85,881,919
Integrated City Development	751,260	-
HSDG Accreditation	25,348,252	-
Environment Quality Management	1,107,131	-
	3,607,314,788	3,434,095,179
Capital grants		
Public Contributions - Rondebult	1,714,214	-
INEP	10,000,000	72,807,861
USDG (Capital and operational)	1,473,822,398	1,143,054,000
PTIS	208,080,387	40,831,213
Electricity Demand Site Management	16,267,128	11,841,777
HSDG	-	1,750,324
Community care centres	-	3,906,613
LED	1,257,481	6,988,861
OR TAMBO Narrative centre	2,350,376	17,649,624
EPWP (Capital and operational)	11,153,969	13,633,031
NDPG	8,000,000	-
	1,732,645,953	1,312,463,304
	5,339,960,741	4,746,558,483
Equitable share		
Current-year receipts	1,917,953,000	1,825,341,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1,917,953,000)	(1,825,341,000)
	-	-
Fuel levy		
Current-year receipts	1,406,096,000	1,363,911,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1,406,096,000)	(1,363,911,000)
	-	-
Ambulance Subsidy		
Current-year receipts	129,001,000	119,220,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(129,001,000)	(119,220,000)
	-	-
Finance Management Grant		
Current-year receipts	1,250,000	1,250,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1,250,000)	(1,250,000)
	-	-
	-	-
Accreditation Capacity Enhancement		

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
28. Government grants and subsidies (continued)		
Balance unspent at beginning of period	1,803,963	2,459,687
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(863,846)	(655,724)
	940,117	1,803,963
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 19).		
Hiv/Aids		
Balance unspent at beginning of period	628,216	-
Current-year receipts	10,487,000	10,272,431
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(11,129,415)	(9,644,215)
Debtor	14,199	-
	-	628,216
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 19).		
Township Initiatives		
Balance unspent at beginning of period	911,140	7,207,447
Current-year receipts	3,700,000	2,775,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(3,719,051)	(9,071,307)
Surrendered / Appropriated	(403,380)	-
	488,709	911,140
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 19).		
Seta		
Current-year receipts	3,290,903	18,680,283
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(3,290,903)	(18,680,283)
	-	-
Public Contributions		
Balance unspent at beginning of period	1,844,676	2,141,251
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1,714,213)	(268,029)
Other	-	(28,546)
	130,463	1,844,676
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 19).		
BKB		
Balance unspent at beginning of period	53,299	-
Current-year receipts	260,000	225,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(311,657)	(171,701)
	1,642	53,299
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 19).		
Health Subsidy		
Current-year receipts	106,493,273	85,881,919
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(106,493,273)	(85,881,919)
	-	-
INEP		

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
28. Government grants and subsidies (continued)		
Current-year receipts	9,679,291	72,487,152
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(10,000,000)	(72,807,861)
Debtor	320,709	320,709
	-	-
Integrated City Development		
Current-year receipts	8,808,000	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(751,260)	-
	8,056,740	-
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 19).		
PTIS		
Balance unspent at beginning of period	14,761,137	5,592,350
Current-year receipts	243,543,000	50,000,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(208,080,389)	(40,831,213)
	50,223,748	14,761,137
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 19).		
Electricity Demand Site Management		
Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	-
Current-year receipts	15,999,700	11,841,777
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(16,267,129)	(11,841,777)
Debtor	267,429	-
	-	-
HSDG		
Balance unspent at beginning of period	3,503,211	5,253,535
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(1,750,324)
Surrendered / Appropriated	(3,503,211)	-
	-	3,503,211
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 19).		
Community Care Centres		
Current-year receipts	-	3,906,613
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(3,906,613)
	-	-
LED		
Balance unspent at beginning of period	1,826,754	8,815,615
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1,257,481)	(6,988,861)
	569,273	1,826,754
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 19).		
O R Tambo Narrative Centre		
Balance unspent at beginning of period	2,350,376	20,000,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(2,350,376)	(17,649,624)

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2014 2013

28. Government grants and subsidies (continued)

	-	2,350,376
--	---	------------------

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 19).

USDG

Balance unspent at beginning of period	69,508,680	25,681
Current-year receipts	1,584,912,000	1,212,537,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1,473,822,398)	(1,143,054,001)
	180,598,282	69,508,680

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 19).

EPWP

Balance unspent at beginning of period	748,969	-
Current-year receipts	10,405,000	14,382,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(11,153,969)	(13,633,031)
	-	748,969

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 19).

Department of Transport (Provincial)

DWAF

Balance unspent at beginning of period	582,545	-
Current-year receipts	-	582,545
	582,545	582,545

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 19).

NDPG

Current-year receipts	8,000,000	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(8,000,000)	-
	-	-

HSDG Accreditation

Balance unspent at beginning of year	121,518,855	41,562,118
Current-year receipts	42,750,995	79,956,737
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(25,348,252)	-
Surrendered / Appropriated	(10,228,395)	-
	128,693,203	121,518,855

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 19).

Environment Quality Management

Current-year receipts	1,425,000	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1,107,131)	-
	317,869	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 19).

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
29. Other income		
Accident reports	697,324	693,167
Administration fees	229,368	359,276
Cleaning of stands	960,238	643,149
Entry fees	440,111	322,928
Essential services contributions	46,555,961	43,012,450
Insurance claims	7,246,035	5,198,120
Printing and copying of documents	277,600	340,259
Productions	185,063	174,257
Recoveries	1,181,527	246,999
Sundry income	30,526,719	52,654,248
Supply of information	377,575	172,089
Tender documents	4,195,864	1,794,764
Training	1,360,546	1,223,257
	94,233,931	106,834,963
30. General expenses		
Advertising	14,056,817	8,445,168
Animal care	2,025,455	2,089,196
Auditors remuneration	18,921,184	19,784,055
Awareness campaigns	3,984,409	5,521,799
Bank charges	5,824,757	5,008,340
Community development and wellbeing	42,078,755	38,007,078
Consulting and professional fees	98,076,842	80,287,123
Consumables (including materials)	61,468,371	43,978,331
Corporate Gifts	432,104	258,748
Disaster management	4,120,525	6,227,831
Entertainment	1,657,525	1,715,560
Loss due to fraudulent activities	19,244,613	-
Fleet	171,057,280	138,123,472
Fuel and oil	5,982,213	4,525,806
Human resource management	13,927,106	28,964,867
IT expenses	37,427,852	39,762,983
Insurance	58,617,281	59,533,732
Land management	28,042,949	22,347,572
Magazines, books and periodicals	548,548	505,487
Marketing	117,906,034	70,644,237
Other expenses	26,480,580	14,188,323
Postage	21,620,060	19,306,149
Printing and stationery	37,882,405	35,684,583
Productions	113,738	253,068
Refreshments	7,461,761	5,649,759
Refuse	26,147,784	9,384,842
Rentals	18,552,873	20,021,914
Rodent control	6,673,680	8,773,093
Service connections	53,063,768	44,162,881
Software expenses	737,747	2,241,256
Stock adjustments and write-offs	1,507,916	920,666
Subscriptions and membership fees	12,029,458	11,105,387
Telephone and fax	44,777,226	34,652,681
Title deed search fees	731,483	916,385
Training	30,805,905	21,959,496
Travel - local	6,503,347	5,757,278
Travel - overseas	13,247,742	16,018,486
Uniforms	33,969,413	26,516,348
Venue expenses	16,312,770	12,449,686
	1,064,020,276	865,693,666

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
31. Employee related costs		
Basic	3,560,014,718	3,249,344,964
Medical aid - company contributions	520,717,097	460,817,817
UIF	25,773,777	24,007,646
WCA	11,024,015	42,195,346
SDL	41,462,225	37,760,529
Other payroll levies	1,234,430	1,133,939
Leave pay provision charge	112,942,510	89,397,888
Standby Allowances	24,867,968	22,050,084
Defined contribution plans	633,170,561	596,875,736
Overtime payments	471,337,673	393,763,727
Long-service awards	46,364,469	61,568,850
Ad Hoc Travelling Allowances	925,240	900,697
Remuneration of interns	13,589,455	10,954,944
Less: Employee costs capitalised to PPE	2,113,846	1,905,724
	(33,402,242)	(25,148,837)
	5,432,135,742	4,967,529,054

Senior Management Remuneration (Key Management) for period ended 30 June 2014	Basic Salary per annum	Pension, Medical & UIF per annum	Car Allowance	Performance Bonus	Other	Total
City Manager	2,211,648	94,185	156,000	148,890	48,000	2,658,723
Chief Operating Officer	1,954,556	68,025	154,528	201,928	37,500	2,416,537
Chief Financial Officer	1,533,333	1,190	-	-	24,000	1,558,523
Head of Department: Internal Audit	1,291,608	88,185	120,000	-	37,500	1,537,293
General Manager :Electricity & Energy	1,266,488	120,585	276,340	176,199	195,720	2,035,332
General Manager: Strategy & Corporate Planning	1,120,480	28,093	-	-	30,864	1,179,437
Head of Department: Health	558,890	68,244	50,000	-	16,500	693,634
Head of Department: Customer Relations Management	344,617	297	20,000	-	7,200	372,114
Head of Department: Corporate & Legal	1,410,516	131,385	120,000	152,420	37,200	1,851,521
Head of Department: Communication	572,847	744	21,250	-	14,700	609,541
Head of Department: Human Resources	1,598,736	1,785	90,000	164,706	37,200	1,892,427
Head of Department: SRAC	1,271,472	1,785	108,000	122,012	36,000	1,539,269
Head of Department : City Development	672,411	73,807	64,000	-	18,000	828,218
Head of Department : Community Safety	1,400,480	108,397	120,000	189,898	37,200	1,855,975
Head of Department : Human Settlement	1,419,204	174,585	120,000	-	37,500	1,751,289
Head of Department : Economic Development	1,446,912	1,785	180,000	120,908	37,200	1,786,805
Head of Department : ICT	2,308,536	109,784	156,000	-	37,500	2,611,820
Head of Department : Transport	1,518,876	1,785	84,000	132,064	37,100	1,773,825
Head of Department : Environment	1,488,384	1,785	-	112,616	36,000	1,638,785
Head of Department : Solid Waste	1,242,457	54,799	84,000	108,088	37,500	1,526,844
Head of Department : Enterprise Project Management	1,461,000	1,785	144,000	46,550	37,500	1,690,835
Head of Department : Real Estate and Facilities	1,347,504	109,785	96,000	-	37,500	1,590,789
Head of Department : Roads and Transport	961,508	1,190	160,000	-	24,000	1,146,698
Head of Department : Water and Sanitation	1,717,200	174,580	36,000	-	37,500	1,965,280
Head of Department :Fleet	1,000,000	1,190	-	-	24,000	1,025,190
Chief Director: RTCW	38,626	7,392	3,775	-	696	50,489
Chief Director: Water Services	25,547	1,940	2,340	-	416	30,243
Chief Risk Officer	1,269,180	1,785	-	132,753	24,500	1,428,218
Chief of Police	1,040,944	1,487	-	116,631	13,100	1,172,162
Secretary of Council	1,012,908	1,785	132,000	90,094	37,500	1,274,287
Subtotal	36,506,868	1,434,149	2,498,233	2,015,757	1,037,096	43,492,103

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand					2014	2013
31. Employee related costs (continued)	36,506,868	1,434,149	2,498,233	2,015,757	1,037,096	43,492,103
Senior Management Remuneration (Key Management) for the year as at 30 June 2013	Basic Salary per annum	Pension, Medical & UIF per annum	Car Allowance	Performance Bonus	Other	Total
City Manager	2,050,704	94,185	156,000	156,167	48,000	2,505,056
Chief Operating Officer	1,165,364	34,310	107,264	-	23,318	1,330,256
Chief Financial Officer	848,357	1,338	141,300	138,436	259,050	1,388,481
Head of Department: Internal Audit	824,087	15,590	95,000	63,566	15,600	1,013,843
General Manager :Electricity & Energy	1,146,644	120,585	276,340	180,046	170,220	1,893,835
General Manager: Organisational Performance	1,220,166	30,183	-	104,552	36,000	1,390,901
Head of Department : Health	665,368	34,012	77,264	152,878	18,000	947,522
Head of Department : Corporate Legal	1,301,904	131,385	120,000	-	36,000	1,589,289
Head of Department: Communication	324,500	446	25,500	-	9,000	359,446
Head of Department : Human Resource	1,488,252	1,785	90,000	-	36,000	1,616,037
Head of Department : Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture (SRAC)	1,181,220	1,785	108,000	-	36,000	1,327,005
Head of Department : City Development	1,291,080	75,705	240,000	-	36,000	1,642,785
Head of Department : Community Safety	1,295,552	106,873	120,000	173,554	36,000	1,731,979
Head of Department : Housing	710,537	1,487	160,000	83,102	24,000	979,126
Head of Department: Economic Development	1,340,472	1,785	180,000	-	36,000	1,558,257
Head of Department : ICT	853,688	1,338	-	68,454	-	923,480
Head of Department : Transport	1,414,008	1,785	84,000	-	36,000	1,535,793
Head of Department : Environment	1,391,004	1,785	-	-	36,000	1,428,789
Head of Department : Solid Waste	1,152,205	54,799	84,000	-	36,000	1,327,004
Head of Department : Enterprise Project Management	565,000	744	60,000	-	15,000	640,744
Chief Director : RTCW	996,537	181,596	104,184	65,955	19,200	1,367,472
Head of Department : Water Services	1,008,135	166,181	108,000	59,838	19,200	1,361,354
Chief Risk Officer	1,186,140	1,785	-	119,278	8,400	1,315,603
Chief of Police	1,373,424	1,785	-	119,629	19,200	1,514,038
Secretary of council	938,004	1,785	132,000	29,166	36,000	1,136,955
Subtotal	27,732,352	1,065,037	2,468,852	1,514,621	1,044,188	33,825,050
	27,732,352	1,065,037	2,468,852	1,514,621	1,044,188	33,825,050

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2014

2013

32. Remuneration of councillors

June 2014	Salaries	Travel allowance	Housing allowance	Pension & Medical	Cell phone allowance	Total
Executive Mayor	531,668	-	492,863	97,030	41,820	1,163,381
Speaker	452,424	178,807	180,875	85,144	41,820	939,070
Chief Whip	588,601	86,832	60,166	105,570	20,868	862,037
Members of the Mayoral Committee	4,134,130	867,977	2,020,356	758,359	208,680	7,989,502
Other councillors	44,381,922	9,325,593	18,029,109	8,424,945	3,025,708	83,187,277
	50,088,745	10,459,209	20,783,369	9,471,048	3,338,896	94,141,267

June 2013	Salaries	Travel allowance	Housing allowance	Pension & Medical	Cell phone allowance	Total
Executive Mayor	530,802	-	440,450	96,901	39,838	1,107,991
Speaker	451,691	148,605	169,482	84,745	19,874	874,397
Chief Whip	587,746	86,691	21,352	105,427	19,874	821,090
Members of the Mayoral Committee	3,618,384	711,667	1,647,295	660,047	178,866	6,816,259
Other councillors	44,751,540	8,858,313	13,884,831	8,663,364	2,176,783	78,334,831
Total	49,940,163	9,805,276	16,163,410	9,610,484	2,435,235	87,954,568

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.

The Executive Mayor has full-time bodyguards.

The salaries, allowances and benefits of councillors are within the upper limits of the framework envisaged in section 219 of the Constitution of South Africa.

At ERWAT the directors have use of company owned laptops and 3G cards. Two directors, Mr Mochatsi and Mr Phasha, have the use of company owned cell phones. These salaries, allowances and benefits are within the upper limits of the framework envisaged in section 219 of the Constitution

Refer to note 47 for related party relationships.

33. Debt impairment

Changes in debt impairment provision	1,343,750,067	887,674,954
--------------------------------------	---------------	-------------

34. Investment revenue

Interest revenue		
Bank	286,242,556	191,308,384
External investments	84,052,719	48,234,866
	370,295,275	239,543,250
	-	-
	370,295,275	239,543,250

35. Depreciation and amortisation

Property, plant and equipment	1,905,930,782	2,075,371,379
Investment property	593,732	593,731
Intangible assets	13,175,411	10,221,392
	1,919,699,925	2,086,186,502

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
36. Impairments of assets		
Impairments		
Property, plant and equipment	55,075,316	41,642,835
	55,075,316	41,642,835
	-	-
37. Finance costs		
External borrowings	545,694,907	475,669,432
Trade and other payables	1,165,930	2,339,473
Other interest paid	26,099,574	44,856,634
	572,960,411	522,865,539
38. Taxation		
Major components of the tax expense		
39. Auditors' remuneration		
Fees	18,921,184	19,784,055
40. Rental of facilities and equipment		
Facilities and equipment		
Rental of facilities	55,686,929	49,573,822
Rental of equipment	17,979	25,693
	55,704,908	49,599,515
	-	-
	-	-
Facilities and equipment	55,704,908	49,599,515
	55,704,908	49,599,515
Included in the above rentals are operating lease rentals at straight-lined amounts of R2,730,363 (2013:R3,320,748)		
41. Contracted services		
Information Technology Services	7,358,268	13,785,184
Security contracts	175,108,850	136,720,506
Meter management contracts	162,100,945	147,728,344
Environment contracts	222,202,597	235,292,040
Asset management	119,154,197	152,429,088
	685,924,857	685,955,162
42. Grants and subsidies paid		
Other subsidies		
Discretionary grant: Sport and Social support	3,363,290	9,013,903
Subsidy: SPCA	2,679,902	2,552,288
Discretionary grant: General	260,871,888	257,772,529
Free basic services	775,328,928	677,721,491
Discretionary grant: Educational	7,927,756	6,532,909
Grants: Education (External)	10,272,637	7,052,298
	1,060,444,401	960,645,418

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
43. Bulk purchases		
Electricity	7,039,344,423	6,659,751,936
Water	1,975,288,966	1,755,307,842
Sewer purification	471,077,279	437,804,158
	9,485,710,668	8,852,863,936
44. Cash generated from operations		
Surplus	1,856,414,266	982,817,946
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	1,923,847,289	2,086,186,502
Gain on sale of fixed assets	-	-
Loss on sale of fixed assets	720,777	15,256,261
Impairment deficit	55,075,316	41,642,835
Debt impairment	1,343,750,067	887,674,954
Movements in retirement benefit and provisions	346,472,274	242,516,470
Other non-cash items	19,550,875	(6,311,571)
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	(26,523,030)	(7,577,761)
Consumer debtors	(2,251,340,018)	(1,432,024,753)
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	605,758,007	763,093,632
Other receivables	(101,515,054)	(171,786,535)
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	138,195,631	132,731,378
	3,910,406,400	3,534,219,358

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2014 2013

45. Commitments

Authorised capital expenditure

Committed for as well as authorised

• Community	192,450,000	243,038,000
• Infrastructure	2,106,718,699	1,617,578,355
• Other assets	347,577,435	282,477,839
	2,646,746,134	2,143,094,194

Not committed for, but authorised

• All classes of PPE	1,143,619,720	837,838,516
----------------------	---------------	-------------

For the controlling entity, this committed expenditure relates to the property, plant and equipment for the 2014/2015 financial year (Budget) as approved/authorised. These commitments will be financed by available bank facilities, retained surpluses, rights issue of shares, issue of debentures, mortgage facilities, existing cash resources, funds internally generated, etc.

Commitments for not yet contracted for and authorised relate to capital projects approved by Council on the capital budget.

Operating leases - as lessee (expense)

Minimum lease payments due

- within one year	12,465,768	5,321,266
- in second to fifth year inclusive	10,276,325	2,417,625
	22,742,093	7,738,891

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the entity for certain of its office buildings and photocopier machines. Leases are negotiated for periods ranging from two years to five years, for office building, and the expired photocopier machine leases are incurred on a month to month basis. The rentals escalate on average at 8.45% for office buildings.

The actual lease contract amounts range between R3,776 and R375,960 (2013 - R12,950 and R361,260) per month on the office buildings.

Operating leases - as lessor (income)

Minimum lease payments due

- within one year	1,931,895	3,089,425
- in second to fifth year inclusive	3,905,050	5,505,319
- later than five years	840,406	1,290,525
	6,677,351	9,885,269

Certain of the entity's property generates lease rental income. The majority of these leases are on a month to month basis. Lease periods range from month-to-month up to 99 years. Monthly lease payments range from R 0 (social benefit) up to R66,430 (2013 - R0 up to R143,453).

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2014 2013

46. Contingencies

Controlling entity

Category A: Claims exceeding R 500 000.

Category B: Claims less than R 500 000.

Category C: Other legal matters.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 30 JUNE 2014

Category A Claims:

Engen Petroleum Ltd/Atlas road Claim as a result of rerouting of a provincial road	14,061,088	14,061,088
WLT Advertising CC - Claim for damages as a result of conduct Strata International Pty Ltd and The Garden estate (a)	31,706,247	31,706,247
Bondev Midrand: Claim for failure to issue section 82 certificate i.r.o. various townships	150,000,000	150,000,000
Hometalk- Possible claim for losses in respect of developments	2,676,187	2,676,187
Siyavuka projects: Claim for alleged unlawful termination of contract A/ED (MP) 20/2008	69,704,796	60,000,000
Rose Acres Development Pty Ltd (b)	5,401,380	5,401,380
Scarlet IBIS 115 9 Pty Ltd: Claim for alleged wrongfully use of plaintiff's property	17,825,000	17,825,000
Miyelani Holeni: Independant contractor suspended for alleged tender irregularities. Claim for the remainder of his contact for 8.5 months	5,250,000	5,250,000
Lesira Teq: Caim for faulty water meters supplied	702,559	-
Hazard Bonako	8,224,063	-
Other	719,466	-
Ingwempisi Security Services CC (c)	2,220,421	3,014,679
Aloecap (PTY) LTD	123,872,435	-
Multi Waste Wadeville	4,755,000	-
	2,407,112	-
	439,525,754	289,934,581

Category B Claims: Other Claims	1,376,747	1,394,998
Category C Claims: Other Matters	1,787,879	188,874
	3,164,626	1,583,872

CONTINGENT ASSETS

Mofokeng & Maqubela - loss incurred by Council as a result of bad Other contingent Assets	-	4,000,000
NCP Clorchem - Dispute regarding price charged for energy supply	-	879,013
Combi trade Eleven (Pty) - Unpaid rate and taxes	178,788,869	-
Lucmer construction & New national Assurance - Failure to comply with contract conditions	2,832,963	-
Kgorong and other - Fail to perform work in terms of contract	3,174,615	-
Mkhabela Sibeko and others - Goods supplied did not comply with safety standard	776,591	-
	1,024,290	-
	186,597,328	4,879,013

NOTES

(a) The first claim is an application by Strata International and Garden Estate for small and medium Enterprises (PTY) Ltd for the transfer of property in Selcourt ext 4. EMM is opposing the application. The second claim is a damages claim for Hundred and fifty million Rand where EMM is joined as a defendant. The claim arises out of EMM's refusal to transfer the property. This claim is also opposed.

(b) Plaintiff issued summons against EMM for the purchase of the remainder of ptn 9 of farm Driefontein no. 87 in the amount of R63,000,000 which is illegally occupied and seeks to force the EMM to pay the purchase price. Plaintiff has further instituted a claim for occupational rent in the amount of R775,000 per month and damages over a period of 23 months in the amount of R17,825,000. The matter is being defended.

(c) Plaintiff was unsuccessful in a bid for security services and now challenge the award to the successful bidder they are claiming damages of R123,872,435.28

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

47. Related parties

Relationships

Accounting Officer

Controlling entity

Controlled entities

K Ngema refer to accounting officer's report

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Brakpan Bus Company SOC Ltd

Ekurhuleni Development Company SOC Ltd

East Rand Water Care Company NPC

Pharoe Park Housing Company SOC Ltd

Germiston Phase II Housing Company SOC Ltd

Lethabong Housing Institute NPC

Declarations are retained in a register at tender office.

For details of Members of key management see note

below, for remuneration refer to note 31

Close family member of key management

Members of key management

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

47. Related parties (continued)

Key Management

City Manager
Chief Operating Officer
Chief Financial Officer
Head of Department: Internal Audit
General Manager : Electricity & Energy
General Manager : Organisational Performance
Head of Department: Health
Head of Department: Corporate & Legal
Head of Department: Communication
Head of Department: Human Resources
Head of Department: SRAC
Head of Department: City Development
Head of Department: Community Safety
Head of Department: Housing
Head of Department: Economic Development
Head of Department: ICT
Head of Department: Transport
Head of Department: Environment
Head of Department: Solid Waste
Head of Department: Enterprise Project Management
Head of Department: Customer Relations Management
Head of Department: Real Estate and Facilities
Head of Department: Roads and Transport
Head of Department: Water and Sanitation
Head of Department: Fleet
Chief Director : RTCW
Chief Director : Water Services
Chief Risk Officer
Chief of Police
Secretary of Council

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

47. Related parties (continued)

June 2014

Tenders awarded to family members

No	Contract number	Supplier Name	Relation	Employee name	Employee designation	Amount R0.00
1	A-RS-R 03-2013	Aveng(Africa) ltd t/a Infraset Supply	Spouse	F J Mashaba	Snr Clerk	27,000
2	A-DEMS 09-2013	Jamoda sons Trading & Projects(Pty)Ltd	Spouse	M E L Mnyando	Superintendent	1,200,000
3	PS-WS-39-2013	Tsekema Consulting Engineers	Spouse	D A Mostoane	Administrator	2,121,580
4	PS-EE-51-2013	Tsekema Consulting Engineers	Spouse	D A Mostoane	Administrator	599,471
5	PS-WS-65-2013	Tsekema Consulting Engineers	Spouse	D A Mostoane	Administrator	4,715,995
6	A-F-01-2013	Anix Trading 787 CC	Spouse	M J Msimango	Snr Clerk	5,765,000
7	A-ERM 04-2013	General maintenance of Cemeteries	Spouse	M J Msimango	Snr Clerk	193,247
8	A-RS(R) 11-2013	Danzcomm Joint Venture	Spouse	T Dalindyebo	Snr Controller	2,000,000
9	A-RS(R) 15-2013	Seletje construction and management CC	Spouse	P M Lekgwathi	Snr Clerk	33,333,334
10	PS-EE 44/2014	Tsekema Consulting Engineers	Spouse	D A Mostoane	Administrator	69,752,148
11	PS-EE 27/2014	Tsekema Consulting Engineers	Spouse	D A Mostoane	Administrator	17,015,766
Subtotal						136,723,541
						136,723,541

June 2014

Deviations on tenders awarded to family members of staff

No	Contract number	Supplier Name	Relation	Employee name	Employee designation	Amount R0.00
1	C-RS-16-2013	Dalindyebo Sons Trading CC	Husband	T Dalindyebo	Snr Controller	2,541,259
		Bizzybous Trading enterprise	Husband	L P Khumalo	Snr Typist	1,994,655
		Hillah construction and General Services CC	Husband	T Mkhize	Metro Police	3,401,336
Subtotal						7,937,250
						7,937,250

June 2013

Tenders awarded to family members

No	Contract number	Supplier Name	Relation	Employee name	Amount R0.00
1	C-TPP-02-2013(T)	Dalindyebo Sons Trading CC	Husband	T Dalindyebo	261,458
2	C-RE-17-2013	Seletje construction & management CC	Husband	P M Lekgwathi	8,425,476
3	C-WS-01-2013(T)	Seletje construction & management CC	Husband	P M Lekgwathi	29,231,561

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

47. Related parties (continued)

Subtotal	37,918,495
	37,918,495

June 2013

Deviations on tenders awarded to family members of staff

No	Contract number	Supplier Name	Relation	Employee name	Employee designation	Amount R0.00
1	C-WMS 21-2012(T)	Rezoning of two add farm ptn's as part of Weltevreden Landfill site	Son	P K Viljoen	Ex Employee	50,128
2	C-E 32-2013(T)	Professional services for the electrification Palm Ridge	Daughter	D A Motsoane	Administrator	-
3	C-E 31-2013(T)	Public Lighting for a six month bperiod for Benoni and surrounding areas	Daughter	D A Motsoane	Administrator	3,270,654
4	C-F-04-2013(T)	Payments for WEMMCs for credit control services	Daughter	D A Motsoane	Administrator	1,052,038
Subtotal						4,372,820
						4,372,820

June 2014 staff

Quotations awarded to family members of

No	Supplier Name	Relation	Employee Name	Employee designation	Amount
1	Clutch and Brake Service CC Springs	R Beukes	G R Beukes	Snr Manager	1,489,510
2	Iponeng African Language Services	D J Moko	P Ndhlovu	Constable	353,127
3	Sebatatso Caterers	E Seipati	M M Dhladhla	Security guard	1,746,653
4	Mankena Maselaelo Bus.Ent.(Pty)Ltd	A M Sibisi	S P Sibisi	Snr Clerk	116,230
5	Empower Electrical CC	T Sikhitha	HE Sikhitha	Snr Administration Officer	1,678,068
6	Mokgari Trading CC	M T Mokgari	N M Mokgari	GIS officer	394,643
7	Mzozu Electrical Enterprise CC	V J Zungu	V J Zungu	General Worker	754,880
8	Mjikijela Trading Enterprise CC	M M Mthimkulu	S R Mthimkulu	General Worker	450,133
9	Jan and Poppy Catering	M J Mpamonyane	P L Vilakazi	Executive secretary	54,400
10	Day One Trading Enterprise CC	M R Malebana	L G Malebana	Principal clerk	67,839
11	Distinctive Choice Catering & Crafts CC	H F Ferreira	L R Hattingh	Supervisor handyman	4,600
12	Imbalenhle Catering & Projects	S L Dlamini	L I Dlamini	Learnership	4,259,545
13	Dalindyebo Sons Trading CC (EPWP)	P B J Dalindyebo	M T Dalindyebo	Snr controller	415,326

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

47. Related parties (continued)

14	Bamphile Trading & Projects Co-Opt Ltd	J P Makeleni	L Makeleni	Ward secretary	26,020
					11,810,974

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

47. Related parties (continued)

June 2013

Quotations awarded to family members of staff

No	Supplier Name	Relation	Employee Name	Amount
1	Clutch and Brake Service CC Springs	R Beukes	G R Beukes	65,237
2	Iponeng African Language Services	D J Moko	P Ndhlovu	103,221
3	Vision Cleaning Services	K J Tshabalala	M B Tshabalala	29,070
4	Sebabatso Caterers	E S Dhlahla	M M Dhladhla	899,455
5	Mankena Maselaelo Bus.Ent.(Pty)Ltd	A M Sibisi	S P Sibisi	29,000
6	Empower Electrical CC	T Sikhitha	HE Sikhitha	905,342
7	Mokgari Trading CC	M T Mokgari	N M Mokgari	50,417
8	Mzozu Electrical Enterprise CC	V J Zungu	Z C Zungu	60,020
9	Mjikijela Trading Enterprise CC	M M Mthimkulu	S R Mthimkulu	149,326
10	NBR Training & Dev. Solutions CC	M. Smith	E J J Smith	41,175
11	Bamphile Trading & Projects Co-Opt Ltd	J P Makeleni	L Makeleni	90,170
12	Dalindyebo Sons Trading CC (EPWP)	P B J Dalindyebo	M T Dalindyebo	1,106,009
13	Aveng	J J A Mashaba	J F Mashaba	3,196
14	Enyati Projects	K R Smith	M D SMITH	45,037
15	Octavo Electrical	T L Boonzaaier	J A Boonzaaier	41,770
16	Mangoze Projects & Consulting	J N Makola	D Ngozo	57,750
17	Batsebiye Business Enterprise	S Mufamadi	N E Mufamadi	21,950
18	Amazima Trading	N I Mzima	S M Mzima	10,800
19	Manyoni Towing	G khoza	J Mosikidi	14,615
20	Triple P Trading	M P Phiri	L E Phiri	26,251
21	Muthunzi Trading Enterprise	S J Moleshiwa	P Moleshiwa	105,564
22	Mjikijela Trading Enterprise	M M Mthimkulu	S R Mthimkulu	91,480
23	Massel Property Services	B R Mashazi	M I Mashazi	6,270
24	Soul Rehab Event Man. and Projets	E Vilakazi	T G Vilakazi	11,700
25	Jan and Poppy Catering	M J Mpamonyane	P L Vilakazi	78,685
26	Zumeka Trading	V Gumbi	B N Yende	17,674
27	Kaofela Maintenance Service	B Steyn	R P G Steyn	4,104
28	C R Safety Solutions	C Rajoo	S Rajoo	15,320
29	Zimemo Trading & Projects	V Z Nkoe	N Masondo	61,150
30	Rocstar Trading & Projects	J R Nkuma	R L Nkuna	265,435
31	Imbalenhle Catering & Projects	S L Dlamini	L I Dlamini	781,960
32	Semaka Fix & Fix Projects	S M Makgoba	M J Makgoba	20,268
33	Nkunyatha General Trading	J R Nkuna	R L Nkuna	198,741
34	TTA Logistics & Consultants	C S Dlamini	M S Nirgin	151,200
35	Sinisible Trading Enterprise	M A J Hlope	L Hlope	204,840

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

47. Related parties (continued)

36	Zauba Trading	Z V Setlhoho	P Setlhoho	236,200
37	NMVL Trading & Projects	V L Mashele	N M Mashele	29,789
38	Sesike Electrical	J V Botha	M P Botha	129,716
39	Menyaka Events	E Maema	T J Maema	129,250
40	Zamokuhle Funeral Directors	J J Mokgotla	S M Dladla	19,300
41	Monique Plumbing Unit	H M Mokoka	S C Mokoka	29,869
42	Selhlo Construction & Projects	H M Mokoka	S C Mokoka	41,880
43	Nasisipho Trading & Projects	F W Mogabale	M N Mogabale	41,145
44	Tragma Trading & Projects	D G Malatji	A N Mathe	27,831
45	Red Step Investments 34 CC	N Makgoba	M J Makgoba	27,080
46	TPromo Marketing (Pty)Ltd	S R Mthimkulu	S R Mthimkulu	72,965
47	Zilwa DG	D G Zilwa	H T Mthembu	119,063
48	Green Today Projects (pty)Ltd	K Nqubezelo	G L N Nqubezelo	189,550
49	Nnuku Building Construction CC	Sister	D P Mhlahlo	53,390

6,911,230

Related party balances

Amounts included in Trade Receivable and Consumer Debtors regarding related parties - municipal entities

East Rand Water Care Company, NPC	6,055,799	8,760,689
Pharoe Park Housing Company SOC Ltd	3,639	1,558,583
Brakpan Bus Company SOC Ltd	8,293,854	1,823,307
Lethabong Housing Institute, NPC	-	41,348
Germiston Phase II Housing Company SOC Ltd	834,182	2,485,974
Ekurhuleni Development Company SOC Ltd	1,800	-

Amounts included in Trade Payable regarding related parties - municipal entities

East Rand Water Care Company, NPC	33,372,659	8,482,689
Pharoe Park Housing Company SOC Ltd	2,938,733	124,539
Germiston Phase II Housing Company SOC Ltd	69,705	221,902
Lethabong Housing Institute, NPC	34,393	34,393
Ekurhuleni Development Company SOC Ltd	-	5,776

Related party transactions

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2014 2013

47. Related parties (continued)

Sales to related parties - municipal entities

East Rand Water Care Company, NPC	59,107,798	50,412,765
Pharoe Park Housing Company SOC Ltd	1,345,662	2,558,105
Germiston Phase II Housing Company SOC Ltd	4,054,267	4,279,269
Ekurhuleni Development Company SOC Ltd	46,870	42,127
Brakpan Bus Company SOC Ltd	110,000	110,000
Lethabong Housing Institute, NPC	156,659	108,463

Purchases from related parties - municipal entities

East Rand Water Care Company, NPC	528,898,741	480,565,990
-----------------------------------	-------------	-------------

Grants to related parties - municipal entities

Pharoe Park Housing Company SOC Ltd	1,558,704	12,252,839
Germiston Phase II Housing Company SOC Ltd	1,941,296	21,247,161
East Rand Water Care Company, NPC	50,000,000	69,846,238
Brakpan Bus Company SOC Ltd	-	1,500,000

Refer to Employee related costs note (note 31) for remuneration paid to key management.

48. Change in estimate

Property, plant and equipment

Useful lives review had the following impact:

Depreciation expense before remaining useful lives review	R 286,277,400
Depreciation expense after remaining useful lives review	R 132,617,103
Future reduction in depreciation due to review	R 153,659,829

Discount rate

Controlling entity

The discount rate has changed from 10.75% to 10.58%.

49. Prior period errors

2014

Property plant and equipment and Intangible assets with zero remaining useful lives were corrected during the year.

Intangible assets were classified as property plant and equipment and correctly were re-classified to intangible assets during the year.

Salaries paid to interns were previously presented as part of general expenses, but were rectified during the current period and are now presented as part of employee related costs.

The labour cost included in the Repairs and Maintenance recognised in terms of GRAP 17 paragraph 18, were reclassified to the Employee costs as per GRAP 1.

2013

Assets which were fully depreciated but still in use were retrospectively corrected in the current year.

VAT on outstanding consumer debtors and trade creditors were netted-off in the past against the relating balances, but were changed in the current year by showing them separately.

The correction of the errors results in adjustments as follows:

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
49. Prior period errors (continued)		
Statement of Financial Position		
Property, plant and equipment	246,427,998	180,901,618
Consumer Debtors	-	324,167,558
Intangible assets	16,666,829	-
Other receivables from exchange transactions	-	162,694,969
Trade and other payables	-	(927,371,972)
Opening accumulated surplus	(335,019,562)	432,898,805
Statement of Financial Performance		
Repairs and maintenance	(667,909,632)	-
Depreciation and amortisation	71,924,735	(44,394,026)
Debt impairment	-	(128,896,952)
Employee related costs	669,815,356	-
General expenses	(1,905,724)	-

50. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to enhance presentation and/or where consequential amendments, due to other standards becoming effective, was required.

51. Risk management

Capital Risk Management

The entity's objectives, when managing capital, are to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern in order to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The capital structure of the entity consist of debt, which includes the borrowings disclosed in note 18 and cash and cash equivalent disclosed in note 16.

Consistent with others in the industry, the entity monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

There have been no changes to what the entity manages as capital, the strategy for capital maintenance or externally imposed capital requirements from the previous year.

The gearing ratio 2014 and 2013 respectively are as follow:

	2014	2013	2014	2013
Other financial liabilities	(5 399 104 349)	(5 262 459 838)	(5 288 777 045)	(5 133 197 777)
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	5 933 677 109	4 569 370 984	5 894 540 499	4 374 377 023
Net debt	534 572 760	(693 088 854)	605 763 454	(758 820 754)
Total equity	42 857 732 424	40 860 615 869	41 667 174 499	39 804 747 659
Total capital	43 392 305 184	40 167 527 015	42 272 937 903	39 045 926 905

Financial risk management

The 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.

The municipality's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the municipality's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the risk management department under policies approved by the accounting officer. Municipality treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the municipality's operating units. The accounting officer provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2014

2013

51. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk

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.

Cash flow forecasts are prepared and adequate utilised borrowing facilities are monitored.

The table below analyses the municipality's financial liabilities and net-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Interest rate risk

The entity's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the entity to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the entity to fair value interest rate risk. entity policy is to maintain approximately 100% of its borrowings in fixed rate instruments.

The entity analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis. Various scenarios are simulated taking into consideration refinancing, renewal of existing positions, alternative financing and hedging. Based on these scenarios, the entity calculates the impact on surplus and deficit of a defined interest rate shift. For each simulation, the same interest rate shift is used for all currencies.

At year end, financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk is as follows:

Cash flow interest rate risk

Financial instrument	Current interest rate	Due in less than a year	Due in one to two years	Due in two to five years
Consumer debtors	11.00 %	4 460 073 394		
Long term receivables	9,00 %	835 410	835 411	835 411

Fair value interest rate risk

Financial instrument	Current interest rate	Due in less than a year	Due in one to two years	Due in two to five years	Due after five years
Long term and other liabilities	Various	287 231 240	298 724 316	861 267 048	3 953 824 238

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2014 2013

51. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash & 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.

Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base. Management evaluated credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis.

If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Sales to retail customers are settled in cash or using major credit cards.

Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end were as follows:

The entity is exposed to a guarantee for the loan of Brakpan Bus Company (BBC) (municipal entity). In terms of the agreement the beneficiary (Nedbank) requires that BBC furnish them a guarantee from the entity in respect of BBC's obligations towards the beneficiary. The original capital obligation amounted to R15 000 000.

Economic entity - 2014

Financial instrument	Economic entity - 2014	Economic entity - 2013	Controlling entity - 2014	Controlling entity - 2013
Other Investments	776,331,667	822,985,643	776,331,667	822,985,644
Long-term receivables	2,506,232	2,386,621	2,506,232	2,386,621
Consumer debtors	4,460,073,394	3,552,483,440	4,460,073,394	3,552,483,440
Other receivables	243,221,235	164,718,831	233,654,254	161,577,622
Cash and cash equivalents	5,933,677,109	4,569,370,984	5,894,540,499	4,374,377,023
Listed and Unlisted shares	11,942,248	9,766,549	4,000,000	4,000,000
	11,427,751,885	9,121,712,068	11,371,106,046	8,917,810,350

Price risk

The entity is exposed to equity price risk because of investments held by the entity. The entity is not exposed to commodity price risk.

The entity has a R4,000,000 investment in unlisted shares, which is the exposure to price risk. The price risk on this investment cannot be determined due to the fact that the shares are not listed and therefore unknown.

52. Going concern

These annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Management has reviewed the economic entity's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2015 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, management is satisfied that the entity has, or has access to, adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

53. Unauthorised, Fruitless, Wasteful and Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure

Opening balance	429,805,807	288,307,701
Add: Expenditure identified for the year	199,555,282	141,498,106
	629,361,089	429,805,807

Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure

Opening balance	149,080,535	109,967,023
Add: Expenditure identified for the year	9,972,611	39,113,512
	159,053,146	149,080,535

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2014 2013

53. Unauthorised, Fruitless, Wasteful and Irregular expenditure (continued)

June 2014

Unauthorised, Fruitless, Wasteful and Irregular Expenditure	Department	Description	Classification	Amount
	City planning	Extension of contract for acquisition and supply of digital coloured 2D and 3D aerial photography in accordance with old SCM policy but not in line with MFMA section 116(3) and MFMA circular 62	Irregular	39,290
	Finance	Extension of contract for reading of water and electricity meters in accordance with old SCM policy but not in line with MFMA section 116(3) and MFMA circular 62	Irregular	1,922,126
	Waste Management	Ratification of contract not in line with SCM regulation 36(1)b.	Irregular	263,388
	Waste Management	Ratification of contract not in line with SCM regulation 36(1)b.	Irregular	12,825,522
	Finance	Non compliance with SCM regulation 44, awards issued to employees working for the state	Irregular	46,930
	Finance	The procurement of goods or services was deliberately split into parts	Irregular	145,750
	Human Settlement	The procurement of goods or services was deliberately split into parts	Irregular	239,091
	Roads	The suppliers were given work by Roads and Storm Department without written IPW's.	Irregular	55,780,679
	Roads	Awards issued to employee/consultant working for the municipality	Irregular	25,605,404
	SRAC	Allegations of procurement irregularities, 2012 Heritage Day celebrations	Irregular	41,525
	SRAC	Allegations of conflict of interest by officials of SRAC	Irregular	970,895
	Finance	Allegations of procurement irregularities involving cloning of payments at CPO	Irregular	625,885
	Energy	Allegations of SCM violations, theft and corruption against an engineer at Alberton	Irregular	3,154,123
	Real Estate	Alleged irregular overtime claims and payments to Horticulturists.	Irregular	285,264
	Various departments	Interest paid due to late payments	Fruitless	1,165,930
	SRAC	Investigation into the alleged abuse of Act Centre Upgradete	Irregular	102,185
	Economic Development	Supply, delivery and installation of exhibition stalls for Job Summit and Career expo	Irregular	39,912
	Waste Management	Investigation into the extension of contract A-ED11/2011	Irregular	26,706,031
	Waste Management	Investigation into the extension of contract A-ED11/2011	Fruitless	8,806,681
	Finance	Non compliance with section 2(1)(f) of PPPFA	Irregular	138,261
	ICT	The appointment of internet service provider for the commissioning of internet services	Irregular	2,584,418
	Finance	The appointment of a service provider for the supply, delivery and off-loading of petrol and automotive diesel	Irregular	12,000,000
	Roads	Non compliance with SCM regulations - Contract A-IS(RW) 05/2012	Irregular	56,035,753
	Finance	Awards to prohibited supplier	Irregular	2,850
				209,527,893

June 2013

Unauthorised, Fruitless, Wasteful and Irregular Expenditure	Department	Description	Classification	Amount
	SCM	Allegations of procurement irregularities at Marketing department	Irregular	250,139
	SCM	Allegationsof possible fraud against employee	Fruitless & Wasteful	123,532

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand		2014	2013
53. Unauthorised, Fruitless, Wasteful and Irregular expenditure (continued)			
SCM	Alleged misconduct perpetration at Brakpan Stores	Irregular	239,525
SCM	Procurement irregularities at Community Safety	Irregular	283,012
SCM	Procurement irregularities at Community Safety	Fruitless & Wasteful	59,394
SCM	Kagotso Laka Academy	Irregular	20,000
SCM	Review of suppliers	Irregular	55,169
SCM	Electrification of winnie Mandela-standing time claim	Fruitless & Wasteful	959,991
SCM	Penalty interest payments-various	Fruitless & Wasteful	2,339,470
SCM	Cancellation of contracts	Fruitless & Wasteful	1,449,232
SCM	Funeral claims duplicated	Irregular	157,550
SCM	Software never used	Fruitless & Wasteful	158,674
SCM	Inventory software not in use	Fruitless & Wasteful	1,110,766
SCM	Greening -7860 fruit trees not found	Fruitless & Wasteful	1,239,515
SCM	Air Conditioners Edenvale CCC	Fruitless & Wasteful	429,020
SCM	Valuations of properties duplicated	Fruitless & Wasteful	31,303,313
SCM	Improper application of par.36 of the SCM policy	Irregular	29,787,990
SCM	Awards to employees	Irregular	63,753,643
SCM	Reinstatement of contract not approved but payment was made	Irregular	11,218,284
Human Resources	Institutional review	Irregular	35,673,400
Subtotal		-	-
			180,611,619

Controlled entities

Irregular expenditure of the controlled entities amounted to R15,502,997 (2013: R29,251,909).

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure of the controlled entities amounted to R146 798 (2013: R623 164).

54. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act

Contributions to organised local government

Current year subscription / fee	7,905,900	7,350,000
Amount paid - current year	(7,905,900)	(7,350,000)
	-	-

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
54. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act (continued)		
Material losses through criminal conduct and fraudulent activities		
Current year subscription / fee	20,446,141	-
2014		
Fraudulent payments made to:		
Kwanele-Bafazi trading and projects	R1,346,685	
Rofika trading and projects	R8,258,932	
Failure to development landfill site	R8,284,524	
Hacking of the financial system	R1,139,072	
Duplicate of payments	R1,115,002	
Unfair labour practice	R 86,526	
2013		
There was no material losses through criminal conduct and fraudulent activities for year.		
Audit fees		
Opening balance	1,563,258	-
Current year fee	17,622,504	19,784,055
Amount paid - current year	(18,921,184)	(18,220,797)
	264,578	1,563,258
PAYE and UIF		
Current year fee	721,636,018	643,171,078
Amount paid - current year	(721,636,018)	(643,171,078)
	-	-
Pension and Medical Aid Deductions		
Current year fee	1,370,432,333	1,279,457,054
Amount paid - current year	(1,370,432,333)	(1,279,457,054)
	-	-
VAT		
VAT receivable	24,338,813	65,844,724

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2014 2013

54. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act (continued)

Councillors' arrear consumer accounts

The following Councillors had arrear accounts outstanding for more than 90 days at 30 June 2014:

30 June 2014	Outstanding less than 90 days	Outstanding more than 90 days	Total
Pienaar R	-	821	821
Dlamini G	5,615	8,616	14,231
	5,615	9,437	15,052

The following Councillors had arrear accounts outstanding for more than 90 days at 30 June 2014:

30 June 2013	Outstanding less than 90 days R	Outstanding more than 90 days R	Total R
Mabuza	-	299	299
Shongwe NG	1,463	1,831	3,294
Letsimo ST	583	3,438	4,021
Ntombela SI	261	9,535	9,796
Leshabane SM	-	30,407	30,407
	2,307	45,510	47,817

During the year the following Councillors' had arrear accounts outstanding for more than 90 days.

30 June 2014	Highest outstanding amount	Aging (in days)
Dlamini G	8,616	240
Pienaar R	821	360
	9,437	600

30 June 2013	Highest outstanding amount	Aging (in days)
Leshabane SM	30,407	1,410
Ntombela SI	9,535	780
Letsimo ST	3,438	300
Shongwe NG	1,831	120
Mabuza	299	450
	45,510	3,060

55. Utilisation of Long-term liabilities reconciliation

Outstanding long-term liabilities beginning of the year	5,133,197,777	4,515,511,723
Redemption of loans	(629,420,732)	(182,313,946)
New loans	785,000,000	800,000,000
	5,288,777,045	5,133,197,777
Used to finance PPE: Opening balance	(4,886,295,216)	(4,103,351,208)
Redemption of loans	629,420,732	182,313,946
Capital financed from external loans for the year	(838,747,095)	(965,257,954)
Unspend long term liabilities	193,155,466	246,902,561
Cash set aside for the repayment of long-term liabilities for the year	772,468,899	819,319,820

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2014 2013

55. Utilisation of Long-term liabilities reconciliation (continued)

Long-term liabilities have been utilized in accordance with the Municipal Finance Management Act. Sufficient cash has been set aside to ensure that long-term liabilities can be repaid on redemption date.

Up to this period the capital spending funded from loans were higher than the available funds but it will be corrected when the new loans (bonds) are taken up.

56. 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 accounting officer and includes a note to the group annual financial statements.

The expenses incurred, as listed hereunder, have been approved/condoned

Emergencies	18,602,063	15,757,212
Sole supplier	9,902,212	31,258,890
Appointment of consultant	17,092,793	20,857,088
Upgrade electricity infrastructure	-	1,550,000
Events	18,448,146	502,635
Operational services	143,367,229	53,926,224
Training	972,000	788,800
	208,384,443	124,640,849

30 June 2014

Operational services of R143 367 229 include inter alia the following salient amounts:

- R37 963 998 cleaning and minor repair to sewer pipe lines
- R 60 000 000 for the upgrading of Tembisa metering equipment
- R 26 638 121 for electronic metering
- R 14 276 645 for ICT related matters

Extension of contracts not separately disclosed in 2014 due to it not being a requirement

30 June 2013

Operational services of R53,926,224 include inter alia the following salient amounts:

- R10,000,000 for fuel for a period of 4 months
- R20,583,333 for cut-off functions for 5 months
- R12,000,000 for vehicle tracking system for 12 months
- R10,772,835 is the balance of various other minor services

57. Unaccounted Electricity And Water

Electricity	30 June 2014	30 June 2014	30 June 2013	30 June 2013
	Units	Value	Units	Value
Units purchased	10,667,400,921	6,968,863,814	10,754,556,104	6,596,765,317
Units sold	(9,457,852,951)	(6,178,683,043)	(9,615,241,272)	(5,900,324,098)
	1,209,547,970	790,180,771	1,139,314,832	696,441,219

Technical loss %	5.90 %	5.90 %	5.90 %	5.90 %
Non-technical loss %	5.44 %	5.44 %	4.69 %	4.69 %
Total loss %	11.34 %	11.34 %	10.59 %	10.59 %

Water	30 June 2014	30 June 2014	30 June 2013	30 June 2013
	Units	Value	Units	Value
Opening balance	1,205,000	6,102,460	1,203,000	5,478,787
	356,640,839	1,975,288,966	346,582,721	1,755,307,842
Less: closing balance	(1,206,000)	(6,679,555)	(1,205,000)	(6,102,860)

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014		2013	
57. Unaccounted Electricity And Water (continued)				
Units sold	(235,737,059)	(1,305,651,963)	(236,470,429)	(1,197,631,541)
	120,902,780	669,059,908	110,110,292	557,052,228
Technical loss %	17.30 %	17.30 %	16.30 %	16.30 %
Non-technical loss %	16.60 %	16.60 %	15.50 %	15.50 %
	33.90 %	33.90 %	31.80 %	31.80 %

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
-----------------	------	------

58. Budget differences

Controlling entity

Revenue

The final total revenue for the year is 4% less than the budget revenue, The actual revenue is R23,5 Billion while the budgeted revenue of R24,5 Billion, the variance amount is R1 million.

The Positive Increase for the individual revenue items were as follows:

The investment income for the year is R370,3 Million while the budget investment income was R195, 6 Million, the variance is R174, 7 million (89% increase) of budgeted, the increase was mostly due to the improved cash on hand, and interest levied for late payment by debtors.

The other income for the year is R956,0 Million while the budget other income was R791, 1 Million, the variance is R164, 1 million (21% increase) of budgeted, mostly it relates to the increase interest levied on outstanding debtors accounts due to the decrease in the collection rate and the overall outstanding debtors balance account.

The reconnection fees increase by 60.7% (R57 million) from a budgeted income of R94m to an actual income was R151 million, the measures were imitated in a efforts to increase the amounts due to the council for services that are continued provided to the consumers who are not paying for such service.

The negative movements were

Service charges are the biggest income source amounting to R14.8 billion were 6% (R858,9 million) less for the budget of R15.8 billion for the 2013/14 financial year. The detailed analysis of the various services are discussed below.

Service Charges - electricity revenue

Though the electricity revenue is deviating with 7.84% (less than 10%) it is the single biggest to the fact that the budgeted income of Council was not achieved. During the course of the financial year it was reported that there is a decline in electricity demand as such less electricity sales were realised.

The other income not realised which also contributed to the negative deviation is the income budgeted from Economic Development. An amount of R7.2m was budgeted but only R930k was collected, this is a result of poor economic conditions less council commercial spaces were occupied.

Transfer recognised relates to the Government grant and subsidies income which is reflecting a deviation of 6% R262,7 million. The budget was for R4.1 billion while the actual spent amounted to R3.8 billion. This income reflects all the grants received from National or Provincial government. All grants from National government were received. The deviation is mainly as a result of the provincial grants not rolled over in the previous year included in the current budget but was received as the rollover was not approved. An amount of R223.6m was budgeted whilst only R26.3m was recorded as received, and the other factor contributing to the underspending are delays in spending on capital projects.

Expenditure

The budgeted Operating Expenditure decreased by 8% from the budgeted of R25.3 billion to an actual of R23.2 Billion in 2012/13 to R23.1 billion in 2013/14, as reflected below.

Employees costs were 6% (R318 million) below the budget due to delays experiences in filling vacant positions and mostly of the newly created section 57 positions were filled towards the later part of the year. The under spending of the salary budget is the result of vacant positions that are not filled and positions which became vacant whilst provision was made for the full-year estimates. Provision was made for approximately 2 132 vacancies in the 2013/14 budget. The actual number of vacancies at the end of June 2014 is 2,304.

The actual overtime for the year is exceeding the budget with 26.2%. The increase in vacancies has an effect of additional overtime payable. A large number of the overtime relates to the lack of capacity within departments. This is mainly as a result of the delay in the implementation of the Institutional Review (on the lower levels and not necessarily on the top structure level). The approval of the final phase of the Institutional Review will address some of the overtime in departments.

The provision for debt impairment was 17% (R199,1) million) more than the budget amount due to the decrease in the collection rate in the current year, despite rigorous collection process consumers have not paid their accounts. The debt impairment as budgeted was based on the estimated collection rate of 93% on billed revenue, and the actual collection rate for the 2013/14 financial year is 90.14%, which is significantly lower than the collection rate target of 93%. It therefore resulted that the outstanding debtors of Council is more than anticipated and subsequently also increase the risk of doubtful debt.

The finance charges were 15% below budget, the variance relates to the fact that repayment of short term liabilities with unfavourable interest rates and while new bonds were raised in the last quarter of the financial year. Finance cost is budgeted according to all the existing loans of Council plus the interest payable on any new loans to be obtained the particular financial year. Provision was made for the interest payable for a full year interest on the new bond of R785m, which were only obtained in May 2014.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Group Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2014

2013

58. Budget differences (continued)

The transfers and other grants were 16% R384, 1 billion budget, the biggest component of these expenditure related to grants allocated for indigents. The savings is entirely as a result of the fact that less indigents registered than anticipated. The budget was compiled on an estimated 50 000 indigents, whilst the registered indigents is approximately 34 000. Also other operational expenditure funded by Grants could not be spent as a result of the grant income for such expenses was not received from Gauteng Province.

The other expenditure group were 21% R1,01 billion less than the budgeted amount of R4,9 billion, this represents reduction in non-core metro business, like general expenses which were 36% (R572 million) less than the budgeted amount of R1,6 billion, and this present saving on spending on venue hires for strategic session, and office refreshments. The actual spending of contracted services is 24.43% (R156m) less than budgeted amount of R837 million, which represent spending on consulting and other professional services. Expenditure on repairs and maintenance were 10% (R200 million) below budget of R2.2 billion, poor spending were on non-core department, while core spent an average of 93% of their repairs and maintenance budget.

Capital Budget

The capital budget was increased by 16.8% in the current year to R3 billion from R2.5 billion in 2012/13. The actual spending on the capital budget for the year is 87.96% R2.6 billion of the adjustment budget of R3 billion representing an underspending of R360 million, it relates to late spending on capital projects. The Capital Expenditure for 2013/14 amounted to R2.6 billion, which is R248m (or 10.47%) more than the previous year. Though the percentage capital spent of 87.96% in 2013/14 is less than the previous year spending percentage of 92.2%, it still represents an increase of 10.5% in monetary value.

The Net Position

The percentage achievement for both income and expenditure is very similar to the results in the previous year. The improvement in revenue collected and the reduction in expenditure resulted in an operating surplus of R1.9 billion.

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Group Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014