



PORT ST JOHNS
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OUR HERITAGE, OUR PEOPLE

Port St Johns Municipality
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

General Information

Legal form of entity

Municipality

Nature of business and principal activities

The main business operation of the municipality is to engage in local governance activities, which includes planning and promotion of integrated development planning, land, economic and environmental development and supplying of the following services to the community: Rates and general services - All types of services rendered by the municipality, excluding the following: Housing Services.- supply of housing to the community and includes the rental of units owned by the municipality to public and staff, Waste Management Services - The collection and disposal of refuse.

Members of Council

Mayor

Speaker

Chief Whip

Councillors

Councillor Langa P

Councillor Khukula T

Councillor Nokhanda B N

Councillor Bokwe N.F

Councillor Cube Z.H

Councillor Diko N.F

Councillor Fono K. M

Councillor Fono N.C

Councillor Kotana M.P.J

Councillor Lobi J.S

Councillor Mabovana M.S

Councillor Madini D. V

Councillor Madolo S

Councillor Maqina Z

Councillor Mbotshwa N

Councillor Mcekisa V .N

Councillor Mfiki N

Councillor Mhlabeni Z

Councillor Mncwati E.Z

Councillor Moni X

Councillor Mtiki Z

Councillor Mtuku N.B

Councillor Mzaza S

Councillor Ndakayi N

Councillor Ndamase L

Councillor Nduku C

Councillor Namagedeshe B

Councillor Nompaka T

Councillor Rolobile L

Councillor Sopotela M.N

Councillor Sotshongaye S.T

Councillor Tani N

Councillor Tayi H.S

Councillor Tshitshiliza N

Councillor Tshotho G

Councillor Veni M

Councillor Zweni R. M

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

General Information

Municipal demarcation code	EC154
Grading of local authority	Grade 2
Capacity of local authority	Low
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Mrs P Gwana
Accounting Officer	Mr N Pakade
Business address	257 Main street Port St Johns 5120
Postal address	P O Box 2 Port St Johns 5120
Bankers	ABSA Limited
Auditors	Auditor-General South Africa
Provincial treasury	Eastern Cape Provincial Treasury

Port St Johns Municipality

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The reports and statements set out below comprise the annual financial statements presented to the provincial legislature:

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Abbreviations

DSRAC	Department of Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme.
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
LG SETA	Local Government Skills Education Training Authority
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PSJDA	Port St Johns Development Agency
SALGA	South Africa Local Government Association
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Previously CMIP)
MSIG	Municipal Systems Improvement Grant

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2016

Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and Approval

The accounting officer is required by the Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003, to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the accounting officer to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the municipality 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 annual financial statements and were given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

The 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 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 places 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 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 considered the municipality's cashflow budget for the year June 30, 2017 during the budgeting process and, in the light of this 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.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 5 to 64, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the accounting officer on August 31, 2016.



Mr N Pakade
Municipal Manager

Port St Johns

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Accounting Officer's Report

The accounting officer submits his report for the year ended June 30, 2016.

1. Review of activities

Main business and operations

The municipality is engaged in the main business operation of the municipality is to engage in local governance activities, which includes planning and promotion of integrated development planning, land, economic and environmental development and supplying of the following services to the community :rates and refuse removal. and operates principally in South Africa and [state other countries].

2. Going concern

We draw attention to the fact that at 30 June, 2016, the municipality had accumulated deficits of 369,858,151 and that the municipality's total liabilities exceed its assets by 377,933,264.

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

The ability of the municipality to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the accounting officer continue to procure funding for the ongoing operations for the municipality and that the subordination agreement referred to in note XX of these annual financial statements will remain in force for so long as it takes to restore the solvency of the municipality.

3. Subsequent events

The accounting officer is not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year.

4.

The accounting officer of the municipality during the year and to the date of this report is as follows:

Name	Nationality	Changes
Mr N Pakade	South African	Appointed

5. Interest in controlled entities

Name of controlled entity		
Port St Johns Development Agency	RSA	100

6. Bankers

The municipality banks with ABSA limited

7. Auditors

Auditor-General South Africa will continue in office for the next financial period.

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June, 2016

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2016	2015
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalent	3	36,857,627	9,008,119
Consumer debtors	4	743,062	663,146
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	5	3,478,859	1,761,903
VAT receivable	6	17,535,662	31,762,180
Other debtors from exchange transactions	7	776,025	531,385
Inventories	8	1,332,933	520,855
		60,724,168	44,247,588
Non-Current Assets			
Investment property	9	11,461,003	11,461,003
Property, plant and equipment	10	355,304,955	352,314,324
		366,765,958	363,775,327
Non-Current Assets		366,765,958	363,775,327
Current Assets		60,724,168	44,247,588
Total Assets		427,490,126	408,022,915
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Payables from exchange transactions	11	29,463,090	28,256,091
Finance lease obligation	12	10,532,048	11,526,747
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	13	546,623	-
Employee benefit obligation	15	230,325	509,000
Consumer deposits		61,000	61,000
Bank overdraft	3	-	45,125
		40,833,086	40,397,963
Non-Current Liabilities			
Finance lease obligation	12	1,457	100,244
Operating lease liability	14	1,729,553	1,597,514
Employee benefit obligation	15	1,898,031	1,472,000
Provisions	16	5,094,735	4,801,824
		8,723,776	7,971,582
Non-Current Liabilities		8,723,776	7,971,582
Current Liabilities		40,833,086	40,397,963
Total Liabilities		49,556,862	48,369,545
Assets		427,490,126	408,022,915
Liabilities		(49,556,862)	(48,369,545)
Net Assets		377,933,264	359,653,370
Reserves			
Capital reserve	17	8,075,113	3,094,217
Accumulated surplus	18	369,858,151	356,559,153
Total Net Assets		377,933,264	359,653,370

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2016

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2016	2015
Revenue			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Interest received -Investments	20	1,650,441	808,187
Service charges	21	755,693	726,277
Rental income	22	34,025	58,056
Interest received - trading		2,946,098	2,550,539
Other income	23	559,520	292,457
Total revenue from exchange transactions		5,945,777	4,435,516
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Taxation revenue			
Property rates	24	6,741,055	3,962,250
Transfer revenue			
Government grants and subsidies	25	149,272,297	143,535,495
Public contributions and donations		2,500	724,495
Fines, penalties and forfeits		290,100	285,650
Licences and permits		45,444	24,267
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		156,351,396	148,532,157
		5,945,777	4,435,516
		156,351,396	148,532,157
Total revenue	19	162,297,173	152,967,673
Expenditure			
Employee related costs	26	(48,716,386)	(44,498,615)
Remuneration of councillors	27	(11,393,947)	(10,289,738)
Debt impairment	28	(1,920,263)	(3,848,026)
Depreciation	29	(26,328,661)	(30,811,366)
Finance costs	30	(7,015,200)	(10,476,402)
Repairs and maintenance		(2,808,955)	(2,533,907)
Contracted services	31	(14,029,303)	(4,425,519)
Grants and subsidies paid	32	(6,043,566)	(5,033,220)
Loss on disposal of assets		(18,177)	(263,526)
Operating lease rentals		(408,686)	(306,585)
General expenses	33	(30,387,119)	(36,646,954)
Total expenditure		(149,070,263)	(149,133,858)
		-	-
Total revenue		162,297,173	152,967,673
Total expenditure		(149,070,263)	(149,133,858)
Operating surplus/deficit		-	-
Surplus before taxation		13,226,910	3,833,815
Taxation		-	-
Surplus for the year		13,226,910	3,833,815

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Figures in Rand	Capital Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total net assets
Balance at July 1, 2014 as previously reported	-	342,163,730	342,163,730
Changes in net assets			
Prior year adjustments - Note 41	-	10,561,608	10,561,608
Recognition of assets	3,094,217	-	3,094,217
Net income (losses) recognised directly in net assets	3,094,217	10,561,608	13,655,825
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	3,833,815	3,833,815
Total changes	3,094,217	14,395,423	17,489,640
Total changes	3,094,217	14,395,423	17,489,640
Balance at 1 July, 2015	3,094,217	356,559,151	359,653,368
Changes in net assets			
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	13,226,910	13,226,910
Prior year adjustment input VAT	-	72,090	72,090
Recognition of assets	4,980,896	-	4,980,896
Total changes	4,980,896	13,299,000	18,279,896
Balance at 30 June, 2016	8,075,113	369,858,151	377,933,264

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Cash Flow Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Licences and permits		51,803	28,879
Service charges		5,112,527	317,048
Grants and subsidies		149,933,340	130,318,340
Interest income		1,286,316	808,187
VAT refunds		20,350,148	667,233
Interest received on outstanding debtors		497,290	249,914
Other receipts		2,874,490	282,863
Rental of facilities and equipment		38,940	63,610
Traffic Fines		51,630	41,950
Rates		260,231	2,134,666
		<u>180,456,715</u>	<u>134,912,690</u>
Payments			
Employee costs and remuneration of councillors		(63,003,961)	(54,203,273)
Suppliers		(34,886,343)	(27,215,405)
Contracted services		(15,186,354)	(7,095,943)
Rental of equipment		(426,260)	(319,961)
Finance cost		(3)	-
Repairs and maintenance		(3,286,506)	(1,587,234)
Grants and subsidies paid		(6,889,665)	(5,033,222)
		<u>(123,679,092)</u>	<u>(95,455,038)</u>
Total receipts		180,456,715	134,912,690
Total payments		(123,679,092)	(95,455,038)
Net cash flows from operating activities	35	<u>56,777,623</u>	<u>39,457,652</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10	(20,301,017)	(25,630,708)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	10	466,499	-
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(19,834,519)</u>	<u>(25,630,708)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Finance lease payments		(9,048,471)	(19,506,261)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>27,894,633</u>	<u>(5,679,317)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		8,962,994	14,642,311
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3	<u>36,857,627</u>	<u>8,962,994</u>

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Figures in Rand						
Statement of Financial Performance						
Revenue						
Revenue from exchange transactions						
Service charges	1,816,672	(1,000,000)	816,672	755,693	(60,979)	a
Rental income	-	40,000	40,000	34,025	(5,975)	
Interest received - trading	2,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	2,946,098	(53,902)	b
Other income - (rollup)	412,405	205,595	618,000	559,520	(58,480)	
Interest received - investment	300,000	1,200,000	1,500,000	1,650,441	150,441	
Total revenue from exchange transactions	4,529,077	1,445,595	5,974,672	5,945,777	(28,895)	
Revenue from non-exchange transactions						
Taxation revenue						
Property rates	10,051,674	(2,000,003)	8,051,671	6,741,055	(1,310,616)	c
Transfer revenue						
Government grants and subsidies	157,795,000	(976,080)	156,818,920	149,272,297	(7,546,623)	d
Public contributions and donations	-	-	-	2,500	2,500	
Fines, penalties and forfeits	45,175	304,825	350,000	290,100	(59,900)	
Licences and Permits	3,044,087	(2,994,087)	50,000	45,444	(4,556)	
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions	170,935,936	(5,665,345)	165,270,591	156,351,396	(8,919,195)	
'Total revenue from exchange transactions'	4,529,077	1,445,595	5,974,672	5,945,777	(28,895)	
'Total revenue from non-exchange transactions'	170,935,936	(5,665,345)	165,270,591	156,351,396	(8,919,195)	
Total revenue	175,465,013	(4,219,750)	171,245,263	162,297,173	(8,948,090)	
Expenditure						
Employee related costs	(48,880,394)	(13,982,779)	(62,863,173)	(48,716,386)	14,146,787	e
Remuneration of councillors	(12,476,203)	-	(12,476,203)	(11,393,947)	1,082,256	
Depreciation and amortisation	(9,457,988)	(44,347,012)	(53,805,000)	(26,328,661)	27,476,339	l
Finance costs	(50,000)	(7,240,000)	(7,290,000)	(7,015,200)	274,800	
Lease rentals on operating lease	(179,449)	(1,423,370)	(1,602,819)	(408,686)	1,194,133	
Debt impairment	(5,240,000)	1,540,000	(3,700,000)	(1,920,263)	1,779,737	
Repairs and maintenance	(6,008,202)	(779,103)	(6,787,305)	(2,808,955)	3,978,350	
Contracted services	(1,059,000)	(25,471,000)	(26,530,000)	(14,029,303)	12,500,697	
Grants and subsidies paid	(3,842,000)	(6,250,000)	(10,092,000)	(6,043,566)	4,048,434	
Reserves	-	(70,000)	(70,000)	-	70,000	
General expenses	(43,680,994)	(9,546,557)	(53,227,551)	(30,387,119)	22,840,432	
Total expenditure	(130,874,230)	(107,569,821)	(238,444,051)	(149,052,086)	89,391,965	
	175,465,013	(4,219,750)	171,245,263	162,297,173	(8,948,090)	
	(130,874,230)	(107,569,821)	(238,444,051)	(149,052,086)	89,391,965	
Operating surplus	44,590,783	(111,789,571)	(67,198,788)	13,245,087	80,443,875	

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Figures in Rand						
Loss on disposal of assets and liabilities	-	(20,000)	(20,000)	(18,177)	1,823	
	44,590,783	(111,789,571)	(67,198,788)	13,245,087	80,443,875	
	-	(20,000)	(20,000)	(18,177)	1,823	
Surplus before taxation	44,590,783	(111,809,571)	(67,218,788)	13,226,910	80,445,698	
Deficit before taxation	44,590,783	(111,809,571)	(67,218,788)	13,226,910	80,445,698	
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	
Actual Amount on Comparable Basis as Presented in the Budget and Actual Comparative Statement	44,590,783	(111,809,571)	(67,218,788)	13,226,910	80,445,698	

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Figures in Rand

Original budget	Budget adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments and 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
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Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Appropriation Statement

Figures in Rand

	Original budget	Budget adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments s31 of the MFMA	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. 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
Financial Performance											
Property rates	10 051,674	(2,000,003)	8,051,671	-	-	8,051,671	6,741,055		(1,310,616)	84 %	67 %
Service charges	1,816,672	(1,000,000)	816,672	-	-	816,672	755,693		(60,979)	93 %	42 %
Investment revenue	300,000	1,200,000	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000	1,650,441		150,441	110 %	550 %
Transfers recognised - operational	157,795,000	(976,080)	156,818,920	-	-	156,818,920	149,272,297		(7,546,623)	95 %	95 %
Other own revenue	5,501,667	(1,443,667)	4,058,000	-	-	4,058,000	3,877,687		(180,313)	96 %	70 %
Total revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	175,465,013	(4,219,750)	171,245,263	-	-	171,245,263	162,297,173		(8,948,090)	95 %	92 %
Employee costs	(48,880,394)	(13,982,779)	(62,863,173)	-	-	(62,863,173)	(48,716,386)		14,146,787	77 %	100 %
Remuneration of councillors	(12,476,203)	-	(12,476,203)	-	-	(12,476,203)	(11,393,947)		1,082,256	91 %	91 %
Debt impairment	(5,240,000)	1,540,000	(3,700,000)	-	-	(3,700,000)	(1,920,263)		1,779,737	52 %	37 %
Depreciation and asset impairment	(9,457,988)	(44,347,012)	(53,805,000)	-	-	(53,805,000)	(26,328,661)		27,476,339	49 %	278 %
Finance charges	50,000	(7,240,000)	(7,190,000)	-	-	(7,190,000)	(7,015,200)		174,800	98 %	(14,030)%
Other expenditure	(54,869,645)	(43,540,030)	(98,409,675)	-	-	(98,409,675)	(53,695,806)		44,713,869	55 %	98 %
Total expenditure	(130,874,230)	(107,569,821)	(238,444,051)	-	-	(238,444,051)	(149,070,263)		89,373,788	63 %	114 %
Total revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	175,465,013	(4,219,750)	171,245,263	-	-	171,245,263	162,297,173		(8,948,090)	95 %	92 %
Total expenditure	(130,874,230)	(107,569,821)	(238,444,051)	-	-	(238,444,051)	(149,070,263)		89,373,788	63 %	114 %
Surplus/(Deficit)	44,590,783	(111,789,571)	(67,198,788)	-	-	(67,198,788)	13,226,910		80,425,698	(20)%	30 %

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Appropriation Statement

Figures in Rand

	Original budget	Budget adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	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	30,565,000	-	30,565,000	-	-	30,565,000	24,278,000		(6,287,000)	79 %	79 %
Surplus/(Deficit) Capital transfers and contributions	44,590,783	(111,789,571)	(67,198,788)		-	(67,198,788)	13,226,910	-	80,425,698	(20)%	30 %
	30,565,000	-	30,565,000		-	30,565,000	24,278,000	-	(6,287,000)	79 %	79 %
Surplus (Deficit) after capital transfers and contributions	75,155,783	(111,789,571)	(36,633,788)		-	(36,633,788)	37,504,910		74,138,698	(102)%	50 %
Surplus (Deficit) after capital transfers and contributions	75,155,783	(111,789,571)	(36,633,788)		-	(36,633,788)	37,504,910	-	74,138,698	(102)%	50 %
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	75,155,783	(111,789,571)	(36,633,788)		-	(36,633,788)	37,504,910		74,138,698	(102)%	50 %

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 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, 56 of 2003.

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

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been consistently applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements, are disclosed below.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period, except for the changes set out in note First-time adoption of Standards of GRAP.

1.1 Presentation currency

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

1.2 Going concern assumption

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

1.3 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Receivables

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

The impairment for trade receivables, held to maturity investments and loans and receivables is calculated on a portfolio basis, based on historical loss ratios, adjusted for national and industry-specific economic conditions and other indicators present at the reporting date that correlate with defaults on the portfolio. These annual loss ratios are applied to loan balances in the portfolio and scaled to the estimated loss emergence period.

Allowance for slow moving, damaged and obsolete stock

An allowance for stock to write stock down to the lower of cost or net realisable value. Management have made estimates of the selling price and direct cost to sell on certain inventory items. The write down is included in the operation surplus note.

Impairment testing

The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units and individual assets have been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair values less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. It is reasonably possible that the [name a key assumption] assumption may change which may then impact our estimations and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of goodwill and tangible assets.

The municipality reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. In addition, goodwill is tested on an annual basis for impairment. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows used to determine the value in use of goodwill and tangible assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by a number of factors including [list entity specific variables, i.e. production estimates, supply demand], together with economic factors such as [list economic factors such as exchange rates inflation interest].

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Accounting Policies

1.3 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions are included in note 16 - Provisions.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and other assets

The municipality's management determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for the waste water and water networks. This estimate is based on industry norm. Management will increase the depreciation charge where useful lives are less than previously estimated useful lives.

Post retirement benefits

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

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

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 15.

Effective interest rate

The municipality used the prime interest rate to discount future cash flows.

Allowance for impairment

On debtors an impairment loss is recognised in surplus and deficit when there is objective evidence that it is impaired. The impairment is measured as the difference between the debtors carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate, computed at initial recognition.

1.4 Investment property

Investment property is property (land or a building - or part of a building - or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

- use in the production or supply of goods or services or for
- administrative purposes, or
- sale in the ordinary course of operations.

Owner-occupied property is property held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes.

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

Investment property is initially recognised at cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement.

Where investment property is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Costs include costs incurred initially and costs incurred subsequently to add to, or to replace a part of, or service a property. If a replacement part is recognised in the carrying amount of the investment property, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Accounting Policies

1.4 Investment property (continued)

Cost model

Investment property is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided to write down the cost, less estimated residual value over the useful life of the property, which is as follows:

Item	Useful life
Property - land	indefinite
Property - buildings	20-30 years

Compensation from third parties for investment property that was impaired, lost or given up is recognised in surplus or deficit when the compensation becomes receivable.

Property interests held under operating leases are classified and accounted for as investment property in the following circumstances:

When classification is difficult, the criteria used to distinguish investment property from owner-occupied property and from property held for sale in the ordinary course of operations, are as follows:

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 municipality; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost.

Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at date of acquisition.

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

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

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

The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included in the cost of property, plant and equipment, where the entity is obligated to incur such expenditure, and where the obligation arises as a result of acquiring the asset or using it for purposes other than the production of inventories.

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.

Items such as spare parts, standby equipment and servicing equipment are recognised when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment.

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Accounting Policies

1.5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Major inspection costs which are a condition of continuing use of an item of property, plant and equipment and which meet the recognition criteria above are included as a replacement in the cost of the item of property, plant and equipment. Any remaining inspection costs from the previous inspection are derecognised.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses except for X,X and X which is carried at revalued amount being the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at revalued amount, being the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

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

When an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is restated proportionately with the change in the gross carrying amount of the asset so that the carrying amount of the asset after revaluation equals its revalued amount.

When an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

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

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

The revaluation surplus in equity related to a specific item of property, plant and equipment is transferred directly to retained earnings when the asset is derecognised.

The revaluation surplus in equity related to a specific item of property, plant and equipment is transferred directly to retained earnings as the asset is used. The amount transferred is equal to the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount and depreciation based on the original cost of the asset.

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

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

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

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

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

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

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

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Accounting Policies

1.5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reviewing the useful life of an asset on an annual basis does not require the entity to amend the previous estimate unless expectations differ from the previous estimate.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

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

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset.

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

Assets which the municipality holds for rentals to others and subsequently routinely sell as part of the ordinary course of activities, are transferred to inventories when the rentals end and the assets are available-for-sale. Proceeds from sales of these assets are recognised as revenue. All cash flows on these assets are included in cash flows from operating activities in the cash flow statement.

1.6 Site restoration and dismantling cost

The municipality has an obligation to dismantle, remove and restore items of property, plant and equipment. Such obligations are referred to as 'decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities'. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an municipality incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

If the related asset is measured using the cost model:

- (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 municipality 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 or recoverable service amount, and any impairment loss is recognised in accordance with the accounting policy on impairment of cash-generating assets and/or impairment of non-cash-generating assets.

1.7 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one municipality and a financial liability or a residual interest of another municipality.

The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction (directly or through the use of an allowance account) for impairment or uncollectibility.

A concessionary loan is a loan granted to or received by an municipality on terms that are not market related.

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Derecognition is the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from an entity's statement of financial position.

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Accounting Policies

1.7 Financial instruments (continued)

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics:

- Its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract (sometimes called the 'underlying').
- It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.
- It is settled at a future date.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability (or group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, an entity shall estimate cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, call and similar options) but shall not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (see the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Exchange Transactions), transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. There is a presumption that the cash flows and the expected life of a group of similar financial instruments can be estimated reliably. However, in those rare cases when it is not possible to reliably estimate the cash flows or the expected life of a financial instrument (or group of financial instruments), the entity shall use the contractual cash flows over the full contractual term of the financial instrument (or group of financial instruments).

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

A financial asset is:

- cash;
- a residual interest of another entity; or
- a contractual right to:
 - receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
 - exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity.

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to:

- deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
- exchange financial assets or financial liabilities under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Liquidity risk is the risk encountered by an entity in the event of difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Loan commitment is a firm commitment to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

Loans payable are financial liabilities, other than short-term payables on normal credit terms.

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

A financial asset is past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due.

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Accounting Policies

1.7 Financial instruments (continued)

A residual interest is any contract that manifests an interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. A residual interest includes contributions from owners, which may be shown as:

- equity instruments or similar forms of unissued capital;
- a formal designation of a transfer of resources (or a class of such transfers) by the parties to the transaction as forming part of an entity's net assets, either before the contribution occurs or at the time of the contribution; or
- a formal agreement, in relation to the contribution, establishing or increasing an existing financial interest in the net assets of an entity.

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the entity had not acquired, issued or disposed of the financial instrument.

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:

- the entity designates at fair value at initial recognition; or
- are held for trading.

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.

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

- derivatives;
- combined instruments that are designated at fair value;
- instruments held for trading. A financial instrument is held for trading if:
 - it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near-term; or
 - 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;
 - non-derivative financial assets or financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are designated at fair value at initial recognition; and
 - financial instruments that do not meet the definition of financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost.

Classification

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 receivables1	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Other receivables2	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Other financial asset1	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
Loan3	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Other receivables1	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Other receivables2	Financial liability measured at amortised cost

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

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Accounting Policies

1.7 Financial instruments (continued)

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 measures a financial asset and financial liability initially at its fair value [if subsequently measured at fair value].

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.

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Accounting Policies

1.7 Financial instruments (continued)

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.

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. The objective of using a valuation technique is to establish what the transaction price would have been on the measurement date in an arm's length exchange motivated by normal operating considerations. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, if available, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models. If there is a valuation technique commonly used by market participants to price the instrument and that technique has been demonstrated to provide reliable estimates of prices obtained in actual market transactions, the entity uses that technique. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs and relies as little as possible on entity-specific inputs. It incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Periodically, an municipality calibrates the valuation technique and tests it for validity using prices from any observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repackaging) or based on any available observable market data.

The fair value of a financial liability with a demand feature (e.g. a demand deposit) is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date that the amount could be required to be paid.

Gains and losses

A gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value of a financial asset or financial liability 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 group of financial assets is impaired.

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.

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.

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Accounting Policies

1.7 Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition

Financial assets

The entity derecognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

The entity derecognises a financial asset only when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, are settled or waived;
- the entity transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset; or
- the entity, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party, and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer. In this case, the entity :
 - derecognise the asset; and
 - recognise separately any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

The carrying amounts of the transferred asset are allocated between the rights or obligations retained and those transferred on the basis of their relative fair values at the transfer date. Newly created rights and obligations are measured at their fair values at that date. Any difference between the consideration received and the amounts recognised and derecognised is recognised in surplus or deficit in the period of the transfer.

If the entity transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognise either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract. If the fee to be received is not expected to compensate the entity adequately for performing the servicing, a servicing liability for the servicing obligation is recognised at its fair value. If the fee to be received is expected to be more than adequate compensation for the servicing, a servicing asset is recognised for the servicing right at an amount determined on the basis of an allocation of the carrying amount of the larger financial asset.

If, as a result of a transfer, a financial asset is derecognised in its entirety but the transfer results in the entity obtaining a new financial asset or assuming a new financial liability, or a servicing liability, the entity recognise the new financial asset, financial liability or servicing liability at fair value.

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

If the transferred asset is part of a larger financial asset and the part transferred qualifies for derecognition in its entirety, the previous carrying amount of the larger financial asset is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is derecognised, based on the relative fair values of those parts, on the date of the transfer. For this purpose, a retained servicing asset is treated as a part that continues to be recognised. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part derecognised is recognised in surplus or deficit.

If a transfer does not result in derecognition because the entity has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the entity continue to recognise the transferred asset in its entirety and recognise a financial liability for the consideration received. In subsequent periods, the entity recognises any revenue on the transferred asset and any expense incurred on the financial liability. Neither the asset, and the associated liability nor the revenue, and the associated expenses are offset.

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 — i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, expires or waived.

An exchange between an existing borrower and lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as having extinguished the original financial liability and a new financial liability is recognised. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability or a part of it is accounted for as having extinguished the original financial liability and having recognised a new financial liability.

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Accounting Policies

1.7 Financial instruments (continued)

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).

1.8 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 municipality's incremental borrowing rate.

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.

1.9 Inventories

Inventories are initially measured at cost except where inventories are acquired through a non-exchange transaction, then their costs are their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Subsequently inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost where they are held for;

- distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge; or
- consumption in the production process of goods to be distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange or distribution.

Current replacement cost is the cost the municipality incurs to acquire the asset on the reporting date.

Port St Johns Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.9 Inventories (continued)

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of inventories of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable and goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects is assigned using specific identification of the individual costs.

The cost of inventories is assigned using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use to the municipality.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amounts of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. If there is no related revenue, the expenses are recognised when the goods are distributed, or related services are rendered. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value or current replacement cost and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost, are recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

1.10 Impairment of cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are assets managed with the objective of generating a commercial return. An asset generates a commercial return when it is deployed in a manner consistent with that adopted by a profit-oriented entity.

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).

Carrying amount is the amount at which an asset is recognised in the statement of financial position after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets managed with the objective of generating a commercial return that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Costs of disposal are incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

Depreciation (Amortisation) is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

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

Useful life is either:

- (a) the period of time over which an asset is expected to be used by the municipality; or
- (b) the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the municipality.

Criteria developed by the municipality to distinguish cash-generating assets from non-cash-generating assets are as follow:

Identification

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

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

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the municipality also test a cash-generating intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or a cash-generating 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.

Port St Johns Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.10 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

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.

When estimating the value in use of an asset, the municipality estimates the future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal and the municipality applies the appropriate discount rate to those future cash flows.

Discount rate

The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money, represented by the current risk-free rate of interest and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

Recognition and measurement (individual asset)

If the recoverable amount of a cash-generating asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

Any impairment loss of a revalued cash-generating asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When the amount estimated for an impairment loss is greater than the carrying amount of the cash-generating asset to which it relates, the municipality 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 cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Port St Johns Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.10 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Cash-generating units

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the municipality determines the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs (the asset's cash-generating unit).

If an active market exists for the output produced by an asset or group of assets, that asset or group of assets is identified as a cash-generating unit, even if some or all of the output is used internally. If the cash inflows generated by any asset or cash-generating unit are affected by internal transfer pricing, the municipality use management's best estimate of future price(s) that could be achieved in arm's length transactions in estimating:

- the future cash inflows used to determine the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use; and
- the future cash outflows used to determine the value in use of any other assets or cash-generating units that are affected by the internal transfer pricing.

Cash-generating units are identified consistently from period to period for the same asset or types of assets, unless a change is justified.

The carrying amount of a cash-generating unit is determined on a basis consistent with the way the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is determined.

An impairment loss is recognised for a cash-generating unit if the recoverable amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the cash-generating assets of the unit on a pro rata basis, based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. These reductions in carrying amounts are treated as impairment losses on individual assets.

In allocating an impairment loss, the entity does not reduce the carrying amount of an asset below the highest of:

- its fair value less costs to sell (if determinable);
- its value in use (if determinable); and
- zero.

The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other cash-generating assets of the unit.

Where a non-cash-generating asset contributes to a cash-generating unit, a proportion of the carrying amount of that non-cash-generating asset is allocated to the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit prior to estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit.

Port St Johns Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.10 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Reversal of impairment loss

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

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a cash-generating 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.

Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued cash-generating asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

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

A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit is allocated to the cash-generating assets of the unit pro rata with the carrying amounts of those assets. These increases in carrying amounts are treated as reversals of impairment losses for individual assets. No part of the amount of such a reversal is allocated to a non-cash-generating asset contributing service potential to a cash-generating unit.

In allocating a reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit, the carrying amount of an asset is not increased above the lower of:

- its recoverable amount (if determinable); and
- the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

The amount of the reversal of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit.

1.11 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are assets managed with the objective of generating a commercial return. An asset generates a commercial return when it is deployed in a manner consistent with that adopted by a profit-oriented entity.

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).

Carrying amount is the amount at which an asset is recognised in the statement of financial position after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Costs of disposal are incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

Depreciation (Amortisation) is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

Recoverable service amount is the higher of a non-cash-generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Port St Johns Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.11 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets (continued)

Useful life is either:

- (a) the period of time over which an asset is expected to be used by the municipality; or
- (b) the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the municipality.

Criteria developed by the municipality to distinguish non-cash-generating assets from cash-generating assets are as follow:
[Specify criteria]

Identification

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

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

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the entity also test a non-cash-generating intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or a non-cash-generating intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable service 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 non-cash-generating assets is the present value of the non-cash-generating assets remaining service potential.

The present value of the remaining service potential of a non-cash-generating assets is determined using the following approach:

Depreciated replacement cost approach

The present value of the remaining service potential of a non-cash-generating asset is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of the asset. The replacement cost of an asset is the cost to replace the asset's gross service potential. This cost is depreciated to reflect the asset in its used condition. An asset may be replaced either through reproduction (replication) of the existing asset or through replacement of its gross service potential. The depreciated replacement cost is measured as the reproduction or replacement cost of the asset, whichever is lower, less accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost, to reflect the already consumed or expired service potential of the asset.

The replacement cost and reproduction cost of an asset is determined on an "optimised" basis. The rationale is that the municipality would not replace or reproduce the asset with a like asset if the asset to be replaced or reproduced is an overdesigned or overcapacity asset. Overdesigned assets contain features which are unnecessary for the goods or services the asset provides. Overcapacity assets are assets that have a greater capacity than is necessary to meet the demand for goods or services the asset provides. The determination of the replacement cost or reproduction cost of an asset on an optimised basis thus reflects the service potential required of the asset.

Recognition and measurement

If the recoverable service amount of a non-cash-generating asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable service amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

Any impairment loss of a revalued non-cash-generating asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When the amount estimated for an impairment loss is greater than the carrying amount of the non-cash-generating asset to which it relates, the municipality recognises a liability only to the extent that is a requirement in the Standards of GRAP.

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

Port St Johns Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.11 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets (continued)

Reversal of an impairment loss

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

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a non-cash-generating asset is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable service amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable service 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 non-cash-generating asset is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued non-cash-generating asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

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

1.12 Share capital / contributed capital

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

1.13 Statutory receivables

Goods or services received or acquired in a share-based payment transaction are recognised when the goods or as the services are received. A corresponding increase in equity is recognised if the goods or services were received in an equity-settled share-based payment transaction or a liability if the goods or services were acquired in a cash-settled share-based payment transaction.

When the goods or services received or acquired in a share-based payment transaction do not qualify for recognition as assets, they are recognised as expenses.

For equity-settled share-based payment transactions, the goods or services received are measured, and the corresponding increase in equity, directly, at the fair value of the goods or services received, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably.

If the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be estimated reliably, their value and the corresponding increase in equity, indirectly, are measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

For cash-settled share-based payment transactions, the goods or services acquired and the liability incurred are measured at the fair value of the liability. Until the liability is settled, the fair value of the liability is re-measured at each reporting date and at the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognised in surplus or deficit for the period.

If the share based payments granted do not vest until the counterparty completes a specified period of service, municipality accounts for those services as they are rendered by the counterparty during the vesting period, (or on a straight line basis over the vesting period).

If the share based payments vest immediately the services received are recognised in full.

For share-based payment transactions in which the terms of the arrangement provide either the municipality or the counterparty with the choice of whether the municipality settles the transaction in cash (or other assets) or by issuing equity instruments, the components of that transaction are recorded, as a cash-settled share-based payment transaction if, and to the extent that, a liability to settle in cash or other assets has been incurred, or as an equity-settled share-based payment transaction if, and to the extent that, no such liability has been incurred.

Port St Johns Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.14 Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees.

A qualifying insurance policy is an insurance policy issued by an insurer that is not a related party (as defined in the Standard of GRAP on Related Party Disclosures) of the reporting entity, if the proceeds of the policy can be used only to pay or fund employee benefits under a defined benefit plan and are not available to the reporting entity's own creditors (even in liquidation) and cannot be paid to the reporting entity, unless either:

- the proceeds represent surplus assets that are not needed for the policy to meet all the related employee benefit obligations; or
- the proceeds are returned to the reporting entity to reimburse it for employee benefits already paid.

Termination benefits are employee benefits payable as a result of either:

- an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date; or
- an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits.

Other long-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits) that are not due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

Vested employee benefits are employee benefits that are not conditional on future employment.

Composite social security programmes are established by legislation and operate as multi-employer plans to provide post-employment benefits as well as to provide benefits that are not consideration in exchange for service rendered by employees.

A constructive obligation is an obligation that derives from an entity's actions where by an established pattern of past practice, published policies or a sufficiently specific current statement, the entity has indicated to other parties that it will accept certain responsibilities and as a result, the entity has created a valid expectation on the part of those other parties that it will discharge those responsibilities.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

Short-term employee benefits include items such as:

- wages, salaries and social security contributions;
- short-term compensated absences (such as paid annual leave and paid sick leave) where the compensation for the absences is due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related employee service;
- bonus, incentive and performance related payments payable within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service; and
- non-monetary benefits (for example, medical care, and free or subsidised goods or services such as housing, cars and cellphones) for current employees.

When an employee has rendered service to the entity during a reporting period, the entity recognise the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service:

- as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any amount already paid. If the amount already paid exceeds the undiscounted amount of the benefits, the entity recognise that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and
- as an expense, unless another Standard requires or permits the inclusion of the benefits in the cost of an asset.

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 entity measure the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount that the entity expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The entity recognise the expected cost of bonus, incentive and performance related payments when the entity has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. A present obligation exists when the entity has no realistic alternative but to make the payments.

Port St Johns Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.14 Employee benefits (continued)

Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) which are payable after the completion of employment.

Post-employment benefit plans are formal or informal arrangements under which an entity provides post-employment benefits for one or more employees.

Multi-employer plans are defined contribution plans (other than state plans and composite social security programmes) or defined benefit plans (other than state plans) that pool the assets contributed by various entities that are not under common control and use those assets to provide benefits to employees of more than one entity, on the basis that contribution and benefit levels are determined without regard to the identity of the entity that employs the employees concerned.

Post-employment benefits: Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

When an employee has rendered service to the entity during a reporting period, the entity recognise the contribution payable to a defined contribution plan in exchange for that service:

- as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for service before the reporting date, an entity recognise that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and
- as an expense, unless another Standard requires or permits the inclusion of the contribution in the cost of an asset.

Where contributions to a defined contribution plan do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service, they are discounted. The rate used to discount reflects the time value of money. The currency and term of the financial instrument selected to reflect the time value of money is consistent with the currency and estimated term of the obligation.

Port St Johns Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.14 Employee benefits (continued)

Post-employment benefits: Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans.

Actuarial gains and losses comprise experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred) and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions. In measuring its defined benefit liability the entity recognise actuarial gains and losses in surplus or deficit in the reporting period in which they occur.

Assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund are assets (other than non-transferable financial instruments issued by the reporting entity) that are held by an entity (a fund) that is legally separate from the reporting entity and exists solely to pay or fund employee benefits and are available to be used only to pay or fund employee benefits, are not available to the reporting entity's own creditors (even in liquidation), and cannot be returned to the reporting entity, unless either:

- the remaining assets of the fund are sufficient to meet all the related employee benefit obligations of the plan or the reporting entity; or
- the assets are returned to the reporting entity to reimburse it for employee benefits already paid.

Current service cost is the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current period.

Interest cost is the increase during a period in the present value of a defined benefit obligation which arises because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.

Past service cost is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting in the current period from the introduction of, or changes to, post-employment benefits or other long-term employee benefits. Past service cost may be either positive (when benefits are introduced or changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation increases) or negative (when existing benefits are changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation decreases). In measuring its defined benefit liability the entity recognise past service cost as an expense in the reporting period in which the plan is amended.

Plan assets comprise assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund and qualifying insurance policies.

The present value of a defined benefit obligation is the present value, without deducting any plan assets, of expected future payments required to settle the obligation resulting from employee service in the current and prior periods.

The return on plan assets is interest, dividends or similar distributions and other revenue derived from the plan assets, together with realised and unrealised gains or losses on the plan assets, less any costs of administering the plan (other than those included in the actuarial assumptions used to measure the defined benefit obligation) and less any tax payable by the plan itself.

The entity account not only for its legal obligation under the formal terms of a defined benefit plan, but also for any constructive obligation that arises from the entity's informal practices. Informal practices give rise to a constructive obligation where the entity has no realistic alternative but to pay employee benefits. An example of a constructive obligation is where a change in the entity's informal practices would cause unacceptable damage to its relationship with employees.

The amount recognised as a defined benefit liability is the net total of the following amounts:

- the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date;
- minus the fair value at the reporting date of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly;
- plus any liability that may arise as a result of a minimum funding requirement

The amount determined as a defined benefit liability may be negative (an asset). The entity measure the resulting asset at the lower of:

- the amount determined above; and
- the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. The present value of these economic benefits is determined using a discount rate which reflects the time value of money.

Any adjustments arising from the limit above is recognised in surplus or deficit.

The entity determine the present value of defined benefit obligations and the fair value of any plan assets with sufficient regularity such that the amounts recognised in the annual financial statements do not differ materially from the amounts that would be determined at the reporting date.

Port St Johns Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.14 Employee benefits (continued)

The entity recognises the net total of the following amounts in surplus or deficit, except to the extent that another Standard requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset:

- current service cost;
- interest cost;
- the expected return on any plan assets and on any reimbursement rights;
- actuarial gains and losses;
- past service cost;
- the effect of any curtailments or settlements; and
- the effect of applying the limit on a defined benefit asset (negative defined benefit liability).

The entity uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to determine the present value of its defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and, where applicable, past service cost. The Projected Unit Credit Method (sometimes known as the accrued benefit method pro-rated on service or as the benefit/years of service method) sees each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

In determining the present value of its defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and, where applicable, past service cost, an entity shall attribute benefit to periods of service under the plan's benefit formula. However, if an employee's service in later years will lead to a materially higher level of benefit than in earlier years, an entity shall attribute benefit on a straight-line basis from:

- the date when service by the employee first leads to benefits under the plan (whether or not the benefits are conditional on further service); until
- the date when further service by the employee will lead to no material amount of further benefits under the plan, other than from further salary increases.

Actuarial valuations are conducted on an annual basis by independent actuaries separately for each plan. The results of the valuation are updated for any material transactions and other material changes in circumstances (including changes in market prices and interest rates) up to the reporting date.

The entity recognises gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs. The gain or loss on a curtailment or settlement comprises:

- any resulting change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation; and
- any resulting change in the fair value of the plan assets.

Before determining the effect of a curtailment or settlement, the entity re-measures the obligation (and the related plan assets, if any) using current actuarial assumptions (including current market interest rates and other current market prices).

When it is virtually certain that another party will reimburse some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation, the right to reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset. The asset is measured at fair value. In all other respects, the asset is treated in the same way as plan assets. In surplus or deficit, the expense relating to a defined benefit plan is [OR is not] presented as the net of the amount recognised for a reimbursement.

The entity offsets an asset relating to one plan against a liability relating to another plan when the entity has a legally enforceable right to use a surplus in one plan to settle obligations under the other plan and intends either to settle the obligations on a net basis, or to realise the surplus in one plan and settle its obligation under the other plan simultaneously.

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Accounting Policies

1.14 Employee benefits (continued)

Actuarial assumptions

Actuarial assumptions are unbiased and mutually compatible.

Financial assumptions are based on market expectations, at the reporting date, for the period over which the obligations are to be settled.

The rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations (both funded and unfunded) reflect the time value of money. The currency and term of the financial instrument selected to reflect the time value of money is consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations.

Post-employment benefit obligations are measured on a basis that reflects:

- estimated future salary increases;
- the benefits set out in the terms of the plan (or resulting from any constructive obligation that goes beyond those terms) at the reporting date; and
- estimated future changes in the level of any state benefits that affect the benefits payable under a defined benefit plan, if, and only if, either:
 - those changes were enacted before the reporting date; or
 - past history, or other reliable evidence, indicates that those state benefits will change in some predictable manner, for example, in line with future changes in general price levels or general salary levels.

Assumptions about medical costs take account of estimated future changes in the cost of medical services, resulting from both inflation and specific changes in medical costs.

Other long-term employee benefits

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

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

The amount recognised as a liability for other long-term employee benefits is the net total of the following amounts:

- the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date;
- minus the fair value at the reporting date of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.

The entity shall recognise the net total of the following amounts as expense or revenue, except to the extent that another Standard requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset:

- current service cost;
- interest cost;
- the expected return on any plan assets and on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset;
- actuarial gains and losses, which shall all be recognised immediately;
- past service cost, which shall all be recognised immediately; and
- the effect of any curtailments or settlements.

Port St Johns Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.14 Employee benefits (continued)

Termination benefits

The entity recognises termination benefits as a liability and an expense when the entity is demonstrably committed to either:

- terminate the employment of an employee or group of employees before the normal retirement date; or
- provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made in order to encourage voluntary redundancy.

The entity is demonstrably committed to a termination when the entity has a detailed formal plan for the termination and is without realistic possibility of withdrawal. The detailed plan includes [as a minimum]:

- the location, function, and approximate number of employees whose services are to be terminated;
- the termination benefits for each job classification or function; and
- the time at which the plan will be implemented.

Implementation begins as soon as possible and the period of time to complete implementation is such that material changes to the plan are not likely.

Where termination benefits fall due more than 12 months after the reporting date, they are discounted using an appropriate discount rate. The rate used to discount the benefit reflects the time value of money. The currency and term of the financial instrument selected to reflect the time value of money is consistent with the currency and estimated term of the benefit.

In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the measurement of termination benefits shall be based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer.

1.15 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provisions are not recognised for future operating deficits.

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

Port St Johns Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.15 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when an entity:

- has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring, identifying at least:
 - the activity/operating unit or part of a activity/operating unit concerned;
 - the principal locations affected;
 - the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for services being terminated;
 - the expenditures that will be undertaken; and
 - when the plan will be implemented; and
- has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

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

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

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 37.

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

Loan commitment is a firm commitment to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

The municipality recognises a provision for financial guarantees and loan commitments when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

Determining whether an outflow of resources is probable in relation to financial guarantees requires judgement. Indications that an outflow of resources may be probable are:

- financial difficulty of the debtor;
- defaults or delinquencies in interest and capital repayments by the debtor;
- breaches of the terms of the debt instrument that result in it being payable earlier than the agreed term and the ability of the debtor to settle its obligation on the amended terms; and
- a decline in prevailing economic circumstances (e.g. high interest rates, inflation and unemployment) that impact on the ability of entities to repay their obligations.

Where a fee is received by the municipality for issuing a financial guarantee and/or where a fee is charged on loan commitments, it is considered in determining the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at reporting date. Where a fee is charged and the municipality considers that an outflow of economic resources is probable, an municipality recognises the obligation at the higher of:

- the amount determined using in the Standard of GRAP on Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; and
- the amount of the fee initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Exchange Transactions.

Port St Johns Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.15 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

Decommissioning, restoration and similar liability

Changes in the measurement of an existing decommissioning, restoration and similar liability 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:

If the related asset is measured using the cost model:

- changes in the liability is added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the current period.
- the amount deducted from the cost of the asset does not exceed its carrying amount. If a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.
- if the adjustment results in an addition to the cost of an asset, the entity consider whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. If there is such an indication, the entity test the asset for impairment by estimating its recoverable amount or recoverable service amount, and account for any impairment loss, in accordance with the accounting policy on impairment of assets as described in accounting policy 1.10 and 1.11.

If the related asset is measured using the revaluation model:

- changes in the liability alter the revaluation surplus or deficit previously recognised on that asset, so that:
 - a decrease in the liability is credited directly to revaluation surplus in net assets, except that it is recognised in surplus or deficit to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit on the asset that was previously recognised in surplus or deficit; and
 - an increase in the liability is recognised in surplus or deficit, except that it is debited directly to revaluation surplus in net assets to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset;
- in the event that a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount that would have been recognised had the asset been carried under the cost model, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit;
- a change in the liability is an indication that the asset may have to be revalued in order to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the reporting date. Any such revaluation is taken into account in determining the amounts to be taken to surplus or deficit and net assets. If a revaluation is necessary, all assets of that class is revalued; and
- the Standard of GRAP on Presentation of Financial Statements requires disclosure on the face of the statement of changes in net assets of each item of revenue or expense that is recognised directly in net assets. In complying with this requirement, the change in the revaluation surplus arising from a change in the liability is separately identified and disclosed as such.

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. This applies under both the cost model and the revaluation model.

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

1.16 Commitments

Items are classified as commitments when an entity has committed itself to future transactions that will normally result in the outflow of cash.

Disclosures are required in respect of unrecognised contractual commitments.

Commitments for which disclosure is necessary to achieve a fair presentation should be disclosed in a note to the financial statements, if both the following criteria are met:

- Contracts should be non-cancellable or only cancellable at significant cost (for example, contracts for computer or building maintenance services); and
- Contracts should relate to something other than the routine, steady, state business of the entity – therefore salary commitments relating to employment contracts or social security benefit commitments are excluded.

1.17 Revenue from exchange transactions

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

An exchange transaction is one in which the municipality receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of goods, services or use of assets) to the other party in exchange.

Port St Johns Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.17 Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

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

Measurement

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

Sale of goods

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

- the municipality has transferred to the purchaser the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the municipality 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 municipality; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- 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 municipality;
- the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

When services are performed by an indeterminate number of acts over a specified time frame, revenue is recognised on a straight line basis over the specified time frame unless there is evidence that some other method better represents the stage of completion. When a specific act is much more significant than any other acts, the recognition of revenue is postponed until the significant act is executed.

When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Service revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. Stage of completion is determined by services performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed.

Interest, royalties and dividends

Revenue arising from the use by others of entity assets yielding interest, royalties and dividends or similar distributions is recognised when:

- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality, and
- The amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Interest is recognised, in surplus or deficit, using the effective interest rate method.

Royalties are recognised as they are earned in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

Dividends or similar distributions are recognised, in surplus or deficit, when the municipality's right to receive payment has been established.

Service fees included in the price of the product are recognised as revenue over the period during which the service is performed.

Port St Johns Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.18 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.

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

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

Measurement

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

Rates, including collection charges and penalties interest

Revenue from rates, including collection charges and penalty interest, is recognised when:

- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality;
- the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably; and
- there has been compliance with the relevant legal requirements.

Changes to property values during a reporting period are valued by a suitably qualified valuator and adjustments are made to rates revenue, based on a time proportion basis. Adjustments to rates revenue already recognised are processed or additional rates revenue is recognised.

Fines

Revenue from the issuing of fines is recognised when:

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

The municipality has two types of fines: spot fines and summonses. There is uncertainty regarding the probability of the flow of economic benefits or service potential in respect of spot fines as these fines are usually not given directly to an offender. Further legal processes have to be undertaken before the spot fine is enforceable. In respect of summonses the public prosecutor can decide whether to waive the fine, reduce it or prosecute for non-payment by the offender. An estimate is made for the revenue amount collected from spot fines and summonses based on past experience of amounts collected. Where a reliable estimate cannot be made of revenue from summonses, the revenue from summonses is recognised when the public prosecutor pays over to the entity the cash actually collected on summonses issued.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised as revenue when:

- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality,
- the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, and
- to the extent that there has been compliance with any restrictions associated with the grant.

The municipality assesses the degree of certainty attached to the flow of future economic benefits or service potential on the basis of the available evidence. Certain grants payable by one level of government to another are subject to the availability of funds. Revenue from these grants is only recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity. An announcement at the beginning of a financial year that grants may be available for qualifying entities in accordance with an agreed programme may not be sufficient evidence of the probability of the flow. Revenue is then only recognised once evidence of the probability of the flow becomes available.

Restrictions on government grants may result in such revenue being recognised on a time proportion basis. Where there is no restriction on the period, such revenue is recognised on receipt or when the Act becomes effective, whichever is earlier.

When government remit grants on a re-imbusement basis, revenue is recognised when the qualifying expense has been incurred and to the extent that any other restrictions have been complied with.

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Accounting Policies

1.18 Revenue from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Other grants and donations

Other grants and donations are recognised as revenue when:

- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality;
- the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably; and
- to the extent that there has been compliance with any restrictions associated with the grant.

If goods in-kind are received without conditions attached, revenue is recognised immediately. If conditions are attached, a liability is recognised, which is reduced and revenue recognised as the conditions are satisfied.

1.19 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other expenses incurred by an entity in connection with the borrowing of funds.

1.20 Comparative figures

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

1.21 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure means:

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

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

1.22 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

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

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

1.23 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure as defined in section 1 of the PFMA is expenditure other than unauthorised expenditure, incurred in contravention of or that is not in accordance with a requirement of any applicable legislation, including -

- (a) this Act; or
- (b) the State Tender Board Act, 1968 (Act No. 86 of 1968), or any regulations made in terms of the Act; or
- (c) any provincial legislation providing for procurement procedures in that provincial government.

National Treasury practice note no. 4 of 2008/2009 which was issued in terms of sections 76(1) to 76(4) of the PFMA requires the following (effective from 1 April 2008):

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

Irregular expenditure that was incurred and identified during the current financial year and for which condonement is being awaited at year end must be recorded in the irregular expenditure register. No further action is required with the exception of updating the note to the financial statements.

Where irregular expenditure was incurred in the previous financial year and is only condoned in the following financial year, the register and the disclosure note to the financial statements must be updated with the amount condoned.

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Accounting Policies

1.23 Irregular expenditure (continued)

Irregular expenditure that was incurred and identified during the current financial year and which was not condoned by the National Treasury or the relevant authority must be recorded appropriately in the irregular expenditure register. If liability for the irregular expenditure can be attributed to a person, a debt account must be created if such a person is liable in law. Immediate steps must thereafter be taken to recover the amount from the person concerned. If recovery is not possible, the accounting officer or accounting authority may write off the amount as debt impairment and disclose such in the relevant note to the financial statements. The irregular expenditure register must also be updated accordingly. If the irregular expenditure has not been condoned and no person is liable in law, the expenditure related thereto must remain against the relevant programme/expenditure item, be disclosed as such in the note to the financial statements and updated accordingly in the irregular expenditure register.

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 economic 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.

1.24 Accumulated surplus

Expenditure on research is recognised as an expense when it is incurred.

An asset arising from development is recognised when:

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

1.25 Budget information

Municipality are typically subject to budgetary limits in the form of appropriations or budget authorisations (or equivalent), which is given effect through authorising legislation, appropriation or similar.

General purpose financial reporting by municipality shall provide information on whether resources were obtained and used in accordance with the legally adopted budget.

The approved budget is prepared on a accrual basis and presented by economic classification linked to performance outcome objectives.

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 7/1/2015 to 6/30/2016.

The budget for the economic entity includes all the entities approved budgets under its control.

The annual financial statements and the budget are on the same basis of accounting therefore a comparison with the budgeted amounts for the reporting period have been included in the Statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

1.26 Related parties

The municipality operates in an economic sector currently dominated by entities directly or indirectly owned by the South African Government. As a consequence of the constitutional independence of the three spheres of government in South Africa, only entities within the local sphere of government are considered to be related parties.

Management are those persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the municipality, including those charged with the governance of the municipality 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 management in their dealings with the municipality.

Only transactions with related parties not at arm's length or not in the ordinary course of business are disclosed.

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Accounting Policies

1.27 Events after reporting date

Events after 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).

The municipality will adjust the amount recognised in the financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting date once the event occurred.

The municipality will disclose the nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect or a statement that such estimate cannot be made in respect of all material non-adjusting events, where non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

1.28 Value-added Tax (VAT)

Port St Johns Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2016

2015

2. New standards and interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

In the current year, the municipality has adopted the following standards and interpretations that are effective for the current financial year and that are relevant to its operations:

2.2 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 1 July, 2016 or later periods:

GRAP 18: Segment Reporting

Segments are identified by the way in which information is reported to management, both for purposes of assessing performance and making decisions about how future resources will be allocated to the various activities undertaken by the municipality. The major classifications of activities identified in budget documentation will usually reflect the segments for which an entity reports information to management.

Segment information is either presented based on service or geographical segments. Service segments relate to a distinguishable component of an entity that provides specific outputs or achieves particular operating objectives that are in line with the municipality's overall mission. Geographical segments relate to specific outputs generated, or particular objectives achieved, by an entity within a particular region.

This Standard has been approved by the Board but its effective date has not yet been determined by the Minister of Finance. The effective date indicated is a provisional date and could change depending on the decision of the Minister of Finance.

Directive 2 - Transitional provisions for public entities, municipal entities and constitutional institutions, states that no comparative segment information need to be presented on initial adoption of this Standard.

Directive 3 - Transitional provisions for high capacity municipalities states that no comparative segment information need to be presented on initial adoption of the Standard. Where items have not been recognised as a result of transitional provisions under the Standard of GRAP on Property, Plant and Equipment, recognition requirements of this Standard would not apply to such items until the transitional provision in that Standard expires.

Directive 4 - Transitional provisions for medium and low capacity municipalities states that no comparative segment information need to be presented on initial adoption of the Standard. Where items have not been recognised as a result of transitional provisions on the Standard of GRAP on Property, Plant and Equipment and the Standard of GRAP on Agriculture, the recognition requirements of the Standard would not apply to such items until the transitional provision in that standard expires.

The effective date of the standard is not yet set by the Minister of Finance.

The municipality expects to adopt the standard for the first time when the Minister sets the effective date for the standard.

Port St Johns Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2016	2015
3. Cash and cash equivalent		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash on hand	-	167
Bank balances	2,534,152	-
Short-term deposits	34,323,475	9,007,952
Bank overdraft	-	(45,125)
	36,857,627	8,962,994
Current assets	36,857,627	9,008,119
Current liabilities	-	(45,125)
	36,857,627	8,962,994

Fleet card amount is attached to the main account with the limit of R40 000

No item of cash and cash equivalents has been pledged as security.

The municipality had the following bank accounts

Account number / description	Bank statement balances			Cash book balances		
	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	30 June, 2014
Absa Bank- Current Account Operational 9269	2,530,159	(45,125)	3,401,550	2,530,144	(45,125)	3,401,550
ABSA Bank- Salaries Call Account 9269487272	5,117,015	3,883,857	1,238,979	5,117,015	3,883,857	1,238,979
ABSA MSP Fund Account 9084929972	2,457	2,391	2,339	(9,983)	2,391	2,339
ABSA Repairs Account 908472134	24,298,362	2,583,734	2,320,921	24,298,362	2,583,734	2,320,921
ABSA Call Account FMG 9269486056	3,245,348	1,001,162	3,242,648	3,245,357	1,001,162	3,242,684
ABSA MIG Call Account 9269486187	8,745	2,345	928,445	8,745	2,345	928,445
ABSA LED Account 9269487159	13,288	121,551	2,290,757	13,288	121,551	2,290,757
ABSA Traffic Call Account 9279313891	5,644	5,487	5,273	5,664	5,487	5,273
ABSA Plant Call Account	1,645,027	1,407,425	1,211,398	1,645,027	1,407,425	1,211,398
Petty Cash	-	167	(36)	-	167	(36)
ABSA EPWP 9319147506	1,002	-	-	1,002	-	-
ABSA Bank LG SETA 9319149964	1,002	-	-	1,002	-	-
ABSA Bank INEP 9318036122	1,002	-	-	1,002	-	-
ABSA Bank 9319147695	1,002	-	-	1,002	-	-
Total	36,870,053	8,962,994	14,642,274	36,857,627	8,962,994	14,642,310

4. Receivables from exchange transactions

Gross balances		
Refuse	5,123,051	4,156,159
Property lease rental	161,616	161,616
	5,284,667	4,317,775

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2016	2015
4. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)		
Less: Allowance for impairment		
Refuse	(4,396,151)	(3,509,175)
Property lease rental	(145,454)	(145,454)
	<u>(4,541,605)</u>	<u>(3,654,629)</u>
Net balance		
Refuse	726,900	646,984
Property lease rental	16,162	16,162
	<u>743,062</u>	<u>663,146</u>
Refuse		
Current (0 -30 days)	317,300	292,588
31 - 60 days	102,208	92,324
61 - 90 days	101,344	90,902
91 - 120 days	4,602,199	3,680,346
Less: Allowance	(4,396,151)	(3,509,176)
	<u>726,900</u>	<u>646,984</u>
Housing rental		
Current (0 -30 days)	161,616	161,616
Less Impairment	(145,454)	(145,454)
	<u>16,162</u>	<u>16,162</u>
Summary of debtors by customer classification		
Consumers		
Current (0 -30 days)	80,874	82,525
31 - 60 days	27,863	26,968
61 - 90 days	27,463	26,653
91 - 120 days	1,669,862	1,462,501
	<u>1,806,062</u>	<u>1,598,647</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment	(1,588,139)	(1,331,042)
	<u>217,923</u>	<u>267,605</u>
Consumers past due and impaired		
31- 60 days	27,863	26,968
61- 90 days	27,473	26,653
> 90 days	1,831,478	1,462,501
	<u>1,886,814</u>	<u>1,516,122</u>
Industrial/ commercial		
Current (0 -30 days)	132,928	117,959
31 - 60 days	40,512	35,612
61 - 90 days	40,230	35,225
91 - 120 days	1,176,812	833,534
	<u>1,390,482</u>	<u>1,022,330</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment	(1,094,439)	(803,074)
	<u>296,043</u>	<u>219,256</u>

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2016	2015
4. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)		
Industrial past due and impaired		
31 -60 days	102,208	35,612
61- 90 days	40,230	35,612
> 90 days	1,176,812	833,534
	1,319,250	904,758
National and provincial government		
Current (0 -30 days)	103,498	92,103
31 - 60 days	33,833	29,743
61 - 90 days	33,641	29,025
91 - 120 days	1,755,525	1,384,310
	1,926,497	1,535,181
Less: Allowance for impairment	(1,094,439)	(1,375,059)
	832,058	160,122
National and Provincial Governemnts- Past Due and Impaired		
31- 60 days	33,833	29,743
61- 90 days	33,641	29,025
> 90 days	1,755,525	1,384,310
	1,822,999	1,443,078
Total		
Current (0 -30 days)	317,300	292,588
31 - 60 days	102,208	92,324
61 - 90 days	101,344	90,902
>120 days	4,763,815	3,841,960
	5,284,667	4,317,774
Less: Allowance for impairment	(4,541,605)	(3,654,628)
	743,062	663,146
Reconciliation of allowance for impairment		
Balance at beginning of the year	(3,654,629)	(3,101,964)
Reversal of allowance	(886,976)	(552,665)
	(4,541,605)	(3,654,629)

Consumer debtors pledged as security

No receivables from exchange transactions have been pledged as security.

Credit quality of receivables from exchange transactions

The credit quality of receivables from exchange transactions that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed for indicators of impairment. The municipality considers that the above financial assets that are not impaired at each of the reporting dates under review are of good credit quality. The municipality continuously monitors consumers and identified groups by reference to annual payment rates and incorporates this information into its risk credit control. No external credit rating is performed.

Consumer receivables from refuse are billed monthly. Interest is charged on overdue consumers receivables at a rate of 15% per annum.

The municipality enforces its approved credit control policy to ensure the recovery of receivables. None of the financial assets that are fully performing have been renegotiated in the last year.

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2016	2015
5. Receivables from non exchange transactions		
Gross balances		
Rates	20,548,930	18,037,157
Traffic fines	747,583	509,113
	<u>21,296,513</u>	<u>18,546,270</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment		
Rates	(17,203,121)	(16,351,749)
Traffic fines	(614,533)	(432,618)
	<u>(17,817,654)</u>	<u>(16,784,367)</u>
Net balance		
Rates	3,345,809	1,685,408
Traffic fines	133,050	76,495
	<u>3,478,859</u>	<u>1,761,903</u>
Rates		
Current (0 -30 days)	312,672	994,096
31 - 60 days	258,920	242,033
61 - 90 days	258,898	241,032
91 - 120 days	19,718,441	16,559,996
Less Impairment allowance	(17,203,122)	(16,351,749)
	<u>3,345,809</u>	<u>1,685,408</u>
Traffic fines		
Current (0 -30 days)	11,650	44,363
31 - 60 days	21,300	22,480
61 - 90 days	44,800	8,873
91 - 120 days	669,833	433,397
Less Impairment	(614,533)	(432,618)
	<u>133,050</u>	<u>76,495</u>
Summary of receivables by customer classification		
Consumers		
Current (0 -30 days)	171,454	540,892
31 - 60 days	137,244	123,644
61 - 90 days	137,170	122,775
91 - 120 days	10,326,478	8,685,904
	<u>10,772,346</u>	<u>9,473,215</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment	(9,755,120)	(7,784,554)
	<u>1,017,226</u>	<u>1,688,661</u>

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2016	2015
5. Receivables from non exchange transactions (continued)		
Consumers past due and impaired		
31- 60 days	137,244	123,644
61-90 days	137,170	122,775
>90 days	10,326,478	8,685,904
	10,600,892	8,932,323
Industrial/ commercial		
Current (0 -30 days)	12,337	246,508
31 - 60 days	51,406	56,151
61 - 90 days	51,424	55,985
>90 days	4,488,498	4,652,448
	4,603,665	5,011,092
Less: Allowance for impairment	(3,144,345)	(3,393,294)
	1,459,320	1,617,798
Industrial Past due and Impaired		
31-60 days	51,406	56,151
61-90 days	51,424	55,985
> 90 days	4,488,498	4,652,448
	4,591,328	4,764,584
National and provincial government		
Current (0 -30 days)	128,881	206,696
31 - 60 days	70,269	62,238
61 - 90 days	70,304	62,273
91 - 120 days	4,903,464	5,804,148
	5,172,918	6,135,355
Less: Allowance for impairment	(4,303,656)	(5,173,902)
	869,262	961,453
National and Provincial Governments- Past due and Impaired		
31- 60 days	70,269	62,238
61- 90 days	70,304	62,273
> 90 days	4,903,464	5,804,148
	5,044,037	5,928,659
Total		
Current (0 -30 days)	324,322	1,038,459
31 - 60 days	280,220	264,513
61 - 90 days	303,698	249,905
91 - 120 days	20,388,273	16,993,393
	21,296,513	18,546,270
Less: Allowance for impairment	(4,918,189)	(16,784,367)
	16,378,323	1,761,903

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2016 2015

5. Receivables from non exchange transactions (continued)

Reconciliation of allowance for impairment

Balance at beginning of the year	16,784,367	13,489,006
Contributions to allowance	1,033,287	3,295,361
	<u>17,817,654</u>	<u>16,784,367</u>

Consumer receivables pledged as security

No consumer debtors have been pledged as security for any liabilities of the municipality.

Credit quality of receivables from non exchange transactions

The credit quality of receivables from non exchange transactions that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed for indicators of impairment. The municipality considers that the above financial assets that are not impaired at each of the reporting dates under review are of good credit quality. The municipality continuously monitors consumers and identified groups by reference to annual payment rates and incorporates this information into its risk credit control. No external credit rating is performed.

Consumer receivables from rates are billed monthly. Interest is charged on overdue consumers receivables at a rate of 15% per annum. No interest is charged on overdue traffic fines debtors.

The municipality enforces its approved credit control policy to ensure the recovery of receivables. None of the financial assets that are fully performing have been renegotiated in the last year.

6. VAT receivable

VAT	<u>17,535,662</u>	<u>31,762,180</u>
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VAT receivable amount is made up of two basis as follows:

Cash Basis

VAT Input	-	927,544
VAT Control	3,398,584	16,559,070

Accruals basis

Creditors VAT Provisional	3,398,584	17,486,614
Creditors VAT Provisional (Contingent asset)	14,247,056	16,838,010
Creditors VAT provisional (AG Laman)	407,001	76,661
Debtors VAT Provisional	-	(2,160,112)
Debtors VAT provisional (Contigent Asset)	(503,185)	(437,056)
	(13,795)	(41,938)
	<u>17,535,661</u>	<u>31,762,179</u>

Other write offs already taken into account on the VAT Control

Sars Assesments during the year	1 979 540	6 646 881
Penalties and Interest during the year-Incurred	371 598	1 292 195
Penalties and Interest during the year	<u>-121 498</u>	<u>0</u>
	2 229 640	7 939 077

7. Other debtors from exchange transactions

	2016	2015
SALGA	742 224	
ABSA and others	33 224	
Mozi Auction		531 385
Total	776 025	531 385

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2016 2015

7. Other debtors from exchange transactions (continued)

SALGA relates to membership paid in full in the 2015/16 financial year relating to the 2016/17 financial year.
ABSA relates to the amounts fraudulently deducted from the municipal bank account.

8. Inventories

Stores	1,332,933	520,855
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8.1 Inventory is categorised as follows;

Construction Material	699,920	243,482
Protective and Cleaning Material	27,006	45,550
Gardening	5,776	25,190
Mechanical Tools	31,655	38,425
Spare parts	265,319	46,438
Fuel and Oil	303,257	121,770
	1,332,933	520,855

Inventory pledged as security

No inventory item was pledged as security for any facilities.

9. Investment property

	2016			2015		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Investment property	11,461,003	-	11,461,003	11,461,003	-	11,461,003

Reconciliation of investment property - 2016

	Opening balance	Total
Investment property	11,461,003	11,461,003

Reconciliation of investment property - 2015

	Opening balance	Total
Investment property	11,461,003	11,461,003

Pledged as security

None of the above investment property has been pledged as security.

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 municipality.

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2016

2015

10. Property, plant and equipment

	2016			2015		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Buildings	67,942,292	(3,235,613)	64,706,679	67,942,292	(2,779,207)	65,163,085
Plant and machinery	35,153,732	(8,578,278)	26,575,454	34,913,800	(6,692,847)	28,220,953
Furniture and fixtures	1,034,270	(431,704)	602,566	810,382	(325,867)	484,515
Motor vehicles	3,635,496	(1,708,245)	1,927,251	2,437,962	(1,360,233)	1,077,729
Office equipment	619,142	(227,125)	392,017	320,004	(153,505)	166,499
IT equipment	1,573,934	(653,508)	920,426	1,085,236	(503,654)	581,582
Infrastructure	350,945,240	(169,712,385)	181,232,855	342,326,393	(147,230,240)	195,096,153
Community Assets	13,055,758	(3,289,918)	9,765,840	13,055,758	(2,846,141)	10,209,617
Infrastructure - WIP	69,065,834	-	69,065,834	50,880,977	-	50,880,977
Cellular equipment	878,106	(762,073)	116,033	855,529	(422,315)	433,214
Total	543,903,804	(188,598,849)	355,304,955	514,628,333	(162,314,009)	352,314,324

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2016

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers received	Transfers	Depreciation	Total
Buildings	65,163,085	-	-	-	-	(456,406)	64,706,679
Plant and machinery	28,220,953	239,931	-	-	-	(1,885,430)	26,575,454
Furniture and fixtures	484,515	223,888	-	-	-	(105,837)	602,566
Motor vehicles	1,077,729	1,197,534	-	-	-	(348,012)	1,927,251
Office equipment	166,499	299,138	-	-	-	(73,620)	392,017
IT equipment	581,582	550,698	(18,178)	-	-	(193,676)	920,426
Infrastructure	195,096,153	-	-	8,618,848	-	(22,482,146)	181,232,855
Community Assets	10,209,617	-	-	-	-	(443,777)	9,765,840
Infrastructure - WIP	50,880,977	26,803,705	-	-	(8,618,848)	-	69,065,834
Cellular equipment	433,214	22,577	-	-	-	(339,758)	116,033
	352,314,324	29,337,471	(18,178)	8,618,848	(8,618,848)	(26,328,662)	355,304,955

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2015

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers received	Transfers	Depreciation	Total
Buildings	65,339,118	341,436	-	-	-	(517,469)	65,163,085
Plant and machinery	29,371,669	1,292,748	(249,809)	-	-	(2,193,655)	28,220,953
Furniture and fixtures	439,333	199,256	(63,381)	-	-	(90,693)	484,515
Motor vehicles	1,704,135	-	(288,425)	-	-	(337,981)	1,077,729
Office equipment and traffic equipment	133,562	121,740	(32,709)	-	-	(56,094)	166,499
IT equipment	526,732	326,748	(120,879)	-	-	(151,019)	581,582
Infrastructure	205,086,498	-	-	16,651,978	-	(26,642,323)	195,096,153
Community Assets	10,692,202	-	-	-	-	(482,585)	10,209,617
Infrastructure - WIP	43,823,578	23,709,377	-	-	(16,651,978)	-	50,880,977
Cellular Equipment	328,659	432,271	-	-	-	(327,716)	433,214
	357,445,486	26,423,576	(755,203)	16,651,978	(16,651,978)	(30,799,535)	352,314,324

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2016	2015
10. Property, plant and equipment (continued)		
Pledged as security		
The municipality purchased plant and machinery through an installment sale agreement as well as cellular equipment.		
There were no assets held as security for loan		
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 municipality.		
11. Payables from exchange transactions		
Trade payables	7,928,603	13,416,780
Payments received in advance	1,099,302	782,385
OR Tambo District Municipality Loan	8,741,162	8,741,165
Unallocated deposits	120,420	6,000
Retentions	11,573,603	5,309,761
	<u>29,463,090</u>	<u>28,256,091</u>
12. Finance lease obligation		
Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	10,536,503	14,345,532
- in second to fifth year inclusive	1,502	125,525
	<u>10,538,005</u>	<u>14,471,057</u>
less: future finance charges	(4,500)	(2,844,066)
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>10,533,505</u>	<u>11,626,991</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	10,532,048	11,526,747
- in second to fifth year inclusive	1,457	100,244
	<u>10,533,505</u>	<u>11,626,991</u>
Non-current liabilities	1,457	100,244
Current liabilities	10,532,048	11,526,747
	<u>10,533,505</u>	<u>11,626,991</u>

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

The average lease term was 2.5 years and the average interest rate varies between 9% and 35% per annum.

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 .

13. Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:

Unspent conditional grants and receipts		
Finance management grant	419,872	-
Municipal systems improvement grant	126,751	-
	<u>546,623</u>	<u>-</u>

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2016 2015

13. Unspent conditional grants and receipts (continued)

Movement during the year

Balance at the beginning of the year	-	14,169,030
Additions during the year	29,284,920	44,699,360
Income recognition during the year	(28,738,297)	(58,868,390)
	<u>546,623</u>	<u>-</u>

See note 20 for reconciliation of grants from National/Provincial Government.

These amounts are invested in a ring-fenced investment until utilised. Refer to Note 3.

14. Operating lease asset (accrual)

Minimum lease payments

Within 1 year	148,434	136,145
In the second to 5th year	968,283	678,806
After five years	5,708,950	6,451,893
	<u>6,825,667</u>	<u>7,266,844</u>

15. Employee benefit obligations

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

Carrying value

Employee benefit obligation	(2,128,356)	(1,981,000)
Non-current liabilities	(1,898,031)	(1,472,000)
Current liabilities	(230,325)	(509,000)
	<u>(2,128,356)</u>	<u>(1,981,000)</u>

Changes in the present value of the long service award obligation are as follows:

Opening balance	1,981,000	1,822,000
Net expense recognised in the statement of financial position	147,356	159,000
	<u>2,128,356</u>	<u>1,981,000</u>

Net expense of the long service awards obligation recognised in the statement of financial performance

Opening balance	586,000	427,000
Current service cost	320,000	298,000
Benefit paid	(562,000)	(85,821)
Interest cost	189,000	155,000
Actuarial (gains) losses	(361,644)	(208,179)
	<u>171,356</u>	<u>586,000</u>

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2016 2015

16. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions - 2016

	Opening Balance	Increase due to unwinding of discount	Total
Environmental rehabilitation - landfill sites	4,801,824	292,911	5,094,735

Reconciliation of provisions - 2015

	Opening Balance	Additions	Reversed during the year	Reduction due to re- measurement or settlement without cost to entity	Total
Environmental rehabilitation - landfill sites	4,343,092	206,131	57,162	195,439	4,801,824

The landfill site provision relates to the costs of rehabilitating the landfill site when it reaches the end of its useful in 2035 and has been discounted to reflect its present value.

17. Capital reserve

Internally generated assets capitalised	8,075,113	3,094,217
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18. Accumulated surplus

Changes in Accumulated surplus

	Accumulated Surplus	Total
Opening balance	356,559,153	356,559,153
Surplus for the year	13,226,910	13,226,910
Prior period error	72,088	72,088
	369,858,151	369,858,151

Ring-fenced internal funds and reserves within accumulated surplus - 2015

	Accumulated Surplus	Total
Opening balance	342,163,730	342,163,730
Surplus	10,561,608	10,561,608
Prior period error	3,833,815	3,833,815
	356,559,153	356,559,153

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2016	2015
19. Revenue		
Service charges	755,693	726,277
Property rates	6,741,055	3,962,250
Government grants and subsidies	149,272,297	143,535,495
Interest received - trading	2,946,098	2,550,539
Interest received - investment	1,650,441	808,187
Public contributions and donations	2,500	724,495
Rental income	34,025	58,056
Other income	559,520	292,457
Fines, penalties and forfeits	290,100	285,650
Licence and Permits	45,444	24,267
	162,297,173	152,967,673
The amount included in revenue arising from exchanges of goods or services are as follows:		
Service charges	755,693	726,277
Rental of facilities and equipment	34,025	58,056
Interest received (trading)	2,946,098	2,550,539
Other income	559,520	292,457
Interest received - investment	1,650,441	808,187
	5,945,777	4,435,516
The amount included in revenue arising from non-exchange transactions is as follows:		
Taxation revenue		
Property rates	6,741,055	3,962,250
Transfer revenue		
Government grants and subsidies	149,272,297	143,535,495
Public contributions and donations	2,500	724,495
Fines, penalties and forfeits	290,100	285,650
Licence and Permits	45,444	24,267
	156,351,396	148,532,157
20. Interest received - Investment		
Interest revenue		
Bank and SARS	1,650,441	808,187
21. Service charges		
Refuse removal	755,693	726,277
22. Rental income		
Halls and Bill boards	34,025	58,056
23. Other income		
Insurance claims received	173,960	77,189
Plan and tender documents fees	243,373	145,656
Sundry Income	79,988	4,424
Grave sites	9,833	31,431
Commission received	52,366	33,757
	559,520	292,457

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2016	2015
24. Property rates		
Rates received		
Income forgone/Rebate	(489,631)	(15,618)
Rates	7,230,686	3,977,868
	<u>6,741,055</u>	<u>3,962,250</u>

Income forgone relates to discounts granted to ratepayers as per the approved municipal tariff schedule and policies

Valuations

Residential	127,137,359	129,006,759
Commercial	125,832,640	101,936,140
State	160,028,500	60,255,900
Small holdings and farms	23,167,750	23,312,750
Vacant plots	44,314,669	42,309,669
	<u>480,480,918</u>	<u>356,821,218</u>

Valuations on land and buildings are performed every four (4) 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.

A general rate of 0.06 (2015: 0.06) is applied to property valuations to determine assessment rates. Rebates of 30% (2015: 30%) are granted to state property owners.

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2016	2015
25. Government grants and subsidies		
Operating grants		
Equitable share	120,534,000	84,610,000
Extended public works programme	1,149,001	1,119,000
Municipal systems improvement grant	803,248	989,264
Finance management grant	1,380,128	1,849,894
LG SETA	1,027,920	1,332,695
Municipal support programme	-	5,235,187
Local economic development	-	3,649,987
Provincial -DSRAC	100,000	210,000
	<u>124,994,297</u>	<u>98,996,027</u>
Capital grants		
Municipal infrastructure grant	24,278,000	44,539,468
	<u>24,278,000</u>	<u>44,539,468</u>
	<u>149,272,297</u>	<u>143,535,495</u>
Equitable Share		
In terms of the Constitution, this grant is used to subsidise the provision of basic services to indigent community members.		
All registered indigents receive a monthly subsidy of 50 kWh which is funded from the equitable share grant. Refuse removal services for a tariff of R96.67 are offered for free to the indigent community of Mtumbane village.		
Grants		
Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	14,169,030
Current-year receipts	29,284,920	44,699,360
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(28,738,297)	(58,868,390)
	<u>546,623</u>	<u>-</u>
Municipal infrastructure grant		
Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	7,541,468
Current-year receipts	24,278,000	36,998,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(24,278,000)	(44,539,468)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
To provide specific capital finance for basic municipal infrastructure backlogs for poor households, micro enterprises and social institutions, servicing poor communities.		
Finance management grant		
Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	49,894
Current-year receipts	1,800,000	1,800,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1,380,128)	(1,849,894)
	<u>419,872</u>	<u>-</u>
To promote and support reforms in financial management by building capacity in municipalities to implement the Municipal Finance Management Act.		
Municipal systems improvement grant		
Current-year receipts	930,000	934,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(803,248)	(934,000)
	<u>126,752</u>	<u>-</u>

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2016 2015

25. Government grants and subsidies (continued)

To assist municipalities to perform their functions and stabilise institutional and governance systems as required in the Municipal Systems Act.

Expanded public works programme

Current-year receipts	1,149,000	1,119,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1,149,000)	(1,119,000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

To incentivise municipalities to expand work creation efforts through the use of labour intensive delivery methods in identified focus areas..

Municipal support programme

Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	3,735,187
Current-year receipts	-	1,500,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(5,235,187)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The specific objective of the MSP is to improve the capacities for good governance and municipal management at the local level, to improve local services to citizens and to enhance local economic development by strengthening local organisations, the standing conference of town and municipalities - central government cooperation.

LG SETA

Balance unspent at beginning of year	1	384,336
Current-year receipts	1,027,920	948,360
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1,027,920)	(1,332,695)
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

The purpose of this discretionary grant is to meet the sector needs as set out in the sector skills plan(SSP) and the priorities set out in the national skills development strategy (NSDS 111) . In doing so, the local government is looking for suitable candidates to partner with to promote the development of the skills in the local government sector.

Local economic development

Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	2,349,987
Current-year receipts	1,027,920	1,300,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1,027,920)	(3,649,987)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Beautify open spaces, enhance and uplift the PSJ town. Provision of waste management infrastructure. Provision of road traffic signage and signage targeting beach front. Strengthening of shift work cleaning programme and targeted cleaning in hot spot areas.

Department of sports, recreation, arts and culture

Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	110,000
Current-year receipts	100,000	100,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(100,000)	(210,000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Port St Johns Municipality

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Figures in Rand	2016	2015
25. Government grants and subsidies (continued)		
The purpose of the grant is to maintain existing library facilities , assist in supervising and adminstration of staff in public libraries, establish library structures , support libray awareness programmes and collect revenue from public libraries and deposit into municipal bank accounts		
26. Employee related costs		
Basic	38,615,197	35,510,273
Bonus	73,377	(293,687)
Medical aid - company contributions	3,828,391	3,048,036
UIF	536,860	481,619
Leave pay provision charge	111,235	(32,530)
Defined contribution plans	5,591,779	4,315,997
Long-service awards	320,000	298,000
Benefits paid	-	(85,821)
Payroll accrued expenses	-	1,464,907
Acturial gains	(361,644)	(208,179)
Allowances	1,191	-
	48,716,386	44,498,615
Remuneration of Municipal Manager N Pakade -(Appointed 1 April 2016)		
Annual Remuneration	230,833	-
Car Allowance	53,750	-
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	39,613	-
Housing, subsistance and travel allowance	34,349	-
	358,545	-
Remuneration of the Chief Financial Officer - Mrs P Gwana (Appointed 1 July 2015)		
Annual Remuneration	823,533	-
Car Allowance	183,235	-
Subsistance and travel allowances	77,112	-
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	1,784	-
	1,085,664	-
Remuneration of Corporate Services Manager - Mr F Guleni (Appointed 1 Sept 2012)		
Annual Remuneration	905,531	606,000
Car Allowance	208,589	180,000
Other allowances	218,817	228,988
Subsistance and travel allowances	2,209	2,203
	1,335,146	1,017,191
Remuneration of Community Services Manager - Mr T Mvukuzo (Appointed 1 Sept 2012)		
Annual Remuneration	1,045,285	726,600
Car Allowance	199,522	172,176
Other allowances	125,640	113,836
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	-	11,486
Contributions to UIF, KGA, LIFEand SALGABC	2,209	2,203
	1,372,656	1,026,301

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Figures in Rand	2016	2015
26. Employee related costs (continued)		
Remuneration of Engineering Manager - Mr B Tshitshi (1 Sept 2012)		
Annual Remuneration	1,114,950	696,769
Car Allowance	147,573	140,000
Travel and subsistence allowance	61,096	156,832
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	2,209	-
Acting allowances	19,070	2,203
	1,344,898	995,804
Remuneration of LED Manager - Ms Z Masumpa (1 July 2013)		
Annual Remuneration	1,045,558	726,600
Car Allowance	199,249	172,176
Performance Bonuses	-	134,828
Contributions to UIF, KGAlife and SALGABC	2,209	2,203
	1,247,016	1,035,807
Remuneration of previous Municipal Manager - Mr N Jakuja (left 28 February 2015)		
Annual Remuneration	1,200,000	542,857
Car Allowance	-	181,676
Contributions to UIF, SALGA	-	1,189
	1,200,000	725,722

The remuneration of staff is within the upper limit of the SALGA Bargaining Council determinations.

Port St Johns Municipality

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Figures in Rand	2016	2015
27. Remuneration of councillors		
Councillors	<u>11,393,947</u>	<u>10,289,738</u>

In-kind benefits

Mayor, Speaker, Chief Whip and executive committee members are full-time. Each is provided with an office and secretarial support at the cost of the Council.

The remuneration of the political office-bearers and councillors are within the upper limits as determined by the framework envisaged in section 219 of the Constitution.

Port St Johns Municipality

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27. Remuneration of councillors (continued)

2016	Annual remuneration	Backpay	Car Allowance	Cellphone Allowance	Subsistence and travel	Total
Mfiki NM	155,156	7,063	51,719	13,788	520	228,246
Nokhanda B	387,104	16,188	133,071	13,788	30,870	581,021
Langa P	516,139	21,584	172,042	-	2,340	712,105
Khukula T	412,910	17,267	137,635	-	25,214	593,026
Cube ZH	155,156	7,064	51,719	13,788	-	227,727
Lobi SJ	170,310	112,733	56,771	13,788	-	353,602
Zweni RM	155,156	7,064	51,719	13,788	260	227,987
Z Maqina	155,156	7,064	51,719	13,788	5,833	233,560
Sotshongaye ST	155,156	7,064	51,719	13,788	520	228,247
Madini D	155,156	7,064	51,719	13,788	390	228,117
Mhlabeni Z	155,156	7,064	51,719	13,788	5,223	232,950
Fono KM	170,310	148,169	56,771	13,788	17,576	406,614
Sophotela	155,156	7,064	51,719	13,788	520	228,247
Mzaza S	213,338	9,713	71,115	13,788	19,812	327,766
Mtuku NB	170,310	117,498	56,771	13,788	2,080	360,447
Mncwati EZ	155,156	7,064	51,719	13,788	520	228,247
Tani N	155,156	7,064	51,719	13,788	520	228,247
Mncekisa VN	155,156	7,064	51,719	13,788	-	227,727
Mabovana MS	155,156	7,064	51,719	13,788	-	227,727
Nduku C	213,338	9,713	71,115	13,788	41,752	349,706
Veni M	155,156	7,064	51,719	13,788	520	228,247
Moni X	175,213	26,126	58,405	13,788	1,509	275,041
Fono C	155,156	7,064	51,719	13,788	1,252	228,979
Diko NF	155,156	7,064	51,719	13,788	520	228,247
Bokwe NF	155,156	7,064	51,719	13,788	520	228,247
Tsili M	213,338	9,713	71,115	13,788	17,706	325,660
Madolo S	155,156	7,064	51,719	13,788	1,300	229,027
G Tshotho	155,156	7,064	51,719	13,788	6,483	234,210
Rolobile L	213,338	9,713	71,115	13,788	28,097	336,051
Ndamase L	213,338	9,713	71,115	13,788	16,410	324,364
Mbotswa N	155,156	7,064	51,719	13,788	260	227,987
Kotana MPJ	213,838	9,713	71,115	13,788	-	308,454
Mtiki Z	155,156	7,064	51,719	13,788	520	228,247
Ndakayi N	213,338	9,713	71,115	13,788	23,794	331,748
Nompaka	155,156	7,064	51,719	13,788	5,953	233,680
Tshitshiliza N	155,156	7,064	51,719	13,788	2,210	229,937
Nomagedeshe B	170,310	55,538	56,778	13,788	2,150	298,564
Hobo M	155,156	7,064	51,719	13,788	2,040	229,767
Tayi HS	155,154	49,895	22,285	5,745	3,096	236,175
	7,390,214	795,460	2,437,871	502,113	268,290	11,393,948

2015	Annual remuneration	Backpay	Car Allowance	Cellphone allowance	Subsistence and travel allowance	Total
Mfiki P	54,129	2,312	18,044	4,596	492	79,573
Nokhanda B	233,393	13,497	77,800	13,788	57,566	396,044
Bokwe F	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	5,097	220,714
Khukula T	384,619	25,387	128,204	-	12,620	550,830
Cube H	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	4,260	219,877
Diko F	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	1,820	217,437
Fono M	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	12,937	228,554
Langa P	375,554	23,007	128,849	10,341	40,468	578,219
Mangqo D	326,835	-	108,925	-	3,770	439,530

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Figures in Rand		2016	2015			
27. Remuneration of councillors (continued)						
Fono C	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	3,908	219,525
Kotana MPJ	148,962	10,722	49,655	13,788	130	223,257
Lobi J	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	950	216,567
Mabovana MS	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	5,606	221,223
Madini D	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	5,405	221,022
Madolo S	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	650	216,267
Maqina Z	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	5,524	221,141
Mbotshwa N	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	390	216,007
Mcekisa VN	144,231	11,208	48,078	13,788	-	217,305
Mhlabeni Z	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	2,620	218,237
Mncwati Z	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	1,040	216,657
Moni X	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	29,292	244,909
Mtiki Z	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	5,361	220,978
Mtuku B	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	1,300	216,917
Mzaza S	198,315	12,190	66,109	13,788	59,656	350,058
Ndakayi N	198,315	13,090	66,109	13,788	40,873	332,175
Zweni M	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	390	216,007
Ndamase L	198,315	13,090	66,109	13,788	46,199	337,501
Nompaka T	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	14,538	230,155
Nduku C	198,315	13,090	66,109	13,788	65,450	356,752
Nomagedesh B	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	9,423	225,040
Rolobile L	228,239	13,090	66,109	13,788	16,194	337,420
Sophotela MN	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	1,040	216,657
Sotshongaye ST	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	4,411	220,028
Tani N	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	1,040	216,657
Tobela GF	32,725	-	10,909	2,298	-	45,932
Tshitshiliza N	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	1,300	216,917
Tshotho G	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	5,863	221,480
Tsili M	198,315	13,090	66,109	13,788	27,072	318,374
Veni M	144,231	9,520	48,078	13,788	5,773	221,390
M Hobo	120,431	7,616	40,145	11,490	390	180,072
HS Tayi	22,225	-	3,204	875	-	26,304
	6,668,693	409,389	2,212,417	498,392	500,818	10,289,709
28. Debt impairment						
Debt impairment					1,920,263	3,848,026
29. Depreciation						
Property, plant and equipment					26,328,661	30,811,366
30. Contracted services						
Current borrowings					(1,862)	84,011
Capitalised					-	36,200
Other interest paid					7,017,062	10,356,191
					7,015,200	10,476,402

Port St Johns Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2016	2015
31. Contracted services		
Legal fees	1,666,810	714,015
Security costs	1,412,387	1,631,929
Consultancy and professional fees	10,950,106	2,079,575
	<u>14,029,303</u>	<u>4,425,519</u>
32. Grants and subsidies paid		
Other subsidies		
LED Programmes- (PSJDA)	6,043,566	5,033,220
33. General expenses		
Accounting fees	57,112	-
Advertising	178,199	339,968
Auditors remuneration	2,684,176	3,724,663
Bank charges	94,618	102,662
Commission paid	139,970	127,584
Consumables	107,582	296,964
Entertainment	243,502	190,874
Insurance	981,458	1,091,671
Promotions and sponsorships	-	43,390
Books and publications	83,456	61,291
Motor vehicle expenses	747,735	181,729
Fuel and oil	1,888,479	2,429,327
Postage and courier	311	-
Printing and stationery	814,582	752,465
License fees	178,209	194,428
Software expenses	-	108,184
Subscriptions and membership fees	805,707	9,112
Telephone and fax	2,727,188	1,881,038
Training	754,372	630,653
Travel - local	2,854,756	3,939,794
Refuse bags	6,386	-
Assets expensed	-	1,347,138
Electricity	2,439,152	2,262,611
Uniforms	446,894	544,429
Penalty Charges	-	209,795
Project expenses	1,755,561	5,090,594
Social responsibility programmes	2,206,892	2,034,644
SDL	522,140	482,731
Consumables and beverages	28,137	26,780
Convention bureau	-	6,500
Other expenses	7,640,545	8,535,935
	<u>30,387,119</u>	<u>36,646,954</u>
34. Auditors' remuneration		
Fees	2,684,176	3,724,663

Port St Johns Municipality

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Figures in Rand	2016	2015
35. Net cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus	13,226,910	3,833,815
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	26,328,661	30,811,366
Gain on sale of assets and liabilities	18,177	263,526
Debt impairment	1,920,263	3,848,026
Changes in working capital:		
VAT refund	20,350,148	667,233
Other non cash transactions	(5,066,536)	33,686
	<u>56,777,623</u>	<u>39,457,652</u>
36. Commitments		
Authorised capital expenditure		
Already contracted for but not provided for		
• Property, plant and equipment	<u>58,739,912</u>	<u>49,583,444</u>
Total capital commitments	<u>58,739,912</u>	<u>49,583,444</u>
Already contracted for but not provided for		
Total commitments		
Total commitments	<u>58,739,912</u>	<u>49,583,444</u>
Authorised capital expenditure		
	<u>58,739,912</u>	<u>49,583,444</u>
This committed expenditure relates to access roads and will be financed by mainly the Municipal Infrastructure Grant.		
Operating leases liability		
Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	148,434	136,145
- in second to fifth year inclusive	968,283	678,806
- later than five years	5,708,950	6,451,893
	<u>6,825,667</u>	<u>7,266,844</u>

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the municipality for certain of equipment and internet services. The Municipality entered into an agreement with Transnet for long term lease of land over a period of 30 years. No contingent rent is payable.

Port St Johns Municipality

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37. Contingencies

Asset

PSJM and M.T Mfecane is the defendant. This is an interdict against Mr. Mfecane to stop building on the property of the Municipality. The estimated cost to municipality is around R150 000.

PSJM and OceanView - The municipality instituted action against Mr Mugwanya for arrear rates in sum of R170 000.

PSJM and Coastal properties the municipality instituted action against Coastal properties Pty Ltd in the sum of R225 00

Port St Johns Taxi Association/PSJ

The municipality instituted action against Port St Johns Taxi Owners Primary Co- operative Ltd for arrear rates. Waiting for a court appearance to defend the lapse in order to take further steps. Estimate R50 000.

Liability

Nozipho F Bokwe vs PSJM - A civil action brought by the opposition to nullify the resolution of the council to reinstate the employees that have been dismissed. Estimated cost of finalisation is about R200 000.

Zamani Civils vs PSJM Civil claim allegedly suffered as a result of the municipality terminating the contract for the upgrading of CBD and estimated cost is R11 000 000

Bodlani vs PSJM Civil claim for the alleged assault of Mr Bodlani at the second Beach by municipal employees and estimated cost is R650 000

Ncedile Jakuja vs PSJ Municipality. Case handled in Mthatha High Court . Estimated cost R30 000.

Vapi and others/PSJ Municipality. The matter was postponed sine die (without assigning a day for another meeting) and the court order that the interviews can continue however provided certain conditions are met. Estimated cost R300 000

Kwane vs PSJ. The municipality received a bill of cost from Mtsabe Attorneys for Mr Jakuja cost which was set down for taxation on the 11th of March 2016 which was postponed due attorney requesting certain information as the municipality believe they can not proof his cost. Estimated cost R300 000

Zayadwa Ndabeni and others vs PSJ Municipality. Malicious proceeding. Estimated cost R300 000

Nogumla vs PSJ Municipality . The municipality received summons wherein plaintiff claimed damages for where the individuals were attacked by sharks. Estimate R400 000

Mfecane vs PSJ Municipality . Civil claim for alleged assault of Mr Mfecane by the municipality traffic officer and total estimate amounts to R159 000.

Port St Johns Municipality

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38. Related parties

Relationships

Accounting Officer : Mr Pakade	Refer to employee related costs
Chief Finance Officer	Refer to employee related costs
Corporate services manager	Refer to employee related costs
Community services manager	Refer to employee related costs
Engineering manager	Refer to employee related costs
Local Economic Development Manager	Refer to employee related costs
Councillors	Refer to remuneration of councillors

Related party transactions

Interest paid to (received from) related parties

PSL Development Agency	6,043,566	5,033,220
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Port St John's Development Agency (section 21 company registration no. 1999/009129/08. The Municipality has advanced the Agency with an amount of R6 043 566 (2015:R5 033 220) for its operation and the amount is exclusive of VAT.

39. Risk management

Financial risk management

The municipality's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk and liquidity risk and market risk.

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.

The table below analyses the municipality's 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 twelve months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Credit risk

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

Receivables comprise a widespread customer base. Management evaluated credit risk relating to receivables on an ongoing basis. If receivables are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the receivable, 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 management.

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

Financial instrument	2016	2015
Receivables from exchange transactions	1,519,087	1,194,531
Receivables from non exchange transactions	3,478,859	1,761,903

Market risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate owing to changes in market interest rates. The Municipality's level of borrowing and consequently the debt servicing costs are closely monitored and controlled by the EXCO having regard to the prevailing and projected interest rates and the Municipality's capacity to service such debt from future earnings.

Port St Johns Municipality

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40. Going concern

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

The ability of the municipality to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the accounting officer continue to source funding for the ongoing operations for the municipality.

41. Events after the reporting date

There are no material adjusting and non-adjusting events after the reporting date:

42. Unauthorised expenditure

Opening balance	36,180,562	32,455,887
Unauthorised expenditure incurred	-	3,724,675
	<u>36,180,562</u>	<u>36,180,562</u>

Unauthorised expenditure is due to the expenditure incurred above authorised budget.

43. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Opening Balance	13,896,288	12,375,334
PAYE,SDL, and UIF penalties and interest	366,355	1,520,954
Interest Eskom	4,151	-
Interest on Telkom	4,485	-
Interest on Auditor General	27,391	-
Laman Interest	2,429,038	-
	<u>16,727,708</u>	<u>13,896,288</u>

44. Irregular expenditure

Opening balance	63,550,600	33,054,321
Add: Irregular Expenditure - current year	12,199,883	30,496,279
	<u>75,750,483</u>	<u>63,550,600</u>

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44. Irregular expenditure (continued)

Details of irregular expenditure – current year

Truvelo manufactures (pty) Ltd- Only palace suitable for interviews	148,340	
Fine Props CC- Purchasing of petrol and deisel from a local garage	3,135	
Laman Financial Services- Finance lease	1,465,790	
Umzimvubu Motots -Purchasing of petrol and diesel from a local garage	3,915	
Att trading Enterprises-Lowbed trailer	15,392	
Border ICT- Promun server crashed	85,457	
Mancosa Enrolling of staff	130,050	
Altimax- Consolidation of Financial statements	268,544	
Altimax- Cnsolidation of Financial statements	712,752	
Bvumile Okafu transport caters	3,000	
Altimax- Consolidation of financial statements	546,865	
Swift Travel and accomodation	4,393	
Forthare- Enrolling of staff	97,000	
Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University -Enrolling of employees	13,500	
Altimax Consolidation of fiancial statements	897,038	
Mancosa-Enrolling of employees	14,450	
BvumileOkafu transport cateres- Transport	3,000	
Altimax Consolidation of financial statements	455,525	
Trellidor -Purchases	6,805	
Altimax- financial statements	552,706	
Forthare Solution-Enrolling of employees	14,550	
Unisa-Enrollling of employees	8,000	
Paarl Taxis and Tours	3,330	
Joshua West -Training	9,119	
Laman Financial Services- Finance lease	2,500,000	
Unisa- Enrollong of students	12,000	
Laman Financial services	2,400,000	
Sisonke Trading & Investmen- work scope	51,245	
Tswella Tradingcc- Construction of road	83,120	
Nongo Africa Engineers	98,838	
Njica Building Construction- Professional fees	754	
Laman Financial Services- Finance lease	1,500,000	
Vab Electrical- Supplier payment	11,880	
Insight office furnture- supplier payment	7,809	
Quma Funeral Services- supplier payment	7,500	
Sulela Electrical- Maintanance on town hall and extension of some function	28,083	
Ngozi Mvuselelo Trading- Advert	36,000	
	<u>12,199,885</u>	45

Details of irregular expenditure condoned

46. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act

Contributions to organised local government

Opening balance	1,231,180	990,013
Current year subscription / fee	678,377	776,645
Amount paid - current year	(1,329,451)	(535,478)
	<u>580,106</u>	<u>1,231,180</u>

Port St Johns Municipality

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

Audit fees

Opening balance	2,806,275	1,969,630
Current year subscription / fee	4,301,290	4,695,057
Amount paid - current year	(4,353,375)	(3,858,412)
	<u>2,754,190</u>	<u>2,806,275</u>

PAYE , UIF and SDL

Opening balance	239,738	639,045
Current year subscription / fee	9,065,486	7,761,158
Amount paid - current year	(9,386,660)	(8,160,465)
	<u>(81,436)</u>	<u>239,738</u>

Pension and medical aid deductions

Opening balance	157,554	-
Current year subscription / fee	10,377,417	8,375,030
Amount paid - current year	(10,496,788)	(8,217,476)
	<u>38,183</u>	<u>157,554</u>

VAT

VAT receivable	<u>17,535,662</u>	<u>31,762,180</u>
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VAT output payables and VAT input receivables are shown in note .

Councillors' arrear consumer accounts

All councillors reside in the rural areas of Port St John's Municipality, therefore, they are not billed for any services.

Port St Johns Municipality

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

Supply chain management regulations

In terms of section 36 of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations any deviation from the Supply Chain Management Policy needs to be approved/condoned by the Council. The expenses incurred as listed hereunder have not been condoned.

Sole Provider

Shesha- The books are supplied by Shesha which is the bookshop made available by Mancosa	18,720	-
Shesha- The books are supplied by Shesha books which is the bookshop made available by Mancosa	5,363	-
Post Office- is the only supplier for postage stamps	3,600	-
Emergency		
Ntaba River Logde - othe places were fully booked	2,600	-
Karibu Guest house- Office of the speaker was informed late about a meeting and SCM offices were closed.	2,800	-
Exceptional Case	-	-
Karibu Guest house- Other places were fully booked	2,500	-
Karibu Guest House- Other places were fully booked	5,080	-
Wild Cost Sun- The Mayor was booked to wild coast sun by OR Tambo Municipality to attend startegic planning sessio, it was convinient to book his body guard and driver at the same place.	11,670	-
Blue Chip Security Services - advertised the tender of training for six security personnel twice upon the opening of bids there was no response then SCM unit requested the Municipal Manager to request the quotation.	28,000	-
Mosuli Guest House- Other Places were fully booked	11,480	-
Mpekweni Beach Resort- Other places were fully booked	2,470	-
Ultra Community Radio- Only radio station which can provide the municipality with time slot for tradional event.	4,050	-
Ntaba River- Other places were fully booked	2,600	-
Top House BnB- Other places were fully booked	3,580	-
Queens- Other places were fully booked	2,900	-
Sleep and dream- Other places were fully booked	6,120	-
Riverside lodge- Other places were fully booked	2,130	-
Hotel Savoy- Other places were fully booked	5,045	-
Dans Country Lodge- other places were fully booked	23,040	-
Seida Towing- Towing of a municipal vehicle	3,500	-
Ikwezi Computer- purchasing of repair part from Ikwezi because other suppliers will not fit	27,355	-
NPM Goemetric- Only one local land savouy responded to the request correct quote	5,130	-
Ntaba River lodge- Other places were fully booked	8,000	-
Selele Travel- Other places were fully booked	5,390	-
Ntaba River- Other places were fully booked	2,832	-
Ntaba River - Other places were fully booked	3,280	-
	199,235	-

47. Change in estimate

48. Prior period errors

The prior year has been amended to account for prior period errors

Below is a summary of the total effect the prior period errors, changes in accounting policies and reclassifications of the comparatives had on the amounts previously disclosed in the annual financial statements, followed by a description of each individual prior period error with the amount involved.

Port St Johns Municipality

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48. Prior period errors (continued)

Statement of financial performance for the year ended 2016

Revenue	Balance as previously reported	Prior period error	Reclassified	Restated balance
Service charges	726,277	-	-	726,277
Rental income	58,056	-	-	58,056
Interest received - trading	2,550,539	-	-	2,550,539
Interest received - investment	808,187	-	-	808,187
Other Income	257,003	26,453	9,000	292,456
Property rates	3,962,250	-	-	3,962,250
Government grants and subsidies	113,734,312	29,801,183	-	143,535,495
Public contributions and donations	-	723,495	1,000	724,495
Revenue from non exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits	285,650	-	-	285,650
Licences and permit	24,267	-	-	24,267
Total revenue	122,406,541	30,551,131	10,000	152,967,672
Expenditure				
Employee related costs	49,687,869	(785,450)	(4,403,801)	44,498,618
Remuneration of councillors	10,000,065	178,196	111,477	10,289,738
Debt impairment	3,060,086	787,941	-	3,848,027
Depreciation and amortisation	29,789,383	1,021,983	-	30,811,366
Finance costs	10,476,402	-	-	10,476,402
Repairs and maintenance	2,676,943	(208,767)	65,728	2,533,904
Contracted services	1,709,749	(467,673)	3,183,443	4,425,519
Grants and subsidies paid	5,033,220	-	-	5,033,220
General expenses	25,878,616	2,724,455	8,043,882	36,646,953
Operating lease rentals	2,116,223	(1,465,790)	(343,848)	306,585
Loss on disposal of assets	-	263,527	-	263,527
Total expenditure	140,428,556	2,048,422	6,656,881	149,133,859
Operating surplus / (deficit)	(18,022,015)	28,502,709	(6,646,881)	3,833,813
Surplus / (deficit) for the year	(18,022,015)	28,502,709	(6,646,881)	3,833,813

Port St Johns Municipality

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48. Prior period errors (continued)

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2016

	Balance as previously reported	Prior period error	Reclassified	Restated balance
Assets				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	9,015,613	(7,494)	-	9,008,119
Receivables from exchange transactions	1,544,820	(881,674)	-	663,146
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	1,716,068	45,835	-	1,761,903
VAT receivable	28,116,815	10,292,246	(6,646,881)	31,762,180
Other debtors	-	531,385	-	531,385
Inventories	520,855	-	-	520,855
Total current assets	40,914,171	9,980,298	(6,646,881)	44,247,588
Non-current Assets				
Investment property	11,461,003	-	-	11,461,003
Property, plant and equipment	342,602,266	9,712,057	-	352,314,323
Total non-current assets	354,063,269	9,712,057	-	363,775,326
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Payables from exchange transactions	20,976,089	7,335,004	(54,999)	28,256,094
Finance lease obligation	11,526,747	-	-	11,526,747
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	29,807,182	(29,801,181)	(6,001)	-
Employee benefit obligation	509,000	-	-	509,000
Consumer deposit	-	-	61,000	61,000
Bank Overdraft	45,125	-	-	45,125
Total current liabilities	62,864,143	(22,466,177)	-	40,397,966
Non-current Liabilities				
Provisions	4,801,824	-	-	4,801,824
Employee benefit obligation	1,472,000	-	-	1,472,000
Finance lease obligation	100,244	-	-	100,244
Operating lease liability	1,597,514	-	-	1,597,514
Total non-current liabilities	7,971,582	-	-	7,971,582
Net Assets				
Accumulated surplus - Opening balance	342,163,730	10,561,608	-	352,725,338
Reserves	-	3,094,217	-	3,094,217
Total net assets	342,163,730	13,655,825	-	355,819,555
Accumulated surplus				
Other Income - Donations on assets and commissions recognised			-	(26,453)
Government Grants and subsidies- MIG, FMG, MSIG, EPWP, MISP grant recognised			-	(29,801,183)

Port St Johns Municipality

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48. Prior period errors (continued)

Employee related costs- clearing misallocations in payroll costs	-	(785,450)
Public Contributions and donations- Donations on assets not recognised	-	(723,495)
Remuneration of councillors- clearing misallocations in payroll costs	-	178,196
Debt Impairment- Recalculated debt impairment	-	787,941
Depreciation recalculated	-	1,021,983
Repairs and maintenance- reclassification of assets	-	(208,767)
Contracted services	-	(467,673)
General expenses- Recognising expenses not accrued for	-	2,724,455
Operating lease rentals	-	(1,465,790)
Profit or loss on sale of assets	-	263,527
SARS assessments during the year not recovered	-	6,646,881
		<hr/>
		(21,855,828)

Other income

Assets life guard equipment amounting to **R723 495** were donated to the municipality in the 2014/15 financial period. These assets were omitted from the books resulting in an overall understatement of assets and donations by the said amount.

The municipality acts as a collection agent for legal wise, Sanlam Sky as well as Old Mutual. In return it gets commission. This commission was incorrectly classified under employee costs. This error of classification understated employee costs, remuneration of councillors as well as commission by an overall amount of **R33 757**

A claim paid to a deceased employee beneficiary amounting to **R 7 340** was erroneously included under claims received resulting in overstatement of claims received and employee related costs.

Subsistence allowance amounting to **R10 000** was incorrectly classified under other income. This understated general expenses and other income by **R10 000**

Government grants and subsidies

Expenses incurred through grant funding were all not completely included in grant income recognition. This resulted in understatement of the grant income amount and overstatement of unspent grant amount by **R29 801 183**

Employee related cost

General expenses amounting to **R4 403 801** were incorrectly classified under employee related costs. This resulted in the overstatement of the employee costs with **R4 403 801** and understatement of the general expenses with the same amount.

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

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48. Prior period errors (continued)

An amount of **R111 477** relating to councillors remuneration was incorrectly classified under employee cost instead of correctly under remuneration of councillors.. This resulted in in overstatement of employee cost and understatement of remuneration of councillors.

Bonus provision was understated by **R7 917** whilst leave provision was overstated by **R32 529**. These misstatements were as a result of incorrectly calculating respective provisions.

Medical aid expenses, Pension contributions, UIF were inaccurately provided for resulting in an overall overstatement of **R300 717** under employee related costs.

Salaries were overstated by **R460 121** due to misallocation between remuneration of councillors and employee costs, commission received misallocations and misallocations in claims received.

Remuneration of councillors

An amount of **R111 477** relating to councillors remuneration was incorrectly classified under employee costs instead of correctly under remuneration of councillors. This resulted in overstatement of the employee cost and understatement of remuneration of councillors.

Salaries were overstated by **R178 196** due to misallocations between remuneration of councillors and employee costs, telephone cost misallocations, commission received misallocations.

Debt Impairment

Debt impairment was incorrectly calculated resulting in understatement of debt impairment expense by **R787 941** i.e rates overstated by **R93 733** whilst refuse understated by **R881 674**

Depreciation

Depreciation expense was incorrectly calculated resulting in an understatement of of depreciation expense and the related accumulated depreciation. The error amounted to **R1 021 983**.

Repairs and maintenance

Some expenditure line items were classified incorrectly under operating lease rentals. These amounts included office and traffic equipment . This was reclassified to other repairs and maintenance **R65 728**.

Assets amounting to **R53 066** were incorrectly allocated under repairs and maintenance account resulting in overstatement of of the latter account and understatement of assets.

Repairs amounting to **R350 008** were incompletely recorded resulting in understatement of the repairs expenses and accruals.

Expenses amounting to **R480 590** were erroneously recorded under repairs and maintenance resulting in an overstatement of the latter account as well as accruals.

Repairs amounting to **R21 348** were recording twice resulting in overstatement of the repairs expenses and accruals.

Port St Johns Municipality

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48. Prior period errors (continued)

Contracted services

Some contracted services line items were incorrectly classified as general expenses. These amounts related to consultants and professional fees and legal fees. These items were reclassified to contracted services **R3 183 443**. Contracted services amounting to **R56 948** were incompletely recorded resulting in understatement of the latter expenses and accruals.

Expenses amounting to **R245 899** were erroneously recorded under contracted services resulting in an overstatement of the latter account as well as accruals.

Expenses amounting to **R770 520** were recorded twice under contracted services resulting in an overstatement of the latter account as well as accruals.

General Expenses

Some expenditure line items were classified incorrectly under general expenditure. These amounts include legal fees, consultants and professional fees. This was reclassified as to contracted services. (**R3 183 443**)

General expenses amounting to **R6 646 881** were incorrectly classified under VAT receivables. This resulted in overstatement of the VAT receivable and understatement of general expenses with the same amount.

General expenses amounting to **R4 292 324** were incorrectly classified under employee related cost. This resulted in overstatement of the employee cost with **R4 292 324** and understatement of general expenses with the same amount.

General expenses amounting to **R278 119** were incorrectly classified under operating lease rentals. These resulted in the overstatement of the operating lease rentals cost with **R278 119** understatement of general expenses by the same amount.

General expenses amounting to **R10 000** were incorrectly classified under other income. This resulted in understatement of other income with **R10 000** and understatement of general expenses with the same amount.

Up and above the misclassifications above the following additional mistatements are summarised below.

Description	Mistatement
Duplicated expenses	498 728
Expenses incorrectly accounted for	-1 278 943
Expenses omitted	4 518 986
Payroll expenses misallocated under general expenses	- 38 909
VAT Incorrectly accounted for	<u>22 050</u>
Total	2 724 455

Operating lease rentals

General expenses amounting to **R343 848** were incorrectly classified under operating lease rentals. This resulted in overstatement of the operating lease rentals cost with **R278 119** understatement of general expenses with the same amount.

An expense was duplicated when recording resulting in overstatement of operating lease rentals and accruals by an amount of **R 1 285 781**.

Expenses amounting to **R180 009** were recorded twice under operating lease rentals resulting in an overstatement of the latter account as well as accruals.

Profit or loss on sale of asset

No profit or loss was calculated on the assets that were disposed in the 2014/15 financial year. This resulted in overall mistatements in loss on disposal, assets and accumulated surplus of **R263 527**.

Port St Johns Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June, 2016

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48. Prior period errors (continued)

Statement of Financial Position

Cash and cash equivalents

Petty cash expenses incurred in the 2014/15 financial year were omitted erroneously in the 2015 financial year and consequently the petty cash balance and related expenses were understated by **R7 494**.

Receivables from exchange transactions

Refuse debtors debt impairment amounts reported as at the 30th of June 2015 were incorrectly calculated. This resulted in the understatement of the debt expense by **R881 674** and overstatement of refuse receivables by the same amount.

Receivables from non exchange transactions

Rates debtors debt impairment amounts reported as at 30th of June 2015 were incorrectly calculated. This resulted in the overstatement of debt impairment expense by **R93 733** and overstatement of rates of receivables by the same amount.

Rates debtors balance were erroneously debited with VAT related transaction. This overstated the debtors balance with **R47 897**

VAT Receivable

General expenses amounting to **R6 646 881** were incorrectly classified under VAT receivables. This resulted in overstatement of the VAT receivable and understatement of general expenses with the same amount.

For all expenses incurred but initially not accrued for, VAT input was also accounted for in recognition of the expenses and respective accruals. The VAT input adjustment amounted to **R10 292 246**

Other Debtors

Proceeds from assets disposed in the 2014/15 financial year were not yet received as at the end of that financial period. The amount receivable was **R531 385**. Omission of the receivable also resulted in incorrectly accounting for loss on disposal.

Port St Johns Municipality

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48. Prior period errors (continued)

Payables from exchange transactions

Unallocated deposits amounting to **R6 000** were erroneously classified under unspent conditional grants instead of under payables from exchange transaction. This resulted in overstatement of the former balance whilst the latter balance was understated.

Accruals

In the 2014/15 financial year there were various misstatements to the accruals as summarised below.

Description	Misstatement
Accruals incorrectly accounted for	1 197 186.41
Accruals not raised completely.	-540 425.03
Duplicated accruals	547 792.63
Invalid accruals	-743 413.86
Payroll related expenses	<u>639 295.27</u>
	1 100 435.42

Creditors control

Batches of invoices totalling **R2 879 117** were not accounted for at year end (error of omission). This understated the related expenditure account as well as the creditors control account.

An amount of **R587 304** was erroneously included under creditors. This resulted in a misstatement of creditors and related expenditure with the same amount

Provision for bonus and leave

Bonus provision was understated by **R7 917** whilst leave provision was overstated by **R4 304**. These misstatements were as a result of incorrectly calculating the respective provisions.

Retention

Retention cost for a number of projects were completely omitted from the system. The retention amount totalled **R4 897 056**. This omission resulted in understatement of the retention payable as well as the project cost.

Salary Suspense Account

As at year end there were payroll related transactions that had been underpaid to third parties or in some instances employees . These amounts were not accounted for correctly as they were incorrectly accounted for under payroll related cost. The overall misstatement is **R59 731**

Unspent Conditional grants and receipts.

Expenses incurred through grant funding were all not completely included in grant income recognition. This resulted in understatement of the Grant income amount and overstatement of unspent grant by **R29 801 183**.

Property, plant and Equipment

In the 2014 -2015 financial year there were various misstatements to the property, plant and equipment as summarised below: .

Description	
Correcting depreciation incorrectly calculated	- (716,033)
Damaged laptop	- (5,020)
Internal projects not capitalised	- 6,599,308
WIP register	- (1,350,737)
Retentions incorrectly accounted for	- 1,257,108
Assets incorrectly recorded under repairs	- 50,615
Gate not accrued for	- 18,150
Plant and equipment incorrectly accounted for	- 818,856
VAT erroneously included in Assets	- 2,160,112
Donated Assets	- 879,699
	<u>- 9,712,058</u>

Port St Johns Municipality

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48. Prior period errors (continued)

Unspent conditional grants and receipt

Expenses incurred through grant funding were all not completely included in grant income recognition. This resulted in understatement of the Grant income amount and overstatement of unspent grant amount by **R29 801 183**

49. Financial instruments disclosure

Categories of financial instruments

2016

Financial assets

	At amortised cost	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	2,534,392	2,534,392
Call deposits	34,323,474	34,323,474
Receivables	4,997,946	4,997,946
	<u>41,855,812</u>	<u>41,855,812</u>

Financial liabilities

	At amortised cost	Total
Finance lease liability	10,520,779	10,520,779
Trade Payables	6,795,112	6,795,112
Loan	8,741,167	8,741,167
	<u>26,057,058</u>	<u>26,057,058</u>

2015

Financial assets

	At amortised cost	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	7,661	7,661
Short term deposits	9,007,952	9,007,952
Receivables	2,956,434	2,956,434
	<u>11,972,047</u>	<u>11,972,047</u>

Financial liabilities

	At amortised cost	Total
Bank overdraft	45,125	45,125
Trade payables	13,026,039	13,026,039
Loan	8,741,167	8,741,167
Finance lease liability	11,626,991	11,626,991
	<u>33,439,322</u>	<u>33,439,322</u>

Port St Johns Municipality

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50. Changes in accounting policy

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice on a basis consistent with the prior year..

The aggregate effect of the changes in accounting policy on the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June, 2015 is disclosed in note 48 - Prior period errors.

51. Budget differences

Material differences between budget and actual amounts

- a) Accept as immaterial
- b) Asset as immaterial
- c) Investment property is currently undergoing renovations
- d) Funds were withheld for MIG
- e) Vacant positions not filled

52. In-kind donations and assistance

Donations

Guard equipment donated
Fax Machine

	-	723,495
	2,500	-
	<u>2,500</u>	<u>723,495</u>