



MBHASHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (EC 121)
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

MBHASHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (EC 121)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

General Information

Nature of business and principal activities

The Municipality is responsible for the following activities:-

- collection of rates in respect of property taxes;
- refuse and solid waste removal;
- construction and maintenance of access roads, storm water facilities and streetlights within its jurisdiction; and
- traffic control, issue of learners licences and renewal of drivers licences, law enforcement activities.

The following is the list of Councillors as at 30 June 2019

TROIKA

Mayor

Cllr S.Janda

Speaker

Cllr B. Majavu

Members of the Mayoral Committee

Cllr C Genyane

Cllr M. Mbomvu

Cllr MM Mcotsho

Cllr XO Willie

Cllr NM Mlandu

Cllr N Mkhedamo

Cllr N Nkomonye

Cllr N Ngomthi

Cllr L Mantshiyose

Chief WHIP

Cllr S. Sibingibingi

Councillors

Cllr P Rulumeni

Cllr VN Kwedinana

Cllr LL Sangqu

Cllr NO Sogayise

Cllr P Mamba

Cllr N Nqwena

Cllr S Mwahla

Cllr B Jamnda

Cllr LM Soshankane

Cllr NE Mbane

Cllr M Peter

Cllr P Bhungu

Cllr T Tshika

Cllr S Mantshingilane

Cllr W Namba

Cllr L Mahobe

Cllr SD Sicengu

Cllr ST Sitwayi

Cllr S Mrobo

Cllr S Ndinisa

Cllr V Matiwane

Cllr N Magatya

Cllr NB Sirunu - Ntunga

Cllr NN Mboxela

Cllr NA Tyali

Cllr P. Mayiji

Cllr PP Kondile

Cllr N Ncethani

Cllr M.W Jiya

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General Information

Cllr XP Baleni
Cllr N Ganda
Cllr SC Livi
Cllr B Siswana
Cllr M Tetyana
Cllr KD Msindwana
Cllr M Takani
Cllr L Matiti
Cllr WM Solontsi
Cllr Y.G. Mhlathi
Cllr N Mahlathi
Cllr N Tyelingane
Cllr M Tshaka
Cllr T Goniwe Mafanya
Cllr NT Tafeni
Cllr S Ndikinda
Cllr Mtyapi
Cllr P Makeleni
Cllr NN Ndlodaka

Grading of local authority

3

Municipal Manager

Mr M. Nako

Chief Finance Officer

Mr X. Sikobi

Section 79 Chairpersons

Cllr SD Kalityi (MPAC Chair)
Cllr MK Makapela (Ethics and
Members Interest Chair)
Cllr X Tyhodana (Women`s
Caucus Chair)

Registered office

454 Steatfield Road
Dutywa
5000

Postal address

P.O. Box 25
Dutywa
5000

Bankers

First National Bank (62231175953)

Auditors

Auditor General South Africa

Attorneys

Nginda Attorneys
Tonise Attorneys
Vitshima Attorneys
M Gigaba Incorporated
NT Vuba Incorporated
Siyathemba Sokutu Attorneys
Smith Tabata Attorneys

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General Information

Traditional Leaders

Chief N.M Masiko
Chief N.W Salakuphathwa
Chieftain A. N. Sigcawu
Chief F. F. Ndim
Chief S. Nyendani
Chief N. Ngubechanti
Chief N. W. Zenani
Chief L. Mtwesi
Chief A. Dudumayo
Chieftain N. Sofika
Chief P. Fudumele
Chief S. Ntlokondala

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General Information

Relevant Legislation

Basic Conditions of Employment Act 75 of 1997
Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act 53 of 2003
Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 1996
Deeds Registries Act 47 of 1937
Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002
Division of Revenue Act 10 of 2014
Electoral Act 73 of 1998
Electoral Commission Act 51 of 1996
Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act 13 of 2005
Interim Protection of Informal Lands Rights Act 31 of 1996
Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995
Local Government : Municipal Demarcation Act 27 of 1998
Local Government : Municipal Electoral Act 27 of 2000
Local Government : Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003
Local Government : Municipal Property Rates Act 6 of 2004
Local Government : Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998 (as amended)
Local Government : Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 (as amended by Act 44 of 2003)
Local Government : Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Act No 12 of 2007
Prescription Act 18 of 1943
Prescription Act 68 of 1969
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act
Prevention of Illegal eviction from an Unlawful Occupation of Land Act 19 of 1998
Promotion of Access to Information Act 2 of 2000
Promotion of Administrative Justice Act 3 of 2000
Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act 4 of 2000
Protected disclosures Act 26 of 2000
Public Audit Act 25 of 2004
Re-Determination of the Boundaries of Cross-Boundary Municipality Act 6 of 2005
Reconstruction and Development Program Fund Act 7 of 1994
Regional Services Councils Act 109 of 1985
Regulation of Gatherings Act 205 of 1993
Removal of Restrictions Act 84 of 1967
Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act 20 of 1998
Skills Development Act 97 of 1998
Skills Development Levies Act 9 of 1999
South African National Roads Agency Limited and National Roads Act 7 of 1998
Tobacco Products Control Act 83 of 1993
Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act 41 of 2003
Transfer of Staff to Municipalities Act 17 of 1998
Unemployment Insurance Act 63 of 2001
United Municipal Executive (Pension) Act 12 of 1958
Value Added Tax 1991

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

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Abbreviations

AFS	Annual Financial Statements
EPWP	Extended Public Works Programme
FMG	Financial Management Grant
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
IAS	International Accounting Standards
PPE	Property, Plant and Equipment
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Previously CMIP)
MPAC	Municipal Public Accounts Committee
MSIG	Municipal Systems Improvement Grant
SARS	South African Revenue Service
VAT	Value Added Tax

MBHASHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (EC 121)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and Approval

The accounting officer is required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003), to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the 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 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 judgments and estimates.

The accounting officer acknowledges that he is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the municipality and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the accounting officer to meet these responsibilities, the 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 behaviours are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints. Salaries, allowances and benefits to public office bearers and Councillors of the municipality were within the upper limits of the framework envisaged in Section 219 of the Constitution.

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 reviewed the municipality's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2020 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, he is satisfied that the municipality has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The annual financial statements set out on page 5 to , which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the Council on 28 August 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr M. Nako
Municipal Manager

Dutywa

MBHASHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (EC 121)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Accounting Officer's Report

The accounting officer submits his report for the year ended 30 June 2019.

1. Review of activities

Main business and operations

The municipality is responsible for the following activities:

- collection of rates in respect of property rates;
- refuse and solid waste removal;
- construction and maintenance of access roads, storm water facilities and streetlights within its jurisdiction;
- traffic control, law enforcement activities, issue of learners licences and renewal of drivers licences and operates principally in South Africa.

2. Going concern

We draw attention to the fact that at 30 June 2019, the municipality had accumulated surplus of 593 926 497 and that the municipality's total assets exceed its liabilities by 593 926 497.

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 enforce strict cash flow management to oversee the operations for the municipality. The municipality faced short term liquidity challenges that were due to undercollection in revenue projections, this resulted in inability to settle short term commitments within 30 days. annual financial statements municipality
The municipality had an improved liquidity position due to the overcollection in revenue projections and also stringent cost containment measures, this has resulted in the municipal having ability to meet short term commitments within 30 days, this is evident by the reduction of trade payables by 43% when compared to the previous year.

3. Subsequent events

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

4. Accounting Officer's interest in contracts

The Accounting Officer does not have any interest in the contract that the municipality has with various suppliers for procuring goods and/or services.

5. Borrowing potential

The current ratio is slightly above 1. This signifies the progress made in the past financial year, with the municipality passing a more leaner budget with realistic targets. The cash and cash equivalents were more than trade payables at year end.

Our assets versus liabilities show that we have huge potential for borrowing which the municipality is currently not exploring. This option will only be taken to fund borrowings for income-generating assets with the objective of generating a commercial return.

MBHASHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (EC 121)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2019

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018
Assets			
Current Assets			
Receivables from exchange transactions	8	392 534	362 182
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	9	978	52 496
VAT receivable	10	4 055 890	3 477 196
Consumer debtors	11	11 529 232	5 566 429
Cash and cash equivalents	12	17 288 543	6 088 359
		33 267 177	15 546 662
Non-Current Assets			
Investment property	2	33 511 900	33 511 900
Property, plant and equipment	3	568 118 061	554 197 488
Intangible assets	4	1 313 182	1 730 318
Heritage assets	5	11	11
		602 943 154	589 439 717
Total Assets		636 210 331	604 986 379
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Payables from exchange transactions	15	20 369 075	39 110 207
Employee benefit obligation	7	631 185	496 797
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	13	5 624 274	-
		26 624 534	39 607 004
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee benefit obligation	7	4 288 244	3 828 917
Provisions	14	11 371 056	10 406 487
		15 659 300	14 235 404
Total Liabilities		42 283 834	53 842 408
Net Assets		593 926 497	551 143 971
Accumulated surplus		593 926 497	551 143 971

MBHASHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (EC 121)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Statement of Financial Performance

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018
Revenue			
Service charges	17	912 221	673 224
Rental of facilities and equipment	18	2 380 605	3 312 764
Interest received (trading)	16	1 923 504	2 621 875
Other income	19	3 312 542	2 473 876
Interest earned	20	3 252 067	2 496 712
Assessment rates	21	11 396 251	9 693 917
Licence and permits		735 331	1 293 360
Grants and subsidies	22	311 575 340	299 118 709
Fines and penalties		2 272 080	2 497 708
Total revenue		337 759 941	324 182 145
Expenditure			
Employee related costs	23	(117 766 946)	(120 825 883)
Remuneration of Councillors	24	(21 145 732)	(20 379 435)
Depreciation and amortisation	25	(55 483 632)	(57 428 947)
Finance costs	26	(849 412)	(3 911 378)
Debt Impairment	27	(557 855)	(3 480 684)
Administrative and other expenditure	28	(99 584 717)	(129 590 904)
Total expenditure		(295 388 294)	(335 617 231)
Operating surplus (deficit)		42 371 647	(11 435 086)
Profit/(Loss) on disposal of assets		(49 392)	-
Surplus (deficit) for the year		42 322 255	(11 435 086)

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Figures in Rand	Accumulated surplus	Total net assets
Opening balance as previously reported	560 889 967	560 889 967
Other net changes due to prior period errors	4 147 834	4 147 834
Balance at 01 July 2017 as restated*	562 579 057	562 579 057
Changes in net assets		
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	(11 435 086)	(11 435 086)
Total changes	(11 435 086)	(11 435 086)
Opening balance as previously reported	555 970 058	555 970 058
Other prior year adjustments	(4 365 816)	(4 365 816)
Balance at 01 July 2018 restated	551 604 242	551 604 242
Changes in net assets		
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	42 322 255	42 322 255
Total changes	42 322 255	42 322 255
Balance at 30 June 2019	593 926 497	593 926 497

MBHASHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (EC 121)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Cash Flow Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Sale of goods and services		8 189 585	7 878 419
Grants		317 199 614	299 118 709
Interest income		3 252 067	2 496 712
Other receipts		5 741 259	11 059 679
		<u>334 382 525</u>	<u>320 553 519</u>
Payments			
Employee costs		(139 237 617)	(147 272 328)
Suppliers		(114 160 245)	(114 731 020)
Finance costs		(849 412)	(1 920 007)
		<u>(254 247 274)</u>	<u>(263 923 355)</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities	30	<u>80 135 251</u>	<u>56 630 164</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	3	<u>(68 935 067)</u>	<u>(52 952 272)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Finance lease payments		-	<u>(11 225 009)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		11 200 184	(7 547 117)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		6 088 359	13 635 476
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12	<u>17 288 543</u>	<u>6 088 359</u>

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Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual 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	1 300 000	-	1 300 000	912 221	(387 779)	44.1
Rental of facilities and plant equipment	6 500 000	-	6 500 000	2 380 605	(4 119 395)	44.2
Interest received (trading)	-	-	-	1 923 504	1 923 504	44.3
Other income	11 250 000	5 000 000	16 250 000	3 312 542	(12 937 458)	44.4
Interest received - investment	3 000 000	-	3 000 000	3 252 067	252 067	44.5
Total revenue from exchange transactions	22 050 000	5 000 000	27 050 000	11 780 939	(15 269 061)	
Revenue from non-exchange transactions						
Taxation revenue						
Property rates	5 700 000	-	5 700 000	11 396 251	5 696 251	44.6
Licenses and permits	3 000 000	(1 000 000)	2 000 000	735 331	(1 264 669)	44.7
Transfer revenue						
Government grants & subsidies	311 314 000	-	311 314 000	311 575 340	261 340	44.8
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	3 000 000	(2 000 000)	1 000 000	2 272 080	1 272 080	44.9
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions	323 014 000	(3 000 000)	320 014 000	325 979 002	5 965 002	
Total revenue	345 064 000	2 000 000	347 064 000	337 759 941	(9 304 059)	
Expenditure						
Personnel	(107 640 074)	-	(107 640 074)	(117 766 946)	(10 126 872)	44.10
Remuneration of councillors	(24 667 638)	-	(24 667 638)	(21 145 732)	3 521 906	44.11
Depreciation and amortisation	(70 000 000)	-	(70 000 000)	(55 483 632)	14 516 368	44.12
Finance costs	-	-	-	(849 412)	(849 412)	44.13
Debt impairment	(1 010 344)	-	(1 010 344)	(557 855)	452 489	44.14
General Expenses	(149 978 447)	(2 320 000)	(152 298 447)	(99 584 717)	52 713 730	44.15
Total expenditure	(353 296 503)	(2 320 000)	(355 616 503)	(295 388 294)	60 228 209	
Operating surplus	(8 232 503)	(320 000)	(8 552 503)	42 371 647	50 924 150	
Loss on disposal of assets and liabilities	-	-	-	(49 392)	(49 392)	
Surplus	(8 232 503)	(320 000)	(8 552 503)	42 322 255	50 874 758	
Actual Amount on Comparable Basis as Presented in the Budget and Actual Comparative Statement	(8 232 503)	(320 000)	(8 552 503)	42 322 255	50 874 758	

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Figures in Rand						
Statement of Financial Position						
Assets						
Current Assets						
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	392 534	392 534	44.16
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	978	978	44.17
VAT receivable	-	-	-	4 055 890	4 055 890	44.18
Consumer debtors	-	-	-	11 529 232	11 529 232	44.19
Cash and cash equivalents	21 574 693	-	21 574 693	17 288 543	(4 286 150)	44.20
	21 574 693	-	21 574 693	33 267 177	11 692 484	
Non-Current Assets						
Investment property	49 434 105	-	49 434 105	33 511 900	(15 922 205)	44.21
Property, plant and equipment	133 888 000	-	133 888 000	568 118 061	434 230 061	
Intangible assets	-	-	-	1 313 182	1 313 182	44.22
Heritage assets	-	-	-	9	9	
	183 322 105	-	183 322 105	602 943 152	419 621 047	
Total Assets	204 896 798	-	204 896 798	636 210 329	431 313 531	
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities						
Payables from exchange transactions	5 750 000	-	5 750 000	20 369 075	14 619 075	44.23
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	631 185	631 185	44.24
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	-	-	-	5 624 274	5 624 274	
	5 750 000	-	5 750 000	26 624 534	20 874 534	
Non-Current Liabilities						
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	4 288 244	4 288 244	44.25
Provisions	-	-	-	11 371 056	11 371 056	44.26
	-	-	-	15 659 300	15 659 300	
Total Liabilities	5 750 000	-	5 750 000	42 283 834	36 533 834	
Net Assets	199 146 798	-	199 146 798	593 926 495	394 779 697	
Net Assets						
Net Assets Attributable to Owners of Controlling Entity						
Reserves						
Accumulated surplus	199 146 798	-	199 146 798	593 926 495	394 779 697	

MBHASHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (EC 121)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

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), including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board in accordance with Section 122(3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (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.

The principal accounting policy adopted in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below. These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period, except for the policies relating to the new standards and interpretations under note 2.1.

1.1 Presentation currency

These annual financial statements are presented in South African Rand, which is the functional currency of the municipality. Amounts are rounded off to the nearest Rand.

1.2 Reporting entity

Mbhashe Local Municipality ("the municipality") is a low capacity local government institution covering Dutywa, Willowvale and Elliotdale in the Eastern Cape.

MBHASHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (EC 121)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Accounting Policies

1.3 Judgements, assumptions and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GRAP requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenditure. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed by management on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgments made by management in the application of GRAP that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year include:

- Impairment of debtors. Management is required to assess the debtors portfolio on an individual and collective basis and to determine an appropriate impairment based on the collection trends, type of consumer and the general economic environment.
- Provision for landfill sites. Management is required to base the provision for the rehabilitation of the landfill sites on appropriate supporting documentation and assumptions relating to available permitted airspace, airspace utilization factor and waste acceptance rate.
- Assessment of conditions related to unspent grants. Management must exercise judgment in assessing the extent to which the conditions pertaining to grants have been met in order to release an appropriate amount to revenue.
- Assets. Management are required to exercise judgment when assessing the fair value / deemed cost of an asset, the extent of any potential impairment, the useful lives and depreciation methods applied to assets.
- Intangible assets. Management is required to assess the useful life of intangible assets based on the period the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows or service potential.

Going concern assumption

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

Comparative information

When the presentation or classification of items in the annual financial statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are restated 35. The nature and reason for the re-classification is disclosed. Where accounting errors relating to prior years have been identified in the current year, the correction is made retrospectively as far as is practicable, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly. Where there has been a change in accounting policy in the current year, the adjustment is made retrospectively in terms of the requirements of the standard, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly.

1.4 Value add tax

The municipality accounts for VAT on the payment basis. The municipality is liable to account for VAT at the standard rate (15%) in terms of section 7 (1)(a) of the VAT Act, in respect of the supply of goods or services except where the supplies are specifically zero-rated in terms of section 11, exempted in terms of section 12 of the VAT Act or is out of scope for VAT purposes.

The vat rate changed on the 01 April 2018 from 14% to 15% as determined by National Treasury.

MBHASHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (EC 121)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Accounting Policies

1.5 Investment property

Initial recognition

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 property. If a replacement part is recognised in the carrying amount of the investment property, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

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

Subsequent measurement and derecognition - cost model

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

Investment property is depreciated on the straight line basis over its expected useful life to its estimated residual value. The depreciable amount is determined after taking into account an asset's residual value. If at any point the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of an investment property, no depreciation is calculated on that investment property. Components of assets that are significant in relation to the whole asset and that have different useful lives are depreciated separately. The estimated useful life of investment property is estimated to be 40 years.

Investment property is derecognised on disposal when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its disposal. Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of investment property is the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in surplus or deficit in the period of retirement or disposal.

1.6 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.

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Accounting Policies

1.6 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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.

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.

Subsequent measurement and derecognition - cost model

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.

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Land	Straight line	Indefinite useful life
Buildings	Straight line	30 years
Other assets	Straight line	5 - 10 years
Infrastructure	Straight line	10 - 60 years
Community assets	Straight line	30 years

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

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.

Derecognition of PPE

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.

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Accounting Policies

1.6 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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.

1.7 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. The municipality recognises an intangible asset in its statement of financial position only when it meets the definition of an intangible asset and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that are attributable to the asset will flow to the municipality and the cost or fair value of the asset can be reliably.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. An intangible asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction, the cost shall be its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost.

For intangible assets with indefinite useful life amortisation is provided on a straight line basis over their useful life.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date. If the expected useful life of the asset is different from previous estimates, the amortisation period shall be changed accordingly. If there has been a change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset, the amortisation method shall be changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such changes shall be accounted for as changes in accounting estimates in accordance with the Standards of GRAP on Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

Initial recognition

The cost of an item of an asset is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the municipality.

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

Subsequent measurement - cost model

Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairments. The cost of an intangible asset is amortised over the useful life.

Amortisation

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

Item	Useful life
Computer software, other	3 to 5 years

Derecognition

Intangible assets are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefit or service potential expected from the use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an intangible asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

1.8 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.

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Accounting Policies

1.8 Investments in controlled entities (continued)

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

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

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 2018/07/01 to 2019/06/30.

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.

1.9 Heritage assets

Heritage assets are assets that have a cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological or artistic significance and are held indefinitely for the benefit of present and future generations.

Recognition

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

The fair values cannot be measured due to nature of assets. The assets are shown in the financial statements at a nominal value of R9 for record keeping.

1.10 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.

Related parties include Councillors, key management personnel and close members of family.

Key management personnel includes the Municipal Manager, Chief Financial Officer and all other senior managers reporting directly to the Municipal Manager and supply chain officials.

Key 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 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.

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Accounting Policies

1.11 Events after reporting period

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.

1.12 Financial instruments

Classification

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

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

Classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were obtained / incurred and takes place at initial recognition.

Initial recognition

A financial assets/ financial liability shall be recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when the municipality becomes a party to the contractual provisions of instrument.

Initial measurement financial assets and financial liabilities

When a financial asset/liability is recognised initially, the municipality shall measure it at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset/liability not subsequently measured at fair value, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset/liability.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The municipality shall measure all financial assets/liabilities after initial recognition using the following categories:

- financial instruments at amortised cost
- financial instrument at fair value

All financial assets measured at amortised cost, or cost, are subject to an impairment review in terms of GRAP 104: Financial Instruments. Financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Receivables from exchange transactions

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost refers to the initial carrying amount, plus interest, less repayments and impairments.

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Accounting Policies

1.12 Financial instruments (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Cash includes cash on hand (including petty cash) and investments comprising cash with banks (including call deposits). Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments, readily convertible into known amounts of cash, that are held with registered banking institutions with maturities of three months or less and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks, net of bank overdrafts

Bank overdraft and borrowings

Bank overdrafts and borrowings are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes thereto are classified as other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities consist of trade payables and are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost which is the initial carrying amount, less repayments, plus interest.

Derecognition

Financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires, is settled or waived, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to another party.

An entity recognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when and only when the financial liability is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, expires or waived).

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Accounting Policies

1.12 Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

A financial asset measured at amortised cost or cost, is assessed at each reporting period to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be reliably estimated.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the municipality on terms that the municipality would not consider otherwise and indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy.

The municipality considers evidence of impairment at both a specific asset and collective asset level.

All individually significant receivables are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant receivables found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. A report on the various categories of customers is drafted to substantiate the impairment evaluation.

Receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together receivables with similar risk characteristics. In assessing collective impairment, the Municipality uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Impairment losses are recognised in surplus or deficit and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. If impaired financial assets are written off, the write off is made against the allowance account. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through surplus or deficit, subject to the restriction that the carrying amount of the financial instrument shall not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Payables from exchange transactions

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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Accounting Policies

1.13 Leases

Municipality as lessee

Leases are classified as finance leases where substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of an asset are transferred to the lessee. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

Property, plant and equipment or intangible assets subject to finance lease agreements are initially recognised at the lower of the assets fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liabilities are initially recognised at the inception of the lease and are measured as the sum of the minimum lease payments due in terms of the lease agreement, discounted for the effect of interest. In discounting the lease payments, the municipality uses the interest rate that exactly discounts the lease payments and not guaranteed residual value to the fair value of the asset plus any direct costs incurred.

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

Operating leases are those leases that do not fall within the scope of the above definition. Operating lease rentals are recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. The difference between the straight-lined expenses and actual payments made will give rise to a liability. The municipality recognises the aggregate payments as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Municipality as lessee

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

Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

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.

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Accounting Policies

1.13 Leases (continued)

Municipality as a lessor

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

Operating leases are those leases that do not fall within the scope of the above definition. Operating lease revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. The difference between the straight lined revenue and actual payment received will give rise to an asset. The Municipality recognised the aggregate cost of incentives as a reduction of rental revenue over the lease term, on a straight-line basis unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern over which the benefit of the leased asset is diminished.

1.14 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Remuneration to employees is recognised in surplus or deficit as the services are rendered, except for non-accumulating benefits which are only recognised when the specific event occurs.

Short term employee benefits (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered) are measured on an undiscounted basis.

An accrual is recognised for the amount expected to be paid in terms of short term bonus or leave arrangements when the municipality has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay the amount as a result of a past service provided by an employee and the amount can be estimated reliably.

Liabilities for annual leave are recognised as they accrue to the employees. The liability is based on the total amount of leave days due to the employee and the total related remuneration package.

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a plan under which the municipality pays fixed contributions to a separate entity. The municipality has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to service in the current or prior periods.

The municipality's contributions to the defined contribution funds are established in terms of the rules governing those plans. Contributions are recognised in the surplus or deficit in the period in which the service is rendered by the relevant employees.

The municipality makes contributions to the following plans:

- South African Municipal Workers Union National Provident Fund
- Eastern Cape Group Municipal Pension Fund
- Eastern Cape Group Municipal Gratuity Fund

The municipality makes contributions to the following medical aid schemes:

- HOSMED
- Key Health
- South African Municipal Workers Union Medical Aid
- Bonitas
- LA Health

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Accounting Policies

1.14 Employee benefits (continued)

Other long term employee benefit

For other long term employee benefit the cost of providing the benefits is determined using the projected credit method.

Actuarial valuations are conducted on an annual basis by independent actuaries. Gains and losses arising from actuarial valuation is recognised in surplus or deficit in the year in which they occur.

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

The amount recognised in the statement of financial position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The municipality has an unfunded other long term employee benefit that relates to long service awards.

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Accounting Policies

1.15 Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

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

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

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 judgment.

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 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.

Contingencies

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

1.16 Revenue from exchange transactions

Revenue from exchange transactions includes revenue from service charges, rental of facilities and equipment, other income and interest received on investments.

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the municipality and these benefits can be measured reliably, except when specifically stated otherwise.

Revenue from the sale of goods in the ordinary course of the municipality's activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of value added tax, estimated returns, rebates and discounts. Revenue from the rendering of the services is recognised in surplus or deficit in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date.

Service charges relating to refuse removal are recognised on a monthly basis by applying the approved tariff to each property that has improvements and receiving service. Tariffs are determined per category of property usage, and are levied at a fixed monthly rate based on the category of the customer.

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Accounting Policies

1.16 Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

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

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

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

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

1.17 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Revenue from non-exchange transactions includes rates levied, licences and permits, fines and grants from other spheres of government.

Revenue from non-exchange transactions refers to transactions where the municipality received revenue from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange. Revenue from non-exchange transactions is 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 if applicable, there has been compliance with the relevant legal requirements or restrictions.

Revenue from property rates is recognised when the legal entitlement to this revenue arises. Collection charges are recognised when such amounts are legally enforceable.

Fines constitute both 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. As a result, revenue from spot fines and summonses is recognised when payment is received.

Revenue from the recovery of unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure is based on legislated procedures, including those set out in the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No.56 of 2003) and is recognised when the definition and recognition criteria of an asset have been met.

Unconditional grants and receipts

Revenue from unconditional grants is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential will flow to the municipality and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably. Since these grants are unconditional and there are no attached restrictions, the grants are recognised as revenue when received by the entity.

Conditional grants and receipts

Revenue from conditional grants is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential 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 the compliance with the restrictions have not been met, the revenue is deferred and recognised as a liability

Interest earned on investments arising from grants is recognised as interest earned in surplus or deficit.

1.18 Borrowing costs

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

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

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Accounting Policies

1.19 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure is expenditure that has not been budgeted, expenditure that is not in terms of the conditions of an allocation received from another sphere of government, municipality or organ of state and expenditure in the form of a grant that is not permitted in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No.56 of 2003).

Unauthorised expenditure is accounted for as an expense in the statement of financial performance unless it is recoverable (i.e. receivable), where it will then be raised as an asset.

1.20 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the statement of financial performance unless it is recoverable (i.e. receivable), where it will then be raised as an asset.

1.21 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No.56 of 2003), the Municipal Systems Act (Act No.32 of 2000), the Public Office Bearers Act (Act No. 20 of 1998) or is in contravention of the municipality's supply chain management policy. Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure. Irregular expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the statement of financial performance unless it is recoverable (i.e. receivable), where it will then be raised as an asset.

1.22 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the municipality has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Revenues and expenses have not been offset except when offsetting is required or permitted by a standard of GRAP.

1.23 Commitments

Commitments relate to capital projects for which funds have been committed at year end. Commitments are not recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position or as expenditure in the statement of financial performance but are included in the disclosure note.

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2019 2018

2. Investment property

	2019			2018		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Investment property	33 511 900	-	33 511 900	33 511 900	-	33 511 900

Reconciliation of investment property - 2019

	Opening balance	Total
Investment property	33 511 900	33 511 900

Reconciliation of investment property - 2018

	Opening balance	Other changes, movements	Total
Investment property	47 080 100	(13 568 200)	33 511 900

Rental income and operating expenditure relating to investment property was identified as not being material. As such these amounts have not been separately disclosed.

Included in the properties registered under the name of the municipality are RDP houses amounting to R10 213 200 not yet transferred to the beneficiaries.

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2019 2018

3. Property, plant and equipment

	2019			2018		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Land and Buildings	50 091 287	(26 515 880)	23 575 407	50 091 287	(24 739 675)	25 351 612
Other Assets	101 978 269	(57 732 744)	44 245 525	100 263 364	(46 794 978)	53 468 386
Infrastructure and community assets	837 758 913	(456 879 572)	380 879 341	807 383 830	(415 693 586)	391 690 244
Landfill site	6 336 479	(5 724 017)	612 462	6 336 479	(5 621 702)	714 777
WIP	118 805 326	-	118 805 326	82 972 469	-	82 972 469
Total	1 114 970 274	(546 852 213)	568 118 061	1 047 047 429	(492 849 941)	554 197 488

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2019

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Depreciation	Total
Land and Buildings	25 351 612	-	-	-	(1 776 205)	23 575 407
Other Assets	53 468 386	1 751 054	(37 688)	-	(10 936 227)	44 245 525
Infrastructure and community assets	391 690 244	-	-	31 351 156	(42 162 059)	380 879 341
Landfill site	714 777	-	-	-	(102 315)	612 462
WIP	82 972 469	67 184 013	-	(31 351 156)	-	118 805 326
	554 197 488	68 935 067	(37 688)	-	(54 976 806)	568 118 061

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3. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2018

	Opening balance	Additions	Transfers received	Transfers	Depreciation	Total
Land and Buildings	26 162 188	736 500	-	-	(1 547 076)	25 351 612
Other assets	64 530 271	2 778 737	(35 845)	-	(13 804 777)	53 468 386
Infrastructure and community assets	373 738 177	-	-	59 078 554	(41 126 487)	391 690 244
Landfill site	809 492	-	-	-	(94 715)	714 777
WIP	93 297 294	48 753 729	-	(59 078 554)	-	82 972 469
	558 537 422	52 268 966	(35 845)	-	(56 573 055)	554 197 488

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4. Intangible assets

	2019			2018		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Computer software	2 793 127	(1 479 945)	1 313 182	2 793 127	(1 062 809)	1 730 318

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2019

	Opening balance	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	1 730 318	(417 136)	1 313 182

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2018

	Opening balance	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	2 268 903	(538 585)	1 730 318

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Figures in Rand	2019			2018		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value
Heritage assets which fair values cannot be reliably measured: (Para .94)						
Mayoral Chain and Gown	2	-	2	-	-	2
Heritage Assets which fair values cannot be reliably measured.	9	-	9	9	-	9
Total	11	-	11	9	-	11

Reconciliation of heritage assets 2019

	Opening balance	Total
Heritage assets which fair values cannot be reliably measured: (Para .94)		
Mayoral Chain and Gown	2	2
Historical monuments	9	9
	11	11

Reconciliation of heritage assets 2018

	Opening balance	Total
Heritage assets which fair values cannot be reliably measured: (Para .94)		
Mayoral Chain and Gown	2	2
Historical monuments	9	9
	11	11

Heritage assets which fair values cannot be reliably measured

Graves, Caves and Memorial Sites

The Municipality's heritage assets consists of graves,grave sites,traditional dwelling and caves. Their fair value cannot be reliably measured. Fair value cannot be determined reliably due to nature of the assets. The assets have been allocated a nominal value of 9 for record keeping.

Following is the list of heritage assets:

. Graves (Gcaleka's Grave,King Hintsa's Grave and King Sarhili's Grave)
 Memorial sites (Nqadu Great Place,Fort Bowker and Fort Malan Memorial) . Caves (Sinqumeni Caves,Ngqamakhwe Rock Art and Ludiza Cave) . Mhlakaza's House
 Nongqawuse's House,

Mayoral Chain and Gown

The other heritage assets is the Mayoral Chain and Gown, value to a total amount of R2

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Figures in Rand	2019	2018
6. Operating lease liability		
Operating leases - as lessee (expense)		
Minimum lease payments due		
-Within one year	3 007 631	4 233 587
-In second to fifth year	-	3 007 631
At the Statement of Financial Position date, where the municipality is a lessee under operating leases, it will have an operating lease liability.		
Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the municipality for certain of its office equipment, and vehicles. No contingent rental is payable.		
The municipality is party to three lease commitment, which is a lease of a photocopiers, and two leases of vehicles.		
7. Employee benefit obligations		
Defined benefit plan		
The municipality has an unfunded defined benefit plan that relates to long service awards. Benefits in the form of additional leave days and cash rewards accrue to employees based on the number of years of experience.		
An actuarial valuation was performed using generally accepted actuarial principles		
The reporting entity and those charged with the governance of the entity are responsible for determining the assumption used in valuations of this nature and should give evidence of their approval of the assumptions.		
The disclosures shown below assumes that actuarial gain and losses are recognised immediately as required in terms of GRAP 25,.		
Defined benefit obligation		
Opening balance	4 325 713	3 429 845
Benefits paid	(496 797)	(239 687)
Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance	1 090 512	1 135 555
	4 919 428	4 325 713
Amount recognised in surplus and deficit		
Past service cost	2 014 077	1 764 730
Interest cost	363 696	286 977
Actuarial (gains) losses	(1 287 261)	(916 152)
	1 090 512	1 135 555
Amount recognised in statement of financial position		
Current Employee Benefit obligation	631 185	496 797
Non-Current Employee Benefit Obligation	4 288 243	3 828 916
	4 919 428	4 325 713
Reconciliation of net statement of financial position amount		
Opening balance	4 325 713	3 429 845
Expected return	1 090 512	1 135 555
Actuarial gains (losses)	(496 797)	(239 687)
	4 919 428	4 325 713

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7. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

Key assumptions

Discount rates used	8.10 %	8.92 %
Expected rate of return on assets	4.38 %	5.44 %

The above discount rates have been based on market indicators at each year end. For 2019 the rate is based on market yields on government bonds as at the end of June 2019 as published by the Bond Exchange of South Africa. The salary escalation rate is based on underlying market inflation plus an allowance for the fact that on average salary increases generally exceed inflation.

For the purposes of the valuation the difference between the discount rate and the salary inflation rate is more significant than the individual items. The salary inflation gap of 1.0% applied in 2019 [2018: 1.0%] is consistent with rates generally used in the market for the valuation of benefits of this nature.

The results of the valuation are sensitive to the assumptions chosen.

Sensitivities

1% increase in discount rate	4 639 011	4 072 979
Decreases in defined benefit obligation Percentage	5.7 %	5.8 %
	-	-
1% decrease in discount rate	5 235 430	4 610 522
Increases in defined benefit obligation Percentage	6.4 %	6.6 %
	-	-
1% increase in salary inflation	5 240 865	4 614 695
Increases in defined benefit obligation Percentage	6.5 %	6.7 %

Defined contribution plan

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

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

The municipality makes contributions to the following plans:

- South African Municipal Workers Union National Provident Fund
- Eastern Cape Municipal Pension Fund
- Eastern Cape Municipal Gratuity Fund

The municipality makes contributions to the following medical aid schemes:

- HOSMED
- Key health
- South African Municipal Workers Union Medical Aid
- Bonitas
- LA Health

These contributions have been expensed.

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Figures in Rand	2019	2018
8. Receivables from exchange transactions		
Prepayments	210 759	210 759
Staff Debtors	181 775	151 423
	392 534	362 182

Staff debtors are made of rental income for municipal buildings rented by officials of the municipality which are not yet received from these tenants as at 30 June 2018. Included in the prepayments is an amount paid to Target Line for guns not yet received by 30 June 2018.

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9. Receivables from non-exchange transactions

Other receivables from non-exchange revenue 978 52 496

Receivables from non-exchange transactions

Balance as at 30 June 2019

	Opening balance	Movement	Amount written off	Closing balance
SARS debtor	52 496	(51 518)	-	978

This amount relates to unallocated payments due to the municipality as reflected in the SARS Statement of Account.

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Figures in Rand	2019	2018
10. VAT receivable		
VAT refund due from SARS	4 055 890	3 477 196
11. Consumer debtors		
Gross balances		
Rates	29 535 472	24 779 720
Refuse	1 830 255	1 691 386
Housing rental	117 352	133 564
	31 483 079	26 604 670
Less: Allowance for impairment		
Consumer debtors impairment	(19 953 847)	(21 038 241)
Net balance		
Rates	29 535 472	24 779 720
Refuse	1 830 255	1 691 386
Housing rental	117 352	133 564
Provision for debt impairment	(19 953 847)	(21 038 241)
	11 529 232	5 566 429
Included in above is receivables from exchange transactions		
Refuse	1 830 255	1 691 386
Included in above is receivables from non-exchange transactions (taxes and transfers)		
Rates	29 535 472	24 779 720
Gross balance	31 365 727	26 471 106
Rates		
Current (0 -30 days)	1 805 319	1 266 700
31 - 60 days	273 121	616 913
61 - 90 days	179 133	630 103
91 - 120 days	27 277 899	22 266 004
	29 535 472	24 779 720
Refuse		
Current (0 -30 days)	154 535	32 263
31 - 60 days	53 222	29 938
61 - 90 days	51 413	31 721
91 - 120 days	1 571 085	1 597 464
	1 830 255	1 691 386
Housing rental		
Current (0 -30 days)	117 352	133 564
Other (specify)		
General and specific impairment	(19 953 847)	(21 038 241)

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Figures in Rand	2019	2018
11. Consumer debtors (continued)		
Summary of debtors by customer classification		
Consumers		
Current (0 -30 days)	488 573	1 029 413
31 - 60 days	235 307	493 989
61 - 90 days	244 473	290 736
91 - 120 days	15 569 986	14 839 187
	<u>16 538 339</u>	<u>16 653 325</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment	(15 127 440)	(17 351 193)
	1 410 899	(697 868)
Industrial/ commercial		
Current (0 -30 days)	242 857	121 668
31 - 60 days	101 209	60 318
61 - 90 days	93 952	2 183
91 - 120 days	4 838 538	4 718 234
	<u>5 276 556</u>	<u>4 902 403</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment	(4 826 408)	(3 687 048)
	450 148	1 215 355
National and provincial government		
Current (0 -30 days)	373 234	99 045
31 - 60 days	243 984	47 865
61 - 90 days	243 538	289 517
91 - 120 days	3 835 761	1 652 565
	<u>4 696 517</u>	<u>2 088 992</u>
Total		
Current (0 -30 days)	1 044 678	1 298 963
31 - 60 days	571 469	646 851
61 - 90 days	562 445	661 824
91 - 120 days	29 304 487	23 997 032
	<u>31 483 079</u>	<u>26 604 670</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment	(19 953 847)	(21 038 241)
	11 529 232	5 566 429
Less: Provision for debt impairment		
General and specific impairment	(19 953 847)	(21 038 241)
Reconciliation of allowance for impairment		
Balance at beginning of the year	(21 286 548)	(17 899 151)
Contributions to allowance	1 332 701	(3 139 090)
	<u>(19 953 847)</u>	<u>(21 038 241)</u>
12. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash on hand	1 949	1 500
Cash at bank	3 396 508	547 352
Short-term deposits	13 890 086	5 539 507
	<u>17 288 543</u>	<u>6 088 359</u>

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Figures in Rand 2019 2018

12. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

The municipality had the following bank and investment accounts:

Account number / description (Continued)	Bank statement balances			Cash book balances		
	30 June 2019	30 June 2018	30 June 2017	30 June 2019	30 June 2018	30 June 2017
First National Bank Limited- Call Account - Account number 62562355373	100 281	36 158	60 624	100 281	36 158	60 624
First National Bank Limited - Call Account - Account number 62562352410	6 790	6 580	376 913	6 790	6 580	376 913
First National Bank Limited - Call Account - Account number 62562829188	36 221	25 935	24 685	36 220	25 935	24 685
First National Bank Limited - Call Account - Account number 62562827364	989 890	15 137	62 034	989 890	15 137	62 033
First National Bank Limited - Call Account - Account number 62562354002	879 639	73 639	70 020	879 640	73 640	70 021
First National Bank Limited - Cheque account - Account number 62231175953	3 415 961	540 440	1 595 054	3 396 508	692 751	1 299 065
ABSA Bank Limited - 32 Day Notice Deposit - Account number 9057233364	-	-	715 653	-	-	718 359
ABSA Bank Limited - 32 Day Notice Deposit - Account Number 9056533115	-	-	45 792	-	-	45 949
First National Bank Limited - Call Account - Account Number 62015966099	4 791	4 760	5 356	4 791	4 760	5 356
ABSA Bank Limited - Call Account - Account Number 9205591041	-	-	1 812 359	-	-	1 818 988
First National Bank Limited - Call Account - Account Number 62231177769	26 090	61 248	3 177 614	26 090	61 249	3 177 614
First National Bank Limited - Money Market Account - Account Number 62231195323	89 923	653	96 707	89 923	654	96 708
ABSA Bank Limited - 32 Day Notice Deposit - Account number 9100317908	-	-	188 855	-	-	189 546
First National Bank - Call Account - Account Number 62232870487	123 520	100 012	778 151	123 520	99 455	777 594
ABSA Bank Limited - 32 Day Notice Deposit - Account number 9110889747	-	-	288 520	-	-	288 887
First National Bank - 7 Day Interest Plus - Account Number 74321424942	11 632 941	5 205 120	4 525 598	11 632 941	5 205 120	4 604 196
Cash on hand	-	-	-	1 949	1 500	18 941
Total	17 306 047	6 069 682	13 823 935	17 288 543	6 222 939	13 635 479

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13. Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:

Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Disaster emergency housing grant	5 284 162	-
Library Grant	340 112	-
	5 624 274	-

Movement during the year

Additions during the year	5 624 274	-
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The nature and extent of government grants recognised in the annual financial statements and an indication of other forms of government assistance from which the municipality has directly benefited; and

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

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

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

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Figures in Rand	2019	2018
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14. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions - 2019

	Opening Balance	Change in discount factor	Total
Environmental rehabilitation	10 406 487	964 569	11 371 056

Reconciliation of provisions - 2018

	Opening Balance	Change in discount factor	Total
Environmental rehabilitation	7 907 851	2 498 636	10 406 487

Environmental rehabilitation provision

Willowvale site

The License for the closure of the Willowvale site was extended in October 2015 for a period of 2 years.

An environmental specialist has been appointed to assist the Municipality with the management and closure of this site. The environmental specialist has undertaken a site visit and prepared preliminary designs and costing of works to be completed. Interactions with the Licensing authority are currently in progress.

Given that the site is expected to be closed within the next 12 months the costing prepared by the environmental specialist have been used as the basis for the rehabilitation provision. Where appropriate a discount rate of 4.5% was used.

The landfill site's lifespan expectancy from the end of the financial year is zero.

Dutywa site

The License for the closure of Dutywa site was extended on the October 2015 for a period of 2 years.

An environmental specialist has been appointed to assist the Municipality with the management and closure of this site. The environmental specialist has undertaken a site visit and prepared preliminary designs and costing of works to be completed. Interactions with the Licensing authority are currently in progress.

Given that the sites are expected to be closed within the next 12 months the costing prepared by the environmental specialist have been used as the basis for the rehabilitation provision. Where appropriate a discount rate of 4.5% was used.

The landfill site is lifespan expectancy from the end of the financial year is expected to be 5 months.

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Figures in Rand	2019	2018
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14. Provisions (continued)

Elliotdale site

The Elliotdale site's license is valid until 17 December 2020, but is reviewed every 5 years.

An environmental specialist has been appointed to assist the Municipality with the management of this site. A recent review of the facilities indicated that the site needs to be upgraded to meet current environmental and legislative requirements. The environmental specialist has undertaken a site visit and prepared preliminary designs and costing of works to be completed to enable the landfill site to continue operating as envisaged. Interactions with the Licensing Authority are currently in progress.

Based on the past usage the environmental specialist estimates that the landfill capacity is adequate up to 2037 provided:

- regular site upgrades are effected,
- the operations are properly managed and
- the license is renewed every 5 years

The provision for land rehabilitation is based on the current cost of the following activities being undertaken to close the site in 2037:

- Closing 1 cell, including capping
- Rehabilitation of the Leachate Pond
- Removal of any structures
- Storm water control
- Greening of site
- Ground water monitoring

The landfill site's lifespan expectancy from the end of the financial year is expected to be 20 years. Where appropriate a discount rate of 4.5% was used.

Other Provisions

This amount comprises a provision in favour of SARS for PAYE and resultant penalties and interest relating to a lumpsum payment made to a former Municipal Manager for which no PAYE was withheld. The Municipality has requested a tax directive from SARS. The likelihood and timing of the settlement is not as yet certain.

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Figures in Rand	2019	2018
15. Payables from exchange transactions		
Trade payables	7 263 739	22 636 673
Debtors with credit balances	2 311 442	3 358 280
Accrued leave pay	8 359 348	7 355 588
Accrued bonus (13th Cheque)	2 184 497	1 900 510
Contract retentions	250 049	-
Payroll Control Accounts	-	3 859 156
	20 369 075	39 110 207
16. Revenue		
Service charges	912 221	673 224
Rental of facilities and equipment	2 380 605	3 312 764
Interest received (trading)	1 923 504	2 621 875
Other income	3 312 542	2 473 876
Interest received - investment	3 252 067	2 496 712
Property rates	11 396 251	9 693 917
Licences and permits	735 331	1 293 360
Government grants & subsidies	311 575 340	299 118 709
Fines and Penalties	2 272 080	2 497 708
	337 759 941	324 182 145
The amount included in revenue arising from exchanges of goods or services are as follows:		
Service charges	912 221	673 224
Rental of facilities and equipment	2 380 605	3 312 764
Interest received (trading)	1 923 504	2 621 875
Other income (Refer to note 18)	3 312 542	2 473 876
Interest earned - investments	3 252 067	2 496 712
	11 780 939	11 578 451
The amount included in revenue arising from non-exchange transactions is as follows:		
Taxation revenue		
Property rates	11 396 251	9 693 917
Licence and permits	735 331	1 293 360
Transfer revenue		
Government grants & subsidies	311 575 340	299 118 709
Fines and penalties	2 272 080	2 497 708
	325 979 002	312 603 694
17. Service charges		
Refuse removal	912 221	673 224
18. Rental of facilities and equipment		
Premises		
Premises	1 981 387	2 909 784
Rental of Halls	169 169	129 066
Rentals of Billboards	230 049	273 914
	2 380 605	3 312 764

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Figures in Rand	2019	2018
19. Other income		
Administrative Fees	1 681 018	1 989 145
Building Plans	255 655	145 431
Burial and cemetery	3 568	3 975
Sundry income	1 372 301	335 325
	3 312 542	2 473 876
20. Interest received - external investments		
Interest revenue		
Interest on bank accounts and investment balances	3 252 067	2 496 712
21. Property rates		
Rates charged		
Assessment rates	11 396 251	9 693 917
Valuations		
Residential	19 140 130 300	19 140 130 300
Commercial	16 068 465 800	16 068 465 800
State	15 924 730 000	15 924 730 000
Municipal	26 433 124 500	26 433 124 500
	7 566 450 600	7 566 450 600

The Applicable general rates for current financial period and its comparative year is as follows:

A general rate of 0.0067 (2018: 0.0036) is applied to residential property valuations to determine assessment rates.
A general rate of R 0.0089 (2018: R 0.00848) is applied to business property valuations to determine assessment rates.
A general rate of R 0.010036 (2018: R 0.00954) is applied to government property valuations to determine assessment rate
A general rate of R 0.0078 (2018: R 0.00742) is applied to Vacant Sites valuations to determine assessment rates

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2019	2018
22. Government grants and subsidies		
Operating and capital grants		
Equitable share	225 391 000	218 025 000
Integrated Electrification Programme	8 946 000	14 000 000
Finance Management Grant	1 770 000	1 700 000
Other government grants	-	1 380 779
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	70 192 000	58 027 000
Service SETA Grant	101 452	1 399 930
Library subsidies	159 888	350 000
Extended Public Works Programme	5 015 000	4 236 000
	311 575 340	299 118 709

Conditional and Unconditional

Included in above are the following grants and subsidies received:

Conditional grants received	86 184 340	79 362 930
Unconditional grants received	225 391 000	219 755 779
	311 575 340	299 118 709

Equitable Share

In terms of the Constitution, this grant is used to subsidise the provision of basic services to indigent community members.

Finance Management Grant

Current-year receipts	1 770 000	1 700 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1 770 000)	(1 700 000)
	-	-

The Financial Management Grant is a conditional grant. The purpose of the FMG is to promote and support municipal financial management reforms and assist municipalities with the implementation of the MFMA. The focus of the FMG Grant is to build awareness and undertake training on MFMA reforms including budgeting, reporting and financial processes.

Municipal Infrastructure Grant

Current-year receipts	70 192 000	58 027 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(70 192 000)	(58 027 000)
	-	-

The Municipal Infrastructure Grant is a conditional grant, the purpose of which is to provide all South Africans with at least a basic level of service through the provision of grant finance to cover the capital cost of basic infrastructure for the poor. It is part of government's overall strategy to eradicate poverty and to create conditions for local economic development. The Municipality utilises these funds to primarily fund access roads and related infrastructure.

EPWP

Current-year receipts	5 015 000	4 236 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(5 015 000)	(4 236 000)
	-	-

The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) is a conditional grant and is one of government's short-to-medium term programs aimed at alleviating and reducing unemployment. The EPWP will achieve this aim through the provision of work opportunities coupled with training.

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Figures in Rand	2019	2018
22. Government grants and subsidies (continued)		
Integrated Electrification Programme		
Current-year receipts	8 946 000	14 000 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(8 946 000)	(14 000 000)
	-	-

The Integrated Electrification Programme is a conditional grant. The purpose of the Integrated Electrification Programme Grant is to facilitate the development of the electrical infrastructure grid as part of the Integrated National Electrification Programme.

23. Employee related costs

Bargaining council contributions	29 316	30 703
Basic	64 216 599	61 090 780
Bonus (13th cheque)	5 816 403	5 422 940
Casual wage employment	14 027 401	20 260 103
Cellphone Allowance	6 602 808	5 294 404
Housing benefits and allowances	2 606 158	2 896 194
Leave related costs	1 555 028	1 092 628
Long-service awards	238 232	99 738
Medical aid - company contributions	5 509 282	4 842 082
Overtime payments	616 385	2 479 839
Post-employment benefits	13 816 186	14 703 624
Stand by Allowances	68 508	101 336
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	2 099 209	1 769 812
Unemployment Insurance Fund	565 431	741 701
	117 766 946	120 825 884

Remuneration of Municipal Manager

Annual remuneration	1 131 506	927 151
Backpay	60 327	37 974
Bonus	24 000	24 000
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds	65 761	108 611
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowance	241 554	71 330
Cellphone allowance	17 948	15 705
Acting allowance	-	43 338
Leave payout	-	251 940
	1 541 096	1 480 049

Mr SV Poswa was appointed as Municipal Manager from March 2015 till August 2017. Mr M. Nako was appointed as Municipal Manager from December 2017 after he has acted up from August 2017 to December 2017.

Remuneration of Chief Finance Officer

Annual remuneration	857 745	823 203
Backpay	50 017	30 621
Bonus	56 000	56 000
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowance	263 511	241 607
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds	54 526	80 445
	1 281 799	1 231 876

Mr X Sikobi was appointed as Chief Financial Officer from 01 July 2015

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

	2019	2018
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23. Employee related costs (continued)

Remuneration of Senior Manager - Community Services

Annual remuneration	862 752	605 207
Backpay	38 946	30 399
Bonus	-	24 000
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowance	213 169	77 837
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds	51 666	57 054
Leave pay	-	186 892
Cellphone allowance	-	34 167
Acting allowance	-	77 573
	1 166 533	1 093 129

The Community Services Manager, Mr M Mtongana, was appointed as the Community Services Manager on 01 March 2013 till February 2018, Mr Bongo assumed the position of Acting Director from 01 March 2018 till 30 June 2018. Mr NP Mlungu was appointed as director from July 2018.

Remuneration of Senior Manager Corporate Services

Annual remuneration	899 960	858 044
Backpay	50 017	30 621
Bonus	12 000	108 000
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	243 295	208 257
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds	62 504	76 554
	1 267 776	1 281 476

Mr M P Nini was appointed as a Senior Manager from June 2015.

Remuneration of Senior Manager Infrastructure Services

Annual remuneration	876 547	913 662
Backpay	49 556	30 339
Bonus	-	80 000
Leave pay	31 740	-
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowance	120 267	116 755
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds	54 516	78 322
	1 132 626	1 219 078

Miss N Y Mqoqi was appointed as a Senior Manager from 1 April 2014 up to March 2019, Mr SZI Msipha was appointed as Senior Manager from May 2019.

Remuneration of Senior Manager Operations

Annual remuneration	765 983	398 800
Backpay	38 946	30 621
Bonus	55 000	24 000
Acting allowance	-	175 972
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	248 689	31 407
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	49 684	34 368
Cellphone allowance	-	8 974
Leave pay	-	87 443
	1 158 302	791 585

Mr M Nako was appointed as Senior Manager from 15 December 2015 till November 2017. Mr S Baliso assumed the position of Acting Senior Operations Manager from 17 November 2017 till 30 June 2018. Mrs T Bacela was appointed as Senior Manager Operations from July 2018

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23. Employee related costs (continued)		
Remuneration of Senior Manager Planning and Development		
Annual remuneration	818 110	947 159
Backpay	110 537	30 399
Leave pay	154 865	-
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowance	110 537	116 755
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds	52 019	84 003
Cellphone allowance	-	17 084
	1 246 068	1 195 400
Mr C B Mqingwana was appointed as a Senior Manager of Planning and Development from 04 March 2014 for a period of five years and his contract has ended. Mr A Mashaba was appointed as Senior Manager in May 2019.		
24. Remuneration of Councillors		
Council remuneration and allowances	21 145 732	20 379 435
Analysis of council remuneration		
Mayor	878 120	864 640
Speaker	702 750	708 249
Executive committee members	3 297 465	3 237 613
Councillors remuneration	14 051 674	12 716 650
Councillors allowances	2 215 723	2 852 283
	21 145 732	20 379 435
25. Depreciation and amortisation		
Property, plant and equipment	55 483 632	57 428 947
26. Finance costs		
Interest paid on trade and other payables	184 028	159 340
Finance cost on lease liability	665 384	3 244 773
Rehabilitation of landfill sites	-	507 265
	849 412	3 911 378
27. Debt impairment		
Bad debts written off	557 855	3 480 684

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28. Administrative and other expenditure		
Advertising	1 648 705	1 227 692
Traditional leaders	611 666	886 895
Audit committee fees	184 352	184 812
Auditors remuneration	4 354 041	3 798 907
Bank charges	401 837	331 072
Catering	2 554 342	2 581 243
Cleaning	573 409	607 620
Community development and training	-	268 919
Ward Committees	3 860 700	3 822 227
Conferences and seminars	185 740	26 794
Consumables	77 176	438 465
Electricity	1 118 699	-
Equipment and plant hire	1 095 183	1 332 662
Fuel and oil	8 277 800	5 442 758
IT Expenses	1 780 093	1 704 322
Indigent subsidies	1 101 078	2 815 437
Insurance	447 340	1 018 709
Lease rentals on operating lease	4 721 852	5 772 023
Consulting and professional fees	2 161 377	11 584 356
Motor vehicle expenses	463 514	116 902
Other expenses	1 422 512	922 161
Postage and courier	911	19 500
Printing and stationery	1 041 500	1 013 313
Professional fees	8 597 749	8 213 825
Project maintenance costs	8 585 866	7 775 278
Promotions and Branding	356 234	514 200
Protective clothing	558 272	2 856 562
Refuse	4 108 276	5 278 896
Repairs and maintenance	16 181 853	35 239 869
Safety Plan	29 000	385 406
Security (Guarding of municipal property)	8 882 442	8 442 962
Special programme	22 790	503 350
Skills development	1 047 198	1 058 472
Subscriptions and membership fees	2 721 680	476 303
Telephone and fax	1 252 400	475 385
Tourism development	262 852	1 502 705
Training	720 978	4 017 400
Travel - local	5 736 351	4 963 274
Water	2 436 949	1 970 228
	99 584 717	129 590 904

29. Auditors' remuneration

Fees	4 354 041	3 798 907
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30. Cash generated from operations		
Surplus (deficit)	42 322 255	(11 435 086)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	55 483 632	57 428 947
Gain on sale of assets and liabilities	49 392	-
Debt impairment	557 855	3 480 684
Movements in retirement benefit assets and liabilities	593 715	895 869
Movements in provisions	964 569	2 498 636
Changes in working capital:		
Receivables from exchange transactions	(30 352)	221 384
Consumer debtors	(5 962 803)	(9 334 612)
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	51 518	(36 242)
Payables from exchange transactions	(18 741 135)	7 548 488
VAT	(578 694)	5 362 096
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	5 624 274	-
Other non cash movements due to error adjusting journals	(198 975)	-
	80 135 251	56 630 164

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31. Financial instruments disclosure

Categories of financial instruments

2019

Financial assets

	At amortised cost	Total
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	392 534	392 534
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	978	978
Consumer debtors	9 217 790	9 217 790
Cash and cash equivalents	17 288 543	17 288 543
Vat receivable	3 377 637	3 377 637
	30 277 482	30 277 482

Financial liabilities

	At amortised cost	Total
Accrued bonus	2 184 497	2 184 497
Staff leave accrual	8 359 348	8 359 348
Trade payables	2 890 697	2 890 697
Provisions	11 371 056	11 371 056
Employee benefits obligations	4 919 429	4 919 429
Contract retentions	250 049	250 049
Unspent conditional grants	5 624 274	5 624 274
	35 599 350	35 599 350

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31. Financial instruments disclosure (continued)

2018

Financial assets

	At amortised cost	Total
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	362 182	362 182
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	52 496	52 496
Consumer debtors	5 566 429	5 566 429
Cash and cash equivalents	6 088 359	6 088 359
VAT Receivable	3 477 196	3 477 196
	15 546 662	15 546 662

Financial liabilities

	At amortised cost	Total
Accrued bonus	1 900 510	1 900 510
Staff leave accrual	7 355 588	7 355 588
Trade payables	18 608 310	18 608 310
Provisions	10 406 487	10 406 487
Employee benefits obligations	4 325 714	4 325 714
Payroll control accounts	3 859 156	3 859 156
Debtors with credit balances	3 358 280	3 358 280
	49 814 045	49 814 045

32. Commitments

Authorised capital expenditure

Already contracted for but not provided for

• Land and buildings	32 906 191	37 007 003
• Infrastructure	23 849 411	18 163 364
• Community Halls	42 483 192	48 909 632
	99 238 794	104 079 999

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Figures in Rand		2019	2018
33. Contingencies			
Contingent liabilities			
The municipality is currently party to the following contingent liabilities:	Nature of Contingent Liability	2019	2018
N. Rulashe vs Mbhashe LM	Damages from fire	-	50 000
Changing tides 1153 vs Mbhashe LM	Breach of contract	2 290 415	1 300 000
Incremate vs Mbhashe LM	Breach of contract	-	11 500 000
L. Mrasi vs Mbhashe LM	Damages claim arising from alleged unlawful detention.	1 200 000	1 200 000
Zebros vs Mbhashe LM	Damages from fire	81 464	81 464
B. Mphikwa vs Mbhashe LM	Damages	50 000 000	50 000 000
KFC Dutywa vs MLM	Renovations	600 000	684 000
Celina Siwundla vs Mbhashe Local Municipality	Damages claim arising from alleged unlawful demolition of a house.	284 750	350 000
Mziwonke Manxiwa vs Mbhashe Local Municipality	Damages claim arising from alleged unlawful demolition of a house.	762 525	762 525
V.Madotyeni vs Mbhashe LM	Assault	988 000	988 000
M. Magalela vs Mbhashe LM	Unlawful arrest	500 000	500 000
Moses Mbambo vs Mbhashe LM and others	Damages claim arising from alleged assault.	500 000	500 000
N. Qudatele vs Mbhashe LM	Assault & Unlawful arrest	700 000	700 000
N. Ngxelo vs Mbhashe LM	Injury on Duty	550 000	550 000
S.Sondli vs Mbhashe LM	Damages claim arising from alleged unlawful demolition of a house.	488 488	488 488
V.Nosilela vs Mbhashe LM	Damages claim arising from alleged unlawful demolition of a house.	905 492	905 492
S.Manxiwa vs Mbhashe LM	Damages claim arising from alleged unlawful demolition of a house.	1 659 043	1 659 043
Z.Majebe vs Mbhashe LM	Damages claim arising from alleged unlawful demolition of a house.	864 861	864 861
S.Mlakuhlwa vs Mbhashe LM	Damages claim arising from alleged unlawful demolition of a house.	114 524	114 524

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Figures in Rand	2019	2018
33. Contingencies (continued)		
S.Gobeni vs Mbhashe LM		
	Damages claim arising from alleged unlawful demolition of a house.	- 762 525
Itu Facility Trading vs Mbhashe LM		
	Breach of contract	- 200 000
L.Mbete vs Mbhashe Local Municipality		
	Unlawful arrest	800 000 800 000
L.Mkhondweni vs Mbhashe LM		
	Motor vehicle accident	150 000 150 000
M.M Mkwedi vs Mbhashe LM		
	Impounded vehicle	189 920 300 000
T.Square Eng. vs Mbhashe LM		
	Breach of contract	- 123 819
Centre Point Developers vs Mbhashe LM		
	Breach of contract	18 000 000 18 000 000
Shack demolition Dutywa CBD		
	Shack demolition	300 000 150 000
B. Njoza vs Mbhashe Local Municipality		
	Reversal of traffic fine	2 100 -
M. Mlonyeni vs Mbhashe LM		
	Unlawful arrest & prosecution	3 900 000 -
L.Singqumba vs Mbhashe Local Municipality		
	Unlawful arrest	500 000 500 000
Tyekes Security Services vs Mbhashe LM		
	Breach of contract - arrears payment	2 401 622 -
B. Mbem vs Mbhashe LM		
	Assault & Unlawful arrest	800 000 -
M. Silekwa vs Mbhashe LM		
	Assault & Unlawful arrest	800 000 -
T. Zimela vs Mbhashe LM		
	Assault & unlawful arrest	1 500 000 -
A. Mqikela vs Mbhashe LM		
	Assault & unlawful arrest	1 200 000 -
G. Sondlo vs Mbhashe LM		
	Assault & Unlawful arrest	800 000 -
Embo Media vs Mbhashe LM		
	Breach of contract	500 000 -
S. Dinca vs Mbhashe LM		
	Assault	200 000 -
N.E Rulashe vs Mbhashe LM		
	Damages, loss of profit	296 000 -
Mlakuhlwa vs Mbhashe LM		
	Illegal demolition	350 000 -
M.Saki Vs Chief Sigcau & Mbhashe LM		
	Interdict	200 000 -
Balintulo vs Mbhashe Local Municipality		
	development	3 112 651 3 000 000
		98 491 855 97 184 741

The following are litigations against the Municipality for which no estimate is available:

- Mawethu Sakwe vs Mbhashe Local Municipality
- Mangathi Community vs Mbhashe Local Municipality
- Mputhi Community vs Mbhashe Local Municipality
- B.S. Matshabane vs Mbhashe Local Municipality
- State vs L. Mbelani
- Mbhashe Local Municipality vs Nokhanyo Magatya & 3 others
- Nkosinathi Ndodaka vs Mbhashe Local Municipality
- N.S. Nombambela vs Mbhashe Local Municipality
- B. Mathandabuzo vs Mbhashe Local Municipality

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33. Contingencies (continued)

SAMWU obo Qunta, Baliso vs Mbhashe Local Municipality

MLM// MMM Mbuli

State vs Ntlokwinendaba & Mbambo

A detailed register of litigation matters is maintained and available for inspection at the Municipality's registered office.

Contingent assets

The following are cases where the Municipality is a claimant:

The municipality is currently party to the following litigations:

	Nature of the Contingent Asset	2019	2018
Fraudulent payment (Telkom) reported to SAPS	Fraudulent payment	18 484	18 484
Land Invaders - Elliotdale	Claim for land invasion	-	150 000
Mbhashe LM vs Juspo	Interdict	-	60 000
Mbhashe LM vs B.S Titus Holdings & BP Garage	Fraudulent deductions	-	90 000
Mbhashe Local Municipality vs Medichex	Contravention of by-laws	1 207 469	-
Mbhashe LM vs Various Ratepayers	Forensic investigation into land ownership	1 650 000	-
Mbhashe LM vs Various Tenants	Unlawful removal of Plant & Machinery	1 100 000	-
Mbhashe LM vs Kwane Capital (Pty) Ltd & Kwane BLC	Breach of contract	100 000	-
Mbhashe LM vs Itu-Facilities Trading	Illegal demolition	200 000	-
Mbhashe LM vs S. Goben		85 000	-
		4 360 953	318 484

The following are Litigations the Municipality is the claimant, for which no estimate is available:

Mbhashe Local Municipality vs Zizi Agricultural Co-op and another

Mbhashe Local Municipality vs Phakama Gatyana

Mbhashe Local Municipality vs Nkosinathi Ndlodaka

Mbhashe Local Municipality vs P. Gatyana

The comprehensive Litigation register is kept in the municipal offices.

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34. Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions or if the related party entity and another entity are subject to common control.

Related parties include Councillors, key management personnel and close members of family.

Key management personnel includes the Municipal Manager, Chief Financial Officer and all other managers reporting directly to the Municipal Manager and supply chain officials.

In terms of the MFMA, the municipality may not grant loans to its councillors, management, staff and public.

Related party balances

Assessment Rates - Owing by related parties

C.Genyane	3	47
M Sibingibingi	-	671
L Matiti	739	42 427

Amounts received from related parties for sale of land

M Peter	58 800	58 800
C Mqingwana	62 100	62 100
M Mbomvu	15 000	15 000
M Mcotsho	20 000	20 000
N N Ndlodaka	69 000	69 000
M Noyila	15 000	15 000
T Tshika	28 530	-
M Nako	48 800	48 800

In the prior years the municipality sold land to the community. Included in deposit received are the above amounts from councillors and employees of the municipality.

The land has not been transferred to the buyers, the municipality is still busy with the conclusion of transferring the properties to the relevant buyers.

Related party transactions

During the year the Municipality rendered services to various Councillors residing within its jurisdiction. These services include rates and refuse charges.

Please refer to Note 28 for a detail of remuneration of Councillors.

During the year the Municipality actively monitored the amounts outstanding by Councillors and sent communications to remind all Councillors to ensure that all accounts are paid to date.

Key management information

Position	Name	Description
Municipal Manager	Mr M Nako	Employed in terms of Section 56 of MSA
Chief Financial Officer	Mr CX Sikobi	Employed in terms of Section 57 of MSA
Senior Manager Infrastructure Services	Mr SZI Msipha	Employed in terms of Section 57 of MSA
Senior Manager Corporate Services	Mr MP Nini	Employed in terms of Section 57 of MSA
Senior Manager Community Services	Mrs NP Mlungu	Employed in terms of Section 57 of MSA
Senior Manager Operations	Mrs T Bacela	Employed in terms of Section 57 of MSA
Senior Manager Planning and Development	Mr A Mashaba	Employed in terms of Section 57 of MSA

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34. Related parties (continued)

Remuneration of key management

2019

	Basic salary	Backpay	Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Fund	Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowance	Bonus	Cellphone allowance	Leave payout	Total
Position								
Municipal Manager	1 131 506	60 327	65 761	241 554	24 000	17 948	-	1 541 096
Chief Financial Officer	857 745	50 017	54 526	263 511	56 000	-	-	1 281 799
Senior Manager Community Services	862 752	38 946	51 666	213 169	-	-	-	1 166 533
Senior Manager Corporate Services	899 960	50 017	62 504	243 295	12 000	-	-	1 267 776
Senior Manager Infrastructure Services	876 547	49 556	54 516	120 267	-	-	31 740	1 132 626
Senior Manager Operations	765 983	38 946	49 684	248 689	55 000	-	-	1 158 302
Senior Manager Planning and Development	818 110	110 537	52 019	110 537	-	-	154 865	1 246 068
	6 212 603	398 346	390 676	1 441 022	147 000	17 948	186 605	8 794 200

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35. Prior period errors

1. During the audit of 2018/19 during the reconciling of the Valuation roll and the customer data that is in the system, it was noted that some debtors were not billed due to those debtors details not being correct in the system. Some debtors categories were incorrect and therefore billed at incorrect rates, then the municipality undertook an exercise of correcting the errors.

2. In addition to the above stated matter, during the preparation of the year the municipality identified that some projects that were sitting in Work in progress were already completed in the prior years and therefore they had to be capitalised into Infrastructure and community assets.

3. During the year the municipality has noticed that some of the projects that were flagged as incomplete in the Commitment register were actually completed in the prior years as a result those prior year commitments relating to these projects had to be removed from the register. The financial impact was the decrease of the previously disclosed figure as follows, (1) Building Commitments have decreased by R1 054 933.02, (2) Infrastructure commitments have decreased by R17 169 076.00.

4. Other restatements are as a result of correcting some of the mistatements that were not corrected in the previous year.

The correction of the error(s) and adjustments resulted in the following impact in the relevant annual financial statements components

Statement of financial position

Consumer debtors	-	1 268 561
Land and buildings	-	219 866
Infrastructure and community assets	-	2 790 549
Other Assets	-	(608 959)
Work in progress	-	(1 736 103)
Provision for debt impairment	-	248 307
Opening Accumulated Surplus or Deficit	-	9 285 725
Provision	-	(1 991 371)
Vat receivable	-	341 595
Trade payables	-	(9 223 550)

Statement of financial performance

Interest earned	-	10 265
Repairs and maintenance	-	(457 225)
Debt impairment (341 595 - 248 307)	-	93 287
Finance cost	-	1 991 371
Legal costs (i.e Consulting and professional fees)	-	10 000 000

Commitments

Buildings	-	(1 054 933)
Infrastructure Assets	-	(17 169 076)

Cash flow statement

Cash flow from operating activities

Interest income	-	10 265
Movement in payables from exchange transactions	-	(457 225)
Sale of goods and services (relating to VAT)	-	341 595
	-	(105 365)

36. Prior-year adjustments

Presented below are those items contained in the statement of financial position, statement of financial performance and cash flow statement that have been affected by prior-year adjustments:

Statement of financial position

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36. Prior-year adjustments (continued)

2018

	Note	As previously reported	Correction of error	Restated
Accumulated surplus (opening balance)		(560 889 967)	9 285 725	(551 604 242)
Infrastructure and community assets		388 899 695	2 790 549	391 690 244
Consumer debtors		4 297 868	1 268 561	5 566 429
Other Assets		54 065 606	(597 220)	53 468 386
Work in Progress		84 708 573	(1 736 103)	82 972 470
Provision for debt impairment		(21 286 548)	248 307	(21 038 241)
Provision		(8 415 116)	(1 991 371)	(10 406 487)
Vat receivable		3 818 791	(341 595)	3 477 196
Trade payables		(13 413 124)	(9 223 550)	(22 636 674)
Land and buildings		25 131 746	219 866	25 351 612
		(43 082 476)	(76 831)	(43 159 307)

Statement of financial performance

2018

	Note	As previously reported	Correction of error	Restated
Interest earned		(2 486 447)	(10 265)	(2 496 712)
Repairs and maintenance		35 768 606	(457 225)	35 311 381
Debt Impairment		3 387 397	93 287	3 480 684
Finance cost		1 920 007	1 991 371	3 911 378
Legal costs (i.e Consulting and professional fees)		1 584 356	10 000 000	11 584 356
Surplus for the year		40 173 919	11 617 168	51 791 087

37. Risk management

Financial risk management

The Municipality is exposed to the following risks:

- market risk (including interest rate risk);
- credit risk; and
- liquidity risk

The municipality seeks to minimise the effects of these risks in accordance with the municipality's policies approved by the Council. The municipality does not enter into or trade in financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the municipality will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Council has the ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management, and has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the municipality's short, medium and long-term funding and cash flow requirements.

The municipality manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities. The Finance Department monitors the cash flow requirements on a regular basis.

The Municipality's investment portfolio consists of short term deposits and current accounts with a notice period of 30 days or less. Due to the short term nature of the portfolio a maturity analysis is not required.

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37. Risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates will affect the municipality's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Market risk consists primarily of interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows associated with a financial instrument will fluctuate in amount as a result of market interest changes. The municipality does not enter into long term financing arrangements thereby minimising the interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing.

The exposure to interest rate risk is limited as the municipality's investment portfolio is entirely cash based. The Municipality's primary focus is not to generate interest income but rather to preserve the capital value of the funds. There has been no change since the previous financial year to the municipality's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the municipality. Due to the nature of the entity's operations, the municipality has an obligation to provide services to all qualifying people in its area. As such, the municipality is not able to select only creditworthy counterparts.

Potential concentrations of credit rate risk consist mainly of investments, trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Trade receivables comprise of a large number of consumers, dispersed across different industries and geographical areas. Trade receivables are presented net of an allowance for impairment.

The existing trade receivable portfolio has historically been significantly impaired as a result of a number of contributing factors, including an inaccurate and unreliable customer database. The municipality has started the process of cleansing its trade receivable portfolio to ensure completeness of its trade receivables. All policies affecting trade receivables have been reviewed and updated to assist the municipality in the cleansing process. Refer note 4 for more detailed information on the composition of the trade receivables portfolio.

Except for trade receivables which have already been impaired, the following financial assets are exposed to limited credit risk at year end:

Cash and cash equivalents (including investments) are held with the following counter parties:	2019	2018
First National Bank (Primary Bank)	17 306 047	6 069 682

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38. Unauthorised expenditure

Opening balance	102 627 811	102 627 811
Less: Amount approved for write off by council	(102 627 811)	-
	-	102 627 811

Unauthorised expenditure relates to expenditure incurred which is in excess of the budgeted amount on the individual votes.

39. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Opening balance	6 773 371	6 582 841
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure - current year	184 028	190 530
Fruitless and wasteful approved for write off by Council	(6 773 371)	-
	184 028	6 773 371

Details / incidents of fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to this period only

Interest on overdue accounts and penalties	184 028	190 530
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No fruitless and wasteful expenditure was recovered during the year, all fruitless and wasteful expenditure was written off by Council during the year.

40. Irregular expenditure

Opening balance	539 029 658	536 378 645
Add: Irregular Expenditure - current year movement	90 622 833	136 507 742
Less: Irregular expenditure - written off by council	(617 292 166)	(133 856 729)
	12 360 325	539 029 658

Details of irregular expenditure – current year

Bid evaluation discrepancies identified	-
Limitation of scope - No supporting documentation	176 305
No bid specification/adjudication minutes	194 724
No Municipal rates clearance certificate/lease agreement	11 620 885
Recurring Irregular expenditure -BAC composition - Non-compliance with SCM	64 143 609
Recurring irregular expenditure - Waste Collectors	2 306 985
Identified during the annual audit	12 180 325
	90 622 833

Analysis of Irregular Expenditure Balance - current year

Recurring from prior years	78 442 508
Identified during the annual audit	12 180 325
	90 622 833

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41. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act

Contributions to organised local government - SALGA Fees

Opening balance	-	1 260 740
Current year subscription / fee	1 186 714	1 092 432
Amount paid - current year	(1 186 714)	(2 353 172)
	-	-

Contract awarded to close family members of person in the service of the state state

1. During the year 2017/18 and 2018/19 awards were made to ICT Choice for the (i) Supply and delivery of Computers, (ii) Installation of Fibre and additional points, (iii) Renewal of 150 Cibecs licenses, the owner/director of ICT Choice Mr. S. Maqula is a spouse of Mrs N. Maqula who works at the Department of Human Settlements. The total value of all awards amount to R1 533 644.61 of which R16 030.63 relates to 2017/18

2. During the year 2018/19 awards were made to Bili Investments who is owned by Novumile Bili who is a mother to Nontyantambo Mbola who works as a Executive secretary in the Municipal Managers Office, The total awards were amounting to R27 303.88 for the whole, and are all catering related.

Audit fees

Current year subscription / fee	4 488 287	3 081 478
Amount paid - current year	(4 488 287)	(3 081 478)
	-	-

PAYE and UIF

Current year subscription / fee	20 087 323	19 480 726
Amount paid - current year	(20 087 323)	(19 480 726)
	-	-

Pension and Medical Aid Deductions

Current year subscription / fee	18 494 507	14 086 472
Amount paid - current year	(18 494 507)	(14 086 472)
	-	-

VAT

VAT receivable	4 055 890	3 477 196
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VAT output payables and VAT input receivables are shown in note .

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

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 Municipal Manager and noted by Council. The expenses incurred as listed hereunder have been condoned. Refer to note 42

Incident

Emergency	-	370 310
Sole Supplier	299 733	761 536
Other exceptional cases (Impractical)	1 689 961	9 183 519
	1 989 694	10 315 365

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42. Deviation from supply chain management regulations

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

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

43. Budget differences

Material differences between budget and actual amounts

44.1 Service charges reflected a negative variance of 45%, this is a result of government properties that were added on SV4 however they are rural schools and are therefore not billed for refuse removal. The refuse collection is only billed on the three towns.

44.2 Rental of facilities is showing a negative variance, this is caused by the poor collection rate on proceeds from plant even though there has been great improvement on lease rentals. Due to this poor collection rate, the municipal council decided to utilize the plant to enhance and accelerate roads maintenance as per the municipality's roads maintenance plan.

44.3 This relates to interest received on outstanding debtors as per the municipality's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy.

44.4 The positive variance relates to an improved collection rate by the municipality in terms non-billable revenue sources with some revenue sources collecting more than 100%

44.5 The variance is below the significance threshold of 10%

44.6 The positive variance can be attributed to government properties that have been added to the billing system.

44.7 The positive variance can be attributed to the conservative approach taken by council at mid-year to adjust its budget based on the performance and to ensure that its projections are realistic.

44.8 The variance is below the significance threshold of 10%.

44.9 The negative variance can be attributed to the tough economic conditions causing traffic offenders to be unable to pay their fines

44.10 The variance is below the significance threshold of 10%.

44.11 The variance is below the significance threshold of 10%.

44.12 The projected budget was based on the asset register, however there were adjustments that were made during the year which resulted to the negative variance. The actual depreciation is within the approved budget.

44.13 The actual expenditure relates to interest and penalties incurred on overdue accounts

44.14 This variance relates to the write-offs and adjustments that were made during the year in enhancing the accuracy of the billing system. Also included in the actual balance is the impairment debt provision raised on the potential uncollectable debt. The budget for this could not be projected since its based on the collection trends.

44.15 The negative variance on general expenditure is caused by strict monitoring of cash flow projections to ensure that departments spend within their approved budgets.

44.16 The actual amount relates to refuse removal which is included under receivables from non-exchange transactions in the budget. When budgeting the municipality expects to collect the whole amount billed.

44.17 Actual amount relates to the credit amount from SARS for the EMP 201

44.18 The municipality budgeted for VAT under other income on the SOFP and the actual amount relates to the VAT receivable at year-end

44.19 Actual amount has taken impairment into consideration for debtors. The municipality expects to collect the whole amount billed when budgeting.

44.20 Actual amount has taken impairment into consideration for debtors. The municipality expects to collect the whole amount billed when budgeting.

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43. Budget differences (continued)

44.21 The positive variance is a sign of an improvement for the municipality in terms of reserves

44.22 The actual balance relates to the intangible assets held by the municipality

44.23 The variance is caused by the fact that the actual amount includes historical figure while the budget is in relation to current year spending.

44.24 The variance is caused by the fact that the actual amount includes historical figure while the budget is in relation to the current year..

44.25 The variance is caused by the fact that the actual amount includes historical figure while the budget is in relation to the current year.

44.26 The variance is caused by the fact that the actual amount includes historical figure while the budget is in relation to the current year.