



OR Tambo District Municipality
(Registration number : DC15)
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

AUDITOR - GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA
03 DEC 2019

OR Tambo District Municipality

(Registration number : DC15)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

General Information

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

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Abbreviations

COID	Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases
CRR	Capital Replacement Reserve
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
SARS	South African Revenue Services
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
VAT	Value Added Tax
HDF	Housing Development Fund
IAS	International Accounting Standards
AFS	Annual Financial Statements
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ME's	Municipal Entities
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Previously CMIP)
IGRAP	Interpretations of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice



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General Information

EXECUTIVE MAYOR:

SPEAKER:

Nkompela X.D.

MEMBERS OF THE MAYORAL COMMITTEE

Executive Mayor

Deputy Executive Mayor

MMC: Water and Sanitation Services

MMC: Budget and Treasury Office & Internal Audit

MMC: Corporate Services

MMC: Community Services

MMC: Rural Economic Development Programme

MMC: Human Settlement & Disaster Management

MMC: Special Programmes & Social Services

MMC: Planning, Research & Integrated Governmental Relations

MMC: Technical Services

Nogumla R.Z.

Vacant

Ngozi. W

Ngqongwa N.

Mdoda N.Z.

Mledle N.

Sabona J.

Mjokovana D.

Godongwana S.

Giyose R.M.

Dambuza M.B.

GRADING OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY:

Grade 5

AUDITORS:

External:

Auditor-General South Africa

Internal:

Own Staff

PRIMARY BANKER:

First National Bank

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Magwa House

Nelson Mandela Drive

MTHATHA

5099

Private Bag X6043

MTHATHA

5099

Telephone: (047) 501-6400; Facsimile: (047) 501-6455

E-Mail: ortambodm@ortambodm.org.za

MUNICIPAL MANAGER

O.N. Hlazo (047) 501-6400

owenh@ortambodm.gov.za

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

M.E. Moleko (047) 501-7011

moabim@ortambodm.gov.za



OR Tambo District Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

General Information

1. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

The annual financial statements were prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) as well as relevant interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

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

I, as the Accounting Officer, acknowledge that I am 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 me to meet these responsibilities, I have set 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 endeavors to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behavior are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

I have 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, I am satisfied that the municipality has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The annual financial statements are prepared on the basis that the municipality is a going concern and that the OR Tambo District Municipality has neither the intention nor the need to liquidate or curtail materially the scale of the municipality.

Although, I am primarily responsible for the financial affairs of the municipality, this is supported by the municipality's external auditors.

I would like to bring to your attention the following material matters to your attention:

The external auditor, being the Auditor General of South Africa, is responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the municipality's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the municipality's external auditors and their report is presented on page XXX.

OR Tambo District Municipality

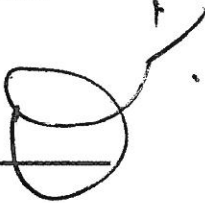
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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

General Information

1. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The annual financial statements set out on pages 7 to 72, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved on 30 August 2019



O.N. HLAZO
MUNICIPAL MANAGER
30 AUGUST 2019



M.E. MOLEKO
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
30 AUGUST 2019

AUDITOR - GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA
03 DEC 2019

OR Tambo District Municipality

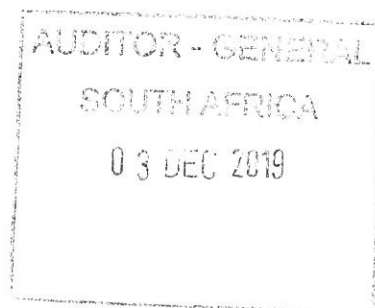
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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

General Information

1. MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

CONCILLOR	PARTY	PARTY REP.	LM REP.
Mkontwana N.	ANC	No	Yes
Msakeni M.	ANC	No	Yes
Ndude L.M.	UDM	Yes	No
Nkani N.	ANC	No	Yes
Ntshoyi N.P. (Deceased 19/06/2019)	ANC	No	Yes
Ntukuntezi L.S.	ANC	No	Yes
Pato T.Z.	CI	Yes	No
Qangani S.	ANC	No	Yes
Tshotsho L.	EFF	No	Yes
Nkompela X.	ANC	Yes	No
Sokanyile T.	ANC	Yes	No
Ngqongwa N.	ANC	No	Yes
Mdoda N.Z.	ANC	Yes	No
Mdledle N.	ANC	Yes	No
Mjokovana D.	ANC	No	Yes
Godongwana S.	ANC	Yes	No
Giyose R.M.	ANC	Yes	No
Gcinindawo N.	ANC	No	Yes
Kuluta N. (Resigned 12/03/2019)	ANC	Yes	No
Gusana Z.	ANC	No	Yes
Fono N.	ANC	No	Yes
Mgaweni T.	ANC	No	Yes
Bara B.	DA	No	Yes
Begezi N.	ANC	Yes	No
Bokwe F.	ANC	No	Yes
Cube Z.	DA	No	Yes
Dudumayo B.R.	UDM	Yes	No
Gaxeni F.	ANC	No	Yes
Ketwa U. (Resigned 24/05/2019)	EFF	No	Yes
Mabasa S.N.	DA	No	Yes
Gqwetha B.	UDM	No	Yes
Mabongo L.	ANC	Yes	No
Madwantsi P.	ANC	No	Yes
Malghas B.	MRRA	No	Yes
Matanzima S.	ANC	No	Yes
Mbangatha N.	ANC	No	Yes
Mbewu B.S. (Resigned 12/03/2019)	DA	No	Yes
Mcimbi T.E. (Resigned 28/06/2019)	ANC	No	Yes
Meth N. (Resigned 23/05/2019)	ANC	Yes	No
Gantsho A.A. (Resigned 19/03/2019)	ANC	Yes	No
Mandita K.D.	ANC	Yes	No



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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

General Information

Ngozi W.	ANC	Yes	No
Nogumla R.Z.	ANC	Yes	No
Pepping P.N.	ANC	Yes	No
Sabisa T.N.	ANC	Yes	No
Sabona J.	ANC	Yes	No
Xangayi C.T.	DA	Yes	No
Cwecwe N.	ANC	No	Yes
Dambuza M.B.	ANC	Yes	Yes
Dumisa T.V.	ANC	No	Yes
Mziba L.	ANC	No	Yes
Nkungu M.I. (Resigned 27/05/2019)	ANC	No	Yes
Bunzana M.	UDM	No	Yes
Mzimane N.F.	UDM	No	Yes
Malghas U.	ANC	No	Yes
Mjoji L.	ANC	No	Yes
Gqetywa N.I.	ANC	No	Yes
Rolobile I.	ANC	No	Yes
Mchithakali N.	ANC	No	Yes
Maqhajini L.	EFF	No	Yes
Bontsa E.S.	DA	No	Yes
Zozo D.M.	ANC	Yes	No
Myolwa D.J.	ANC	Yes	No
Nokhanda B.	ANC	Yes	No
Malindi A.X.	ANC	Yes	No

I certify that the salaries, allowances and benefits of councillors as disclosed in note 26 to these annual financial statements are within the upper limits of the framework envisaged in section 219 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, read with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, Act 20 of 1998 and the Minister of Provincial and Local Government's determination in accordance with the Act.



O.N. HLAZO
MUNICIPAL MANAGER
30 AUGUST 2019



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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Foreword

It is my pleasure to present the O.R. Tambo District Municipality's Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019. The statements, when read together with the annual report, provide a measure of the progress made by the municipality towards the implementation of the Integrated Developmental Plan (IDP) which is a consultative document between the Council and its inhabitants.

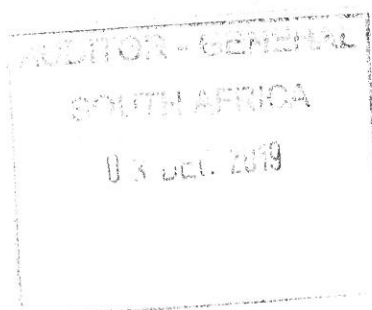
The statements are the tools and instrument to deepen democracy and promote collaboration as well as interface with stakeholders. In presenting these financial statements, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the the municipal leadership, both politically and administratively, for the efforts made in advancing the will of the people. I would further wish to thank the authors of the statements specifically the Budget and Treasury Office team, without undermining the role played by the entire staff of the organisation as this is an organisational matter. I therefore encourage that we continue with our work of ensuring that those in the state institutions must be able to account to the communities and stakeholders.

Over the financial year 2018/19 the OR Tamo District Municipality continued to deliver services to its communities in a fair and equitable manner, servicing to ensure the constitutional imperatives. In tabling these Annual Financial Statements I wish to note the fact that our financial and human resources were stretched but we tried by all means to stretch every cent to reach more people and attain more value from money. Our primary objectives have been to grow the economy, provide sustainable services, instil governance and to build capacity of our institution. We continually seek partnerships in the development of our municipality, both in the public and the private sector. We appreciate the need to foster strong partnerships across all spheres of government and to nurture our partnerships with our stakeholders and communities, and to remain relevant and accessible to these stakeholders. We further seek to create a platform where community issues, such as new ideas for development or service delivery challenges, can be addressed. We are committed to principles of good governance and our goal is to remain transparent in the process of executing our responsibilities. We are also committed to the enhancement of our governance process and we wish to translate this into tangible results. These results will include strong financial controls, improved financial performance and, most importantly, the attainment of an unqualified audit opinion.

As I present these statements I am proud to note that the municipality continuously spending the service delivery funds in the form of grants whilst it is improving its governance. The statements reflect the better financial situation of the municipality as against the economic environment facing the country. It further reflect the municipal capability to honour its commitments, including the human resources. Over the year ORTDM demonstrate improvement in its governance which include areas such as reduction of deviations, reduction in the irregular expenditure incurred as well as compliance to the broader legislative environment. To achieve all the above, sound politically and administratively leadership, strict adherence to government policy, effective implementation of council resolutions and unwavering support from our communities. It is every citizen's civic duty to ensure that the greater good of society is protected, harnessed and nurtured. It is in the best interest of each person from our region to unite behind a common purpose of seeing rapid economic growth which results in the creation of new jobs, new business opportunities and safe communities to live in.



CLR T. SOKANYILE
EXECUTIVE MAYOR
30 AUGUST 2019



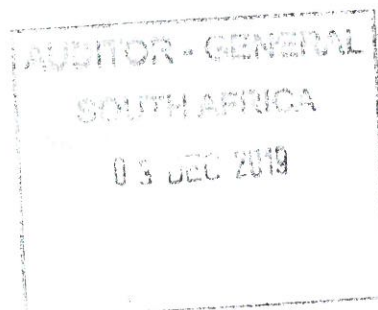
OR Tambo District Municipality

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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 Restated*
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	2	16,704,811	20,372,360
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	3	82,319,707	68,025,366
Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions	4	3,553,058	8,557,416
Prepayments	5	105,983,669	91,182,738
VAT Receivable	6	57,006,736	70,161,764
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	270,129,619	183,774,258
		535,697,600	442,073,901
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	8	6,499,820,599	5,827,504,561
Intangible Assets	9	2,800,811	4,344,880
Investment Property	10	2,200,000	2,200,000
Heritage Assets	11	247,025	247,025
Long-term Receivables	12	-	1,199,163
		6,505,068,435	5,835,495,629
TOTAL ASSETS		7,040,766,035	6,277,569,530
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Consumer Deposits	13	3,213,932	2,930,638
Employee Benefit Liabilities - Current portion	14	3,211,000	3,623,000
Payables from Exchange Transactions	15	384,222,558	360,024,467
Payables from Non-exchange Transactions	16	7,349,135	1,029,627
Unspent Conditional Grants and Receipts	17	235,088,285	91,182,738
		633,084,909	458,790,470
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee Benefit Liabilities	18	113,540,052	87,087,052
		113,540,052	87,087,052
TOTAL LIABILITIES		746,624,961	545,877,522
Net Assets		6,294,141,073	5,731,692,008
Accumulated surplus / (Deficit)	19	6,294,141,073	5,731,692,008
		6,294,141,073	5,731,692,008



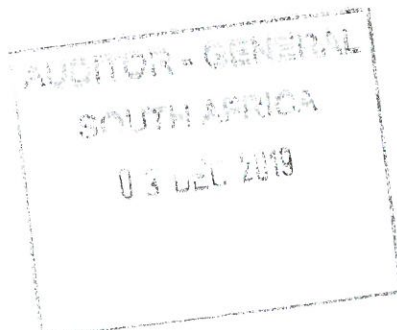
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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Statement of Financial Performance

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018 Restated*
REVENUE			
Revenue from Exchange Transactions			
Service Charges	20	246,651,582	230,269,381
Rental of Facilities and Equipment	21	97,810	89,795
Interest Earned - External Investments	22	40,327,770	50,192,084
Interest Earned - Outstanding Debtors	22	41,772,269	36,952,171
Operational revenue	23	36,148	19,519,388
Total revenue from exchange transactions		328,885,579	337,022,819
Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions			
Transfer revenue			
Income from Agency Services	24	139,182	77,383
Government Grants and Subsidies Received	25	1,881,390,335	1,749,492,104
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		1,881,529,517	1,749,569,487
Total revenue		2,210,415,096	2,086,592,306
EXPENDITURE			
Employee Related Costs	26	- 539,039,667	- 511,385,631
Remuneration of Councillors	27	- 22,303,123	- 18,578,491
Depreciation and Amortisation	28	- 192,288,254	- 185,364,599
Impairment Losses	29	- 86,600,916	- 88,730,070
Finance Costs	30	- 9,314,986	- 9,120,208
Bulk Purchases	31	- 35,038,658	- 44,443,738
Contracted Services	32	- 228,655,810	- 225,401,653
Transfers and subsidies	33	- 127,489,128	- 165,821,235
Inventory Consumed	34	- 29,191,771	- 33,983,041
Operational Costs	35	- 368,965,856	- 305,475,556
Total expenditure		- 1,638,888,169	- 1,588,304,221
Operating surplus		571,526,927	498,288,085
Gain / (Loss) on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment		- 1,050,862	- 7,518,842
Fair Value Adjustments		-	-
Actuarial Gain / (Loss)		- 8,027,000	- 9,798,000
		- 9,077,862	- 17,316,842
Surplus for the year		562,449,064	480,971,243



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Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	Accumulated surplus	Total net assets
Balance at 01 July 2017		5,298,227,101	5,298,227,101
Correction of errors	42	-47,506,335	-47,506,335
Restated* Balance at 01 July 2017		<u>5,250,720,766</u>	<u>5,250,720,766</u>
Restated* Surplus for the year		480,971,243	480,971,243
Restated* Balance at 30 June 2018		<u>5,731,692,008</u>	<u>5,731,692,008</u>
Surplus for the year		562,449,064	562,449,064
Balance at 30 June 2019		<u><u>6,294,141,073</u></u>	<u><u>6,294,141,073</u></u>



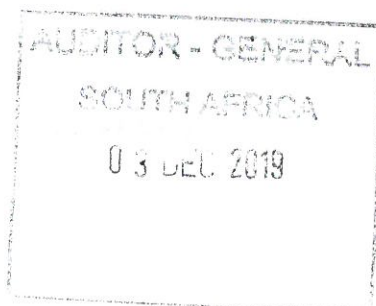
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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Cash Flow Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018 Restated*
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Service Charges	20	109,436,731	131,458,266
Interest income	22	123,448,252	91,672,456
Other receipts	23	17,950,457	105,165,689
Transfers and subsidies	25	2,010,494,952	1,749,492,104
		2,261,330,392	2,077,788,515
Payments			
Employee related costs	26	- 529,874,667	- 504,508,631
Remuneration of Councillors	27	- 22,303,123	- 18,578,491
Finance Costs	30	- 465,986	- 1,338,208
Suppliers Paid	32	- 235,828,828	- 303,498,102
Other payments	35	- 519,327,252	- 507,365,625
		- 1,307,799,856	- 1,335,289,056
Net cash flows from operating activities		953,530,535	742,499,459
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	8	- 867,222,032	- 768,581,517
Purchase of other intangible assets	9	-	- 4,989,617
Purchases of heritage assets	11	-	- 157,025
Proceeds from sale of assets		46,857	-
Net cash flows from investing activities		- 867,175,175	- 773,728,159
Cash flows from financing activities			
Acquisitions / (Repayments) of Long term loans		-	- 38,795,339
Net cash flows from financing activities		-	- 38,795,339
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		86,355,360	- 70,024,039
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		183,774,259	253,798,298
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		270,129,619	183,774,259



OR Tambo District Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts	Variance	Ref.
Figures in Rand						
Cash Flow Statement						
Cash flows from operating activities						
Receipts						
Service Charges	197,026,963	-	197,026,963	109,436,731	87,590,232	E01
Transfers and subsidies	1,820,853,000	185,135,000	2,005,988,000	2,010,494,952	4,506,952	E02
Interest income	31,300,000	3,300,000	34,600,000	123,448,252	88,848,252	E03
Other receipts	306,226,913	65,308,612	371,535,525	17,950,457	353,585,068	E04
	2,355,406,876	253,743,612	2,609,150,488	2,261,330,392		
Payments						
Suppliers and employees	- 1,075,997,935	128,176,566	- 947,821,369	- 1,180,310,728	232,489,359	E05
Finance Costs	-	-	-	465,986	465,986	E06
Transfers and Grants	- 91,578,940	3,343,535	- 88,235,405	- 127,489,128	39,253,723	E07
	- 1,167,576,875	131,520,101	- 1,036,056,774	- 1,308,265,843		
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,187,830,001	385,263,713	1,573,093,714	953,064,549		
Cash flows from investing activities						
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	- 1,184,390,453	- 154,867,000	- 1,339,257,453	- 867,222,032	- 472,035,421	E08
Purchase of other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	E08
Purchases of heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	
Proceeds from sale of biological assets that form part of an agricult	-	-	-	46,857	46,857	E09
Decrease / (Increase) in Long-term receivables	-	-	-	-	-	
Net cash flows from investing activities	- 1,184,390,453	- 154,867,000	- 1,339,257,453	- 867,175,175		
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,439,548	230,396,713	233,836,261	85,889,374		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	702,032,117	- 205,818,713	496,213,404	183,774,259	312,439,145	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	705,471,665	24,578,000	730,049,665	269,663,633		

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

- C01 **Service Charges** - Correction of billing through data cleansing.
- C02 **Rental of fixed assets** - Hall was hired more than anticipated
- C03 **Interest Received** - Non payment of consumers resulted in increase in interest on debtors.
- C04 **Operational revenue** - Budget includes VAT and reserves whilst in GRAP, VAT is in accounts receivable and reserves in cash flow.
- C05 **Transfers and subsidies** - Budget only reflects the operating grants whilst actual includes the revenue recognised on both capital and operating grants.
- C06 **Income from Agency Services** - Commission from the garnishee was not budgeted for as this is as per request by the credit providers
- C07 **Employee Related Costs** - The variance is only 2% which is less than the threshold of 5%.
- C08 **Remuneration of Councillors** - Increment budgeted for was more than the actual increment on the Councillors.
- C09 **Depreciation and amortisation** - The increase was mainly due to adjustment of infrastructure assets with completed assets that were classified as WIP even though they completed.
- C10 **Impairment Losses** - Non payment of consumers resulting in increase in impairment of debtors.
- C11 **Finance costs** - Finance cost includes interest cost on post employee benefits and interest paid on overdue accounts. The interest cost relating to post employee benefits was budgeted for under Employee related cost while the interest paid on overdue accounts was not budgeted for. Refer to note 29 for amounts.
- C12 **Bulk Purchases** - Budget for bulk purchases included amount related to the settlement of long outstanding debt with DWA, actual payments made towards the old debts went against the creditors balance.
- C13 **Contracted Services** - The variance is mainly due to decrease to payments of consultants and contractors such water carting.
- C14 **Transfers and Subsidies** - Budget includes the allocation for Ntinga Development agency whilst actual includes other funding for events in community
- C15 **Inventory Consumed** - The actual expenditure was more than what the municipality projected during budgeting.
- C16 **General Expenditure** - The variance is mainly attributed to increase in expensed project expenditure, refer to note 34
- C18 **Loss on disposal of Assets** - There was no budget for the loss as this was not anticipated that there would be loss when disposing the assets.
- C19 **Actuarial Gains / Losses** - Actuarial losses are budgeted for under Employee related costs



OR Tambo District Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts	Variance	Ref.
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Figures in Rand

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

- D01 **Inventory** - not utilised as projected resulting in more stock on hand than projected
- D02 **Receivables from Exchange Transactions** - Variance is mainly due to the fact that about R345 million debtors were written-off during the current year.
- D03 **Receivables from non exchange** - The projection was more than the actual debtors at year end.
- D04 **VAT Receivable** - National Treasury template for the budget not aligned to GRAP and the VAT is included on receivable from non exchange
- D05 **Cash and Cash Equivalent** - the overspending in projects partly contributed to reduction of cash and cash equivalent.
- D06 **Current Portion of Non-Current Receivables** - The whole amount of non-current receivables was impaired.
- D07 **Property Plant and Equipment** - Budget includes the all MIG expenditure whilst in actual outcomes, only expenditure that meets the PPE criteria
- D08 **Intangible Assets** - The variance is less the 5%.
- D09 **Investment Property** - Not budgeted for, the actual amount relates to the opening balance carried forward from the prior year.
- D10 **Heritage Assets** - Not budgeted for, the actual amount relates to the opening balance carried forward from the prior year.
- D11 **Biological Assets** - Moved to Nlinga.
- D12 **Consumer Deposits** - The variance is less the 5%.
- D13 **Employee Benefit Liabilities (Current Portion)** - Not budgeted for.
- D14 **Payables from exchange transactions** - Budget tables reflects the trade and other payables which combines the payables from exchange and non exchange transactions whilst in the AFS, these are separated hence there is no budget for non exchange transactions
- D15 **Unspent Conditional Grants** - Not budgeted for as the municipality was not anticipating under-expenditure.
- D16 **Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities** - There were no long-term liabilities as at year-end.
- D17 **Long-term Liabilities** - The municipality did not have any long term liabilities as at end of the year
- D18 **Employee Benefit Liabilities (Long-Term)** - Not budgeted for.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

- E01 **Service Charges** - Actual collections on water and sanitation services were lesser than budgeted for.
- E02 **Transfers and subsidies** - The variance is mainly due to the grant revenue is budgeted for inclusive of VAT where as the actual figure are exclusive of VAT.
- E03 **Interest Received** - Investing on high earning short term investments (call accounts) resulted in increase in interest than projected.
- E04 **Other Receipts** - VAT refunds less than budgeted for due to ongoing VAT audit that delays the refund.
- E05 **Employee Related Costs** - Actual includes the wages for the casual workers which are outside payroll system whilst in budget, only salaries from payroll system.
- E06 **Finance Costs** - Not budgeted for.
- E07 **Transfers and Grants** - The actual expenditure was more than anticipated.
- E08 **Purchase of property plant and equipment** - Underspending is mainly due to the classification treatment of MIG spending on VIP toilets. In budget, the total spending on MIG is classified as capital expenditure whilst in the AFS, only expenditure that meets the asset criteria are capitalised. MIG spending on VIP toilets do not meet the asset criteria hence the difference.
- E09 **Proceeds from sale of biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity** - Not budgeted for.



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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 effective Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), as approved by the Minister of finance, including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standard Board and the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003).

The annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except where indicated otherwise. They are presented in South African Rand.

1.1 Changes in Accounting policy and comparability

Accounting policies have been consistently applied unless it has been indicated otherwise.

For the years ended 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018 the municipality adopted the framework as set out in paragraph 1 above. The details of any resulting changes in Accounting policy and comparative restatements are set out below and in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

Those standards of GRAP and interpretations of such standards applicable, are therefore as follows:

- GRAP 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 2 - Cash Flow Statements (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 3 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 4 - The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 5 - Borrowing Costs
- GRAP 6 - Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
- GRAP 7 - Investments in Associates
- GRAP 8 - Interest in Joint Ventures
- GRAP 9 - Revenue from Exchange Transactions (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 10 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 11 - Construction Contracts (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 12 - Inventories (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 13 - Leases (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 14 - Events After the Reporting Date (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 16 - Investment Property (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 17 - Property Plant and Equipment (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 18 - Segment Reporting
- GRAP 19 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 20 - Related Party Disclosures
- GRAP 21 - Impairment of non-cash-generating assets
- GRAP 23 - Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)
- GRAP 24 - Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements
- GRAP 25 - Employee Benefits
- GRAP 26 - Impairment of cash-generating assets
- GRAP 27 - Agriculture
- GRAP 31 - Intangible Assets
- GRAP 32 - Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor
- GRAP 100 - Non-current Assets held for Sale and Discontinued Operations (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 103 - Heritage Assets
- GRAP 104 - Financial Instruments
- GRAP 105 - Transfer of functions between entities under common control
- GRAP 106 - Transfer of functions between entities not under common control
- GRAP 107 - Mergers
- GRAP 108 - Statutory Receivables
- GRAP 109 - Accounting by Principals and Agent



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Accounting Policies

Standards Approved and Not Yet Effective

- GRAP 34 - Separate Financial Statements
- GRAP 35 - Consolidated Financial Statements
- GRAP 36 - Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
- GRAP 37 - Joint Arrangements
- GRAP 38 - Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities
- GRAP 110 - Living and Non-living resources

Interpretations - Approved and effective

- IGRAP 1 - Applying the Probability Test on Initial Recognition of Exchange Revenue
- IGRAP 2 - Changes in Existing Decommissioning Restoration and Similar Liabilities
- IGRAP 3 - Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease
- IGRAP 4 - Rights to Interests Arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds
- IGRAP 5 - Applying the Restatement Approach under the Standard of GRAP on Financial Reporting
- IGRAP 6 - Loyalty Programmes
- IGRAP 7 - The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction
- IGRAP 8 - Agreements for the Construction of Assets from Exchange Transactions
- IGRAP 9 - Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners
- IGRAP 10 - Assets Received from Customers
- IGRAP 11 - Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities
- IGRAP 12 - Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-Monetary Contributions
- IGRAP 13 - Operating Leases - Incentives
- IGRAP 14 - Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease
- IGRAP 15 - Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services
- IGRAP 16 - Intangible Assets - Website Costs (effective 1 April 2013)
- IGRAP 17 - Interpretation of the Standard of GRAP on Service Concession Arrangements Where a Grantor Controls a Significant Residual Interest in an Asset
- IGRAP 18 - Interpretation of the Standard of GRAP on Recognition and Derecognition of Land
- IGRAP 19 - Liabilities to Pay Levies

Interpretations – Approved and not yet effective

- IGRAP 1 - Applying the probability test on initial recognition of revenue
- IGRAP 20 - Accounting for adjustment to revenue

Where a standard of GRAP is approved and effective, it replaces the equivalent of International Public sector accounting Standard, International Financial Reporting Standards or SA Generally accepted Accounting Practice. Where a standard of GRAP has been issued but is not yet effective, the municipality may select to apply the principles established in that standard in developing appropriate Accounting Policies. Changes in Accounting

1.2 Critical Judgement, Estimates and Assumptions

In the application of the municipality's Accounting policies, which are described below, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.



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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Accounting Policies

1.2 Critical Judgement, Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

These estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed 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.

The following are the critical judgments and estimates that the management have made in the process of applying the municipality's Accounting Policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Annual Financial Statements:

Revenue Recognition

Accounting policy 1.17.1 on revenue from exchange transactions and Accounting policy 1.17.2 on revenue from non-exchange transactions describes the conditions under which revenue will be recorded by the management of the municipality.

In making their judgment, the management considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue as set out in GRAP 9 (Revenue from exchange transactions) and GRAP 23 (Revenue from non-exchange transactions). As far as Revenue from non-exchange transactions is concerned (see Basis of Preparation above), and , in particular, whether the municipality, when goods are sold, had transferred to the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and when service is rendered, whether the service has rendered. Also of importance is the estimation process involved in initially measuring revenue at the fair value thereof. Management of the municipality is satisfied that the revenue in the current year is appropriate.

Financial Assets and liabilities

The classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities, into categories, is based on judgement. Accounting Policy 1.15 on Financial Assets Classification and Accounting Policy 1.15 on Financial Liabilities Classification describe the factors and criteria considered by the management of the municipality in the classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities.

In making the above-mentioned judgement management considered the definition and recognition criteria for the classification of financial instruments as set out in GRAP 104 (Financial Instruments).

Impairment of Financial Assets

Accounting policy 1.15 on Impairment of financial assets describes the process followed to determine the value at which financial assets should be impaired. In making the estimation of the impairment, the management of the municipality considered the detailed criteria of impairment of financial assets as set out in GRAP 104 (Financial Instruments) and used its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. The management of the municipality is satisfied that impairment of Financial assets recorded during the year is appropriate

Impairment of Trade receivables:

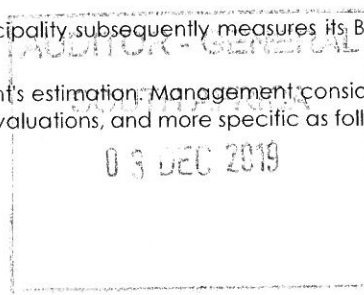
The calculation in respect of the impairment of debtors is based on an assessment of the extent to which debtors have defaulted on payments already due, and an assessment of their ability to make payments based on their creditworthiness. This is performed per service-identifiable categories across all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

The total increase in estimation of the impairment of receivables from exchange transactions and that of receivables from non-exchange transactions are disclosed in notes 3 and 4 to the Annual Financial Statement

Fair Value Estimations

As described in Accounting policy 1.13 the municipality subsequently measures its Biological assets in terms of the fair value model.

The valuation of assets are based on management's estimation. Management considered the impact of valuation techniques and market information in order to determine the valuations, and more specific as follows:



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Accounting Policies

1.2 Critical Judgement, Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Biological Assets

The fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs used to value Biological assets requires management to make certain assumptions which are subject to change. The current assumptions are as follows:

- Cattle are valued at the prevailing market rates, as determined by breed, genetic, merit and age , less point-of-sale costs.
- Fruit trees, harvest and vegetables are valued by way of arms' length transaction that would have been applied / prevailing in replacing the existing fruit trees, harvest and vegetables with new fruit trees, harvest and vegetables.

Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible assets and Investment Property

As described in Accounting policies 1.8.3 and 1.9.1, the municipality depreciates its Property, Plant and Equipment (excluding land) and amortises its Intangible assets, over the estimated useful lives of the assets, taking into account the residual values of the assets at the end of their useful lives, which is determined when the assets are available for use.

The useful lives of the assets are based on management's estimation. Management considered the impact of technology, availability of capital funding, service requirements and required return on assets in order to determine the optimum useful life expectation, where appropriate.

The estimation of residual values of assets is based on the management's judgement as to whether the assets will be sold or used to the end of their useful lives, and in what condition they will be at that time Impairment: Write-down of Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Investment Property.

Accounting policy 1.13 on impairment of assets, Accounting policy 1.9.1 on Intangible assets - Subsequent measurement, amortisation and impairment and Accounting policy 11.2 on inventory - Subsequent measurement describe the conditions under which non-financial assets are tested for potential impairment losses by the management of the municipality. Significant estimates and judgements are made relating to impairment testing of Property, Plant and Equipment, impairment testing of Intangible assets and write-down of Inventories to the lowest of the cost and net realisable value.

In making the above-mentioned estimates and judgement, management considered the subsequent measurement criteria and indicators of potential impairment losses as set out in GRAP 21 (Impairment of Non-cash generating assets) and GRAP 26 (Impairment of Cash generating assets). In particular, the calculation of the recoverable service amount for PPE and intangible assets and net realisable value for Inventories involves significant judgement by management

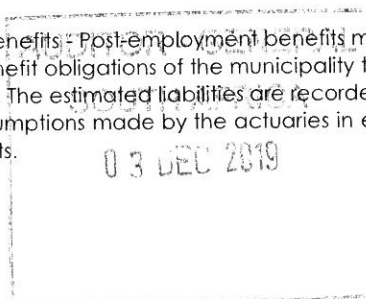
Estimated impairments during the year to Inventory, Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible assets Investment Property, Heritage assets and biological assets are disclosed in notes 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 to the Annual Financial statement, if applicable.

Water Inventory

The estimation of Water Inventory in reservoirs is based on the measurement of water via electronic level sensors, which determines the depth of water in the reservoirs, which is then converted into volumes based on the capacity of the reservoir. Furthermore, the length and width of all pipes are taken into account in determining the volume of the water on hand at year-end.

Defined Benefit Plan liabilities

As described in Accounting Policy 1.19 employee benefits : Post-employment benefits municipality obtains actuarial valuations of its Defined benefit plan liabilities. the defined benefit obligations of the municipality that were identified are post-retirement Health benefit obligations and Long-service awards. The estimated liabilities are recorded in accordance with the requirement of GRAP 25. Details of the liabilities and the key assumptions made by the actuaries in estimating the liabilities are provided in the relevant notes to the Annual Financial Statements.



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Accounting Policies

Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Management's judgement is required when recognising and measuring provisions and when measuring Contingent liabilities. Provisions are discounted where the effect of discounting is material using actuarial valuations.

Budget Information

Deviations between the budget and actual amounts are regarded as material differences when a 10% deviation exists. All material differences are explained in the notes to the Annual Financial Statements.

1.3 Presentation currency

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

1.4 Going concern assumption

These annual financial statements have been prepared on a Going Concern Basis.

1.5 Offsetting

Assets, Liabilities Revenues and Expenses have not been offset except when offsetting is required or permitted by a standard of GRAP. 1.6 Standards, Amendments to Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective.

The following standards of GRAP and interpretations of such standards which are issued but not yet effective, are applicable to the municipality:

Estimates and Errors.

The municipality applied the principles established in the following standard of GRAP that have been issued but not yet effective, in developing appropriate Accounting Policies dealing with the following related party transactions, but have not yet adopted this standard.

1.7 Net Assets

Included in the Net assets of the municipality are the following reserves that are maintained in terms of specific requirements

1.8 Property, plant and equipment

1.8.1 Initial recognition

Property, plant and equipment are tangible non-current assets (including infrastructure assets) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one year.

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 recognised at cost on its acquisition date or in the case of assets acquired by grants or donations, deemed cost, being the fair value of the asset on initial recognition. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the municipality. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost. The cost also includes the necessary costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Where an asset is acquired by the municipality for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of that asset on the date acquired.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019



Accounting Policies

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment acquired in exchange for non-monetary assets or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets is measured at the fair value of the asset given up, unless the fair value of the asset received is more clearly evident. If the acquired item could not be measured at its fair value, its cost is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

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

1.8.2 Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent expenditure relating to the property, plant and equipment is capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits or potential service delivery associated with the subsequent expenditure will flow to the municipality and the cost or fair value of the subsequent expenditure can be reliably measured. Subsequent expenditure incurred on an asset is only capitalised when it increases the capacity or future economic benefits associated with the asset. Where the municipality replaces parts of an asset, it derecognises the part of the asset being replaced and capitalises the new component. Subsequently all property plant and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost or given up is included in the Statement of Financial Performance when the compensation becomes receivable.

1.8.3 Depreciation

Depreciation on assets other than land is calculated on cost using the straight-line method, to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The depreciation method used reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits or service potential are expected to be consumed by the municipality. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost significant in relation to the cost item is depreciated separately.

1.9 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation only commences when the asset is available for use, unless stated otherwise. The depreciation rates are based on the following estimated useful lives:

Item	method	useful life
Buildings - Improvements	Straight line	10 - 80 years
Plant and machinery	Straight line	2 - 20 years
Furniture and fittings	Straight line	5 - 20 years
Transport Assets	Straight line	5 - 15 years
Office equipment	Straight line	5 - 20 years
IT equipment - Computer Equipment	Straight line	1 - 5 years
Infrastructure		
□ Roads and Paving	Straight line	5 - 67 years
□ Sewerage	Straight line	5 - 100 years
□ Storm Water	Straight line	7 - 100 years
□ Water	Straight line	5 - 76 years
Emergency equipment	Straight line	5 - 10 years
Specialist Vehicles	Straight line	10 - 15 years
Bins and Containers	Straight line	5 years

The asset's residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed annually and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, at each reporting date. Reviewing the useful life of an asset on an annual basis does not require the municipality to amend the previous estimate unless expectation differ from the previous estimate.



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Accounting Policies

1.9.1 Land

Land is stated at historical cost and is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life.

1.9.2 Infrastructure

Infrastructure assets are any assets that are part of a network of similar assets. Infrastructure assets are shown at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Enrapture assets are treated similarly to all other assets of the municipality in terms of the asset management policy.

1.9.3 Incomplete Construction Work

Incomplete construction work is stated at historical cost. Depreciation only commences when the asset is available for use.

1.9.4 Leased assets

Assets capitalised under finance lease are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as property, plant and equipment controlled by the municipality or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease if there is no reasonable certainty that the municipality will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

1.9.5 Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised.

Gains are classified as revenue.

Gains or losses are calculated as difference between the carrying value of assets (cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses) and the proceeds from disposal and are included in the Statement of Financial Performance as gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment.

1.10 Intangible assets

Identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance are classified and recognised as intangible assets. The municipality recognises an intangible asset in its Statement of Financial Position only when it is possible that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that attributable to the asset will flow to the municipality and the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably. Internally generated intangible assets are subject to strict recognition criteria before they are capitalised. Research expenditure is recognised as an expense as it is incurred. Costs incurred on development projects (relating to the design and testing of the new or improved products) are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are fulfilled:

- it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use.
- management intends to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it
- there is an ability to use or sell the intangible asset.
- it can be demonstrated how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits.
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and use or sell the intangible asset are available; and.
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period. Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is available for use. Development assets are tested for impairment annually, in accordance with GRAP 21 and GRAP 26



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Accounting Policies

1.10 Intangible assets (Continued)

Intangible asset initially recognised at cost. the cost of an intangible asset is purchase price and other costs attributed to bring the intangible asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the municipality, or where an intangible asset is acquired at not cost, or for a nominal cost shall be its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost. The cost of an intangible asset acquired in exchange for non-monetary assets or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, is measured at the fair value of the asset given up, unless the fair value of the asset received is more clearly evident. if the acquired item could be measured at it value, its cost is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up. if the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, it's deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

1.10.1 Subsequent Measurement, Amortisation and Impairment

After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Expenditure on an intangible item that was initially recognised as an expense shall not be recognised as part of the cost of an intangible asset at a later date.

In terms of GRAP 31, intangible assets are distinguished between internally generated intangible assets and other intangible assets. It is further distinguished between indefinite or finite useful lives. amortisation is charged on a straight-line basis over the intangible assets' useful lives. The residual value of intangible assets with finite lives is zero, unless an active market exists. Where intangible assets are deemed to have intangible useful lives, such intangible assets are not amortised, however, such intangible assets are subject to an annual impairment test. Amortisation only commences when the asset is available for use, unless stated otherwise. The amortisation rates are based on the following estimated useful lives:

Item	Depreciation method	Average
Computer software	Straight line	4 -10 years

Intangible assets are annually tested for impairment as described in Accounting Policy 8 on Impairment of assets, including intangible assets not yet available for use. Where items of intangible assets have been impaired, the carrying value is adjusted by the impairment loss, which is recognised as an expense in the period that the impairment is identified. The impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable service amount.

The estimated useful life, residual values and amortisation method are reviewed annually at the end of the financial year. Any adjustments arising from the annual review are applied prospectively as a change in accounting estimate in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.10.2 Derecognition

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

1.11 Investment property

1.11.1 Initial Recognition

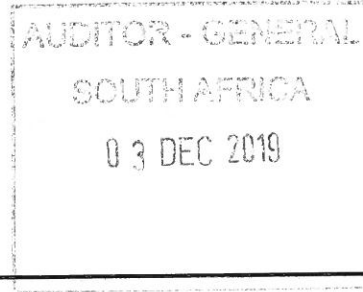
Investment property includes property (land or a building, or both land and buildings held under a finance lease) held to earn rentals and / or for capital appreciation, rather than held to meet service objectives, the production or supply of goods or services, or the sale of an asset in the ordinary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

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

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Accounting Policies

1.11 Investment property (continued)

The cost of self-constructed investment property is the cost at the date of completion, including all directly attributable borrowing costs. Based on management's judgement, the following criteria have been applied to distinguish investment property from owner occupied property or property held for resale:

- (a) Land held for long-term capital appreciation rather than for short-term sale in the ordinary course of operations;
- (b) Land held for a currently undetermined future use (if the municipality has not determined that it will use the land owner-occupied property for short-term sale in the ordinary course of operations, the land is recognised as held for capital appreciation);
- (c) A building owned by the municipality (or held by the municipality under a finance lease) and leased out under one or more operating leases on a commercial basis (this will include the property portfolio rented out on a commercial basis on behalf of the municipality;
- (d) A property owned by the municipality and leased out at a below market rental; and;
- (e) Property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property;

The rent earned does not have to be at a commercial basis or market related for the property to be classified as investment property

The following assets do not fall in the ambit of Investment Property and shall be classified as Property, Plant and Equipment, Inventory or Non-current Assets Held-for-Sale, as appropriate:

- (a) Property held for sale in the ordinary course of operations or in the process of construction or development for such sale;
- (b) Property being constructed or developed on behalf of third parties;
- (c) Owner-occupied property, including (among other things) property held for future use as owner-occupied property, property held for future development and subsequent use as owner-occupied property, property occupied by employees such as held for future development and subsequent use as owner-occupied property, property occupied by employees such as housing for personnel (whether or not the employees pay rent at market rates) and owner-occupied property awaiting disposal;
- (d) Property that is leased to another entity under a finance lease;
- (i) Property held to provide goods and services and also generates cash inflows; and;
- (ii) Property held for strategic purposes which would be accounted for in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Property, Plant and Equipment;

1.11.2 Subsequent Measurement

Investment property is accounted for in accordance with the cost model as set out in GRAP 16 (at their cost prices less accumulated Depreciation). The municipality has no intention of selling its land and buildings and thus the Cost Model would represent the value of all land and buildings more fairly. The change has resulted in the municipality's Annual Financial Statements providing reliable and more relevant information about the value of Buildings and Land, based on the intended use of these assets in line with all valuation method of all other assets

Investment Property is measured using the Cost Model and is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on cost, using the Straight-line Method over the useful life of the property, which is estimated at 10 - 80 years. Components of assets that are significant in relation to the whole asset and that have different useful lives are depreciated separately. The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an Investment Property is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance

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Accounting Policies

1.11 Investment property (continued)

1.11.3 Derecognition

An Investment Property shall be derecognised (eliminated from the Statement of Financial Position) on disposal or when the Investment Property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its disposal Property that is leased to another entity under a finance lease;

1.12 Heritage assets

A Heritage Asset is defined as an asset that has a cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological or artistic significance, and is held and preserved indefinitely for the benefit of present and future generations. Heritage Assets are not depreciated owing to uncertainty regarding to their estimated useful lives. The municipality assess at each reporting date if there is an indication of impairment.

1.12.1 Initial Recognition.

The cost of an item of Heritage Assets is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the municipality, and if the cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliably. Heritage Assets are initially recognised at cost on its acquisition date or in the case of assets acquired by grant or donation, deemed cost, being the fair value of the asset on initial recognition. The cost of an item of Heritage Assets is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the municipality. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost. The cost also includes the necessary costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located. Where an asset is acquired by the municipality for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of that asset on the date acquired.

The cost of an item of Heritage Assets acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary asset, or a combination of monetary and nonmonetary assets, is measured at the fair value of the asset given up, unless the fair value of the asset received is more clearly evident. If the acquired item could not be measured at its fair value, its cost is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

1.12.2 Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent expenditure relating to Heritage Assets is capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits or potential service delivery associated with the subsequent expenditure will flow to the municipality and the cost or fair value of the subsequent expenditure can be reliably measured. Subsequent expenditure incurred on an asset is only capitalised when it increases the capacity or future economic benefits associated with the asset. Where the municipality replaces parts of an asset, it derecognises the part of the asset being replaced and capitalises the new component. Subsequently all Heritage Assets are measured at cost, less accumulated impairment losses.

1.12.3 Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of Heritage Assets is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of Heritage Assets is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised. Gains are not classified as revenue. Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying value of assets (cost less accumulated impairment losses) and the disposal proceeds is included in the Statement of Financial Performance as a gain or loss on disposal of Heritage Assets.

1.13 Biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity

A Biological Asset is defined as a living animal or plant. Agricultural Produce is the harvested product of the municipality's Biological Assets.

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1.13 Biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity (continued)

1.13.1 Initial Recognition

The cost of an item of Biological Assets is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the municipality, and if the cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliably. Biological Assets are initially recognised at fair value less cost to sell on its acquisition date. The fair value of an item of Biological Assets is the transaction price or the market price.

Agricultural Produce is initially recognised at fair value less costs to sell at the date of the harvest. The municipality applies the measurement methods as described in Accounting Policy 15 on Inventories.

1.13.1 Subsequent Measurement

Subsequently all Biological Assets are measured at fair value less cost to sell on the reporting date. The fair value of an item of Biological Assets is the transaction price or the market price.

A gain or loss arising from the initial recognition of an item of Biological Assets at fair value less cost to sell and from a change in fair value at the reporting date shall be recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

A gain or loss arising from the initial recognition of an item of Agricultural Harvest at fair value less estimate point of sale cost at the date of the harvest shall be recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.13.2 Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of Biological Assets is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of Biological Assets is included in the Statement of Financial Performance when the item is derecognised. Gains are not classified as revenue. Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying value of assets (at fair value) and the disposal proceeds is included in the Statement of Financial Performance as a gain or loss on disposal of Biological Assets.

1.14 Impairment of Assets

The municipality classifies all assets held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return as Cash Generating Assets. All other assets are classified as Non-cash Generating Assets.

1.14.1 Impairment of cash generating assets

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The best evidence of fair value less cost to sell is the price in a binding sale agreement in an arm's length transaction, adjusted for the incremental cost that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset.

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

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

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance. An impairment of assets measured per the revaluation method reduces the Revaluation Surplus for that asset. The decrease shall be debited directly to a Revaluation Surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the Revaluation Surplus in respect of that asset.

An impairment loss is recognised for cash generating units if the recoverable amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment loss is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.



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1.14 Impairment of Assets (continued)

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

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase and would be credited directly against the Revaluation Surplus to the extent of any previous impairments recognised against said reserve in respect of that asset.

1.14.2 Impairment of Non-Cash Generating Assets

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable service amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable service amount of the individual asset, the recoverable service amount of the non-cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable service amount of a non-cash generating asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The value in use for a non-cash generating asset is the present value of the asset's remaining service potential. Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

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

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance. An impairment of assets measured per the revaluation method reduces the Revaluation Surplus for that asset. The decrease shall be debited directly to a Revaluation Surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the Revaluation Surplus in respect of that asset. An impairment loss is recognised for non-cash generating units if the recoverable service amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment loss is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

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

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase and would be credited directly against the Revaluation Surplus to the extent of any previous impairments recognised against said reserve in respect of that asset.

1.15 Financial instruments

The municipality has various types of Financial Instruments and these can be broadly categorised as Financial Assets, Financial Liabilities or Residual Interests in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement. The municipality only recognises a Financial Instrument when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial Recognition

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are recognised on the municipality's Statement of Financial Position when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The municipality does not offset a Financial Asset and a Financial Liability unless a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts currently exist and the municipality intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Fair value assumptions

The fair values of Financial Instruments are determined as follows:

- The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices.
- If the market for a Financial Asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the municipality establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity specific inputs.



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Accounting Policies

1.15 Financial instruments (continued)

The Effective Interest Method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a Financial Asset or a Financial Liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the Financial Instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the Financial Asset or Financial Liability.

Amortised Cost

Amortised Cost is the amount at which the Financial Asset or Financial Liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation, using the Effective Interest Rate Method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction for impairment or uncollectability.

Financial Assets - Classification

A Financial Asset is any asset that is a cash, a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity. In accordance with GRAP 104 the Financial Assets of the municipality are classified as follows into the three categories allowed by this standard: Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost are non-derivative Financial Assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in Current Assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months, which are classified as Non-current Assets. Financial Assets at Amortised Cost are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the Financial Asset. After initial recognition, Financial Assets are measured at amortised cost, using the Effective Interest Rate Method less a provision for impairment.

Financial Assets measured at Fair Value are financial assets that meet either of the following conditions:

- (i) Derivatives;
- (ii) Combined instruments that are designated at fair value;
- (iii) Instruments held for trading;
- (iv) Non-derivative Financial Instruments with fixed or determinable payments that are designated at fair value at initial recognition; or
- (v) Financial Instruments that do not meet the definition of Financial Instruments at Amortised Cost or Financial Instruments at Cost.

Financial Assets measured at Cost are investments in residual Interest that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured

Classification

The municipality has the following types of Financial Assets as reflected on the face of the Statement of Financial Position or in the Notes thereto:

Type of Financial Asset

Long-term Receivables
Receivables from Exchange Transactions
Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions
Bank, Cash and Cash Equivalents - Call Deposits
Bank, Cash and Cash Equivalents - Bank
Bank, Cash and Cash Equivalents - Cash
Current Portion of Long-term Receivables

Classification in terms of GRAP 104

Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Financial asset measured at fair value
Financial asset measured at amortised cost

Cash includes cash-on-hand and cash with banks (including call deposits). Cash Equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments, readily convertible into known amounts of cash, which 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 and deposits held on call with banks, net of bank overdrafts. The municipality categorises Cash and Cash Equivalents as Financial Assets at Amortised Cost.

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Accounting Policies

1.15 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial Liabilities

A Financial Liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another Financial Assets to another entity.

There are three main categories of Financial Liabilities, the classification determining how they are measured. Financial Liabilities may be measured at:

- (i) Financial Liabilities measured at fair value
- (ii) Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost
- (iii) Financial Liabilities measured at cos

The municipality has the following types of Financial Liabilities as reflected on the face of the Statement of Financial Position or in the Notes thereto:

Type of Financial Liability

Long-term Liabilities
Payables from Exchange Transactions
Payables from Non-exchange Transactions
Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities

Classification in terms of GRAP 104

Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Financial liability measured at amortised cost

Financial Liabilities that are measured at Fair Value are Financial Liabilities that are essentially held for trading (i.e. purchased with the intention to sell or repurchase in the short term; derivatives other than hedging instruments or are part of a portfolio of Financial Instruments where there is recent actual evidence of short-term profiteering or are derivatives).

Initial and Subsequent Measurement

Financial Assets

Financial assets measured at Amortised cost

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the Financial Asset. Subsequently, these assets are measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Method less any impairment, with interest recognised on an Effective Yield Basis

Trade and Other Receivables (excluding Value Added Taxation, Prepayments and Operating Lease receivables), Loans to Municipal Entities and Loans that have fixed and determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets measured at Fair value

Financial Assets at Fair Value are initially measured at fair value, excluding directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised directly in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Financial Liabilities

Financial Liabilities measured at Fair Value.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value are stated at fair value, with any resulted gain or loss recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.



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Accounting Policies

1.15 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial Liabilities held at Amortised Cost

Any other Financial Liabilities are classified as Other Financial Liabilities (All Payables, Loans and Borrowings are classified as Other Liabilities) and are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Trade and Other Payables, Interest-bearing Debt including Finance Lease Liabilities, Non-interest bearing Debt and Bank Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate Method . Interest expense is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance by applying the effective interest rate.

Prepayments are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment Financial assets

Financial Assets, other than those at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial Assets are impaired where there is objective evidence of impairment of Financial Assets (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor). If there is such evidence the recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss is recognised in accordance with GRAP 104.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

Accounts Receivable encompass Long-term Debtors, Receivables from Exchange Transactions (Consumer Debtors) and Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions (Other Debtors).

Initially Accounts Receivable are valued at fair value plus transaction costs, and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate Method . An estimate is made for doubtful debt based on past default experience of all outstanding amounts at year-end. Bad debts are written off the year in which they are identified as irrecoverable. Amounts receivable within 12 months from the date of reporting are classified as current. A provision for impairment of Accounts Receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the municipality will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The provision is made in accordance with GRAP 104 whereby the recoverability of accounts receivable is assessed individually and then collectively after grouping the assets in financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics. The amount of the provision is the difference between the Financial Asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Future cash flows in a group of Financial Assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. Government accounts are not provided for as such accounts are regarded as receivable

The carrying amount of the Financial Asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all Financial Assets carried at Amortised Cost with the exception of Consumer Debtors, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a Consumer Debtor is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against revenue. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Financial assets measured at cost:

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



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Accounting Policies

1.15 Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition of Financial Assets

The municipality derecognises Financial Assets only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the Financial Asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity, except when Council approves the write-off of Financial Assets due to non-recoverability.

If the municipality neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the municipality recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the municipality retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred Financial Asset, the municipality continues to recognise the Financial Asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

The municipality derecognises Financial Liabilities when, and only when, the municipality's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The municipality recognises the difference between the carrying amount of the Financial Liability (or part of a Financial Liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.16 Inventories

Initial Recognition

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

Where Inventory is acquired by the municipality for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of the item on the date acquired. Direct costs relating to properties that will be sold as Inventory are accumulated for each separately identifiable development. Costs also include a proportion of overhead costs.

Subsequent Measurement

-Consumable Stores, Raw Materials, Work-in-Progress and Finished goods.

Consumable stores, raw materials, work-in-progress, inventories distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge and finished goods are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value (net amount that the municipality expects to realise from the sale on Inventory in the ordinary course of business). The cost is determined using the First-in-First-out Method for cost of commodities.

-Water Inventory

Water is regarded as Inventory when the municipality purchases water in bulk with the intention to resell it to the consumers or to use it internally, or where the municipality has incurred purification costs on water obtained from natural resources (rain, rivers, springs, boreholes, etc.). However, water in dams, that are filled by natural resources and that has not yet been treated, that is under the control of the municipality but cannot be measured reliably as there is no cost attached to the water, is therefore not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. The basis of determining the cost of water purchased and not yet sold at Statement of Financial Position date comprises all costs of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the Inventory to its present location and condition, net of trade discounts and rebates. Water and purified effluent are valued by using the First-in-First-out Method, at the lowest of purified cost and net realisable value, insofar as it is stored and controlled in reservoirs at year-end.

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Accounting Policies

1.16 Inventories (continued)

Other Inventories

Redundant and slow-moving Inventories are identified and written down from cost to net realisable value with regard to their estimated economic or realisable values and sold by public auction. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Differences arising on the measurement of such Inventory at the lower of cost and net realisable value are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year in which they arise. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of Inventories arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost is recognised as a reduction in the amount of Inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs. The carrying amount of Inventories is recognised as an expense in the period that the Inventory was sold, distributed, written off or consumed, unless that cost qualifies for capitalisation to the cost of another asset.

1.17 Revenue Recognition

General

Revenue is derived from a variety of sources which include rates levied, grants from other tiers of government and revenue from trading activities and other services provided. Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the municipality's activities. Revenue is shown net of value-added tax, returns, rebates and discounts. The municipality recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the municipality and when specific criteria have been met for each of the municipality's activities as described below, except when specifically stated otherwise. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The municipality bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement. Furthermore, services rendered are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date.

Revenue from Exchange Transactions refers to revenue that accrued to the municipality directly in return for services rendered / goods sold, the value of which approximates the consideration received or receivable. Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions refers to transactions where the municipality received revenue from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange. Revenue from non-exchange transactions is generally recognised to the extent that the related receipt or receivable qualifies for recognition as an asset and there is no liability to repay the amount. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, stock rotation, price protection, rebates and other similar allowances. Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Revenue from Exchange Transactions

Service Charges

Service Charges are levied in terms of approved tariffs.

Service Charges relating to water are based on consumption. Meters are read on a monthly basis and are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Provisional estimates of consumption, based on the consumption history, are made monthly when meter readings have not been performed. The provisional estimates of consumption are recognised as revenue when invoiced, except at year-end when estimates of consumption up to year-end are recorded as revenue without it being invoiced. Adjustments to provisional estimates of consumption are made in the invoicing period in which meters have been read. These adjustments are recognised as revenue in the invoicing period. In respect of estimates of consumption between the last reading date and the reporting date, an accrual is made based on the average monthly consumption of consumers.



Accounting Policies

1.17 Revenue Recognition (continued)

Service charges relating to sewerage and sanitation are recognised on a monthly basis in arrears by applying the approved tariff to all properties. Tariffs are determined per category of property usage, and are levied based on the extent of each property. In circumstances where services cannot readily be measured and quantified, a flat rate service charge is levied monthly on such properties.

Interest, royalties and dividends

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rentals Received

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

Finance Income

Interest earned on investments is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance on the Time-proportionate Basis that takes into account the effective yield on the investment.

Interest earned on the following investments is not recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance:

- Interest earned on unutilised Conditional Grants is allocated directly to the Creditor: Unutilised Conditional Grants, if the grant conditions indicate that interest is payable to the funder.

Tariff charges

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

Revenue from Agency Services

Revenue for agency services is recognised on a monthly basis once the revenue collected on behalf of agents has been quantified. The revenue recognised is in terms of the agency agreement.

Sale of Goods (including Houses)

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

- (a) The municipality has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- (b) The municipality retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- (c) The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- (d) The municipality retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold

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Accounting Policies

1.17 Revenue Recognition (continued)

(e) It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality; and

(f) The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions

An inflow of resources from a Non-exchange Transaction, that meets the definition of an asset shall be recognised as an asset when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the municipality and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably. The asset shall be recognised as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is also recognised in respect of the same inflow. A present obligation arising from a Non-exchange Transaction that meets the definition of a liability will be recognised as a liability when it is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

Public Contributions

Donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the municipality has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. Where the agreement contains a stipulation to return the asset, other future economic benefits or service potential, in the event of non-compliance to these stipulations and would be enforced by the transferor, a liability is recognised to the extent that the criteria, conditions or obligations have not been met. Where such requirements are not enforceable, or where past experience has indicated that the transferor has never enforced the requirement to return the transferred asset, other future economic benefits or service potential when breaches have occurred, the stipulation will be considered and is recognised as revenue.

Revenue from public contributions is recognised when all conditions associated with the contribution have been met or where the contribution is to finance property, plant and equipment, when such items of property, plant and equipment are brought into use. Assets acquired from non-exchange transactions are measured at fair value in accordance with the Standards of GRAP.

Government Grants and Receipts

Conditional grants, donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the municipality has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. Where the agreement contains a stipulation to return the asset, other future economic benefits or service potential, in the event of non-compliance to these stipulations and would be enforced by the transferor, a liability is recognised to the extent that the criteria, conditions or obligations have not been met. Where such requirements are not enforceable, or where past experience has indicated that the transferor has never enforced the requirement to return the transferred asset, other future economic benefits or service potential when breaches have occurred, the stipulation will be considered a restriction and is recognised as revenue.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the municipality with no future related costs, are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which they become receivable.

Interest earned on investments is treated in accordance with grant conditions. If it is payable to the funder it is recorded as part of the creditor and if it is the municipality's interest, it is recognised as interest earned in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Revenue is recognised when all conditions associated with the contribution have been met or where the contribution is to finance property, plant and equipment, when such items of property, plant and equipment are brought into use.

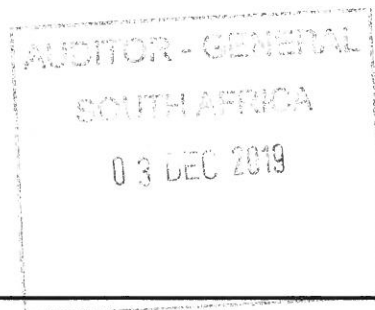
Revenue from Recovery of Unauthorised, Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure

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

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Accounting Policies

1.18 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the municipality has a present or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation is the amount that the municipality would rationally pay to settle the obligation at the reporting date or to transfer it to a third party at that time and are determined by the judgment of the management of the municipality, supplemented by experience of similar transactions and, in some cases, reports from independent experts. The evidence considered includes any additional evidence provided by events after the reporting date. Uncertainties surrounding the amount to be recognised as a provision are dealt with by various means according to the circumstances. Where the provision being measured involves a large population of items, the obligation is estimated by weighting all possible outcomes by their associated probabilities.

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. An onerous contract is a contract in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it – this unavoidable cost resulting from the contract is the amount of the provision to be recognised.

Provisions are reviewed at reporting date and the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation. When the effect of discounting is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money. The impact of the periodic unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as a finance cost as it occurs.

1.19 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Remuneration to employees is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as the services are rendered, except for non accumulating benefits which are only recognised when the specific event occurs.

The municipality has opted to treat its provision for leave pay as an accrual.

The costs of all short-term employee benefits such as leave pay, are recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service. The liability for leave pay is based on the total accrued leave days at year end and is shown as a creditor in the Statement of Financial Position. The municipality recognises the expected cost of performance bonuses only when the municipality has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payment and a reliable estimate can be made.

Post-employment benefits

The municipality provides retirement benefits for its employees and councillors, and has both defined benefit and defined contribution post-employment plans.

Defined contribution plans

A Defined Contribution Plan is a plan under which the municipality pays fixed contributions into 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 Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which the service is rendered by the relevant employees. The municipality has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.



OR Tambo District Municipality

(Registration number : DC15)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Accounting Policies

1.19 Employee benefits (continued)

Defined benefit plans

A Defined Benefit Plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

Post-retirement Health Care Benefits

The municipality has an obligation to provide Post-retirement Health Care Benefits to certain of its retirees. According to the rules of the Medical Aid Funds with which the municipality is associated, a member (who is on the current Conditions of Service), on retirement, is entitled to remain a continued member of the Medical Aid Fund, in which case the municipality is liable for a certain portion of the medical aid membership fee. Not all Medical Aid Funds with which the Municipality is associated, provide for continued membership.

The defined benefit liability is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation and unrecognised actuarial gains and losses, reduced by unrecognised past service costs. The plan is unfunded. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method, incorporating actuarial assumptions and a discount rate based on the government bond rate. Valuations of these obligations are carried out annually by independent qualified actuaries.

Actuarial gains or losses are recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance.

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

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

Long-service Allowance

The municipality has an obligation to provide Long-service Allowance Benefits to all of its employees. According to the rules of the Long-service Allowance Scheme, which the municipality instituted and operates, an employee (who is on the current Conditions of Service), is entitled to a cash allowance, calculated in terms of the rules of the scheme, after 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 years of continued service. The municipality's liability is based on an actuarial valuation. The Projected Unit Credit Method is used to value the liabilities. Actuarial gains and losses on the long-term incentives are accounted for through the Statement of Financial Performance.

Provincially-administered Defined Benefit Plans

The municipality contributes to various National- and Provincial-administered Defined Benefit Plans on behalf of its qualifying employees. These funds are multi-employer funds. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against revenue in the year they become payable. These defined benefit funds are actuarially valued triennially on the Projected Unit Credit Method basis. Deficits are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on a proportional basis from all participating municipalities.

Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Where applicable the municipality has an obligation to provide Post-retirement Pension Benefits to certain of its retirees. Pension contributions in respect of employees who were not members of a pension fund are recognised as an expense when incurred. Staff provident funds are maintained to accommodate personnel who, due to age, cannot join or be part of the various pension funds. The municipality contributes monthly to the funds.

OR Tambo District Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019



Accounting Policies

1.19 Employee benefits (continued)

The liability recognised in the Statement of Financial Position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognised past-service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

Actuarial gains or losses are recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance.

NB: The municipality currently does not have any employees that fall under Defined Benefit Pension Plan

1.20 Leases

Classification

Leases are classified as Finance Leases where substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of an asset are transferred to the municipality.

Leases of property, plant and equipment, in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as Operating Leases

The Municipality as lessee

Finance leases

Where the municipality enters into a finance lease, property, plant and equipment or intangible assets subject to finance lease agreements are capitalised at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. Corresponding liabilities are included in the Statement of Financial Position as Finance Lease Liabilities. The corresponding liabilities are initially recognised at the inception of the lease and are measured as the sum of the minimum lease payments due in terms of the lease agreement, discounted for the effect of interest. In discounting the lease payments, the municipality uses the interest rate that exactly discounts the lease payments and unguaranteed residual value to the fair value of the asset, plus any direct costs incurred. Lease payments are allocated between the finance cost and the capital repayment using the Effective Interest Rate Method. Finance costs are expensed when incurred.

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

Operating leases

The municipality recognises operating lease rentals as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance on a Straight-line Basis over the term of the relevant lease. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a Straight-line Basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

OR Tambo District Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019



Accounting Policies

1.20 Leases (continued)

Determining whether an Arrangement contains a lease

At inception of an arrangement, the municipality determines whether such an arrangement is, or contains a lease. A specific asset is the subject of a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of that specified asset. An arrangement conveys the right to use the asset if the arrangement conveys to the municipality the right to control the use of the underlying asset. At inception, or upon reassessment of the arrangement, the municipality separates payments and other considerations required by such an arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the municipality concludes for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset. Subsequently the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance charge on the liability is recognised using the municipality's incremental borrowing rate.

1.21 Grants-In-Aid

The municipality transfers money to individuals, organisations and other sectors of government from time to time. When making these transfers, the municipality does not:

- (a) Receive any goods or services directly in return, as would be expected in a purchase or sale transaction;
- (b) Expect to be repaid in future; or
- (c) Expect a financial return, as would be expected from an investment.

These transfers are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as expenses in the period that the events giving rise to the transfer occurred.

1.22 Value Added Tax

Value Added Tax assets and liabilities

The municipality accounts for Value Added Tax on the Payments Basis in accordance with section 15(2)(a) of the Value Added Tax Act (Act No 89 of 1991).

The entities account for Value Added Tax on the Invoice Basis in accordance with section 15(1) of the Value-Added Tax Act (Act No 89 of 1991).

1.23 Unauthorised expenditure

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

1.24 Irregular expenditure

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

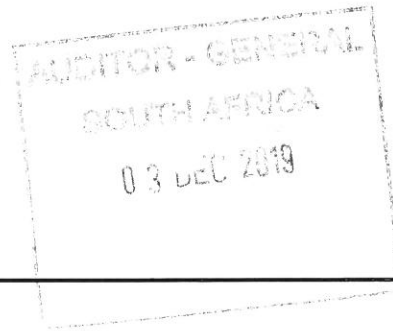
1.25 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure is expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised. All expenditure relating to Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019



Accounting Policies

1.26 Material Losses

The MFMA requires the disclosure of material losses incurred during the year under review. The disclosure is provided in order to comply to the legislative requirements governing Municipalities and Municipal Entities. Due to their significance, the complete calculation of water losses is provided, including the opening balance, purchases, sales and closing balance where applicable. The unit rate is the rate per the last purchase as inventory is measured based on the First-In-First-Out Method as defined by GRAP 12 (Inventories)

1.27 Changes in Accounting Policies, Estimates and Errors

Changes in Accounting Policies that are affected by management have been applied retrospectively in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements, except to the extent that it is impractical to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change in policy. In such cases the municipality restated the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practical. Details of Changes in Accounting Policies are disclosed in the Notes to the Annual Financial Statements where applicable.

Changes in Accounting Estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements. Details of changes in estimates are disclosed in the Notes to the Annual Financial Statements where applicable.

Correction of Errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements, except to the extent that it is impractical to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases the municipality shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practical. Details of Correction of Errors are disclosed in the Notes to the Annual Financial Statements where applicable.

1.28 Treatment of Administration and Overhead expenses

The costs of internal support services are transferred to the various services and departments to whom resources are made available.

1.29 Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Liabilities represent a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by an occurrence or nonoccurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the municipality. A contingent liability can also arise as a result of a present obligation that arises from past events but which is not recognised as a liability either because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. Contingent Assets represent possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by an occurrence or nonoccurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the municipality.

Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in Notes to the Annual Financial Statements.

1.30 Commitments

Commitments are future expenditure to which the municipality committed and that will result in the outflow of resources. Commitments are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as a liability or as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance, but are included in the disclosure Notes. A distinction is made between capital and current commitments.

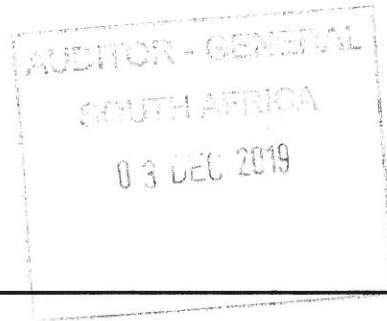
Commitments are disclosed for:

- Approved and contracted commitments, where the expenditure has been approved and the contract has been awarded at the reporting date, where disclosure is required by a specific standard of GRAP.
- Approved but not yet contracted commitments, where the expenditure has been approved and the contract has yet to be awarded or is awaiting finalisation at the reporting date.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019



Accounting Policies

1.30 Commitments (continued)

- Items are classified as commitments where the municipality commits itself to future transactions that will normally result in the outflow of resources.
- Contracts that are entered into before the reporting date, but goods and services have not yet been received are disclosed in the disclosure Notes to the Annual Financial Statements.
- Other commitments for contracts that are non-cancellable or only cancellable at significant cost, should relate to something other than the business of the municipality.

1.31 Related parties

Individuals as well as their close family members, and/or entities are related parties if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or jointly control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and/or operating decisions. Management is regarded as a related party and comprises the Councillors, Mayor, Executive Committee Members, Municipal Manager, Chief Financial Officer and all other managers reporting directly to the Municipal Manager or as designated by the Municipal Manager.

1.32 Events after reporting date

Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the Annual Financial Statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as Non-adjusting Events after the Reporting Date have been disclosed in Notes to the Annual Financial Statements.

1.33 Comparative figures

Current Year Comparatives

In accordance with GRAP 1 Budgeted Amounts have been provided and forms part of the Annual Financial Statements.

Prior Year Comparatives

When the presentation or classification of items in the Annual Financial Statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are reclassified. The nature and reason for the reclassification is disclosed. Due to the implementation of mSCOA in the current financial year, certain prior year figures have been reclassified and these reclassifications have been reflected in note 44 to the AFS.

Budget Information

The annual budget figures have been prepared in accordance with the GRAP standard and are consistent with the Accounting Policies adopted by the Council for the preparation of these Annual Financial Statements. The amounts are scheduled as a separate additional financial statement, called the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amounts. Explanatory comment is provided in the statement giving reasons for overall growth or decline in the budget and motivations for over- or under spending on line items. The annual budget figures included in the Annual Financial Statements are for the municipality and do not include budget information relating to subsidiaries or associates. These figures are those approved by the Council at the beginning and during the year following a period of consultation with the public as part of the Integrated Development Plan. The budget is approved on an accrual basis by nature classification. The approved budget covers the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019.



OR Tambo District Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018 Restated*
3. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)			
Other debtors			
Current (0 -30 days)		4,962,995	3,758,939
31 - 60 days		2,717,861	1,630,344
61 - 90 days		2,570,095	947,321
+90 days		102,840,980	13,317,373
		113,091,930	19,653,977
Less: Allowance for impairment		- 111,819,448	- 17,926,112
		1,272,482	1,727,865
Totals			
Current (0 -30 days)		41,951,492	23,172,943
31 - 60 days		16,968,391	19,677,982
61 - 90 days		14,340,553	17,483,178
+90 days		364,112,187	626,920,336
		437,372,623	687,254,439
Less: Allowance for impairment		- 359,040,518	- 622,450,828
		78,332,106	64,803,611
Totals			
Current (0 -30 days)		- 20,128,433	- 13,181,360
31 - 60 days		- 9,450,712	- 12,824,783
61 - 90 days		- 8,873,839	- 12,468,282
+90 days		- 320,587,533	- 583,976,403
		- 359,040,518	- 622,450,828
Reconciliation of allowance for impairment			
Balance at beginning of the year		- 622,450,828	- 535,446,797
Contributions to allowance		- 82,337,659	- 87,004,031
Debt impairment written off against allowance		345,747,969	-
		- 359,040,518	- 622,450,828
4. Receivables from non-exchange transactions			
Short-term loans		2,500	2,500
Sundry Debtors		291,712	9,175,745
Other control accounts		3,937,500	57,825
Impairments		- 678,654	- 678,654
		3,553,058	8,557,416

Short-term Loans mainly comprise temporary advances made to local municipalities which are repayable within 12 months.

Sundry Debtors are in respect of debits outstanding at year-end on normal business transactions entered into by the municipality

The municipality does not hold deposits or other security for its Receivables. None of the Receivables have been pledged as security for the municipality's financial liabilities.

Reconciliation of provision for impairment of receivables from non-exchange transactions

Opening balance	678,654	678,654
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OR Tambo District Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018 Restated*
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4. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (Continued)

The Provision for Impairment on Receivables exists predominantly due to the possibility that these debts will not be recovered. Loans and receivables were assessed individually and grouped together at the Statement of Financial Position as financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment.

In determining the recoverability of Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions, the municipality considers any change in the credit quality of the

Debtor from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated. Accordingly, the management believe that there is no further credit provision required in excess of the Provision for Impairment.

No Provision for Impairment has been made in respect of government debt as these amounts are considered to be fully recoverable.

The following Loans and Receivables are included in the total amount of the Provision for Impairment

Sundry Debtors	<u>678,654</u>	<u>678,654</u>
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5. Prepayments

Amatola Water	105,983,669	91,182,738
	<u>105,983,669</u>	<u>91,182,738</u>

The balance for prepayments consists of RBIB grant capital projects that are implemented by Amatola Water.

6. VAT receivable

VAT Output accrual	-	51,555,937
VAT Input accrual	40,564,963	6,903,974
Control account	9,237,182	114,813,727
	88,334,518	
	<u>57,006,736</u>	<u>70,161,764</u>

VAT is payable on the receipts basis. Only once payment is received from debtors, VAT is paid over to SARS.

No interest is payable to SARS if the VAT is paid over timeously, but interest for late payments is charged according to SARS policies. The municipality has financial risk policies in place to ensure that payments are affected before the due date.

7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Bank balances	151,768,073	55,488,504
Short-term deposits	118,361,546	128,285,754
	<u>270,129,619</u>	<u>183,774,258</u>

For the purposes of the Statement of Financial Position and the Cash Flow Statement, Cash and Cash Equivalents include Cash-on-Hand, Cash in Banks and Investments in Money Market Instruments, net of outstanding Bank Overdrafts Current Investment Deposits

Short-term deposits	<u>118,361,546</u>	<u>128,285,754</u>
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Call Deposits are investments with a maturity period of less than 3 months and earn interest rates varying from 6% to 7.55% (2018: 6% to 7.4) per annum.

OR Tambo District Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018
			Restated*
7. Cash and cash equivalents (Continued)			
The municipality had the following bank accounts			
Account number / description		30-Jun-19	30-Jun-18
		Bank statement balances	Cash book balances
		30-Jun-18	30-Jun-18
First National Bank - Current Account - 539 9013 7772		151,707,400	151,768,073
		55,445,214	55,488,504
		99,786,164	99,896,044

The municipality does not have any overdrawn current account facilities with its banker and therefore does not incur interest on overdrawn current accounts. Interest is earned at different rates per annum on favourable balances.

The municipality did not pledge any of its Cash and Cash Equivalents as collateral for its financial liabilities.

No restrictions have been imposed on the municipality in terms of the utilisation of its Cash and Cash Equivalents.

The municipality had the following call accounts

	30-Jun-19	30-Jun-18	30-Jun-19	30-Jun-18
	Bank statement balances	Bank statement balances	Cash book balances	Cash book balances
First National Bank - Call Account - 6202 957 0307	36,297	34,143	36,297	34,143
First National Bank - Call Account - 6206 284 3860	122,135	6,918	122,135	6,918
First National Bank - Call Account - 6203 169 4533	2,238,730	9,510	2,238,730	9,510
First National Bank - Call Account - 7458 001 4055	4,642,467	4,345,129	4,642,467	4,345,129
First National Bank - Call Account - 6203 236 6149	301,143	10,997	301,143	10,997
First National Bank - Call Account - 7402 959 4310	102,775	97,747	102,775	97,747
First National Bank - Call Account - 6206 372 3136	1,992	1,873	1,992	1,873
First National Bank - Call Account - 6206 372 3136	279,064	262,458	279,064	262,458
First National Bank - Call Account - 6258 819 5612	-	29,149	-	29,149
ABSA - Call Account - 909 349 7952	-	759,679	-	759,679
ABSA - Call Account - 909 349 8144	-	-	-	-
ABSA - Call Account - 409 496 3191	17,406,620	-	17,406,620	-
ABSA - Call Account - 909 059 2757	-	2,150,107	-	2,150,107



OR Tambo District Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

	Note(s)	2019	2018
			Restated*
7. Cash and cash equivalents (Continued)			
ABSA - Call Account - 909 059 2317	-	-	11,520
Investec - Call Account - 110 0456 810	4,759,575	4,759,575	105,685,401
Standard bank - Call Account - 548 744 068-003	-	-	915,946
Standard bank - Call Account - 548 744 068-006	-	-	167,360
Standard bank - Call Account - 548 744 068-005	-	-	12,028
Standard bank - Call Account - 548 744 068-007	-	-	446,748
Standard bank - Call Account - 548 744 068-011	-	-	13,888
Standard bank - Call Account - 548 744 068-016	-	-	15,369
Standard bank - Call Account - 548 744 068-020	-	-	1,240,095
Standard bank - Call Account - 548 744 068-018	-	-	663,788
Standard bank - Call Account - 548 744 068-019	-	-	2,291
Standard bank - Call Account - 5487 44 068-023	-	-	2,982
Standard bank - Call Account - 548 744 06-022	-	-	2,644
Standard bank - Call Account - 548 744 068-021	-	-	1,579,949
Standard bank - Call Account - 548 744 068-024	-	-	851,356
Standard bank - Call Account - 548 744 068-026	-	-	3,013
Standard bank - Call Account - 548 744 068 027	-	-	3,087,245
Standard bank - Call Account - 548 744 068 029	56,901,915	56,901,915	-
Nedbank - Call Account - 03/7881054263/01	-	-	270,838
Nedbank - Call Account - 03/7881060115/01	-	-	1,569,390
Nedbank - Call Account - 03/7881053992/02	-	-	1,498,748
Nedbank - Call Account - 03/7881051965/04	-	-	158,811
Nedbank - Call Account - 03/7881053976/02	-	-	1,712,416
Nedbank - Call Account - 03/1766000029/06	-	-	666,218
Nedbank - Call Account - 037 8810 502 33	31,568,834	31,568,834	-
	118,361,546	118,361,546	128,285,754



OR Tambo District Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

Description	2019		2018		Note(s)	2019		2018		Restated*
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Impairment		Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Impairment	
8. Property, plant and equipment										
Land	3,983,917	-	3,983,917	-		3,983,917	-	3,983,917	-	3,983,917
Furniture and fixtures	24,987,405	16,483,131	8,504,274	-		25,987,129	15,399,553	10,587,576	15,399,553	10,587,576
Transport Assets	62,223,296	32,166,058	30,057,238	-		61,051,939	25,330,843	35,721,095	25,330,843	35,721,095
IT equipment	6,458,233	4,485,614	1,972,620	-		6,744,709	4,584,177	2,160,532	4,584,177	2,160,532
Infrastructure	7,132,676,478	2,686,797,814	4,445,878,664	-		6,706,256,168	2,512,840,099	4,193,416,069	2,512,840,099	4,193,416,069
Other property, plant and equipment	147,572,967	45,423,850	102,149,117	-		147,309,174	37,747,572	109,561,602	37,747,572	109,561,602
Infrastructure WIP	1,905,164,699	-	1,905,164,699	-		1,469,047,864	-	1,469,047,864	-	1,469,047,864
Leased Infrastructure	375,105	375,082	23	-		375,105	375,082	23	375,082	23
Machinery and Equipment	6,192,468	4,082,420	2,110,048	-		6,361,914	3,336,030	3,025,884	3,336,030	3,025,884
	9,289,634,568	2,789,813,970	6,499,820,599			8,427,117,918	2,599,613,357	5,827,504,561		5,827,504,561
Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2019										
Description	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers		Impairment	Depreciation	Total		
Land	3,983,917	-	-	-		-	-	3,983,917		3,983,917
Furniture and fixtures	10,587,576	1,266,311	408,887	-		-	2,940,726	8,504,274		8,504,274
Transport Assets	35,721,095	2,321,403	538,434	-		-	7,446,827	30,057,237		30,057,237
IT equipment	2,160,532	898,272	133,243	-		-	952,942	1,972,620		1,972,620
Infrastructure	4,193,416,069	-	-	426,420,311		3,064,094	170,893,622	4,445,878,664		4,445,878,664
Other property, plant and equipment	109,561,601	-	-	-		-	7,412,485	102,149,116		102,149,116
Infrastructure WIP	1,469,047,866	862,537,145	-	-		-	-	1,905,164,700		1,905,164,700
Leased Infrastructure	23	-	-	-		-	-	23		23
Machinery and Equipment	3,025,883	198,900	17,237	-		-	1,097,498	2,110,048		2,110,048
	5,827,504,561	867,222,032	1,097,801	-		3,064,094	190,744,100	6,499,820,599		6,499,820,599





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Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018 Restated*
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9. Intangible assets

Description	2019			2018				
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value		
Computer software	13,771,652	-	10,970,841	2,800,811	13,771,653	-	9,426,773	4,344,880

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2019

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total	
Computer software	4,344,880	-	-	1,544,069	2,800,811

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2018

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total	
Computer software	1,087,462	4,989,617	-	1,732,199	4,344,880

Other information

The amortisation expense has been included in the line item "Depreciation and Amortisation" in the Statement of Financial Performance (see Note 28).

All of the municipality's Intangible Assets are held under freehold interests and no Intangible Assets had been pledged as security for any liabilities of the municipality. No restrictions apply to any of the Intangible Assets of the municipality.

9.1 Significant Intangible assets

Significant Intangible Assets, that did not meet the recognition criteria for Intangible Assets as stipulated in GRAP 31 and SIC 32, are the following:

(i) Website Costs incurred during the last two financial years, if applicable, have been expensed and not recognised as Intangible Assets. The municipality cannot demonstrate how its website will generate probable future economic benefits.

9.2 Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

The municipality amortises all its Intangible Assets and non of such assets are regarded as having indefinite useful lives. The useful lives of the Intangible Assets remain unchanged from the previous year.

9.3 Impairment of Intangible assets

No impairment losses have been recognised on Intangible Assets of the municipality at the reporting date.

9.4 Work-in-Progress

The municipality had no capital projects for Intangible Assets which were not completed at year-end.

9.5 Delayed Projects

No projects that are currently in progress are experiencing significant delays.

10. Investment property

Description	2019			2018		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value
Investment property	2,200,000	-	2,200,000	2,200,000	-	2,200,000

Estimated Fair Value of Investment Property at 30 June

All of the municipality's Investment Property is held under freehold interests and no Investment Property had been pledged as security for any liabilities of the municipality. There are no restrictions on the realisability of Investment Property or the remittance of revenue and proceeds of disposal. There are no contractual obligations on Investment Property.



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10. Investment property (Continued)

Impairment of Investment Property

No impairment losses have been recognised on Investment Property of the municipality at the reporting date.

Work-in-Progress

The municipality had no capital projects for Investment Property which were not completed at year-end.

Delayed Projects

No projects that are currently in progress are experiencing significant delays

11. Heritage Assets

Description	2019			2018		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value
Statues and Monuments	247,025	-	247,025	247,025	-	247,025

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2019

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Statues and Monuments	247,025	-	-	247,025

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2018

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Statues and Monuments	90,000	157,025	-	247,025

Impairment of Heritage Assets

No impairment losses have been recognised on Heritage Assets of the municipality at the reporting date.

Heritage Assets measured after recognition using the Revaluation Model

The municipality's Heritage Assets are accounted for according to the cost model and therefore no fair value has been determined.

Work-in-Progress

The municipality had no capital projects for Heritage Assets which were not completed at year-end.

Delayed Projects

No projects that are currently in progress are experiencing significant delays

12. Long-term receivables

Consumer debtors - Water	1,199,163	1,199,163
Impairment	-	-
	<u>1,199,163</u>	<u>1,199,163</u>

The municipality does not hold deposits or any other security for its Long-term Receivables. No Long-term Receivables have been pledged as security

13. Consumer deposits

Water	<u>3,213,932</u>	<u>2,930,638</u>
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Consumer Deposits are paid by consumers on application for new water connections. The deposits are repaid when the water connections are terminated. In cases where consumers default on their accounts, the municipality can utilise the deposit as payment for the outstanding account.

No interest is paid or accrued on Consumer Deposits held.



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14. Employee benefit liabilities - Current portion			
Current Portion of Post-retirement Medical Aid Benefits Liability (See Note 18)		680,000	496,000
Current Portion of Long-term Service Liability (See Note 18)		2,531,000	3,127,000
		<u>3,211,000</u>	<u>3,623,000</u>

The movement in provisions are reconciled as follows:

30 June 2019	Long-term Service	Post-retirement
Balance at beginning of year	3,127,000	496,000
Transfer from non-current	2,531,000	795,000
Expenditure incurred	- 2,647,000	- 496,000
(Over) / Under-Provision	- 480,000	-
	<u>2,531,000</u>	<u>795,000</u>

30 June 2018	Long-term Service	Post-retirement
Balance at beginning of year	2,036,000	175,000
Transfer from non-current	3,127,000	496,000
Expenditure incurred	- 2,036,000	- 175,000
(Over) / Under-Provision	-	-
	<u>3,127,000</u>	<u>496,000</u>

15. Payables from exchange transactions

Trade payables	268,718,906	259,413,753
Payments received in advanced	13,443,833	12,850,105
Retentions	31,912,474	21,136,952
Staff bonuses	10,024,247	13,150,024
Staff leave	59,945,935	50,930,131
Other Creditors	177,162	2,543,502
VAT Accrued account	-	-
	<u>384,222,558</u>	<u>360,024,467</u>

Staff Bonuses

Staff Bonuses accrue to the staff of the entity on an annual basis, subject to certain conditions. The provision is an estimate of the amount due at the reporting date.

Staff Leave

Staff Leave accrues to the staff of the municipality on an annual basis, subject to certain conditions. The provision is an estimate of the amount due at the reporting date.

No interest is charged for the first 30 days from the date of receipt of the invoice. Thereafter interest is charged in accordance with the credit policies of the various individual creditors that the municipality deals with. The municipality has policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe.

The municipality did not default on any payment of its Creditors. No terms for payment have been renegotiated by the municipality.

16. Payables from Non-exchange transactions

Sundry Creditors	3,813,515	1,213,236
Salaries control accounts	3,535,620	- 183,609
	<u>7,349,135</u>	<u>1,029,627</u>

No credit period exists for Payables from Non-exchange Transactions, neither has any credit period been arranged. No interest is charged on outstanding amounts.

The municipality did not default on any payment of its Creditors. No terms for payment have been renegotiated by the municipality.



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17. Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:

The Unspent Conditional Grants and Receipts are invested in investment accounts until utilised.

National: WSIG Funds		129,658,643	-
National: RBIG Funds		105,429,642	91,182,738
		<u>235,088,285</u>	<u>91,182,738</u>

See Note 25 for the reconciliation of Grants from Government. The Unspent Grants are cash backed by term deposits. The municipality complied with the conditions attached to all grants received to the extent of revenue recognised.

18. Employee benefit liabilities

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

Carrying value

Present value of the defined benefit obligation-wholly unfunded		88,482,861	63,412,861
Present value of the defined benefit obligation-partly or wholly funded		25,057,191	23,674,191
		<u>113,540,052</u>	<u>87,087,052</u>

Post-retirement health care benefits liability

Opening balance		63,412,861	50,718,861
Contributions by plan participants		25,750,000	13,190,000
Assumed in an entity combination		-	496,000
		<u>88,482,861</u>	<u>63,412,861</u>

The municipality provides certain post-retirement health care benefits by funding the medical aid contributions of qualifying retired members of the municipality. According to the rules of the Medical Aid Funds, with which the municipality is associated, a member (who is on the current Conditions of Service) is entitled to remain a continued member of such medical aid fund on retirement, in which case the municipality is liable for a certain portion of the medical aid membership fee. The municipality operates an unfunded defined benefit plan for these qualifying employees. No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

The most recent actuarial valuations of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 30 June 2019 by Alexander Forbes, Fellow of the Actuarial Society of South Africa. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method

The members of the Post-employment Health Care Benefit Plan are made up as follows:

In-service members (Employees)	612	548
In-service non-members (Employees)	548	619
Continuation members (Retirees, widowers and orphans)	7	7
	<u>1,167</u>	<u>1,174</u>

The liability in respect of past service has been estimated as follows:

In-service members (Employees)	68,642,000	47,899,000
In-service non-members (Employees)	17,557,000	12,602,000
Continuation members (Retirees, widowers and orphans)	2,964,000	3,408,000
	<u>89,163,000</u>	<u>63,909,000</u>

The municipality makes monthly contributions for health care arrangements to the following Medical Aid Schemes:

- Bestmed
- Fedhealth
- Hosmed
- LA Health
- Medshield
- Sanwumed
- Bonitas
- GEMS
- Keyhealth
- Liberty
- Resolution Health

The Current-service Cost for the year ending 30 June 2019 is estimated to be R9 099 000, whereas the cost for the ensuing year is estimated to be R10 819 000 (30 June 2018: R6 568 000 and R9 099 000 respectively).



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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018 Restated*
18. Employee benefit liabilities (Continued)			
Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance			
Current service cost		9,099,000	6,568,000
Past service cost		63,908,681	50,893,681
Interest cost		6,322,000	6,419,000
Actuarial (gains) losses		10,329,000	203,000
Settlement		- 496,000	- 175,000
		<u>89,162,681</u>	<u>63,908,681</u>

Key assumptions used

Assumptions used at the reporting date:

Discount rates used	11.00%	9.90%
Medical cost trend rates	9.00%	8.30%
Proportion of employees opting for early retirement	1.50%	1.50%

Expected Retirement age

Expected Retirement Age - Males and Females	63	63
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The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are as follows:

Present value of fund obligations	<u>89,162,681</u>	<u>63,908,861</u>
Unfunded Accrued Liability	<u>89,162,681</u>	<u>63,908,861</u>
Total Benefit Liability	<u>89,162,681</u>	<u>63,908,861</u>

The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance are as follows:

Current Service Cost	9,099,000	6,568,000
Interest Cost	6,322,000	6,419,000
Actuarial Losses / (Gains)	10,329,000	203,000
	<u>25,750,000</u>	<u>13,190,000</u>

The effect of a 1% movement in the assumed rate of health care cost inflation is as follows:

	One percentage point increase	One percentage point increase
Increase: -		
Effect on the aggregate of current service cost and the interest cost	257,500	3,508,000
Effect on defined benefit obligation	19,327,319	13,494,000
Decrease: -		
Effect on the aggregate of current service cost and the interest cost	- 257,500	- 2,962,000
Effect on defined benefit obligation	- 15,174,681	- 11,614,000

The municipality expects to make a contribution of R10 819 000 (2018: R9 099 000) to the Defined Benefit Plans during the next financial year.

Long Service Awards Liability

Balance at the beginning of the year	23,674,191	13,323,191
Contributions to provision	3,434,000	13,478,000
Transfer to Current Provisions	- 2,051,000	- 3,127,000
	<u>25,057,191</u>	<u>23,674,191</u>

The municipality operates an unfunded defined benefit plan for all its employees. Under the plan, a Long service Bonus Award is payable after 5 years of continuous service, and every 5 years of continuous service thereafter to 45 years, to employees. The provision is an estimate of the long-service based on historical staff turnover. No other long-service benefits are provided to employees.



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Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018 Restated*
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18. Employee benefit liabilities (Continued)

The most recent actuarial valuations of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 30 June 2019 by Alexander Forbs, Fellow of the Actuarial Society of South Africa. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

At year end, 1 113 (2018: 1 170) employees were eligible for Long-service Awards.

The Current-service Cost for the year ending 30 June 2019 is estimated to be R3 209 000, whereas the cost for the ensuing year is estimated to be R3 211 000 (30 June 2018: R2 520 000 and R3 209 000 respectively).

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Discount rates used	8%	8.81%
Expected Retirement Age - Males and Females	63	63

Movements in the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation were as follows:

Balance at the beginning of the year	26,801,191	15,359,191
Current Service Costs	3,209,000	2,520,000
Interest Costs	2,527,000	1,363,000
Benefits paid	- 2,647,000	- 2,036,000
Actuarial Losses / (Gains)	- 2,302,000	9,595,000
	27,588,191	26,801,191

The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are as follows:

Present value of fund obligations	27,588,191	26,801,191
Unfunded accrued liability	27,588,191	26,801,191
Total Benefit Liability	27,588,191	26,801,191

The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance are as follows:

Current service	3,209,000	2,520,000
Interest cost	2,527,000	1,363,000
Actuarial Losses / (Gains)	- 2,302,000	9,595,000
	3,434,000	13,478,000

The history of experienced adjustments is as follows:

Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation	27,588,191	26,801,191
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The effect of a 1% movement in the assumed rate of long service cost inflation is as follows:

Increase:		
Effect on the aggregate of current service cost and the interest cost	34,340	134,780
Effect on defined benefit obligation	1,670,000	1,210,000
Decrease		
Effect on the aggregate of current service cost and the interest cost	- 34,340	- 134,780
Effect on defined benefit obligation	- 1,518,000	- 1,624,000

The municipality expects to make a contribution of R2 191 000 (2018: R3 127 000) to the defined benefit plans during the next financial year.

19. Accumulated surplus

The Accumulated Surplus consists of the following Internal Funds and Reserves:

Accumulated Surplus / (Deficit) due to the results of Operations	6,294,141,073	5,731,692,008
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Refer to Statement of Changes in Net Assets for more detail and the movement on Accumulated Surplus.



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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018 Restated*
20. Service charges			
Sale of water		193,658,835	182,034,409
Sewerage and sanitation charges		52,992,747	48,234,972
		246,651,582	230,269,381
The amounts disclosed above for revenue from charges are in respect of services rendered which are billed to the consumers on a monthly basis according to approved tariffs.			
Calculation of Cash Flow			
Service Charges Income		246,651,582	230,269,381
Opening Balance Debtors: Service Charges		687,253,951	590,267,058
Closing Balance Debtors: Service Charges	-	437,372,620	687,253,951
Opening Balance Debtors: Interest on arrears	-	154,440,140	158,968,341
Closing Balance Debtors: Interest on arrears		113,091,927	154,440,140
Opening Balance Debtors: VAT raised, Not paid		-	59,282,511
Closing Balance Debtors: VAT raised, Not paid		-	61,986,490
Amounts written-off as uncollectable	-	345,747,969	-
		109,436,731	131,458,266
21. Rental of facilities and equipment			
Venue hire		97,810	89,795
Rental revenue earned on facilities and equipment is in respect of hall and equipment rented out.			
22. Interest earned			
Bank Accounts		9,540,054	6,495,873
Investments		30,787,716	43,696,211
		40,327,770	50,192,084
Outstanding Billing Debtors		41,772,269	36,952,171
		82,100,039	87,144,255
Calculation of Cash Flow:			
Interest Earned Income		82,100,039	87,144,255
Opening Balance Debtors: Interest on arrear		154,440,140	158,968,341
Closing Balance Debtors: Interest on arrear	-	113,091,927	154,440,140
		123,448,252	91,672,456
23. Operational revenue			
Tender documents		36,148	210,611
Sundry Income		-	19,308,777
		36,148	19,519,388
Calculation of Cash Flow:			
Income from Other revenue		36,148	19,519,388
Income from Rental of Facilities		97,810	89,795
Income from Agency Services		139,182	77,383
Opening balance of Other debtors: Exchange transactions		3,222,243	-
Closing balance of Other debtors: Exchange transactions	-	3,987,605	3,222,243
Opening balance of debtors: Non-Exchange transactions		9,236,070	84,534,706
Closing balance of debtors: Non-Exchange transactions	-	4,231,712	9,236,070
Opening balance VAT receivable		70,161,764	82,238,804
Closing balance VAT receivable	-	57,006,736	70,161,764
Opening balance - Consumer deposits	-	2,930,638	1,604,949
Closing balance - Consumer deposits		3,213,932	2,930,638
		17,950,457	105,165,689

The amounts disclosed above for Operational revenue are in respect of services, other than described in Notes 19 to 21 which are billed to or paid for by the users as the services are required according to approved tariffs.



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Figures in Rand

Note(s)

2019

2018

Restated*

24. Operational revenue (Continued)

The amounts disclosed above for Operational revenue are in respect of services, other than described in Notes 19 to 21 which are billed to or paid for by the users as the services are required according to approved tariffs.

23. Income from Agency Services

Commission Received

139,182

77,383

The amounts disclosed above is generated from commission fees received from third parties for deducting and paying over the amounts (Garnish orders) deducted from employees

25. Transfers and subsidies

Operating grants

Equitable share

791,526,000

728,170,000

Other Subsidies

-

-

791,526,000

728,170,000

Conditional grants

National: EPWP

4,882,000

4,811,000

National: FMG

2,115,000

2,047,935

National: MIG

633,674,879

651,595,103

National: WSIG

145,476,357

124,000,000

National: Department of Roads and Transport

2,971,841

2,587,480

National: RBIG

295,460,096

236,280,586

Provincial: EC Housing

5,284,162

-

1,089,864,335

1,021,322,104

1,881,390,335

1,749,492,104

Calculation of Cash Flow:

Government Grants and Subsidies

1,881,390,335

1,749,492,104

Opening balance conditional grants prepayments

91,182,738

-

Closing balance conditional grant prepayments

- 105,983,669

- 91,182,738

Opening Balance of Unspent Grants

- 91,182,738

0

Closing Balance of Unspent Grants

235,088,285

91,182,738

2,010,494,952

1,749,492,104

The Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) was allocated for the construction of water and sanitation infrastructure where previously there were no infrastructure in order to provide for water as basic need. No funds have been withheld.

In terms of MFMA circular No 48 all conditional allocations (excluding interest earned thereon) that at year-end are not utilised, must revert back to the National Revenue Fund unless the relevant receiving officer can prove to the satisfaction of the National Treasury that the unspent allocation is committed to identifiable projects.

National: EPWP Funds

Current-year receipts

4,882,000

4,811,000

Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Operating expenses

- 4,882,000

- 4,811,000

-

-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

The Financial Management Grant is paid by the National Treasury to municipalities to help implement the financial management reforms required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), 2003. No funds have been withheld.

National: FMG Funds

Current-year receipts

2,115,000

2,045,000

Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Operating expenses

- 2,115,000

- 2,045,000

Other adjustments / Refunds

-

-

-

-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).



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Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018 Restated*
25. Transfers and subsidies (Continued)			
National: WSIG Funds			
Current-year receipts		275,135,000	124,000,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Operating expenses		- 6,844,039	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Capital expenses		- 138,632,318	- 124,000,000
Other adjustments / Refunds		-	-
		129,658,643	-
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).			
This grant was received for the building and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure in the district. No funds have been withheld.			
National: Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)			
Balance unspent at beginning of year		91,182,738	-
Current-year receipts		309,707,000	327,500,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Operating expenses		-	- 36,676
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Capital expenses		- 295,460,096	- 236,280,586
Other adjustments / Refunds		-	-
		105,429,642	91,182,738
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).			
This grant was received for the building and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure in the district. No funds have been withheld.			
National: Department Roads and Transport			
Current-year receipts		2,937,000	2,931,000
Conditions met - Transferred to revenue		- 2,937,000	- 2,931,000
		-	-
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).			
Provincial: EC Housing			
Current-year receipts		5,284,162	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		- 5,284,162	-
		-	-
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).			
National: MIG			
Current-year receipts		619,684,000	645,218,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Operating expenses		- 74,494,497	- 68,040,884
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		- 545,189,503	- 577,177,116
Other adjustments / Refunds		-	-
		-	-
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).			
26. Employee related costs			
Basic Salaries		314,875,283	316,444,030
Bonus		19,899,456	26,632,358
Medical aid - company contributions		17,139,556	14,081,396
UIF		2,396,627	2,378,573
SDL		3,762,501	6,212,353
Other payroll levies		-	25,768
Leave pay provision charge		13,334,789	14,644,519
Overtime payments		44,527,615	20,046,128
Long-service awards		259,089	806,072
Acting allowances		1,154,995	1,164,022
Travel Allowances		38,167,364	36,455,546
Housing benefits and allowances		18,184,230	17,044,656
Telephone allowance		2,820,624	4,327,704
Contributions: Group Life Insurance		10,174,579	9,008,874
Defined Benefit Plan expense		9,165,000	6,568,000
Pensions - Company Contributions		43,177,960	35,545,632
		539,039,667	511,385,631



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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018 Restated*
26. Employee related costs (Continued)			
Calculation of Cash Flow			
Employee Related Costs		555,915,667	528,965,631
Opening balance of employee benefit liabilities		87,087,052	64,042,052
Closing balance of employee benefit liabilities	-	113,540,052	87,087,052
Opening balance of Provision for Long-term Service		3,127,000	2,036,000
Closing balance of Provision for Long-term Service	-	2,531,000	3,127,000
Opening balance of Post-retirement benefits		496,000	175,000
Closing balance of Post-retirement benefits	-	680,000	496,000
		<u>529,874,667</u>	<u>504,508,631</u>
REMUNERATION OF SECTION 57 EMPLOYEES:			
Remuneration of Municipal Manager			
Annual Remuneration		1,260,125	1,180,633
Car Allowance		120,000	210,369
Bonuses		97,763	90,280
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		53,064	53,193
Leave Benefits		-	221,499
Housing Subsidy		240,000	240,000
		<u>1,770,952</u>	<u>1,995,974</u>
Remuneration of Chief Financial Officer			
Car Allowance		526,975	511,736
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		46,185	58,131
Leave Benefits		-	634,736
		<u>1,434,764</u>	<u>2,344,339</u>
Remuneration of Director: Chief of Staff - Office of the Executive Mayor			
Annual Remuneration		1,192,521	1,121,698
Car Allowance		120,000	317,584
Bonuses		92,920	92,920
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		50,357	49,095
Housing Subsidy		120,000	120,000
Other Allowances		-	-
		<u>1,575,797</u>	<u>1,701,297</u>
Remuneration of Director: Community and Social Affairs			
Annual Remuneration		1,121,083	1,231,216
Car Allowance		180,000	234,948
Bonuses		93,424	110,756
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		45,475	51,679
Leave Benefits		-	232,653
Other Allowances		-	-
		<u>1,439,982</u>	<u>1,861,252</u>
Remuneration of the Director: Human Resources			
Annual Remuneration		1,208,579	1,323,554
Car Allowance		180,000	-
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		47,652	48,102
Leave Benefits		-	214,304
Other Allowances		-	-
		<u>1,436,231</u>	<u>1,585,960</u>



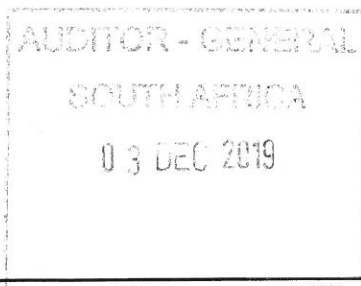
OR Tambo District Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018 Restated*
26. Employee related costs (Continued)			
Remuneration of the Director: Human Settlement			
Annual Remuneration		727,902	546,125
Car Allowance		249,835	137,084
Bonuses		61,406	-
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds		34,647	22,233
Housing Subsidy		88	-
		<u>1,073,877</u>	<u>705,442</u>
Remuneration of the Director: Technical Services			
Annual Remuneration		397,887	-
Car Allowance		75,000	-
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		19,000	-
Housing Subsidy		75,000	-
		<u>566,887</u>	<u>-</u>
Director: Technical Services was appointed in 1 February 2019			
Remuneration of the Director: Office of the Executive Mayor			
Annual Remuneration		1,180,711	1,202,034
Car Allowance		120,000	120,000
Bonuses		92,464	92,464
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		45,683	47,634
Leave Benefits		-	334,375
		<u>1,438,858</u>	<u>1,796,507</u>
Remuneration of the Director: Rural and Economic Development			
Annual Remuneration		1,208,579	1,411,766
Car Allowance		180,000	190,609
Bonuses		-	119,400
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		48,508	415,155
Leave Benefits		-	55,021
		<u>1,437,087</u>	<u>2,191,951</u>
Remuneration of the Director: Internal Audit			
Annual Remuneration		458,082	701,625
Car Allowance		105,000	193,420
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		14,221	30,932
Leave Benefits		-	109,063
		<u>577,303</u>	<u>1,035,040</u>
Director: Internal Audit was appointed in 1 December 2018			
Remuneration of the Director: Speaker's Office / Legislature			
Annual Remuneration		1,125,327	1,060,302
Car Allowance		180,000	180,000
Bonuses		87,849	81,732
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		45,781	43,246
		<u>1,438,957</u>	<u>1,365,280</u>
Remuneration of the Chief of Staff: Speaker's Office / Legislature			
Annual Remuneration		1,247,927	1,323,554
Car Allowance		-	21,999
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		43,940	46,264
		<u>1,291,867</u>	<u>1,391,817</u>

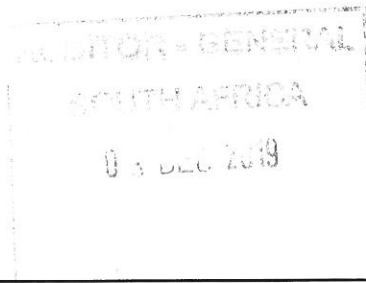


OR Tambo District Municipality
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 Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018 Restated*
26. Employee related costs (Continued)			
Remuneration of the Director: Municipal Managers Office			
Annual Remuneration		1,248,579	1,265,477
Car Allowance		140,000	94,825
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		51,316	43,181
Leave Benefits		303,977	-
Other Allowances		-	-
		<u>1,743,872</u>	<u>1,403,483</u>
Remuneration of the Director: Water Services			
Annual Remuneration		1,077,569	1,116,214
Car Allowance		112,200	-
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		47,492	45,583
Housing Subsidy		111,963	74,642
Cellphone Allowance		-	-
Other Allowances		-	-
		<u>1,349,224</u>	<u>1,236,439</u>
Staff Leave Benefits			
Municipal Manager		-	221,499
Chief Financial Officer		-	634,736
Director: Rural and Economic Development		-	415,155
Director: Community and Social Affairs		-	232,653
Director: Internal Audit		-	109,063
Director: Office of the Executive Mayor		-	334,375
Director: Municipal Managers Office		303,977	-
		<u>303,977</u>	<u>1,947,481</u>
27. Remuneration of councillors			
Executive Mayor		916,168	987,510
Deputy Executive Mayor		815,432	790,539
Mayoral Committee Members		7,644,092	7,323,317
Speaker		815,373	787,794
Councillors		10,874,575	8,035,993
Traditional Leaders		1,237,483	653,338
		<u>22,303,123</u>	<u>18,578,491</u>
In-kind benefits			
The Councillors occupying the position of Executive Mayor, Speaker and Mayoral Committee Members of the municipality serve in a full-time capacity. Each of these Councillors are provided with office accommodation and secretarial support at the expense of the municipality in order to enable them to perform their official duties.			
The Chairman and all Board Members are part-time. In order to enable them to carry out their responsibilities efficiently and effectively, they are provided with computer equipment with data bundles.			
The Executive Mayor is entitled to stay at the mayoral residence owned by the Council at less than market related rate. The Executive Mayor has use of a Council owned vehicle for official duties. The Mayor has one full-time bodyguard and a full-time driver.			
28. Depreciation and amortisation			
Property, plant and equipment		190,744,185	183,632,400
Intangible assets		1,544,069	1,732,199
		<u>192,288,254</u>	<u>185,364,599</u>
29. Impairment Loss			
Receivables from exchange transactions impairment adjustment		82,337,659	88,730,070
Receivables from non-exchange transactions impairment adjustment		-	-
Long-Term Debt impairment adjustment		1,199,163	-
Asset impairment adjustment		3,064,094	-
		<u>86,600,916</u>	<u>88,730,070</u>
30. Finance Costs			
Employee benefit obligation: Interest Cost		8,849,000	7,782,000
Other interest paid		465,986	1,338,208
		<u>9,314,986</u>	<u>9,120,208</u>

The "Other interest paid" relates to interest paid to the Eskom, KSD Municipality and Telkom overdue accounts.



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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018 Restated*
31. Bulk purchases			
Water		35,038,658	44,443,738
		<u>35,038,658</u>	<u>44,443,738</u>
Bulk Purchases are the cost of commodities not generated by the municipality, which the municipality distributes in the municipal area for resale to the consumers. Water is purchased from the Department of Water Affairs.			
32. Contracted services			
Professional Services		20,783,344	36,912,672
Outsourced Services		71,835,307	34,950,454
Contractors		136,037,159	153,538,527
		<u>228,655,810</u>	<u>225,401,653</u>
Calculation of Cash Flow:			
Expenditure for Contracted Services		228,655,810	225,401,653
Expenditure for Bulk Purchases		35,038,658	44,443,738
Opening Balance of Payables: Exchange Transactions		360,024,467	391,294,931
Closing Balance of Payables: Exchange Transactions	-	384,222,558	-
Opening Balance of Payables: VAT Income Suspense		-	59,282,511
Closing Balance of Payables: VAT Income Suspense		-	61,986,490
Opening Balance of Inventories	-	20,372,360	-
Closing Balance of Inventories		16,704,811	20,372,360
Other Transfer of Assets		-	-
		<u>235,828,828</u>	<u>303,498,102</u>
33. Transfers and Subsidies			
Transfers			
Ntinga Development Agency		35,030,158	89,392,650
Transfers to Municipalities		-	-
		<u>35,030,158</u>	<u>89,392,650</u>
Subsidies			
Community projects		18,423,360	1,547,076
Free Basic Services		55,945,736	35,801,107
Local Municipalities		-	13,584,056
Social Aid		18,089,875	25,496,346
		<u>92,458,970</u>	<u>76,428,585</u>
		<u>127,489,128</u>	<u>165,821,235</u>
Community Projects			
Community Projects are in respect of local economic development projects within the municipality's area of jurisdiction.			
Free Basic Services			
Free Basic Services are programmes aimed at providing free basic service levels to indigent households.			
Local Municipalities			
Local Municipalities are municipalities within the jurisdiction of OR Tambo district municipality.			
Municipal Entities			
Municipal Entities are entities under control of the municipality to enable the entities to fulfil their mandates.			
Social Aid			
Social Aid constitutes social assistance programmes aimed at improving the social condition of people within the municipality's area of jurisdiction.			
34. Inventory Consumed			
Inventory Consumed - General Stores		29,191,771	33,983,041
		<u>29,191,771</u>	<u>33,983,041</u>



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 Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018 Restated*
35. Operational Costs			
External Audit Fees		9,819,123	9,780,293
Advertising, Publicity and Marketing		8,526,493	8,000,391
Bank Charges, Facility and Card Fees		548,772	512,445
Entertainment		399,844	60,795
Hire charges		34,763,102	35,176,385
Insurance underwriting		2,163,032	2,689,740
External computer services		5,823,740	142,946
Bargaining council		5,331,900	4,494,470
Wet fuel		11,567,094	10,396,012
Courier and delivery service		127,328	131,066
Printing, publications and books		1,324,159	1,744,705
Uniform and protective clothing		3,246,558	634,422
Professional bodies, membership and subscriptions		22,472	80,568
Communication		12,980,353	8,812,728
Learnership and Internships		14,120,380	6,426,396
Travelling and Subsistence		73,981,770	67,430,064
Electricity		53,371,376	43,378,822
Registration Fees		4,214,560	4,960,808
Expenditure incurred on Conditional grants		125,635,981	98,975,104
Licences		877,083	1,172,657
Other Operational Costs		73,166	-
Assets less than capital threshold		47,569	474,739
		368,965,856	305,475,556

Calculation of Cash Flow:

Expenditure for Operational Costs	368,965,856	305,475,556
Expenditure for Transfers and Subsidies	127,489,132	165,821,239
Opening Balance of Payables: Non-Exchange Transactions	1,029,627	3,115,416
Closing Balance of Payables: Non-exchange Transactions	- 7,349,135	- 1,029,627
Inventory Consumed	29,191,771	33,983,041
	519,327,252	507,365,625

The amounts disclosed above for Other operational costs are in respect of costs incurred in the general management of the municipality and not direct attributable to a specific service or class of expense

36. Cash generated from operations

Surplus	562,449,064	480,971,243
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	192,288,254	185,364,599
Gain on sale of assets and liabilities	1,050,862	7,518,842
Contributions to Post-retirement Health Care Benefits	25,750,000	13,189,998
Expenditure incurred from Post-retirement Health Care Benefits	- 496,000	- 175,000
Contribution to Long Service Awards liability	3,434,000	13,478,000
Expenditure incurred from Long Service Awards liability	- 2,647,000	- 2,036,000
Debt impairment - (Receivables from exchange transactions)	82,337,659	88,730,070
Debt impairment - (Long-Term Receivables)	1,199,163	-
Asset Impairment	3,064,094	-
Bad debts written off	345,747,969	-
Transfers - Biological Assets		20,194,646
Asset Transfers	-	47,992,866
Changes in working capital:		
Decrease / (Increase) Inventories	3,667,549	321,731
Decrease / (Increase) in Receivables from exchange transactions	- 442,379,970	- 92,222,007
Decrease / (Increase) in Receivables from Non-Exchange transactions	5,004,358	- 4,260,725
Decrease / (Increase) in Prepayments	- 14,800,931	- 91,182,738
Decrease / (Increase) in VAT Receivable	13,155,028	- 38,385,902
(Decrease) / Increase in Payables from exchange transactions	24,198,091	22,577,193
(Decrease) / Increase in Payables from non-exchange	6,319,504	- 2,085,785
(Decrease) / Increase in Unspent Grants	143,905,547	91,182,738
(Decrease) / Increase in Consumer deposits	283,295	1,325,689
	953,530,536	742,499,457



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 Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018 Restated*
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37. Financial instruments disclosure

Categories of financial instruments

2019	At amortised cost	Total
Financial assets		
Receivables from Exchange transactions - Other Loans	-	-
Receivables from Exchange - Sewerage	14,239,177	14,239,177
Receivables from Exchange - Water	62,820,446	62,820,446
Receivables from Exchange - Other Receivables	1,272,479	1,272,479
Receivables from Non-Exchange - Short-term Loans	2,500	2,500
Receivables from Non-Exchange - Sundry debtors	3,550,558	3,550,558
Cash and cash equivalents - Call deposits	118,361,546	118,361,546
Cash and cash equivalents - Bank Balances	151,768,073	151,768,073
Financial liabilities		
Payables from exchange transactions - Trade Creditors	268,718,906	268,718,906
Payables from exchange transactions - Retentions	31,912,474	31,912,474
Payables from exchange transactions - Other Creditors	177,162	177,162
2018		
Financial assets		
Receivables from Exchange transactions - Other Loans	1,199,163	1,199,163
Receivables from Exchange - Sewerage	11,498,031	11,498,031
Receivables from Exchange - Water	46,680,695	46,680,695
Receivables from Exchange - Other Receivables	6,624,397	6,624,397
Receivables from Non-Exchange - Short-term Loans	2,500	2,500
Receivables from Non-Exchange - Sundry debtors	17,943,848	17,943,848
Cash and cash equivalents - Call deposits	128,285,754	128,285,754
Cash and cash equivalents - Bank Balances	55,488,504	55,488,504
Financial liabilities		
Payables from exchange transactions - Trade Creditors	249,279,307	249,279,307
Payables from exchange transactions - Retentions	21,136,952	21,136,952
Payables from exchange transactions - Other Creditors	2,597	2,597

38. Related Party Transactions

All Related Party Transactions are conducted at arm's length, unless stated otherwise.

Interest of Related Parties

No Related Party Interests have been identified/declared for the two financial years under review.

- R Tambo Ntinga Development Agency is wholly controlled by the municipality.
- R Tambo Ntinga Development Agency is utilising free offices provided by the municipality.

Loans granted to Related Parties

In terms of the MFMA, the municipality may not grant loans to its Councillors, Management, Staff and Public with effect from 1 July 2004.

Loans to Local Municipalities

Between 2008 and 2009 OR Tambo made payments amounting of R8 741 167.29 to Port St Johns municipality in a form of a loan. Due to continued cash flow problems at Port St Johns, its council offered a piece of land valued R8 800 000 to OR Tambo as a settlement of the loan. The official transfer of ownership of the land did not occur immediately and in 2010 Port St Johns municipality indicated that the size of the land offered was reduced to 3.5 hectares. Based on this OR Tambo impaired the land value initially capitalised and reduced it to R2 200 000.



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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2019	2018 Restated*
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Compensation of Related Parties

Compensation of Key Management Personnel and Councillors is set out in Notes 25 and 26 to the Annual Financial Statements. The names and positions of key management personnel are as follows:

Hlazo O.N.	Municipal Manager
Moleko M.	Chief Financial Officer
Matomela B.	Director: Municipal Manager's Officer
Dunywa P.A.X.	Director: Rural Economic Development Programme
Mnyanda N.	Director: Human Settlement
Madzidzela .	Director: Community and Social Services
Mbatane N.	Director: Office of the Executive Mayor
Velem A.	Director: Water and Sanitation Services
Tseane T.	Director: Legislature
Mphako F.	Director: Human Resources
Nogwanya S.	Chief of Staff - Office of the Executive Mayor
Mandla S.	Director: Internal Audit
Sondaba M.	Chief of Staff - Legislature
Ndwandwa M.	Director: Technical Services

Purchases from Related Parties

The municipality did not buy goods from any companies which can be considered to be Related Parties.

Other Related Party Transactions

Grants paid by the Municipality:

Grants paid to Ntinga OR Tambo Development Agency include funds for administration costs and operations at Adam Kok Farms. A breakdown of Ntinga OR Tambo Development Agency transactions is as follows:

Ntinga OR Tambo Development Agency - Operational Grants	35,030,158	34,863,900
Ntinga OR Tambo Development Agency - Asset Transfers	-	54,528,750
	<u>35,030,158</u>	<u>89,392,650</u>

The municipality did not make any cash transfers to the local municipalities in current year however in-kind transfers and subsidies disclosed under note 32 were made to local municipalities within the jurisdiction of OR Tambo District.

39. Commitments

Authorised capital expenditure

Already contracted for but not provided for

- Infrastructure	1,147,676,032	409,275,116
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Not yet contracted for and authorised by accounting officer

- Infrastructure	-	-
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Total commitments

Authorised capital expenditure	<u>1,147,676,032</u>	<u>409,275,116</u>
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This committed expenditure relates to Infrastructure and will be financed from Government grants.

40. Contingencies

(i) Claims for Services Rendered:

Claims in lieu of services rendered have been lodged against the municipality. The claim was lodged by Topaz Computers for R4 402 580 and Sherriff Kokstad for R2 110 303

	<u>4,613,610</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
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(ii) Failure to honour a Cession Agreement:

Claims relating to breach of cession agreement.

	<u>-</u>	<u>600,000</u>
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(iii) Labour Cases:

Labour claims have been instituted against the municipality and are being contested. The outcome of is still uncertain.

	<u>6,926,189</u>	<u>8,706,503</u>
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