Engcobo Local Municipality
Audited Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2017

General Information

Legal form of entity	The entity functions as a local municipality, established under paragraph 151 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.
Nature of business and principal activities	Engcobo Local Municipality is a South African Category B Municipality (Local Municipality) as defined by the Municipal Structures Act (No 117 of 1998). The municipality's operations are governed by: - Municipal Finance Management Act (No 56 of 2003) - Municipal Structures Act (No 117 of 1998) - Municipal Systems Act (No 32 of 2000) and various other acts and regulations
The following is included in the scope of operation	The following principal activities of the municipality are: - Provide democratic activities and accountable government - Ensure sustainable service delivery to communities - Provide social and economic development - Provide basic service to the community
Executive committee	
Mayor	LN Tyali
Councillors	S Nkele, Speaker
	S Mbolo, Chief Whip
	N Macingwane, Finance
	B Setheni, Corporate Services
	MA Kondile, Infrastructure
	M Mpoyi, SPU
	NN Mgidi, Community Services
	K Bizana, IPED
	F Mntabeko, Waste and Refuse
	M S Tunce, Ward 1
	Z Jabanga, Ward 2
	S Noludwe, Ward 3
	EM Macingwane, Ward 4
	N Hokwana, Ward 5
	TS Mbekeni, Ward 6
	NM Sifanqala, Ward 7
	S Ngxangu, Ward 8
	S Guma, Ward 9
	NN Lilane, Ward 10
	N Yalezo, Ward 11
	S Sirataza, Ward 12
	N Nyudwane, Ward 13
	A Gqolontsh, Ward 14
	J Poswa, Ward 15
	ZA Makhasi, Ward 16
	S Lobi, Ward 17
	NE Ngwangwa, Ward 18
	A Mzolisa, Ward 19
	C Hlazo, Ward 20
	S Marenene
	N Tolbhadi
	BM Gqitiyeza

Engcobo Local Municipality

General Information

	WS Mafufu S Xuma SL Zondeka Y Manyela NAN Dayisi M Sobantu
Grading of local authority	Grade 3
Acting Accounting Officer	L Kutwana - Gomana
Acting Chief Finance Officer (CFO)	S Jordaan
Registered office	54 Union Street Engcobo 5050
Postal address	PO Box 24 Engcobo 5050
Bankers	First National Bank
Auditors	Auditor General Registered Auditors
Preparer	The audited financial statements were internally compiled by: S Jordaan
Published	30 November 2017
Telephone	(047) 548 1221
Fax number	(043) 548 1078
Email address	jordaans@engcobolm.org.za

Engcobo Local Municipality

Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

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

COID	Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases
CRR	Capital Replacement Reserve
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
SA GAAP	South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
GAMAP	Generally Accepted Municipal Accounting Practice
HDF	Housing Development Fund
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IMFO	Institute of Municipal Finance Officers
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ME's	Municipal Entities
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Previously CMIP)

Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and Approval

The accounting officer is required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (No 56 of 2003), to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the audited financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the accounting officer to ensure that the audited 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 audited financial statements and was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

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

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

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

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

The accounting officer has reviewed the municipality’s cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2018 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, she is satisfied that the municipality has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The municipality is wholly dependent on the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs for continued funding of operations. The audited financial statements are prepared on the basis that the municipality is a going concern and that the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs has neither the intention nor the need to liquidate or curtail materially the scale of the municipality.

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

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the municipality's audited financial statements. The audited financial statements have been examined by the municipality's external auditors and their report is presented on page 5.

The audited financial statements set out on pages 5 to 77, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the accounting officer on 31 August 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

L Kutwana - Gomana
Acting Municipal Manager

Accounting Officer's Report

The accounting officer submits his report for the year ended 30 June 2017.

1. Review of activities

Main business and operations

The municipality is engaged in Engcobo Local Municipality is a South African Category B and operates principally in South Africa.

The operating results and state of affairs of the municipality are fully set out in the attached financial statements and do not in our opinion require any further comment.

2. Going concern

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

3. Secretary

The municipality had no secretary during the year.

4. Auditors

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

Engcobo Local Municipality

Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Statement of Financial Position

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2017	2016 (Restated)
Assets			
Current Assets			
Receivables from exchange transactions	9	246,848	207,417
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	10	2,366,338	3,498,585
VAT receivable	11	4,561,099	6,948,516
Cash and cash equivalents	12	87,398,417	79,322,802
		94,572,702	**89,977,320**
Non-Current Assets			
Investment property	3	4,212,515	4,238,008
Property, plant and equipment	4	379,846,955	365,597,605
Intangible assets	5	1,037,818	543,323
Heritage assets	6	6,960,224	6,960,224
		392,057,512	**377,339,160**
Total Assets		**486,630,214**	**467,316,480**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Finance lease obligation	13	35,218	413,643
Payables from exchange transactions	16	14,066,901	19,945,449
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	14	14,474,500	3,281,943
Provisions	15	21,863,002	19,525,529
		50,439,621	**43,166,564**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Finance lease obligation	13	-	35,216
Total Liabilities		**50,439,621**	**43,201,780**
Net Assets		**436,190,593**	**424,114,700**
Accumulated surplus		436,190,593	424,114,700

Engcobo Local Municipality

Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Statement of Financial Performance

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2017	2016 (Restated)
Revenue			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Service charges	21	905,729	838,985
Rental of facilities and equipment	18	283,559	209,177
Interest earned on outstanding debtors	18	428,807	342,060
Licenses and permits	18	3,026,613	4,039,874
Other income	23	1,646,088	1,018,758
Interest received	30	5,930,460	5,047,332
Total revenue from exchange transactions		**12,221,256**	**11,496,186**
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Taxation revenue			
Property rates	19	3,719,860	3,495,798
Donations received	20	1,364,564	45,807,139
Transfer revenue			
Government grants & subsidies	22	206,695,443	201,850,465
Fines	18	1,295,800	16,600
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		**213,075,667**	**251,170,002**
Total revenue	18	**225,296,923**	**262,666,188**
Expenditure			
Employee cost	26	(61,106,009)	(53,487,280)
Remuneration of councillors	27	(13,490,351)	(12,750,235)
Depreciation and amortisation	31	(42,558,786)	(35,767,193)
Impairment losses	32	(3,817,582)	-
Finance costs	33	(653,577)	(663,578)
Hire of equipment	35	(982,727)	(634,395)
Debt Impairment	29	(3,842,715)	(549,889)
Repairs and maintenance	28	(5,581,821)	(5,924,635)
General expenses	24	(80,981,407)	(66,157,795)
Total expenditure		**(213,014,975)**	**(175,935,000)**
Operating surplus	25	**12,281,948**	**86,731,188**
Gain/(Loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	48	(206,057)	(1,498,138)
Surplus for the year		**12,075,891**	**85,233,050**

Engcobo Local Municipality

Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Figures in Rand	Accumulated surplus	Total net assets
Opening balance as previously reported	338,731,589	338,731,589
Prior year adjustments	150,061	150,061
Balance at 01 July 2015 as restated*	**338,881,650**	**338,881,650**
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	85,233,050	85,233,050
Total changes	85,233,050	85,233,050
Balance at 01 July 2016	**424,114,702**	**424,114,702**
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	12,075,891	12,075,891
Total changes	12,075,891	12,075,891
Balance at 30 June 2017	**436,190,593**	**436,190,593**

Note(s)

Cash Flow Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2017	2016 (Restated)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Sale of goods and services		34,784,386	11,079,552
Grants		195,502,886	201,850,465
Interest income		5,930,460	5,047,332
		236,217,732	217,977,349
Payments			
Employee costs		(74,596,360)	(66,237,515)
Suppliers		(93,665,498)	(70,280,046)
Finance costs		(39,511)	(141,515)
		(168,301,369)	(136,659,076)
Net cash flows from operating activities	36	**67,916,363**	**81,318,273**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4	(59,367,323)	(53,424,580)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	4	790,184	1,163,936
Purchase of other intangible assets	5	(849,968)	(396,547)
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(59,427,107)**	**(52,657,191)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Finance lease payments		(413,641)	(378,048)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**8,075,615**	**28,283,034**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		79,322,802	51,039,768
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12	**87,398,417**	**79,322,802**

Engcobo Local Municipality

Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Statement of Financial Performance						
Revenue						
Revenue from exchange transactions						
Service charges	850,000	-	**850,000**	905,729	**55,729**	
Rental of facilities and equipment	270,000	-	**270,000**	283,559	**13,559**	
Interest earned on outstanding debtors	400,000	-	**400,000**	428,807	**28,807**	
Licenses and permits	6,500,000	-	**6,500,000**	3,026,613	**(3,473,387)**	A1
Other revenue	1,458,500	45,334,578	**46,793,078**	1,433,538	**(45,359,540)**	A2
Interest received - investment	5,500,000	-	**5,500,000**	5,930,460	**430,460**	A3
Total revenue from exchange transactions	**14,978,500**	**45,334,578**	**60,313,078**	**12,008,706**	**(48,304,372)**	
Revenue from non-exchange transactions						
Taxation revenue						
Property rates	3,800,000	66,978	**3,866,978**	3,719,860	**(147,118)**	
Donations received	-	-	**-**	2,120,158	**2,120,158**	A4
Transfer revenue						
Government grants & subsidies	224,938,000	-	**224,938,000**	206,695,443	**(18,242,557)**	A5
Fines	50,000	300,000	**350,000**	1,295,800	**945,800**	A6
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions	**228,788,000**	**366,978**	**229,154,978**	**213,831,261**	**(15,323,717)**	
Total revenue	**243,766,500**	**45,701,556**	**289,468,056**	**225,839,967**	**(63,628,089)**	
Expenditure						
Personnel	(57,992,551)	(3,359,567)	**(61,352,118)**	(61,106,009)	**246,109**	
Remuneration of councillors	(12,286,972)	(1,210,000)	**(13,496,972)**	(13,490,351)	**6,621**	
Depreciation and amortisation	(40,000,000)	-	**(40,000,000)**	(42,558,786)	**(2,558,786)**	A7
Impairment loss/ Reversal of impairments	-	-	**-**	(3,817,582)	**(3,817,582)**	A8
Finance costs	-	(680,000)	**(680,000)**	(653,577)	**26,423**	
Hire of equipment	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	**(2,000,000)**	(982,727)	**1,017,273**	
Bad debts written off	(2,800,000)	-	**(2,800,000)**	(3,842,715)	**(1,042,715)**	A9
Repairs and maintenance	(4,920,000)	(646,343)	**(5,566,343)**	(5,581,821)	**(15,478)**	
General Expenses	(101,972,907)	(2,629,000)	**(104,601,907)**	(80,981,407)	**23,620,500**	A10
Total expenditure	**(220,972,430)**	**(9,524,910)**	**(230,497,340)**	**(213,014,975)**	**17,482,365**	
Operating surplus	**22,794,070**	**36,176,646**	**58,970,716**	**12,824,992**	**(46,145,724)**	
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	-	**-**	(206,057)	**(206,057)**	
Surplus/ (Deficit)	**22,794,070**	**36,176,646**	**58,970,716**	**12,618,935**	**(46,351,781)**	
Actual Amount on Comparable Basis as Presented in the Budget and Actual Comparative Statement	**22,794,070**	**36,176,646**	**58,970,716**	**12,618,935**	**(46,351,781)**	

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference

	Approved budget	Adjustment	Final Budget	Actual amount	Difference between final budget and actual	
Capital expenditure	(65,615,000)	(36,794,364)	(102,409,364)	(61,202,670)	(69,706,772)	A11

Accounting Policies

1. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

Accounting Policies

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

Those standards of GRAP and interpretations of such standards applicable to the operations of the municipality, are therefore as follows:

Standards Issued and Effective
- 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 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 19 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (as revised in 2010)
- 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 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

Standards Issued, Not Yet Effective Date

GRAP 18 - Segment Reporting
- GRAP 20 - Related Party Disclosures
- GRAP 32 - Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor
- GRAP 108 - Statutory Receivables
- GRAP 109 - Accounting by Principals and Agents

Interpretations - Approved
- 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 Inhyperinflationary Economies
- 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)

Interpretations – Approved and not yet effective
- IGRAP 17 - Interpretation of the Standard of GRAP on Service Concession Arrangements Where a Grantor Controls a Significant Residual Interest in an Asset

1.1 Presentation currency

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

1.2 Critical judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Allowance for slow moving, damaged and obsolete stock

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

Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the municipality is the current bid price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The municipality uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments. The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using quoted forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period.

The carrying value less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the municipality for similar financial instruments.

Impairment testing

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

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

Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions are included in note 15 - Provisions.

Allowance for doubtful debts

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

1.2 (continued)

Impairment of 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 the history of payments made for municipal services over the last twelve months.

Provisions and contingencies

The Landfill Rehabilitation Provision is created for the rehabilitation of the current operational sites at the future estimated time of closure.

The value of the provision is based on the expected future cost to rehabilitate the various sites discounted back to the statement of financial position date at a risk free rate which is currently 10.25%

The asset is measured using the cost model:
Subject to (b), changes in the liability are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the current period;

If a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit; and

If the adjustment results in an addition to the cost of the asset, the municipality considers whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. If it is such an indication, the asset is tested for impairment by estimating its recoverable amount, and any impairment loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The useful lives of assets are based on management’s estimation. Management considers the impact of technology, availability of capital funding, service requirements and required return on assets to determine the optimum useful life expectation where appropriate. The estimation of residual values of assets is also based on management’s judgement whether the assets will be sold or used to the end of their useful lives, and what their condition will be at that time. It is a subjective estimate based on management’s experience.

1.3 Investment property

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3 (continued)

Cost model

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

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

Item	Useful life
Property - land	indefinite
Property - buildings	25 - 50 years

When classification is difficult, the criteria used to distinguish investment property from owner-occupied property and from property held for sale in the ordinary course of operations, are as follows:
- All properties held to earn market related rentals or for capital appreciation, or for both and are not used for administrative purposes and that will not be sold within the next 12 months are classified as investment properties.
- Land held without determined future use.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

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

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recognition of costs in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

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

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

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

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

1.4 (continued)

Item	Average useful life
Infrastructure	3 - 50 years
Buildings	25 - 50 years
Recreational facilities	25 -30 years
Halls	25 - 50 years
Libraries	25 - 30 years
Plant and machinery	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Computer equipment	5 years
Memorials and statues	Indefinite life
Museums	Indefinite life
Heritage sites	Indefinite life
Artworks	Indefinite life
Finance lease assets	5 years
Office equipment	5 years

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.5 Site restoration and dismantling cost

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

If the related asset is measured using the cost model:

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

1.5 (continued)

If the related asset is measured using the revaluation model:

(a) changes in the liability alter the revaluation surplus or deficit previously recognised on that asset, so that:
- a decrease in the liability (subject to (b)) is credited to revaluation surplus in net assets, except that it is recognised in surplus or deficit to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit on the asset that was previously recognised in surplus or deficit
- an increase in the liability is recognised in surplus or deficit, except that it is debited to the revaluation surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset.

(b) in the event that a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount that would have been recognised had the asset been carried under the cost model, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit; and

(c) a change in the liability is an indication that the asset may have to be revalued in order to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period. Any such revaluation is taken into account in determining the amounts to be taken to surplus or deficit or net assets under (a). If a revaluation is necessary, all assets of that class are revalued.

1.6 Intangible assets

An asset is identifiable if it either:
- is separable, i.e. is capable of being separated or divided from an entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, identifiable assets or liability, regardless of whether the entity intends to do so; or
- arises from binding arrangements (including rights from contracts), regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the municipality or from other rights and obligations.

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

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

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

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when:
- it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- there is an intention to complete and use or sell it.
- there is an ability to use or sell it.
- it will generate probable future economic benefits or service potential.
- there are available technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset.
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably.

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

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

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

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

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

Item	**Useful life**
Computer software, other	5 - 15 years

1.7 Heritage assets

Assets are resources controlled by an municipality as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits or service potential are expected to flow to the municipality.

Carrying amount is the amount at which an asset is recognised after deducting accumulated impairment losses.

Class of heritage assets means a grouping of heritage assets of a similar nature or function in an municipality's operations that is shown as a single item for the purpose of disclosure in the audited financial statements.

Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction or, where applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the specific requirements of other Standards of GRAP.

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

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.

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

An impairment loss of a cash-generating asset is the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

An impairment loss of a non-cash-generating asset is the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable service amount.

An inalienable item is an asset that an municipality is required by law or otherwise to retain indefinitely and cannot be disposed of without consent.

Recoverable amount is the higher of a cash-generating asset's net selling price and its value in use.

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

Value in use of a cash-generating asset is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.

Value in use of a non-cash-generating asset is the present value of the asset's remaining service potential.

Recognition

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

Initial measurement

Heritage assets are measured at cost.

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

1.7 (continued)

Subsequent measurement

After recognition as an asset, a class of heritage assets is carried at its cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

After recognition as an asset, a class of heritage assets, whose fair value can be measured reliably, is carried at a revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent impairment losses.

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

If a heritage asset's carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease is recognised in surplus or deficit. However, the decrease is debited directly to a revaluation surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that heritage asset.

Impairment

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

Transfers

Transfers from heritage assets are only made when the particular asset no longer meets the definition of a heritage asset.

Transfers to heritage assets are only made when the asset meets the definition of a heritage asset.

Derecognition

The municipality derecognises heritage asset on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of a heritage asset is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised (unless the Standard of GRAP on leases requires otherwise on a sale and leaseback).

1.8 Financial instruments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.8 (continued)

- It is settled at a future date.

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

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

A financial asset is:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.8 (continued)

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

Financial instruments at amortised cost are non-derivative financial assets or non-derivative financial liabilities that have fixed or determinable payments, excluding those instruments that:
- the entity designates at fair value at initial recognition; or
- are held for trading.

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

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

Classification

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

Class	**Category**
Receivables from exchange transcations	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Cash and bank	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Short-term deposits (call accounts)	Financial asset measured at amortised cost

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

Class	**Category**
Payables from exchange transactions	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Finance lease laibilities	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Consumer deposits	Financial liability measured at amortised cost

Initial recognition

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

The entity recognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

1.8 (continued)

Initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

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

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

1.8 (continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The entity measures all financial assets and financial liabilities after initial recognition using the following categories:
- Financial instruments at fair value.
- Financial instruments at amortised cost.
- Financial instruments at cost.

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

Fair value measurement considerations

The best evidence of fair value is quoted prices in an active market. If the market for a financial instrument is not active, the entity establishes fair value by using a valuation technique. The objective of using a valuation technique is to establish what the transaction price would have been on the measurement date in an arm's length exchange motivated by normal operating considerations. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, if available, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models. If there is a valuation technique commonly used by market participants to price the instrument and that technique has been demonstrated to provide reliable estimates of prices obtained in actual market transactions, the entity uses that technique. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs and relies as little as possible on entity-specific inputs. It incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Periodically, an municipality calibrates the valuation technique and tests it for validity using prices from any observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repackaging) or based on any available observable market data.

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

Reclassification

The entity does not reclassify a financial instrument while it is issued or held unless it is:
- combined instrument that is required to be measured at fair value; or
- an investment in a residual interest that meets the requirements for reclassification.

Where the entity cannot reliably measure the fair value of an embedded derivative that has been separated from a host contract that is a financial instrument at a subsequent reporting date, it measures the combined instrument at fair value. This requires a reclassification of the instrument from amortised cost or cost to fair value.

If fair value can no longer be measured reliably for an investment in a residual interest measured at fair value, the entity reclassifies the investment from fair value to cost. The carrying amount at the date that fair value is no longer available becomes the cost.

If a reliable measure becomes available for an investment in a residual interest for which a measure was previously not available, and the instrument would have been required to be measured at fair value, the entity reclassifies the instrument from cost to fair value.

Gains and losses

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

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

Impairment and uncollectibility of financial assets

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

Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

1.8 (continued)

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

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

Financial assets measured at cost:

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

1.8 (continued)

Derecognition

Financial assets

The entity derecognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

The entity derecognises a financial asset only when:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

1.8 (continued)

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

Presentation

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

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

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

Distributions to holders of residual interests are recognised by the entity directly in net assets. Transaction costs incurred on residual interests are accounted for as a deduction from net assets. Income tax [where applicable] relating to distributions to holders of residual interests and to transaction costs incurred on residual interests are accounted for in accordance with the International Accounting Standard on Income Taxes.

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

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

1.9 Leases

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

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

Finance leases - lessee

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

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

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

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

1.9 (continued)

Operating leases - lessor

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

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

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

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

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

Operating leases - lessee

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

1.10 Impairment of cash-generating assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Useful life is either:

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

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

Identification

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

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

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

1.10 (continued)

Value in use

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

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

Basis for estimates of future cash flows

In measuring value in use the municipality:
- base cash flow projections on reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the range of economic conditions that will exist over the remaining useful life of the asset. Greater weight is given to external evidence;
- base cash flow projections on the most recent approved financial budgets/forecasts, but excludes any estimated future cash inflows or outflows expected to arise from future restructuring's or from improving or enhancing the asset's performance. Projections based on these budgets/forecasts covers a maximum period of five years, unless a longer period can be justified; and
- estimate cash flow projections beyond the period covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts by extrapolating the projections based on the budgets/forecasts using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. This growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used, unless a higher rate can be justified.

Composition of estimates of future cash flows

Estimates of future cash flows include:
- projections of cash inflows from the continuing use of the asset;
- projections of cash outflows that are necessarily incurred to generate the cash inflows from continuing use of the asset (including cash outflows to prepare the asset for use) and can be directly attributed, or allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis, to the asset; and
- net cash flows, if any, to be received (or paid) for the disposal of the asset at the end of its useful life.

Estimates of future cash flows exclude:
- cash inflows or outflows from financing activities; and
- income tax receipts or payments.

The estimate of net cash flows to be received (or paid) for the disposal of an asset at the end of its useful life is the amount that the municipality expects to obtain from the disposal of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal.

Discount rate

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

1.10 (continued)

Recognition and measurement (individual asset)

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

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

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

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

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

Cash-generating units

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.10 (continued)

Reversal of impairment loss

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Redesignation

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

1.11 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets

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

Non-cash-generating assets are assets other than cash-generating assets.

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

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

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

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

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

1.11 (continued)

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

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

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

Identification

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

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

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

Value in use

Value in use of non-cash-generating assets is the present value of the non-cash-generating assets remaining service potential.

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

Depreciated replacement cost approach

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

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

Recognition and measurement

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

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

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

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

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

1.11 (continued)

Reversal of an impairment loss

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

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

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

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

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

Redesignation

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

1.12 Employee benefits

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.12 (continued)

Short-term employee benefits

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

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

When an employee has rendered service to the entity during a reporting period, the entity recognise the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service:
- as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any amount already paid. If the amount already paid exceeds the undiscounted amount of the benefits, the entity recognise that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and
- as an expense, unless another Standard requires or permits the inclusion of the benefits in the cost of an asset.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs. The entity measure the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount that the entity expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

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

Post-employment benefits

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

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

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

1.12 (continued)

Post-employment benefits: Defined contribution plans

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

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

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

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

Other post retirement obligations

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.13 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

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

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

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

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

1.13 (continued)

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

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

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

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

Provisions are not recognised for future operating deficits.

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

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

A restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those that are both:
- necessarily entailed by the restructuring; and
- not associated with the ongoing activities of the municipality

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

After their initial recognition contingent liabilities recognised in entity combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:
- the amount that would be recognised as a provision; and
- the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 38.

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

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

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

Determining whether an outflow of resources is probable in relation to financial guarantees requires judgement. Indications that an outflow of resources may be probable are:
- financial difficulty of the debtor;
- defaults or delinquencies in interest and capital repayments by the debtor;
- breaches of the terms of the debt instrument that result in it being payable earlier than the agreed term and the ability of the debtor to settle its obligation on the amended terms; and

1.13 (continued)

- a decline in prevailing economic circumstances (e.g. high interest rates, inflation and unemployment) that impact on the ability of entities to repay their obligations.

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

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

Decommissioning, restoration and similar liability

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

If the related asset is measured using the cost model:

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

If the related asset is measured using the revaluation model:

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

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

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

1.14 Revenue from exchange transactions

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

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

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.

1.14 (continued)

Measurement

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

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:
- the municipality has transferred to the purchaser the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the municipality retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality;
- the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

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

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

Service revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. Stage of completion is determined by .

Interest, royalties and dividends

Revenue arising from the use by others of entity assets yielding interest, royalties and dividends 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 their equivalents 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.

1.15 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

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

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

Accounting Policies

1.15 (continued)

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

1.16 Borrowing costs

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

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

1.17 Comparative figures

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

1.18 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure means:

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

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

1.19 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

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

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

1.20 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.

1.21 Use of estimates

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

1.22 Conditional grants and receipts

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

1.23 Budget information

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

1.23 (continued)

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

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

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 01/07/2016 to 30/06/2017.

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

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

1.24 Related parties

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

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

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

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

1.25 Recovery of unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure

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 probable.The recovery of unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure is treated as other income in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.26 Events after reporting date

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

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

The Municipality will adjust the amounts recognised in the Annual Financial Statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting date once the event occurred.

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

2. New standards and interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective

The municipality has not applied the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the municipality's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2017 or later periods.

GRAP 18: Segment Reporting

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

Segment information is either presented based on service or geographical segments. Service segments relate to a distinguishable component of an entity that provides specific outputs or achieves particular operating objectives that are in line with the municipality's overall mission. Geographical segments relate to specific outputs generated, or particular objectives achieved, by an entity within a particular region.
This Standard has been approved by the Board but its effective date has not yet been determined by the Minister of Finance. The effective date indicated is a provisional date and could change depending on the decision of the Minister of Finance.

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

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

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

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

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

GRAP 20: Related parties

The objective of this standard is to ensure that a reporting entity's financial statements contain the disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and surplus or deficit may have been affected by the existence of related parties and by transactions and outstanding balances with such parties.

An entity that prepares and presents financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting (in this standard referred to as the reporting entity) shall apply this standard in:
* identifying related party relationships and transactions;
* identifying outstanding balances, including commitments, between an entity and its related parties;
* identifying the circumstances in which disclosure of the items in (a) and (b) is required; and
* determining the disclosures to be made about those items.

This standard requires disclosure of related party relationships, transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, in the consolidated and separate financial statements of the reporting entity in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. This standard also applies to individual financial statements.

Disclosure of related party transactions, outstanding balances, including commitments, and relationships with related parties may affect users' assessments of the financial position and performance of the reporting entity and its ability to deliver agreed services, including assessments of the risks and opportunities facing the entity. This disclosure also ensures

2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

that the reporting entity is transparent about its dealings with related parties.

The standard states that a related party is a person or an entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control. As a minimum, the following are regarded as related parties of the reporting entity:
* A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the reporting entity if that person:
-has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
-has significant influence over the reporting entity;
-is a member of the management of the entity or its controlling entity.
* An entity is related to the reporting entity if any of the following conditions apply:
- the entity is a member of the same economic entity (which means that each controlling entity, controlled entity and fellow controlled entity is related to the others);
-one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of an economic entity of which the other entity is a member);
-both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
-one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
-the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the entity or an entity related to the entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are related to the entity;
-the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a); and
-a person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over that entity or is a member of the management of that entity (or its controlling entity).

The standard furthermore states that related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

The standard elaborates on the definitions and identification of:
*Close member of the family of a person;
*Management;
*Related parties;
*Remuneration; and
*Significant influence

The standard sets out the requirements, inter alia, for the disclosure of:
*Control;
*Related party transactions; and
*Remuneration of management

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

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

GRAP 108: Statutory Receivables

The objective of this Standard is: to prescribe accounting requirements for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of statutory receivables.

It furthermore covers: Definitions, recognition, derecognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure, transitional provisions, as well as the effective date.

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

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

GRAP 109: Accounting by Principals and Agents

The objective of this Standard is to outline principles to be used by an entity to assess whether it is party to a principalagent arrangement, and whether it is a principal or an agent in undertaking transactions in terms of such an arrangement.

The Standard does not introduce new recognition or measurement requirements for revenue, expenses, assets and/or

2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

liabilities that result from principal-agent arrangements. The Standard does however provide guidance on whether revenue, expenses, assets and/or liabilities should be recognised by an agent or a principal, as well as prescribe what information should be disclosed when an entity is a principal or an agent.

It furthermore covers Definitions, Identifying whether an entity is a principal or agent, Accounting by a principal or agent, Presentation, Disclosure, Transitional provisions and Effective date.

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

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

2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

2.2 Standards and interpretations not yet effective or relevant

The following standards and interpretations have been published and are mandatory for the municipality’s accounting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2017 or later periods but are not relevant to its operations:

GRAP 32: Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor

The objective of this Standard is: to prescribe the accounting for service concession arrangements by the grantor, a public sector entity.

It furthermore covers: Definitions, recognition and measurement of a service concession asset, recognition and measurement of liabilities, other liabilities, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets, other revenues, presentation and disclosure, transitional provisions, as well as the effective date.

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

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

IGRAP 17: Service Concession Arrangements where a Grantor Controls a Significant Residual Interest in an Asset

This Interpretation of the Standards of GRAP provides guidance to the grantor where it has entered into a service concession arrangement, but only controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise, a significant residual interest in a service concession asset at the end of the arrangement, where the arrangement does not constitute a lease.

This Interpretation of the Standards of GRAP shall not be applied by analogy to other types of transactions or arrangements.

A service concession arrangement is a contractual arrangement between a grantor and an operator in which the operator uses the service concession asset to provide a mandated function on behalf of the grantor for a specified period of time.

The operator is compensated for its services over the period of the service concession arrangement, either through payments, or through receiving a right to earn revenue from third party users of the service concession asset, or the operator is given access to another revenue-generating asset of the grantor for its use.

Before the grantor can recognise a service concession asset in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor, both the criteria as noted in paragraph .01 of this Interpretation of the Standards of GRAP need to be met. In some service concession arrangements, the grantor only controls the residual interest in the service concession asset at the end of the arrangement, and can therefore not recognise the service concession asset in terms of the Standard of GRAP on Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor.

A consensus is reached, in this Interpretation of the Standards of GRAP, on the recognition of the performance obligation and the right to receive a significant interest in a service concession asset.

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

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

Directive 12: The Selection of an Appropriate Reporting Framework by Public Entities

Historically, public entities have prepared financial statements in accordance with generally recognised accounting practice, unless the Accounting Standards Board (the Board) approved the application of generally accepted accounting practice for that entity. “Generally accepted accounting practice” has been taken to mean Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (Statements of GAAP), or for certain entities, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Since Statements of GAAP have been withdrawn from 1 December 2012, public entities will be required to apply another reporting framework in the future.

The purpose of this Directive is to prescribe the criteria to be applied by public entities in selecting and applying an appropriate reporting framework.

2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2018.

The municipality expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2019 financial statements.

3. Investment property

	2017			2016		
	Cost / Valuation	**Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment**	**Carrying value**	**Cost / Valuation**	**Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment**	**Carrying value**
Investment property	4,775,300	(562,785)	4,212,515	4,775,300	(537,292)	4,238,008

Reconciliation of investment property - 2017

	Opening balance	**Depreciation**	**Total**
Investment property	4,238,008	(25,493)	4,212,515

Reconciliation of investment property - 2016

	Opening balance	**Depreciation**	**Total**
Investment property	4,775,300	(537,292)	4,238,008

4. Property, plant and equipment

	2017			2016		
	Cost / Valuation	**Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment**	**Carrying value**	**Cost / Valuation**	**Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment**	**Carrying value**
Land	9,123,000	-	9,123,000	9,123,000	-	9,123,000
Buildings	10,316,135	(1,244,647)	9,071,488	7,883,725	(694,226)	7,189,499
Landfill sites	19,718,419	(11,880,510)	7,837,909	17,751,940	(6,546,615)	11,205,325
Plant and machinery	32,432,845	(14,164,019)	18,268,826	24,905,080	(11,767,085)	13,137,995
Furniture and fixtures	4,422,320	(1,636,657)	2,785,663	4,241,778	(1,411,672)	2,830,106
Motor vehicles	15,861,321	(8,032,162)	7,829,159	13,164,423	(8,382,724)	4,781,699
IT equipment	3,115,561	(1,339,922)	1,775,639	2,833,551	(1,631,715)	1,201,836
Infrastructure	442,008,878	(186,793,311)	255,215,567	426,521,449	(154,366,182)	272,155,267
Community	39,435,954	(8,188,519)	31,247,435	38,548,892	(6,885,374)	31,663,518
Under construction	36,550,896	-	36,550,896	11,945,677	-	11,945,677
Telecommunications equipment	124,644	(8,777)	115,867	-	-	-
Leased assets	902,279	(876,773)	25,506	1,015,106	(651,423)	363,683
Total	**614,012,252**	**(234,165,297)**	**379,846,955**	**557,934,621**	**(192,337,016)**	**365,597,605**

Notes to the Audited Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

4. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2017

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Change in estimate	Total
Land	9,123,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,123,000
Buildings	7,189,499	2,390,394	-	-	(429,916)	(78,489)	-	9,071,488
Landfill sites	11,205,325	1,469,637	-	-	(3,894,008)	(1,439,887)	496,842	7,837,909
Plant and machinery	13,137,995	8,713,738	(100,312)	-	(3,482,595)	-	-	18,268,826
Furniture and fixtures	2,830,106	447,266	(84,062)	-	(407,647)	-	-	2,785,663
Motor vehicles	4,781,699	5,356,938	(445,880)	-	(1,863,598)	-	-	7,829,159
IT equipment	1,201,836	1,261,826	(234,549)	-	(453,474)	-	-	1,775,639
Infrastructure	272,155,267	7,579,995	-	7,907,433	(30,130,671)	(2,296,457)	-	255,215,567
Community halls	31,663,518	-	-	887,062	(1,300,396)	(2,749)	-	31,247,435
Under construction	11,945,677	33,399,714	-	(8,794,495)	-	-	-	36,550,896
Telecommunications equipment	-	124,644	-	-	(8,777)	-	-	115,867
Leased assets	363,683	-	(35,113)	-	(303,064)	-	-	25,506
	365,597,605	**60,744,152**	**(899,916)**	**-**	**(42,274,146)**	**(3,817,582)**	**496,842**	**379,846,955**

Notes to the Audited Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

4. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2016

	Opening balance	Additions	Adjustments	Disposals	Transfers	Change in estimate	Depreciation	Total
Land	9,123,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,123,000
Buildings	3,477,458	2,365,423	-	-	1,484,431	-	(137,813)	7,189,499
Landfill sites	8,191,349	2,802,919	-	-	-	688,537	(477,480)	11,205,325
Plant and machinery	7,470,462	8,541,962	18,731	(220,276)	-	-	(2,672,884)	13,137,995
Furniture and fixtures	2,268,051	1,132,641	82,725	(299,989)	-	-	(353,322)	2,830,106
Motor vehicles	7,051,589	290,490	-	(784,894)	-	-	(1,775,486)	4,781,699
IT equipment	1,382,867	309,950	25,182	(53,914)	-	-	(462,249)	1,201,836
Infrastructure	234,636,734	56,399,377	-	(1,118,819)	9,793,342	-	(27,555,367)	272,155,267
Community halls	31,565,632	825,144	-	(172,620)	701,986	-	(1,256,624)	31,663,518
Under construction	4,335,928	19,589,508	-	-	(11,979,759)	-	-	11,945,677
Leased assets	705,939	14,307	-	(5,367)	-	-	(351,196)	363,683
	310,209,009	**92,271,721**	**126,638**	**(2,655,879)**	**-**	**688,537**	**(35,042,421)**	**365,597,605**

Assets subject to finance lease (Net carrying amount)

Leased assets	25,506	363,683

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

5. Intangible assets

	2017			2016		
	Cost / Valuation	**Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment**	**Carrying value**	**Cost / Valuation**	**Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment**	**Carrying value**
Computer software	1,651,255	(613,437)	1,037,818	1,135,117	(591,794)	543,323

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2017

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	543,323	849,968	(96,325)	(259,148)	1,037,818

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2016

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	317,251	396,547	(6,420)	(164,055)	543,323

6. Heritage assets

	2017			2016		
	Cost / Valuation	**Accumulated impairment losses**	**Carrying value**	**Cost / Valuation**	**Accumulated impairment losses**	**Carrying value**
Heroes Park	6,960,224	-	6,960,224	6,960,224	-	6,960,224

Reconciliation of heritage assets 2017

	Opening balance	Total
Heroes Park	6,960,224	6,960,224

Reconciliation of heritage assets 2016

Heroes Park	6,960,224	6,960,224

Age and/or condition of heritage assets

The following information relating to age and/or condition of heritage assets is provided for better appreciation:
During the 2015/16 financial year, the Department of Arts and Culture together with the Department of Environmental Affairs donated the Heroes Park to the municipality of Engcobo in memory of veterans that sacrificed their lives for democracy of South Africa.

The balances reflected above represent the fair value of the assets at the date of acquisition.

7. Financial assets by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

2017

	Amortised cost	Total
Receivables from exchange transactions	246,848	246,848
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	2,366,338	2,366,338
Cash and cash equivalents	6,271,537	6,271,537
Short term deposits (call accounts)	81,126,881	81,126,881
Vat receivables	4,561,099	4,561,099
	94,572,703	**94,572,703**

2016

	Amortised cost	Total
Receivables from exchange transactions	207,417	207,417
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	3,498,585	3,498,585
Cash and cash equivalents	1,079,889	1,079,889
Short term deposits (call accounts)	78,242,913	78,242,913
Vat receivables	6,948,516	6,948,516
	89,977,320	**89,977,320**

Figures in Rand	2017	2016

8. Retirement benefit obligations

Defined contribution plan

The following are defined contribution plans: SAMWU Provident Fund, Cape Joint Pension Fund, National Fund for Municipal Workers and Councillors' Pension Fund. These contributions have been expensed. These funds have been registered and governed under the Pension Fund Act, 1956 as amended.
There are 71 employees that belong to the SAMWU Provident Fund (2016: 75), 78 employees that belong to the Cape Joint Pension Fund (2016: 82), 21 employees that belong to the National Fund for Municipal Workers (2016: 4) and there are 40 councillors that belong to the Councillors' Pension Fund (2016: 2).

Amounts contributed to the plans are as follows:

	2017	2016
SAMWU Provident Fund		
- employer	1,613,979	1,575,203
- employee	806,387	787,601
	2,420,366	**2,362,804**
Cape Joint Pension Fund		
- employer	2,020,218	2,212,545
- employee	1,002,322	1,055,508
	3,022,540	**3,268,053**
Councillors' Pension Fund		
- employee	1,401,416	258,460
National Fund of Municipal Workers		
- employer	412,971	104,683
- employee	-	70,146
	412,971	**174,829**
Cape Joint Retirement Fund		
- employer	326,025	188,026
- employee	176,565	94,013
	502,590	**282,039**

9. Receivables from exchange transactions

	2017	2016
Service debtors	188,496	193,836
Creditors with debit balances	58,352	13,581
	246,848	**207,417**

Service debtors

	2017	2016
Refuse		
Gross balance	1,122,859	825,274
Less: Provision for bad debts	(938,806)	(634,805)
	184,053	**190,469**

Notes to the Audited Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016

9. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

Refuse: Ageing		
Current (0 - 30 days)	151,242	130,712
30 - 60 days	54,396	79,072
60 - 90 days	47,309	31,808
+ 90 days	869,912	583,682
	1,122,859	**825,274**

Leases		
Gross balance	27,113	24,806
Less: Provision for bad debts	(22,669)	(21,440)
	4,444	**3,366**

Leases: Ageing		
Current (0 - 30 days)	2,306	2,306
30 - 60 days	-	-
+ 90 days	24,807	22,500
	27,113	**24,806**

Credit quality of trade and other receivables

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

Trade receivables

Counterparties with external credit rating		
Government (A)	12,068	8,922
Business (B)	72,827	73,133
Other (C)	68,653	50,963
	153,548	**133,018**

Group A – These debtors are of good credit quality and no default as expected.

Group B - These debtors are usually good payers but there is a possibility that the debtor may not be able to pay on time.

Group C – These debtors usually pay, but have previously paid later and therefore there is a possibility that these debtors will not be recoverable.

Trade and other receivables past due but not impaired

At 30 June 2017 R 168,990 (2016: R 149,120) were past due but not impaired.

The ageing of amounts past due but not impaired is as follows:

1 month past due	27,631	43,629
2 months past due	24,156	35,443
3 months past due	20,306	18,165
> 3 months past due	96,897	51,882

Figures in Rand	2017	2016

9. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

Reconciliation of doubtful debt provision

Opening balance	(656,244)	(577,052)
Provision for impairment	(305,231)	(79,192)
Amounts written off as uncollectible	-	-
	(961,475)	**(656,244)**

10. Receivables from non-exchange transactions

Rates	3,655,687	3,915,587
Sundry debtors	4,634,871	2,943,671
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(5,924,220)	(3,360,673)
	2,366,338	**3,498,585**

Rates: Ageing		
Current (0 - 30 days)	70,240	66,142
30 - 60 days	29,404	50,510
60 - 90 days	37,235	21,912
+ 90 days	3,518,808	3,777,023
	3,655,687	**3,915,587**

Credit quality of receivables from non-exchange transactions

The credit quality of other receivables from non-exchange transactions that are neither past nor due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates:

Receivables from non-exchange transactions

Counterparties without external credit rating		
Government (A)	1,042	310
Business (B)	4,498	29,437
Other	64,700	36,395
	70,240	**66,142**

Receivables from non-exchange transactions past due but not impaired

At 30 June 2017 R645,453, (2016: R 621,246) were past due but not impaired.

The ageing of amounts past due but not impaired is as follows:

1 month past due	-	269,210
2 months past due	3,727	23,589
3 months past due	-	12,514
> 3 months past due	641,726	315,933

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

Opening balance	(3,360,673)	(2,871,434)
Provision for impairment	(3,574,968)	(489,239)
Amounts written off as uncollectible	1,011,421	-
Balance at year end	**(5,924,220)**	**(3,360,673)**

Figures in Rand	2017	2016

11. VAT receivable

VAT receivable	4,561,099	6,948,516

The municipality is registered for VAT on the payment basis.

12. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	1,138	-
Bank balances	6,270,398	1,079,889
Call accounts	81,126,881	78,242,913
	87,398,417	**79,322,802**

The municipality had the following bank accounts

Account number / description	Bank statement balances			Cash book balances		
	30 June 2017	**30 June 2016**	**30 June 2015**	**30 June 2017**	**30 June 2016**	**30 June 2015**
First National Bank - Public Sector Cheque Acc (Account number: 52171242061)	6,302,003	1,138,366	1,319,946	6,270,398	1,079,889	1,309,054
Firts National Bank - Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Account number: 620950523)	22,924,848	6,559,382	3,856,439	22,924,849	6,559,382	3,856,439
First National Bank - Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (Account number: 62095030426)	13,774	13,301	13,102	13,774	13,101	13,102
Financial National Bank - Finance Management Grant (Account number: 62095026524)	1,160	17,218	15,327	1,160	17,218	15,327
First National Bank - Extended Public Works Program (Account number: 62095029148)	-	8,121	1,000	-	8,121	1,000
First National Bank - ELM Main Investment account number: 62024356570)	56,637,905	30,102,166	20,764,081	56,637,905	30,102,166	20,764,081
First National Bank - Small Town Revitalisation (Account number: 61217013327)	563,869	3,660,375	2,553,076	563,869	3,660,375	2,553,076
First National Bank - Equitable Share (Account number: 62012728484)	985,324	28,882,350	15,424,286	985,324	28,882,350	15,424,286
First National Bank - Electrification Grant (Account number 62027299967)	-	9,000,000	7,102,142	-	9,000,000	7,102,142
Total	**87,428,883**	**79,381,279**	**51,049,399**	**87,397,279**	**79,322,602**	**51,038,507**

Notes to the Audited Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016

13. Finance lease obligation

Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	35,658	452,539
- in second to fifth year inclusive	-	35,657
	35,658	488,196
less: future finance charges	(440)	(39,337)
Present value of minimum lease payments	**35,218**	**448,859**

Present value of minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	35,218	413,643
- in second to fifth year inclusive	-	35,216
	35,218	**448,859**

It is municipality policy to lease certain equipment under finance leases. The municipality leases photo copiers from Konica Minolta. The lease term for Konica Minolta is for 3 years. Interest rates are fixed at the contract date. The fixed repayment rate for Konica Minolta is R 35,656.71 per month.

The municipality's obligations under finance leases are secured by the lessor's charge over the leased assets. Refer note 4.

14. Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Unspent conditional grants from other spheres of government

Unspent conditional grants and receipts		
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	13,928,393	-
Charcoal and Small Town Revitalisation Grant	-	2,608,161
Library Grant	546,107	673,782
	14,474,500	**3,281,943**

Movement during the year

Balance at the beginning of the year	3,281,943	2,194,407
Additions during the year	91,006,000	68,094,000
Income recognition during the year	(75,813,443)	(67,006,464)
Transferred back to Treasury	(4,000,000)	-
	14,474,500	**3,281,943**

Non-current liabilities	-	-
Current liabilities	14,474,500	3,281,943
	14,474,500	**3,281,943**

See note 22 for reconciliation of grants from National/Provincial Government.

14. Unspent conditional grants and receipts (continued)

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

Electrification grant - Used solely on the electrification of households within Engcobo jurisdiction.
EPWP - This should be used on the employment of Engcobo residents.
Small Town revatilisation - Funds should only be spent on revitilizing Engcobo.
Mgwali Projects - Funds to be spent on Mgwali projects alone.
Municipal Infrastructure Grant - Funds should only be spent on infrastructure roads.
Muncipal System Grant - Funds should be spent on systems improvement only by the municipality.
Financial Managemeny Grant - Funds should only be spent on improving the financial systems of the municipality.
Equitable share - Funds used to provide basic services and perform functions allocacted in terms of the section 227 of the constitution.
Library Grant - Funds used for educational materials that support efforts to imporove literacy and learning within Engcobo jurisdiction.

15. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions - 2017

	Opening Balance	Additions	Finance costs for the year	Utilised during the year	Change in discount factor	Total
Provision for performance bonuses	966,712	1,119,311	-	(744,443)	-	1,341,580
Provision for long services bonuses	105,797	169,071	-	(105,797)	-	169,071
Current portion of landfill site restoration provision	18,453,020	788,419	614,070	-	496,842	20,352,351
	19,525,529	**2,076,801**	**614,070**	**(850,240)**	**496,842**	**21,863,002**

Reconciliation of provisions - 2016

	Opening Balance	Additions	Finance costs for the year	Utilised during the year	Change in estimate	Total
Provision for performance bonuses	801,492	933,192	-	(767,972)	-	966,712
Provision for long services bonuses	51,861	105,797	-	(51,861)	-	105,797
Current portion of landfill site restoration provision	14,439,500	2,802,920	522,063	-	688,537	18,453,020
	15,292,853	**3,841,909**	**522,063**	**(819,833)**	**688,537**	**19,525,529**

Provision for long service bonus

This provison relates to expected outflows of economic benefits associated with paying employees that have completed a cycle of 5 years in the employ of the municipality .

Environmental rehabilitation provision

Figures in Rand	2017	2016

15. Provisions (continued)

The Landfill Rehabilitation Provision consists of once-off costs to be incurred for rehabilitation of the current operational sites. The current non-recurring costs amounted to R 13,618,723 (2016: R 12,837,534). Rehabilitation costs also include annual monitoring costs. Thes costs were determined at an inflation rate of 5.1% per annum and were discounted to its present value, applying a rate of 10.25% per annum. The useful life of the landfill site was assessed to be 30 years from the date of establishment. Monitoring costs was estimated for the remaining 15 years to closure as well as 30 years subsequent to closure.

16. Payables from exchange transactions

Trade payables	8,109,033	14,745,524
Other payables	357,189	358,851
Accruals	5,600,679	4,841,074
	14,066,901	**19,945,449**

17. Financial liabilities by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

2017

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Payables from exchange transactions	14,066,901	14,066,901

2016

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Payables from exchange transactions	19,945,447	19,945,447

18. Revenue

Service charges	905,729	838,985
Rental of facilities and equipment	283,559	209,177
Interest earned on outstanding debtors	428,807	342,060
Licences and permits	3,026,613	4,039,874
Other income	1,646,088	1,018,758
Donations received	1,364,564	45,807,139
Interest received - investment	5,930,460	5,047,332
Property rates	3,719,860	3,495,798
Government grants & subsidies	206,695,443	201,850,465
Fines	1,295,800	16,600
	225,296,923	**262,666,188**

18. Revenue (continued)

The amount included in revenue arising from exchanges of goods or services are as follows:		
Service charges	905,729	838,985
Rental of facilities and equipment	283,559	209,177
Interest earned on outstanding debtors	428,807	342,060
Licences and permits	3,026,613	4,039,874
Other income	1,646,088	1,018,758
Interest received - investment	5,930,460	5,047,332
	12,221,256	**11,496,186**

The amount included in revenue arising from non-exchange transactions is as follows:		
Taxation revenue		
Property rates	3,719,860	3,495,798
Donations received	2,120,158	45,807,139
Transfer revenue		
Government grant & subsidies	206,695,443	201,850,465
Fines	1,295,800	16,600
	213,831,261	**251,170,002**

19. Property rates

Rates received

Property rates	3,719,860	3,495,798

Valuations

Residential	94,135,000	91,084,000
Commercial	140,061,000	153,569,000
State	50,465,000	34,067,000
Municipal	20,709,900	23,840,900
	305,370,900	**302,560,900**

Valuations on land and buildings are performed every four years. The last general valuation came into effect on 1 July 2014. Interim valuations are processed on an annual basis to take into account changes in individual property values due to alterations and subdivisions.

General rates of R0.0149 for residential and public service infrastucture properties, R0.0173 for business, agriculture and government properties, R0.0165 for mixed business properties and R0.0180 for vacant land (2016: R0,0149, R0,0162, R0,0155, R0,0162, R0.0169) is applied to property valuations to determine assessment rates. Rebates of R15,000 and 20% (2016: R15,000 and 20%) are granted to residential and state property owners respectively.

Rates are levied on an annual basis with the final date for payment being 30 June 2017 (30 June 2016).

20. Donations received

During the 2016/2017 financial year, the municipality received donations of furniture and fittings and motor vehicles. Department of Sport and Recreation Arts and Culture donated furniture and fittings worth R 84,354.30 and Chris Hani District Municipality donated motor vehicles worth R 1,280,209,89.

Donations received	1,364,564	45,807,139

Figures in Rand	2017	2016

21. Service charges

Refuse removal	905,729	838,985

Figures in Rand	2017	2016

22. Government grants and subsidies

Equitable Share	130,882,000	134,844,000
Electricification Grant	30,000,000	20,000,000
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	32,502,607	37,304,000
Finance Municipal Grant	1,625,000	1,600,000
Small Town Revitalisation Grant	8,908,161	4,323,140
EPWP Grant	2,000,000	1,672,000
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant	-	930,000
Library Grant	777,675	719,601
Other Grants	-	457,724
	206,695,443	**201,850,465**

Equitable Share

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

Electrification Grant

Current-year receipts	30,000,000	20,000,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(30,000,000)	(20,000,000)
	-	**-**

Municipal Infrastructure Grant

Current-year receipts	50,431,000	37,304,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(32,502,607)	(37,304,000)
Other - Transferred back to to Provincial Treasury	(4,000,000)	-
	13,928,393	**-**

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 14).

Finance Management Grant

Current-year receipts	1,625,000	1,600,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1,625,000)	(1,600,000)
	-	**-**

Small Town Revitalisation & Charcoal Project

Balance unspent at beginning of year	2,608,161	931,301
Current-year receipts	6,300,000	6,000,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(8,908,161)	(4,323,140)
	-	**2,608,161**

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 14).

EPWP Grant

Current-year receipts	2,000,000	1,672,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(2,000,000)	(1,672,000)
	-	**-**

Figures in Rand	2017	2016

22. Government grants and subsidies (continued)

Municipal Systems Improvement Grant

Current-year receipts	-	930,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(930,000)
	-	**-**

Libary Grant

Balance unspent at beginning of year	673,782	805,383
Current-year receipts	650,000	588,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(777,675)	(719,601)
	546,107	**673,782**

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 14).

Other grants

Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	69,536
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(69,536)
	-	**-**

Changes in level of government grants

Based on the allocations set out in the Division of Revenue Act, (Act 6 of 2016), no significant changes in the level of government grant funding are expected over the forthcoming 3 financial years.

23. Other income

Agricultural Fees	8,947	44,241
LG SETA	117,642	119,732
Cementry Fees	4,249	2,804
Plantations Fees	229	-
Confiscated Goods	2,800	-
Discount Received	5,807	34,291
Tenders Fees	779,094	611,300
Sundry Income	122,683	19,010
Recycling	73,113	-
Clearance Certificates	1,495	400
Swimming Pool Fee	2,281	172
Blocked Draines Clearance	-	189
Entrances Fees - Toilets	41,455	47,729
Penalties/Tender Withdrawal	447,837	-
Building Plan Fees	6,615	69,291
Sale of Land	17,018	63,020
Rezoning Cerficates	1,313	4,035
Library Fees	13,510	2,544
	1,646,088	**1,018,758**

Figures in Rand	2017	2016

24. General expenses

Audit committee	242,349	125,442
Advertising	2,343,860	1,899,520
Membership fees	130,066	759,973
Auditors remuneration	3,059,309	3,588,137
Bank charges	242,061	117,791
Cleaning	531,717	247,270
Legal expenses	981,976	652,450
Consulting fees	1,560	-
Stock and material	150,637	145,429
Project management unit	19,500	40,835
Entertainment	213,808	123,756
Systems Improvement	-	532,503
Insurance	1,249,840	502,338
Conferences and delegations	200,822	106,322
Employee health & wellness	243,097	201,508
Development of policies and by - laws	359,226	-
Fuel & Oil	4,634,345	3,065,367
Charcoal projects	22,092	-
Postage	9,358	10,798
Printing & Stationery	703,253	496,875
Uniforms and overalls	58,120	1,582,732
Performance management systems	255,291	479,665
Security costs	2,564,654	1,995,408
Telephone & communications	2,998,365	2,283,684
Training	411,388	639,975
Travel, subsistence & accommodation	6,263,605	6,247,811
Refuse bags and bins	274,584	234,200
Skills development & capacity building	2,597,190	1,571,269
Electricity purchases	1,134,438	1,470,512
HIV/AIDS Programme	424,330	402,236
Electrification expenses - DME	27,700,211	18,015,875
Disaster support	301,505	407,114
Public participation	1,115,437	1,108,049
Intergrated development plan	344,984	273,869
Indigent Subsidy	3,457,965	2,822,112
Professional fees	5,218,316	5,641,722
Mgwali Projects	-	319,192
Ward committee programmes	2,664,700	3,407,600
Fin management & mfma implementation system	3,070	-
Other expenses	7,854,378	4,638,456
	80,981,407	**66,157,795**

Figures in Rand	2017	2016

25. Operating surplus

Operating surplus for the year is stated after accounting for the following:

Operating lease charges		
Equipment		
• Hiring costs	982,727	634,395
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	(206,057)	(1,498,138)
Impairment on property, plant and equipment	3,817,582	-
Amortisation on intangible assets	259,149	164,055
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	42,299,637	35,603,138
Employee costs	74,596,360	66,237,515

Figures in Rand	2017	2016

26. Employee cost

Basic	41,188,856	36,370,588
Pension Fund, UIF and Medical Aid - Company Contributions	6,246,385	5,894,418
Travel, Motor Car, Accommodation, Subsistence and Other Allowances	6,679,459	5,647,110
Overtime Payments	1,363,346	1,195,532
Housing Benefits and Allowances	260,955	285,354
Other Employee Related Costs	5,367,008	4,094,278
	61,106,009	**53,487,280**

Remuneration of Municipal Manager

Annual Remuneration	924,370	879,988
Travel, Motor Car, Accommodation, Subsistence, and Other Allowances	354,914	321,063
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Insurance Funds	14,860	14,312
Performance Bonus	135,362	139,309
Remuneration Paid	(1,429,506)	(1,354,672)
	-	-

Remuneration of Chief Finance Officer

Annual Remuneration	820,621	781,220
Travel, Motor Car, Accommodation, Subsistence, and Other Allowances	308,433	275,171
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Insurance Funds	13,723	13,121
Performance Bonus	152,941	144,284
Remuneration Paid	(1,295,718)	(1,213,796)
	-	-

Remuneration of Director: Technical Services

Annual Remuneration	820,611	781,210
Travel, Motor Car, Accommodation, Subsistence, and Other Allowances	356,930	357,772
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Insurance Funds	13,505	13,122
Performance Bonus	131,091	144,283
Remuneration Paid	(1,322,137)	(1,296,387)
	-	-

Remuneration of Director: Corporate Services

Annual Remuneration	821,335	781,251
Travel, Motor Car, Accommodation, Subsistence, and Other Allowances	327,247	273,005
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Insurance Funds	13,629	12,932
Performance Bonus	142,016	123,671
Remuneration Paid	(1,304,227)	(1,190,859)
	-	-

Remuneration of Director: Community Services

Annual Remuneration	532,372	289,589
Travel, Motor Car, Accommodation, Subsistence, and Other Allowances	280,070	144,524
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Insurance Funds	96,939	70,583
Performance Bonus	84,714	69,720
Remuneration Paid	(994,095)	(574,416)
	-	-

Figures in Rand	2017	2016

26. Employee cost (continued)

Remuneration of Director: IPED

Annual Remuneration	730,590	698,502
Travel, Motor Car, Accommodation, Subsistence, and Other Allowances	271,004	270,236
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Insurance Funds	118,902	109,547
Performance Bonus	98,319	82,448
Remuneration Paid	(1,218,815)	(1,160,733)
	-	**-**

27. Remuneration of councillors

Mayor	712,731	784,982
Speaker	651,142	633,152
Councillors allowances	4,208,681	3,818,583
Councillors’ pension contribution	108,346	53,924
Councillors' salaries	7,809,451	7,459,594
	13,490,351	**12,750,235**

In-kind benefits

The Mayor, Speaker, the Chief Whip, IPED Portfolio Head and the Finance Portfolio Head are full-time. The Mayor and Speaker are provided with office and secretarial support at the cost of the Council.

The Mayor and Speaker have use of a Council owned vehicle for official duties.

28. Repairs and maintenance

Repairs and maintenance - deductible	5,581,821	5,924,635

29. Debt impairment

Contributions to debt impairment provision	3,842,715	549,889

30. Interest received

Bank - Interest received	5,930,460	5,047,332

31. Depreciation and amortisation

Property, plant and equipment	42,299,637	35,603,138
Intangible assets	259,149	164,055
	42,558,786	**35,767,193**

32. Impairment of assets

Property, plant and equipment	3,817,582	-

Figures in Rand	2017	2016

33. Finance costs

Provision for landfill site	614,071	522,063
Interest on overdue accounts	609	46,835
Finance lease obligation	38,897	94,680
	653,577	**663,578**

34. Auditors' remuneration

Fees	3,059,309	3,588,137

35. Hire of equipment

Hire of equipment	982,727	634,395

Hire of equipment takes place on an adhoc basis. The municipality did not enter into lease agreements in this regard.

36. Cash generated from operations

Surplus	12,075,891	85,233,050
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	42,558,786	35,767,193
Loss on sale of property, plant and equpment	206,056	1,498,138
Landfill site additions	(2,337,473)	-
Impairments of property, plant and equipment	3,817,582	-
Debt impairment	3,842,715	549,889
Donation received	(1,364,564)	(45,807,139)
Contributions to provisions	2,337,473	-
Changes in working capital:		
Receivables from exchange transactions	(39,431)	(111,449)
Debt impairment	(3,842,715)	(549,889)
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	1,132,247	142,213
Payables from exchange transactions	(5,878,544)	4,150,627
VAT	2,387,417	(4,186,034)
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	11,192,557	1,087,536
Provision - change in estimate	(509,107)	(688,537)
Movements in provisions	2,337,473	4,232,675
	67,916,363	**81,318,273**

Notes to the Audited Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016

37. Commitments

Authorised capital expenditure

Already contracted for but not provided for		
• Infrastructure	23,955,215	2,940,434
• Eletricfication	7,403,324	8,895,053
	31,358,539	**11,835,487**

Total capital commitments		
Already contracted for but not provided for	31,358,539	11,835,487

Authorised operational expenditure

Already contracted for but not provided for		
• Other	13,050,073	22,096,119

Total operational commitments		
Already contracted for but not provided for	13,050,073	22,096,119

Total commitments

Total commitments		
Authorised capital expenditure	31,358,539	11,835,487
Authorised operational expenditure	13,050,073	22,096,119
	44,408,612	**33,931,606**

This committed expenditure will be financed by government grants and municipal revenue.

Figures in Rand	2017	2016

38. Contingencies

1) Vuyani Macingwane vs Engcobo Municipality - Vuyani Macingwane instituted action against Municipality for the alleged defamatory statements made publicly by the Municipal Manager. He is claiming R100,000.	-	150,000
2) Sithilanga Kupa vs Engcobo Municipality - Sithilanga Kupa is demanding the amount of R1,000,000 from the municipality for bodily injuries allegedly sustained by him in a motor vehicle accident which occurred on the 18 December 2013 at the Gubenxa Administrative Area in the district of Engcobo due to negligence of the municipal employees or its contractor whilst constructing or maintaining the road.	1,500,000	1,500,000
3) Nobulali Abraham vs Engcobo Municipality - This is an action instituted by the Plaintiff Nobulali Abraham against the municipality for damages allegedly suffered by her whilst she was walking down the street and fell into an uncovered four cornered valve drainage and sustained a broke ankle.	1,500,000	1,500,000
4) Ndindwa Siyabulela vs Engcobo Localo Municipality - The Plaintiff claims R46,000 for Motor Vehicle Accident collision against the Municipality.	-	50,000
5) Engcobo Local Municipality vs Unknown - The Municipality evicts a person from a house which was allocated to Xoliswa Bikwana. No claim against the municipality. The attorneys are awaiting the details of the Respondent in order to proceed with the application.	-	20,000
6) Engcobo Local Municipality vs Damoyi - The Municipality evicts a person from a house which was allocated to Mbeshu Lizwe. No claim against the municipality. The application has been made and the hearing date is 26 August 2015 at Engcobo Magistrate Court.	-	25,000
7) Engcobo Local Municipality vs Unknown - The Municipality evicts a person from a house which was allocated to Nomathamasanqa Mdemka. No claim against the municipality. The attorneys are awaiting the details of the Respondent in order to proceed with the application.	-	20,000
8) Mndebele Jabulani vs Engcobo Local Municipality - Plaintiff claims that the his car was unlawfully confiscated and claims against the municipality R230,000.	400,000	400,000
9) Allenby Housing CC vs Engcobo Local Municipality - In this matter the Plaintiff sues the municipality for duty of care in that the municipality paid the invoice due to the Plaintiff to the partner of the Plaintiff. The Plaintiff is suing the municipality for R255,481.79.	350,000	350,000
10) All Saints Authority vs Engcobo Local Municipality - All Saints community were claiming ownership of the land.	-	25,000
11) Tiki Tiki Civils cc vs Ukamva Civils cc & Engcobo Loc. Municipality - Alleged non-payment of professional fees in lieu of construction work.	52,907	-
12) Nnite Trading Entreprises vs Engcobo Loc. Municipality - Municipality sued for services rendered by Plaintiff by Agreement)	68,047	-
13) Liziwe Mbeshu & Engcobo Loc. Municipality vs Nomsa Damoyi & Others	30,000	-
	3,900,954	**4,040,000**

39. Related parties

Relationships

Joint ventures	None identified
Associates	None identified
Close family member of key management	None identified
Joint venture of key management	None identified
Associate of close family member of key management	None identified
Post employment benefit plan for employees of entity and/or other related parties	None identified

Key management form part of related parties. Remuneration to key management is disclosed in note 26 and 27.

40. Change in estimate

Property, plant and equipment

The Landfill Rehabilitation Provision includes annual monitoring costs. These costs are determined at the prevailing inflation rate which was 8% in 2016 and were discounted to its present value, applying the prime interest rate of 10.3% per annum in 2016.

In the current period management have revised the inflation rate to 5.1% in line with the South African Reserve Bank. Furthermore, the discounting to present value was done by applying the prime interest rate 10.25% which is the prevailing prime interest rate in 2017. The effect of this revision has increased the landfill rehabilitation provision and the landfill site for the current period by R 496,842 respectively.

The impact on the cash flow statement is R 496,842 which is a decrease on the adjustment for non-cash items from operating activities, provision - change in estimate.

The municipality is unable to determine the future impact of the change noted above as it is impractical to do so.

Property, Plant and Equipment requires that an assessment be made whether there is any indication that the expectations about the remaining useful life of an item of property, plant and equipment has changed from the previous reporting date. - Such an indication was identified namely “The assets are approaching the end of their previously expected useful live. Consequently, the remaining useful lives of assets identified as approaching the end of its expected useful lives was carried out and the following results were achieved:

- The remaining useful lives of 575 (Infra 284 and movables 291) assets were reviewed and adjusted up to 30 June 2019.
- The impact of the adjustment is that depreciation charges on Property, Plant and Equipment for the 2017 financial period has decreased by R2,506,281.55 from R44,209,212.31 to R41,702,930.76

The future depreciation charges (2018 and 2019 financial years) will decrease by R5,012,563.10.

Intangible assets

Reviews of intangible assets revealed that 61 assets would be fully amortized and have a zero carrying value within 24 months after year-end. It was determined that these assets will still be in use at least up to 30 June 2019. Consequently, the amortisation periods of these assets were extended accordingly. This change in estimate resulted in the following:

- The amortization periods of 61 assets were reviewed and extended.

- The impact of the adjustment is that depreciation charges on Intangible assets for the 2017 financial period has decreased by R46,680.47 from R305,829.09 to R259,148.62

Future depreciation charges (2018 and 2019 financial years) will decrease by R93,360.94

41. Prior period errors

Infrastructure

Infrastructure was restated due to Access Road Qolweni-Zanoxolo, Access Road Malangazana-Maqanda, Access Road Zola and Access Road Mqabu completed during the 2015/16 financial period were not transferred from work in progress. This resulted in an understatement of infrastructure assets cost by R 7,741,248.84 and accumulated depreciation by R 90,983.

Plant and Machinery

Plant and machinery was restated due to assets previously not recognised. This resulted in an error of understatement of plant and machinery cost by R 23,446 and accumulated depreciation by R 4,715 in the prior year.

Furniture and fiitings

Furniture and fiitings were restated due to assets previously not recognised. This resulted in an error of understatement of furniture and fittings cost by R 95,021 and accumulated depreciation of R 12,295 in the prior year.

IT Equipment

IT Equipment were restated due to assets previously not recognised. This resulted in an error of understatement of IT equipment cost by R 31,594 and accumulated depreciation of R 6,412 in the prior year.

Investment Property

Invetsment property was restated due to hawker stalls that were not depreciated prevously. This resulted in an error of understatement of accumulated depreciation of R 537,292 in the prior year.

Impact on Cash Flow Statement

The above corrections reduced the comparative surplus disclosed in note 36, Cash generated from operations, from R85,884,747 to R85,233,050.
Similary the adjustment for the comparative depreciation and amortisation as disclosed in note 36, Cash generated from operations, increased from R35,115,496 to R35,767,193.

41. Prior period errors (continued)

Investment Property	2016
Previously stated	4,775,300
Decrease in investment property due to depreciation not recognised in prior years	(537,292)
	4,238,008

Property, plant and equipment	2016
Previously stated	365,561,947
Increase in property, plant and equipment cost due to assets previously not recognised - Plant and machinery	23,446
Increase in property, plant and equipment accumulated depreciation due to assets previously not recognised - Plant and machinery	(4,715)
Increase in property, plant and equipment cost is to assets previously not recognised - Furniture and fittings	95,021
Increase in property, plant and equipment accumulated depreciation due to assets previously not recognised - Furniture and fittings	(12,295)
Increase in property, plant and equipment cost is to assets previously not recognised - IT equipment	31,594
Increase in property, plant and equipment accumulated depreciation due to assets previously not recognised - IT equipment	(6,412)
Increase in property, plant and equipment accumulated depreciation due to asset not transferred from WIP in prior year - Infrastructue asset	(90,983)
	365,597,603

Accumulated surplus	2016
Previously stated	338,731,589
Increase in accumulated surplus due to assets previously not recognised - Plant and machinery cost	23,446
Increase in accumulated surplus due to assets previously not recognised - Furniture and fittings cost	95,021
Increase in accumulated surplus due to assets previously not recognised - IT equipment cost	31,594
	338,881,650

Depreciation and amortisation	2016
As previously stated	35,115,496
Increase in depreciation due to assets previously not recognised - Plant and machinery	4,714
Increase in depreciation due to assets previously not recognised - Furniture and fittings	12,295
Increase in depreciation due to assets previously not recognised - IT equipment	6,412
Increase in depreciation due to understatement of depreciation - Infrastructure assets	90,983
Increase in depreciation due understatement of depreciation - Investment property	537,293
	35,767,193

42. Risk management

Liquidity risk

The municipality’s risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The municipality manages liquidity risk through maintenance of cash balances.

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

At 30 June 2017	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Trade and other payables	13,846,662	-	-	-
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	14,474,500	-	-	-

At 30 June 2016	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Trade and other payables	19,945,447	-	-	-
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	3,281,943	-	-	-

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

As the municipality has no significant interest-bearing assets, the municipality’s income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

Credit risk

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

Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base. Management evaluated credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the council. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

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

Financial instrument	2017	2016
Cash and cash equivalents	87,398,425	79,322,702
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	246,848	207,417
Trade and other receivables from non exchange transactions	236,638	3,519,791
VAT receivable	4,944,358	6,948,516

43. Events after the reporting date

In a judgement of the High Court, delivered on 8 August 2017, by Judge SM Jolwana the renewal of the Municipal Manager's contract at the special council meeting on 17 January 2017 were found to be contrary to section 54A of the MFMA. Cost related to this case is estimated at R300,000.

Me. L Kutwana - Gomana was appointed to act as Municipal Manager in the absence of a formally appointed Municipal Manager.

44. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Opening balance	-	76,202
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	-	4,232
Less: Written off by Council	-	(80,434)
	-	**-**

45. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act

Audit fees

Opening balance	68,545	54,073
Current year subscription / fee	3,487,612	4,090,477
Amount paid - current year	(3,556,157)	(4,076,005)
Amount paid - previous years	-	-
	-	**68,545**

PAYE and UIF

Opening balance	-	79,902
Current year subscription / fee	6,614,646	7,912,869
Amount paid - current year	(6,614,646)	(7,992,771)
Amount paid - previous years	-	-
	-	**-**

Pension and Medical Aid Deductions

Opening balance	-	-
Current year subscription / fee	6,054,197	8,937,865
Amount paid - current year	(6,054,197)	(8,937,865)
Amount paid - previous years	-	-
	-	**-**

VAT

VAT receivable	4,561,099	6,948,516

VAT output payables and VAT input receivables are shown in note 11.

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

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

Councillors' arrear consumer accounts

The following Councillors had arrear accounts outstanding for more than 90 days at 30 June 2017:

30 June 2017	Outstanding less than 90 days	Outstanding more than 90 days	Total
No councillors arrear for the year	-	-	-

30 June 2016	Outstanding less than 90 days	Outstanding more than 90 days	Total
No councillors arrear for the year	-	-	-

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

30 June 2017	Highest outstanding amount	Aging (in days)
No councillors arrear for the year	-	-

30 June 2016	Highest outstanding amount	Aging (in days)
No coucillors arrear for the year	-	-

Supply chain management regulations

In terms of section 36 of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations any deviation from the Supply Chain Management Policy needs to be approved/condoned by the City Manager and noted by Council. The expenses incurred as listed hereunder have been condoned.

Incident		
Sole provider	1,095,212	-
Impractical	16,661	-
Emergency / Impractical	6,400	-
Manufacturer	1,086,156	-
	2,204,429	**-**

46. Budget differences

Material differences between budget and actual amounts

A1: Licence and permits: The municipality was intending to increase the number of the test per day and to extend the testing grounds and the municipality budget based on that but due to the delays this was not successful.

A2:Other revenue: the difference is due to the provision made within the budget for commitments on ongoing projects that we not completed in the prior year.

A3: Interest received: the difference is due to an increase in the main investment account as a result of refunds from SARS.

46. Budget differences (continued)

A4: Donations: this is due to donations received during year from the Department of Sport and recreation, arts and culture and Chris Hani District Municipality. Donations are not budgeted for.

A5: Government grants and subsidies: the variance is mainly due to unspent MIG funding. Challenges with the procurement process and input required from Provincial Government on projects hampered the implementation of capital projects.

A6: Fines: the increase is due to the municipality conducting road blocks on monthly basis checking drivers that have outstanding traffic fines make sure that they are paid. Traffic officers are also going around town checking all illegal packing and issue fines.

A7: Depreciation: the significant increase is due to the new vehicle fleet that was aquired.

A8: Impairment loss/ Reversal of impairments: this due conditional assesment of all assets done during the recent verification. The particular impairments identified were not anticipated during the budget setting process.

A9: Bad debts written off: the significant increase is due to the RDP houses debt that was written off during the year by council

A10: General expenses:decreased due to cost cutting measures implimented by the municipality.

A11: Capital expenditure: Challenges with the procurement process and input required from Provincial Government on projects hampered the implementation of capital projects.

47. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and judgements

The following areas involve a significant degree of estimation uncertainty:

Useful lives and residual values of property, plant, and equipment
Recoverable amounts of property, plant and equipment
Provision for rehabilitation of landfill sites (discount rate used, number of years, amount of cash flows)
Present value of defined benefit obligation
Provision for doubtful debts
Impairment of assets
Provision for long-term service award

The following areas involved judgements, apart from those involving estimations disclosed above, that management has made in the process of applying the municipality's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Impairment of assets
Provisions

48. Gain/(Loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment	(206,057)	(1,498,138)