



Lejweleputswa District Municipality
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2017

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

General Information

Nature of business and principal activities	District municipality
Mayoral committee from August 2016	
Executive Mayor	Cllr S Ngangelizwe
Speaker	Cllr PP Maleka
Councillors	Cllr ML Thlone - MMC Health Service and Disaster Management Cllr MS Sehloho - MMC LED, Tourism, Agriculture, Youth and SMME Cllr MJ Pereko - MMC Community Service Cllr MH Ntsebeng - MMC Infrastructure Cllr MMT Matlabe - MMC Corporate Services Cllr MJ Meli - MMC IDP, PMS, Policy Development and Monitoring Cllr SJ Mabitla - MMC Finance
Municipal demarcation code	DC 18
Capacity of local authority	Low capacity
Grading of local authority	4
Accounting Officer	Ms PME Kaota
Chief Finance Officer (CFO)	Mr PK Pitso
Registered office	Office of the Municipal Manager Corner of Jan Hofmeyer and Tempest Road Jim Fouche Park WELKOM 9459
Business address	Corner of Jan Hofmeyer and Tempest Road Jim Fouche Park WELKOM 9459
Postal address	P.O. Box 2163 WELKOM 9460
Bankers	ABSA Bank Limited
Auditors	Auditor-General of South Africa

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Index

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

Index	Page
Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and Approval	3
Audit Committee Report	4
Statement of Financial Position	5
Statement of Financial Performance	6
Statement of Changes in Net Assets	7
Cash Flow Statement	8
Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts	9
Accounting Policies	10 - 32
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	33 - 60
Appendix A: Schedule of External loans	61
Appendix F: Disclosure of Grants and Subsidies in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act	62
Appendix G(1): Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by standard classification)	63
Appendix G(2): Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)	64
Appendix G(3): Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)	65
Appendix G(4): Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, standard classification and funding	66
Appendix G(5): Budgeted Cash Flows	67

Abbreviations

CRR	Capital Replacement Reserve
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
ME's	Municipal Entities
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
IAS	International Accounting Standards
VAT	Value Added Tax
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
SDL	Skills Development Levy
UIF	Unemployment Insurance Fund
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and Approval

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

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

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

The accounting officer acknowledges that she is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the municipality and places considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the accounting officer to meet these responsibilities, the accounting officer sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or deficit in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk.

These controls are monitored throughout the municipality and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the municipality's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the municipality is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the municipality. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the municipality endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

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

The accounting officer has 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 depends on grants received from National Government (98%) as RSC levies were abolished in 2006.

The external auditors are responsible for auditing and reporting on the municipality's annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 5 to 60, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the accounting officer on 31 August 2017 and were signed by her:

Palesa Matshidiso Elizabeth Kaota
Municipal Manager

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Audit Committee Report

We are pleased to present the Audit Committee report for the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

Audit committee members and attendance

The audit committee consists of the members listed hereunder and have met 4 times during the financial year as per its approved terms of reference. Members are appointed by the Municipal Council in terms of section 166 of Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003). The attendance is reflected in the table below:

Name of member	Number of meetings attended
Mr NS Marota (Chairperson)	4
Mr LJ Makoro	3
Mr ET Femele (July 2016 - February 2017)	2
Mr NL Masoka	3
Adv LS Rabie-Khonkhe	3
Mr TA Motshoikha (February 2017 - June 2017)	2

Audit committee responsibility

The audit committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from section 166(2)(a) of the MFMA.

The audit committee also reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its audit committee charter, has regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter and has discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein.

Evaluation of annual financial statements

The audit committee has:

- reviewed changes in accounting policies and practices;
- reviewed the entities compliance with legal and regulatory provisions;
- reviewed significant adjustments resulting from the audit.

The audit committee concur with and accept the Auditor-General of South Africa's report the annual financial statements, and are of the opinion that the audited annual financial statements should be accepted and read together with the report of the Auditor-General of South Africa.

Internal audit

The audit committee is satisfied that the internal audit function is operating effectively and that it has addressed the risks pertinent to the municipality and its audits.

Chairperson of the Audit Committee

Date: _____

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2017

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2017	2016
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	47 419 962	29 826 807
Other financial assets	4	40 569 907	40 008 521
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	5	571 647	743 099
VAT receivable	6	432 518	137 742
		88 994 034	70 716 169
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	59 898 403	62 627 561
Intangible assets	8	850 545	393 881
Investments in controlled entities	9	100	100
		60 749 048	63 021 542
Total Assets		149 743 082	133 737 711
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Payables from exchange transactions	10	9 458 243	9 696 949
Other financial liabilities	11	1 298 046	1 059 282
Long service awards	12	3 827 000	4 076 000
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	13	-	231 613
Provisions	14	1 575 210	1 088 703
		16 158 499	16 152 547
Non-Current Liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	11	9 096 099	11 556 702
Employee benefit obligation	12	11 479 000	10 367 000
		20 575 099	21 923 702
Total Liabilities		36 733 598	38 076 249
Net Assets		113 009 484	95 661 462
Accumulated surplus		113 009 484	95 661 462

* See Note 34

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Statement of Financial Performance

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2017	2016
Revenue			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Interest received - trading	15	707 451	697 415
Other income	16	811 171	307 135
Interest received - investment	17	5 587 601	5 175 886
Gains on disposal of assets	29	-	27 089
Total revenue from exchange transactions		7 106 223	6 207 525
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfer revenue			
Government grants and subsidies	18	116 327 673	115 630 888
Total revenue	15	123 433 896	121 838 413
Expenditure			
Employee related cost	19	(63 203 555)	(66 029 890)
Remuneration of councillors	20	(8 008 411)	(9 041 677)
Transfers to local municipalities	21	(275 000)	(974 027)
Depreciation and amortisation	22	(3 432 972)	(4 394 788)
Impairment / (Impairment loss)	23	(1 065 292)	(678 323)
Finance costs	24	(1 265 874)	(3 552 364)
Transfer to development agency	25	(3 752 000)	(3 500 000)
Repairs and maintenance	26	(476 160)	(539 940)
Consulting and professional fees	27	(3 848 530)	(3 530 145)
Loss on disposal of assets	29	(172 383)	-
General expenses	28	(18 464 687)	(24 385 066)
Total expenditure		(103 964 864)	(116 626 220)
Operating surplus		19 469 032	5 212 193
Surplus for the year		19 469 032	5 212 193

* See Note 34

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Figures in Rand	Accumulated surplus	Total net assets
Balance at 01 July 2015	90 982 564	90 982 564
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	5 212 193	5 212 193
Other movements	(533 295)	(533 295)
Total changes	<u>4 678 898</u>	<u>4 678 898</u>
Opening balance as previously reported	95 661 462	95 661 462
Adjustments		
Prior period error (refer to note 34)*	(1 449 383)	(1 449 383)
Restated* Balance at 01 July 2016	94 212 080	94 212 080
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	19 469 032	19 469 032
Other movements	(671 628)	(671 628)
Total changes	<u>18 797 404</u>	<u>18 797 404</u>
Balance at 30 June 2017	<u>113 009 484</u>	<u>113 009 484</u>
Note(s)		

* See Note 34

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Cash Flow Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Grants		116 327 673	115 630 836
Interest income		5 587 601	5 175 886
Other receipts		811 171	307 135
		<u>122 726 445</u>	<u>121 113 857</u>
Payments			
Employee costs		(71 211 966)	(75 071 567)
Suppliers		(28 510 683)	(27 834 839)
Finance costs		(1 265 874)	(3 552 364)
		<u>(100 988 523)</u>	<u>(106 458 770)</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities	31	<u>21 737 922</u>	<u>14 655 087</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	7	(667 371)	(552 308)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	7	9 475	109 463
Purchase of other intangible assets	8	(703 646)	(204 249)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets		(561 386)	358 231
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(1 922 928)</u>	<u>(288 863)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Movement in other financial liabilities		(2 221 839)	(2 145 864)
Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>(2 221 839)</u>	<u>(2 145 864)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		17 593 155	11 757 464
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		29 826 807	18 069 343
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3	<u>47 419 962</u>	<u>29 826 807</u>

* See Note 34

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Budget on Accrual Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference Note 43*
Figures in Rand						
Statement of Financial Performance						
Revenue						
Revenue from exchange transactions						
Interest received - trading	293 000	37 000	330 000	707 451	377 451	
Other income	105 100	524 950	630 050	811 171	181 121	
Interest received - investment	1 839 800	1 940 200	3 780 000	5 587 601	1 807 601	
Total revenue from exchange transactions	2 237 900	2 502 150	4 740 050	7 106 223	2 366 173	
Revenue from non-exchange transactions						
Taxation revenue						
Government grants & subsidies	116 162 000	351 000	116 513 000	116 327 673	(185 327)	
Total revenue	118 399 900	2 853 150	121 253 050	123 433 896	2 180 846	
Expenditure						
Employee remuneration	(71 484 857)	1 214 864	(70 269 993)	(63 203 555)	7 066 438	
Remuneration of councillors	(8 720 576)	(805 694)	(9 526 270)	(8 008 412)	1 517 858	
Transfers to local municipalities	(50 000)	(250 000)	(300 000)	(275 000)	25 000	
Depreciation and amortisation	(8 029 841)	-	(8 029 841)	(3 432 972)	4 596 869	
Impairment loss/ Reversal of impairments	-	(400)	(400)	(1 065 292)	(1 064 892)	
Finance costs	(1 232 907)	-	(1 232 907)	(1 265 874)	(32 967)	
Transfer to development agency	(3 500 000)	(252 000)	(3 752 000)	(3 752 000)	-	
Repairs and maintenance	(726 450)	-	(726 450)	(476 160)	250 290	
Consulting and professional fees	(1 116 700)	(1 051 000)	(2 167 700)	(3 848 530)	(1 680 830)	
General expenses	(21 803 773)	(1 889 109)	(23 692 882)	(18 464 687)	5 228 195	
Total expenditure	(116 665 104)	(3 033 339)	(119 698 443)	(103 792 482)	15 905 961	
Operating surplus	1 734 796	(180 189)	1 554 607	19 641 414	18 086 807	
Loss on disposal of assets and liabilities	-	(7 735)	(7 735)	(172 382)	(164 647)	
Actual Amount on Comparable Basis as Presented in the Budget and Actual Comparative Statement	1 734 796	(187 924)	1 546 872	19 469 032	17 922 160	

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), issued by the Accounting Standards Board in accordance with Section 122(3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003).

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

A summary of the significant accounting policies are disclosed below.

1.1 Going concern assumption

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

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Impairment testing

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

Value in use of cash generating 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. 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 tangible assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by a number of factors, together with economic factors such as inflation and interest.

Value in use of non-cash generating 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. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, the remaining service potential of the asset is determined. The most appropriate approach selected to determine the remaining service potential is dependant on the availability of data and the nature of the impairment.

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 14 Provisions.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and other assets

The municipality's management determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for property, plant and equipment and other assets. This estimate is based on industry norm. This estimate is based on the pattern in which an asset's future economic benefits or service potential are expected to be consumed by the municipality.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Post retirement benefits

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

The municipality determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. The most appropriate discount rate that reflects the time value of money is with reference to market yields at the reporting date on government bonds. Where there is no deep market in government bonds with a sufficiently long maturity to match the estimated maturity of all the benefit payments, the municipality uses current market rates of the appropriate term to discount shorter term payments, and estimates the discount rate for longer maturities by extrapolating current market rates along the yield curve.

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 12.

Effective interest rate

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

Allowance for impairment

For receivables 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 receivables carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate, computed at initial recognition.

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

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

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when:

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

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised 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), unless the fair value of neither the asset received nor the asset given up is reliably measurable. If the acquired item is not measured at fair value, its cost is measured at the carrying amount of the asset 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 municipality is obligated to incur such expenditure, and where the obligation arises as a result of acquiring the asset.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.3 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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 spare parts and stand by equipment which are expected to be used for more than one period are included in property, plant and equipment. In addition, spare parts and stand by equipment which can only be used in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

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

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

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a 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:

Item	Average useful life
Land	Not depreciated
Buildings	
• Buildings	30 years
• Paving	30 years
Plant and machinery	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Motor vehicles	7 years
Office equipment (including computers)	4 years
Emergency equipment	5 years
Other property, plant and equipment	5 years

The residual value, 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 municipality 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.

1.4 Intangible assets

An asset is identifiable if it either:

- is separable, i.e. is capable of being separated or divided from the municipality and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, identifiable assets or liability, regardless of whether the municipality 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.

A binding arrangement describes an arrangement that confers similar rights and obligations on the parties to it as if it were in the form of a contract.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.4 Intangible assets (continued)

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 can be measured reliably.

The municipality assesses the probability of expected future economic benefits or service potential using reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the set of economic conditions that will exist over the useful life of the asset.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

Where an intangible asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, its cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

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.

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 (indefinite and finite), on a straight line basis to their estimated residual values, as follows:

Item	Useful life
Computer software	3 years indefinite

Intangible assets are derecognised:

- on disposal; or
- when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the intangible asset. Such difference is recognised in surplus or deficit when the intangible asset is derecognised.

1.5 Investments in controlled entities

Investments in controlled entities are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment.

The cost of an investment in controlled entity is the aggregate of:

- the fair value, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the municipality; plus
- any costs directly attributable to the purchase of the controlled entity.

An adjustment to the cost of a business combination contingent on future events is included in the cost of the combination if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

1.6 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.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

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 the municipality on terms that are not market related.

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

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

Derecognition is the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the municipality'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.
- 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, the municipality estimates 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 municipality uses 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 municipality; or
- a contractual right to:
 - receive cash or another financial asset from another municipality; 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 the municipality in the event of difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

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 the 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 the 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 the entity.

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

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Classification

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

Class	Category
Other financial assets	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Receivables from non - exchange transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Cash and cash equivalents	Financial asset measured at fair value

The municipality 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
Financial liabilities	Financial liability measured at amortised cost

Initial recognition

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

The municipality recognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

Initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The municipality measures a financial asset and financial liability, other than those subsequently measures at fair value, 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 municipality measures all other financial assets and financial liabilities initially at fair value.

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

- 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.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The municipality 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.

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 in the case of a financial asset.

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 municipality 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 municipality uses that technique. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs and relies as little as possible on municipality-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, the 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.

Short-term receivables and payables are not discounted where the initial credit period granted or received is consistent with terms used in the public sector, either through established practices or legislation.

Reclassification

The municipality 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 municipality 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 municipality 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

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

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

For amounts due to the municipality, significant financial difficulties of the receivable, probability that the receivable will enter bankruptcy and default of payments are all considered indicators of impairment.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

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

Where financial assets are impaired through the use of an allowance account, the amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit within operating expenses. When such financial assets are written off, the write off is made against the relevant allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses.

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.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition

Financial assets

The municipality derecognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

The municipality derecognises a financial asset only when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, are settled or waived;
- the municipality transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset; or
- the municipality, 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 municipality:
 - derecognises the asset; and
 - recognises separately any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

The carrying amount of the transferred asset is 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 municipality 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 recognises 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 recognises 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 municipality has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the municipality continues to recognise the transferred asset in its entirety and recognise a financial liability for the consideration received. In subsequent periods, the municipality 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 municipality 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.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

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

Presentation

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

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

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

A financial asset and a financial liability are only offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when the municipality 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 municipality does not offset the transferred asset and the associated liability.

1.7 Leases

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.

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

Any contingent rents are recognised separately as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

1.8 Impairment of cash-generating assets

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

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 tests 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.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.8 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Value in use

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

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

Discount rate

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

Recognition and measurement (individual asset)

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

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

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.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.8 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Cash-generating units

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

If an active market exists for the output produced by an asset or group of assets, that asset or group of assets is identified as a cash-generating unit, even if some or all of the output is used internally. If the cash inflows generated by any asset or cash-generating unit are affected by internal transfer pricing, the municipality uses 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 municipality 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.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.8 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Reversal of impairment loss

The municipality assesses 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 municipality 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.

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

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

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

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

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

1.9 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets

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

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 municipality also tests 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.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

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

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 asset 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 oversized or overcapacity asset. Oversized 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.

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.

Reversal of an impairment loss

The municipality assesses 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.

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.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.10 Employee benefits

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 municipality during a reporting period, the municipality recognises 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 municipality recognises 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 municipality measures the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount that the municipality expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The municipality recognises the expected cost of bonus, incentive and performance related payments when the municipality 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 municipality 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 the municipality 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.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.10 Employee benefits (continued)

Post-employment benefits: Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the municipality 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 municipality during a reporting period, the municipality recognises 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, the municipality recognises 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.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.10 Employee benefits (continued)

Post-employment benefits: Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.10 Employee benefits (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When it is virtually certain that another party will reimburse some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation, the right to reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset. The asset is measured at fair value. In all other respects, the asset is treated in the same way as plan assets. In surplus or deficit, the expense relating to a defined benefit plan is presented as the net of the amount recognised for a reimbursement.

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

Actuarial assumptions

Actuarial assumptions are unbiased and mutually compatible.

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

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

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

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

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

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.10 Employee benefits (continued)

Other long-term employee benefits

The municipality has an obligation to provide long-term service allowance benefits to all of its employees. According to the rules of the long-term service allowance scheme, which the municipality instituted and operates, an employee (who is on the current conditions of service), is entitled to a cash allowance, calculated in terms of the rules of the scheme, after 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 years of continued service.

The municipality's liability is based on an actuarial valuation. The Projected Unit Credit Method is used to value the liabilities. Actuarial gains and losses on the long-term service awards are recognised in the statement of financial performance.

The amount recognised as a liability for long-term service awards 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 municipality recognises 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 is recognised immediately;
- past service cost, which is recognised immediately; and
- the effect of any curtailments or settlements.

Termination benefits

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.11 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.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.11 Provisions and contingencies (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 expenditure.

If the municipality 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 the municipality:

- 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

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the municipality.

A contingent liability:

- a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the municipality; or
- a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
 - it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation;
 - the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 33.

1.12 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.

Measurement

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

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.12 Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

Interest and investment income

Revenue arising from the use by others of municipality assets yielding interest or similar distributions is recognised when:

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

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

Investment income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

1.13 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

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

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

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

1.14 Investment income

Investment income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

1.15 Borrowing costs

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

1.16 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.

1.17 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.

1.18 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 municipality's supply chain management policy. Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure.

All expenditure relating to irregular 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.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Accounting Policies

1.19 Grants in aid

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

- receive any goods or services directly in return, as would be expected in a purchase or sale transaction;
- expect to be repaid in future; or
- expect a financial return, as would be expected from an investment.

These transfers are recognised in the statement of financial performance as expenses in the period that the events giving rise to the transfer occurred.

1.20 Commitments

Items are classified as commitments where the municipality commits itself to future transactions that will normally result in the outflow of resources.

Commitments are not recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability, but are included in the disclosure notes in the following cases:

- approved and contracted commitments;
- where the expenditure has been approved and the contract has been awarded at the reporting date; and
- where disclosure is required by a specific standard of GRAP.

1.21 Budget information

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

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

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

1.22 Related parties

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

Management is 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 family members of a person are considered to be able to influence, or be influenced by management in their dealings with the municipality.

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

1.23 Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the financial statements.

Events after the reporting date that are classified as non-adjusting events have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

1.24 VAT

The municipality accounts for VAT on the cash basis. The municipality is liable to account for VAT at the standard rate (14%) in terms of section 7 (1) (a) of the VAT Act in respect of the supply of goods and services, except where the supplies are specifically zero-rated in terms of section 11, exempted in terms of section 12 of the VAT or are scoped out for VAT purposes. The entity accounts for VAT on a monthly basis.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
-----------------	------	-------------------

2. New standards and interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations not effective and not adopted in the current year

In the current year, the municipality has not adopted any standards and interpretations as there were no new standards effected.:

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

2.2 Standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective

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

GRAP 20: Related Parties

The objective of this standard is to ensure that a reporting entity's annual 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.

The municipality (in this standard referred to as the reporting entity) applies this standard in:

- identifying related party relationships and transactions;
- identifying outstanding balances, including commitments, between the municipality and its related parties;
- identifying the circumstances in which disclosure of the items in bullet one and two 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 annual 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 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 states that a 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.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

Only transactions with related parties where the transactions are not concluded within normal operating procedures or on terms that are not no more or no less favourable than the terms it would use to conclude transactions with another entity or person are disclosed.

The standard requires that remuneration of management must be disclosed per person and in aggregate.

The standard has been approved by the Accounting Standards Board but its effective date has not yet been determined by the Minister of Finance.

The municipality has adopted the standard for the first time once it becomes effective.

GRAP 32: Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor

The standard applies to 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 providing the mandated function on behalf of the grantor can either be a private party or another public sector entity. The standard applies to the grantor only.

PPP agreements that are governed and regulated in terms of the PFMA and MFMA, are some of the arrangements that fall within the scope of GRAP 32. For any other arrangements that meet the control criteria as set out in paragraph .07 of GRAP 32 the principles in the standard on accounting for such arrangements will apply

An asset provided by the operator, or an upgrade to an existing asset, is recognised as a service concession asset with a corresponding liability, being the performance obligation, if certain criteria and conditions are met.

The standard has been approved by the Accounting Standards Board but its effective date has not yet been determined by the Minister of Finance.

The municipality expects to adopt the standard for the first time once it becomes effective.

GRAP 105: Transfers of Functions Between Entities Under Common Control

The objective of this standard is to establish accounting principles for the acquirer and transferor in a transfer of functions between entities under common control.

A transfer of functions between entities under common control is a reorganisation and / or reallocation of functions between entities that are ultimately controlled by the same entity before and after a transfer of functions.

In the event of a transfer of functions between entities under common control, the assets and liabilities should be recognised (by the acquirer) at their carrying amounts and should be derecognised (by the transferor) at their carrying amounts.

The difference between the amount of consideration paid or received, if any, and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities should be recognised in accumulated surplus / (deficit).

The standard has been approved by the Accounting Standards Board but its effective date has not yet been determined by the Minister of Finance.

The municipality has adopted the standard for the first time once it become effective.

GRAP 106: Transfers of Functions Between Entities not Under Common Control

The objective of this standard is to establish accounting principles for the acquirer in a transfer of functions between entities not under common control.

A transfer of functions between entities not under common control is a reorganisation and / or reallocation of functions between entities that are not ultimately controlled by the same entity before and after a transfer of functions.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

In the event of a transfer of functions between entities not under common control, the assets and liabilities should be recognised (by the acquirer) at their acquisition date fair values.

The difference between the amount of consideration paid, if any, and the carrying amounts of assets acquired and liabilities assumed should be recognised in accumulated surplus / (deficit).

For a transfer of functions between entities not under common control there are some specific recognition and measurement principles and exceptions to the recognition and measurement principles.

The standard has been approved by the Accounting Standards Board but its effective date has not yet been determined by the Minister of Finance.

The municipality has adopted the standard for the first time once it becomes effective.

GRAP 107: Mergers

The objective of this standard is to establish accounting principles for the combined entity and combining entities in a merger.

A merger is where a new combined entity is started, acquirer can be identified and the combining entities do not have any control over the combined entity.

In the event of a merger, the assets and liabilities should be recognised (by the combined entity) at their carrying amounts and should be derecognised (by the combining entities) at their carrying amounts.

The difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities should be recognised in accumulated surplus / (deficit).

The standard has been approved by the Accounting Standards Board but its effective date has not yet been determined by the Minister of Finance.

The municipality has adopted the standard for the first time once it becomes effective.

GRAP 108: Statutory Receivables

GRAP 108 only deals with those receivables that arise from legislation or an equivalent means, such as regulations, bylaws or other documents issued in terms of legislation, such as ministerial orders and cabinet or municipal council decisions. Therefore in order to be statutory in nature specific legislation should require the municipality to undertake the transactions, such as outlining who should be taxed and at what rates and amounts.

Statutory receivables are not contractual receivables, the latter of which would normally meet the definition of a financial asset and will be within the scope of the Standard of GRAP on Financial Instruments.

Statutory receivables are not voluntarily entered into as with contractual receivables because they arise as a result of specific legislative requirements. Statutory receivables are initially measured at their transaction amount and subsequently using the cost method.

Under the cost method, the initial measurement of the receivable is changed subsequent to initial recognition to reflect any:

- interest or other charges that may have accrued on the receivable (where applicable);
- impairment losses; and
- amounts derecognised.

The standard has been approved by the Accounting Standards Board but its effective date has not yet

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
3. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash on hand	2 000	2 000
Bank balances	47 417 962	29 824 807
	47 419 962	29 826 807

None of the bank accounts were pledged as security.

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
ABSA Bank - cheque account - 1340000117	37 626 054	15 538 687	12 986 791	37 361 763	14 632 398	12 924 902
ABSA - call account - 9277830198	-	-	6 291	-	-	6 291
ABSA - call account - 9301665952	-	-	5 136 149	-	-	5 136 150
First National Bank - call account 62601644801	-	5 087 786	-	-	5 087 786	-
First National Bank - call account 62621625592	10 056 199	10 001 877	-	10 056 199	10 001 877	-
Standard Bank - call account - 248538810007	-	85 725	-	-	85 725	-
Standard Bank - call account - 24838810008	-	2 703	-	-	2 703	-
Standard Bank - call account - 248538810010	-	14 319	-	-	14 318	-
Cash on hand	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000
Total	47 686 130	30 733 097	18 131 231	47 419 962	29 826 807	18 069 343

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
4. Other financial assets		
At amortised cost		
ABSA BANK fixed account Account no: 2076809294 - maturity date 2017/07/24 at an interest rate of 7.80%.	20 282 082	-
Standard bank fixed account Account no: 248538810016 - maturity date 2016/09/30 at an interest rate of 7.80%	-	20 004 274
Nedbank fixed account Account no: 03/7662020096/00039 - maturity date 2017/07/25 at an interest rate of 7.84%.	20 287 825	20 004 247
Account no: 03/7662020096/00036 - maturity date 2016/09/29 at an interest rate of 7.75%		
Total other financial assets	40 569 907	40 008 521

Current assets		
At amortised cost	40 569 907	40 008 521

Although the maturity date of the investments indicate that the investments needs to be disclosed as cash and cash equivalent, the initial purpose of investments are considered for classifying the asset as a financial asset or a cash and cash equivalent asset.

None of the financial assets were pledged as security.

Financial assets at fair value

Fair value hierarchy of financial assets at fair value

For financial assets recognised at fair value, disclosure is required of a fair value hierarchy which reflects the significance of the inputs used to make the measurements. The fair value hierarchy have the following levels:

Level 1 represents those assets which are measured using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.

Level 2 applies inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 applies inputs which are not based on observable market data.

Level 2

ABSA fixed deposit	20 282 082	-
Standard bank fixed deposit	-	20 004 274
Nedbank fixed deposit	20 287 825	20 004 247
	40 569 907	40 008 521

Renegotiated terms

None of the financial assets that are fully performing have been renegotiated in the last year.

5. Receivables from non-exchange transactions

Deposits	4 700	4 700
Other receivables	(24 715)	(24 715)
Sundry receivables	10 839 294	10 304 979
Less: Allowance for impairment	(10 247 632)	(9 541 865)
	571 647	743 099

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
-----------------	------	-------------------

5. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Included in other receivables are irregular expenditure incurred during the financial year. Refer to note 40.

None of the receivables were pledged as security.

Credit quality of receivables from non-exchange transactions

The credit quality of 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 past due but not impaired

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

3 months past due	571 647	743 099
-------------------	---------	---------

Reconciliation of allowance for impairment

Opening balance	9 541 865	10 520 052
Provision for impairment	1 064 892	678 323
Amounts written off as uncollectible	(359 125)	(1 656 510)
	10 247 632	9 541 865

Management is of the opinion that the carrying value of the sundry receivables are approximate their fair values.

The fair value of sundry receivables was determined after considering the standard terms and conditions of agreements entered into between the municipality and the debtor. The current payment ratio's of sundry receivables were also taken into account for fair value determination.

6. VAT receivable

VAT receivable	432 518	137 742
----------------	---------	---------

The municipality is registered for VAT on the cash basis. VAT owed by SARS amounts to R 576 821. The carrying value amount of VAT receivable approximates fair value due to its short nature.

7. 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	2 870 000	-	2 870 000	2 870 000	-	2 870 000
Buildings	73 287 663	(20 055 586)	53 232 077	73 148 815	(17 611 158)	55 537 657
Plant and equipment	1 460 083	(1 175 284)	284 799	1 444 117	(1 209 318)	234 799
Furniture and fixtures	6 574 568	(5 642 006)	932 562	6 751 069	(5 564 343)	1 186 726
Motor vehicles	1 921 138	(534 664)	1 386 474	1 921 138	(425 837)	1 495 301
Office equipment	4 787 590	(3 768 331)	1 019 259	5 857 566	(4 727 633)	1 129 933
Emergency equipment	348 587	(175 355)	173 232	362 233	(189 088)	173 145
Total	91 249 629	(31 351 226)	59 898 403	92 354 938	(29 727 377)	62 627 561

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
-----------------	------	-------------------

7. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2017

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Other movements	Depreciation	Total
Land	2 870 000	-	-	-	-	2 870 000
Buildings	55 537 657	138 000	-	848	(2 444 428)	53 232 077
Plant and equipment	234 799	110 774	(21 314)	4 354	(43 814)	284 799
Furniture and fixtures	1 186 726	39 782	(30 876)	-	(263 070)	932 562
Motor vehicles	1 495 301	-	-	-	(108 827)	1 386 474
Office equipment	1 129 933	375 275	(174 780)	12 657	(323 826)	1 019 259
Emergency equipment	173 145	3 540	(1 718)	-	(1 735)	173 232
	62 627 561	667 371	(228 688)	17 859	(3 185 700)	59 898 403

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2016

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Other movements	Depreciation on disposals	Depreciation	Total
Land	2 870 000	-	-	-	-	-	2 870 000
Buildings	57 948 977	8 889	-	29 928	-	(2 450 137)	55 537 657
Plant and equipment	868 028	50 219	(4 700)	(556 814)	4 230	(126 164)	234 799
Furniture and fixtures	1 107 946	155 248	(62 630)	682 078	47 017	(742 933)	1 186 726
Motor vehicles	1 786 290	-	-	(124 340)	-	(166 649)	1 495 301
Office equipment	1 724 552	329 782	(42 133)	(160 285)	20 747	(742 730)	1 129 933
Emergency equipment	162 545	8 170	-	6 378	-	(3 948)	173 145
	66 468 338	552 308	(109 463)	(123 055)	71 994	(4 232 561)	62 627 561

Pledged as security

None of the assets were pledged as security.

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

8. Intangible assets

	2017			2016		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Computer software	3 049 269	(2 198 724)	850 545	7 001 781	(6 607 900)	393 881

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2017

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	393 881	703 646	(246 982)	850 545

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
-----------------	------	-------------------

8. Intangible assets (continued)

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2016

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	351 857	204 249	(162 225)	393 881

Pledged as security

None of the assets were pledged as security.

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

9. Investments in controlled entities

Name of company	Held by	% holding 2017	% holding 2016	Carrying amount 2017	Carrying amount 2016
Lejwe Le Putswa Development Agency (SOC) Ltd	Lejweleputswa District Municipality	100,00 %	100,00 %	100	100

The carrying amounts of the controlled entities are shown net of impairment losses.

Controlled entities pledged as security

The investment in the controlled entity was not pledged as security.

10. Payables from exchange transactions

Trade payables	2 287 759	2 348 552
Accrued leave pay	5 624 145	5 971 616
Accrued bonus	1 441 189	1 229 125
Retention creditors	105 150	147 656
	9 458 243	9 696 949

11. Other financial liabilities

At amortised cost

ABSA loan (3044406667)	10 394 145	12 615 984
------------------------	------------	------------

The loan is with ABSA Bank Limited and the repayments are made on a six monthly basis. The loan will be redeemed on 28 February 2021 and the loan bear interest at prime less 0.25%

The municipality did not default on any of the other financial liabilities, whether it be on the capital or the interest portions, and none of the terms attached to the other financial liabilities were renegotiated. Refer to Appendix A.

Non-current liabilities

At amortised cost	9 096 099	11 556 702
-------------------	-----------	------------

Current liabilities

At amortised cost	1 298 046	1 059 282
-------------------	-----------	-----------

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
-----------------	------	-------------------

12. Employee benefit obligations

Defined benefit plan

The plan is a post employment medical benefit plan.

Post retirement medical aid plan

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

The most recent actuarial valuations of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 30 June 2017 by ZAQEN Consultants and Actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The municipality makes monthly contributions for health care arrangements to the following medical aid schemes:

- * Bonitas
- * Hosmed
- * Keyhealth
- * LA Health
- * Samwumed

The members of the post-employment health care benefit plan are made up as follows:

In service members (employees)	99	100
In service members (employees) - non - members	5	6
Continuation members (retirees, widowers and orphans)	3	3
	<u>107</u>	<u>109</u>

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

Employee benefit obligations	<u>11 479 000</u>	<u>10 367 000</u>
------------------------------	-------------------	-------------------

Movement in the present value of the employee benefit obligation

Opening balance	10 367 000	9 082 000
Current service cost	724 000	859 000
Interest	1 112 000	860 000
Actuarial (gain) losses	(635 000)	(354 000)
Benefits paid	(89 000)	(80 000)
	<u>11 479 000</u>	<u>10 367 000</u>

The following main assumptions were used in performing the valuation at 30 June 2017

Discount rate	9,09 %	9,09 %
Consumer price inflation	7,19 %	7,19 %
Health care cost inflation	8,19 %	8,19 %
Net discount rate	0,83 %	0,83 %

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
12. Employee benefit obligations (continued)		
Health care cost inflation		
The effect of a one percent increase and decrease in the health care cost inflation rate is as follows:	Increase 1%	Decrease 1%
Employer benefit liability	11 645 000	10 506 000
Employer service cost	740 000	733 000
Employer interest cost	1 197 000	1 127 000
Long service awards		
The most recent actuarial valuations of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 30 June 2017 by ZAQEN Consultants and Actuaries. The projected unit credit funding method has been used to determine the past - service liabilities at the valuation date and the projected annual expense in the year following the valuation date.		
The expected value of each employee's long service award is projected to the next interval by allowing for future salary growth.		
Long service benefits are awarded in the form of leave days and a percentage of salary. We have converted the awarded leave days into a percentage of the employee's annual salary. The conversion is based on a 250 working day year.		
The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:		
Carrying value		
Present value of long service awards obligation	3 827 000	4 076 000
Changes in the present value of the long service award obligation are as follows:		
Opening balance	4 076 000	3 498 000
Benefits paid	(565 000)	(316 000)
Net expense recognised	316 000	894 000
	3 827 000	4 076 000
Net expense of the long service awards obligation recognised in the statement of financial performance		
Current service cost	376 000	381 000
Interest cost	428 000	319 000
Actuarial (gains) losses	(488 000)	194 000
	316 000	894 000
Key assumptions used		
Assumptions used at the reporting date:		
Discount rates used	8,06 %	8,06 %
Consumer price inflation	6,37 %	6,37 %
Salary increase rate	7,37 %	7,37 %
Net discount rate	0,64 %	0,64 %

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
13. Unspent conditional grants and receipts		
Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:		
Unspent conditional grants and receipts		
Municipal systems improvement grant	-	106
Rural roads asset management grant	-	231 507
	<u>-</u>	<u>231 613</u>
Movement during the year		
Balance at the beginning of the year	231 613	187 502
Repayment - Rural roads asset management grant	(231 507)	-
Additions during the year - Rural roads asset management grant	2 185 000	2 105 000
Income recognition during the year - Rural roads asset management grant	(2 185 000)	(2 060 994)
Additions during the year - Municipal systems improvement grant	-	930 000
Repayment - Municipal systems improvement grant	(106)	(929 895)
	<u>-</u>	<u>231 613</u>

The nature and extent of government grants recognised in the annual financial statements and an indication of other forms of government assistance from which the municipality has directly benefited; and

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

See note 18 for reconciliation of grants from National/Provincial Government.

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

14. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions - 2017

	Opening Balance	Additions	Total
Bonus Provision	1 088 702	486 508	1 575 210

Reconciliation of provisions - 2016

	Opening Balance	Additions	Total
Bonus provisions	536 037	552 665	1 088 702

Performance bonuses accrue to senior managers on an accrual basis, subject to certain conditions. The provision is an estimate of the amount due at the reporting date and is dependent on the favourable performance of senior managers having met agreed conditions. The balance at year end includes the performance bonuses not paid to senior managers. The performance bonuses are expected to be paid in the next financial reporting period. There is no expected reimbursement from the provision.

The expected cash outflow of the performance bonus is within the next financial year dependent on the outcome of the performance assessment for the individual.

There is no expected reimbursement amounts from this provision.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
15. Revenue		
Government grants and subsidies	116 327 673	115 630 888
Interest received - investment	5 587 601	5 175 886
Interest received - trading	707 451	697 415
Other income	811 171	307 135
	123 433 896	121 811 324
The amount included in revenue arising from exchanges of goods or services are as follows:		
Interest received - trading	707 451	697 415
Other income	811 171	307 135
Interest received - investment	5 587 601	5 175 886
	7 106 223	6 180 436
The amount included in revenue arising from non-exchange transactions is as follows:		
Taxation revenue		
Transfer revenue		
Government grants & subsidies	116 327 673	115 630 888
16. Other income		
Other income	811 171	307 135
17. Investment revenue		
Interest revenue		
Interest received - investment	5 587 601	5 175 886

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
18. Government grants and subsidies		
Equitable share	29 027 000	29 958 000
Financial Management Grant	1 250 000	1 250 000
Expanded Public Works Programme	1 000 000	1 000 000
Municipal Systems Improvement Programme Grant	-	929 894
Levy Replacement (Transitional) Grant	82 700 000	80 432 000
Rural Roads Asset Management Systems Grant	2 185 000	2 060 994
Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority Grant	165 673	-
	116 327 673	115 630 888

Conditional and Unconditional

Included in above are the following grants and subsidies received:

Conditional grants received	4 600 673	5 240 888
Unconditional grants received	111 727 000	110 390 000
	116 327 673	115 630 888

Equitable Share

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

Rural Roads Asset Management Grant

Balance unspent at beginning of year	231 508	187 502
Current-year receipts	2 185 000	2 105 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(2 185 000)	(2 060 994)
Repayment of grant	(231 508)	-
	-	231 508

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 13).

The purpose of the grant is for the provision of systems to collect rural road, traffic data and rural access bridges.

Financial Management Grant

Current-year receipts	1 250 000	1 250 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1 250 000)	(1 250 000)
	-	-

The purpose of the grant is to promote and support reforms in financial management by building capacity in municipalities to implement the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA).

Expanded Public Works Programme

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

The Expanded Public Works Programme is a operational grant which is used by the municipality on its own discretion.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
18. Government grants and subsidies (continued)		
Municipal System Improvement Grant		
Balance unspent at beginning of year	106	-
Current-year receipts	-	930 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(106)	(929 894)
	<u>-</u>	<u>106</u>
Levy Replacement (Transitional) Grant		
Current-year receipts	82 700 000	80 432 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(82 700 000)	(80 432 000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<p>The Levy Replacement (Transitional) Grant is a operational grant which is used by the municipality on its own discretion, which is mainly to fund its operational activities.</p>		
Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority Grant		
Current-year receipts	165 673	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(165 673)	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The purpose of the grant is to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the skills development through provision of bursaries and the promotion and support of the integration of theoretical learning with workplace training.

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 13).

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
19. Employee related costs		
Basic	35 143 264	35 669 523
Bonus - 13th cheque	2 886 962	2 793 483
Medical aid - company contributions	3 324 642	3 362 816
UIF	209 998	217 160
WCA	357 914	350 202
Leave pay provision charge	1 812 931	2 849 410
Defined contribution plans	1 494 851	2 284 959
Overtime payments	89 177	44 062
Travel allowance	5 560 987	5 465 839
Housing benefits and allowances	459 674	367 942
Cell phone allowance	101 824	195 877
Contribution to Pension and Providend funds	6 043 480	6 171 646
Standby allowances	206 758	165 828
Group life insurance	552 071	568 181
	58 244 533	60 506 928
Reconciliation of employee related cost		
Salaried staff	58 244 533	60 506 928
Municipal manager	1 454 582	1 435 127
Chief finance officer	1 156 148	1 179 751
Manager LED	759 362	981 933
Manager corporate services	907 951	935 068
Manager environmental health and disaster management	680 979	991 083
	63 203 555	66 029 890
Remuneration of Ms PME Kaota - Municipal Manager		
Annual Remuneration	821 578	818 231
Car Allowance	241 654	234 599
Bonus - 13th cheque	68 465	67 628
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	159 304	158 702
Cellphone allowance	36 000	36 000
Housing allowance	84 000	84 000
Acting allowance	43 581	35 967
	1 454 582	1 435 127
Mr Pitso was acting for the month July 2016 and Mr Mthombeni was acting for the month of December 2016 and January 2017, as well as for the month of June 2016.		
Remuneration of Mr PK Pitso - Chief Finance Officer		
Annual Remuneration	672 694	661 158
Car Allowance	156 753	157 039
Bonus - 13th cheque	51 132	85 774
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	178 957	168 636
Cellphone allowance	30 000	30 000
Housing allowance	60 000	60 000
Acting allowance - Me Gqoli	6 612	17 144
	1 156 148	1 179 751

Me Gqoli was acting as CFO for the month of July 2016 and for the months of August and September 2015 as well June 2016.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
19. Employee related costs (continued)		
Remuneration of Mr TA Jonas - Manager LED		
Annual Remuneration	378 041	567 061
Car Allowance	80 000	120 000
Bonus - 13th cheque provisional	14 937	66 086
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	93 870	138 686
Cellphone allowance	4 500	18 000
Housing allowance	47 388	72 100
Acting allowance - Mr Skele	41 506	-
Backpay	99 120	-
	759 362	981 933

Mr Skele was acting as the Manager - LED from March 2017 to June 2017.

Remuneration of Mr MJ Mahlanyane - Manager Corporate Services

Annual Remuneration	533 020	526 745
Car Allowance	157 112	156 592
Bonus - 13th cheque	40 717	78 303
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	153 816	150 676
Cellphone allowance	18 000	18 000
Acting allowance - Mr Petersen	5 286	4 752
	907 951	935 068

Mr Peterson was acting for the months of May 2017 and June 2017 and for the months August 2015 and April 2016.

Remuneration of Mr MM Mthombeni - Manager Environmental Health and Disaster Management

Annual Remuneration	378 041	567 061
Car Allowance	83 992	120 840
Bonus - 13th cheque	27 565	66 086
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	100 470	149 946
Cellphone allowance	12 000	18 000
Housing allowance	40 000	60 000
Acting allowance - Me Njobe and Mr Kirsten	38 911	9 150
	680 979	991 083

Me Njobe was acting for the months of March 2017 to June 2017 and Mr Kirsten was acting for the month of October 2015.

20. Remuneration of councillors

Mayoral committee members	3 657 555	3 829 938
Speaker	657 128	696 742
Executive mayor	798 287	596 341
Councillors	2 895 441	3 918 656
	8 008 411	9 041 677

In-kind benefits

The Executive Mayor, Speaker and Mayoral Committee Members are full-time. Each is provided with an office and secretarial support at the cost of the Council. The Executive Mayor has the use of a council owned vehicle for official duties as well as two full-time VIP protection/ drivers.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand		2017	2016 Restated*			
20. Remuneration of councillors (continued)						
Executive Mayor	Basic	Travel Allowance	Cellphone Allowance	Pension and Medical Aid	SDL	Total
Cllr Ngangelizwe Cllr Speelman (July 2016 - August 2016)	632 556	-	20 000	89 707	7 217	749 480
	42 848	-	-	5 535	424	48 807
Total	675 404	-	20 000	95 242	7 641	798 287
Speaker	Basic	Travel Allowance	Cellphone Allowance	Pension and Medical Aid	SDL	Total
Cllr Maleka	406 263	-	15 651	60 939	4 782	487 635
Cllr Phukuntsi (August 2016 - September 2016)	82 258	1 266	3 498	19 051	1 039	107 112
Cllr Olifant (July 2016 - August 2016)	52 985	-	2 019	6 844	533	62 381
Total	541 506	1 266	21 168	86 834	6 354	657 128
Mayoral committee members	Basic	Travel Allowance	Cellphone Allowance	Pension and Medical Aid	SDL	Total
7 Members	2 153 761	886 162	116 956	466 816	33 860	3 657 555
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2 153 761	886 162	116 956	466 816	33 860	3 657 555
Part time councillors	Basic	Travel Allowance	Cellphone and data allowance	Pension and Medical Aid	SDL	Total
17 Members Session allowances	1 287 254	506 520	188 192	231 785	19 385	2 233 136
	662 305	-	-	-	-	662 305
	1 949 559	506 520	188 192	231 785	19 385	2 895 441

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
21. Transfers to local municipalities		
Expenditure during the financial year	275 000	974 027
<p>The municipality paid for the refurbishment of Malebogo community hall on behalf of Tokologo Local Municipality during the year. The municipality paid for the refurbishment of Majwemasweu community hall on behalf of Masilonyana Local Municipality for the 2016 financial year.</p>		
22. Depreciation and amortisation		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	3 432 972	4 394 788
23. Impairment of assets		
Impairments		
Trade and other receivables	1 065 292	678 323
Impairment of non recoverable long outstanding debtors		
24. Finance costs		
Non-current borrowings	1 265 874	3 552 364
25. Related parties		
Relationships		
Controlled entities		Lejwe Le Putswa Development Agency (SOC) Ltd Refer to note 9 Refer to note 19 and 20
Related party balances		
Investments		
Investments in subsidiary	100	100
Transfers		
Lejweleputswa Development Agency (SOC) Ltd	3 752 000	3 500 000
Purchases from related parties		
Chav Solution	-	7 171
Sunprop	-	8 889
<p>Chav Solution - The father of the shareholder works for the municipality</p> <p>Sunprop - The fiance of the director is an employee of the municipaity</p>		
26. Repairs and maintenance		
Repairs and maintenance	476 160	539 940

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
27. Consulting and professional fees		
Legal services	631 225	646 960
Consultant fees	3 217 305	2 883 185
	3 848 530	3 530 145

Consultant fees:

R2 184 600 funded from Rural Roads Asset Management Systems Grant; R1 032 704.72 from internal funding.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
28. General expenses		
Advertising	150 907	122 433
Arts and culture	-	99 560
Audit committee	214 529	149 071
Auditors remuneration	2 444 333	1 995 067
Bank charges	70 323	103 797
Branding of the municipality	172 999	205 854
Bursaries	1 734 483	1 441 437
Campaigns	855 104	2 848 633
Capacity development programme	-	929 894
Children's programme	37 000	173 952
Cleaning	107 977	98 519
Co-operative development	67 095	527 550
Consumables	23 581	20 166
Educational project	158 095	468 094
Electricity	487 876	451 509
Entertainment	266 895	418 017
Environmental development	147 973	134 521
Expanded Public Works Programme	1 315 496	1 290 589
Festivals	1 000 000	2 219 340
Financial Management Reforms	1 250 000	1 194 363
Fuel and oil	325 597	425 907
Gender disability	29 840	29 949
Grant in aid	357 157	261 464
Insurance	165 688	133 894
Internet expenses	331 167	532 031
LED Development	101 466	48 450
License fees	59 018	48 065
Magazines, books and periodicals	1 604	3 505
Membership fees	650 893	641 348
Moral regeneration	155 450	194 185
OR Tambo games	663 063	698 451
Operating lease payments	369 055	440 459
Other expenses	393 032	631 618
Poverty alleviation	111 380	645 557
Printing and stationery	482 787	507 454
Programmes	238 520	228 118
Property rates	74 656	40 469
Refuse	11 728	11 002
Research and development costs	400	-
SMME	78 570	71 513
Security (Guarding of municipal property)	29 062	31 122
Sewerage and waste disposal	1 470	1 818
Skills development levy	617 672	527 327
Staff welfare	342 621	438 955
Subscriptions and membership fees	45 066	29 622
Telephone and fax	353 468	328 415
Training	1 596 216	1 849 790
Travel - overseas	-	179 552
Travelling	195 825	265 310
Uniforms	5 000	22 786
Women and children	36 200	34 400
Youth development	136 350	190 164
	18 464 687	24 385 066
29. Gains or (loss) on disposal of asset		
Gains or (loss) on disposal assets	(172 383)	27 089

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
30. Financial instruments disclosure		
Categories of financial instruments		
2017		
Financial assets		
	At amortised cost	Total
Other financial assets	40 569 907	40 569 907
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	571 647	571 647
Cash and cash equivalents	47 419 962	47 419 962
	88 561 516	88 561 516
Financial liabilities		
	At amortised cost	Total
Other financial liabilities	10 394 145	10 394 145
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	9 458 243	9 458 243
	19 852 388	19 852 388
2016		
Financial assets		
	At amortised cost	Total
Other financial assets	40 008 521	40 008 521
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	743 099	743 099
Cash and cash equivalents	29 826 807	29 826 807
	70 578 427	70 578 427
Financial liabilities		
	At amortised cost	Total
Other financial liabilities	12 615 984	12 615 984
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	9 696 949	9 696 949
	22 312 933	22 312 933

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
31. Cash generated from operations		
Surplus	19 469 032	5 212 193
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	3 432 972	4 394 788
Gains or loss on sale of assets	172 383	(27 089)
Impairment	1 065 292	678 323
Movements in retirement benefit assets and liabilities	1 112 000	1 285 000
Movements in provisions	486 508	552 666
Movement in long service awards	(249 000)	578 000
Non-cash journals	(2 107 266)	-
Changes in working capital:		
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	(878 903)	514 293
Payables from exchange transactions	(238 707)	963 340
VAT	(294 776)	459 462
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	(231 613)	44 111
	21 737 922	14 655 087

32. Commitments

Authorised operational expenditure

Operating leases - as lessee (expense)

Minimum lease payments due

- within one year	323 212	501 894
- in second to fifth year inclusive	43 942	367 153
	367 154	869 047

It is municipality policy to lease certain office equipment under operating leases. The lease term is 3 years at an annual rental. The lease expired in August 2015 and the contract was renewed for an additional period of 3 years. The lease will expire in August 2018.

The municipality leased a telephone system under an operating lease. The lease term is 3 years. The lease will expire in September 2017.

33. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities	2 250 538	1 742 176
------------------------	-----------	-----------

Ex- employees claiming against the municipality.

The municipality was summoned as a second defendant for claims caused by accidents

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
-----------------	------	-------------------

34. Prior period errors

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

Below is a description of each individual prior period error followed by a summary of the total effect of the prior period errors on the amounts previously disclosed.

1. Accumulated surplus and payables from exchange transactions

The adjustment to the accumulated surplus is due to expenditure relating to previous financial years. The finalisation of a dispute declared by an ex- employee for which the amount for the claim could not be determined at the end of the 2014/2015 financial year and settlement of the 2015/2016 contingent liability for Claudia Nyalleng Mothobi - Mafanti.

The effect of this adjustment on the prior year is as follows:

Adjustments affecting the statement of financial position

Increase in payables from exchange transactions	1 589 858
Decrease in accumulated surplus	(1 589 858)
	<u>-</u>

2. Accumulated surplus and receivables from non - exchange transactions

The adjustment to the accumulated surplus is due to income relating to the previous financial years. Insurance payout and bursary refunds

The effect of these adjustments on the prior year are as follows:

Adjustments affecting the statement of financial position

Increase in accumulated surplus	140 476
Decrease in receivables from non exchange transactions	(140 476)
	<u>-</u>

Statement of Financial Position as at 2016

	Balance as previously reported	Prior period error	Restated balance
Net Assets			
Accumulated surplus - Opening balance	95 661 462	(1 449 382)	94 212 080
Total net assets	<u>95 661 462</u>	<u>(1 449 382)</u>	<u>94 212 080</u>

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
-----------------	------	-------------------

35. Risk management

Financial risk management

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

Liquidity risk

The municipality's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The municipality manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

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

At 30 June 2017	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years
Borrowings	1 298 046	9 096 099	-
Trade and other payables	9 458 243	-	-
At 30 June 2016	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years
Borrowings	1 059 282	11 556 702	-
Trade and other payables	9 696 949	-	-

Credit risk

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

Cash and cash equivalents and investments - the municipality limits its credit risk by only banking with registered financial institutions in terms of the Banks Act, 94 of 1990 operating in South Africa. The municipality does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligation.

Receivables from non-exchange transactions - management evaluated credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. 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.

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

Financial instrument	2017	2016
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	571 647	743 099
Cash and cash equivalents	47 419 962	29 826 807
Other financial assets	40 569 907	40 008 521

Market risk

Interest rate risk

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.

The risk is managed on an on-going basis.

36. Going concern

We draw attention to the fact that at 30 June 2017, the municipality had a surplus of R 19 469 032 and the municipality's total assets exceed its liabilities by R 113 009 484.

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
36. Going concern (continued)		
<p>The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.</p> <p>The municipality however depends on grants received from National Government as RSC levies were abolished in 2006.</p>		
37. Events after the reporting date		
There was no events after the reporting date, which needs to be disclosed.		
38. Unauthorised expenditure		
Opening balance	-	1 595 540
Less: Amounts written off by council	-	(1 595 540)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
39. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure		
Opening balance	-	288 680
Less: Amounts written off by council	-	(288 680)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<p>The expenditure includes interest paid for late payment to suppliers.</p>		
40. Irregular expenditure		
Opening balance	80 737	35 142 700
Add: Irregular Expenditure - councillors remuneration July 2015 - January 2016	-	680 325
Less: Amounts written off by council	-	(35 061 963)
Less: Amounts recoverable (not condoned)	-	(680 325)
	<u>80 737</u>	<u>80 737</u>
41. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act		
Contributions to organised local government		
Current year subscription / fee	650 893	641 348
Amount paid - current year	(650 893)	(641 348)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Audit fees		
Current year subscription / fee	2 444 333	1 995 067
Amount paid - current year	(2 444 333)	(1 995 067)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
PAYE, SDL and UIF		
Current year subscription / fee	11 087 310	12 307 733
Amount paid - current year	(11 087 310)	(12 307 733)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2017	2016 Restated*
-----------------	------	-------------------

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

Pension and medical aid deductions

Current year subscription / fee	10 928 774	11 420 143
Amount paid - current year	<u>(10 928 774)</u>	<u>(11 420 143)</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

VAT

VAT receivable	<u>432 518</u>	<u>137 742</u>
----------------	----------------	----------------

VAT output payables and VAT input receivables are shown in note 6.

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

42. Deviation from supply chain management regulations

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

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

Details per supplier	Reason for deviation	2017	2016
Flight Specials	The Speaker's official car broke down on Friday and was taken in for repairs, and due to commitment they had over the weekend they had to hire out a car on Saturday when the offices were closed and they couldn't follow proper procurement processes	-	8 086
Big Zola Transport	The Executive Mayor's official car broke down on the 21st March 2017, in Theunissen on his way to Welkom. Since this was on a public holiday and the offices were closed, it was impractical to follow the SCM processes. A towing truck was hired to tow the official car to the garage for service and repairs. But the official order was issued first thing the following day.	4 600	-
Mihlovuyo Trading and Projects CC	It was an emergency as it happened after hours on Friday 19th May 2017 at 18:00. A house on Oribi street burnt down and the family had nowhere to sleep. Accommodation had to be arranged for the family without following the SCM processes.	14 508	-
	-	<u>19 108</u>	<u>8 086</u>

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2017

2016
Restated*

43. Budget differences

Material differences between budget and actual amounts

Interest received - trading: the budgeted amount was net of impairment.

Other income: commission charged on salaries third party payments

Interest received - investments: the amount budgeted for was based on a more conservative approach on a volatile market

Employee remuneration: savings on employees who resigned and vacant posts not filled

Remuneration of councillors: council resolved that increment for councillors remuneration should not be increased

Impairment loss/ reversal of impairment: non payment of debtors..

Consulting and professional fees: Portion of the spending was budgeted from Rural Roads Asset Management Grant (see note 26)

Appendix A

Schedule of external loans as at 30 June 2010

Loan Number	Redeemable	Balance at Thursday, 30 June 2016	Received during the period	Redeemed written off during the period	Balance at Friday, 30 June 2017	Carrying Value of Property, Plant & Equip Rand	Other Costs in accordance with the MFMA Rand
		Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
Loan Stock		-	-	-	-	-	-
Structured loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
Funding facility		-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Bank of South Africa		-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liability		-	-	-	-	-	-
Annuity loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
Government loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total external loans		-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix F
Disclosures of Grants and Subsidies in terms of Section 123 MFMA, 56 of 2003

Name of Grants	Name of organ of state or municipal entity	Quarterly Receipts					Quarterly Expenditure					Grants and Subsidies delayed / withheld					Reason for delay/withholding of funds	Did your municipality comply with the grant conditions in terms of grant framework in the latest Division of Revenue Act	Reason for noncompliance
		Nov	Mar	Jun	Sep		Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun			
Equitable share	National Treasury	26 389	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	
Transitional Grang	National Treasury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
FMG	National Treasury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MSIG	National Treasury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
EPWP	National Treasury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		26 389	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Note: A municipality should provide additional information on how a grant was spent per Vote. This excludes allocations from the Equitable Share.

**Appendix G1
Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by standard classification)
for the year ended 30 June 2017**

	2017/2016									2016/2015					
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. Council approved policy)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance of Actual Outcome against Adjustments Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
Revenue - Standard															
Governance and administration	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Executive and council	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Budget and treasury office	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Corporate services	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Community and public safety	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Community and social services	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Sport and recreation	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Public safety	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Housing	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Health	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Economic and environmental services	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Planning and development	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Road transport	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Environmental protection	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Trading services	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Electricity	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Water	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Waste water management	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Waste management	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Other	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Other	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Total Revenue - Standard	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-

**Appendix G1
Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by standard classification)
for the year ended 30 June 2017**

	2017/2016								2016/2015						
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. Council approved policy)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance of Actual Outcome against Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
Expenditure - Standard															
Governance and administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Executive and council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Budget and treasury office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Corporate services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Community and public safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Community and social services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Sport and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Economic and environmental services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Planning and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Road transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Environmental protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Trading services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Waste water management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Waste management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure - Standard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-

**Appendix G2
Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)
for the year ended 30 June 2017**

	2017/2016										2016/2015				
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. Council approved policy)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance of Actual Outcome against Adjustments Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
Revenue by Vote															
Example 1 - Vote1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 2 - Vote2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 3 - Vote3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 4 - Vote4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 5 - Vote5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 6 - Vote6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 7 - Vote7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 8 - Vote8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 9 - Vote9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 10 - Vote10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 11 - Vote11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 12 - Vote12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 13 - Vote13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 14 - Vote14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 15 - Vote15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Total Revenue by Vote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Expenditure by Vote to be appropriated															
Example 1 - Vote1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 2 - Vote2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 3 - Vote3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 4 - Vote4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 5 - Vote5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 6 - Vote6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 7 - Vote7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 8 - Vote8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 9 - Vote9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 10 - Vote10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 11 - Vote11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 12 - Vote12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 13 - Vote13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 14 - Vote14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Example 15 - Vote15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditure by Vote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	

**Appendix G3
Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)
for the year ended 30 June 2017**

	2017/2016							2016/2015							
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. Council approved policy)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance of Actual Outcome against Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
Revenue By Source															
Property rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Property rates - penalties & collection charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Service charges - electricity revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Service charges - water revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Service charges - sanitation revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Service charges - refuse revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Service charges - other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Rental of facilities and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Interest earned - external investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 295 053	-	6 295 053	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	5 873 301
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Dividends received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Fines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Licences and permits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Agency services	-	-	-	-	-	-	(111 105)	-	(111 105)	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Transfers recognised - operational	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	976 844	-	976 844	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	307 135
Gains on disposal of PPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	(172 383)	-	(172 383)	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	27 089
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 988 409	-	6 988 409	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	6 207 525

Appendix G3
Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)
for the year ended 30 June 2017

	2017/2016							2016/2015							
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. Council approved policy)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance of Actual Outcome against Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
Expenditure By Type															
Employee related costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	63 203 555	-	63 203 555	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	66 029 891
Remuneration of councillors	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 008 412	-	8 008 412	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	9 041 677
Debt impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Depreciation & asset impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 498 264	-	4 498 264	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	5 073 111
Finance charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 265 874	-	1 265 874	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	3 552 364
Bulk purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Other materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Contracted services	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 848 530	-	3 848 530	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	3 530 145
Transfers and grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Other expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 967 846	-	22 967 846	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	29 399 032
Loss on disposal of PPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	103 792 481	-	103 792 481	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	116 626 220
Surplus/(Deficit)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(96 804 072)	-	(96 804 072)	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	(110 418 695)
Transfers recognised - capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Contributions recognised - capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Contributed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	(96 804 072)	-	(96 804 072)	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	(110 418 695)
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	(96 804 072)	-	(96 804 072)	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	(110 418 695)
Attributable to minorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality	-	-	-	-	-	-	(96 804 072)	-	(96 804 072)	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	(110 418 695)
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(96 804 072)	-	(96 804 072)	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	(110 418 695)

**Appendix G4
Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, standard classification and funding
for the year ended 30 June 2017**

	2017/2016								2016/2015						
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. Council approved policy)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance of Actual Outcome against Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
Capital expenditure - Vote															
Multi-year expenditure															
Example 1 - Vote1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 2 - Vote2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 3 - Vote3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 4 - Vote4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 5 - Vote5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 6 - Vote6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 7 - Vote7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 8 - Vote8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 9 - Vote9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 10 - Vote10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 11 - Vote11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 12 - Vote12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 13 - Vote13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 14 - Vote14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 15 - Vote15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Single-year expenditure															
Example 1 - Vote1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 2 - Vote2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 3 - Vote3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 4 - Vote4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 5 - Vote5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 6 - Vote6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 7 - Vote7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 8 - Vote8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 9 - Vote9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 10 - Vote10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 11 - Vote11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 12 - Vote12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 13 - Vote13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 14 - Vote14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Example 15 - Vote15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-

Appendix G4
Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, standard classification and funding
for the year ended 30 June 2017

	2017/2016								2016/2015						
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. Council approved policy)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance of Actual Outcome against Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
Capital Expenditure - Standard															
Governance and administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Executive and council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Budget and treasury office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Corporate services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Community and public safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Community and social services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Sport and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Economic and environmental services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Planning and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Road transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Environmental protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Trading services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Waste water management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Waste management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure - Standard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Funded by:															
National Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Provincial Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
District Municipality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Other transfers and grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Transfers recognised - capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Public contributions & donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Internally generated funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-

**Appendix G5
Budgeted Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2017**

	2017/2016					2016			
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Variance of Actual Outcome against Adjustments Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Restated Audited Outcome
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
Cash flow from operating activities									
Receipts									
Ratepayers and other	-	-	-	-	13 161 836	13 161 836	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	12 571 809
Government - operating	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-
Government - capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	6 295 053	6 295 053	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	5 873 301
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-
Payments									
Suppliers and employees	-	-	-	-	110 140 929	110 140 929	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	129 134 270
Finance charges	-	-	-	-	1 265 874	1 265 874	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	3 552 364
Transfers and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-
Net cash flow from/used operating activities	-	-	-	-	130 863 692	130 863 692	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	151 131 744
Cash flow from investing activities									
Receipts									
Proceeds on disposal of PPE	-	-	-	-	(172 383)	(172 383)	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	27 089
Decrease (increase) in non-current debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-
Decrease (increase) other non-current receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments	-	-	-	-	561 386	561 386	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	(25 684 035)
Payments									
Capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-
Net cash flow from/used investing activities	-	-	-	-	389 003	389 003	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	(25 656 946)
Cash flow from financing activities									
Receipts									
Short term loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-
Borrowing long term/refinancing	-	-	-	-	(2 221 839)	(2 221 839)	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	(497 103)
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-
Payments									
Repayment of borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-
Net cash flow from/used financing activities	-	-	-	-	(2 221 839)	(2 221 839)	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	(497 103)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	-	-	-	-	129 030 856	129 030 856	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	124 977 695
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:					866 901 984				781 152 172
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	-	-	-	-	995 932 840	129 030 856	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	