



Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2014

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

General Information

Nature of business and principal activities	Provision of municipal services in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003 and Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000.
Grading of local authority	Grade 1
Registered office	Church Street Hopetown 8750
Business address	Church Street Hopetown 8750
Postal address	Private Bag X3 Hopetown 8750
Bankers	Standard Bank Limited Absa Bank Limited
Auditors	Auditor-General of South Africa Registered Auditors
Attorneys	Herman van Heerden Inc

Thembelihle Local Municipality

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

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The reports and statements set out below comprise the financial statements presented to the Thembelihle Local Municipality's Council:

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Abbreviations

COID	Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
HDF	Housing Development Fund
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ME's	Municipal Entities
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
FMG	Finance Management Grant
MSIG	Municipal System Improvement Grant
CoGTA	Department of Co-operative Governance & Traditional Affairs

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 financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the accounting officer to ensure that the 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 financial statements and were given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

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

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

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

The accounting officer is of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the 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 2015 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, he is satisfied that the municipality has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The municipality's operations depend on a number of sources of revenue ranging from National Government to its own sources and donations. There are no signs or indications that any of these sources will be significantly curtailed. As such, the annual financial statements are prepared on the basis that the municipality is a going concern and that the municipality has neither the intention nor the need to liquidate or curtail materially the scale of the municipality.

Although the accounting officer is primarily responsible for the financial affairs of the municipality, he is supported by the municipality's external auditors.

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the municipality's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the municipality's external auditors and they will be presented based on their review.

The financial statements set out on pages 8 to 72, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the accounting officer on 31 August 2014.

Accounting Officer
Designation

Accounting Officer's Report

The accounting officer submits his report for the year ended 30 June 2014.

1. Review of activities

Main business and operations

The municipality is engaged in provision of municipal services in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act no.56 of 2003 and Municipal Systems Act No.32 of 2000. and operates principally in South Africa.

The operating results for the year were satisfactory for the following reasons:

- (a) The municipality recorded a net deficit of R8 023 340 (2013: surplus R14 209 250)
- (b) The municipality's contribution towards total income remained almost constant.

Proportion of income generated/raised

2014

Type of Income	Proportion of contribution to income	Amount
Property rates	4 %	2 093 143
Service charges	29 %	14 346 904
Grants and subsidies	59 %	28 781 474
Other Income	7 %	3 456 154
Fines	1 %	465 797

2013

Type of Income	Proportion of contribution to income	Amount
Property Rates	4 %	2 332 841
Service charges	22 %	15 056 590
Grants and subsidies	69 %	47 222 770
Other Income	4 %	2 996 855
Fines	1 %	717 256

2. Going concern

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

As indicated to earlier on, the ability of the municipality to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the accounting officer continues to procure funding for its on-going operations.

3. Subsequent events

The Council approved the write off of all amounts that were outstanding for irregular, fruitless and wasteful and unauthorised expenditure as at 30 June 2013.

4. Accounting Officer & Other Relevant Officials's interest in contracts

The municipality has a policy relating to declaration of interest in contracts and other related transactions. This was adhered to in that relevant officials with interests in SCM related transactions declared (both potential and existing) declared their interests.

5. Accounting policies

The annual financial statements were prepared in accordance with the prescribed Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practices (GRAP Reporting Framework) issued by the Accounting Standards Board as the prescribed framework by National Treasury.

Accounting Officer's Report

6. Accounting Officer

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

Name	Nationality
Mr. A.M. Mogale	South African

7. Corporate governance

General

The accounting officer is committed to business integrity, transparency and professionalism in all his activities. As part of this commitment, the accounting officer supports the highest standards of corporate governance and the ongoing development of best practice.

The municipality confirms and acknowledges its responsibility to total compliance with the Code of Corporate Practices and Conduct ("the Code") laid out in the King Report on Corporate Governance for South Africa 2002. The accounting officer discuss the responsibilities of management in this respect, at Council meetings and monitor the municipality's compliance with the code on a regular basis.

Council

The Council:

- retains full control over the municipality, its plans and strategy;
- acknowledges its responsibilities as to strategy, compliance with internal policies, external laws and regulations, effective risk management and performance measurement, transparency and effective communication both internally and externally by the municipality;

Remuneration

The upper limits of the remuneration of the councillors are determined in terms of the Government Notices issued by the Minister of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs, as required of him by the Remunerations of Public Office Bearers Act No. 20 of 1998.

Committee meetings

The accounting officer meets on a regular basis with the Mayor and Chairpersons of Portfolio Committees.

Portfolio Committee Chairpersons have access to all members of management (Section 57 Managers) of the municipality.

Audit and risk committee

The Chairperson of the audit committee is an independent audit committee member. The committee met on a regular basis during the financial year to review matters necessary to fulfil its role.

In terms of Section 166 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality must appoint members of the shared Audit Committee. Thus, more information with regards to the composition of the shared audit committee, its operations and sub-committees will be covered in the district municipality's' annual financial statements.

Internal audit

The municipality has a shared internal audit function, based at the district municipality (as highlighted above). This is in compliance with the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003, as it is a permitted arrangement.

8. Bankers

The municipality changed its bankers from ABSA to Standard Bank during the current year .

9. Auditors

Auditor-General of South Africa will continue to audit the books of the municipality into the foreseeable future.

Accounting Officer's Report

10. Senior Management Changes

The municipality appointed a new Chief Financial Officer from the 1st of April 2014. The Manager of Corporate Services resigned with effect from the 1st of July 2014.

11. Non compliance with applicable legislation

Significant non-compliance with various legislations have been properly disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2014

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2014	2013 (Restated)
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Inventories	8	144 939	130 945
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	10	184 814	86 255
VAT receivable	11	2 187 468	913 162
Consumer debtors from exchange transactions	12	1 329 766	1 579 836
Cash and cash equivalents	13	8 406 033	6 662 327
		12 253 020	9 372 525
Non-Current Assets			
Investment property	3	5 432 803	5 432 803
Property, plant and equipment	4	190 093 965	189 015 869
Intangible assets	5	278 294	393 750
Long Term Debtors		941 031	1 907 038
		196 746 093	196 749 460
TOTAL ASSETS		208 999 113	206 121 985
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Other Interest Bearing Liabilities	16	60 552	70 874
Finance lease obligation	17	656 844	561 931
Trade and other payables (exchange transaction)	21	18 609 309	15 494 395
Consumer deposits	22	390 819	493 715
Retirement benefit obligation	7	165 000	589 000
Unspent conditional grants	18	11 620 201	7 269 148
Provisions	19	6 495 026	6 032 320
Third Party Collections	20	1 390 001	1 390 001
Accrued Bonus		399 588	283 606
Accrued Leave		952 715	667 957
		40 740 055	32 852 947
Non-Current Liabilities			
Other Interest Bearing Liabilities	16	5 537 753	5 597 221
Finance lease obligation	17	620 901	1 241 698
Retirement benefit obligation	7	3 604 000	5 286 000
Provisions	19	743 000	392 111
		10 505 654	12 517 030
TOTAL LIABILITIES		51 245 709	45 369 977
NET ASSETS		157 753 404	160 752 008
NET ASSETS			
Reserves			
Revaluation reserve	14	31 453 356	31 538 206
Accumulated surplus		126 300 048	129 213 802
Total Net Assets		157 753 404	160 752 008

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Statement of Financial Performance

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2014	2013
Revenue			
Rendering of services		14 346 904	15 064 161
Rental of facilities and equipment		306 078	416 563
Interest received on accounts		669 042	1 771 784
Licences and permits		21 773	26 282
Property rates		2 093 143	2 332 841
Fines		465 797	717 256
Informal Settlement Rates		195 706	104 750
Government grants & subsidies		28 781 474	47 222 770
	23	46 879 917	67 656 407
Other income			
Building Plans		13 491	10 262
Commissions received		263 969	35 587
Departmental Electricity		833 908	219 231
Insurance Claims		63 858	81 069
Graves		7 991	10 338
SETA		38 827	54 637
Other income		39 279	27 925
Miscellaneous Income		9 294	14 021
Connection Fees		28 283	14 613
Tender Fees		73 543	775
Proceeds from scrapped assets		231 288	-
Interest received	33	659 824	224 842
		2 263 555	693 300
Expenses (Refer to page 9)		(56 202 077)	(53 837 533)
Operating (deficit) surplus		(7 058 605)	14 512 174
Finance costs	36	(964 735)	(877 763)
(Deficit) surplus for the year		(8 023 340)	13 634 411

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Statement of Financial Performance

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2014	2013
Operating expenses			
Advertising		(154 617)	(120 052)
Auditors remuneration	37	(1 284 284)	(1 573 590)
Bank charges		(90 130)	(134 439)
TVS		(764 347)	(110 964)
Bulk purchases		(9 788 944)	(8 981 801)
Departmental electricity		(595 850)	(330 809)
Water Samples		(212 631)	(48 093)
Community development and training		(174 194)	(131 725)
IT expenses		(290 046)	(271 030)
Consulting and professional fees		(1 328 080)	(479 935)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		(15 525 220)	(16 235 850)
Donations		(15 555)	-
Employee costs		(17 519 630)	(17 083 091)
Entertainment		(22 175)	(118 000)
SETA Levy		(180 200)	(205 879)
Office expenditure		(34 836)	(27 203)
Assurance		(460 294)	(158 427)
Workman's compensation		-	(3 065)
Hire		(18 000)	-
Insurance		(39 535)	(43 698)
Interest on Finance lease		(32 588)	(22 920)
Legal expenses		(494 337)	(200 110)
Scrapped assets		-	(50 712)
Other expenses		(113 178)	(559 787)
Petrol and oil		(589 030)	(564 900)
Subsistence and travelling		(1 357 731)	(1 192 825)
Printing and stationery		(330 199)	(439 202)
Refuse		(110 088)	(218 503)
Repairs and maintenance		(1 901 859)	(1 900 027)
Railage & travelling costs		(5 284)	(4 105)
Surveying Fees		(880 082)	(2 725)
Security clothing		(56 992)	(48 520)
Telephone and fax		(697 481)	(456 642)
Indegent support		(6 600)	(11 800)
Training		(277 751)	(14 911)
Grant expenditure		(684 955)	(2 051 564)
Motor Registrations		(165 354)	(40 629)
		(56 202 077)	(53 837 533)

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Figures in Rand	Revaluation reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total net assets
Opening balance as previously reported	31 623 056	128 436 772	160 059 828
Adjustments			
Prior year adjustments	-	1 505 103	1 505 103
Restated Balance as at 01 July 2012	31 623 056	129 941 875	161 564 931
Changes in net assets			
Surplus for the year	-	13 634 411	13 634 411
Transfer of Reserve to Income Statement	(84 850)	-	(84 850)
Total changes	(84 850)	13 634 411	13 549 561
Opening balance as previously reported	31 538 206	143 576 286	175 114 492
Adjustments			
Prior year adjustments	-	(14 362 484)	(14 362 484)
Balance at 01 July 2013 as restated	31 538 206	129 213 802	160 752 008
Changes in net assets			
Surplus for the year	-	(8 023 340)	(8 023 340)
Transfer of Reserve to Income Statement	(84 850)	-	(84 850)
Prior Year Adjustments Adjusted in Current Year	-	5 109 586	5 109 586
Total changes	(84 850)	(2 913 754)	(2 998 604)
Balance at 30 June 2014	31 453 356	126 300 048	157 753 404
Note(s)	14		

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Cash Flow Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Sale of goods and services		15 840 809	19 366 217
Grants		33 132 527	50 409 009
Investment Income		659 824	224 842
Fines		195 706	104 750
Other Income		2 738 570	3 060 552
Other Cash Received		6 944 204	-
		<u>59 511 640</u>	<u>73 165 370</u>
Payments			
Employee costs		(18 828 221)	(16 941 434)
Suppliers		(25 845 861)	(20 839 819)
Finance costs		(830 390)	(715 916)
Other payments		-	(2 287 633)
		<u>(45 504 472)</u>	<u>(40 784 802)</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities	39	<u>14 007 168</u>	<u>32 380 568</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4	(11 696 392)	(28 105 153)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	4	185 688	-
Purchase of other intangible assets	5	(22 739)	(396 479)
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(11 533 443)</u>	<u>(28 501 632)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of other interest bearing liabilities		(69 790)	(66 477)
Finance lease payments		(660 229)	(216 279)
Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>(730 019)</u>	<u>(282 756)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1 743 706	3 596 180
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		6 662 327	3 066 147
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	13	<u>8 406 033</u>	<u>6 662 327</u>

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis

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

Statement of Financial Performance

Revenue

Revenue from exchange transactions

Service charges	16 248 740	-	16 248 740	14 340 599	(1 908 141)
Rendering of services	4 000	-	4 000	6 305	2 305
Rental of facilities and equipment	464 220	-	464 220	306 078	(158 142)
Interest received (trading)	2 478 564	-	2 478 564	669 042	(1 809 522)
Licences and permits	19 036	-	19 036	21 773	2 737
Fees earned	21 038	-	21 038	13 491	(7 547)
Commissions received	38 334	-	38 334	263 969	225 635
Royalties received	361 364	-	361 364	833 908	472 544
Rental income	24 386	-	24 386	63 858	39 472
Discount received	7 386	-	7 386	7 991	605
Recoveries	31 924	-	31 924	38 827	6 903
Other income	36 547	-	36 547	39 279	2 732
Miscellaneous income	8 786	-	8 786	9 294	508
Connection fees	276 404	-	276 404	333 114	56 710
Interest received - investment	327 100	-	327 100	659 824	332 724
Total revenue from exchange transactions	20 347 829	-	20 347 829	17 607 352	(2 740 477)

Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Revenue

Property rates	3 208 347	-	3 208 347	2 093 143	(1 115 204)
Fines	1 020 084	-	1 020 084	465 797	(554 287)
Miscellaneous Income	210 772	-	210 772	195 706	(15 066)
Government grants & subsidies	38 475 282	-	38 475 282	28 781 474	(9 693 808)
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions	42 914 485	-	42 914 485	31 536 120	(11 378 365)

Total revenue

63 262 314	-	63 262 314	49 143 472	(14 118 842)
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Expenditure

Personnel	(17 428 085)	-	(17 428 085)	(15 586 856)	1 841 229
Remuneration of councillors	(2 228 477)	-	(2 228 477)	(1 932 774)	295 703
Depreciation and amortisation	(3 695 904)	-	(3 695 904)	(10 756 489)	(7 060 585)
Impairment loss/ Reversal of impairments	(8 250 800)	-	(8 250 800)	(4 768 731)	3 482 069
Finance costs	286 118	-	286 118	(964 735)	(1 250 853)
Repairs and maintenance	(1 188 942)	-	(1 188 942)	(1 901 859)	(712 917)
Bulk purchases	(6 658 646)	-	(6 658 646)	(9 788 944)	(3 130 298)
General Expenses	(10 413 521)	-	(10 413 521)	(11 466 424)	(1 052 903)
Total expenditure	(49 578 257)	-	(49 578 257)	(57 166 812)	(7 588 555)

Deficit before taxation

13 684 057	-	13 684 057	(8 023 340)	(21 707 397)
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Actual Amount on Statement of Comprehensive Income

13 684 057	-	13 684 057	(8 023 340)	(21 707 397)
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Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Figures in Rand						
Reconciliation						
Basis difference						
Revenue from Non Exchange Transactions				11 378 365		0
Revenue from Exchange Transactions				2 740 477		
Total Expenditure				7 588 555		
Amount in the Budget Statement of Financial Performance				13 684 057		

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis

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

Statement of Financial Position

ASSETS

Current Assets

Inventories	75 000	-	75 000	144 939	69 939
Current Portion of Long Term Receivable	3 125 000	-	3 125 000	-	(3 125 000)
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	3 362 000	-	3 362 000	184 814	(3 177 186)
VAT receivable	-	-	-	2 187 468	2 187 468
Consumer debtors	19 964 000	-	19 964 000	1 329 766	(18 634 234)
Cash and cash equivalents	6 793 000	-	6 793 000	8 406 033	1 613 033
	33 319 000	-	33 319 000	12 253 020	(21 065 980)

Non-Current Assets

Investment property	3 739 000	-	3 739 000	5 432 803	1 693 803
Property, plant and equipment	217 800 000	-	217 800 000	190 093 965	(27 706 035)
Intangible assets	15 000	-	15 000	278 294	263 294
Long Term Debtors	-	-	-	941 031	941 031
	221 554 000	-	221 554 000	196 746 093	(24 807 907)

TOTAL ASSETS

254 873 000 - **254 873 000** **208 999 113** **(45 873 887)**

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities

Other Interest Bearing Liabilities	80 000	-	80 000	60 552	(19 448)
Finance lease obligation	-	-	-	656 844	656 844
Trade and other payables (exchange transaction)	19 100 000	-	19 100 000	18 609 309	(490 691)
Consumer deposits	358 000	-	358 000	390 819	32 819
Retirement benefit obligation	-	-	-	165 000	165 000
Unspent conditional grants	-	-	-	11 620 201	11 620 201
Provisions	754 000	-	754 000	6 495 026	5 741 026
Third Party Collections	-	-	-	1 390 001	1 390 001
Accrued Bonus	-	-	-	399 588	399 588
Accrued Leave	-	-	-	952 715	952 715
	20 292 000	-	20 292 000	40 740 055	20 448 055

Non-Current Liabilities

Other Interest Bearing Liabilities	5 542 000	-	5 542 000	5 537 753	(4 247)
Finance lease obligation	-	-	-	620 901	620 901
Retirement benefit obligation	-	-	-	3 604 000	3 604 000
Provisions	11 118 000	-	11 118 000	743 000	(10 375 000)
	16 660 000	-	16 660 000	10 505 654	(6 154 346)

TOTAL LIABILITIES

36 952 000 - **36 952 000** **51 245 709** **14 293 709**

NET ASSETS

217 921 000 - **217 921 000** **157 753 404** **(60 167 596)**

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Figures in Rand						
NET ASSETS						
Net Assets Attributable to Owners of Controlling Entity						
Reserves						
Revaluation reserve	31 649 000	-	31 649 000	31 453 356	(195 644)	
Accumulated surplus	186 273 000	-	186 273 000	126 300 046	(59 972 954)	
Total Net Assets	217 922 000	-	217 922 000	157 753 402	(60 168 598)	

Thembelihle Local Municipality
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Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Figures in Rand						
Cash Flow Statement						
Cash flows from operating activities						
Receipts						
Sale of goods and services	19 940 000	-	19 940 000	15 840 809	(4 099 191)	
Grants	38 485 000	-	38 485 000	33 132 527	(5 352 473)	
Interest income	1 616 000	-	1 616 000	659 824	(956 176)	
Other receipts	-	-	-	2 738 570	2 738 570	
Other cash item	-	-	-	7 139 910	7 139 910	
	60 041 000	-	60 041 000	59 511 640	(529 360)	
Payments						
Suppliers and Employees	(39 547 000)	-	(39 547 000)	(44 674 082)	(5 127 082)	
Finance costs	(398 000)	-	(398 000)	(830 390)	(432 390)	
Transfers and Grants	(1 101 000)	-	(1 101 000)	-	1 101 000	
	(41 046 000)	-	(41 046 000)	(45 504 472)	(4 458 472)	
Net cash flows from operating activities	18 995 000	-	18 995 000	14 007 168	(4 987 832)	
Cash flows from investing activities						
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(13 559 000)	-	(13 559 000)	(11 696 392)	1 862 608	
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	185 688	185 688	
Purchase of other intangible assets	-	-	-	(22 739)	(22 739)	
Net cash flows from investing activities	(13 559 000)	-	(13 559 000)	(11 533 443)	2 025 557	
Cash flows from financing activities						
Consumer Deposits	50 000	-	50 000	-	(50 000)	
Borrowings	(80 000)	-	(80 000)	(69 790)	10 210	
Finance Lease Payments	-	-	-	(660 229)	(660 229)	
Net cash flows from financing activities	(30 000)	-	(30 000)	(730 019)	(700 019)	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5 406 000	-	5 406 000	1 743 706	(3 662 294)	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6 793 000	-	6 793 000	6 662 327	(130 673)	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12 199 000	-	12 199 000	8 406 033	(3 792 967)	

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis						
	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Figures in Rand						
Reconciliation						
Net cash from (used) operating						
Receipts						
Service Charges				4 099 191		
Grants				5 352 473		
Interest				956 176		
Other Income				(9 878 480)		
Payments						
Suppliers				5 127 082		
Finance Cost				432 390		
Grant transfers				(1 101 000)		
Investing						
PPE Purchase				(1 862 608)		
PPE Proceeds				(185 688)		
Intangibles				22 739		
Financing						
Borrowings Repayments				(10 210)		
Consumer deposits				50 000		
Finance Lease Payments				660 229		
Net cash from (used) investing						
Amount Brought Forward						
Difference				130 673		
Amount per Budget Cashflow				12 199 000		

Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of Financial Statements

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

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

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been consistently applied, are disclosed below.

1.1 Statements and Interpretations Not Yet Effective

GRAP Standards

At the date of authorisation of these Annual Financial Statements, the following standards and interpretations were in issue but not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the municipality:

- GRAP 25 - Employee Benefits;
- GRAP 20 - Related Party Disclosures;
- GRAP 105 - Transfer of Functions Between Entities Under Common Control;
- GRAP 106 - Transfer of Functions Between Entities Not Under Common Control;
- GRAP 107 - Mergers;
-

Regarding GRAP 105, 106, 107, 20 and 25, there are not effective dates as yet as the Minister of Finance has not yet determined the effective dates. The nature of the impending changes, when the municipality intends to adopt them and the likely impact on the financial statements will be discussed or determined when the Minister of Finance determines the effective date.

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts presented in the 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 financial statements.

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

In the process of applying the municipality's policies, management has made the following significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and these are consistent with the previous period:

Impairment of trade and other receivables

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

Allowance for slow moving, damaged and obsolete inventory

An allowance for inventory to write inventory down to the lower of cost or net realisable value. Management have made estimates of the selling price and direct cost to sell on certain inventory items. The write down is included in the operation surplus note26

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions are included in note 19 - Provisions.

Accounting Policies

1.2 Transfer of functions between entities under common control (continued)

Post -retirement medical aid benefit

The cost of post-retirement medical aid benefit is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. Additional information is disclosed in Note 6.

Additional information is disclosed in Note 7.

Classification as investment property

The municipality has reviewed its property portfolio and determined which items of land and buildings are held to earn rental revenue or for capital appreciation. Land and buildings fulfilling these requirements have been classified as investment property, whilst the remainder of the portfolio have either been classified as property, plant and equipment or inventory depending on management's intention in dealing with these properties.

Depreciation and the carrying value of items of property, plant and equipment

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

1.3 Investment property

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Accounting Policies

1.3 Investment property (continued)

Fair value

Subsequent to initial measurement investment property is measured at fair value.

The fair value of investment property reflects market conditions at the reporting date.

A gain or loss arising from a change in fair value is included in net surplus or deficit for the period in which it arises.

If the entity determines that the fair value of an investment property under construction is not reliably determinable but expects the fair value of the property to be reliably measurable when construction is complete, it measures that investment property under construction at cost until either its fair value becomes reliably determinable or construction is completed (whichever is earlier). If the entity determines that the fair value of an investment property (other than an investment property under construction) is not reliably determinable on a continuing basis, the entity measure that investment property using the cost model (as per the accounting policy on Property, plant and equipment). The residual value of the investment property is then assumed to be zero. The entity apply the cost model (as per the accounting policy on Property, plant and equipment) until disposal of the investment property.

Once the entity becomes able to measure reliably the fair value of an investment property under construction that has previously been measured at cost, it measures that property at its fair value. Once construction of that property is complete, it is presumed that fair value can be measured reliably. If this is not the case, the property is accounted for using the cost model in accordance with the accounting policy on Property, plant and equipment.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost on its acquisition date or in the case of assets acquired by grant or donation, deemed cost, being the fair value of the asset on initial recognition. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the municipality. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost. The cost also includes the necessary costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located. Subsequent to initial recognition, land and buildings are carried at a revalued amount based on municipal valuations, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed by external independent valuers with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Statement of Financial Position date. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Subsequently all property plant and equipment, excluding land and building and including for Infrastructure Assets, are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Where items of property, plant and equipment have been impaired, the carrying value is adjusted by the impairment loss, which is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period that the impairment is identified.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits or potential service delivery of the assets are enhanced in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance. If the expenditure only restores the originally assessed standard of performance, it is regarded as repairs and maintenance, and is expensed.

The municipality maintains and acquires assets to provide a social service to the community, with no intention of disposing of the assets for any economic gain, and thus no residual values are determined other than for motor vehicles.

The gain or loss arising from the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value, and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

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

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where appropriate, the term of the relevant lease, and are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Assets under construction are carried at cost. Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is ready for its intended use.

Accounting Policies

1.4 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The depreciation rates are based on the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Average useful life (years)</u>
Land and buildings	
• Land	Not applicable
Infrastructure	
• Roads and Paving	45-50
• Electricity	45-50
• Water	15 - 100
• Sewerage	15 - 100
• Land fill sites	10-65
Community	
• Buildings	30-100
• Recreational facilities	15-60
• Security	5
Other	
• Specialised plant and equipment	10-15
• Specialist vehicles	5 - 20
• Other vehicles	5 - 10
• Office equipment	3 - 7
• Furniture and fittings	7 - 10
• Landfill sites	10-65
• Water craft	15
• Bins and containers	5
• Other items of plant and equipment	2-5

Accounting Policies

1.4 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date for any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The impairment charged to the Statement of Finance Performance is the excess of the carrying value over the recoverable amount.

An impairment is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment been recognised. A reversal of impairment is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.5 Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Item</u>	<u>Useful life</u>
Computer software, other	3 years
Other intangible assets	3 years

Intangible assets are derecognised:

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

1.6 Heritage assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Accounting Policies

1.6 Heritage assets (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.7 Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are recognised when the municipality becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or liability, not at fair value, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or liability. The municipality classifies financial assets and financial liabilities into the following categories:

- Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit
- Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost .
- Financial Assets and Liabilities at cost

Classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were obtained/incurred and takes place at initial recognition. Classification is re-assessed on an annual basis.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the municipality becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

The municipality classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value.

Transaction costs on financial instruments at fair value through surplus or deficit are recognised in surplus or deficit.

Subsequent measurement

Financial instruments at fair value through surplus or deficit are subsequently measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value being included in surplus or deficit for the period.

Net gains or losses on the financial instruments at fair value through surplus or deficit include dividends and interest.

Dividend income is recognised in surplus or deficit as part of other income when the municipality's right to receive payment is established.

Financial instruments at cost are subsequently measured at the initial recognition amount.

Financial instruments at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less accumulated impairment losses.

Accounting Policies

1.7 Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

At each end of the reporting period the municipality assesses all financial assets, other than those at fair value through surplus or deficit, to determine whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets has been impaired.

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

In the case of equity securities classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered an indicator of impairment. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in surplus or deficit - is removed from equity as a reclassification adjustment and recognised in surplus or deficit.

Impairment losses are recognised in surplus or deficit.

Impairment losses are reversed when an increase in the financial asset's recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, subject to the restriction that the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date that the impairment is reversed shall not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in surplus or deficit except for equity investments classified as available-for-sale.

Impairment losses are also not subsequently reversed for available-for-sale equity investments which are held at cost because fair value was not determinable.

Financial instruments designated as at fair value through surplus or deficit

The municipality measures a financial instrument at fair value if it is:

- a derivative;
- a combined instrument designated at fair value, i.e. an instrument that includes a derivative and a non-derivative host contract;
- held-for-trading;
- a non-derivative instrument with fixed or determinable payments that is designated at initial recognition to be measured at fair value;
- an investment in a residual interest for which fair value can be measured reliably; and
- other instruments that do not meet the definition of financial instruments at amortised cost or cost.

Receivables from exchange transactions

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in surplus or deficit when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 90 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses in surplus or deficit. Interest is charged on overdue amounts.

Amounts receivable within 12 months from the date of reporting are classified as current.

Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

Accounting Policies

1.7 Financial instruments (continued)

Payables from exchange transactions

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

Liabilities for annual leave (accrued leave pay) and annual bonus are recognised as they accrue to employees. Accrual is based on the potential liability of the municipality. Liabilities for goods and services rendered to the municipality before year end are accrued on management's estimate if the invoice or statement have not been issued.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand (including petty cash) and cash with banks (including call deposits). Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are held with registered banking institutions with maturities of three months or less. They are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held on call with banks, net of bank overdrafts. The municipality categorises cash and cash equivalents as financial assets: loans and receivables. Bank overdrafts are recorded based on the facility utilised. Finance charges on bank overdrafts are expensed as incurred. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position. Cash and cash equivalents and bank borrowings are subsequently recorded at amortised cost.

Bank overdraft and borrowings

Bank overdrafts and borrowings are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in accordance with the municipality's accounting policy for borrowing costs.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of contractual agreements entered into. Trade and other payables are stated at their nominal value. Equity instruments are recorded at the amount received, net of direct issue costs.

Gains and losses

A gain or loss arising from a change in a financial asset or financial liability is recognised as follows:

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

Derecognition

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the municipality has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership, or when the enterprise loses control of contractual rights that comprise the assets. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

1.8 Leases

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

Accounting Policies

1.8 Leases (continued)

Finance leases - lessor

The municipality recognises finance lease receivables as assets on the statement of financial position. Such assets are presented as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

Finance revenue is recognised based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the municipality's net investment in the finance lease.

Finance leases - lessee

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

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

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Operating leases - lessor

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

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

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

Operating leases - lessee

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

1.9 Inventories

Inventories consists of raw materials, water and consumables. Inventories are initially measured at cost except where inventories are acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, then their costs are fair value as at the date of acquisition.

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

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

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

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

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

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is generally determined using the first-in- first-out principle except where stated otherwise.

Some of the inventory items are used for surrogating purposes. However, due to the fact that some of the components of these inventories would have been removed or faulty, the value of the inventories cannot be determined. As such these inventory items have no value attached to them.

Accounting Policies

1.9 Inventories (continued)

Unsold properties are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is primarily determined by reference to the valuation roll or total cost of servicing the land.

Water inventory

Water is measured at the lower of purifying cost and net realisable value, insofar as it is stored and controlled in reservoirs and pipe network at year end.

Readings of water levels are taken at year-end, which is quantified at the above value.

1.10 Going concern assumptions

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the municipality will continue to operate on a going concern basis for at least the next twelve months.

1.11 Incomplete Construction Work (Work In Progress)

Incomplete construction work is stated at historical costs. Historical costs relates to accumulation of capital amounts incurred to the date of commission. Depreciation will only commence when the asset is available for use, after commissioning.

1.12 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted. Liabilities relating to such benefits that are unpaid at year-end are measured at the undiscounted amount that the municipality expects to pay in exchange for that service and had accumulated at the reporting date.

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 expected cost of performance bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined contribution plans

The municipality's and its employees contributes to various pension, provident and retirement funds and its Councillors contribute to the Pension Fund for Municipal Councillors. The retirement benefit are calculated in accordance with the rules of the funds. Full actuarial valuations are performed by the relevant funds on a regular basis as per the requirement of the various funds. Current contributions are recognised in surplus or deficit in the period in which the service is rendered by the relevant employees. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Some of the various funds that the municipality contributes to are multi-employer defined benefit plans but they are accounted for as defined contribution plans. This is so because of the nature of these funds and the fact that the assets are not specifically associated to meet the obligations in respect of individual employers in terms of paragraph 30 of IAS 19. Thus, there is no consistent and reliable basis for allocating the obligations, plan assets and costs to individual municipalities participating in the plan. The contributions to the fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are expensed in the year it becomes payable. These multi-employer plans are actuarially valued annually on a national or provincial basis, using the projected unit credit method. Deficits, if any, are recovered through lumpsum payments or increased future contributions on a proportional basis from all participating municipalities.

Accounting Policies

1.12 Employee benefits (continued)

Defined benefit plans

The cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period. Actuarial gains and losses that exceed 10 per cent of the greater of the present value of the municipality's defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets as at the end of the prior year are amortised over the expected average remaining working lives of the participating employees.

The municipality provides certain post-retirement medical benefits by funding the medical aid contributions of certain retired members of the municipality. According to the rules of all of the medical aid funds with which the municipality is associated, a member is entitled to remain a continued member of the medical aid fund on retirement, in which case the municipality is liable for a certain portion of the medical aid membership fee. These medical aid funds are classified as defined benefit plans.

The current service cost is recognised as a period expense in the statement of financial performance and is matched to the benefit received during the working life of the employee. The current service cost includes the expense for benefits received by the employee currently in service and the cost of funding the employee when no longer in service.

Where some of the employees are not members of any qualifying medical aid scheme as at reporting date, the municipality accrues 50% of such potential liability. This management estimate is meant to cater for employees who are likely to join the qualifying medical schemes in future but before retirement.

1.13 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

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

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

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

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

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.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating surplus.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 41.

Accounting Policies

1.13 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

Decommissioning, restoration and similar liability

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

If the related asset is measured using the cost model, the related depreciation, based on the estimated useful life of the landfill site, is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

If the related asset is measured using the revaluation model:

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

The provision (liability) is periodically discounted or interest is unwound on a yearly basis. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognised in surplus or deficit as a finance cost as it occurs.

1.14 Revenue from exchange transactions

Revenue is derived from a variety of sources which include rates levied, grants from other tiers of government and revenue from trading activities and other services provided.

Revenue from exchange transactions refers to revenue that accrued to the municipality directly in return for services rendered/goods sold, the value of which approximated the consideration received or receivable.

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

Measurement

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

Sale of goods

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

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

Accounting Policies

1.14 Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

Rendering of services

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

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality;
- the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

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

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

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

Interest, royalties, dividends & other income

Interest earned on investments is recognised on a time proportion basis that takes into account the effective yield on the investments. Interest earned on outstanding debtors is recognised on a time proportion basis.

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

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

Service charges relating to electricity, water and sanitation are based on consumption. Meters are read and billed on a monthly basis and revenue is recognised when invoiced. Estimated consumptions are made monthly when meters have not been read. The estimates of consumption are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Adjustments to estimates of consumption are made in the invoicing period when meters have been read. These adjustments are recognised as against or for revenue in the invoicing period. .

Income from agency services: Income from agency services is recognised on a monthly basis once the income collected/received on behalf of agents has been quantified. The income is recognised in terms of the agency agreement.

1.15 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

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

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

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

Measurement

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

Accounting Policies

1.15 Revenue from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Rates, including collection charges and penalties interest

Revenue from rates, including collection charges and penalty interest, is recognised on a monthly basis when:

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

Revenue from rates is recognised when the legal entitlement to this revenue arises. A site rating system is applied. In terms of this system, assessment rates are levied on the land value of the property. A composite rating system charging different rate tariffs is employed. Rebates are granted to certain categories of ratepayers and are deducted from revenue. Changes to property values during a reporting period are valued by a suitably qualified valuator and adjustments are made to rates revenue, based on a time proportion basis. Adjustments to rates revenue already recognised are processed or additional rates revenue is recognised.

Fines

Revenue from the issuing of fines is recognised when:

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

The municipality has two types of fines: spot fines and summons. There is uncertainty regarding the probability of the flow of economic benefits or service potential in respect of spot fines as these fines are usually not given directly to an offender. Further legal processes have to be undertaken before the spot fine is enforceable. In respect of summons the public prosecutor can decide whether to waive the fine, reduce it or prosecute for non-payment by the offender. By nature, a reliable estimate cannot be made of revenue from summons and spot fines. The revenue from fines is therefore recognised when the public prosecutor or ticketed person pays over to the entity the cash actually collected on summons and/or spot fines (on receipt basis).

Levies

Levies are recognised as revenue 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.

Levies are based on declarations completed by levy payers. The estimate of levies revenue when a levy payer has not submitted a declaration are based on the following factors:

- the extent and success of procedures to investigate the non-submission of a declaration by defaulting levy payers;
- internal records maintained of historical comparisons of estimated levies with actual levies received from individual levy payers;
- historical information on declarations previously submitted by defaulting levy payers; and
- the accuracy of the database of levy payers as well as the frequency by which it is updated for changes.

Changes to estimates made when more reliable information becomes available are processed as an adjustment to levies revenue.

Accounting Policies

1.15 Revenue from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Unconditional grants and receipts

Government grants are recognised as revenue when:

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

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

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

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

Donations and contributions

Revenue from donations is recognised as revenue when:

- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality;
- the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably; and
- any restrictions associated with the donation have been met

Revenue from donations is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable which is the cash amount received or where the donation is in the form of property, plant and equipment, the fair value of the property, plant and equipment received or receivable.

1.16 Value Added Tax

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

1.17 Pre-paid electricity

Revenue from the sale of electricity using pre-paid meter cards is recognised based on consumption.

The consumption is determined on the following trend analysis:

- During the winter season (May, June, July and August), the municipality tend to sell more units as the temperatures will be generally low.
- The municipality calculates the average sales for the four months. The resultant average units are compared to the sales for May and August for reasonableness. If the average sales in units are within a reasonable range or threshold of the May and August sales, the average is deemed reasonable. If it is not within the reasonable range obtained for the two months, reasons for the significant variances are obtained and accounted for in appropriately, which may be in the form of an adjustment to the revenue for pre-paid electricity. Thus, exceptional items are adjusted for.
- The resultant reasonable average consumption rate is used as an estimate for the consumption of pre-paid electricity for the month of June. The actual units sold in June are then compared to the estimated consumption for June.

If the actual quantity sold is more than the estimated consumption for June, pre-paid electricity revenue sales for June is then based on the estimated consumption units and the excess is deferred to July of the ensuing period.

Accounting Policies

1.17 Pre-paid electricity (continued)

If the actual quantity sold in June is less than the estimated consumption for June, pre-paid electricity for June is then based on the actual units sold.

1.18 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset until such time as the asset is ready for its intended use. The amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is determined as follows:

- Actual borrowing costs on funds specifically borrowed for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings.
- Weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the municipality on funds generally borrowed for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The borrowing costs capitalised do not exceed the total borrowing costs incurred.

The capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when all the following conditions have been met:

- expenditures for the asset have been incurred;
- borrowing costs have been incurred; and
- activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are undertaken.

When the carrying amount or the expected ultimate cost of the qualifying asset exceeds its recoverable amount or recoverable service amount or net realisable value or replacement cost, the carrying amount is written down or written off in accordance with the accounting policy on Impairment of Assets as per accounting policy number and . In certain circumstances, the amount of the write-down or write-off is written back in accordance with the same accounting policy.

Capitalisation is suspended during extended periods in which active development is interrupted.

Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

When the municipality completes the construction of a qualifying asset in parts and each part is capable of being used while construction continues on other parts, the entity ceases capitalising borrowing costs when it completes substantially all the activities necessary to prepare that part for its intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

1.19 Comparative figures

When the presentation or classification of items in the financial statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are reclassified. The nature and reasons for the reclassification is disclosed.

Where accounting errors have been identified in the current financial year, the correction is made retrospectively as far as it is practical and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly. Where there has been a change in accounting policy in the current year, the adjustment is made retrospectively as far as it is practical and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly.

1.20 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 or permitted by the MFMA.

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.

1.21 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

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

Accounting Policies

1.21 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure (continued)

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.

1.22 Irregular expenditure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.23 Internal reserves

Fair Value Adjustment Reserve

The municipality recognises all fair value adjustments for its available for sale financial instruments in equity, in the Fair Value Adjustment Reserve. When a part of the available for sale instruments are derecognised, a transfer (representing the fair value adjustment realised) is made from the reserve to the statement of financial performance.

1.24 Revaluation reserve

The surplus arising from the revaluation of property, plant and equipment is credited to a non-distributable reserve. The revaluation surplus is realised as revalued buildings are depreciated, through a transfer from the revaluation reserve to the accumulated surplus/deficit. On disposal, the net revaluation surplus is transferred to the accumulated surplus/deficit while gains or losses on disposal, based on revalued amounts, are credited or charged to the statement of financial performance.

1.25 Gratuities

The municipality provides gratuities for qualifying staff members in terms of the relevant conditions of employment. The expenditure is recognised in the statement of financial performance when the gratuity is paid.

Accounting Policies

1.26 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

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

Contingent assets represent possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by an occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements.

1.27 Treatment of Administration and Other Overheads

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

1.28 Conditional grants and receipts

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

1.29 Segmental information

Segmental information on property, plant and equipment is set out in Appendices . Other segmental information is currently exempt.

1.30 Capital Commitments

Items are classified as commitments where the Municipality commits itself to future transactions that will normally result in the outflow of resources. Capital 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, where disclosure is required by a specific standard of GRAP
- Approved but not yet contracted commitments, where the expenditure has been approved and the contract has yet to be awarded or is awaiting finalisation at the reporting date
- Items are classified as commitments where the municipality commits itself to future transactions that will normally result in the outflow of resources.
- Contracts that are entered into before the reporting date, but goods and services have not yet been received are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements.
- Other commitments for contracts are be non-cancellable or only cancellable at significant cost contracts should relate to something other than the business of the municipality.

1.31 Budget information

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

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

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

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 2012-07-01 to 2013-06-30.

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

The 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.

Accounting Policies

1.32 Related parties

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

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

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

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

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

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Figures in Rand

2014

2013

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2. New standards and interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

There were no new standards effective and adopted in the current year:

2.2 Standards and Interpretations early adopted

The municipality did not choose to early adopt any standards and interpretations:

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

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3. Investment property

	2014			2013		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Investment property	5 432 803	-	5 432 803	5 432 803	-	5 432 803

Reconciliation of investment property - 2014

	Opening balance	Total
Investment property	5 432 803	5 432 803

Reconciliation of investment property - 2013

	Opening balance	Total
Investment property	5 432 803	5 432 803
Fair value of investment properties	5 432 803	5 432 803

The Investment property is maintained on the fair value model. The methods used to determine the fair values are supported by market evidence. As per the Independent valuers valuation, the fair values of the Land did not change over the past year, this is mainly due to the fact that the Municipality is located in a small remote town where the majority of the property is owned by the municipality resulting in minimal property market activities .

Details of property

Investment Property

The municipality owns several properties that are held for earning rental income as well as for capital appreciation.

Buildings	1 331 203	1 331 203
Land	4 041 500	4 041 500
	5 372 703	5 372 703

Rental Revenue

Rental Income	306 078	416 563
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The are no restrictions on the rental income or property and thge municipality has no contractual obligations to develop, repair or purchase rental property.

An Independent Professional Valuer (Modisanyane Property Valuers) was engaged by the Municipality to determine the Values of the Property as at 30 June 2014.

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.

Thembelihle Local Municipality
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4. Property, plant and equipment

	2014			2013		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Buildings	30 411 000	(1 098 806)	29 312 194	30 411 000	(1 013 956)	29 397 044
Plant and machinery	1 517 668	(1 268 923)	248 745	1 453 018	(1 171 697)	281 321
Furniture and fixtures	1 364 207	(1 109 971)	254 236	1 319 853	(952 773)	367 080
Motor vehicles	942 700	(487 152)	455 548	942 700	(397 373)	545 327
Office equipment	3 387 543	(2 140 287)	1 247 256	3 306 878	(1 496 441)	1 810 437
Emergency Equipment	299 138	(267 739)	31 399	299 138	(252 219)	46 919
Infrastructure	81 074 681	(48 189 887)	32 884 794	79 801 002	(45 158 264)	34 642 738
Community	4 917 147	(1 977 558)	2 939 589	4 917 148	(1 518 103)	3 399 045
Roads Network	152 918 391	(107 483 355)	45 435 036	152 918 391	(104 417 595)	48 500 796
Bins and containers	6 780	(5 987)	793	6 780	(5 527)	1 253
Work In Progress	48 110 070	-	48 110 070	39 639 237	-	39 639 237
Electricity Network	18 564 484	(10 551 897)	8 012 587	17 483 817	(10 010 612)	7 473 205
Wastewater network	36 372 416	(16 272 869)	20 099 547	35 690 873	(14 903 748)	20 787 125
Landfill site	6 373 026	(5 310 855)	1 062 171	6 373 026	(4 248 684)	2 124 342
Total	386 259 251	(196 165 286)	190 093 965	374 562 861	(185 546 992)	189 015 869

Thembelihle Local Municipality
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4. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2014

	Opening balance	Additions	Transfers	Depreciation on Cost	Depreciation on Revaluation	Total
Land and Buildings	29 397 044	-	-	-	(84 850)	29 312 194
Plant and machinery	281 321	64 651	-	(97 227)	-	248 745
Furniture and fixtures	367 080	44 354	-	(157 198)	-	254 236
Motor vehicles	545 327	-	-	(89 779)	-	455 548
Office equipment	1 810 437	80 665	-	(643 846)	-	1 247 256
Emergency equipment	46 919	-	-	(15 520)	-	31 399
Water Network	34 642 738	382 870	890 809	(3 031 623)	-	32 884 794
Community	3 399 045	-	-	(459 456)	-	2 939 589
Roads Network	48 500 796	-	-	(3 065 760)	-	45 435 036
Bins and containers	1 253	-	-	(460)	-	793
Work In Progress	39 639 237	10 442 308	(1 971 475)	-	-	48 110 070
Electricity Network	7 473 205	-	1 080 666	(541 284)	-	8 012 587
Wastewater network	20 787 125	681 544	-	(1 369 122)	-	20 099 547
Land fill site	2 124 342	-	-	(1 062 171)	-	1 062 171
	189 015 869	11 696 392	-	(10 533 446)	(84 850)	190 093 965

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4. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2013

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals at Cost	Transfers	Depreciation on disposal	Depreciation on Cost	Depreciation on Revaluation	Total
Land and Buildings	29 481 894	-	-	-	-	-	(84 850)	29 397 044
Plant and machinery	511 919	14 524	-	-	-	(245 122)	-	281 321
Furniture and fixtures	567 105	26 289	(1 780)	-	1 400	(225 934)	-	367 080
Motor vehicles	693 715	-	(104 300)	-	57 050	(101 138)	-	545 327
Office equipment	1 913 061	508 132	(28 467)	-	25 385	(607 674)	-	1 810 437
Emergency Equipment	100 764	-	-	-	-	(53 845)	-	46 919
Water Network	35 474 788	-	-	2 135 694	-	(2 967 744)	-	34 642 738
Community	3 568 181	-	-	-	-	(169 136)	-	3 399 045
Roads Network	51 566 556	-	-	-	-	(3 065 760)	-	48 500 796
Bins and containers	2 419	-	-	-	-	(1 166)	-	1 253
Work In Progress	15 279 447	26 495 484	-	(2 135 694)	-	-	-	39 639 237
Electricity Network	6 910 657	1 060 724	-	-	-	(498 176)	-	7 473 205
Wastewater network	22 151 553	-	-	-	-	(1 364 428)	-	20 787 125
Landfill sites	3 186 513	-	-	-	-	(1 062 171)	-	2 124 342
	171 408 572	28 105 153	(134 547)	-	83 835	(10 362 294)	(84 850)	189 015 869

Pledged as security

There are no assets pledged as security:

Assets subject to finance lease (Net carrying amount)

Office equipment	897 671	1 418 356
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Other information - Land

The municipality is still in the process of identifying all the land that belongs to the municipality as well as land not belonging to the municipality that has been treated as municipality land. Once this process is done all land which belongs to the municipality will be accurately disclosed.

Thembelihle Local Municipality
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4. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of Work-in-Progress 2014

	Included within Infrastructure	Total
Opening balance	39 639 237	39 639 237
Additions/capital expenditure	10 442 308	10 442 308
Transferred to completed items	(1 971 475)	(1 971 475)
	48 110 070	48 110 070

Reconciliation of Work-in-Progress 2013

	Included within Infrastructure	Total
Opening balance	15 279 447	15 279 447
Additions/capital expenditure	26 495 484	26 495 484
Transferred to completed items	(2 135 694)	(2 135 694)
	39 639 237	39 639 237

Useful lives

The useful lives of the assets have been reviewed to ensure that they more accurately reflect the actual expected life spans of the assets within the municipality. In all of the cases, the useful lives were not adjusted as they were found to be reasonable.

The municipality tested the assets (excluding those with provisional amounts) falling under the property, plant and equipment category for impairment.

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.

Deemed cost

Deemed cost was determined using market values that were in the fixed asset register.

5. Intangible assets

	2014			2013		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Computer software	444 436	(166 142)	278 294	421 697	(27 947)	393 750

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2014

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	393 750	22 739	(138 195)	278 294

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2013

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Computer software, other	14 622	396 479	(17 351)	393 750

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Figures in Rand 2014 2013

5. Intangible assets (continued)

Pledged as security

No intangible assets are pledged as security.

6. Financial assets by category

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

2014

	At Amortised Cost	Cash and Cash equivalents	Total
Trade and other receivables	1 329 766	-	1 329 766
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	184 814	-	184 814
Cash and cash equivalents	-	8 406 033	8 406 033
	1 514 580	8 406 033	9 920 613

2013

	At Amortised Cost	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Total
Trade and other receivables	1 579 836	-	1 579 836
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	86 255	-	86 255
Cash and cash equivalents	-	6 662 327	6 662 327
	1 666 091	6 662 327	8 328 418

7. Employee benefit obligations

Defined benefit plan

The plan is a post employment medical benefit plan.

Post retirement medical aid plan

The municipality operates a funded post employment health care defined benefit plan for qualifying employees. Employees of the municipality are members of , LA Health, Hosmed, Bonitas, Keyhealth and SAMWUMED medical aid schemes.

The municipality is committed to pay 61% of the members' post employment medical aid contributions. Under the plan, dependents of the former employees are entitled to continued membership of their medical aid scheme upon the death of the primary member. No other post-employment benefits are provided to these employees. As at the balance sheet date, the members of the medical aid entitled to the post employment medical scheme subsidy were 66 service members and 5 pensioners.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligations were carried out at 30 June 2014 by ZAQ Financial Consultants. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service costs, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
7. Employee benefit obligations (continued)		
<u>The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:</u>		
<u>Carrying value</u>		
Present value of the defined benefit obligation - Active Members	(2 547 200)	(3 835 000)
Present value of the defined benefit obligation-Continuation	(1 221 800)	(2 040 000)
Net liability	(3 769 000)	(5 875 000)
Non-current liabilities	(3 604 000)	(5 286 000)
Current liabilities	(165 000)	(589 000)
	(3 769 000)	(5 875 000)

The municipality does not have assets set aside for post-employment medical aid funding that qualify as plan assets in terms of the requirements of IAS19. As such no value has been ascribed to the fair value of plan assets and no other disclosure has been done relating to plan assets.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Opening balance	5 875 000	5 258 945
Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance	(2 106 000)	616 055
Closing balance	3 769 000	5 875 000

Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance

Current service cost	286 000	286 000
Interest cost	417 000	417 000
Actuarial losses/(gains)	(2 809 000)	(86 945)
Total included in employee related costs	(2 106 000)	616 055

Calculation of actuarial gains and losses

Actuarial (gains) losses – Obligation	(2 809 000)	(86 945)
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Key assumptions used

The principal assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuation on 30 June 2013 were as follows:

Discount rates used	8,94 %	8,80 %
Consumer price inflation	7,05 %	6,30 %
Medical Aid Contribution Inflation	8,05 %	7,80 %
Net Effective Discount Rate	1,00 %	1,00 %

Demographic Assumptions: Age between husband and wife (Active members - 5 years, Pensioners - actual age used); Proportion married (Active members - 90%, Pensioners - actual married status used) .

Decrement Assumptions: Mortality [Active members: SA(85 - 90), Pensioners: PA(90)]

Data Assumptions: The following data assumptions were made due to non-availability sufficient information; (a) Dates of birth for 13 pensioners could not be obtained. It was therefore assumed that the pensioners are 66 years old; (b) Gender for 8 pensioners could not be determined. It was therefore assumed that all such pensioners are male; (c) The marital status for 6 pensioners could not be established. It was therefore assumed that the pensioners are married and the spouses are 4 years younger than the pensioners.

Continuation percentages: It was assumed that 95% of the deceased pensioners' spouses will continue with their membership.

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2014 2013

7. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

Other assumptions - Sensitivity Analysis

The level of inflation and the discount rate were varied whilst keeping all the other assumptions constant in order to determine the impact of varying the inflation and discount rates on the liability:

<u>Component</u>	Mortality Rate -20%	Mortality Rate +20%	Medical Aid Inflation -1%	Medical Aid Inflation +1%	
Total Liability	3 820 000	3 723 000	3 416 000	4 120 000	-
Interest Cost	340 000	331 000	303 000	367 000	-
Service Cost	136 000	136 000	116 000	140 000	-
	-	-	-	-	-

Amounts for the current and future four years are as shown below.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Defined benefit obligation at end of year	3 769 000	4 069 000	4 418 000	4 807 000	-
Interest costs	286 000	336 000	363 000	395 000	-
Current service costs	417 000	129 000	141 000	154 000	-
Expected Employer Benefit Payments	(144 000)	(165 000)	(155 000)	(160 000)	-

Defined contribution plan

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

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

Included in defined contribution plan information above, is the Multi-Employer Pension Fund contributions, which due to the fact that sufficient information is not available to enable the municipality to account for the plan(s) as a defined benefit plan(s), are accounted for as Defined Contribution Plans.

Multi-Employer and State Plans

The following are the defined benefit plans that the municipality's employees belong to:

- Municipal Council Pension Fund
- Cape Joint Fund
- South African Local Authorities (SALA) Pension Fund

These are not treated as defined benefit plans as defined by IAS 19, but are accounted for as defined contribution plans. This is in line with the exemption in IAS 19 paragraph 30 which states that where information required for proper defined benefit accounting is not available in respect of multi-employer and state plans, these should be accounted for as defined contribution plans. The municipality has been unsuccessful in obtaining the necessary information to support proper defined benefit plan accounting due to restrictions imposed by the multi-employer plan. It is therefore deemed impracticable to obtain this information at a suitable level of detail.

In terms of contributions to the fund, the municipality and employee contributions are as follows:

- SALA Pension Fund - Employee (8.6%); Employer (20.78%);
- SAMWU Pension Fund - Employee (8.6%); Employer (18.6%)
- Metropolitan Pension Fund - Employee (8.6%); Employer (18.06%)
- Municipal Gratuity Fund - Employee (8.6%); Employer (18.6%)

An amount of R2,221,348 (2010: R1,787,840) was contributed by council in respect of councillors and employees retirement fund. These contributions have been expensed and are included in employee related costs for the year.

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
8. Inventories		
Consumable stores	143 298	116 528
Water	1 641	14 417
	144 939	130 945

Inventory pledged as security

No inventory is pledged as security as at 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2014.

9. Trade and other receivables (exchange transactions)

Commonage Hire	156 959	148 648
Less Provision for Bad debts (Other Debtors)	(156 959)	(148 648)
	-	-

Trade and other receivables pledged as security

There were no trade and other receivables pledged as security during the current and prior year.

Trade and other receivables impaired

As of 30 June 2014, trade and other receivables of 156 959 (2013: 148 648) were impaired and provided for.

The amount of the provision was - as of 30 June 2014 (2013: -).

The ageing of these loans is as follows:

3 to 6 months	8 311	-
Over 6 months	148 648	148 648

Reconciliation of provision for impairment of trade and other receivables

Opening balance	148 648	-
Provision for impairment	8 311	148 648
	156 959	148 648

10. Receivables from non-exchange transactions

Non Exchange Transactions Impairment	(6 310 145)	(6 638 596)
Assessment rates	4 612 725	4 905 571
Building clauses	65 914	75 470
Sundry Debtors	104 195	104 520
Informal settlement	1 712 125	1 639 290
	184 814	86 255

Receivables from non-exchange transactions pledged as security

There were no other receivables from non-exchange transactions pledged as security during the current and prior year.

Thembelihle Local Municipality
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Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
10. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)		
<u>Other receivables from non-exchange transactions not impaired</u>		
Some of the other receivables from non-exchange transactions were not considered to be impaired. At 30 June 2014, R525,632 (2013: R1,421,799) were not impaired.		
1 month past due	84 822	41 697
2 months past due	32 263	13 127
3 months past due	67 729	31 431
<u>Receivables from non-exchange transactions impaired</u>		
As of 30 June 2014, other receivables from non-exchange transactions of R6,310,145 (2013: R6,638,596) were impaired and provided for.		
The amount of the provision was R6,310,145 as of 30 June 2014 (2013: R6,638,596).		
<u>Reconciliation of provision for impairment of receivables from non-exchange transactions</u>		
Opening balance	6 638 596	5 462 894
Current year adjustment	(328 451)	1 175 702
	6 310 145	6 638 596
11. VAT receivable		
Amount outstanding from SARS and Accrued amounts not yet received or paid	2 187 468	913 162
12. Consumer debtors (exchange transactions)		
<u>Gross balances</u>		
Electricity	6 264 281	7 378 349
Water	10 422 079	11 238 938
Other	7 715 733	-
Sewerage	8 669 553	9 731 333
Refuse	4 888 428	5 489 017
Basic levies	36 713	51 181
Housing rental	72 297	83 085
Arrears	1 023 412	1 323 902
	39 092 496	35 295 805
<u>Less: Allowance for impairment</u>		
Electricity	(5 220 066)	(6 130 693)
Water	(10 281 353)	(11 113 327)
Other	(7 715 733)	-
Sewerage	(8 577 346)	(9 615 145)
Refuse	(4 846 291)	(5 431 735)
Basic levies	(36 713)	(51 181)
Housing rental	(71 193)	(67 692)
Arrears	(1 014 035)	(1 306 196)
	(37 762 730)	(33 715 969)

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
12. Consumer debtors (exchange transactions) (continued)		
<u>Net balance</u>		
Electricity	1 044 215	1 247 656
Water	140 726	125 611
Sewerage	92 207	116 188
Refuse	42 137	57 282
Housing rental	1 104	15 393
Arrears	9 377	17 706
	1 329 766	1 579 836
<u>Electricity</u>		
Current (0 -30 days)	697 682	696 893
31 - 60 days	167 032	246 741
61 - 90 days	106 396	112 893
91-120 days	45 032	99 560
120 - 150 days	13 533	42 374
>150 days	14 540	49 195
	1 044 215	1 247 656
<u>Water</u>		
Current (0 -30 days)	86 558	49 594
31 - 60 days	24 993	17 381
61 - 90 days	14 887	18 325
91-120 days	8 097	11 859
120 - 150 days	5 390	12 065
>150 days	801	16 387
	140 726	125 611
<u>Sewerage</u>		
Current (0 -30 days)	54 223	55 514
31 - 60 days	16 119	21 352
61 - 90 days	10 670	13 854
91-120 days	6 750	9 391
121 - 150 days	2 146	5 454
>150 days	2 299	10 623
	92 207	116 188
<u>Refuse</u>		
Current (0 -30 days)	25 983	27 301
31 - 60 days	6 504	9 082
61 - 90 days	4 332	5 891
91-120 days	2 948	4 607
121 - 150 days	1 712	3 619
>150 days	658	6 782
	42 137	57 282
<u>Housing rental</u>		
Current (0 -30 days)	687	7 501
31 - 60 days	417	2 879
61 - 90 days	-	2 472
91 - 120 days	-	1 182
121 - 150 days	-	1 359
	1 104	15 393

Thembelihle Local Municipality
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Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
12. Consumer debtors (exchange transactions) (continued)		
Arrears		
Current (0 -30 days)	2 072	3 324
31 - 60 days	1 892	2 834
61 - 90 days	1 615	2 361
121 - 150 days	800	2 429
121 - 365 days	1 061	2 323
> 150 days	1 937	4 435
	9 377	17 706
Reconciliation of allowance for impairment		
Balance at beginning of the year	(33 715 969)	(28 098 505)
Contributions to allowance	(4 046 761)	(5 617 464)
	(37 762 730)	(33 715 969)

Consumer debtors not impaired

Some consumer debtors were not considered to be impaired. At 30 June 2014, R1 329 766 (2013: R1 579 836) not impaired.

Consumer debtors impaired

As of 30 June 2014, consumer debtors of R37 762 730 (2013: R33 715 969) were impaired and provided for.

The amount of the provision was R37 762 730 as of 30 June 2014 (2013: R33 715 969).

13. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	1 724	1 724
Bank balances	8 404 309	6 660 603
	8 406 033	6 662 327

The municipality had the following bank accounts

Account number / description	Bank statement balances		Cash book balances		
	30 June 2014	30 June 2013	30 June 2014	30 June 2013	
Absa BANK - Current Account (Account No. 40-7030-7030)	-	149 428	-	608 858	-
Absa BANK - Current Account (Account No. 92-2871-4535)	62 671	6 411 951	62 671	5 834 351	-
Absa BANK - Current Account (Account No. 40-7512-6489)	-	104 789	-	104 789	-
Absa BANK - Current Account (Account No. 40-7722-5487)	-	110 098	-	110 098	-
Standard 048873772-007	5 000 000	-	5 014 476	-	-
Standard - 48873772001	3 542 437	-	3 572 638	-	-
Traffic Bank Account	140 916	-	140 916	2 507	-
Petty Cash	-	-	1 724	1 724	-
Traffic Account	(386 392)	-	(386 392)	-	-
Total	8 359 632	6 776 266	8 406 033	6 662 327	-

14. Revaluation reserve

The Revaluation Reserve arises on the revaluation of Land and Buildings. Where revalued Land or Buildings are sold, the portion of the Revaluation Reserve that relates to that asset, and is effectively realised, is transferred directly to Accumulated Surplus..

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
14. Revaluation reserve (continued)		
Opening balance	31 538 206	31 623 056
Change during the year	(84 850)	(84 850)
	31 453 356	31 538 206
15. Fair value adjustment reserve		
<p>The fair value adjustment assets reserve comprises all fair value adjustments on available-for-sale financial instruments. When an asset or liability is derecognised, the fair value adjustments relating to that asset or liability is transferred to surplus or deficit. There has been no movement in the fair value of the investment property.</p>		
16. Other financial liabilities		
<u>At amortised cost</u>		
Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA) Loans	5 598 305	5 668 095
Loans are repayable on a quarterly basis, repayments on two of the loans have been temporarily suspended.		
<u>Non-current liabilities</u>		
Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA)	5 537 753	5 597 221
<u>Current liabilities</u>		
Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA)	60 552	70 874

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
17. Finance lease obligation		
<u>Minimum lease payments due</u>		
- within one year	735 866	696 277
- in second to fifth year inclusive	638 680	1 321 912
	1 374 546	2 018 189
less: future finance charges	(96 802)	(214 561)
Present value of minimum lease payments	1 277 744	1 803 628
<u>Present value of minimum lease payments due</u>		
- within one year	656 844	561 931
- in second to fifth year inclusive	620 900	1 241 696
	1 277 744	1 803 627
Non-current liabilities	620 901	1 241 698
Current liabilities	656 844	561 931
	1 277 745	1 803 629

It is municipality policy to lease certain office equipment under finance leases, denominated in the presentation currency (Rand).

The average lease term was 3-5 years and the average effective borrowing rate was 9% (2013: 9%).

Interest rates are fixed at the contract date while some increase by a fixed margin. Some of office equipment leases have fixed repayments whilst others have a variable interest rate. The repayments increase by an average of 10% per year over the period of the lease.

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

Defaults and breaches

During the current year, there were no defaults or breaches of any finance leases agreements.

Market risk

The carrying amounts of finance lease liabilities are denominated in Rand.

Rand	1 277 743	1 803 627
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The fair value of finance lease liabilities approximates their carrying amounts.

18. Unspent conditional grants

Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:

Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Municipal Infrastructure Grant	10 954 624	6 705 347
Integrated National Electricity Programme	164 038	433 681
Library Grant	249 870	-
Municipal Systems Infrastructure Grant	59	-
Expanded Public Works Programme	251 610	130 120
	11 620 201	7 269 148

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
18. Unspent conditional grants (continued)		
<u>Movement during the year</u>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	7 269 148	4 719 018
Additions during the year	20 218 528	36 362 395
Income recognition during the year	(15 867 475)	(33 812 265)
	11 620 201	7 269 148

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

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

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

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

19. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions - 2014

	Opening Balance	Change in Estimate	Total
Environmental rehabilitation	5 956 100	416 926	6 373 026
Long term service provision	468 331	396 669	865 000
	6 424 431	813 595	7 238 026

Reconciliation of provisions - 2013

	Opening Balance	Change in estimate	Total
Environmental rehabilitation	5 464 313	491 787	5 956 100
Long term service provision	494 522	(26 191)	468 331
	5 958 835	465 596	6 424 431
Non-current liabilities		743 000	392 111
Current liabilities		6 495 026	6 032 320
		7 238 026	6 424 431

Environmental rehabilitation provision

Council operates two disposal sites. In terms of the Environmental Conservation Act (Act No 73 of 1989), the municipality is supposed to rehabilitate such land upon closure of the dumping site. An estimate has been made for this amount. This amount is provisional as work is underway to determine the exact nature and status of the sites.

20. Third Party Collections

Liability is due to amounts collected on behalf of the Department of Safety on which the municipality keeps 12% and pay over the balance.

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
21. Trade and other payables (exchange transaction)		
Trade payables	18 175 954	13 212 117
Payments received in advanced	478 920	781 351
Hall rental	3 333	3 299
Other payables	(184 372)	1 381 703
Unallocated Deposits	118 287	131 136
Staff Under/Over Payments	17 187	(15 211)
	18 609 309	15 494 395
22. Consumer deposits		
Rates	390 819	493 715
23. Revenue		
Rendering of services	6 305	7 571
Service charges	14 340 599	15 056 590
Rental of facilities and equipment	306 078	416 563
Interest received (trading)	669 042	1 771 784
Licences and permits	21 773	26 282
Building Plans	13 491	10 262
Commissions received	263 969	35 587
Departmental electricity	833 908	219 231
Insurance payback	63 858	81 069
Grave Income	7 991	10 338
SETA	38 827	54 637
Other income	39 279	27 925
Miscellaneous Income	9 294	14 021
Connection Fees	333 114	15 388
Interest received - investment	659 824	224 842
Property rates	2 093 143	2 332 841
Fines	465 797	717 256
Other taxation revenue 2	195 706	104 750
Government grants & subsidies	28 781 474	47 222 770
	49 143 472	68 349 707
<u>The amount included in revenue arising from exchanges of goods or services are as follows:</u>		
Service charges	14 340 599	15 056 590
Rendering of services	6 305	7 571
Rental of facilities and equipment	306 078	416 563
Interest received (trading)	669 042	1 771 784
Licences and permits	21 773	26 282
Building Plans	13 491	10 262
Commissions received	263 969	35 587
Electricity Departmental	833 908	219 231
Insurance Claims	63 858	81 069
Graves Income	7 991	10 338
SETA	38 827	54 637
Other income	39 279	27 925
Miscellaneous Income	9 294	14 021
Connection Fees	333 114	15 388
Interest received - investment	659 824	224 842
	17 607 352	17 972 090

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
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23. Revenue (continued)

The amount included in revenue arising from non-exchange transactions is as follows:

Taxation revenue

Property rates	2 093 143	2 332 841
Fines	465 797	717 256
Sundry Revenue	195 706	104 750

Transfer revenue

Government grants & subsidies	28 781 474	47 222 770
	31 536 120	50 377 617

24. Property rates

Rates received

Residential	2 093 143	2 332 841
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Property Rates are levied on the value of land and improvements, which valuation is performed every four years. The last valuation came into effect on 1 July 2011.

Interim valuations are processed on an continuous basis to take into account changes in individual property values due to alterations and subdivisions.

Rates are levied monthly on property owners and are payable the end of each month. Interest is levied at a rate determined by council on outstanding rates amounts.

25. Service charges

Service charges	6 445 367	6 067 360
Sale of electricity	7 895 232	8 989 230
	14 340 599	15 056 590

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
26. Government grants and subsidies		
<u>Operating grants</u>		
Equitable share	12 914 001	14 630 000
	<u>12 914 001</u>	<u>14 630 000</u>
<u>Capital grants</u>		
Rural Bulk Infrastructure Grant	3 104 703	15 660 406
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	5 844 106	10 963 653
Municipal Systems Implementation Grant (MSIG)	799 077	800 000
Finance Management Grant (FMG)	1 508 454	1 500 000
Intergrated National Electricity Programme (INEP)	236 529	2 530 986
Youth Development Grant	-	72 000
Library Grant	344 830	194 978
Expanded Public Works Programme	705 653	870 747
National ACIP	3 324 121	-
	<u>15 867 473</u>	<u>32 592 770</u>
	<u>28 781 474</u>	<u>47 222 770</u>
<u>Equitable Share</u>		
In terms of the Constitution, this grant is used to subsidise the provision of basic services to indigent community members. All registered indigents receive a monthly subsidy up to R130, based on the monthly billing, and 50 kWh electricity towards the consumer account, which subsidy is determined annually by council. All residential households receive 6 kl water every month.		
<u>Financial Management Grant (FMG)</u>		
Current year receipts	1 650 000	1 500 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1 508 454)	(1 500 000)
Conditions met - VAT	(141 546)	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
The Financial Management Grant is paid by National Treasury to municipalities to help implement the financial reforms required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), 2003. The FMG Grant also pays for the cost of the Financial Management Internship Programme (e.g. salary costs of the Financial Management Interns). All conditions attached to the grant were met. No funds have been withheld.		
<u>Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant</u>		
Current-year receipts	3 539 362	16 123 395
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(3 104 703)	(16 123 395)
Conditions met - VAT	(434 659)	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 18).		
This grant was allocated for the assistance in water networks and operating expenditure. All conditions attached to the grant were met. No funds have been withheld.		
<u>Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)</u>		
Balance unspent at beginning of year	6 705 347	4 719 018
Current-year receipts	11 582 000	13 569 000
Refunded	(2 651 000)	(652 000)
	-	32 982
Conditions met - transferred to revenue (excluding Vat)	(4 178 347)	(10 963 653)
Conditions met - Vat	(503 376)	-

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Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
26. Government grants and subsidies (continued)	10 954 624	6 705 347

The Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) was allocated for the construction of Highmast, sewerage and water purification infrastructure as part of the upgrading of previously disadvantaged areas. No funds have been withheld.

At yearend, not all conditions were met in respect to the upgrading of infrastructure as all funds received were not spent. This due to the fact that the required infrastructure has not been completed and no certificates have been presented for payment. This resulted in the unspent portion being recognised at year end.

Integrated National Electricity Programme (INEP)

Balance unspent at beginning of year	433 681	-
Current-year receipts	-	3 000 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue (excluding Vat)	(236 529)	(2 566 319)
Conditions met - Vat	(33 114)	-
	164 038	433 681

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 18).

The grant was used to finance electricity related transactions or projects in the municipal areas.

Library Grant

Current-year receipts	603 000	298 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(344 830)	(298 000)
Vat on Conditions met	(8 300)	-
	249 870	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 18).

The grant was as part of their contribution towards the running of the libraries i.e to cover operational costs.

Youth Development Grant

Current-year receipts	-	72 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(72 000)
	-	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 18).

Grant is received from Social Services For Youth Development.

Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (MSIG)

Current year receipts	890 000	800 000
Conditions met -transferred to revenue	(799 077)	(800 000)
Conditions met -Vat	(90 864)	-
	59	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 18).

The Municipal Systems Improvement Grant is allocated to municipalities to improve municipal systems and was used to improve information technology networks and Ward Committee operations. All conditions attached to the grant were met. No funds have been withheld.

Thembelihle Local Municipality
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Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
26. Government grants and subsidies (continued)		
<u>Expanded Public Works Programme</u>		
Balance unspent at beginning of year	130 120	-
Current year receipts	1 000 000	1 000 000
Conditions met-transferred to revenue	(705 653)	(810 720)
Conditions met - Vat	(43 778)	(59 160)
Cash refund	1 041	-
Roll over denied	(130 120)	-
	251 610	130 120

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 18).

The grant is for the improvement of public infrastructure.

27. Other revenue

Building plan	13 491	10 262
Commissions received	263 969	35 587
Electricity call out	833 908	219 231
Insurance claims	63 858	81 069
Grave income	7 991	10 338
SETA	38 827	54 637
Other income	39 279	27 925
Miscellaneous income	9 294	14 021
Connection fees	28 283	14 613
Tender Fees	73 543	775
Other farming income 3	231 288	-
	1 603 731	468 458

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
28. General expenses		
Advertising	154 617	120 052
Auditors remuneration	1 284 284	1 573 590
Bank charges	90 130	134 439
Computer expenses	290 046	271 030
Consulting and professional fees	1 822 417	680 045
Donations	15 555	-
Entertainment	22 175	118 000
Insurance related costs	18 000	-
Insurance related costs	39 535	43 698
Community development and training	174 194	131 725
Departmental electricity	595 850	330 809
Lease rentals	32 588	22 920
Fuel and oil	589 030	564 900
Subsistence and travelling	1 357 731	1 192 825
Printing and stationery	330 199	439 202
Travelling costs	5 284	4 105
Indigent subsidy	880 082	2 725
Security	56 992	48 520
Telephone and fax	697 481	456 642
Training costs	277 751	14 911
Refuse	110 088	218 503
Grant expenditure	684 955	2 051 564
Tourism development	6 600	11 800
SETA Levy	180 200	205 879
Office expenditure	34 836	27 203
Assurance	460 294	158 427
Workman's compensation	-	3 065
Motor Registrations	165 354	40 629
TVS	764 347	110 964
Chemicals	212 631	48 093
Other expenses	113 178	559 787
	11 466 424	9 586 052
29. Operating (deficit) surplus		
Operating (deficit) surplus for the year is stated after accounting for the following:		
Finance lease charges		
Equipment		
• Contractual amounts	32 588	22 920
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	(50 712)
Realisation of Revaluation Surplus	84 850	84 850
Impairment on trade and other receivables	4 853 581	6 053 969
Amortisation on intangible assets	138 195	14 933
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	10 618 294	10 251 798
Employee costs	17 519 630	17 083 091

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
30. Employee related costs		
Basic	9 267 865	7 570 988
Bonus	824 190	656 671
Medical aid - company contributions	549 267	470 947
UIF	108 029	96 222
Other payroll levies	1 819 151	1 446 176
Leave pay provision charge	13 437	140 236
Leave reserve	346 558	109 179
Post-employment benefits - Pension (Defined contribution plan)	(2 105 980)	616 055
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	522 840	533 635
Overtime	1 096 731	1 051 651
Long-service awards	396 669	48 104
Housing Subsidy	18 451	106 860
Telephone Allowances	38 920	35 370
Cash in lieu of leave	6 407	5 528
	12 902 535	12 887 622

Remuneration of Municipal Manager

Basic Remuneration	540 984	487 515
Short Term Benefits	235 210	131 112
Post Employment Benefits	97 377	95 886
Other Benefits	8 402	-
	881 973	714 513

Remuneration of Chief Finance Officer

Basic Remuneration	137 062	320 447
Short Term Benefits	38 216	187 026
Post Employment Benefits	24 799	79 207
Other Benefits	2 008	-
Acting Allowance (paid to managers in Acting capacity)	169 506	78 294
	371 591	664 974

The post was vacant from 1 April 2013 till 1 April 2014, an acting allowance was paid to managers who were appointed to the post in an acting capacity during this time.

Remuneration of Corporate Services Director

Annual Remuneration	334 777	276 490
Short Term Benefits	205 633	75 236
Post Employment Benefits	58 895	57 952
Other Benefits Received	5 820	-
	605 125	409 678

Remuneration of Technical Services Director

Basic Remuneration	465 463	401 300
Short Term Benefits	351 822	181 463
Other Benefits	8 347	20 744
	825 632	603 507

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
31. Remuneration of councillors		
Mayor's allowance	752 466	612 003
Councillors allowances	1 180 308	1 190 794
	1 932 774	1 802 797
32. Debt impairment		
Increase in provision for bad debts	4 853 581	6 033 969
33. Investment revenue		
<u>Interest revenue</u>		
Bank	659 824	224 842
34. Depreciation and amortisation		
Property, plant and equipment	10 618 294	10 251 798
Intangible assets	138 195	14 933
	10 756 489	10 266 731
35. Impairment of assets		
<u>Impairments</u>		
Trade and other receivables	4 853 581	6 053 969
<u>Reversal of impairments</u>		
Property, plant and equipment	(84 850)	(84 850)
Describe the events and circumstances that led to the recognition or reversal of the impairment loss. The recoverable amount [recoverable service amount] of the asset was based on its fair value less costs to sell or [its value in use.]		
Total impairment losses (recognised) reversed	4 768 731	5 969 119
The main classes of assets affected by impairment losses are:		
Receivables		
The main events and circumstances that led to the recognition of these impairment losses are as follows:		
Non payment of long outstanding balances by consumers		
The main events and circumstances that led to the reversals of these impairment losses are as follows:		
Change in payment patterns due to payment arrangements entered with consumers		
36. Finance costs		
Trade and other payables	940 174	705 473
Finance leases	134 345	161 847
Bank	(3 127)	-
Current borrowings	9 772	10 427
Other interest paid	(116 429)	16
	964 735	877 763

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
37. Auditors' remuneration		
Fees	1 284 284	1 573 590
38. Bulk purchases		
Electricity	9 420 048	8 727 915
Water	368 896	253 886
	9 788 944	8 981 801
39. Cash generated from operations		
(Deficit) surplus	(8 023 340)	13 634 411
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	10 756 489	10 266 731
Gain on sale of assets and liabilities	-	50 712
Finance costs - Finance leases	134 345	161 847
Impairment deficit	4 768 731	5 969 119
Post Retirement Liability contribution	(2 106 000)	616 055
Movements in provisions	813 595	465 596
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	(13 994)	50 778
Trade and other receivables (exchange transactions)	(4 853 581)	(5 994 588)
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	(98 559)	230 691
Consumer debtors	250 070	(713 094)
Trade and other payables (exchange transaction)	3 114 914	5 074 016
VAT	(1 274 306)	2 176
Unspent conditional grants	4 351 053	2 279 130
Other Non-cash items	6 187 751	286 988
	14 007 168	32 380 568
40. Commitments		
<u>Authorised capital expenditure</u>		
<u>Approved and Contracted for:</u>		
• Infrastructure	12 772 738	18 532 460
<u>Approved but not yet Contracted for:</u>		
• Infrastructure	89 542 982	244 618
• Budget Amounts	21 088 000	18 074 000
	110 630 982	18 318 618

This committed expenditure relates to plant and equipment and will be financed by available bank facilities, own funds, grants and subsidies and existing cash resources.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

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41. Contingencies

Public Prosecutor

The municipality faces a possible liability relating to traffic fines illegally issued, the matter is still being investigated by the Public Prosecutor and the possible financial exposure as well as timing of any related cashflows is currently unknown.

Landfill sites

The Municipality has two active landfill sites. It has been identified that the landfill sites situated in Hopetown and Strydenburg are not licensed as required by the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008).

In accordance with section 68(1) of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008), a person convicted of an offence referred to in section 67(1)(a), (g) or (h) is liable to a fine not exceeding R10 000 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment, in addition to any other penalty or award that may be imposed or made.

Court Claims - Contingent Asset -

The municipality recently won a court claim against a former employee PF Demas, however the amount to be recovered as well as the recoverability of the amount had not yet been ascertained as at year end..

Contingent liabilities - Environmental Act

In terms of the Environmental Act, the municipality is responsible for a number of environmental related transactions that may take place in its jurisdiction. This give rise to contingent liabilities. However, the nature of such transactions cannot be estimated both financially and the number of occurrence, if any are to occur. Whilst the municipality is not aware of such liabilities, the following are the key transactions:

- contingent liabilities relating to fines that may be imposed by the Department of Environmental Affairs as a result of illegal dumping by the municipal residents.
- penalties relating to raw sewerage or sewerage not properly treated being released to the nearby rivers or dams.
- penalties relating to lack of proper security at the municipal's dumping site or lack of monitoring waste being dumped there as some waste should be dumped in certain specified ways so as to avoid related healthy hazards e.g. medical waste.

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2014 2013

42. Related parties

Relationships Accounting Officer Members of key management	Refer to accounting officer's report note Y Goibaiyer - Ubuntu Zakah Trading & Transport E Painting - Painting Semanya Associates, Orange River Toll House, Semrock, Mothopo Technologies, Southern Cross Consulting, Sweet Equity Investments, Aquatechnica Holdings B Mpamba - Thembelihle Bricks D Jonas - Thembelihle Bricks
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Related party balances

Amounts included in Trade receivables regarding related parties (consumer accounts with municipality)

Y Goibaiyer	(410)	23 915
E Painting	1 491	1 248
Jonas DA	58 646	102 799
De Bruin E	672	688
Louw P	(369)	1 313
Humphreys M.A	94 046	91 086

Related party transactions

Interest paid to (received from) related parties

Department of Finance National Treasury	16 313 467	37 897 000
Department Water Affairs	6 890 211	-
Department of Public Works	1 000 000	1 000 000
Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality	450 000	803 277
Department of Safety	418 432	198 458

Rent received from related parties

Lidia Walters	16 619	-
Linda Van Wyk	18 130	24 000
Solly Dwango	8 095	24 000
NP Mqokozo	18 692	-
Tania Gorrah	14 302	36 000
Danny Jonas	18 000	18 000
SF Yekani	13 320	24 000

Amounts were received for rentals on municipality property

There were no loans issued to key management.

43. Prior Period Errors & Change in Accounting Policies

A number of correction were made to the prior years' financial statements as a result of prior period errors and/or changes in the reporting framework (Changes in Accounting Policies). Where applicable, the corrections and/or changes were adjusted retrospectively, unless otherwise stated. These corrections/changes resulted in the following adjustments:

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
43. Prior Period Errors & Change in Accounting Policies (continued)		
<u>Statement of financial position</u>		
Conditional Grant	305 766	(1 008 242)
Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	(821 169)	-
Consumer Debtors	(1 213 187)	-
Provisions (Land Rehabilitation)	-	50 478
Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions Provision	286 027	-
Consumer Debtors	1 848 612	-
Trade Payables	(1 449 351)	-
Property, plant & equipment	(11 295 362)	2 737 201
Inventory	-	(16 748)
Cash & Cash equivalents	(130 843)	-
Leave Accrual	(1 840)	-
Investment Property	-	(379 700)
Finance Lease Liability	(33 430)	(1 858 061)
Operating lease liability	-	108 791
VAT Receivable	110 776	-
Long Term Debtors	1 891 083	-
Accumulated depreciation - PPE	-	(693 704)
Other Payables	(1 236 095)	-
Provision for Bad Debts	-	8 088

Conditional Grant: Adjustment in opening balance due to wrong amount carried over from prior years.

Receivables from Non Exchange and Provision: Adjustment due to differences between ledger and age analysis.

Consumer Debtors and Provision: Adjustment due to differences between ledger and age analysis.

Property, Plant and Equipment: Adjustment due to assets duplicated in work in progress as well as finished assets.

Trade Payables : Adjustment for payables not accounted for in prior year.

Finance Lease: Adjustment for finance leases previously recorded as operating leases..

Long Term Debtors: Adjustment for change in the amount incorrectly disclosed in the prior year.

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
43. Prior Period Errors & Change in Accounting Policies (continued)		
<u>Statement of Financial Performance</u>		
Depreciation expense	-	(79 500)
Finance Costs	2 773	-
Miscellaneous Income	(9 267)	-
Rental Income	(14 127)	-
Employee Costs	(36 642)	-
Bad Debts	(2 287 833)	-
Expenditure - Grants	-	1 008 242
General Expenses	679 484	-

Income: Adjustments due to income not accounted for..

General Expenditure: Adjustments to expenditure not recognised

The following is the summarised changes in the Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Financial Performance. Description of the nature of changes in the Statement of Financial Performance for the comparative period are shown after the following summary.

<u>Statement of Financial Position</u>		
Net Change in Current Assets	(1 369 135)	(24 756)
Net Change in Non-current Assets	(9 404 279)	2 152 288
Net Change in Current Liabilities	(930 329)	1 008 242
Net Change in Non-Current Liabilities	(33 430)	-
	(11 737 173)	3 135 774

<u>State of Financial Performance</u>		
Net Change in Income	(23 394)	-
Net Change in Expenses	(1 637 587)	1 149 835
	(1 660 981)	1 149 835

44. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified.

45. Risk management

Financial risk management

The municipality's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Council audit committee oversees the monitoring of compliance and oversight of the municipality's risk management framework. The Council a Risk management Committee which is responsible for developing and monitoring the municipality's risk management policies.

The shared audit committee oversees the monitoring of compliance with the municipality's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the municipality. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by the municipality's internal audit unit.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

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45. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Council and the finance committee which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Municipality's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Municipality manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The Municipality also gets funding from the National and provincial governments which help to ease the pressure of any liquidity crisis.

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.

Cash flow forecasts are prepared and adequate utilised borrowing facilities are monitored.

Interest rate risk

The municipality's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the municipality to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the municipality to fair value interest rate risk. During 2014 and 2013, the municipality's borrowings at variable rate were denominated in the Rand.

Credit risk

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

Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base. The municipality cannot, however, limit the rate at which it can offer services to its stakeholders as it has a constitutional mandate to offer these services.

Trade receivables are presented net of an allowance for impairment.

In terms of the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy, customers whose accounts become in arrears, collection of such accounts should be done through levying penalty charges, issuing demands for payment, restricting service and handling customers over for collection. However, during the current year proper procedures were not enforced to collect amounts owing to the Municipality. Management is in the process of establishing procedures to be implemented by the credit control function to improve debt collection.

46. Going concern

We draw attention to the fact that at 30 June 2014, the municipality had accumulated surplus of R126 300 048 [2012: (R129 213 48)], its current liabilities exceed its current assets by R28 487 035 [2010: (R23 480 422)], recorded a deficit of R8 023 340 (2013: R13 634 411 profit) during the current year, the collection rate for municipal services rendered averages 44% of the current period billings and the municipality has been experiencing significant cashflow challenges. This lead to a number of significant negative effects like incurring interest on some of the overdue accounts and non-payment or late payment of obligations when they fall due.

In order to mitigate these negative effects, the municipality is in the process of implementing the following measures, some of which the work has commenced:

- Implementing cost reflective prices and cost cutting measures.;
- Continued support from National Treasury and other government departments (national or provincial) as the municipality is a public entity.

47. Events after the reporting date

The municipality's Corporate Services Manager resigned with effect from 1 July 2014.

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
48. Unauthorised expenditure		
Opening balance	6 702 213	48 301 712
Unauthorised expenditure current year (note 54)	12 606 468	3 396 592
Written off by Council (subsequent to year end)	(3 305 621)	(44 996 091)
	16 003 060	6 702 213

The current year expenditure will be recommended for condonment to Council

49. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure		
Opening balance	1 614 555	1 490 916
Current year	940 174	1 289 968
Written off by Council (Subsequent to year end)	(1 614 555)	(1 166 329)
	940 174	1 614 555

Interest on Creditors: The Municipality was charged for interest on outstanding accounts by Eskom, OVK and GWK. These accounts where not settled within 30days.

The fruitless and wasteful will be recomended to Council for approval.

50. Irregular expenditure		
Opening balance	51 229 811	40 591 514
Add: Irregular Expenditure - current year	12 425 887	33 455 515
Less: Amounts written off by Council (subsequent to year end)	(51 229 811)	(22 817 218)
	12 425 887	51 229 811

Analysis of expenditure awaiting condonation per age classification

Current year	12 425 887	30 794 212
Prior years	-	32 277 042
	12 425 887	63 071 254

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
50. Irregular expenditure (continued)		
<u>Details of irregular expenditure – current year</u>		
Annual Financial Statements Preparation	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings No disciplinary measures have been taken. The transactions will be presented to Council for condonement.	1 209 792
Simlab	No disciplinary measures have been taken. The transactions will be presented to Council for condonement.	401 968
Explosive Design	No disciplinary measures have been taken. The transactions will be presented to Council for condonement.	3 350
Worley Parsons	No disciplinary measures have been taken. The transactions will be presented to Council for condonement.	2 049 286
URSA Civils	No disciplinary measures have been taken. The transactions will be presented to Council for condonement.	1 282 486
PCI Africa	No disciplinary measures have been taken. The transactions will be presented to Council for condonement.	3 032 850
HT Pelatona	No disciplinary measures have been taken. The transactions will be presented to Council for condonement.	3 303 479
Legal Costs	No disciplinary measures have been taken. The transactions will be presented to Council for condonement.	620 964
RAM Electrical	No disciplinary measures have been taken. The transactions will be presented to Council for condonement.	398 846
DIP Security	No disciplinary measures have been taken. The transactions will be presented to Council for condonement.	6 566
Bright Ideas Projects	No disciplinary measures have been taken. The transactions will be presented to Council for condonement.	66 556
Agriculture Mining distributions	No disciplinary measures have been taken. The transactions will be presented to Council for condonement.	49 744
		<u>12 425 887</u>

51. In-kind donations and assistance

Youth Development Programme

Provision of Transport	15 554	-
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52. Write-off of Service Charges by a Senior Official

In accordance with its transitional provision as per Directive 2 of the GRAP Reporting Framework, the municipality need not comply with the standard on The Effects Of Changes in Foreign Exchange Transactions, until such time as the measurement period in the transitional provision for any of the following Standards of GRAP have expire:

- Construction Contracts
- Inventories
- Investment Property
- Property Plant and Equipments
- Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
- Agriculture
- Intangible Assets
- Heritage assets

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2014	2013
53. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act		
<u>Water Distribution Losses</u>		
Water Units available for sale (kl)	1 326 850	1 453 086
Water Units Sold (kl)	(643 038)	(621 040)
Units lost (kl)	683 812	832 046
Average cost per unit (R6.21 / R5,4)	6	5
Total Loss in Revenue	4 246 472	4 493 050
Distribution losses relates to unaccounted water. The foregoing costs, which represented 52% (2013: 57%) of the water purchases for the year, has been included in bulk purchases. The level of the distribution losses are not within the acceptable norms.		
<u>Electricity Distribution losses</u>		
Units bought (kwh)	10 071 994	10 112 419
Units sold (kwh)	(5 871 595)	(6 350 234)
Units lost	4 200 399	3 762 185
Highest Rate (Rands) (2014-R1.57/ 2013 -R1,38)	2	1
Total Loss in Rand Value	6 594 626	5 191 815
Distribution losses relates to unaccounted electricity. This cost mainly arises from, inter alia, illegal connections to the electricity network and bridging of meters by consumers. The foregoing costs, which represented 42% (2013: 37.2%) of the electricity purchases for the year, has been included in bulk purchases. The level of the distribution losses are not within the acceptable norms.		
<u>Audit fees</u>		
Opening balance	5 390 744	3 960 350
Current year fees	1 284 284	1 430 394
	6 675 028	5 390 744
<u>PAYE and UIF</u>		
Opening balance	-	94 903
Current year deductions	1 754 321	1 713 679
	-	76 681
Amount paid	(1 754 321)	(1 885 263)
	-	-
<u>Pension and Medical Aid Deductions</u>		
Current year deductions	2 669 777	1 985 895
Amount paid - current year	(2 669 777)	(1 985 895)
	-	-
<u>VAT</u>		
VAT receivable	2 187 468	913 162

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

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

Thembelihle Local Municipality
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2014 2013

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

Councillors' arrear consumer accounts

The following Councillors had arrear accounts outstanding for more than 90 days at 30 June 2014:

30 June 2014	Outstanding less than 90 days	Outstanding more than 90 days	Total
Councillor Jonas D.A	12 270	46 478	58 748
Councillor Humphreys M.A	13 102	80 945	94 047
Councillor De Bruin E	672	-	672
Councillor Louw P	3	-	3
	26 047	127 423	153 470

30 June 2013	Outstanding less than 90 days	Outstanding more than 90 days	Total
Councillor Louw P	1 056	256	1 312
Councillor De Bruin E	489	199	688
Councillor Jonas D.A	10 724	58 706	69 430
Councillor Humphreys M.A	1 011	256	1 267
	13 280	59 417	72 697

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

30 June 2014	Highest outstanding amount	Aging (in days)
Councillor Humphreys M.A	80 945	90
Councillor Jonas D.A	46 478	90
	127 423	180

30 June 2013	Highest outstanding amount	Aging (in days)
Mayor Jonas D.A	58 706	90

54. Utilisation of Long-term liabilities reconciliation

Long-term liabilities raised	5 598 305	5 668 095
Used to finance property, plant and equipment	(5 598 305)	(5 668 095)
	-	-

Long-term liabilities have been utilized in accordance with the Municipal Finance Management Act. Due to the municipality's cashflow challenges, no cash has been set aside to repay long-term liabilities.

Thembelihle Local Municipality
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Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2014 2013

55. Actual operating expenditure versus budgeted operating expenditure

<u>Department</u>	Original Budget	Adjustments	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Difference	Unauthorised Expenditure
Council	3 998 371	-	3 998 371	3 763 831	(234 541)	-
Municipal Manager	1 219 203	-	1 219 203	1 312 454	93 251	93 251
Finance	14 847 151	-	14 847 151	2 588 482	(12 258 669)	-
Interns	528 926	-	528 926	312 425	(216 501)	-
Donations	-	-	-	15 555	15 555	15 555
Administration	3 451 860	-	3 451 860	4 061 276	609 416	609 416
Fixed Property and Municipal Property	222 696	-	222 696	2 432 575	2 209 879	2 209 879
Support Services	4 270 359	-	4 270 359	1 037 399	(3 232 960)	-
Library	790 542	-	790 542	837 798	47 256	47 256
Community Services	250 976	-	250 976	605 203	354 227	354 227
Traffic	1 676 633	-	1 676 633	1 760 507	83 874	83 874
Disaster Management	34 886	-	34 886	22 957	(11 928)	-
Public Works	7 102 478	-	7 102 478	8 287 962	1 185 484	1 185 484
Project Management	636 000	-	636 000	579 871	(56 129)	-
Electrical Services	7 860 664	-	7 860 664	13 402 380	5 541 716	5 541 716
Water Services	3 438 784	-	3 438 784	4 801 958	1 363 174	1 363 174
Sewerage	1 175 027	-	1 175 027	2 157 242	982 215	982 215
Refuse Removal	1 428 021	-	1 428 021	2 552 471	1 124 450	1 124 450
Total Expenditure	52 932 577	-	52 932 577	50 532 346	(2 400 231)	13 610 497
	52 932 577	-	52 932 577	50 532 346	(2 400 231)	13 610 497

56. Budget differences

Differences between budget and actual amounts basis of preparation and presentation

The budget and the accounting bases differ. The financial statements for the whole-of-government are prepared on the accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance. The financial statements are consolidated statements that include all controlled entities, including government business enterprises for the fiscal period from to . The financial statements differ from the budget, which is approved on the cash basis and which deals only with the general government sector that excludes government business enterprises and certain other non-market government entities and activities.

The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by functional classification to be on the same basis as the final approved budget. In addition, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements for timing differences associated with the continuing appropriation and differences in the entities covered (government business enterprises) were made to express the actual amounts on a comparable basis to the final approved budget. The amounts of these adjustments are identified in the following table.

Changes from the approved budget to the final budget

The changes between the approved and final budget are a consequence of reallocations within the approved budget parameters. For details on these changes please refer to pages to in the annual report.

The changes between the approved and final budget are a consequence of changes in the overall budget parameters. For details on these changes please refer to pages to in the annual report

Appendix A

Schedule of external loans as at 30 June 2014

Loan Number	Redeemable	Balance at 30 June 2013	Received during the period	Redeemed written off during the period	Balance at 30 June 2014	Carrying Value of Property, Plant & Equip Rand	Other Costs in accordance with the MFMA Rand
		Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand		
Development Bank of South Africa							
Annuity Loan	102338/1	2024/12/30	1 761 589	-	-	1 761 589	-
Annuity Loan	102338/2	2024/12/30	3 776 164	-	-	3 776 164	-
Annuity Loan	11932/101	2014/12/30	96 619	-	43 273	53 346	-
Annuity Loan	12864/101	2014/12/30	33 634	-	26 428	7 206	-
			5 668 006	-	69 701	5 598 305	-
Total external loans							
Development Bank of South Africa			5 668 006	-	69 701	5 598 305	-
			5 668 006	-	69 701	5 598 305	-

Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2014

	Cost/Revaluation						Accumulated depreciation							
	Opening Balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Revaluations	Other changes, movements	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Disposals	Transfers	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Closing Balance	Carrying value
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
Land and buildings														
Land (Separate for AFS purposes)	28 598 250	-	-	-	-	-	28 598 250	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 598 250
Landfill Sites (Separate for AFS purposes)	6 373 026	-	-	-	-	-	6 373 026	(4 248 684)	-	-	(1 062 171)	-	(5 310 855)	1 062 171
Quarries (Separate for AFS purposes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings (Separate for AFS purposes)	1 812 750	-	-	-	-	-	1 812 750	(1 013 956)	-	-	(84 850)	-	(1 098 806)	713 944
	36 784 026	-	-	-	-	-	36 784 026	(5 262 640)	-	-	(1 147 021)	-	(6 409 661)	30 374 365
Infrastructure														
Roads, Pavements & Bridges	152 918 391	-	-	-	-	-	152 918 391	(104 417 595)	-	-	(3 065 760)	-	(107 483 355)	45 435 036
Water Network	79 801 003	382 870	-	890 809	-	-	81 074 682	(45 158 264)	-	-	(3 031 623)	-	(48 189 887)	32 884 795
Electricity Network	17 483 817	-	-	1 080 666	-	-	18 564 483	(10 010 612)	-	-	(541 284)	-	(10 551 896)	8 012 587
Wastewater Network	35 690 873	681 544	-	-	-	-	36 372 417	(14 903 748)	-	-	(1 369 122)	-	(16 272 870)	20 099 547
Under Construction	39 639 237	10 442 308	-	(1 971 475)	-	-	48 110 070	-	-	-	-	-	-	48 110 070
Dams & Reservoirs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water purification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reticulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reticulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewerage purification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation (Airports, Car Parks, Bus Terminals and Taxi Ranks)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (fibre optic, WIFI infrastrucur)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	325 533 321	11 506 722	-	-	-	-	337 040 043	(174 490 219)	-	-	(8 007 789)	-	(182 498 008)	154 542 035
Community Assets	4 971 146	-	-	-	-	-	4 971 146	(1 518 103)	-	-	(459 456)	-	(1 977 559)	2 993 587

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
		Jun				Jun					
Equitable Share	National	12 914 000	-	-	-	(12 914 000)	-	-	-	Yes	
FMG	National	1 650 000	-	-	-	(1 508 454)	-	-	-	Yes	
MIG	National	11 582 000	-	-	-	(4 178 347)	-	-	-	Yes	
MSIG	National	890 000	-	-	-	(799 077)	-	-	-	Yes	
INEP	Provincial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Department of Water Affairs	National	3 508 480	-	-	-	(3 508 480)	-	-	-	Yes	
EPWP	Provincial	1 000 000	-	-	-	(748 653)	-	-	-	Yes	
Library	Provincial	603 000	-	-	-	(353 129)	-	-	-	Yes	
RBI	National	3 539 362	-	-	-	(3 539 362)	-	-	-	Yes	
Other	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		35 686 842	-	-	-	(27 549 502)	-	-	-		

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