



MAKANA

MUNICIPALITY | EASTERN CAPE

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Makana Municipality
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2015

These annual financial statements were prepared by:
Ms JRB Khumalo
Acting Chief Financial Officer

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

General Information

Mayoral committee

Executive Mayor

Cllr Z J Peter
Cllr P Ranchhod
Cllr N Gaga
Cllr MPG Notyawa

Councillors

Cllr N Masoma
Cllr M Matyumza
Cllr R M Madinda-Isaac
Cllr N Ngoqo
Cllr BW Fargher
Cllr M Gojela
Cllr BPN Jackson
Cllr MM Khubalo
Cllr VC Kolisi
Cllr E Louw
Cllr MG Madinda
Cllr XG Madyo
Cllr L May
Cllr N Meti
Cllr TC Ngeleza
Cllr B Bonani
Cllr NR Plaatjie
Cllr LM Reynolds
Cllr MS Tame
Cllr NC Tyantsula
Cllr JC Wells
Cllr K Jela
Cllr MC Booyesen

Grading of local authority

Category B

Acting Chief Finance Officer (CFO)

JRB Khumalo

Acting Municipal Manager:

Ms MJ Meiring

Registered office

City Hall
86 High Street
Grahamstown
6139

Postal address

P O Box 176
Grahamstown
6140

Auditors

Chartered Accountants (S.A.)

Preparer

The annual financial statements were internally compiled by:
Ms JRB Khumalo
Acting Chief Financial Officer

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

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Abbreviations

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

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

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 Standards 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 she is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the municipality and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the accounting officer to meet these responsibilities, he 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 financial statements which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were signed on municipality's behalf by 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 June 30, 2015 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, she is not satisfied that the municipality has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The financial statements are prepared on the basis that the municipality is a going concern and that the Makana municipality has neither the intention nor the need to liquidate or curtail materially the scale of the municipality. The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the municipality's financial statements.

The financial statements which have been prepared on the going-concern basis, were signed on the municipality's behalf by:

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Ms MJ Meiring
Acting Municipal Manager

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2015

	Note(s)	2015 R	2014 Restated* R
Assets			
Current Assets			
Inventories	3	15 542 194	13 121 991
Finance lease receivables		-	121 600
Consumer debtors	5	174 750 162	129 572 371
Receivables from exchange transactions	4	2 499 663	6 375 986
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	6	46 606 383	32 113 720
Cash and cash equivalents	7	18 178 425	2 029 895
Operating lease asset	8	28 009	28 525
		<u>257 604 836</u>	<u>183 364 088</u>
Non-Current Assets			
Investment property	12	190 233 500	201 302 330
Property, plant and equipment	9	852 541 846	805 947 213
Intangible assets	10	706 714	948 306
Heritage assets	11	29 008 049	28 931 049
Investment	13	141 719	161 477
		<u>1 072 631 828</u>	<u>1 037 290 375</u>
Total Assets		<u>1 330 236 664</u>	<u>1 220 654 463</u>
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Consumer deposits	14	2 321 154	2 297 709
Provisions	15	3 878 560	3 844 802
Other financial liabilities	20	4 127 932	4 009 820
Payables from exchange transactions	16	177 994 210	42 726 633
Payables from non- exchange transactions	17	32 680 011	26 707 226
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	18	4 499 197	20 290 713
VAT payable	19	12 628 148	14 100 340
Employee benefit obligation	21	2 728 362	9 712 674
Bank overdraft	7	-	15 466 633
		<u>240 857 574</u>	<u>139 156 550</u>
Non-Current Liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	20	50 940 346	50 116 917
Employee benefit obligation	21	64 745 999	40 321 709
		<u>115 686 345</u>	<u>90 438 626</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>356 543 919</u>	<u>229 595 176</u>
Net Assets		<u>973 692 745</u>	<u>991 059 287</u>
Net Assets			
Reserves			
Other NDR		5 446 516	5 427 536
Accumulated surplus		968 246 229	985 631 751
Total Net Assets		<u>973 692 745</u>	<u>991 059 287</u>

* See Note 48

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Statement of Financial Performance

		2015	2014
	Note(s)	R	Restated* R
Revenue			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Service charges	24	196 610 041	161 564 120
Rental of facilities and equipment	34	1 023 409	800 907
Interest received		12 494 247	11 207 128
Agency services		850 378	877 055
Licences and permits		2 344 416	2 596 574
Other income	26	1 892 183	2 219 713
Total revenue from exchange transactions		215 214 674	179 265 497
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Taxation revenue			
Property rates	23	53 827 308	46 153 127
Transfer revenue			
Government grants & subsidies	25	110 611 241	115 733 348
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits		55 402	655 711
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		164 493 951	162 542 186
Total revenue	22	379 708 625	341 807 683
Expenditure			
Employee related costs	28	(132 993 026)	(132 881 617)
Remuneration of councillors	29	(9 458 268)	(8 336 735)
Administration		(5 845)	-
Depreciation and amortisation	30	(33 443 447)	(36 729 303)
Impairment loss/ Reversal of impairments	31	(11 224 306)	5 245 900
Finance costs	32	(16 455 888)	(6 337 044)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(1 010 882)	(1 140 400)
Repairs and maintenance		(10 136 456)	(12 776 976)
Bulk purchases	37	(82 036 759)	(67 096 416)
Contracted services	35	(4 490 552)	(6 917 134)
Transfers and Subsidies	36	(30 808 444)	(22 246 207)
General Expenses	27	(60 249 956)	(46 539 909)
Total expenditure		(392 313 829)	(335 755 841)
Operating (deficit) surplus		(12 605 204)	6 051 842
Gain on disposal of assets and liabilities		32 062	-
Actuarial gains/losses	21	1 047 113	6 383 935
		1 079 175	6 383 935
(Deficit) surplus for the year		(11 526 029)	12 435 777

* See Note 48

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

	Other NDR R	Accumulated surplus R	Total net assets R
Balance at 01 July 2013	5 408 554	973 195 974	978 604 528
Changes in net assets			
Surplus for the year	-	12 435 777	12 435 777
Changes in revaluation surplus arising from changes in existing decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities	18 982	-	18 982
Total changes	18 982	12 435 777	12 454 759
Restated* Balance at 01 July 2014	5 427 536	979 772 258	985 199 794
Changes in net assets			
Surplus for the year	-	(11 526 029)	(11 526 029)
Changes in revaluation surplus arising from changes in existing decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities	18 980	-	18 980
Total changes	18 980	(11 526 029)	(11 507 049)
Balance at 30 June 2015	5 446 516	968 246 229	973 692 745
Note(s)			

* See Note 48

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Cash Flow Statement

		2015	2014
	Note(s)	R	Restated* R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Property rates		53 827 308	46 153 127
Services charge		196 610 041	161 564 120
Grants		110 611 241	115 733 348
Interest income		-	385 120
Other receipts		12 130 117	17 838 897
		<u>373 178 707</u>	<u>341 674 612</u>
Payments			
Employee costs		(118 330 242)	(112 349 438)
Suppliers		(172 083 189)	(214 663 973)
Finance costs		(16 455 888)	(6 337 044)
Other payments		(3 988 922)	(6 712 262)
Remuneration of Councillors		(9 458 267)	(8 336 735)
		<u>(320 316 508)</u>	<u>(348 399 452)</u>
Undefined difference compared to the cash generated from operations note		10	(1)
Net cash flows from operating activities	38	52 862 209	(6 724 841)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	9	(40 655 847)	(49 792 502)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	9	1 860 128	-
Purchase of other intangible assets	10	-	(631 054)
Purchases of heritage assets	11	(77 000)	(3 161 400)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets		19 758	(115 949)
		<u>(38 852 961)</u>	<u>(53 700 905)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of other financial liabilities		941 541	30 769 995
Finance lease receipts		121 600	-
		<u>1 063 141</u>	<u>30 769 995</u>
Net cash flows from financing activities		1 063 141	30 769 995
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		15 072 389	(29 655 751)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		(13 436 738)	9 832 693
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7	1 635 651	(19 823 058)

* See Note 48

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Appropriation Statement

	Original budget	Budget adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. council approved policy)	Final budget	Actual outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Actual outcome as % of original budget
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2015											
Financial Performance											
Property rates	45 925 379	24 196	45 949 575	-		45 949 575	53 827 308		7 877 733	117 %	117 %
Service charges	224 360 355	1 006 993	225 367 348	-		225 367 348	196 610 041		(28 757 307)	87 %	88 %
Transfers recognised - operational	80 107 833	(748 018)	79 359 815	-		79 359 815	81 632 008		2 272 193	103 %	102 %
Other own revenue	25 803 707	(7 875 878)	17 927 829	-		17 927 829	18 692 097		764 268	104 %	72 %
Total revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	376 197 274	(7 592 707)	368 604 567	-		368 604 567	350 761 454		(17 843 113)	95 %	93 %
Employee costs	(136 957 725)	663 279	(136 294 446)	-	-	(136 294 446)	(132 993 026)	-	3 301 420	98 %	97 %
Remuneration of councillors	(9 310 068)	-	(9 310 068)	-	-	(9 310 068)	(9 458 268)	(148 200)	(148 200)	102 %	102 %
Depreciation and asset impairment	(25 497 252)	4 000 000	(21 497 252)			(21 497 252)	(44 667 753)	(12 101 671)	(23 170 501)	208 %	175 %
Finance charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16 455 888)	(16 455 888)	(16 455 888)	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %
Materials and bulk purchases	(79 623 734)	-	(79 623 734)	-	-	(79 623 734)	(82 036 759)	(2 413 025)	(2 413 025)	103 %	103 %
Transfers and grants	(40 799 302)	(139 000)	(40 938 302)	-	-	(40 938 302)	(30 808 444)	-	10 129 858	75 %	76 %
Other expenditure	(84 034 498)	10 016 227	(74 018 271)	-	-	(74 018 271)	(75 893 691)	(528 673)	(1 875 420)	103 %	90 %
Total expenditure	(376 222 579)	14 540 506	(361 682 073)	-	-	(361 682 073)	(392 313 829)	(31 647 457)	(30 631 756)	108 %	104 %
Surplus/(Deficit)	(25 305)	6 947 799	6 922 494	-		6 922 494	(41 552 375)		(48 474 869)	(600)%	164 206 %

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Appropriation Statement

	Original budget	Budget adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. council approved policy)	Final budget	Actual outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Actual outcome as % of original budget
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Transfers recognised - capital	1 609 312	158 194	1 767 506	-		1 767 506	28 979 233		27 211 727	1 640 %	1 801 %
Surplus (Deficit) after capital transfers and contributions	1 584 007	7 105 993	8 690 000	-		8 690 000	(12 573 142)		(21 263 142)	(145)%	(794)%
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	1 584 007	7 105 993	8 690 000	-		8 690 000	(12 573 142)		(21 263 142)	(145)%	(794)%

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

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

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

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

GRAP 1	Presentation of Financial Statements
GRAP 2	Cash Flow Statements
GRAP 3	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
GRAP 4	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
GRAP 5	Borrowing Costs
GRAP 6	Consolidated financial statements and accounting for controlled entities
GRAP 7	Accounting for Investments in Associates
GRAP 8	Financial Reporting of Interest in Joint Ventures
GRAP 9	Revenue
GRAP 11	Construction Contracts
GRAP 12	Inventories
GRAP 13	Leases
GRAP 14	Events after the Reporting Date
GRAP 16	Investment Properties
GRAP 17	Property, Plant and Equipment
GRAP 19	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
GRAP 20	Related Party Disclosure (Approved, Not yet effective)
GRAP 21	Impairment of Non-Cash Generating Assets
GRAP 23	Revenue from non-exchange transactions
GRAP 24	Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements
GRAP 25	Employee Benefits (Approved, early adoption)
GRAP 100	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
GRAP 101	Agriculture
GRAP 102	Intangible Assets
GRAP 103	Heritage Assets
GRAP 104	Financial Instruments

Accounting policies for material transactions, events or conditions not covered by the above GRAP Standards have been developed in accordance with paragraphs 8, 10 and 11 of GRAP 3 (Revised in 2010) and the hierarchy approved in Directive 5 issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

These accounting policies and the applicable disclosures have been based on the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and the South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practices (SA GAAP) including any interpretations of such Statements issued by the Accounting Practices Board.

IPSAS 20	Related Party Disclosures
IFRS 4 (AC 141)	Insurance contracts
IFRS 6 (AC 143)	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral
IAS 12 (AC 102)	Income tax
SIC – 25 (AC 425)	Income taxes – changes in the tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders
SIC – 29 (AC 429)	Service Concession Arrangements – Disclosures
IFRIC 12 (AC 445)	Service Concession Arrangements

Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses have not been offset except when offsetting is required or permitted by any Standard of GRAP

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those used to present the previous year's financial statements, unless explicitly stated. The details of any changes in accounting policies are explained in the relevant notes to the Financial Statements.

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Accounting Policies

1.1 Presentation currency

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

1.2 Going concern assumption

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

1.3 Comparative information

When the presentation or classification of items in the annual financial statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are restated, unless a standard of GRAP does not require the restatements of comparative information. The nature and reason for the reclassification is disclosed.

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

1.4 Standards, Amendments to standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

The following GRAP standards have been issued but are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the municipality:

GRAP 18	Segment Reporting
GRAP 20	Related Party Disclosures
GRAP 105	Transfers of Functions Between Entities under Common Control
GRAP 106	Transfers of Functions Between Entities Not under Common Control
GRAP 107	Mergers

1.5 Presentation of Budget Information

The presentation of budget information is prepared in accordance with the GRAP standards. The Annual Financial Statements and the budget are on the same basis of accounting, therefore a comparison between the budgeted and actual amounts for the reporting period are included in the Annual Financial Statements.

Budget information is presented on the accrual basis and is based on the same period as the actual amount, i.e. 1 July 2014 to June 2015.

Explanations for material differences between the final budget amounts and actual amounts are included in the annual financial statements.

The disclosure of comparative information in respect of the previous period is not required in terms of GRAP 24

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Accounting Policies

1.6 Housing Development Fund

The Housing Development Fund was established in terms of Section 15(5) and 16 of the Housing Act, (Act 107 of 1997), which came into operation on 1 April 1998 and which requires that the Municipality maintains a separate housing operating account.

Loans from National and Provincial Government used to finance housing developments undertaken by the Municipality were extinguished on 1 April 1998 and transferred to the Housing Development Fund.

The Housing Act also requires in terms of Section 14(4)(d)(ii)(aa), read with, inter alia, Section 16(2) that the net proceeds of any rental, sale of property or alienation, financed previously from government housing funds, be paid into a separate operating account and be utilised by the Municipality for housing development subject to the approval of the Provincial MEC responsible for housing.

The following provisions are set for the creation and utilisation of the Housing Development Fund:

- The Housing Development Fund is cash backed and available funds are invested in accordance with the Municipality's investment policy,
- The proceeds in this fund are utilised for housing developments in accordance with the National Housing Policy and also for housing development projects approved by the MEC for Housing,
- Any contributions to or from the fund are shown as transfers in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets,
- Any interest earned on the investments of the fund is disclosed as interest earned in the statement of financial performance,
- Any surplus / (deficit) on the Housing Statement of Financial Performance must be transferred to the Housing Development Fund if funds are available and not already committed to approved existing Housing projects

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Accounting Policies

1.7 Employee benefits

(a) Pension obligations

The Municipality operates various pension schemes. The schemes are generally funded through payments to insurance companies or trustee-administered funds, determined by periodic actuarial calculations. The Municipality has a long service award liability and post-retirement medical liability. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Municipality pays fixed contributions into a separate entity.

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. Typically, defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation. The municipality has a legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the statement of financial position date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the accounting period in which it occurs.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in income, unless the changes to the pension plan are conditional on the employees remaining in service for a specified period of time (the vesting period). In this case, the past-service costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

For defined contribution plans, the Municipality pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis.

The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(b) Post Retirement Medical obligations

The Municipality provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to its employees and retired employees of the municipality, and to their registered dependants. The entitlement to these benefits is usually conditional on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting methodology as used for defined benefit pension plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments, and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to the Statement of Financial Performance. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries.

(c) Long Service awards

Long service awards are provided to employees who achieve certain pre-determined milestones of service within the municipality. The municipality's obligation under these plans is valued by independent qualified actuaries annually and the corresponding liability is raised.

Payments are offset against the liability, including notional interest, resulting from the valuation by the actuaries is charged against the Statement of Financial Performance as employee benefits upon valuation.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from the experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, is charged or credited to the Statement of Financial Performance in the period that it occurs. These obligations are valued periodically by independent qualified actuaries.

(d) Ex gratia Gratuities

Ex gratia gratuities are provided to employees that were not previously members of a pension fund. The Municipality's obligation under these plans is valued by independent qualified actuaries and the corresponding liability is raised. Payments made by the Municipality are offset against the liability, including notional interest, resulting from the valuation by the actuaries and are charged against the Statement of Financial Performance as employee benefits upon valuation. Defined benefit plans are post-employment plans other than defined contribution plans.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Accounting Policies

Actuarial gains and losses arising from the experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to the Statement of Financial Performance in the period that it occurs. These obligations are valued periodically by independent qualified actuaries.

(e) Accrued Leave pay

Liabilities for annual leave are recognised as they accrue to employees. The liability is based on the total amount of leave days due to employees at year end and is calculated as per collective bargaining council agreement.

(f) Accrued Annual and Performance bonuses

Liabilities for annual and performance bonuses are recognised as they accrue to employees. Annual bonuses accrue to employees on an annual basis, based on the employee contract. Performance bonuses accrue to senior managers on an annual basis, subject to certain conditions. These accruals are an estimate of the amount due to staff as at the financial year end.

(g) Other short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits is recognised in the period in which the service is rendered. Liabilities are recognised as they accrue to employees. Additional text

1.8 Provisions

A provision is recognised when the municipality has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) 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 amount 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.

The municipality has discounted provisions to their present value when the effect of the time value of money is material. The notional interest charge representing the unwinding of the provision discounting is included in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Provisions are reviewed at each Statement of Financial Position date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

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

1.9 Leases

Municipality as a lessee

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

Amounts held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Municipality at the lower of their fair value at the inception of the lease or the present value of the future minimum lease payments.

The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Finance charges are charged directly to profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they may be capitalised in accordance with the Municipality's policy on borrowing costs.

Operating leases are those leases that do not fall within the scope of the definition of a finance lease. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

The Municipality will not incur a foreign currency lease liability other than that allowed by the MFMA.

1.9.2 Municipality as a lessor

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Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the amount of the Municipality's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return to the Municipality's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

1.10 Long term liabilities (Borrowings)

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Municipality has the unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the date of the Statement of Financial Position.

1.11 Payables from exchange transactions

Payables from exchange transactions are originally carried at fair value and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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Accounting Policies

1.12 Unspent Conditional Grants and Receipts

Unspent conditional grants and receipts are reflected on the Statement of Financial Position as a current liability. They represent unspent government grants, subsidies and contributions from the public. This liability always has to be backed by cash.

The following provisions are set for the creation and utilisation of this liability:

- The cash which backs up the liability is invested until it is utilised.
- Interest earned on the investment is treated in accordance with grant conditions. If it is payable to the funder it is recorded as part of the liability. If it is the Municipality's interest it is recognised as interest earned in the Statement of Financial Performance.
- Whenever an asset is purchased out of the unspent conditional grant an amount equal to the cost price of the asset purchased is transferred from the Unspent Conditional Grant into the statement of financial performance as revenue.

1.13 Value Added Tax

The municipality is registered for VAT on the payment basis. Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of value added tax. The net amount of value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. The net output VAT on debtors where money has not been received or creditors where payment has not yet been made is disclosed separately in the Statement of Financial Position in terms of GRAP 1.

The municipality is liable to account for VAT at standard rate (14%) in terms of section 7(1) of the vat act, in respect of the supply of goods or services except where the supplies are specifically zero-rated in terms of section 11, exempted in terms of section 12 or is out of scope for VAT purposes. The timing of payments to or from SARS is the last day of each of twelve months financial year.

1.14 Property, Plant and Equipment

1.14.1 Initial Recognition

Property, plant and equipment are tangible non-current assets (including infrastructure assets) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one year. Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised as assets on acquisition date and are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by 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.

All donated property, plant and equipment is recognised at its fair value.

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

Where an asset is acquired by the municipality for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of that asset on the date acquired.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the assets acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost).

If the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, its deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

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

1.14.2 Subsequent Measurement - Cost model

Subsequent to initial recognition, items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life.

Where the municipality replaces parts of an asset, it derecognises the part of the asset being replaced and capitalises the new component.

Subsequent expenditure incurred on an asset is capitalised when it increases the capacity or future economic benefits associated with the asset.

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Accounting Policies

1.14.3 Depreciation and Impairment

Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable amount, using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use and depreciation ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is derecognised. Components of assets that are significant in relation to the whole asset and that have different useful lives are depreciated separately. The annual depreciation rates are based on the following estimated useful lives at acquisition of all Property, Plant and Equipment. These useful lives can be extended in applying a review of useful lives.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

Elec. Generation:	10 - 30
Elec. Reticulation:	10 - 45
Refuse:	10 - 100
Roads, Pavements & Bridges:	10 - 50
Sewerage Purification:	20 - 120
Sewerage- Reticulation:	10 - 100
Storm water:	10 - 50
Street Lightning:	5 - 20
Water- Dams & Reservoirs:	20 - 50
Water- Reticulation:	10 - 120

COMMUNITY ASSETS

Buses:	10 - 15
Cemeteries:	20 - 100
Community Halls:	15 - 100
Community- Other:	15 - 100
Fire, Safety & Emergency:	10 - 100
Libraries:	10 - 100
Museums & Artr Galleries:	10 - 100
Parks & Gardens:	5 - 50
Recreational Facilities:	15 - 100
Social Renting Housing:	10 - 100
Sportfields & Stadium:	10 - 100
Swimming Pools:	10 - 20

OTHER ASSETS

Civil Land & Buildings:	20 - 100
Computers- Hardware & Equipment:	4 - 5
Furniture & Office Equipment:	7 - 30
General Vehicles:	7 - 15
Other Buildings:	50 - 100
Other Land:	Indefinite
Other- Other Assets:	5 - 15
Plant & Equipment:	5 - 30
Security Measures:	5 - 10
Specialised Vehicles:	12 - 30

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible Assets- Other:	5 - 20
Intangible Assets- Software:	4 - 10

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Investment Properties- Land:	Indefinite
Investment Properties- Building:	Indefinite

HERITAGE ASSETS

Heritage Assets: Buildings	
Heritage Assets: Other	

Makana Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.14.4 Derecognition

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

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an 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.

1.15 Investment Properties

1.15.1 Initial Recognition

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

At initial recognition, the municipality measures investment property at fair value once it meets the definition of investment property.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner occupied property becomes an investment property, the municipality accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use. The cost of self-constructed investment property is the cost at date of completion.

1.15.2 Subsequent Measurement - Fair value model

Subsequent to initial recognition investment properties are measured using the fair value model. Under the fair value model, investment property is carried at its fair value at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in profit or loss for the period in which they arise.

1.15.3 Derecognition

Investment property is derecognised when it is disposed or when there are no further economic benefits expected from the use of the investment property. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of investment property is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.16 Intangible Assets

1.16.1 Initial Recognition

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Examples include computer software, licences and development costs. The municipality recognises an intangible asset in its Statement of Financial Position only when it is probable that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that are attributable to the asset will flow to the municipality and the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

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

1.16.2 Subsequent Recognition - Cost model

Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairments. The cost of an intangible asset is amortised over the useful life where that useful life is finite. Where the useful life is indefinite, the asset is not amortised but is subject to an annual impairment test.

1.16.3 Amortisation and Impairment

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Accounting Policies

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. Internally generated goodwill is not recognised as an intangible asset.

1.16.4 Derecognition

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

1.17 Heritage Assets

1.17.1 Initial Recognition

A heritage asset is defined as an asset that has a cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological or artistic significance and is held and preserved indefinitely for the benefit of present and future generations.

A heritage asset is recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the Economic Entity, and the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

A heritage asset that qualifies for recognition as an asset is measured at its cost. Where a heritage asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is deemed to be its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

1.17.2 Subsequent Measurement - Cost model

After recognition as an asset, heritage assets are carried at its cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

1.17.3 Depreciation and Impairment

Heritage assets are not depreciated, since their long economic life and high residual value means that any depreciation would be immaterial. Heritage assets 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 recognised in the Statement of Financial 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.

1.17.4 Derecognition

Heritage assets are derecognised when it is disposed or when there are no further economic benefits expected from the use of the heritage asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of a heritage asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value of the heritage asset and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.18 Assets classified as held for sale

1.18.1 Initial Recognition

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Accounting Policies

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition.

Council must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

1.18.2 Subsequent Measurement

Non-current assets held for sale (or disposal group) are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. A non-current asset is not depreciated (or amortised) while it is classified as held for sale, or while it is part of a disposal group classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are recognised in surplus or deficit.

1.18.3 Derecognition

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale will cease to be classified as such when the recognition criteria are no longer met.

1.19 Non Current Investments

Non-current investments, which include fixed deposits invested in registered commercial banks, are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment. Where an investment has 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 the impairment is identified.

1.20 Inventories

1.21.1 Initial Recognition

Inventories comprise current assets held for sale, consumption or distribution during the ordinary course of business. Inventories are initially recognised at cost. Cost generally refers to the purchase price, plus non-recoverable taxes, transport costs and any other costs in bringing the inventories to their current location and condition. Where inventory is manufactured, constructed or produced, the cost includes the cost of labour, materials and overheads used during the manufacturing process. Where inventory is acquired by the municipality for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of the item on the date acquired.

1.21.2 Subsequent Measurement

Inventories, consisting of consumable stores, raw materials, work-in-progress and finished goods, are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value unless they are to be distributed at no or nominal charge, in which case they are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Redundant and slow-moving inventories are identified and written down from cost to net realisable value with regard to their estimated economic or realisable values. Consumables are written down with regard to their age, condition and utility. Differences arising on the valuation of inventory are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year in which they arose.

The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs. Unsold properties are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a weighted average cost basis. Direct costs are accumulated for each separately identifiable development.

The carrying amount of inventories is recognised as an expense in the period that the inventory was sold, distributed, written off or consumed, unless that cost qualifies for capitalisation to the cost of another asset. In general, the basis of allocating cost to inventory items is the weighted average method.

Makana Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.21 Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at originating cost and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Municipality will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired.

When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off in terms of the municipality's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against to the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.22 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand, call deposits and cash with banks. Cash equivalents are short- term highly liquid investments, readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are held with registered banking institutions and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand, call deposits and cash with banks, net of bank overdrafts.

1.23 Revenue Recognition

1.24.1 Revenue from Exchange Transactions

Exchange transactions are transactions in which one entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash, goods, services, or use of assets) to another entity in exchange.

Service charges relating to electricity and water are based on consumption. Meters are read on a monthly basis and are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Provisional estimates of consumption are made monthly when meter readings have not been performed. The provisional estimates of consumption are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Adjustments to provisional estimates of consumption are made in the invoicing period in which meters have been read. These adjustments are recognised as revenue in the invoicing period.

Revenue from the sale of electricity prepaid meter cards are recognised at the point of sale. Service charges relating to refuse removal are recognised on a monthly basis in arrears by applying the approved tariff to each property that has improvements. Tariffs are determined per category of property usage, and are levied monthly. Service charges from sewerage and sanitation for residential and business properties are levied annually based on a fixed tariff. Revenue arising from the application of the approved tariff of charges is recognised when the relevant service is rendered by applying the relevant tariff. This includes the issuing of licences and permits.

Interest earned on investments is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance on the effective interest rate basis that takes into account the effective yield on the investment. Interest earned on the following investments is not recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance:

- Interest earned on unutilised conditional grants is allocated directly to the unutilised conditional grant liability, if the grant conditions indicate that interest is payable to the funder.

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

- The municipality has transferred to the buyer 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.
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. The income for agency services recognised is commission in terms of the agency agreement.

1.24.2 Revenue from Non- Exchange Transactions

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Accounting Policies

- 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.
 - The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.
- The income for agency services recognised is commission in terms of the agency agreement.

1.24 Changes in Accounting Policy, Estimate and Correction of Error

Changes in accounting policies have been applied retrospectively in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change in policy. In such cases the municipality shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable. Detail of changes in accounting policies are disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements.

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements. Detail of changes in accounting estimates are disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements.

Prior period errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases the municipality shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable. Detail of prior period errors are disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements.

1.25 Unauthorised Expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure is any expenditure incurred otherwise than in accordance with section 15 or 11(3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA).

Unauthorised expenditure includes:

- Overspending of the total amount appropriated in the municipality's approved budget,
- Overspending of the total amount appropriated for a vote in the approved budget,
- Expenditure from a vote unrelated to the department or functional area covered by the vote,
- Expenditure of money appropriated for a specific purpose, otherwise than for that specific purpose,
- Spending of an allocation received from another sphere of Government, municipality, or organ of state otherwise than in accordance with any conditions of the allocation,
- A grant by the municipality otherwise than in accordance with the MFMA.

Unauthorised expenditure is accounted for as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Accounting Policies

1.26 Irregular Expenditure

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Municipal Finance Management Act, Act No.56 of 2003, the Municipal Systems Act, Act No.32 of 2000, the Public Office Bearers Act, Act No. 20 of 1998 or is in contravention of the Municipality's supply chain management policy and which has not been condoned in terms of such act or policy.

Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure. Irregular expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance. 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 shall 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 is updated with the amount condoned.

Irregular expenditure that was incurred and identified during the current financial year and which was not condoned by the council 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 is created if such a person is liable in law. Immediate steps are thereafter 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 remains against the relevant expenditure item, be disclosed as such in the note to the financial statements and updated accordingly in the irregular expenditure register.

1.27 Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.28 Related Parties

Individuals as well as their close family members, and/or entities are related parties if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or jointly control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and/or operating decisions.

Related parties include:

- Entities that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by the reporting entity;
- Individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the reporting entity that gives them significant influence over the entity, and close members of the family of any such individual;
- Key management personnel, and close members of the family of key management personnel; and
- Entities in which a substantial ownership interest is held, directly or indirectly, by any person described in the 2nd and 3rd bullet, or over which such a person is able to exercise significant influence.

Key management personnel include:

- All directors or members of the governing body of the entity, being the Executive Mayor, Executive Deputy Mayor, Speaker and members of the Mayoral Committee.
- Other persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the reporting entity being the Municipal Manager, Chief Financial Officer and all other managers reporting directly to the Municipal Manager or as designated by the Municipal Manager.

1.29 Financial Instruments

The Municipality has various types of financial instruments and these can be broadly categorised as either Financial Assets or Financial Liabilities.

1.29.1 Financial Assets

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Accounting Policies

A financial asset is any asset that is a cash equivalent or contractual right to receive cash. The Municipality has the following types of financial assets as reflected in the Statement of Financial Position or in the notes thereto:

- Long-term Receivables
- Receivables from Exchange Transactions
- Other Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions
- Current portion of Long-term Receivables
- Cash and Cash Equivalents

1.29.2 Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity. The municipality has the following types of financial liabilities as reflected in the Statement of Financial Position or in the notes thereto:

- Long-term Liabilities
- Trade and Other Payables
- Bank Overdraft
- Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities

1.29.3 Measurement

Initial Recognition:

Financial instruments are initially recognised when the Municipality becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Subsequent Measurement:

Financial Assets are categorised according to their nature as either financial assets at fair value, financial assets at amortised cost or financial assets at cost.

Financial Liabilities are categorised as either at fair value, financial liabilities at cost or financial liabilities carried at amortised cost ("other"). The subsequent measurement of financial assets and liabilities depends on this categorisation.

1.29.4 Impairment of Financial Assets

Annually an assessment is made as to whether there is any impairment of Financial Assets. If so, the recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss is recognised.

Consumer Debtors are stated at cost less a provision for impairment. The provision is made by assessing the recoverability of consumer debtors collectively after grouping the debtors in financial asset groups with similar credit risk characteristics.

Loans and receivables are recognised initially at cost which represents fair value. After initial recognition Financial Assets are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method less a provision for impairment. All classes of loans and receivables are separately assessed for impairment annually.

1.29.5 Derecognition of Financial Assets

1.29.5.1 Financial Assets

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Accounting Policies

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired? or
- The Municipality has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement? and either (a) the municipality has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the municipality has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Municipality has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, a new asset is recognised to the extent of the municipality's continuing involvement in the asset.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Municipality could be required to repay.

When continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of the Municipality's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Municipality may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of the municipality's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

1.29.5.2 Financial Liabilities

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

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.29.6 Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

1.30 Contingent Liabilities/ Assets

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

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements, unless it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent assets are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits or service potential is probable.

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Accounting Policies

1.31 Events After Reporting Date

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

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

If non-adjusting events after the reporting date are material, the Municipality discloses the nature and an estimate of the financial effect.

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Accounting Policies

1.32 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are insignificant to the annual financial statements are set out below:

Revenue Recognition

Accounting Policy 1.25.1 on Revenue from Exchange Transactions and Accounting Policy 1.25.2 on Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions describes the conditions under which revenue will be recorded by the management of the municipality.

In concluding judgement, management considered the detailed criteria for recognition of revenue as set out in GRAP 9: Revenue from Exchange Transactions and, in particular, whether the municipality, when goods are sold, had transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and when services are rendered, whether the service has been rendered. The management of the municipality is satisfied that recognition of the revenue in the current year is appropriate.

Financial assets and liabilities

The classification of financial assets and liabilities is based on judgement by management.

Sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

Impairment of Financial Assets - Accounting Policy 1.32.4: Financial Instruments, referring to paragraph on Impairment of Financial Assets, describes the process followed to determine the value with which financial assets should be impaired. In making the estimation of the impairment, the management of the municipality considered the detailed criteria of impairment of financial assets as set out in GRAP 104: Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement. The management of the municipality is satisfied that impairment of financial assets recorded during the year is appropriate. Details of the impairment loss calculation are provided in the applicable notes to the Annual Financial Statements.

Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment - As described in Accounting Policy 1.15.3, the municipality depreciates its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets over the estimated useful lives of the assets, taking into account the residual values of the assets at the end of their useful lives, which is determined when the assets are brought into use. The useful life and residual values of the assets are based on industry knowledge and are revalued annually.

Investment Property

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

For deemed cost applied to Investment Property as per adoption of Directive 7, management made use of an independent valuator. The valuator's valuation was based on assumptions about the market's buying and selling trends and the remaining duration of the assets

Defined Benefit Plan Liabilities - The municipality obtains actuarial valuations of its defined benefit plan liabilities. The defined benefit obligations of the municipality that were identified are Post-retirement Health Benefit Obligations and Long-service Awards. The estimated liabilities are recorded in accordance with the requirements of GRAP 25. Details of the liabilities and the key assumptions made by the actuaries in estimating the liabilities are provided in the applicable notes to the Annual Financial Statements.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Management judgement is required when recognising and measuring provisions and when measuring contingent liabilities. Provisions are discounted where the effect of discounting is material.

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Accounting Policies

1.32 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Trade receivables / Held to maturity investments and/or loans and receivables

The municipality assesses its trade receivables, held to maturity investments and loans and receivables for impairment at the end of each reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in surplus or deficit, the surplus makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.

Accounting Policy 1.32.4: Financial Instruments, referring to paragraph on Impairment of Financial Assets, describes the process followed to determine the value with which financial assets should be impaired. In making the estimation of the impairment, the management of the municipality considered the detailed criteria of impairment of financial assets as set out in GRAP 104: Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement. The management of the municipality is satisfied that impairment of financial assets recorded during the year is appropriate. Details of the impairment loss calculation are provided in the applicable notes to the Annual Financial Statements. Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment - As described in Accounting Policy 1.15.3, the municipality depreciates its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets over the estimated useful lives of the assets, taking into account the residual values of the assets at the end of their useful lives, which is determined when the assets are brought into use. The useful life and residual values of the assets are based on industry knowledge and are revalued annually.

Available-for-sale financial assets

The municipality follows the guidance of IAS 39 to determine when an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired. This determination requires significant judgment. In making this judgment, the municipality evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost; and the financial health of and near-term business outlook for the investee, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flow.

Allowance for slow moving, damaged and obsolete stock

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

Impairment testing

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

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

Provisions

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

Useful lives of waste and water network and other assets

The municipality's management determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for the waste water and water networks. This estimate is based on industry norm. Management will increase the depreciation charge where useful lives are less than previously estimated useful lives.

Makana Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.32 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Post retirement benefits

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

The municipality determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the municipality considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 21.

Effective interest rate

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

Allowance for doubtful debts

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

1.33 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 fair value.

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Accounting Policies

1.33 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 measures 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 applies 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.

Investment property is derecognised on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its disposal.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of investment property is the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in surplus or deficit in the period of retirement or disposal.

Compensation from third parties for investment property that was impaired, lost or given up is recognised in surplus or deficit when the compensation becomes receivable.

Property interests held under operating leases are classified and accounted for as investment property in the following circumstances:

When classification is difficult, the criteria used to distinguish investment property from owner-occupied property and from property held for sale in the ordinary course of operations, are as follows:

1.34 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible non-current assets (including infrastructure assets) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one year. Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised as assets on acquisition date and are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by 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. All donated property, plant and equipment is recognised at its fair value. When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Where an asset is acquired by the municipality for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of that asset on the date acquired. Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the assets acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost).

If the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, its deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up. Major spare parts and servicing equipment qualify as property, plant and equipment when the municipality expects to use them during more than one period. Similarly, if the major spare parts and servicing equipment can be used only in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment, they are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

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Accounting Policies

1.34 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

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

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The residual value, and the useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting date. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate. Reviewing the useful life of an asset on an annual basis does not require the entity to amend the previous estimate unless expectations differ from the previous estimate.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in surplus or deficit unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset. Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset.

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

Assets which the municipality holds for rentals to others and subsequently routinely sell as part of the ordinary course of activities, are transferred to inventories when the rentals end and the assets are available-for-sale. These assets are not accounted for as non-current assets held for sale. Proceeds from sales of these assets are recognised as revenue. All cash flows on these assets are included in cash flows from operating activities in the cash flow statement.

1.35 Intangible assets

Makana Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.35 Intangible assets (continued)

An intangible asset is recognised when:

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

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

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

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

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when:

- it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- there is an intention to complete and use or sell it.
- there is an ability to use or sell it.
- it will generate probable future economic benefits or service potential.
- there are available technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset.
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

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. Internally generated goodwill is not recognised as an intangible asset. Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight line basis, to their residual values.

Intangible assets are derecognised:

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

1.36 Heritage assets

Assets are resources controlled by a 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 a municipality's operations that is shown as a single item for the purpose of disclosure in the annual 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.

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Accounting Policies

1.36 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.

Recognition

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

Initial measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

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

Impairment

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

Transfers

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

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

Derecognition

The municipality derecognises heritage asset on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of a heritage asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the heritage asset. Such difference is recognised in surplus or deficit when the heritage asset is derecognised.

Transitional provision

The municipality changed its accounting policy for heritage assets in 2015. The change in accounting policy is made in accordance with its transitional provision as per Directive 2 of the GRAP Reporting Framework.

According to the transitional provision, the municipality is not required to measure heritage assets for reporting periods beginning on or after a date within three years following the date of initial adoption of the Standard of GRAP on Heritage assets. Heritage assets have accordingly been recognised at provisional amounts, as disclosed in . The transitional provision expires on 2015-06-30.

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Accounting Policies

1.36 Heritage assets (continued)

In accordance with the transitional provision as per Directive 2 of the GRAP Reporting Framework, where heritage assets was acquired through a transfer of functions, the municipality is not required to measure that heritage assets for a period of three years from the effective date of the transfer of functions or the effective date of the Standard, whichever is later. The municipality acquired a transfer(s) of function in 2015 and heritage assets have accordingly been recognised at provisional amounts, as disclosed in .

Until such time as the measurement period expires and heritage assets is recognised and measured in accordance with the requirements of the Standard of GRAP on Heritage assets, the municipality need not comply with the Standards of GRAP on (to the extent that these Standards prescribe requirements for heritage assets):

- Presentation of Financial Statements (GRAP 1),
- The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Transactions (GRAP 4),
- Leases (GRAP 13),
- Segment Reporting (GRAP 18),
- Discontinued Operations (GRAP 100)

The exemption from applying the measurement requirements of the Standard of GRAP on Heritage assets implies that any associated presentation and disclosure requirements need not be complied with for heritage assets not measured in accordance with the requirements of the Standard of GRAP on Heritage assets.

1.37 Financial instruments

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

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

A concessionary loan is a loan granted to or received by an entity on terms that are not market related. Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Derecognition is the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from an entity's statement of financial position.

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics:

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

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

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

A financial asset is:

- cash;

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Accounting Policies

1.37 Financial instruments (continued)

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

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

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

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

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Liquidity risk is the risk encountered by an entity in the event of difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Loan commitment is a firm commitment to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions. Loans payable are financial liabilities, other than short-term payables on normal credit terms.

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

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

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

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

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

Financial instruments at amortised cost are non-derivative financial assets or non-derivative financial liabilities that have fixed or determinable payments, excluding those instruments that:

- the entity designates at fair value at initial recognition; or
- are held for trading.

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

Financial instruments at fair value comprise financial assets or financial liabilities that are:

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

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Accounting Policies

1.38 Leases

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

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

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

Operating leases - lessor

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

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

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

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

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

Operating leases - lessee

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

1.39 Employee benefits

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

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

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

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

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

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

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Accounting Policies

1.39 Employee benefits (continued)

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

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

1.40 Revenue from exchange transactions

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period when those inflows result in an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners. An exchange transaction is one in which the municipality receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of goods, services or use of assets) to the other party in exchange.

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

Measurement

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

Sale of goods

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

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

Rendering of services

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

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

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

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

Service revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. Stage of completion is determined by services performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed.

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Accounting Policies

1.40 Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

Interest, royalties and dividends

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.41 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Revenue comprises gross inflows of economic benefits or service potential received and receivable by an municipality, which represents an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

Conditions on transferred assets are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset is required to be consumed by the recipient as specified or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

Control of an asset arise when the municipality can use or otherwise benefit from the asset in pursuit of its objectives and can exclude or otherwise regulate the access of others to that benefit.

Exchange transactions are transactions in which one entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash, goods, services, or use of assets) to another entity in exchange.

Expenses paid through the tax system are amounts that are available to beneficiaries regardless of whether or not they pay taxes.

Fines are economic benefits or service potential received or receivable by entities, as determined by a court or other law enforcement body, as a consequence of the breach of laws or regulations.

Non-exchange transactions are transactions that are not exchange transactions. In a non-exchange transaction, an municipality either receives value from another municipality without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange, or gives value to another municipality without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange.

Restrictions on transferred assets are stipulations that limit or direct the purposes for which a transferred asset may be used, but do not specify that future economic benefits or service potential is required to be returned to the transferor if not deployed as specified.

Stipulations on transferred assets are terms in laws or regulation, or a binding arrangement, imposed upon the use of a transferred asset by entities external to the reporting municipality.

Transfers are inflows of future economic benefits or service potential from non-exchange transactions, other than taxes.

1.42 Events after reporting date

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

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

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Accounting Policies

1.42 Events after reporting date (continued)

The municipality will adjust the amount recognised in the financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting date once the event occurred.

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

1.43 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure is any expenditure incurred otherwise than in accordance with section 15 or 11(3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA).

Unauthorised expenditure includes:

- Overspending of the total amount appropriated in the municipality's approved budget,
- Overspending of the total amount appropriated for a vote in the approved budget,
- Expenditure from a vote unrelated to the department or functional area covered by the vote,
- Expenditure of money appropriated for a specific purpose, otherwise than for that specific purpose,
- Spending of an allocation received from another sphere of Government, municipality, or organ of state otherwise than in accordance with any conditions of the allocation,
- A grant by the municipality otherwise than in accordance with the MFMA.

Unauthorised expenditure is accounted for as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.44 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

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

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

1.45 Investments

Where the carrying amount of an investment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is charged to the statement of financial performance.

Investments in securities

Investments in securities are recognised on a trade date basis and are initially measured at cost.

At subsequent reporting dates, debt securities that the municipality has the expressed intention and ability to hold to maturity (held-to-maturity debt securities) are measured at amortised cost, less any impairment losses recognised to reflect irrecoverable amounts. The annual amortisation of any discount or premium on the acquisition of a held-to-maturity security is aggregated with over investment income receivable over the term of the instrument so that the revenue recognised in each period represents a constant yield on the investment.

Investments other than held-to-maturity debt securities are classified as either held for trading or available-for-sale, and are measured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value, based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. Where securities are held for trading purposes, unrealised gains and losses are included in net surplus/(deficit) for the period. For available-for-sale investments, unrealised gains and losses are recognised directly in net assets, until the security is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in net assets is included in the net surplus/(deficit) for the period.

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Accounting Policies

1.45 Investments (continued)

Investments in derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recorded at cost and are remeasured to fair value at subsequent reporting dates.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as cash flow hedges are recognised directly in accumulated surpluses/(deficits). Amounts deferred in net assets are recognised in the statement of financial performance in the same period in which the hedged firm commitment or forecasted transaction affects net surplus/(deficit).

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised in the statement of financial performance as they arise.

1.46 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.

1.47 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 an accrual basis and presented by functional classification linked to performance outcome objectives.

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 2012-07-01 to 2015-06-30.

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

The Statement of comparative and actual information has been included in the annual financial statements as the recommended disclosure when the annual financial statements and the budget are on the same basis of accounting as determined by National Treasury.

Comparative information is not required.

1.48 Irregular expenditure

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.

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Accounting Policies

1.48 Irregular expenditure (continued)

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.

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

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015	2014
	R	R

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

2.1 Standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective

The municipality has not applied the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the municipality's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2015 or later periods:

The aggregate impact of the initial application of the statements and interpretations on the municipality's annual financial statements is expected to be as follows:

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
3. INVENTORIES		
Consumable stores	6 660 922	5 265 404
Maintenance materials	7 587 263	6 665 262
Water	170 614	170 614
Other Stores	1 123 395	1 020 711
	15 542 194	13 121 991
Inventories are held for own use and measured at the lower of Cost and Current Replacement Cost. No write downs of Inventory to Net Realisable Value were required.		
4. RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS		
Debtors in credit	2 499 663	6 375 986
5. CONSUMER DEBTORS		
Gross balances		
Electricity	37 485 706	43 843 361
Refuse	27 268 867	19 511 259
Sewerage	47 606 872	40 682 361
Water	147 540 325	95 497 326
Other (specify)	27 536 654	20 147 310
	287 438 424	219 681 617
Less: Allowance for impairment		
Electricity	(14 294 375)	(14 294 375)
Refuse	(8 427 688)	(8 427 688)
Sewerage	(15 489 308)	(15 489 308)
Water	(42 820 343)	(42 820 343)
Other (specify)	(31 656 548)	(9 077 532)
	(112 688 262)	(90 109 246)
Net balance		
Electricity	23 191 331	29 548 986
Refuse	18 841 179	11 083 571
Sewerage	32 117 564	25 193 053
Water	104 719 982	52 676 983
Other (specify)	(4 119 894)	11 069 778
	174 750 162	129 572 371
Electricity		
Current (0 -30 days)	9 934 688	14 477 574
31 - 60 days	5 391 719	1 845 678
61 - 90 days	4 048 289	1 514 471
91 - 120 days	3 261 193	11 711 263
121 - 365 days	555 442	-
	23 191 331	29 548 986

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
5. CONSUMER DEBTORS (continued)		
Water		
Current (0 -30 days)	6 857 333	5 698 250
31 - 60 days	2 672 963	1 892 970
61 - 90 days	2 391 606	1 709 354
91 - 120 days	2 380 429	43 376 409
121 - 365 days	36 987 985	-
> 365 days	53 429 666	-
	104 719 982	52 676 983
Sewerage		
Current (0 -30 days)	65 110	702
351	598	351
61 - 90 days	598	351
91 - 120 days	596	25 191 649
121 - 365 days	53 123	-
> 365 days	31 997 539	-
	32 117 564	25 193 053
Refuse		
Current (0 -30 days)	363 168	882 154
31 - 60 days	482 550	311 020
61 - 90 days	420 802	294 460
91 - 120 days	395 395	9 595 937
121 - 365 days	16 924 883	-
> 365 days	254 381	-
	18 841 179	11 083 571
Other (specify)		
Current (0 -30 days)	556 056	513 739
31 - 60 days	245 985	110 719
61 - 90 days	149 809	55 473
91 - 120 days	137 417	9 029 846
121 - 365 days	10 784 066	(45 008 930)
> 365 days	(15 993 227)	46 368 931
	(4 119 894)	11 069 778

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
5. CONSUMER DEBTORS (continued)		
Summary of debtors by customer classification		
Consumers		
Current (0 -30 days)	96 809 922	11 669 818
31 - 60 days	11 791 106	3 821 430
61 - 90 days	10 444 785	4 024 253
91 - 120 days	8 909 160	125 321 529
121 - 365 days	108 823 083	-
	236 778 056	144 837 030
Less: Allowance for impairment	(62 027 885)	-
	174 750 171	144 837 030
Industrial/ commercial		
Current (0 -30 days)	3 674 387	4 659 102
31 - 60 days	1 951 559	1 652 748
61 - 90 days	1 440 784	904 460
91 - 120 days	1 088 411	19 592 136
121 - 365 days	19 112 534	-
	27 267 675	26 808 446
National and provincial government		
Current (0 -30 days)	(73 693)	1 144 504
31 - 60 days	576 026	331 772
61 - 90 days	313 121	229 758
91 - 120 days	319 201	1 229 690
121 - 365 days	2 778 412	-
	3 913 067	2 935 724
Total		
Current (0 -30 days)	96 809 922	17 473 424
31 - 60 days	11 791 106	5 805 950
61 - 90 days	10 444 785	5 158 471
91 - 120 days	8 909 160	146 143 455
121 - 365 days	108 823 083	-
	236 778 056	174 581 300
Less: Allowance for impairment	(62 027 894)	(45 008 929)
	174 750 162	129 572 371
Less: Provision for debt impairment		
121 - 365 days	255 751 546	(14 014 600)
> 365 days	(368 439 808)	(76 094 646)
	(112 688 262)	(90 109 246)
Reconciliation of allowance for impairment		
Balance at beginning of the year	(90 109 246)	(84 334 216)
Contributions to allowance	59 235 777	1 360 000
Debt impairment written off against allowance	(20 527 155)	(7 135 030)
Reversal of allowance	(61 287 638)	-
	(112 688 262)	(90 109 246)

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
6. RECEIVABLES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS		
Payments made in advance	(9 793 211)	(8 352 945)
Sundry Deposits	6 757 930	(564 986)
Assessment rates debtors	49 570 443	40 981 651
Sundry Deposits	71 221	50 000
	46 606 383	32 113 720
7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Current Investments	12 138 648	2 024 445
Bank Accounts	6 036 866	-
Other Cash and Cash Equivalents	2 911	5 450
Bank Overdraft	-	(15 466 633)
	18 178 425	(13 436 738)
Current assets	18 178 425	2 029 895
Current liabilities	-	(15 466 633)
	18 178 425	(13 436 738)

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

Current Investment Deposits

Call Deposits are investments with no maturity period.

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

The municipality had the following bank accounts

Account number / description	Bank statement balances			Cash book balances		
	30 June 2015	30 June 2014	30 June 2013	30 June 2015	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
FIRST NATIONAL BANK - Current Account - 620-312- 32531	5 786 560	10 092 144	17 777 349	6 036 866	(15 466 633)	-
STANDARD BANK - Current Account - 081-999-356	3 736 884	7 215 473	522 693	-	-	-
Total	9 523 444	17 307 617	18 300 042	6 036 866	(15 466 633)	-

Other Cash and Cash Equivalents

	5 450	5 450
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The municipality did not pledge any of its Cash and Cash Equivalents as collateral for its financial liabilities. No restrictions have been imposed on the municipality in terms of the utilisation of its Cash and Cash Equivalents.

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2015	2014
R	R

8. OPERATING LEASE RECIEVABLES

Operating Leases are recognised on the straight-line basis as per the requirement of GRAP 13. In respect of Non-cancellable Operating Leases. Operating Leases relate to Property owned by the municipality with an option to extend. The lessee does not have an option to purchase the property at the expiry of the lease period. The property rental income earned by the municipality from its Investment Properties, all of which is leased out under operating leases, amounted to R1 005 709.07 (2014: R341328.70).

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2015			2014		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Land	107 548 871	-	107 548 871	85 598 171	-	85 598 171
Buildings	128 685 678	(19 454 597)	109 231 081	112 006 417	(17 463 421)	94 542 996
Infrastructure	739 831 313	(166 360 838)	573 470 475	697 327 648	(139 876 677)	557 450 971
Community	49 907 250	(11 222 096)	38 685 154	49 907 250	(9 642 035)	40 265 215
Other property, plant and equipment	44 796 921	(21 139 536)	23 657 385	47 622 259	(19 532 399)	28 089 860
Landfill site	-	(51 120)	(51 120)	-	-	-
Total	1 070 770 033	(218 228 187)	852 541 846	992 461 745	(186 514 532)	805 947 213

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2015

	Opening balance	Additions	Work In Progress	Disposals	Transfers received	Other changes, movements	Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciation Adjustment	Total
Land	85 598 171	-	-	-	21 950 700	-	-	-	107 548 871
Buildings	94 542 996	-	-	-	16 679 261	-	(1 991 176)	-	109 231 081
Infrastructure	557 450 971	2 265 982	38 138 856	-	-	2 098 825	(26 669 215)	185 056	573 470 475
Community	40 265 215	-	-	-	-	-	(1 837 778)	257 717	38 685 154
Other property, plant and equipment	28 089 860	174 009	77 000	(1 828 066)	-	-	(2 855 418)	-	23 657 385
Landfill site	-	-	-	-	-	-	(51 120)	-	(51 120)
	805 947 213	2 439 991	38 215 856	(1 828 066)	38 629 961	2 098 825	(33 404 707)	442 773	852 541 846

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2014

	Opening balance	Additions	Additions through entity combinations	Transfers received	Other changes, movements	Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciation reversal	Total
Land	319 236 991	-	-	(23 949 070)	(209 689 750)	-	-	85 598 171
Buildings	313 510 576	80 717	-	23 949 070	(273 152 160)	(3 572 345)	33 727 138	94 542 996
Infrastructure	539 151 064	1 661 817	47 143 932	-	-	(30 505 842)	-	557 450 971
Community	42 011 145	-	385 963	-	-	(2 131 893)	-	40 265 215
Other property, plant and equipment	31 248 693	520 073	-	-	-	(3 678 906)	-	28 089 860
	1 245 158 469	2 262 607	47 529 895	-	(482 841 910)	(39 888 986)	33 727 138	805 947 213

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.

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
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10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2015			2014		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Intangible assets	1 137 881	(431 167)	706 714	1 137 881	(189 575)	948 306

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2015

	Opening balance	Amortisation	Impairment loss	Total
Intangible assets	948 306	(86 116)	(155 476)	706 714

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2014

	Opening balance	Additions	Other changes, movements	Amortisation	Total
Intangible assets	447 916	631 054	(56 643)	(74 021)	948 306

11. HERITAGE ASSETS

	2015			2014		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value
Historical buildings	29 008 049	-	29 008 049	28 931 049	-	28 931 049

Reconciliation of heritage assets 2015

	Opening balance	Additions	Total
Historical buildings	28 931 049	77 000	29 008 049

Reconciliation of heritage assets 2014

	Opening balance	Additions	Total
Historical buildings	25 769 649	3 161 400	28 931 049

12. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	2015			2014		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Investment property	190 233 500	-	190 233 500	201 302 330	-	201 302 330

Makana Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
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12. INVESTMENT PROPERTY (continued)

Reconciliation of investment property - 2015

	Opening balance	Impairments	Total
Investment property	201 302 330	(11 068 830)	190 233 500

Reconciliation of investment property - 2014

	Opening balance	Other changes, movements	Reversal of impairments	Fair value adjustments	Total
Investment property	226 882 151	(32 403 921)	1 578 200	5 245 900	201 302 330

A register containing the information required by section 63 of the Municipal Financial Management Act is available for inspection at the registered office of the municipality. The Investment Properties were valued by Mr Malan Ferreira as at 30 June 2014, an independent professional valuer registered with the South African Council for the Property Valuers Profession, however, as at 24 August 2015 Makana Municipality had not yet received the Valuation Report relating to 2014/15 financial year.

Contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements is as follows:

In the exceptional cases when the municipality have to measure investment property using the cost model in the Standard of GRAP on Property, Plant and Equipment when the municipality subsequently uses the fair value measurement, disclose the following:

- a description of the investment property,
- an explanation of why fair value cannot be determined reliably,
- if possible, the range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie, and
- on disposal of investment property not carried at fair value:
 - the fact that the entity has disposed of investment property not carried at fair value,
 - the carrying amount of that investment property at the time of sale, and
 - the amount of gain or loss recognised.

13. INVESTMENT

Residual interest at cost

Fixed deposit	141 719	161 477
---------------	---------	---------

Fixed Deposits are investments with a maturity period of more than 12 months and earn interest rates varying from 4,80 % to 5,64 % (2012: 9,42% to 15,27%) per annum.

The Municipal Structures Act, Act 177 of 1998, requires local authorities to invest funds which are not immediately required with prescribed institutions and the period should be such that it will not be necessary to borrow funds against the investment at a penalty rate of interest to meet commitments.

Non-current assets

Fixed Deposit	141 719	161 477
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Financial assets at fair value

14. CONSUMER DEPOSITS

Electricity and water	2 321 154	2 297 709
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Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
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14. CONSUMER DEPOSITS (continued)

Consumer Deposits are paid by consumers on application for new water and electricity connections. The deposits are repaid when the water and electricity connections are terminated. In cases where consumers default on their accounts, the municipality can utilise the deposit as payment for the outstanding account. No interest is paid on Consumer Deposits held.

15. PROVISIONS

Reconciliation of provisions - 2015

	Opening Balance	Additions	Total
Other provisions	3 844 802	33 758	3 878 560

Reconciliation of provisions - 2014

	Opening Balance	Additions	Total
Other provisions Heading			
Other provisions	3 812 375	32 427	3 844 802

The landfill site used is a permitted site which was established in 1986. The site does not pose serious environmental challenges since it is classified as G (General Waste): C (Communal-Receiving less than 25 tons/day) : B- (no significant leachate formed).

Major assumptions are the following: The municipality's yearly deposition of waste volume is 6 624.5 tons; the available permitted airspace which is a perimeter of the fence less the built up area; and the density of the waste is assumed at 0.75T/m³.

16. PAYABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Trade payables	134 972 225	33 363 394
Payments received in advance	704 718	-
Retentions	2 149 864	1 396 132
Accrued leave pay	12 341 643	7 967 107
Debtors with Credit Balances	27 825 760	-
	177 994 210	42 726 633

The municipality did default on payment of its Creditors. However, no terms for payment have been renegotiated by the municipality.

The average credit period on purchases is 180 (2014:70) days, as opposed to 30 days from the receipt of the invoice as determined by the MFMA.

No interest is charged for the first 30 days from the date of receipt of the invoice. Thereafter interest is charged in accordance with the credit policies of the various individual creditors that the municipality deals with. Staff Bonuses accrue to the staff of the municipality on an annual basis, subject to certain conditions. The provision is an estimate of the amount due at the reporting date. Staff Leave accrue to the staff of the municipality on an annual basis, subject to certain conditions. The provision is an estimate of the amount due at the reporting date. No credit period exists for Payables from Non-exchange Transactions, neither has any credit period been arranged. No interest is charged on outstanding amounts.

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
17. PAYABLES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS		
Other Creditor	30 228 326	24 630 146
Sundry Debtors	2 451 685	2 077 080
	32 680 011	26 707 226

18. UNSPENT CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND RECEIPTS

Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:

Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Municipal Infrastructure Grant	-	12 533 658
Finance Management Grant (FMG)	346 992	309 503
Expanded Public Works program (EPWP)	276 205	-
Disaster Grant	3 876 000	7 447 552
	4 499 197	20 290 713

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

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

See note 26 for reconciliation of grants from National/Provincial Government.

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

19. VAT PAYABLE

Tax refunds payables	12 628 148	14 100 340
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VAT is payable to SARS on a payment basis. No interest is payable to SARS if the VAT is paid over timeously, but interest for late payments is charged according to SARS policies. The municipality has financial risk policies in place to ensure that payments are affected before the due date.

Due to the incorrect application of technical understanding of SARS VAT guide, the Reconciliations between the SARS statement of account and the general ledger account in the past were not performed accurately and on a monthly basis to ensure payments or receipts are correctly allocated. Hence the system (GL) and vat receivable for the current year is not tallying. (Prior year mistake on ABAKUS which are currently being fixed).

	2015	2014
VAT receivable from SARS	1 647 224	93 303 (per AFS)

20. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Designated at fair value (DBSA)

Bank loan	55 068 278	54 126 737
The municipality borrowed 2 loans from Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA) worth R30 000 000 at an interest rate of 6.75%, starting from 1 July 2012 and R20 000 000 at an interest rate of 11.79%, starting from 1 July 2013. Both loans are for a period of 20 years.		

Refer to Appendix A for detail on Long-term Liabilities.

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
20. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)		
Non-current liabilities (DBSA)		
Designated at fair value	50 940 346	50 116 917
Current liabilities		
Designated at fair value	4 127 932	4 009 820

21. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

Defined benefit plan

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

Carrying Value	61 612 536	57 100 887
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Post retirement health care benefit liability

The municipality operates an unfunded defined benefit plan for qualifying employees, and offers employees and continuation members the opportunity of belonging to one of several medical schemes, most of which offer a range of options pertaining to levels of cover. Upon retirement, an employee may continue membership of the medical scheme. Upon a member's death-in-service or death-in-retirement, the surviving dependants may continue membership of the medical scheme. The accrued unfunded liability at 30 June 2015 is based on the municipality's accrued contributions-based liability and takes no account of any potential contingent Cros-subsidy liability. The obligation in respect of medical care contributions for retirement benefits is valued every year by independent qualified actuaries. The last actuarial valuation report was performed on 30 June 2015 by Arch Actuarial Consulting using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

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

In-Service Members	323	350
In-Service Non-members	273	290
Continuation Members	61	68
	657	708

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

In-Service (employee) Members	30 855 650	26 531 696
In-Service (employee) Non-members	6 309 647	5 838 885
Continuation members (retiree and widow)	24 447 239	24 730 306
	61 612 536	57 100 887

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

Bonitas
Samwumed
Keyhealth
Hosmed
LA Health

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

Opening balance	57 100 887	45 862 298
Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance	4 511 649	11 238 589
	61 612 536	57 100 887

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
21. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)		
The amounts recognised in the statement of financial performance are as follows		
Current service cost	2 832 207	2 113 734
Interest cost	5 080 194	3 977 224
Actuarial (gains) losses	(1 426 128)	6 933 543
Expected employer Benefits Payments	(1 974 624)	(1 785 912)
	4 511 649	11 238 589

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

(i) SA 85-90 table was used for pre-retirement mortality adjusted for female lives, and table PA (90)-1 was used for post-retirement mortality, adjusted year of age.

Medical Health Discount rates used	9.02 %	9.05 %
Post-retirement health care net effective discount rate	0.82 %	0.76 %
Medical health General salary inflation	8.13 %	8.22 %
Long-Service award discount rate used	7.78 %	7.79 %
Long- service award general salary inflation	6.97 %	7.05 %
Long service awards net effective discount rate	0.75 %	0.69 %
Proportion of eligible non-members joining the scheme by retirement	20.00 %	20.00 %

(ii) Normal Retirement Age

Expected Retirement Age (females)	63	63
Expected Retirement Age (males)	63	63

The PA 90-1 mortality table, adjusted down by one year of age, was used. The SA85-90 ultimate table, adjusted for female lives was used.

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
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21. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Other assumptions

it is further assumed that the level of benefits receivable, and the contributions payable in respect of such, would remain unchanged, with the exception of allowing for inflationary adjustments.

	One percentage point increase	One percentage point decrease
Effect on the aggregate of the service cost and interest cost: 2015	9 392 800	6 682 200
Effect on defined benefit obligation: 2014	7 213 200	5 171 300

The history of experienced adjustments is as follows:

The fair value of Plan assets: The post-employment health care liability and Long- Service Awards are not a funded arrangement i.e no separate assets have been set aside to meet this liability

	2015 R	2014 R	2013 R	2012 R	2011 R
Defined benefit obligation	61 612 536	57 100 887	45 862 298	49 602 909	41 693 479
Surplus (deficit)	(61 612 536)	(57 100 887)	(45 862 298)	(49 602 909)	(41 693 479)
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities: (Gain)/Losses	(789 000)	4 866 000	(7 717 000)	1 131 000	1 454 000

Long -service awards

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

Opening Balance	6 139 666	4 603 882
Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance	708 135	1 535 784
	6 847 801	6 139 666

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

Long-Service awards- Carrying Amount	5 861 625	5 153 490
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:

Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance

Current Service Costs	807 335	703 547
Interest costs	379 015	284 144
Actuarial gains/losses	103 327	548 093
Benefits paid	(581 542)	-
	708 135	1 535 784

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
22. REVENUE		
Service charges	196 610 041	161 564 120
Rental of facilities and equipment	1 023 409	800 907
Interest received (trading)	12 494 247	11 207 128
Agency services	850 378	877 055
Licences and permits	2 344 416	2 596 574
Other income - (rollup)	1 892 183	2 219 713
Property rates	53 827 308	46 153 127
Government grants & subsidies	110 611 241	115 733 348
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	55 402	655 711
	379 708 625	341 807 683
The amount included in revenue arising from exchanges of goods or services are as follows:		
Service charges	196 610 041	161 564 120
Rental of facilities and equipment	1 023 409	800 907
Interest received	12 494 247	11 207 128
Agency services	850 378	877 055
Licences and permits	2 344 416	2 596 574
Other income - (rollup)	1 892 183	2 219 713
	215 214 674	179 265 497
The amount included in revenue arising from non-exchange transactions is as follows:		
Taxation revenue		
Property rates	53 827 308	46 153 127
Transfer revenue		
Government grants & subsidies	110 611 241	115 733 348
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	55 402	655 711
	164 493 951	162 542 186

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
23. PROPERTY RATES		
Rates received		
Residential	-	17 189 378
Commercial	-	8 233 075
State	57 215 209	1 811 803
Municipal	-	9 941 346
Agricultural	-	1 763 355
Industrial	-	891 327
Educational	-	2 060 003
Institutional	-	7 633 633
Less: Income forgone	(3 387 901)	(3 370 793)
	53 827 308	46 153 127
Valuations		
Residential	20 713 016	4 483 151
Commercial	9 368 940	757 012
State	11 831 868	664 085
Municipal	-	386 014
Undetermined	360 233	-
Agricultural	2 053 893	1 856 163
Industrial	1 556 606	153 097
Educational	10 580 233	525 377
Institutional	39 877	988 429
Less: Income forgone	(3 838 019)	-
	52 666 647	9 813 328
<p>Valuations on land and buildings are performed every 4 years. The last general valuation came into effect on 1 July 2015. Interim valuations are processed on an annual basis to take into account changes in individual property values due to alterations and subdivisions.</p>		
24. SERVICE CHARGES		
Service charges	101 716	89 858
Sale of electricity	96 547 240	95 765 691
Sale of water	66 694 995	39 593 551
Sewerage and sanitation charges	21 525 255	19 752 159
Refuse removal	11 740 835	6 362 861
	196 610 041	161 564 120

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
25. GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES		
Operating grants		
Equitable share	72 184 000	53 602 000
Municipal System Improvement Grant (MSIG)	934 000	937 584
Department Sport, Recreation, Arts & Culture	3 985 000	-
Finance Management Grant (FMG)	1 562 510	1 240 497
Other Government: LG Seta	1 025	195 853
Other Grants	2 234 678	4 007 079
Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)	730 795	-
	81 632 008	59 983 013
Capital grants		
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (NDPG)	-	5 407 499
Human Settlement Grant	-	1 895 140
DWA	3 561 188	6 657 391
CDM	-	1 276 448
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	22 379 961	15 894 984
Other Grant	-	23 079 873
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant	1 499 084	-
INNOWIND	1 539 000	1 539 000
	28 979 233	55 750 335
	110 611 241	115 733 348
Disaster		
Current-year receipts	7 447 552	8 724 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(3 571 552)	(1 276 448)
Balance unspent at end of the year	(3 876 000)	(7 447 552)
	-	-
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 18).		
Provide explanations of conditions still to be met and other relevant information.		
Municipal Infrastructure Grant		
Balance unspent at beginning of year	12 533 658	-
Current-year receipts	9 836 800	27 998 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(22 370 458)	(15 464 342)
	-	12 533 658
<p>The municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) was allocated for construction of Roads, basic sewere and water infrastructure as pa of the life of poor households, micro enterprise and social institution, to provide new infrastructure , rehabilitation and upgrading of municipal infrastructure. A portion of the MIG funds is with the Sara Baartman District Municipality and is yet to be disbursed to the municipality.</p>		
NDPG		
Current-year receipts	-	5 841 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(5 841 000)
	-	-

Expenses were incurred to promote development of communities. R14 650 000 have been withheld

Department of Housing

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
25. GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES (continued)		
Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	3 345 595
Current-year receipts	3 345 595	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(3 345 595)	(3 345 595)
	-	-

This Grant was allocated to the municipality to assist the municipality to provide housing for the poor

Finance Management Grant

Balance unspent at beginning of year	309 503	-
Current-year receipts	1 600 000	1 550 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1 562 511)	(1 240 497)
	346 992	309 503

The Finance Management Grant is paid by National Treasury to municipalities to help them implement the finance management reforms required by Municipal finance Management Grant (MFMA) 2003

Municipal Systems Improvement Grant

Current-year receipts	934 000	890 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1 038 198)	(937 674)
Over expenditure	104 198	47 674
	-	-

The Municipal Systems Improvement Grant is allocated to municipalities to assist in building in-house capacity to perform their functions and to improve and stabilise municipal systems

Expanded Public Works program

Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	197 393
Current-year receipts	1 007 000	1 000 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(730 795)	(1 197 393)
	276 205	-

The Expanded Public works Program was allocated to the municipality for environmental and water infrastructure projects

Other Grants: LG Seta

Current-year receipts	1 023	195 853
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1 023)	(195 853)
	-	-

Department of Sport, Recreation, Arts & Culture

Current-year receipts	3 985 000	3 985 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(3 985 000)	(3 985 000)
	-	-

This Grant was allocated to the municipality for purpose of maintaining and building libraries in the community

Department of Water Affairs

Current-year receipts	3 561 189	6 657 391
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Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
25. GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES (continued)		
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(5 223 182)	(9 461 662)
Over-expenditure	1 661 993	2 804 271
	-	-

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

This Grant was transferred to the municipality for the operation and maintenance of sewerage and water schemes transferred from DWA to the municipality and refurbishment of water infrastructure.

Grant: Regional Bulk Infrastructure

Current-year receipts	1 499 084	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1 499 084)	-
	-	-

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

Provide explanations of conditions still to be met and other relevant information.

26. OTHER INCOME

Administration/sale of plots	419 422	346 681
Advertising fees	664	1 210
Building Plans	291 175	350 097
Car pound fees	38 980	9 871
Grazing fees	22 056	21 538
Weighbridge fees	-	2 349
Sundry revenue	535 834	1 192 841
Search fees	10 435	4 865
Printing and photocopies	19 314	54 343
Refuse bags and bins	14 092	16 709
Royalties	-	41 111
Tow in charges	-	1 660
Vacuun tanker	-	477
Street Painting Fee	1 995	-
Other income 30	538 216	175 961
	1 892 183	2 219 713

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
27. GENERAL EXPENSES		
External Audit Fees	12 769 825	67 099
Advertising	768 363	1 812 827
Internal Audit fees	7 677	553 861
Bank charges	343 425	899 545
Cleaning and materials	149 767	133 155
Commission paid	1 399 944	1 691 448
Consulting and professional fees	3 281 202	3 564 491
Insurance	1 338 028	1 308 078
Project Expenses From Own Funds	2 586 821	7 167 611
Conferences and seminars	510 325	1 168 258
Newsletter	-	83
Fuel and oil	3 964 856	5 576 003
Interviews and Relocation Expenses	282 085	196 317
Postage and courier	837 470	941 899
Printing and stationery	13 348	-
Protective clothing	185 259	404 920
License Cards And Licences	584 930	407 550
Security (Guarding of municipal property)	2 581 804	3 871 788
Telephone and fax	2 738 006	2 770 519
Training	432 140	598 259
Travel - local	266 399	155 598
Electricity and Water	16 922 086	4 625 038
Uniforms	53 992	3 037
Purchases expenses	378 369	314 294
Complaints: water and electricity	89 151	75 041
Administration Charges	2 704 354	3 902 137
Valuation expenses	124 035	1 562 912
Materials and stores	520 549	639 326
General Expenditure incurred from Grants	506 063	-
Chemicals	64 030	582 160
Convention bureau	820 411	327 334
Other expenses	3 025 242	1 219 321
	60 249 956	46 539 909

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
28. EMPLOYEE RELATED COSTS		
Basic	92 005 466	89 808 153
Bonus	382 771	498 199
Medical aid - company contributions	6 192 148	6 095 960
UIF	825 908	840 728
SDL	1 062 751	1 038 218
Leave pay provision charge	1 080 641	7 520 887
Group life insurance	596 447	565 598
Defined contribution plans	13 582 143	13 011 292
Overtime payments	7 108 154	8 477 756
Transport allowance	3 302 418	3 278 242
Housing benefits and allowances	291 721	270 439
Inconvenience benefit	1 146 707	1 124 676
Telephone allowance	146 406	161 598
Medical aid for retired members	5 219 784	138 330
Industrial Council Levy	49 561	51 541
	132 993 026	132 881 617
Acting Municipal Manager:		
M Planga	55 300	78 303
T Mnguni	149 559	76 679
B Khumalo	109 922	-
	314 781	154 982
Acting Chief Financial officer:		
L Sizani	-	11 183
M Crouse	30 915	164 320
B Khumalo	153 062	25 521
N Balincwadi-Qaba	15 746	-
	199 723	201 024
Director: Community & Social Services: M Planga		
Earnings	760 221	691 142
Allowances	142 504	131 643
Company Contributions	11 890	10 984
	914 615	833 769
Director: Corporate Services: M Madlavu		
Earnings	752 339	658 858
Allowances	142 504	125 493
Company Contributions	11 890	10 471
	906 733	794 822
Director: Local Economic Development: MJ Meiring		
Earnings	199 168	172 786
Allowances	37 936	32 911
Company Contributions	3 165	2 746
	240 269	208 443
Director: Technical & Infrastructure Services: ET Myalato		
Salary	442 135	658 858
Travel allowances	76 049	125 493
Company Contributions	6 345	10 471

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
28. EMPLOYEE RELATED COSTS (continued)		
Acting Allowance	-	84 176
	524 529	878 998
Acting Director: Local Economic Development:		
T Sindane	256 986	150 808
Acting Director: Corporate Services		
E Mager	36 265	26 728
Acting Director: Technical Services		
D Mlenzana	114 456	-
Municipal Manager: P Naidoo		
Earnings	-	595 257
Allowances	-	114 199
Company Contributions	-	8 075
	-	717 531
Chief Financial Officer: D Sahibdeen		
Earnings	-	54 905
Allowances	-	10 458
Company Contributions	-	873
	-	66 236
29. REMUNERATION OF COUNCILLORS		
Executive Mayor	776 232	668 891
Councillors allowance	6 340 009	5 578 668
Councillors cellphone allowance	536 072	384 225
Councillors' travelling allowance	1 805 955	1 704 951
	9 458 268	8 336 735
30. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION		
Property, plant and equipment	33 443 447	36 729 303
31. IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS		
Impairments		
Property, plant and equipment	11 224 306	(5 245 900)
Microsoft licences no longer in use as the municipality has now the bulk server licences not the individual.		
32. FINANCE COSTS		
Capitalised	6 942 823	5 115 191
Other interest paid	9 513 065	1 221 853
	16 455 888	6 337 044

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
33. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION		
Fees	7 677	553 861
34. RENTAL OF FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT		
Premises		
Venue hire	85 534	85 601
Facilities and equipment		
Amenities	23 660	3 223
	109 194	88 824
35. CONTRACTED SERVICES		
Other Contractors	4 490 552	6 917 134
36. GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES PAID		
Other subsidies		
Grants in aid	1 000	-
Free basic services	28 647 856	20 549 245
Makana Tourism	748 023	1 115 853
Internship programme	1 393 859	580 975
Donation	-	134
Rhodes	17 706	-
	30 808 444	22 246 207
37. BULK PURCHASES		
Electricity	79 293 639	67 096 416
Water	2 743 120	-
	82 036 759	67 096 416

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
38. CASH GENERATED FROM (USED IN) OPERATIONS		
(Deficit) surplus	(11 526 029)	12 435 777
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	33 443 447	36 729 303
Loss on sale of assets and liabilities	(32 062)	-
Impairment deficit	11 224 306	18 042 177
Movements in operating lease assets and accruals	516	(11 559)
Movements in retirement benefit assets and liabilities	17 439 978	(8 169 847)
Movements in provisions	33 758	32 427
Impairment loss on PPE	-	(33 727 138)
Prior year error	(63 507 470)	789 890
Bad debt write-off	-	(934 760)
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	(2 420 203)	(4 415 990)
Receivables from exchange transactions	3 876 323	3 272 824
Consumer debtors	(45 177 791)	10 885 772
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	(14 492 663)	(11 795 599)
Payables from exchange transactions	135 267 577	(1 596 424)
VAT	(1 472 192)	15 758 737
Taxes and transfers payable (non exchange)	5 972 785	(34 326 561)
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	(15 791 516)	(9 785 131)
Consumer deposits	23 445	91 261
	52 862 209	(6 724 841)
39. COMMITMENTS		
Authorised capital expenditure		
Already contracted for but not provided for		
• Property, plant and equipment	18 771 627	67 743 316
Total capital commitments		
Already contracted for but not provided for	18 771 627	67 743 316

Makana Municipality

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2015	2014
R	R

40. RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk management

The Accounting Officer has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the municipality's risk management framework. The municipality's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the municipality, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

Due to the largely non-trading nature of activities and the way in which they are financed, municipalities are not exposed to the degree of financial risk faced by business entities. Financial Instruments play a much more limited role in creating or changing risks that would be typical of listed companies to which the IAS's mainly apply. Generally, Financial Assets and Liabilities are generated by day-to-day operational activities and are not held to manage the risks facing the municipality in undertaking its activities.

The Department Financial Services monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations through internal policies and procedures. These risks include interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Compliance with policies and procedures is reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis, and annually by external auditors. The municipality does not enter into or trade financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Internal audit, responsible for initiating a control framework and monitoring and responding to potential risk, reports periodically to the municipality's audit committee, an independent body that monitors the effectiveness of the internal audit function. There has not been any reviews conducted during the year which exposed the municipality to high financial risks. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these Annual Financial Statements

Liquidity risk

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

Liquidity Risk is the risk that the municipality will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its Financial Liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The municipality's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the municipality's reputation.

Liquidity Risk is managed by ensuring that all assets are reinvested at maturity at competitive interest rates in relation to cash flow requirements. Liabilities are managed by ensuring that all contractual payments are met on a timeous basis and, if required, additional new arrangements are established at competitive rates to ensure that cash flow requirements are met.

Interest rate risk

Interest Rate Risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows associated with a financial instrument will fluctuate in amount as a result of market interest changes. Potential concentrations of interest rate risk consist mainly of variable rate deposit investments, long-term receivables, consumer debtors, other debtors, bank and cash balances. The municipality limits its counterparty exposures from its money market investment operations by only dealing with Absa Bank, First National Bank, Nedbank and Standard Bank. No investments with a tenure exceeding twelve months are made. Consumer Debtors comprise of a large number of ratepayers, dispersed across different industries and geographical areas. Consumer debtors are presented net of a provision for impairment.

In the case of debtors whose accounts become in arrears, it is endeavoured to collect such accounts by "levying of penalty charges", "demand for payment", "restriction of services" and, as a last resort, "handed over for collection", whichever procedure is applicable in terms of Council's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy. Consumer Deposits are increased accordingly.

Long-term Receivables and Other Debtors are individually evaluated annually at Balance Sheet date for impairment or discounting. A report on the various categories of debtors is drafted to substantiate such evaluation and subsequent impairment / discounting, where applicable. The municipality is not exposed to credit interest rate risk as the municipality has no borrowings. The municipality's exposures to interest rates on Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are detailed in the Credit Risk Management section of this note.

Makana Municipality

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2015	2014
R	R

40. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit risk

Credit Risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the municipality. The municipality has a sound credit control and debt collection policy and obtains sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The municipality uses its own trading records to assess its major customers. The municipality's exposure of its counterparties are monitored regularly.

Potential concentrations of credit risk consist mainly of variable rate deposit investments, long-term receivables, consumer debtors, other debtors, bank and cash balances.

The municipality limits its counterparty exposures from its money market investment operations (financial assets that are neither past due nor (impaired) by only dealing with Absa Bank, First National Bank, Nedbank and Standard Bank. No investments with a tenure exceeding twelve credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period, and management does not expect any deficits from non-performance by these counterparties.

Trade and Other Receivables are amounts owed by consumers and are presented net of impairment losses. The municipality has a credit risk policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. The municipality is compelled in terms of its constitutional mandate to provide all its residents with basic minimum services without recourse to an assessment of creditworthiness. Subsequently, the municipality has no control over the approval of new customers who acquire properties in the designated municipal area and consequently incur debt for rates, water and electricity services rendered to them.

The municipality limits this risk exposure in the following ways, in addition to its normal credit control and debt management procedures:

- The application of section 118(3) of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA), which permits the municipality to refuse connection of services whilst any amount remains outstanding from a previous debtor on the same property;
- A new owner is advised, prior to the issue of a revenue clearance certificate, that any debt remaining from the previous owner will be transferred to the new owner, if the previous owner does not settle the outstanding amount;
- The consolidation of rates and service accounts, enabling the disconnecting services for the non-payment of any of the individual debts, in terms of section 102 of the MSA;
- The requirement of a deposit for new service connections, serving as guarantee and are reviewed annually.

Encouraging residents to install water management devices that control water flow to households, and/or prepaid electricity meters

There were no material changes in the exposure to credit risk and its objectives, policies and processes for managing and measuring the risk during the year under review. The municipality's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying value of each financial asset in the Statement of Financial Position, without taking into account the value of any collateral obtained. The municipality has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of consumers, and is not concentrated in any particular sector or geographical area.

The municipality does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The municipality defines counterparties as having similar characteristics if they are related entities. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings.

The maximum credit and interest risk exposure in respect of the relevant financial instruments is as follows:

Foreign exchange risk

The municipality's operations do not expose it to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures and therefore has no formal policy to hedge volatilities in the interest rate market.

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
41. UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE		
Opening Balance	193 387 100	187 013 261
Unauthorised Expenditure - Current	31 781 485	6 373 839
	225 168 585	193 387 100

42. FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

Opening Balance	1 063 390	174 406
Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure	5 766 340	888 984
Written Off by Council	(5 760 217)	-
	1 069 513	1 063 390

These are as a results of interest paid on overdue payments which are not in compliance with MFMA s65(e) which states that all money owed by the municipality be paid within 30days of receiving the relevant invoice or statement.

43. IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

Opening balance	81 148 193	43 799 316
Add: Irregular Expenditure - current year	520 749	37 348 877
	81 668 942	81 148 193

44. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE IN TERMS OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT

Audit fees

Opening balance	8 000 708	-
Current year subscription / fee	4 658 948	8 000 708
	12 659 656	8 000 708

Balanced unpaid (included in Creditors). In terms of section 65 (e) and (f) of the MFMA the municipality must pay all money owing within 30days of receiving the relevant invoice or statement and also comply with all relevant Statutory commitments. The municipality and the Office of Auditor General have entered in a payment agreement plan.

PAYE and UIF

Opening balance	4 172 091	-
Current year subscription / fee	14 128 811	13 712 503
Amount paid - current year	(18 301 295)	(9 540 412)
	(393)	4 172 091

VAT

VAT payable	12 628 148	14 100 340
-------------	------------	------------

VAT returns have been submitted by the due date throughout the year. VAT is payable on receipts basis. Only when payment is received from debtors, VAT is paid over to SARS. No interest is payable to SARS if the VAT is paid over timeously, but interest for late payments is charged according to SARS policies. The municipality has a financial risk policies in place to ensure that payments are effected before due date, however S65(f) of MFMA was grossly contradicted.

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
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44. 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 2015:

30 June 2015	Outstanding less than 90 days R	Outstanding more than 90 days R	Total R
Councillor E Louw	8 761	61 230	69 991
Councillor L May	-	25 550	25 550
	8 761	86 780	95 541
30 June 2014	Outstanding less than 90 days R	Outstanding more than 90 days R	Total R
Councillor Peter JZ	12	98	110
Councillor Plaatjie R	-	128	128
Councillor Masoma NC	-	224	224
Councillor May LC	-	2 363	2 363
Councillor Jackson BP	-	202	202
Councillor Louw E	-	4 713	4 713
	12	7 728	7 740

45. BUDGET DIFFERENCES

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.

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2015	2014
R	R

46. CONTINGENCIES

The known contingent liabilities and assets as at 30 June 2015 are estimated at R47 042 397.37 for liabilities and R1 011 597 for assets.

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Contingent liabilities

Below is a list of possible liability claims where the outcome was unknown as at 30 June 2015 with the maximum unforeseen liability for the municipality.

Solethu Energy PTY (LTD)// Makana. The claim amount is R151 491.54

Ndlambe Electrical//Makana, The dispute is in relation to the amount claimed. The municipality is likely to pay the claimed amount of R2 086 956.53. Court settlement will be reached held on 31st August 2015

Qezu//Makana. Matter was set down to 22 September 2015 for arbitration. It is likely that the possible outcome will be reinstatement or pay the damages.

Mkhuzo//Makana, Matter is set down at SALGBC 21st September 2015 for arbitration. Criminal matter finalised , Ms Mkhuzo found not guilty. It is likely that municipality will pay or reinstate the employee.

Z. Nontshinga // Makana, Joined as 3rd party in MVA Claim. The municipality is likely to pay R244 500.

Mthombo Resorts//Makana, Breach of lease agreement, non-payment of rent. The amount claimed by Mthombo is R9 300 000.

Mrs Martin//Makana, MVA. Municipality is not likely to pay.

Fourie//Makana, Post-retirement benefits employer stopped 70% contribution Municipality is likely to pay.

Blunden Tours, Summons R22 000.00. The municipality is likely to pay R16 000.

Bowles // Makana, traffic officer Bafo arrested Mr. Bowles, finalised in our favour but was taken on appeal, matter finalised appeal upheld. The claim amount is R100 000. The municipality is likely to win.

Telkom SA // Makana, damages caused to Telkom lines. The claim amount is R56 000.

Ndunyana//Makana, Egazini eviction, applicant appealed, set down matter. The claim amount is R39 196

Give Siyawa//Makana, Breach of Contract. The claim amount is R26 000 000.

Valley Environpreneurs//Makana, professional consulting engineers, letter of demand get information and instructions. The claim amount is R214 830

Bates and Konstant: This claim is with regard to the failure to empty conservation tank to the amount of R300 000. Negotiations in progress.

Urban Dynamics EC Inc //Makana, with regards to Development of land use, business plan non-payment. The claimed amount is R200 000 plus 15.5%.

Durchame Consulting//Makana, the dispute is over an amount owed for assisting in preparing the AFS. The municipality is likely to pay. The claim amount is R1 479 538.96

SAMWU/Makana, MOU strike.

SANTAM//Makana. The claim is R8 889.12

Solethu Eneregy PTY (LTD)//Makana. The claim amount is R151 491.54

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2015	2014
R	R

46. CONTINGENCIES (continued)

Brinkman Ndayi McALL // Makana municipality: This is a claim with regards to summons issued for the professional services rendered to the amount of R662 169.38. The municipality is likely to pay.
PinZon Traders 8 PTY (LTD)//Clublink PTY (LTD)// Makana regarding the rezoning matter.

Matthew Theijssen // Makana Municipality: This is a claim with regards to the civil action, unlawful arrest by the traffic officer, Bafo, to the amount of R200 000.

Bonisile Jamela//Makana: This is a claim regarding municipal workers damaging a wall of an applicant to the amount of R3 471.51

Masuku Dube Tiffilin//Makana, non-payment of service, Roads and Stormwater Project Alicdale. The claim amount is R382 155.22.

Lunotech//Makana, supply of Electrical goods. The claim amount is R681 343.80

SALGBC//Makana, Arbitration cost orders. The municipality is likely to pay

WRC//Makana, for the provision of legal services, SAMWU interdict. The claim is R9 620

WS Khethe/Makana, Long Service Bonus from 2013. The attorney have no jurisdiction at this stage. Grievance procedures are not followed by employee.

Green Body Corporate v Makana Municipality: This is a claim with regards to the damages to property done by the municipal truck BPX 663 EC to the amount R6209. It is likely that municipality will pay.

Bonisile Jamela // Makana: This is a claim with regards to municipal workers damaged wall of an applicant to the amount of R3 471.51.

Thembakazi Mpfu//Makana, Municipal truck collided with her house. The claim amount is R212 262. The municipality is likely to pay.
Thembakazi Mpfu//Makana, Municipal truck collided with her house. The claim amount is R212 262. The municipality is likely to pay.

Contingent assets

Below is a list of possible assets where the outcome was unknown as at 30 June 2015 with the maximum unforeseen asset for the Municipality:

M Boma v Makana Municipality: This is a claim with regards to benefits not due paid to the employee and the irregular expenditure to the value of R311 597. It is likely that the municipality will receive this money.

Dr Naidoo// Makana. Dismissed 3/3/2014 conciliation failed 2/5/2014 Writ of executions for wasted legal cost dating back 2007, R172 667.06, Recover our costs and R 108 000 paid to Dr Naidoo, and other cost orders against him. Arbitration set down for 13-14 September 2015. Mr Naidoo owes Municipality about R500 000.

Ngcelwane v Makana Municipality: This is a claim relating to the labour matter dismissal, to the value of R200 000. It is likely that the municipality will win.

Bowles // Makana, traffic officer Bafo arrested Mr. Bowles, finalised in our favour but was taken on appeal. The municipality is likely to win.

T Bulana// Makana Municipality: This is a claim with regards to the death of a cow in municipality's impound to the amount of R35 000. It is likely that municipality will win.
T Bulana// Makana Municipality: This is a claim with regards to the death of a cow in municipality's impound to the amount of R35 000. It is likely that municipality will win.

47. RELATED PARTIES

Relationships

Relationship

Z.J. Peter

Members of key management

M. Planga

Councillors

Shareholder of Telkom

Directors

Shareholder of Aspen, Nasper, Woolies and LNV

Management Consultants

Makana Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

		2015 R	2014 R
48. Prior period errors			
Statement of Financial Position			
	Unaudited		
	Note(s)	R	R
		Prior year adjustments R	Reclassifying adjustments R
			Restated R
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		1 594 932	434 963
Inventories		7 864 464	5 257 527
Finance lease receivables		-	121 600
Operating lease asset		16 966	11 559
Receivables from exchange transactions		-	6 375 986
VAT receivable		93 303	(93 303)
Receivables from non-exchange transactions		29 192 104	2 921 616
Consumer debtors		128 393 173	1 179 198
Other asset 1		270 734	(270 734)
		1 041 469 491	(4 179 116)
		1 208 895 167	11 759 296
Non-Current Assets			
Investment property		201 302 330	-
Property, plant and equipment		809 686 415	(3 739 202)
Intangible assets		948 306	-
Heritage assets		28 931 049	-
Investment		601 391	(439 914)
		1 041 469 491	(4 179 116)
		1 208 895 167	11 759 296
Total Assets		1 208 895 167	11 759 296
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Consumer deposits		2 297 709	-
Employee benefit obligation		-	9 712 674
Other financial liabilities		3 888 220	121 600
Provisions		3 365 434	479 368
Payables from exchange transactions		29 025 700	13 700 933
Taxes and transfers payable (non-exchange)		44 829 736	(18 122 510)
VAT payable		14 168 736	(68 396)
Unspent conditional grants and receipts		55 185 420	(34 894 707)
Bank overdraft		15 466 633	-
		168 227 588	(29 071 038)
		168 227 588	(29 071 038)
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee benefit obligation		35 168 209	5 153 500
Other financial liabilities		50 116 917	-
Provisions		4 544 799	(4 544 799)
		89 829 925	608 701
		89 829 925	608 701
Total Liabilities		258 057 513	(28 462 337)
		258 057 513	(28 462 337)
Net Assets		950 837 654	40 221 633
		950 837 654	40 221 633

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

			2015 R		2014 R
Net Assets					
Reserves					
Housing development fund	-	5 427 536	-	5 427 536	
Accumulated surplus	945 139 379	40 492 372	-	985 631 751	
Total Net Assets	945 139 379	45 919 908	-	991 059 287	

Consumer Debtors

Correction of group life payments and payment to a supplier.

Operating lease asset

Accounting for straight lining of operating lease not previously accounted for on straight line basis.

VAT

Correction on VAT accounting in prior year relating to creditors.

Receivables from non-exchange transactions

Includes the reversal of accrued interest previously incorrectly captured and the reclassification of creditors with debit balances.

Accumulated Surplus

Accumulated surplus was restated to account for corrections on assets and liabilities

Payables from exchange transactions

This is as a result of prior period journals and correction of group life payments and reclassification of creditors with debit balances.

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

		2015 R	2014 R		
Statement of Financial Performance					
	Note(s)	Unaudited R	Prior year adjustments R	Reclassifying adjustments R	Restated R
Revenue					
Revenue from exchange transactions					
Service charges		161 564 120	-	-	161 564 120
Rental of facilities and equipment		789 348	10 835 646	-	800 907
Interest received (trading)		1 287 280	9 919 848	-	11 207 128
Agency services		877 055	-	-	877 055
Licences and permits		2 596 574	-	-	2 596 574
Other income		2 062 883	156 830	-	2 219 713
Interest received - investment		385 120	(385 120)	-	-
Total revenue from exchange transactions		169 562 380	20 527 204	-	179 265 497
Revenue from non-exchange transactions					
Taxation revenue					
Property rates		46 135 174	-	-	46 153 127
Transfer revenue					
Government grants & subsidies		94 429 938	21 303 410	-	115 733 348
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits		655 711	-	-	655 711
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		141 220 823	21 303 410	-	162 542 186
Total revenue		310 783 203	41 830 614	-	341 807 683
Expenditure					
Employee related costs		(124 835 865)	(8 045 752)	-	(132 881 617)
Remuneration of councillors		(8 336 735)	-	-	(8 336 735)
Depreciation and amortisation		(36 729 303)	-	-	(36 729 303)
Impairment loss/ Reversal of impairments		(22 509 630)	27 755 530	-	5 245 900
Finance costs		(6 337 044)	-	-	(6 337 044)
Repairs and maintenance		(12 735 113)	(41 863)	-	(12 776 976)
Bulk purchases		(67 096 416)	-	-	(67 096 416)
Contracted services		(6 469 478)	(447 656)	-	(6 917 134)
Grants and subsidies paid		(22 093 276)	(152 931)	-	(22 246 207)
General Expenses		(44 135 620)	(3 544 689)	-	(47 680 309)
Total expenditure		(351 278 480)	15 522 639	-	(335 755 841)
Operating surplus		(40 495 277)	57 353 253	-	6 051 842
Fair value adjustments		5 245 900	(5 245 900)	-	-
Inventories: (Write-down)/reversal of write-down to net realisable value		-	6 383 935	-	6 383 935
		5 245 900	1 138 035	-	6 383 935
Surplus for the year		(35 249 377)	58 491 288	-	12 435 777
General Expenses					

General expenditure restated to correct expenditure that should have been accounted for in the prior periods

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2015 R	2014 R
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49. DEVIATION FROM SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS

During 2014/15 financial year the following goods and services were procured deviated from the provisions of paragraph 12(1)(d)(i) as stated above but in line with paragraph 36 of SCM regulations. The reasons for these deviations from normal SCM regulations were documented and reported to the accounting officer who considered and subsequently approved them:

50. BULK ELECTRICITY WATER LOSS

Electricity: 2015

	Purchased during the year	Sold during the year	Unaccounted for
units (kWh)	<u>(65 342 451)</u>	<u>111 746 527</u>	<u>46 404 076</u>

Calculated as follows:

Bulk	<u>86.60 %</u>	Distribution <u>65 342 451</u>	Value <u>56 605 490</u>
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Electricity losses occur due to inter alia, the tampering of meters, the incorrect ratios used on the bulk meter, fault meters and illegal electricity connections. The municipality is currently busy with an audit of bulk meters to find faulty meters and repair them. The problem with tampered meter and illegal connections is an ongoing process, with regular action being taken against defaulters.

Water Losses

Unaccounted water losses	<u>497 369</u>	Cost per KL <u>1.29</u>	Value <u>642 749</u>
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Water losses occur due to inter alia, leakages, the tampering of meters, faulty meters and illegal water connections. The municipality is currently busy with an audit of meters to find faulty meters and repair them. The problem with tampered meters and illegal connections is an ongoing process, with regular action being taken against defaulters.

Electricity 2014

	Purchased during the year	Sold during the year	Unaccounted for
units (kWh)	<u>130 373 620</u>	<u>(65 705 474)</u>	<u>64 668 146</u>

Calculated as follows:

Bulk	<u>98.40 %</u>	Distribution <u>64 668 146</u>	Value <u>40 412 664</u>
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Electricity losses occur due to inter alia, the tampering of meters, the incorrect ratios used on the bulk meter, fault meters and illegal electricity connections. The municipality is currently busy with an audit of bulk meters to find faulty meters and repair them. The problem with tampered meter and illegal connections is an ongoing process, with regular action being taken against defaulters.

Water Losses

Unaccounted water losses	<u>(871 633)</u>	Cost per KL <u>0.14</u>	Value <u>(120 245)</u>
--------------------------	------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------

Water losses occur due to inter alia, leakages, the tampering of meters, faulty meters and illegal water connections. The municipality is currently busy with an audit of meters to find faulty meters and repair them. The treated water was only recorded from October 2013 hence the outcome as indicated above.

51. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There were no adjusting events occurred after 30 June 2015

Non- Adjusting events

Makana Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2015	2014
R	R

51. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE (continued)

Municipality had the new administrator, Mr S. Gomomo appointed and was introduced by the provincial department of Co-operative Governance (EC CoGTA) in July 2015 to substitute the previous administrator, Ms P. Yako who had her contract expired mid July 2015.

The following were the new contingent liabilities:

- Makana //Unity League regarding a compliance order. The claim amount is R120 000. The claim was lodged on 07 July 2015. The opposition withdrawn.
- Agric EC// Makana. The compliance order claim was lodged on 05 August 2015 and the claim amount is R120 000. The matter opposed.
- Min of Police // Makana. The damages claim of R4 900 was lodged on 31 July 2015. The matter was defended.
- Bigen Africa // Makana. The claim of Law suit for drawing up business plan of R200 000 was lodged on 17 august 2015.
- Mr Notyawa // Makana. The matter is then reviewed and set aside. The claim amount is R120 000 and was lodged on 23 July 2015. The matter is opposed

There were no other non-adjusting events apart from the one mentioned above, in reaching such conclusion, the following were considered:

- That there were no new commitments requiring disclosure, borrowings or guarantees that the municipality has entered into or no change in conditions to ones entered in to before year end
- That no acquisitions or sale of major capital assets
- That there were no new agreements entered into to increase liabilities or planned to be entered into.
- That there were no assets have been appropriated or destroyed, for example, by fire or flood
- That there were no events that have occurred which are relevant to the measurement of estimates or provisions made in the financial statements.
- That there were no changes in accounting policies or are likely to change that will bring into question the appropriateness of accounting policies used in the financial statements.
- That there were no new events that have occurred that are relevant to the recoverability of previous impaired assets.
- That there were no events that have occurred that are relevant to the entity's ability to fulfill its program objectives.
- That there were no events that have occurred that may impact the presentation of any performance information in financial statements.

The Executive Mayor resigned from Council on the 27th August 2015 and the Speaker on the 28th but remains an ordinary council member and the MPAC chair also resigned as the the chairperson but also remained an ordinary council. Subsequently this led to Council reshuffle, of note is the new Executive Mayor, Speaker and Mayoral Committee were elected on the 28th of August 2015.

**Makana Municipality
Appendix A**

Schedule of external loans as at 30 June 2015

Loan Number	Redeemable	Balance at 30 June 2014	Capitalisation during the period	Redeemed written off during the period	Balance at 30 June 2015	Carrying Value of Property, Plant & Equip Rand	Other Costs in accordance with the MFMA Rand
		Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
Loan Stock							
Structured loans							
Funding facility							
Development Bank of South Africa							
Product 61001005	103886/1	2031/06/30	26 088 266	5 556 072	1 630 517	30 013 821	-
Product 61006863	103886/2	2031/06/30	22 360 799	5 480 927	1 121 438	26 720 288	-
			48 449 065	11 036 999	2 751 955	56 734 109	-
Bonds							
Other loans							
Lease liability							
Konika Minolta	Various	Various	267 513	-	267 513	-	-
Panasonic	Various	Various	15 522	-	15 522	-	-
			283 035	-	283 035	-	-
Annuity loans							
Government loans							
Total external loans							
Development Bank of South Africa			48 449 065	11 036 999	2 751 955	56 734 109	-
Lease liability			283 035	-	283 035	-	-
			48 732 100	11 036 999	3 034 990	56 734 109	-

Makana Municipality
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Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2014
Cost/Revaluation **Accumulated depreciation**

	Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Other changes, movements Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Depreciation Rand	Impairment loss Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Carrying value Rand
Land and buildings														
Land (Separate for AFS purposes)	319 236 991	-	(35 304 340)	-	-	(174 385 410)	109 547 241	-	-	-	-	-	-	109 547 241
Buildings (Separate for AFS purposes)	361 128 790	80 717	(59 817 960)	-	-	(213 334 200)	88 057 347	(47 618 214)	-	33 727 138	(3 611 156)	-	(17 502 232)	70 555 115
	680 365 781	80 717	(95 122 300)	-	-	(387 719 610)	197 604 588	(47 618 214)	-	33 727 138	(3 611 156)	-	(17 502 232)	180 102 356
Infrastructure														
Roads, Pavements & Bridges	261 385 439	-	7 282 097	-	-	-	268 667 536	(47 309 071)	-	-	(10 998 429)	-	(58 307 500)	210 360 036
Sanitation	1 829 490	-	778 281	-	-	-	2 607 771	(304 949)	-	-	(77 268)	-	(382 217)	2 225 554
Water Supply and Reticulation	109 982 524	439 742	32 405 158	-	-	-	142 827 424	(19 256 294)	-	-	(4 716 324)	-	(23 972 618)	118 854 806
Sewerage and Reticulation	117 956 390	22 885	6 494 190	-	-	-	124 473 465	(18 131 823)	-	-	(4 345 694)	-	(22 477 517)	101 995 948
Transportation (Airports, Car Parks, Bus Terminals and Taxi Ranks)	3 954 500	-	-	-	-	-	3 954 500	(993 656)	-	-	(248 414)	-	(1 242 070)	2 712 430
Electricity	156 737 191	-	184 385	-	-	-	156 921 576	(26 698 676)	-	-	(7 044 493)	-	(33 743 169)	123 178 407
	651 845 534	462 627	47 144 111	-	-	-	699 452 272	(112 694 469)	-	-	(27 430 622)	-	(140 125 091)	559 327 181
Community Assets														
Park and Recreational facilities	39 824 098	386 582	-	-	-	385 963	40 596 643	(5 605 729)	-	-	(1 410 752)	-	(7 016 481)	33 580 162
Cemeteries	9 697 189	-	-	-	-	-	9 697 189	(1 904 412)	-	-	(472 727)	-	(2 377 139)	7 320 050
	49 521 287	386 582	-	-	-	385 963	50 293 832	(7 510 141)	-	-	(1 883 479)	-	(9 393 620)	40 900 212

Makana Municipality
Makana Municipality
Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2014
Cost/Revaluation **Accumulated depreciation**

	Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Other changes, movements Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Depreciation Rand	Impairment loss Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Carrying value Rand
Heritage assets														
Conservation area	20 468 850	3 161 400	-	-	-	-	23 630 250	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 630 250
historical and Memorial sites	5 300 799	-	-	-	-	-	5 300 799	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 300 799
	25 769 649	3 161 400	-	-	-	-	28 931 049	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 931 049
Specialised vehicles														
Emergency Vehicle	4 346 594	-	-	-	-	-	4 346 594	(1 231 696)	-	-	(252 051)	-	(1 483 747)	2 862 847
Specialised Vehicles	7 004 241	-	-	-	-	-	7 004 241	(842 540)	-	-	(373 560)	-	(1 216 100)	5 788 141
	11 350 835	-	-	-	-	-	11 350 835	(2 074 236)	-	-	(625 611)	-	(2 699 847)	8 650 988
Other assets														
General vehicles	19 042 812	248 060	-	-	-	-	19 290 872	(6 527 044)	-	-	(1 388 879)	-	(7 915 923)	11 374 949
Plant & equipment	6 206 902	72 728	-	-	-	-	6 279 630	(1 559 497)	-	-	(300 487)	-	(1 859 984)	4 419 646
Computer Equipment	3 587 960	67 145	-	-	-	-	3 655 105	(1 333 475)	-	-	(717 101)	-	(2 050 576)	1 604 529
Furniture & Fittings	3 547 608	-	-	-	-	-	3 547 608	(1 622 211)	-	-	(509 068)	-	(2 131 279)	1 416 329
Office Equipment	3 156 383	134 137	-	-	-	-	3 290 520	(2 648 985)	-	-	(107 825)	-	(2 756 810)	533 710
Emergency rescue equipment	209 685	-	-	-	-	-	209 685	(88 046)	-	-	(29 934)	-	(117 980)	91 705
	35 751 350	522 070	-	-	-	-	36 273 420	(13 779 258)	-	-	(3 053 294)	-	(16 832 552)	19 440 868

Makana Municipality
Makana Municipality
Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2014
Cost/Revaluation **Accumulated depreciation**

	Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Other changes, movements Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Depreciation Rand	Impairment loss Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Carrying value Rand
Total property plant and equipment														
Land and buildings	680 365 781	80 717	(95 122 300)	-	-	(387 719 610)	197 604 588	(47 618 214)	-	33 727 138	(3 611 156)	-	(17 502 232)	180 102 356
Infrastructure	651 845 534	462 627	47 144 111	-	-	-	699 452 272	(112 694 469)	-	-	(27 430 622)	-	(140 125 091)	559 327 181
Community Assets	49 521 287	386 582	-	-	-	385 963	50 293 832	(7 510 141)	-	-	(1 883 479)	-	(9 393 620)	40 900 212
Heritage assets	25 769 649	3 161 400	-	-	-	-	28 931 049	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 931 049
Specialised vehicles	11 350 835	-	-	-	-	-	11 350 835	(2 074 236)	-	-	(625 611)	-	(2 699 847)	8 650 988
Other assets	35 751 350	522 070	-	-	-	-	36 273 420	(13 779 258)	-	-	(3 053 294)	-	(16 832 552)	19 440 868
	1 454 604 436	4 613 396	(47 978 189)	-	-	(387 333 647)	1 023 905 996	(183 676 318)	-	33 727 138	(36 604 162)	-	(186 553 342)	837 352 654
Agricultural/Biological assets														
Intangible assets														
Computers - software & programming	506 827	631 054	-	-	-	-	1 137 881	(58 911)	-	-	(130 664)	-	(189 575)	948 306
	506 827	631 054	-	-	-	-	1 137 881	(58 911)	-	-	(130 664)	-	(189 575)	948 306
Investment properties														
Investment Property Building	19 083 031	-	-	-	5 245 000	(4 567 540)	19 760 491	(1 578 201)	-	-	1 578 201	-	-	19 760 491
Land	209 377 320	-	-	-	-	(27 836 380)	181 540 940	-	-	-	-	-	-	181 540 940
	228 460 351	-	-	-	5 245 000	(32 403 920)	201 301 431	(1 578 201)	-	-	1 578 201	-	-	201 301 431
Total														
Land and buildings	680 365 781	80 717	(95 122 300)	-	-	(387 719 610)	197 604 588	(47 618 214)	-	33 727 138	(3 611 156)	-	(17 502 232)	180 102 356
Infrastructure	651 845 534	462 627	47 144 111	-	-	-	699 452 272	(112 694 469)	-	-	(27 430 622)	-	(140 125 091)	559 327 181
Community Assets	49 521 287	386 582	-	-	-	385 963	50 293 832	(7 510 141)	-	-	(1 883 479)	-	(9 393 620)	40 900 212
Heritage assets	25 769 649	3 161 400	-	-	-	-	28 931 049	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 931 049
Specialised vehicles	11 350 835	-	-	-	-	-	11 350 835	(2 074 236)	-	-	(625 611)	-	(2 699 847)	8 650 988
Other assets	35 751 350	522 070	-	-	-	-	36 273 420	(13 779 258)	-	-	(3 053 294)	-	(16 832 552)	19 440 868
Intangible assets	506 827	631 054	-	-	-	-	1 137 881	(58 911)	-	-	(130 664)	-	(189 575)	948 306
Investment properties	228 460 351	-	-	-	5 245 000	(32 403 920)	201 301 431	(1 578 201)	-	-	1 578 201	-	-	201 301 431
	1 683 571 614	5 244 450	(47 978 189)	-	5 245 000	(419 737 567)	1 226 345 308	(185 313 430)	-	33 727 138	(35 156 625)	-	(186 742 917)	1 039 602 391

**Makana Municipality
Appendix D**

**Segmental Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended
Prior Year Current Year**

Actual Income Rand	Actual Expenditure Rand	Surplus /(Deficit) Rand		Actual Income Rand	Actual Expenditure Rand	Surplus /(Deficit) Rand
Municipality						
73 717 450	76 760 679	(3 043 229)	Executive & Council/Mayor and Council	89 749 340	90 655 781	(906 441)
4 690 584	34 830 224	(30 139 640)	Finance & Admin/Finance	23 313 944	44 921 175	(21 607 231)
2 455 367	9 682 332	(7 226 965)	Planning and Development/Economic Development/Plan	641 175	7 425 372	(6 784 197)
1 793 482	2 248 633	(455 151)	Health/Clinics	1 740 481	2 416 155	(675 674)
2 682 147	9 599 734	(6 917 587)	Comm. & Social/Libraries and archives	4 509 485	10 152 116	(5 642 631)
-	44 549	(44 549)	Housing	-	48 370	(48 370)
711 252	15 770 215	(15 058 963)	Public Safety/Police	203 602	16 649 798	(16 446 196)
3 784 082	8 697 763	(4 913 681)	Sport and Recreation	42 986	8 903 189	(8 860 203)
1 021 538	4 442 307	(3 420 769)	Environmental Protection/Pollution Control	401 835	2 956 573	(2 554 738)
53 745 674	34 067 920	19 677 754	Waste Water Management/Sewerage	54 621 712	35 129 218	19 492 494
9 803 403	12 613 524	(2 810 121)	Road Transport/Roads	3 675 640	13 323 667	(9 648 027)
72 354 147	44 417 381	27 936 766	Water/Water Distribution	90 066 479	49 456 643	40 609 836
100 107 967	79 955 688	20 152 279	Electricity /Electricity Distribution	100 673 044	106 891 174	(6 218 130)
3 156	251 653	(248 497)	Other/Air Transport	2 544	252 966	(250 422)
326 870 249	333 382 602	(6 512 353)		369 642 267	389 182 197	(19 539 930)
Municipal Owned Entities Other charges						
326 870 249	333 382 602	(6 512 353)	Municipality	369 642 267	389 182 197	(19 539 930)
326 870 249	333 382 602	(6 512 353)	Total	369 642 267	389 182 197	(19 539 930)

Makana Municipality
Appendix E(1)

Actual versus Budget(Revenue and Expenditure) for the year ended 30 June 2010

	Current year 2014 Act. Bal.	Current year 2014 Adjusted budget Rand	Variance Rand	Var	Explanation of Significant Variances greater than 10% versus Budget
Revenue					
Service charges	196 610 041	225 367 348	(28 757 307)	(12.8)	
Rental of facilities and equipment	1 023 409	1 123 390	(99 981)	(8.9)	
Interest received (trading)	12 494 247	9 600 000	2 894 247	30.1	
Agency services	850 378	1 344 774	(494 396)	(36.8)	
Licences and permits	2 344 416	2 430 478	(86 062)	(3.5)	
Other income - (rollup)	1 892 183	2 387 881	(495 698)	(20.8)	
	215 214 674	242 253 871	(27 039 197)	(11.2)	
Expenses					
Personnel	(132 993 027)	(136 294 446)	3 301 419	(2.4)	
Remuneration of councillors	(9 458 268)	(9 310 068)	(148 200)	1.6	
Administration	(5 845)	-	(5 845)	-	
Depreciation	(33 443 447)	(5 242 145)	(28 201 302)	538.0	
Impairments	(11 224 306)	(16 255 107)	5 030 801	(30.9)	
Finance costs	(16 455 888)	-	(16 455 888)	-	
Repairs and maintenance - General	(10 136 457)	(22 189 142)	12 052 685	(54.3)	
Bulk purchases	(82 036 759)	(79 623 734)	(2 413 025)	3.0	
Contracted Services	(4 490 553)	(3 754 360)	(736 193)	19.6	
Transfers and Subsidies	(30 808 444)	(40 938 302)	10 129 858	(24.7)	
General Expenses	(61 260 832)	(48 074 769)	(13 186 063)	27.4	
	(392 313 826)	(361 682 073)	(30 631 753)	8.5	
Other revenue and costs					
Gain or loss on disposal of assets and liabilities	32 062	-	32 062	-	
	32 062	-	32 062	-	
Net surplus/ (deficit) for the year	(177 067 090)	(119 428 202)	(57 638 888)	48.3	

Makana Municipality
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	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun			
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	National Treasury	-	90 000	-	-	88 448	-	79 400	77 989	06 255	76 202	-	-	-	-	-	Yes		
Finance Management Grant	National Treasury	-	00 000	-	-	-	-	38 881	56 862	61 959	04 808	-	-	-	-	-	Yes		
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant	National Treasury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes		
Expanded Public Works Programme	National Treasury	-	34 000	-	-	-	-	-	34 466	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes		
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant	National Treasury	-	03 000	02 000	02 000	-	-	42 418	86 667	98 262	03 448	-	-	-	-	-	Yes		
		-	-	-	-	99 084	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes		
		-	27 000	02 000	02 000	87 532	-	60 699	55 984	66 476	84 458	-	-	-	-	-			

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

Makana Municipality

Appendix G1

Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by standard classification) for the year ended 30 June 2015

	2015/2014							2014/2013							
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. Council approved policy)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance of Actual Outcome against Budget Adjustments	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
Revenue - Standard															
Governance and administration	95 935 952	95 073 759	191 009 711	-		191 009 711	65 546 270		(125 463 441)	34 %	68 %				61 608 385
Executive and council	5 669 485	4 869 210	10 538 695	-		10 538 695	4 379 739		(6 158 956)	42 %	77 %				5 394 415
Budget and treasury office	86 579 359	86 625 303	173 204 662	-		173 204 662	52 570 481		(120 634 181)	30 %	61 %				55 666 351
Corporate services	3 687 108	3 579 246	7 266 354	-		7 266 354	8 596 050		1 329 696	118 %	233 %				547 619
Community and public safety	6 642 887	5 578 820	12 221 707	-		12 221 707	3 712 290		(8 509 417)	30 %	56 %				9 234 076
Community and social services	4 187 427	2 975 913	7 163 340	-		7 163 340	615 123		(6 548 217)	9 %	15 %				3 573 252
Sport and recreation	10 500	9 533	20 033	-		20 033	454 211		434 178	2 267 %	4 326 %				120 996
Public safety	1 104 205	1 190 188	2 294 393	-		2 294 393	849 474		(1 444 919)	37 %	77 %				3 308 392
Housing	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				914 592
Health	1 340 755	1 403 186	2 743 941	-		2 743 941	1 793 482		(950 459)	65 %	134 %				1 316 844
Economic and environmental services	9 334 278	(950 249)	8 384 029	-		8 384 029	4 492 511		(3 891 518)	54 %	48 %				14 060 241
Planning and development	5 728 970	(5 338 970)	390 000	-		390 000	366 575		(23 425)	94 %	6 %				1 578 273
Road transport	3 585 308	3 667 601	7 252 909	-		7 252 909	4 104 398		(3 148 511)	57 %	114 %				11 460 430
Environmental protection	20 000	721 120	741 120	-		741 120	21 538		(719 582)	3 %	108 %				1 021 538
Trading services	277 445 458	24 205 237	301 650 695	-		301 650 695	246 580 498		(55 070 197)	82 %	89 %				250 339 488
Electricity	131 223 458	(3 122 346)	128 101 112	-		128 101 112	117 379 200		(10 721 912)	92 %	89 %				108 731 588
Water	83 502 873	23 292 287	106 795 160	-		106 795 160	81 909 927		(24 885 233)	77 %	98 %				74 961 902
Waste water management	37 380 630	3 738 063	41 118 693	-		41 118 693	21 854 538		(19 264 155)	53 %	58 %				46 240 390
Waste management	25 338 497	297 233	25 635 730	-		25 635 730	25 436 833		(198 897)	99 %	100 %				20 405 608
Other	10 000	13 416	23 416	-		23 416	2 544		(20 872)	11 %	25 %				-
Other	10 000	13 416	23 416	-		23 416	2 544		(20 872)	11 %	25 %				22 093 030
Total Revenue - Standard	389 368 575	123 920 983	513 289 558	-		513 289 558	320 334 113		(192 955 445)	62 %	82 %				357 335 220

Makana Municipality

Appendix G1

Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by standard classification) for the year ended 30 June 2015

2015/2014

2014/2013

	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. Council approved policy)	Final Budget (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance of Actual Outcome against Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
Expenditure - Standard															
Governance and administration	97 174 135	49 511 233	146 685 368	-	-	146 685 368	105 120 601	-	(41 564 767)	72 %	108 %	-	-	-	140 722 604
Executive and council	25 721 884	21 886 873	47 608 757	-	-	47 608 757	32 724 247	-	(14 884 510)	69 %	127 %	-	-	-	30 837 477
Budget and treasury office	32 008 464	(8 232 688)	23 775 776	-	-	23 775 776	37 002 871	-	13 227 095	156 %	116 %	-	-	-	22 788 671
Corporate services	39 443 787	35 857 048	75 300 835	-	-	75 300 835	35 393 483	-	(39 907 352)	47 %	90 %	-	-	-	87 096 456
Community and public safety	34 271 786	36 964 097	71 235 883	-	-	71 235 883	40 487 427	-	(30 748 456)	57 %	118 %	-	-	-	33 800 948
Community and social services	14 677 951	9 248 879	23 926 830	-	-	23 926 830	8 214 078	-	(15 712 752)	34 %	56 %	-	-	-	9 960 272
Sport and recreation	2 300 380	9 186 283	11 486 663	-	-	11 486 663	13 841 251	-	2 354 588	120 %	602 %	-	-	-	2 284 410
Public safety	15 094 398	16 065 512	31 159 910	-	-	31 159 910	16 185 390	-	(14 974 520)	52 %	107 %	-	-	-	19 493 462
Housing	48 304	51 009	99 313	-	-	99 313	51 213	-	(48 100)	52 %	106 %	-	-	-	44 549
Health	2 150 753	2 412 414	4 563 167	-	-	4 563 167	2 195 495	-	(2 367 672)	48 %	102 %	-	-	-	2 018 255
Economic and environmental services	32 966 096	26 031 146	58 997 242	-	-	58 997 242	26 310 507	-	(32 686 735)	45 %	80 %	-	-	-	24 602 736
Planning and development	18 205 940	11 351 152	29 557 092	-	-	29 557 092	9 705 290	-	(19 851 802)	33 %	53 %	-	-	-	11 525 953
Road transport	10 632 510	10 180 199	20 812 709	-	-	20 812 709	13 553 205	-	(7 259 504)	65 %	127 %	-	-	-	10 883 973
Environmental protection	4 127 646	4 499 795	8 627 441	-	-	8 627 441	3 052 012	-	(5 575 429)	35 %	74 %	-	-	-	2 192 810
Trading services	179 984 122	61 847 665	241 831 787	-	-	241 831 787	179 764 579	-	(62 067 208)	74 %	100 %	-	-	-	145 558 874
Electricity	96 236 100	(23 481 201)	72 754 899	-	-	72 754 899	88 227 243	-	15 472 344	121 %	92 %	-	-	-	65 936 628
Water	44 564 506	55 919 384	100 483 890	-	-	100 483 890	53 232 720	-	(47 251 170)	53 %	119 %	-	-	-	54 049 970
Waste water management	21 794 685	30 459 382	52 254 067	-	-	52 254 067	19 536 465	-	(32 717 602)	37 %	90 %	-	-	-	20 679 811
Waste management	17 388 831	(1 049 900)	16 338 931	-	-	16 338 931	18 768 151	-	2 429 220	115 %	108 %	-	-	-	4 892 465
Other	247 580	243 352	490 932	-	-	490 932	252 966	-	(237 966)	52 %	102 %	-	-	-	-
Other	247 580	243 352	490 932	-	-	490 932	252 966	-	(237 966)	52 %	102 %	-	-	-	3 416 081
Total Expenditure - Standard	344 643 719	174 597 493	519 241 212	-	-	519 241 212	351 936 080	-	(167 305 132)	68 %	102 %	-	-	-	348 101 243
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	44 724 856	(50 676 510)	(5 951 654)	-	-	(5 951 654)	(31 601 967)	-	(25 650 313)	531 %	(71)%	-	-	-	9 233 977

Makana Municipality
Appendix G2
Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)
for the year ended 30 June 2015

	2015/2014										2014/2013				
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. Council approved policy)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance of Actual Outcome against Adjustments Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
Revenue by Vote															
Technical & Infrastructure	40 363 792	-	40 363 792	-		40 363 792	34 227 368		(6 136 424)	85 %	85 %				-
Corporate Services	6 125 340	-	6 125 340	-		6 125 340	3 964 675		(2 160 665)	65 %	65 %				-
Financial Services	86 579 365	-	86 579 365	-		86 579 365	61 260 644		(25 318 721)	71 %	71 %				-
Community & Social Services	35 517 582	-	35 517 582	-		35 517 582	28 694 629		(6 822 953)	81 %	81 %				-
Executive Mayor	3 602 010	-	3 602 010	-		3 602 010	2 426 788		(1 175 222)	67 %	67 %				-
Municipal Manager	2 452 806	-	2 452 806	-		2 452 806	1 904 495		(548 311)	78 %	78 %				-
Electricity	131 223 460	-	131 223 460	-		131 223 460	102 943 043		(28 280 417)	78 %	78 %				-
Water	83 502 870	-	83 502 870	-		83 502 870	84 909 927		1 407 057	102 %	102 %				-
Dog tax	1 350	-	1 350	-		1 350	-		(1 350)	- %	- %				-
Total Revenue by Vote	389 368 575	-	389 368 575	-		389 368 575	320 331 569		(69 037 006)	82 %	82 %				-
Expenditure by Vote to be appropriated															
Technical & Infrastructure	52 226 715	-	52 226 715	-		52 226 715	45 889 751		(6 336 964)	88 %	88 %	-	-	-	-
Corporate Services	22 525 083	-	22 525 083	-		22 525 083	28 670 848		6 145 765	127 %	127 %	-	-	-	-
Financial Services	32 008 465	-	32 008 465	-		32 008 465	42 002 850		9 994 385	131 %	131 %	-	-	-	-
Community & Social Services	59 503 840	-	59 503 840	-		59 503 840	63 049 337		3 545 497	106 %	106 %	-	-	-	-
Executive Mayor	13 127 751	-	13 127 751	-		13 127 751	14 295 088		1 167 337	109 %	109 %	-	-	-	-
Municipal Manager	13 716 700	-	13 716 700	-		13 716 700	9 750 834		(3 965 866)	71 %	71 %	-	-	-	-
Local Economic Development	10 684 901	-	10 684 901	-		10 684 901	6 513 230		(4 171 671)	61 %	61 %	-	-	-	-
Housing	48 304	-	48 304	-		48 304	51 213		2 909	106 %	106 %	-	-	-	-
Electricity	96 236 100	-	96 236 100	-		96 236 100	88 227 243		(8 008 857)	92 %	92 %	-	-	-	-
Water	44 564 504	-	44 564 504	-		44 564 504	53 232 720		8 668 216	119 %	119 %	-	-	-	-
Dog Tax	1 329	-	1 329	-		1 329	-		(1 329)	- %	- %	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure by Vote	344 643 692	-	344 643 692	-		344 643 692	351 683 114		7 039 422	102 %	102 %	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	44 724 883	-	44 724 883	-		44 724 883	(31 351 545)		(76 076 428)	(70)%	(70)%				-

Makana Municipality
Appendix G3
Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)
for the year ended 30 June 2015

	2015/2014						2014/2013								
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. Council approved policy)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance of Actual Outcome against Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
Revenue By Source															
Property rates	56 970 285	(13 381 683)	43 588 602	-		43 588 602	46 135 174		2 546 572	106 %	81 %				38 084 464
Property rates - penalties & collection charges	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Service charges - electricity revenue	126 955 458	(13 122 458)	113 833 000	-		113 833 000	96 547 240		(17 285 760)	85 %	76 %				95 765 691
Service charges - water revenue	47 576 122	(8 350 122)	39 226 000	-		39 226 000	45 089 170		5 863 170	115 %	95 %				39 593 551
Service charges - sanitation revenue	19 653 600	(3 737 600)	15 916 000	-		15 916 000	14 256 545		(1 659 455)	90 %	73 %				19 752 158
Service charges - refuse revenue	8 884 123	(297 123)	8 587 000	-		8 587 000	11 740 835		3 153 835	137 %	132 %				6 362 861
Service charges - other	283 847	-	283 847	-		283 847	101 716		(182 131)	36 %	36 %				89 857
Rental of facilities and equipment	1 436 569	-	1 436 569	-		1 436 569	1 023 409		(413 160)	71 %	71 %				800 907
Interest earned - external investments	5 000 000	-	5 000 000	-		5 000 000	385 120		(4 614 880)	8 %	8 %				11 207 128
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	9 000 000	-	9 000 000	-		9 000 000	10 835 646		1 835 646	120 %	120 %				-
Dividends received	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Fines	942 309	-	942 309	-		942 309	55 402		(886 907)	6 %	6 %				655 711
Licences and permits	1 279 971	-	1 279 971	-		1 279 971	2 344 416		1 064 445	183 %	183 %				2 596 574
Agency services	1 344 774	1 344 774	2 689 548	-		2 689 548	850 378		(1 839 170)	32 %	63 %				877 055
Transfers recognised - operational	85 124 185	79 359 815	164 484 000	-		164 484 000	94 429 938		(70 054 062)	57 %	111 %				73 127 455
Other revenue	26 546 620	(3 999 938)	22 546 682	-		22 546 682	1 892 183		(20 654 499)	8 %	7 %				2 219 709
Gains on disposal of PPE	-	-	-	-		-	32 062		32 062	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %				-
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	390 997 863	37 815 665	428 813 528	-		428 813 528	325 719 234		(103 094 294)	76 %	83 %				291 133 121

Makana Municipality
Appendix G3
Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)
for the year ended 30 June 2015

	2015/2014					2014/2013					Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome		
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. Council approved policy)	Final Budget (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance of Actual Outcome against Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget					Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand					Rand	Rand
Expenditure By Type																
Employee related costs	115 772 000	-	115 772 000	-	-	115 772 000	131 945 914	-	16 173 914	114 %	114 %	-	-	-	-	126 497 681
Remuneration of councillors	8 371 000	-	8 371 000	-	-	8 371 000	9 458 268	-	1 087 268	113 %	113 %	-	-	-	-	8 336 734
Debt impairment	8 499 000	-	8 499 000	-	-	8 499 000	-	(8 499 000)	- %	- %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation & asset impairment	8 969 364	-	8 969 364	-	-	8 969 364	44 667 753	-	35 698 389	498 %	498 %	-	-	-	-	31 483 403
Finance charges	427 040	-	427 040	-	-	427 040	16 455 888	-	16 028 848	3 853 %	3 853 %	-	-	-	-	6 337 044
Bulk purchases	79 745 078	-	79 745 078	-	-	79 745 078	82 036 759	-	2 291 681	103 %	103 %	-	-	-	-	67 096 415
Other materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	-
Contracted services	2 161 200	-	2 161 200	-	-	2 161 200	4 490 553	-	2 329 353	208 %	208 %	-	-	-	-	6 917 134
Transfers and grants	1 184 000	-	1 184 000	-	-	1 184 000	30 808 444	-	29 624 444	2 602 %	2 602 %	-	-	-	-	22 246 206
Other expenditure	119 515 000	-	119 515 000	-	-	119 515 000	71 403 134	-	(48 111 866)	60 %	60 %	-	-	-	-	60 457 286
Loss on disposal of PPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure	344 643 682	-	344 643 682	-	-	344 643 682	391 266 713	-	46 623 031	114 %	114 %	-	-	-	-	329 371 903
Surplus/(Deficit)	46 354 181	37 815 665	84 169 846	-	-	84 169 846	(65 547 479)	-	(149 717 325)	(78)%	(141)%	-	-	-	-	(38 238 782)
Transfers recognised - capital	51 494 000	1 767 506	53 261 506	-	-	53 261 506	22 379 961	-	(30 881 545)	42 %	43 %	-	-	-	-	21 302 482
Contributions recognised - capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	-
Contributed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	97 848 181	39 583 171	137 431 352	-	-	137 431 352	(43 167 518)	-	(180 598 870)	(31)%	(44)%	-	-	-	-	(16 936 300)
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after taxation	97 848 181	39 583 171	137 431 352	-	-	137 431 352	(43 167 518)	-	(180 598 870)	(31)%	(44)%	-	-	-	-	(16 936 300)
Attributable to minorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality	97 848 181	39 583 171	137 431 352	-	-	137 431 352	(43 167 518)	-	(180 598 870)	(31)%	(44)%	-	-	-	-	(16 936 300)
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	97 848 181	39 583 171	137 431 352	-	-	137 431 352	(43 167 518)	-	(180 598 870)	(31)%	(44)%	-	-	-	-	(16 936 300)

Makana Municipality

Appendix G4

Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, standard classification and funding for the year ended 30 June 2015

	2015/2014					2014/2013									
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. Council approved policy)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance of Actual Outcome against Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
Capital expenditure - Vote															
Multi-year expenditure															
Vote 1-Technical & Infrastructure	61 810 427	53 387 735	115 198 162	-	-	115 198 162	24 146 275	-	(91 051 887)	21 %	39 %	-	-	-	-
Vote 2- Corporate services	885 000	2 050 000	2 935 000	-	-	2 935 000	709 493	-	(2 225 507)	24 %	80 %	-	-	-	-
Vote3- Financial services	400 000	-	400 000	-	-	400 000	568 001	-	168 001	142 %	142 %	-	-	-	-
Vote4- Community & Social Services	8 568 000	9 800 000	18 368 000	-	-	18 368 000	3 696 903	-	(14 671 097)	20 %	43 %	-	-	-	-
Vote5- Excutive Mayor	1 050 000	-	1 050 000	-	-	1 050 000	327 318	-	(722 682)	31 %	31 %	-	-	-	-
Vote7- Local Economic Development	22 441 000	-	22 441 000	-	-	22 441 000	3 720 499	-	(18 720 501)	17 %	17 %	-	-	-	-
Vote9- Electricity	8 075 000	11 625 000	19 700 000	-	-	19 700 000	2 952 511	-	(16 747 489)	15 %	37 %	-	-	-	-
Vote10- Water	40 805 000	97 324 138	138 129 138	-	-	138 129 138	30 899 011	-	(107 230 127)	22 %	76 %	-	-	-	-
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total	144 034 427	174 186 873	318 221 300	-	-	318 221 300	67 020 011	-	(251 201 289)	21 %	47 %	-	-	-	-
Single-year expenditure															
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote	144 034 427	174 186 873	318 221 300	-	-	318 221 300	67 020 011	-	(251 201 289)	21 %	47 %	-	-	-	-

Makana Municipality

Appendix G4

Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, standard classification and funding for the year ended 30 June 2015

	2015/2014								2014/2013						
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. Council approved policy)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance of Actual Outcome against Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
Capital Expenditure - Standard															
Governance and administration	1 285 000	2 050 000	3 335 000	-	-	3 335 000	3 291 401	-	(43 599)	99 %	256 %	-	-	-	(3 177)
Executive and council	-	-	-	-	-	-	327 318	-	327 318	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Budget and treasury office	400 000	-	400 000	-	-	400 000	568 001	-	168 001	142 %	142 %	-	-	-	(2 997)
Corporate services	885 000	2 050 000	2 935 000	-	-	2 935 000	2 396 082	-	(538 918)	82 %	271 %	-	-	-	(180)
Community and public safety	15 868 000	-	15 868 000	-	-	15 868 000	3 672 604	-	(12 195 396)	23 %	23 %	-	-	-	-
Community and social services	3 718 000	-	3 718 000	-	-	3 718 000	67 145	-	(3 650 855)	2 %	2 %	-	-	-	-
Sport and recreation	850 000	-	850 000	-	-	850 000	3 392 686	-	2 542 686	399 %	399 %	-	-	-	-
Public safety	1 300 000	-	1 300 000	-	-	1 300 000	212 773	-	(1 087 227)	16 %	16 %	-	-	-	-
Housing	10 000 000	-	10 000 000	-	-	10 000 000	-	-	(10 000 000)	- %	- %	-	-	-	-
Economic and environmental services	38 923 557	(1 359 539)	37 564 018	-	-	37 564 018	11 944 517	-	(25 619 501)	32 %	31 %	-	-	-	1 000
Planning and development	22 556 000	2 367 424	24 923 424	-	-	24 923 424	3 720 499	-	(21 202 925)	15 %	16 %	-	-	-	-
Road transport	13 867 557	(3 726 963)	10 140 594	-	-	10 140 594	8 224 018	-	(1 916 576)	81 %	59 %	-	-	-	1 000
Environmental protection	2 500 000	-	2 500 000	-	-	2 500 000	-	-	(2 500 000)	- %	- %	-	-	-	-
Trading services	83 866 840	172 446 412	256 313 252	-	-	256 313 252	48 111 489	-	(208 201 763)	19 %	57 %	-	-	-	-
Electricity	8 075 000	11 625 000	19 700 000	-	-	19 700 000	2 952 511	-	(16 747 489)	15 %	37 %	-	-	-	-
Water	40 805 138	97 324 000	138 129 138	-	-	138 129 138	30 899 011	-	(107 230 127)	22 %	76 %	-	-	-	-
Waste water management	34 986 702	63 497 412	98 484 114	-	-	98 484 114	14 235 668	-	(84 248 446)	14 %	41 %	-	-	-	-
Waste management	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 299	-	24 299	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	-	-	-	-
Other	4 091 030	-	4 091 030	-	-	4 091 030	-	-	(4 091 030)	- %	- %	-	-	-	-
Aerodrome	4 091 030	-	4 091 030	-	-	4 091 030	-	-	(4 091 030)	- %	- %	-	-	-	56 428 881
Total Capital Expenditure - Standard	144 034 427	173 136 873	317 171 300	-	-	317 171 300	67 020 011	-	(250 151 289)	21 %	47 %	-	-	-	56 426 704
Funded by:															
National Government	48 814 099	(20 783 599)	28 030 500	-		28 030 500	36 553 348		8 522 848	130 %	75 %				-
Provincial Government	1 679 500	-	1 679 500	-		1 679 500	-		(1 679 500)	- %	- %				-
District Municipality	10 167 557	19 704 353	29 871 910	-		29 871 910	67 145		(29 804 765)	- %	1 %				-
Transfers recognised - capital	60 661 156	(1 079 246)	59 581 910	-		59 581 910	36 620 493		(22 961 417)	61 %	60 %				-
Borrowing	38 648 625	4 351 375	43 000 000	-		43 000 000	14 352 885		(28 647 115)	33 %	37 %				-
Internally generated funds	44 724 646	(20 801 146)	23 923 500	-		23 923 500	16 046 633		(7 876 867)	67 %	36 %				-
Total Capital Funding	144 034 427	(17 529 017)	126 505 410	-		126 505 410	67 020 011		(59 485 399)	53 %	47 %				-

Makana Municipality
Appendix G5
Budgeted Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2015

2015/2014

2014

	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Variance of Actual Outcome against Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Restated Audited Outcome
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
Cash flow from operating activities									
Ratepayers and other	290 245 116	(38 909 636)	251 335 480	251 335 480	204 337 421	(46 998 059)	81 %	70 %	157 178 979
Government - operating	82 124 184	79 359 815	161 483 999	161 483 999	133 752 144	(27 731 855)	83 %	163 %	128 119 264
Government - capital	51 493 596	1 767 506	53 261 102	53 261 102	22 379 961	(30 881 141)	42 %	43 %	21 302 482
Interest	14 000 004	-	14 000 004	14 000 004	385 120	(13 614 884)	3 %	3 %	1 325 220
Other receipts	-	-	-	-	17 838 897	17 838 897	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	13 979 937
Suppliers and employees	343 032 732	(16 284 852)	326 747 880	326 747 880	(349 929 820)	(676 677 700)	(107)%	(102)%	(272 557 388)
Finance charges	427 044	-	427 044	427 044	(6 337 044)	(6 764 088)	(1 484)%	(1 484)%	(214 867)
Transfers and Grants	1 184 146	40 938 302	42 122 448	42 122 448	-	(42 122 448)	- %	- %	-
Net cash flow from/used operating activities	782 506 822	66 871 135	849 377 957	849 377 957	22 426 679	(826 951 278)	3 %	3 %	49 133 627
Cash flow from investing activities									
Proceeds on disposal of PPE	144 034 428	126 540 804	270 575 232	270 575 232	465 000	(270 110 232)	- %	- %	130 850
Proceeds from sale of financial assets	-	-	-	-	(115 949)	(115 949)	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	554 372
Capital assets	-	-	-	-	(54 465 524)	(54 465 524)	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %	(94 186 425)
Net cash flow from/used investing activities	144 034 428	126 540 804	270 575 232	270 575 232	(54 116 473)	(324 691 705)	(20)%	(38)%	(93 501 203)
Cash flow from financing activities									
Borrowing long term/refinancing	37 648 625	-	37 648 625	37 648 625	30 769 995	(6 878 630)	82 %	82 %	23 407 122
Repayment of borrowing	3 165 000	-	3 165 000	3 165 000	-	(3 165 000)	- %	- %	(901 659)
Net cash flow from/used financing activities	40 813 625	-	40 813 625	40 813 625	30 769 995	(10 043 630)	75 %	75 %	22 505 463
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	967 354 875	193 411 939	1 160 766 814	1 160 766 814	(919 799)	1 161 686 613	- %	- %	(21 862 113)
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:					17 496 528				52 997 288
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	967 354 875	193 411 939	1 160 766 814	1 160 766 814	16 576 729	1 161 686 613	1 %	2 %	