



Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025
Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA)

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Legal form of entity	A municipality, which is an organ of state within the local sphere of government exercising legislative and executive authority.
Nature of business and principal activities	A local authority providing municipal services and maintaining the best interest of the community in the Pixley-ka-Seme district.
Members of Council	UR Itumeleng (Executive Mayor) TA Sintu (Speaker) B Viviers EK Louw K Gous S Swartling NS van Wyk N Booysen AP Poyo VP Harmse B Mpamba MJ Katz SW Makhandula MN Mackay MA Maloi H Marais LM Zenani B Swanepoel S Bibi PP Mhlauli P Charles
Accounting officers	I Visser
Chief financial officer	BF James
Registered office	Culvert Road De Aar 7000
Business address	Culvert Road De Aar 7000
Postal address	Private Bag X1012 De Aar 7000
Bankers	Standard Bank of South Africa Limited
Auditors	Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA)

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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Abbreviations used:

COID	Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
HDF	Housing Development Fund
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act no. 56 of 2003)
mSCOA	Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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Accounting Officer's Report

The accounting officer submits his report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

1. Review of activities

Main business and operations

The municipality is engaged in a local authority providing municipal services and maintaining the best interest of the community in the Pixley-ka-Seme district. and operates principally in South Africa.

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

Net deficit of the entity was R 3 687 916 (2024: deficit R 4 517 120).

2. Going concern

We draw attention to the fact that at 30 June 2025, the municipality had an accumulated surplus (deficit) of R (13 314 415) and that the municipality's total liabilities exceed its assets by R (13 314 415).

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

3. Subsequent events

The accounting officer is not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year.

4. Accounting officer's interest in contracts

The accounting officer had no interest in any contracts.

5. Accounting policies

The annual financial statements prepared in accordance with the South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GAAP), including any interpretations of such Statements issued by the Accounting Practices Board, and in accordance with the prescribed Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practices (GRAP) issued by the Accounting Standards Board as the prescribed framework by National Treasury.

6. Non-current assets

There were no major changes in the nature of the non-current assets of the municipality during the year.

7. Auditors

Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) will continue in office for the next financial period.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 3 to 62, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the accounting officer on 31 August 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

I. Visser
Accounting Officer

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025

Figures in Rand	Note	2025	2024
Assets			
Current Assets			
Receivables from exchange transactions	3	409 698	479 486
VAT receivable	4	36 340	97 935
VAT input accrual	4	27 106	77 888
Cash and cash equivalents	6	266 722	639 715
		739 866	1 295 024
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	10 974 728	11 805 093
Intangible assets	8	453 420	568 011
		11 428 148	12 373 104
Total Assets		12 168 014	13 668 128
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Finance lease obligation	9	502 823	451 616
Payables from exchange transactions	10	13 981 084	12 659 878
VAT output accrual	4	45 239	37 958
Employee benefit obligation	11	726 000	736 000
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	12	87 044	162 873
		15 342 190	14 048 325
Non-Current Liabilities			
Finance lease obligation	9	371 239	879 302
Employee benefit obligation	11	9 769 000	8 367 000
		10 140 239	9 246 302
Total Liabilities		25 482 429	23 294 627
Net Assets		(13 314 415)	(9 626 499)
Accumulated surplus		(13 314 415)	(9 626 499)
Total Net Assets		(13 314 415)	(9 626 499)

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Financial Performance

Figures in Rand	Note	2025	2024
Revenue			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Licences and permits	13	1 685 788	1 443 836
Other income	14	2 551 039	2 454 114
Interest received from external investments	15	1 215 112	1 205 234
Total revenue from exchange transactions		5 451 939	5 103 184
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfer revenue			
Government grants and subsidies	16	70 561 829	70 378 269
Public contributions and donations	17	-	998 345
Debt forgiveness	18	2 344 874	-
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		72 906 703	71 376 614
Total revenue		78 358 642	76 479 798
Expenditure			
Employee related costs	19	(56 969 276)	(52 101 986)
Remuneration of councillors	20	(6 562 697)	(6 131 326)
Depreciation and amortisation	21	(1 598 133)	(1 515 343)
Finance costs	22	(837 603)	(527 649)
Debt impairment		(138 190)	-
Repairs and maintenance	23	(434 821)	(604 597)
Materials	24	(317 401)	(768 602)
Loss on disposal of assets and liabilities	25	-	(16 231)
General expenses	26	(15 188 437)	(19 331 184)
Total expenditure		(82 046 558)	(80 996 918)
Deficit for the year		(3 687 916)	(4 517 120)

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Figures in Rand	Accumulated surplus / deficit	Total net assets
Opening balance as previously reported	(6 383 509)	(6 383 509)
Adjustments		
Prior year adjustments (Note 43)	1 274 130	1 274 130
* Restated balance at 01 July 2023	(5 109 379)	(5 109 379)
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	(4 517 120)	(4 517 120)
Total changes	(4 517 120)	(4 517 120)
* Restated balance at 01 July 2024	(9 626 499)	(9 626 499)
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	(3 687 916)	(3 687 916)
Total changes	(3 687 916)	(3 687 916)
Balance at 30 June 2025	(13 314 415)	(13 314 415)

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Cash Flow Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Grants		70 486 000	70 374 517
Interest income		1 249 290	1 171 056
Other receipts		4 327 758	3 552 659
		<u>76 063 048</u>	<u>75 098 232</u>
Payments			
Employee costs		(61 619 069)	(57 630 034)
Suppliers		(13 580 829)	(16 354 859)
Finance costs		(126 110)	(527 649)
		<u>(75 326 008)</u>	<u>(74 512 542)</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities	28	<u>737 040</u>	<u>585 690</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	7	(653 177)	(159 143)
Purchase of other intangible assets	8	-	(256 421)
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(653 177)</u>	<u>(415 564)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Finance lease payments		(456 856)	(139 280)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(372 993)</u>	<u>30 846</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		639 715	608 869
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6	<u>266 722</u>	<u>639 715</u>

The accounting policies on pages 11 to 30 and the notes on pages 34 to 62 form an integral part of the annual financial statements.

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Figures in Rand						
Statement of Financial Performance						
Revenue						
Revenue from exchange transactions						
Licences and permits	1 300 000	1 000	1 301 000	1 685 788	384 788	Note 44.1
Other income	3 385 000	(18 000)	3 367 000	2 551 039	(815 961)	Note 44.2
Interest received from external investments	750 000	269 000	1 019 000	1 215 112	196 112	Note 44.3
Total revenue from exchange transactions	5 435 000	252 000	5 687 000	5 451 939	(235 061)	
Revenue from non-exchange transactions						
Transfer revenue						
Government grants and subsidies	69 971 000	110 000	70 081 000	70 561 829	480 829	
Amounts written-off	-	-	-	2 344 874	2 344 874	Note 44.4
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions	69 971 000	110 000	70 081 000	72 906 703	2 825 703	
Total revenue	75 406 000	362 000	75 768 000	78 358 642	2 590 642	
Expenditure						
Employee related costs	(49 820 000)	(4 660 000)	(54 480 000)	(56 969 276)	(2 489 276)	
Remuneration of councillors	(6 404 000)	(225 000)	(6 629 000)	(6 562 697)	66 303	
Depreciation and amortisation	(1 000 000)	-	(1 000 000)	(1 598 133)	(598 133)	Note 44.5
Finance costs	-	-	-	(837 603)	(837 603)	Note 44.6
Debt impairment	-	-	-	(138 190)	(138 190)	Note 44.7
Collection costs	-	-	-	(434 821)	(434 821)	Note 44.8
Contracted services	(1 954 000)	177 000	(1 777 000)	(317 401)	1 459 599	Note 44.9
Transfers and subsidies	-	(60 000)	(60 000)	-	60 000	Note 44.10
Contracted services	(1 950 000)	(472 000)	(2 422 000)	-	2 422 000	Note 44.11
General expenses	(6 340 000)	(2 833 000)	(9 173 000)	(15 188 437)	(6 015 437)	Note 44.12
Total expenditure	(67 468 000)	(8 073 000)	(75 541 000)	(82 046 558)	(6 505 558)	
Deficit before taxation	7 938 000	(7 711 000)	227 000	(3 687 916)	(3 914 916)	

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Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Figures in Rand						
Statement of Financial Position						
Assets						
Current Assets						
Receivables from exchange transactions	2 822 000	83 000	2 905 000	409 698	(2 495 302)	Note 44.13
VAT receivable	-	-	-	18 207	18 207	Note 44.14
Cash and cash equivalents	7 708 000	397 000	8 105 000	266 722	(7 838 278)	Note 44.15
	10 530 000	480 000	11 010 000	694 627	(10 315 373)	
Non-Current Assets						
Property, plant and equipment	7 184 000	830 000	8 014 000	10 974 728	2 960 728	Note 44.16
Intangible assets	486 000	82 000	568 000	453 420	(114 580)	Note 44.17
	7 670 000	912 000	8 582 000	11 428 148	2 846 148	
Total Assets	18 200 000	1 392 000	19 592 000	12 122 775	(7 469 225)	
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities						
Finance lease obligation	-	-	-	502 823	502 823	Note 44.18
Payables from exchange transactions	9 229 000	11 653 000	20 882 000	13 981 084	(6 900 916)	Note 44.19
VAT payable	148 000	-	148 000	-	(148 000)	Note 44.14
Employee benefit obligation	876 000	5 881 000	6 757 000	726 000	(6 031 000)	Note 44.20
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	-	-	-	87 044	87 044	Note 44.21
	10 253 000	17 534 000	27 787 000	15 296 951	(12 490 049)	
Non-Current Liabilities						
Finance lease obligation	-	-	-	371 239	371 239	Note 44.18
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	9 769 000	9 769 000	Note 44.20
	-	-	-	10 140 239	10 140 239	
Total Liabilities	10 253 000	17 534 000	27 787 000	25 437 190	(2 349 810)	
Net Assets	7 947 000	(16 142 000)	(8 195 000)	(13 314 415)	(5 119 415)	
Net Assets						
Reserves						
Accumulated surplus	7 947 000	(16 142 000)	(8 195 000)	(13 314 415)	(5 119 415)	

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Figures in Rand						
Cash Flow Statement						
Cash flows from operating activities						
Receipts						
Grants and subsidies received	69 971 000	-	69 971 000	70 486 000	515 000	
Interest income	750 000	-	750 000	1 249 290	499 290	Note 44.22
Other income	4 923 000	-	4 923 000	4 327 758	(595 242)	Note 44.23
	75 644 000	-	75 644 000	76 063 048	419 048	
Payments						
Suppliers and employees	(64 256 000)	-	(64 256 000)	(75 199 898)	(10 943 898)	Note 44.24
Finance costs	-	-	-	(126 110)	(126 110)	Note 44.25
	(64 256 000)	-	(64 256 000)	(75 326 008)	(11 070 008)	
Net cash flows from operating activities	11 388 000	-	11 388 000	737 040	(10 650 960)	
Cash flows from investing activities						
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(150 000)	-	(150 000)	(653 177)	(503 177)	Note 44.26
Cash flows from financing activities						
Finance lease payments	-	-	-	(456 856)	(456 856)	Note 44.27
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	11 238 000	-	11 238 000	(372 993)	(11 610 993)	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	(6 609 000)	-	(6 609 000)	639 715	7 248 715	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4 629 000	-	4 629 000	266 722	(4 362 278)	

The accounting policies on pages 11 to 30 and the notes on pages 34 to 62 form an integral part of the annual financial statements.

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024
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1. Presentation of annual financial statements

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

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

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

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Presentation currency

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

1.2 Going concern assumption

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

1.3 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Revenue recognition

Accounting policy 1.12 on Revenue from exchange transactions and accounting policy 1.13 on Revenue from non-exchange transactions describes the conditions under which revenue will be recorded by the management of the municipality.

In making their judgement, management considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue as set out in GRAP 9: Revenue from exchange transactions and GRAP 23: Revenue from non-exchange transactions. 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 is rendered, whether the service has been rendered. Also of importance is the estimation process involved in initially measuring revenue at the fair value thereof. Management of the municipality is satisfied that recognition of the revenue in the current year is appropriate.

Financial assets and liabilities

The classification of financial assets and liabilities, into categories, is based on judgement by management. Accounting policy on financial assets and financial liabilities classification describe the factors and criteria considered by the management of the municipality in the classification of financial assets and liabilities.

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.3 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

The calculation in respect of the impairment of debtors is based on an assessment of the extent to which debtors have defaulted on payments already due, and an assessment of their ability to make payments based on their creditworthiness. This was performed per service-identifiable categories across all classes of debtors. The total increase in estimation of the impairment of trade and other receivables from exchange transactions is disclosed in note 3 to the annual financial statements.

Useful lives of Property, plant and equipment, Intangible assets and Investment property

As described in accounting policies 1.4, 1.5 and 1.6 the municipality depreciates its property, plant and equipment and investment property, and amortises its intangible assets over the estimated useful lives of the assets, taking into account the residual values of the assets at the end of their useful lives, which is determined when the assets are available for use. The useful lives of assets are based on management's estimation. Management considered the impact of technology, availability of capital funding, service requirements and required return on assets in order to determine the optimum useful life expectation, where appropriate.

The estimation of residual values of assets is based on management's judgement as to whether the assets will be sold or used to the end of their useful lives, and in what condition they will be at that time.

Impairment: write down of Property, plant and equipment, Intangible assets and Investment property

Accounting policies 1.7 and 1.8 on Impairment of assets describes the conditions under which non-financial assets are tested for potential impairment losses by the management of the municipality. Significant estimates and judgements are made relating to property, plant and equipment impairment testing and intangible assets impairment testing.

In making the above-mentioned estimates and judgement, management considered the subsequent measurement criteria and indicators of potential impairment losses as set out in GRAP 21: Impairment of non-cash generating assets and GRAP 26: Impairment of cash generating assets. In particular, the calculation of the recoverable service amount for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets involves significant judgment by management. During the year the estimated impairments to property, plant and equipment made are disclosed in note 6 to the annual financial statements, whilst no impairments were made to intangible assets.

Defined benefit plan liabilities

As described in accounting policy 10, 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. 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 note 12 to the annual financial statements.

Budget information

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

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

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

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.

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.4 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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.

Items such as spare parts, standby equipment and servicing equipment are recognised when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment.

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

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

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

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Buildings	Straight-line	30 - 100 years
Specialised vehicles	Straight-line	5 - 20 years
Machinery and equipment	Straight-line	3 - 7 years
Furniture and fittings	Straight-line	7 - 10 years
Motor vehicles	Straight-line	5 - 10 years
Office equipment	Straight-line	3 - 7 years
Computer equipment	Straight-line	3 - 7 years
Leased assets	Straight-line	3 - 7 years

The depreciable amount of an asset is allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life.

Leased assets are depreciated for the lower of the useful life and the lease term.

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the municipality expectations about the residual value and the useful life of an asset have changed since the preceding reporting date. If any such indication exists, the municipality revises the expected useful life and/or residual value accordingly. The change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

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.

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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Significant Accounting Policies

1.5 Intangible assets

An asset is identifiable if it either:

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

An intangible asset is recognised when:

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

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.

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.

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Computer software	Straight-line	3 years

1.6 Financial instruments

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

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.

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 municipality's statement of financial position.

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

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, a municipality 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 municipality shall use the contractual cash flows over the full contractual term of the financial instrument (or group of financial instruments).

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

A financial asset is:

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

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

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

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 a municipality 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.

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

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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Significant Accounting Policies

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

Classification

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

Class	Category
Receivables from exchange transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Cash and cash equivalents	Financial asset measured at amortised cost

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

Class	Category
Other financial liabilities	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Payables from exchange transactions	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
VAT payable	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Unspent conditional grants	Financial liability measured at amortised cost

Initial recognition

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

The municipality recognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

Initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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Significant Accounting Policies

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The municipality measures all financial assets and financial liabilities after initial recognition using the following categories:

- Financial instruments at fair value.
- Financial instruments at amortised cost.
- Financial instruments at cost.

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

Fair value measurement considerations

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

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

Reclassification

The entity does not reclassify a financial instrument while it is issued or held unless it is:

- combined instrument that is required to be measured at fair value; or
- an investment in a residual interest that meets the requirements for reclassification.

Gains and losses

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

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

Impairment and uncollectibility of financial assets

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

Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

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

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

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

Financial assets measured at cost:

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

Derecognition

Financial assets

The municipality derecognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

The municipality derecognises a financial asset only when:

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

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

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

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

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

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

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

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

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

Presentation

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.7 Statutory receivables

Identification

Statutory receivables are receivables that arise from legislation, supporting regulations, or similar means, and require settlement by another entity in cash or another financial asset.

Carrying amount is the amount at which an asset is recognised in the statement of financial position.

The cost method is the method used to account for statutory receivables that requires such receivables to be measured at their transaction amount, plus any accrued interest or other charges (where applicable) and, less any accumulated impairment losses and any amounts derecognised.

Nominal interest rate is the interest rate and/or basis specified in legislation, supporting regulations or similar means.

The transaction amount for a statutory receivable means the amount specified in, or calculated, levied or charged in accordance with, legislation, supporting regulations, or similar means.

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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Significant Accounting Policies

1.7 Statutory receivables (continued)

Recognition

The entity recognises statutory receivables as follows:

- if the transaction is an exchange transaction, using the policy on Revenue from exchange transactions;
- if the transaction is a non-exchange transaction, using the policy on Revenue from non-exchange transactions (Taxes and transfers); or
- if the transaction is not within the scope of the policies listed in the above or another Standard of GRAP, the receivable is recognised when the definition of an asset is met and, when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity and the transaction amount can be measured reliably.

Initial measurement

The entity initially measures statutory receivables at their transaction amount.

Subsequent measurement

The entity measures statutory receivables after initial recognition using the cost method. Under the cost method, the initial measurement of the receivable is changed subsequent to initial recognition to reflect any:

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

Derecognition

The entity derecognises a statutory receivable, or a part thereof, when:

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

The carrying amounts of any statutory receivables transferred are allocated between the rights or obligations retained and those transferred on the basis of their relative fair values at the transfer date. The entity considers whether any newly created rights and obligations are within the scope of the Standard of GRAP on Financial Instruments or another Standard of GRAP. Any difference between the consideration received and the amounts derecognised and, those amounts recognised, are recognised in surplus or deficit in the period of the transfer.

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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Significant Accounting Policies

1.8 Grants and receipts

Grants, transfers and donations received or receivable are recognised as assets when the resources that have been transferred to the municipality, meet the definition and criteria for recognition of an asset.

A corresponding liability is recognised to the extent that the grant, transfer or donation recognised as an asset, is subject to conditions which require that the entity either consumes the future economic benefits or service potential of the asset as specified or that in the event that the conditions are breached the entity returns such future economic benefits or service potential to the transferor. The liability is transferred to revenue when the conditions attached to the grants, transfers or donations, are met. Grants, transfers or donations that are not subject to any conditions are recognised as revenue when the assets are initially recognised.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits.

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise bank balances, cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less which are available on demand.

1.10 Impairment of cash-generating assets

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

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable service amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable service amount of the individual asset, the recoverable service amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

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

The best evidence of fair value less cost to sell is the price in a binding sale agreement in an arm's length transaction, adjusted for the incremental cost that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset.

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

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

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in the statement of financial performance.

An impairment loss is recognised for cash-generating units if the recoverable amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment loss is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the unit, pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

A municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

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

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in the statement of financial performance.

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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Significant Accounting Policies

1.11 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets

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

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable service amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable service amount of the individual asset, the recoverable service amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

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

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

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

Cash-generating assets are assets used with the objective of generating a commercial return. Commercial return means that positive cash flows are expected to be significantly higher than the cost of the asset.

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

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in the statement of financial performance.

An impairment loss is recognised for non-cash generating units if the recoverable service amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment loss is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the unit as follows:

- to the assets of the unit, pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

A municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable service amounts of those assets are estimated.

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

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in the statement of financial performance.

1.12 Revenue from exchange transactions

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

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

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.

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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Significant Accounting Policies

1.12 Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

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.

Interest and dividends

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

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

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

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

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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Significant Accounting Policies

1.13 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Revenue comprises gross inflows of economic benefits or service potential received and receivable by a 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.

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

Recognition

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset is recognised as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is also recognised in respect of the same inflow.

As the municipality satisfies a present obligation recognised as a liability in respect of an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset, it reduces the carrying amount of the liability recognised and recognises an amount of revenue equal to that reduction.

Measurement

Revenue from a non-exchange transaction is measured at the amount of the increase in net assets recognised by the municipality.

When, as a result of a non-exchange transaction, the municipality recognises an asset, it also recognises revenue equivalent to the amount of the asset measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition, unless it is also required to recognise a liability. Where a liability is required to be recognised it will be measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and the amount of the increase in net assets, if any, recognised as revenue. When a liability is subsequently reduced, because the taxable event occurs or a condition is satisfied, the amount of the reduction in the liability is recognised as revenue.

Transfers

Apart from Services in kind, which are not recognised, the municipality recognises an asset in respect of transfers when the transferred resources meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset.

The municipality recognises an asset in respect of transfers when the transferred resources meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset.

Transferred assets are measured at their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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Significant Accounting Policies

1.13 Revenue from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Debt forgiveness and assumption of liabilities

The entity recognise revenue in respect of debt forgiveness when the former debt no longer meets the definition of a liability or satisfies the criteria for recognition as a liability, provided that the debt forgiveness does not satisfy the definition of a contribution from owners.

Revenue arising from debt forgiveness is measured at the carrying amount of debt forgiven.

Gifts and donations, including goods in-kind

Gifts and donations, including goods in kind, are recognised as assets and revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the municipality and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Services in-kind

Except for financial guarantee contracts, the municipality recognise services in-kind that are significant to its operations and/or service delivery objectives as assets and recognise the related revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the municipality and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Where services in-kind are not significant to the municipality's operations and/or service delivery objectives and/or do not satisfy the criteria for recognition, the municipality disclose the nature and type of services in-kind received during the reporting period.

1.14 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 36.

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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Significant Accounting Policies

1.15 Employee benefits

Identification

Employee benefits

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

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

- an 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.

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

A constructive obligation is an obligation that derives from a 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.

Short-term employee benefits

Recognition and measurement

All short-term employee benefits

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

Short-term employee benefits include items such as:

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

When an employee has rendered service to the entity during a reporting period, the entity recognises the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service:

- as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any amount already paid. If the amount already paid exceeds the undiscounted amount of the benefits, the municipality recognises that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and
- as an expense, unless another Standard requires or permits the inclusion of the benefits in the cost of an asset.

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

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Significant Accounting Policies

1.15 Employee benefits (continued)

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

Post-employment benefits

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

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

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

Post-employment benefits: Defined contribution plans

Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

Post-employment benefits: Defined benefit plans

Recognition and measurement

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

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

Assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund are assets (other than non-transferable financial instruments issued by the reporting entity) that are held by an entity (a fund) that is legally separate from the reporting entity and exists solely to pay or fund employee benefits and are available to be used only to pay or fund employee benefits, are not available to the reporting entity's own creditors (even in liquidation), and cannot be returned to the reporting entity, unless either:

- the remaining assets of the fund are sufficient to meet all the related employee benefit obligations of the plan or the reporting entity; or
- the assets are returned to the reporting entity to reimburse it for employee benefits already paid.

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.15 Employee benefits (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

The entity account not only for its legal obligation under the formal terms of a defined benefit plan, but also for any constructive obligation that arises from the entity's informal practices. Informal practices give rise to a constructive obligation where the entity has no realistic alternative but to pay employee benefits. An example of a constructive obligation is where a change in the entity's informal practices would cause unacceptable damage to its relationship with employees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.15 Employee benefits (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When it is virtually certain that another party will reimburse some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation, the right to reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset. The asset is measured at fair value. In all other respects, the asset is treated in the same way as plan assets. In surplus or deficit, the expense relating to a defined benefit plan is not presented as the net of the amount recognised for a reimbursement.

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

1.16 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.

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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Significant Accounting Policies

1.16 Leases (continued)

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.

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.

1.17 Borrowing costs

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

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

1.18 Grants-in-aid

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

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

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

1.19 Value added taxation

The municipality is registered with SARS for VAT on the payments basis, in accordance with section 15(2)(a) of the Value-Added Tax Act, 1991 (Act no. 89 of 1991).

1.20 Unauthorised expenditure

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

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.21 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised. All expenditure relating to fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

1.22 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act no. 56 of 2003), the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) and the Public Office Bearers Act, 1998 (Act no. 20 of 1998) or is in contravention of the municipality's supply chain management policies. Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure. Irregular expenditure is accounted for as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the period it occurred and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of financial performance.

1.23 Changes in accounting policies, estimates and errors

Changes in accounting policies that are affected by management have been applied retrospectively in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements, except to the extent that it is 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.

Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements, except to the extent that it is 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.

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

1.24 Related parties

Individuals as well as their close family members, and/or entities are related parties if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or jointly control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and/or operating decisions. Management is regarded as a related party and comprises the councillors, executive mayor, mayoral committee members, municipal manager, executive directors and all other managers reporting directly to the municipal manager or as designated by the municipal manager.

1.25 Budget information

The annual budget figures have been prepared in accordance with the GRAP standard and are consistent with the accounting policies adopted by the Council for the preparation of these financial statements. The amounts are scheduled as a separate additional financial statement, called the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. Explanatory comment is provided in the notes to the annual financial statements giving firstly reasons for overall growth or decline in the budget and secondly motivations for over- or under spending on line items. The annual budget figures included in the financial statements are for the municipality and do not include budget information relating to subsidiaries or associates. These figures are those approved by the Council at the beginning and during the year following a period of consultation with the public as part of the Integrated development plan. The budget is approved on an accrual basis by nature classification. The approved budget covers the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.26 Commitments

Items are classified as commitments when an entity has committed itself to future transactions that will normally result in the outflow of cash.

Disclosures are required in respect of unrecognised contractual commitments.

Commitments for which disclosure is necessary to achieve a fair presentation should be disclosed in a note to the financial statements, if both the following criteria are met:

- Contracts should be non-cancellable or only cancellable at significant cost (for example, contracts for computer or building maintenance services); and
- Contracts should relate to something other than the routine, steady, state business of the entity – therefore salary commitments relating to employment contracts or social security benefit commitments are excluded.

1.27 Contingent assets and liabilities

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

A contingent liability can also arise as a result of a present obligation that arises from past events but which is not recognised as a liability either because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

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

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

1.28 Segment information

A segment is an activity of an entity:

- that generates economic benefits or service potential (including economic benefits or service potential relating to transactions between activities of the same entity);
- whose results are regularly reviewed by management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to that activity and in assessing its performance; and
- for which separate financial information is available.

Reportable segments are the actual segments which are reported on in the segment report. They are the segments identified above or alternatively an aggregation of two or more of those segments where the aggregation criteria are met.

Measurement

The amount of each segment item reported is the measure reported to management for the purposes of making decisions about allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance. Adjustments and eliminations made in preparing the entity's financial statements and allocations of revenues and expenses are included in determining reported segment surplus or deficit only if they are included in the measure of the segment's surplus or deficit that is used by management. Similarly, only those assets and liabilities that are included in the measures of the segment's assets and segment's liabilities that are used by management are reported for that segment. If amounts are allocated to reported segment surplus or deficit, assets or liabilities, those amounts are allocated on a reasonable basis.

If management uses only one measure of a segment's surplus or deficit, the segment's assets or the segment's liabilities in assessing segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources, segment surplus or deficit, assets and liabilities are reported in terms of that measure. If management uses more than one measure of a segment's surplus or deficit, the segment's assets or the segment's liabilities, the reported measures are those that management believes are determined in accordance with the measurement principles most consistent with those used in measuring the corresponding amounts in the entity's financial statements.

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.29 In-kind donations and contributions

In-kind donations and contributions are recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the municipality and these benefits can be measured reliably, except when specifically stated otherwise. In-kind donations and contributions are recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

In the case of donated assets, the donation is recognised at the fair value of the asset received.

1.30 Public Private Partnerships (PPP)

A PPP can generally be described as an agreement between a public sector entity (entity) and a private sector institution (private party). In terms of this the private party assumes some substantial financial, construction, technical and operational risks in the design, financing, building and operation of a project. It typically involves a private party that supplies an asset and/or services that previously were developed or provided by an entity. The private party provides a service to the public on behalf of the entity through the use of assets and/or the management of such an asset. In return, the private party is rewarded through payments from the entity. Such payments are based on service outputs delivered to specification, charges to users of such services, or a combination of these.

The definition of a PPP agreement in the MFMA identifies two broad categories of PPP agreements - one where the private party performs an institutional function on behalf of the entity, and the other where the private party acquires the use of state property for its own commercial purposes. The PPP agreement can also be a combination of these.

The Standard of GRAP on Revenue from non-exchange transactions (taxes and transfers) (GRAP 23) states that control of an asset arises when the entity 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. GRAP 23 requires that the ability to exclude or regulate the access of others to the benefits of an asset is an essential element of control that distinguishes an entity's assets from those public goods that all entities have access to and from which they benefit.

Under the control approach, the Municipality uses the following criteria to determine whether it controls the use of the underlying asset in the PPP agreement:

- The municipality controls or regulates what services the private party must provide with the associated asset, to whom it must provide them and at what price.
- The municipality controls - through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise - any significant residual interest in the asset at the end of the agreement.

The control approach to assets that are developed, constructed, acquired or used in terms of PPP agreements. These assets are used by the private party to perform part of an entity's service delivery or administrative functions (institutional function).

The control approach is also applied to PPP agreements where the municipality provides the private party with an existing asset, and the private party upgrades, operates and maintains the asset for a specified period of time. If the PPP agreement requires the private party to use its own asset, the municipality only recognises the asset in its financial statements if both the control approach criteria are met.

1.31 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).

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.

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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2. New standards and interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective

The entity has not applied the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the entity's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2025 or later periods:

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">GRAP 2023 Improvements to the Standards of GRAP 2023	To be determined	Unlikely there will be a material impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none">GRAP 1 (amended): Presentation of Financial Statements (Going Concern)	To be determined	Unlikely there will be a material impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none">GRAP 104 (as revised): Financial Instruments	01 April 2025	Impact is currently being assessed

3. Receivables from exchange transactions

Accrued interest	-	34 178
Medical aid debtors	62 868	16 123
Salary overpayment	-	81 567
Shared services	346 830	291 000
Sundry debtors	-	56 618
	409 698	479 486
Accrued interest		
Gross balance	-	34 178
Medical aid debtors		
Gross balance	62 868	16 123
Property rental debtors		
Gross balance	4 182	4 182
Provision for impairment	(4 182)	(4 182)
	-	-
Salary overpayment		
Gross balance	81 567	81 567
Provision for impairment	(81 567)	-
	-	81 567
Other debtors		
Gross balance	26 757	26 757
Provision for impairment	(26 757)	(26 757)
	-	-
Shared services		
Gross balance	346 830	291 000

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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3. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)		
Sundry debtors		
Gross balance	56 618	56 618
Provision for impairment	(56 618)	-
	-	56 618
Financial asset receivables included in receivables from exchange transactions above	62 868	131 868
Total receivables from exchange transactions	409 698	479 486

Trade and other receivables pledged as security

None of the receivables have been pledged as security for the municipality's financial liabilities.

Credit quality of trade and other receivables

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

Trade receivables

Counterparties without external credit rating

Group 1	-	50 307
Group 3	409 698	429 179
	409 698	479 486

Group 1 – new customer (less 6 months).

Group 2 – existing customer (more than 6 months) with no defaults in the past.

Group 3 – existing customer (more than 6 months) with some defaults in the past. All defaults were fully recovered.

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

Fair value of trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables	406 698	479 486
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Trade and other receivables past due but not impaired

Trade and other receivables which are less than 3 months past due are not considered to be impaired. At 30 June 2025, R - (2024: R -) were past due but not impaired.

Trade and other receivables impaired

As of 30 June 2025, trade and other receivables of R 169 129 (2024: R 30 939) were impaired and provided for.

The amount of the provision was R 169 129 as of 30 June 2025 (2024: R 30 939).

The ageing of these receivables is as follows:

Over 6 months	169 129	30 939
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Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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3. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

Reconciliation of provision for impairment of trade and other receivables

Opening balance	30 939	30 939
Provision for impairment	138 190	-
	169 129	30 939

4. VAT receivable (payable)

VAT receivable (payable)	36 340	97 935
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VAT receivable and VAT payable are statutory arrangements.

5. VAT input (output) accrual

VAT input accrual	27 106	77 888
VAT output accrual	(45 239)	(37 958)
	(18 133)	39 930

VAT input accrual and VAT output accrual are exchange transactions.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Bank balances	191 788	2 284
Short-term deposits	74 934	637 431
	266 722	639 715

Credit quality of cash at bank and short term deposits, excluding cash on hand

The credit quality of cash at bank and short term deposits, excluding cash on hand that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or historical information about counterparty default rates:

Credit rating

AAA	266 722	639 715
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Cash and cash equivalents pledged as collateral

The call deposits are ring-fenced and attributable to the unspent conditional grants (refer to note 12).

Call deposits are investments with a maturity period of less than 3 months and earn interest at rates that vary from 5,10% to 5,75% (2024: 5,10% to 5,75%) per annum.

For purposes of the statement of financial position and the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in bank and investments in deposit accounts (money market instruments), net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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6. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

The entity had the following bank accounts

Account number / description	Bank statement balances			Cash book balances		
	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
Standard Bank - Current Account - 04 171 8046	191 788	2 284	175 316	191 788	2 284	175 316
Standard Bank - Call Deposit - 4 887 2555 - 004	37 097	529 972	401 112	37 097	529 972	401 112
Standard Bank - Call Deposit - 4 887 2555 - 005	37 837	141 637	32 441	37 837	141 637	32 441
Total	266 722	673 893	608 869	266 722	673 893	608 869

7. Property, plant and equipment

	2025			2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Land	592 817	-	592 817	592 817	-	592 817
Buildings	14 794 856	(11 791 931)	3 002 925	15 387 673	(12 054 546)	3 333 127
Plant and machinery	104 902	(75 743)	29 159	104 902	(68 030)	36 872
Furniture and fittings	4 404 888	(3 470 065)	934 823	4 398 060	(3 261 562)	1 136 498
Motor vehicles	6 943 330	(2 886 770)	4 056 560	6 400 075	(2 477 475)	3 922 600
IT equipment	3 621 983	(2 415 704)	1 206 279	3 548 077	(2 210 942)	1 337 135
Leased assets	1 470 198	(318 033)	1 152 165	1 470 198	(24 154)	1 446 044
Total	31 932 974	(20 958 246)	10 974 728	31 901 802	(20 096 709)	11 805 093

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Land	592 817	-	-	592 817
Buildings	3 333 127	-	(330 202)	3 002 925
Machinery and equipment	36 872	-	(7 713)	29 159
Furniture and fittings	1 136 498	6 829	(208 504)	934 823
Motor vehicles	3 922 600	544 939	(410 979)	4 056 560
Computer equipment	1 337 135	101 410	(232 266)	1 206 279
Leased assets	1 446 044	-	(293 879)	1 152 165
	11 805 093	653 178	(1 483 543)	10 974 728

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
Land	592 817	-	-	-	592 817
Buildings	3 664 281	-	-	(331 154)	3 333 127
Machinery and equipment	46 468	-	-	(9 596)	36 872
Furniture and fittings	1 257 930	129 245	-	(250 677)	1 136 498
Motor vehicles	4 110 732	241 656	(1 825)	(427 963)	3 922 600
Computer equipment	1 619 185	29 899	(14 407)	(297 542)	1 337 135
Leased assets	-	1 470 198	-	(24 154)	1 446 044
	11 291 413	1 870 998	(16 232)	(1 341 086)	11 805 093

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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7. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Pledged as security

The municipality's obligations under finance leases (see Note 8) are secured by the lessors' title to the leased assets. No other assets of the municipality have been pledged as security.

Compensation received for losses on property, plant and equipment – included in operating profit

Assets subject to finance lease (net carrying amount)

Leased assets 1 152 165 1 446 044

Details of properties

Old Divisional Council Workshop, Van der Merwe Street, De Aar

Terms and conditions

- Purchase price: 30 June 1984	300 000	300 000
- Additions since purchase or valuation	13 495 908	13 495 908
	13 795 908	13 795 908

Office Building, Culvert Road, De Aar

Terms and conditions

- Purchase price: 30 June 1984	610 000	610 000
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Vacant Land, De Villiers Street, Hanover RD (Outspan)

Terms and conditions

- Deemed cost: 1 July 2009	27 000	27 000
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Workshop, Wiccus Street, Philipstown

Terms and conditions

- Purchase price: 30 June 1984	50 000	50 000
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A register containing the information required by section 63 of the MFMA is available for inspection at the registered office of the entity.

8. Intangible assets

	2025			2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Computer software	1 162 064	(708 644)	453 420	1 162 065	(594 054)	568 011

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2025

	Opening balance	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	568 011	(114 591)	453 420

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8. Intangible assets (continued)

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	485 847	256 421	(174 257)	568 011

Pledged as security

All of the municipality's intangible assets are held under freehold interest and no intangible assets have been pledged as security for any liabilities of the municipality.

No restrictions apply to any of the intangible assets of the municipality.

9. Finance lease obligation

Minimum lease payments due

- within one year	582 965	582 965
- in second to fifth year inclusive	680 126	971 609
	1 263 091	1 554 574
less: future finance charges	(389 029)	(223 656)
Present value of minimum lease payments	874 062	1 330 918

Present value of minimum lease payments due

- within one year	502 823	451 616
- in second to fifth year inclusive	371 239	879 302
	874 062	1 330 918

Non-current liabilities	371 239	879 302
Current liabilities	502 823	451 616
	874 062	1 330 918

It is the municipality's policy to lease certain computer equipment under finance leases.

The average lease term was 3 years and the average effective borrowing rate was 1% (2024: 1%).

Interest rates are fixed at the contract date. All leases have fixed repayments and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rent. There are no renewal or purchase options.

The municipality's obligations under finance leases are secured by the lessor's charge over the leased assets. Refer note 7.

Defaults and breaches

The municipality did not default on any payment of its finance lease liabilities. No terms for repayment have been renegotiated by the municipality.

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Figures in Rand	2025	2024
10. Payables from exchange transactions		
Trade payables	6 830 279	6 260 624
Medical aid debtors (payments received in advance)	12 349	11 700
Staff bonuses	1 536 710	1 364 638
Accrued leave	3 674 119	3 512 998
Performance bonus	1 015 811	760 000
Salary control accounts	-	68 100
Office of the Compensation Commissioner	825 507	673 453
Unknown deposits	86 309	8 365
	13 981 084	12 659 878

The average credit period on purchases is 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. The municipality has financial risk policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe.

Fair value of trade and other payables

Management is of the opinion that the carrying value of the payables approximate their fair values.

11. Employee benefit obligations

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

Carrying value		
Post-retirement benefit liability	10 495 000	9 103 000
Non-current liabilities	9 769 000	8 367 000
Current liabilities	726 000	736 000
	10 495 000	9 103 000

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

Opening balance	9 103 000	8 731 000
Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance	1 392 000	372 000
	10 495 000	9 103 000

Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance are as follows:

Interest cost	1 063 000	993 000
Actuarial (gains) losses	773 315	(41 126)
Current service cost	339 000	253 000
Expenditure incurred	(783 315)	(832 874)
	1 392 000	372 000

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

The most recent actuarial valuation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation was carried out on 30 June 2025 by Mr. C Weiss, Fellow of the Actuarial Society of South Africa. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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11. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

The members of the post-employment medical aid benefit plan are made up as follows:

Continuation members (retirees, widowers and orphans)	13	14
In-service non-members (employees)	36	37
In-service members (employees)	54	49
	103	100

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

Continuation members (retirees, widowers and orphans)	5 393 000	5 211 000
In-service non-members (employees)	792 000	589 000
In-service members (employees)	4 310 000	3 303 000
	10 495 000	9 103 000

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

- Hosmed
- Keyhealth
- LA Health
- Samwumed

The current-service cost for the year ending 30 June 2025 is estimated to be R 339 000 (2024: R 253 000), whereas the cost for the ensuing year is estimated to be R 435 000 (2024: R 339 000).

The municipality expects to make a contribution of R 765 000 (2024: R 736 000) to the defined benefit plans during the next financial year.

Key assumptions used

Assumptions used at the reporting date:

Discount rates used	11,10 %	12,15 %
Health care cost inflation	6,80 %	7,65 %
Net effective discount rate	4,00 %	4,18 %
Expected retirement age (males and females)	62	62

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

	One percentage point increase	One percentage point decrease
Effect on the aggregate of the service cost and interest cost	1 615 000	1 230 000
Effect on defined benefit obligation	11 850 000	9 382 000
	13 465 000	10 612 000

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

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Defined benefit obligation	10 495 000	9 103 000	8 731 000	11 557 000	10 846 000
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	9 961 000	9 668 000	12 063 000	11 857 000	10 850 000
	20 456 000	18 771 000	20 794 000	23 414 000	21 696 000

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12. Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:

National Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)	-	10 961
Provincial: DPSA Grant	13 802	13 802
Provincial: Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) De Aar	61 400	73 446
Provincial: Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) Renosterberg	11 842	11 842
Provincial: SANBI	-	52 822
	87 044	162 873

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 entity has directly benefited; and

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

See note 16 for reconciliation of grants from National/Provincial Government.

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

13. Licences and permits

Health certificates	1 685 788	1 443 836
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14. Other income

Administration fees	224 350	262 100
Commission received	77 511	62 191
Recoveries	28 124	22 032
SETA refunds	105 805	91 095
Shared service fees	2 111 139	2 008 696
Sundry income	4 110	-
Tender documents	-	8 000
	2 551 039	2 454 114

15. Investment revenue

Interest revenue

Bank	1 215 112	1 205 234
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The amount included in Investment revenue arising from exchange transactions amounted to R 1 215 112.

16. Government grants and subsidies

Operating grants

Equitable share	63 593 000	61 791 000
Provincial: Health Subsidy	-	250 000
Provincial: DPSA Grant	-	29 899
National: Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)	1 119 961	939 039
National: Financial Management Grant (FMG)	1 800 000	1 700 000
National: Rural Roads Asset Management System (RRAMS) Grant	3 378 000	3 232 000
Provincial: Department of Roads	548 822	608 969
Provincial: COGHSTA (Housing Accreditation)	110 000	200 000
Provincial: Department of Tourism	-	525 000
Provincial: Cleaning Project (De Aar)	12 046	1 055 184
Provincial: SANBI	-	47 178
	70 561 829	70 378 269

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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16. Government grants and subsidies (continued)

Equitable Share

The municipality's share of the revenue raised annually by the Local Government.

No funds were withheld.

Provincial: Health Subsidy

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

To promote and support HIV/AIDS programmes and initiatives within the municipal area.

No funds were withheld.

Provincial: DPSA Grant

Balance unspent at beginning of year	13 802	43 700
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(29 898)
	13 802	13 802

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).

The purpose of the grants is to assist the municipality financially to comply with the Mscoa regulations and to upgrade its computer service, in order to be able to run GIS.

All conditions of the grant were met and no funds were withheld.

Provincial: NEAR

Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	1 274 130
Prior period adjustments	-	(1 274 130)
	-	-

The grant is provided to assist with disaster management within the boundaries of the municipality.

All conditions of the grant were met and no funds were withheld.

National: Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)

Balance unspent at beginning of year	10 961	-
Current year receipts	1 109 000	950 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1 119 961)	(939 039)
	-	10 961

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).

To incentivise the municipalities to expand work creation efforts through the use of labour intensive delivery methods in the identified focus areas, in compliance with the EPWP guidelines.

All conditions of the grant were met and no funds were withheld.

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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16. Government grants and subsidies (continued)

National: Financial Management Grant (FMG)

Current year receipts	1 800 000	1 700 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1 800 000)	(1 700 000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The grant is paid by National Treasury to municipalities to help with the implementation of the financial reforms required by the MFMA. The grants also pays for the cost of the financial management internship programme.

All conditions of the grant were met and no funds were withheld.

Provincial: Electrification Grant

Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	898
Other	-	(898)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The grant was allocated to improve and upgrade the electricity infrastructure and enhance the electricity capacity within the municipality.

All conditions of the grant were met and no funds were withheld.

National: Rural Roads Asset Management System (RRAMS)

Current year receipts	3 378 000	3 232 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(3 378 000)	(3 232 000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

To incentivise municipalities to expand work creation efforts through the use of labour intensive delivery methods in the identified focus areas in road infrastructure and usage.

All conditions of the grant were met and no funds were withheld.

Provincial: Expanded Public Works Programme (Renosterberg)

Balance unspent at beginning of year	<u>11 842</u>	<u>11 842</u>
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Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).

To incentivise the municipalities to expand work creation efforts through the use of labour intensive delivery methods in the identified focus areas, incompliance with the EPWP guidelines.

All conditions of the grant were met and no funds were withheld.

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16. Government grants and subsidies (continued)

Provincial: Expanded Public Works Programme (De Aar)

Balance unspent at beginning of year	73 446	68 629
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(12 046)	-
Other	-	4 817
	<u>61 400</u>	<u>73 446</u>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).

To incentivise the municipalities to expand work creation efforts through the use of labour intensive delivery methods in the identified focus areas, in compliance with the EPWP guidelines.

All conditions of the grant were met and no funds were withheld.

Provincial: Department of Roads

Current year receipts	548 822	609 969
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(548 822)	(609 969)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The grant is allocated to the municipality for the payment of the medical aid ex-gratia contributions for personnel that is and has been on pension.

All conditions of the grant were met and no funds were withheld.

Provincial: COGHSTA (Housing Accreditation)

Current year receipts	110 000	200 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(110 000)	(200 000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The grant was allocated to improve capacity within the administration of the municipality in respect to the housing department.

All conditions of the grant were met and no funds were withheld.

Provincial: Disinfection

Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	41 556
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(41 556)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12).

The grant was allocated to financial assist municipalities in their fight against the pandemic.

All conditions of the grant were met and no funds were withheld.

Provincial: Cleaning Project (De Aar)

Current year receipts	-	1 055 814
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(1 055 814)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

All conditions of the grant were met and no funds were withheld.

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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16. Government grants and subsidies (continued)

Provincial: SANBI

Balance unspent at beginning of year	52 822	-
Current year receipts	-	100 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(47 178)
Other	(52 822)	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>52 822</u>

All conditions of the grant were met and no funds were withheld.

Provincial: Department of Tourism

Current year receipts	-	525 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(525 000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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

17. Public contributions and donations

Santam (fire fighters)	-	<u>998 345</u>
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During the year, Santam donated fire fighters, consumables and protective clothing to the municipality. All conditions attached to the donation was met and the assets were capitalised in the municipality's asset register.

18. Debt forgiveness

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality was approved by the Auditor-General of South Africa to receive debt relief on their outstanding account, commonly referred to as the 1% limit. A credit note to the amount listed below was received (excluding VAT).

Auditor-General of South Africa (outstanding audit fees)	<u>2 344 874</u>	<u>-</u>
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Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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19. Employee related costs		
Basic salaries and wages	37 732 149	35 618 376
Leave pay	379 645	244 772
Service bonus	3 076 094	2 820 216
Performance bonus	1 003 854	699 739
Pensioners allowance	-	14 700
Travel allowance	2 026 132	2 025 058
Overtime payments	624 535	618 918
Housing benefits and allowances	297 438	270 279
Long-service awards	181 603	85 370
Acting allowances	52 729	107 641
Leaverships	472 276	252 972
Cellphone allowance	429 000	415 800
Other allowance	587 870	591 471
Scarcity allowance	67 108	62 399
Shift allowance	239 225	223 121
UIF - council contribution	212 474	209 241
Bargaining council - council resolution	13 982	13 030
Pension fund - council contribution	5 617 286	5 134 933
Medical aid - council contribution	1 780 561	1 528 496
Defined contribution plans	2 175 315	1 165 454
	56 969 276	52 101 986
Remuneration of Municipal manager		
Annual remuneration	965 178	884 083
Car and other allowances	209 278	206 827
Performance bonus	148 589	79 912
Contributions to UIF, medical aid- and pension funds	13 537	2 262
Service bonus	76 000	73 308
Re-imbursive travel expenses	97 152	94 513
	1 509 734	1 340 905
Remuneration of Chief finance officer		
Annual remuneration	968 799	887 400
Performance bonus	149 110	160 386
Service bonus	76 292	73 583
Car and other allowances	204 825	202 451
Contributions to UIF, medical aid- and pension funds	13 527	2 262
Re-imbursive travel expenses	87 181	66 606
	1 499 734	1 392 688
Remuneration of Infrastructure manager		
Annual remuneration	915 500	940 699
Performance bonus	149 110	160 386
Service bonus	76 292	73 583
Car and other allowances	204 825	202 451
Contributions to UIF, medical aid- and pension funds	15 559	2 262
Re-imbursive travel expenses	125 688	130 418
	1 486 974	1 509 799

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19. Employee related costs (continued)		
Remuneration of Chief audit executive		
Annual remuneration	825 000	850 261
Performance bonus	135 555	145 805
Service bonus	68 750	66 333
Car and other allowances	195 284	192 579
Contributions to UIF, medical aid- and pension funds	12 246	2 262
Re-imbursive travel expenses	4 664	5 591
	1 241 499	1 262 831
Remuneration of Chief corporate services		
Annual remuneration	991 000	1 014 827
Performance bonus	165 678	160 386
Car and other allowances	205 616	202 132
Contributions to UIF, medical aid- and pension funds	14 893	2 262
Leave sold	202 552	-
Re-imbursive travel expenses	48 859	35 245
	1 628 598	1 414 852
20. Remuneration of councillors		
Mayor	1 030 996	999 673
Speaker	832 811	808 859
Executive committee members	2 967 988	2 994 563
Councillors	1 730 902	1 328 231
	6 562 697	6 131 326
<p>The councillors occupying the positions of Mayor, Speaker and Executive committee serve in a full-time capacity. They are provided with office accommodation and secretarial support at the expense of the municipality in order to enable them to perform their official duties.</p> <p>Councillors may utilise official council transportation when engaged in official duties. The Mayor has use of a council owned vehicle for official duties.</p>		
21. Depreciation and amortisation		
Property, plant and equipment	1 483 543	1 341 086
Intangible assets	114 590	174 257
	1 598 133	1 515 343
22. Finance costs		
Trade and other payables	711 493	472 607
Finance leases	126 110	55 042
	837 603	527 649
23. Repairs and maintenance		
Other assets	434 821	604 597

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24. Materials		
Projects		
Building	317 401	768 602
25. Gain (loss) on disposal of assets and liabilities		
Carrying value of assets disposed	-	(16 231)
No compensation was received for the assets disposed / written off.		
26. General expenses		
Accommodation	1 453 572	1 611 640
Administration costs	179 900	161 600
Advertising	194 230	165 080
Audit committee	152 170	174 987
Auditors remuneration	2 789 860	2 946 046
Bank charges	45 596	54 236
Bursaries	83 838	379 045
Cleaning	100 492	592 341
Computer expenses	8 157	-
Conferences and seminars	-	19 221
Consulting and professional fees	1 753 096	2 970 600
Electricity	928 871	445 691
Entertainment	773 597	1 272 948
Fuel and oil	899 458	1 165 100
Hire	212 251	1 505 293
Insurance	494 005	469 272
Motor vehicle expenses	17 574	29 185
Other expenses	-	1 575
Printing and stationery	322 883	494 445
Property rates	45 309	40 449
Protective clothing	228 592	322 393
Skills development levy	412 445	385 773
Subscriptions and membership fees	603 087	722 381
Telephone and fax	174 095	198 218
Training	121 768	98 871
Travel - local	2 547 217	2 854 958
Water sample and tests	164 319	185 424
Workmens Compensation	482 055	64 412
	15 188 437	19 331 184
27. Auditors' remuneration		
Fees	2 789 860	2 946 046

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28. Cash generated from operations		
Deficit	(3 687 916)	(4 517 120)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	1 598 133	1 515 343
Gain on sale of assets and liabilities	-	16 231
Debt impairment	138 190	-
Movements in retirement benefit assets and liabilities	1 392 000	332 580
Non-cash movement on property, plant and equipment	-	(241 656)
Changes in working capital:		
Receivables from exchange transactions	(68 402)	(82 544)
Payables from exchange transactions	1 321 206	3 852 403
VAT	119 658	(285 795)
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	(75 829)	(3 752)
	737 040	585 690
29. Commitments		
Authorised capital expenditure		
Already contracted for but not provided for		
• Property, plant and equipment	18 400	-
• Intangible assets	1 730 792	1 795 562
	1 749 192	1 795 562
Total capital commitments		
Already contracted for but not provided for	1 749 192	1 795 562
Authorised operational expenditure		
Already contracted for but not provided for		
• Consulting fees	5 498 312	844 191
• Personal protective equipment (PPE)	-	128 109
• Operational expenses	1 689 845	2 546 050
	7 188 157	3 518 350
Total operational commitments		
Already contracted for but not provided for	7 188 157	3 518 350
Total commitments		
Total commitments		
Authorised capital expenditure	1 749 192	1 795 562
Authorised operational expenditure	7 188 157	3 518 350
	8 937 349	5 313 912

The commitments are disclosed inclusive of VAT.

Pixley-ka-Seme District Municipality (DC7)

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30. Financial instruments disclosure

Categories of financial instruments

2025

Financial assets

	At amortised cost	Total
Receivables from exchange transactions	409 698	409 698
Cash and cash equivalents	266 722	266 722
	676 420	676 420

Financial liabilities

	At amortised cost	Total
Payables from exchange transactions	(7 754 444)	(7 754 444)
Finance lease obligation	(874 062)	(874 062)
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	(87 044)	(87 044)
	(8 715 550)	(8 715 550)

2024

Financial assets

	At amortised cost	Total
Receivables from exchange transactions	479 486	479 486
Cash and cash equivalents	639 715	639 715
	1 119 201	1 119 201

Financial liabilities

	At amortised cost	Total
Payables from exchange transactions	(6 272 324)	(6 272 324)
Finance lease obligation	(1 330 918)	(1 330 918)
Unspent conditional grants	(162 873)	(162 873)
	(7 766 115)	(7 766 115)

31. Risk management

Financial risk management

Liquidity risk

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

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31. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk

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

Management evaluated credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.

Market risk

Interest rate risk

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

32. Related parties

Relationships

Members of council
Members of key management

Refer to the remuneration of management
I Visser (Municipal manager)
BF James (Chief financial officer)
HP Greeff (Technical manager)
RA Sors (Chief audit executive)
TA Loko (Chief corporate services)

All related party transactions are concluded at arm's length, unless stated otherwise.

Related party balances

Receivables from exchange transactions

I Visser (debt receivable relating to salary overpayment)	81 567	81 567
HL Britz (debt receivable relating to overpayment of medical aid contribution)	6 623	6 623

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32. Related parties (continued)

Remuneration of management

Management class: Councillors

2025

Name	Basic salary	Allowances	Re-imbursive expenses	Total
UR Itumeleng	987 796	43 200	-	1 030 996
TA Sintu	790 238	43 200	36 444	869 882
K Gous	740 850	43 200	48 505	832 555
S Swartling	740 850	43 200	26 925	810 975
NS van Wyk	739 680	43 200	30 487	813 367
H Marais	312 585	43 200	-	355 785
B Viviers	312 585	43 200	-	355 785
VP Harmse	108 466	-	-	108 466
S Bibi	308 221	43 200	-	351 421
AP Poyo	19 606	-	-	19 606
B Swanepoel	19 880	-	-	19 880
P Charles	19 469	-	-	19 469
PP Mlauli	19 469	-	-	19 469
EK Louw	19 880	-	-	19 880
LM Zenani	19 880	-	-	19 880
MA Maloi	19 880	-	-	19 880
MJ Katz	19 880	-	-	19 880
MN Mackay	19 880	-	-	19 880
N Booyesen	19 880	-	-	19 880
B Mpamba	629 884	10 800	-	640 684
SW Makhandula	296 027	42 038	-	338 065
	6 164 886	398 438	142 361	6 705 685

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32. Related parties (continued)

2024

Name	Basic salary	Allowances	Re-imbursive expenses	Total
UR Itumeleng	954 073	45 600	-	999 673
TA Sintu	763 259	45 600	61 617	870 476
K Gous	715 557	45 600	74 762	835 919
S Swartling	715 557	45 600	38 942	800 099
NS van Wyk	715 557	45 600	63 944	825 101
A Kwinana	667 652	43 440	6 909	718 001
H Marais	301 929	45 600	-	347 529
PA Olyn	131 135	20 200	-	151 335
B Viviers	301 929	45 600	-	347 529
VP Harmse	104 763	-	-	104 763
S Bibi	145 633	21 600	-	167 233
AP Poyo	12 359	-	-	12 359
B Swanepoel	19 217	-	-	19 217
P Charles	4 634	-	-	4 634
PP Mlauli	4 634	-	-	4 634
EK Louw	19 217	-	-	19 217
F Mans	19 217	-	-	19 217
JEJ Hoorne	14 582	-	-	14 582
LM Zenani	19 217	-	-	19 217
MA Maloi	19 217	-	-	19 217
MJ Katz	19 217	-	-	19 217
MN Mackay	19 217	-	-	19 217
N Booysen	19 217	-	-	19 217
NS Mlungwana	6 858	-	-	6 858
SW Makhandula	13 039	-	-	13 039
	5 726 886	404 440	246 174	6 377 500

33. Unauthorised expenditure

Opening balance as previously reported	9 083 126	5 033 111
Add: Unauthorised operating expenditure - current	7 452 267	7 655 707
Add: Unauthorised capital expenditure - current	531 872	1 427 419
Less: Amount written-off - current	(17 067 265)	(5 033 111)
Closing balance	-	9 083 126

The unauthorised expenditure was investigated and presented to MPAC and Council. Council condoned and wrote-off the expenditure on 29 August 2025 (council resolution no. R2025-08-29 (15.2))

Unauthorised expenditure: Budget overspending – per vote:

Budget and treasury	6 102 199	4 820 849
Health	216 560	-
Housing	113 953	-
Internal audit	418 635	253 676
Mayor and council	498 709	2 303 386
Municipal manager	102 210	-
Public safety	-	277 796
Capital expenditure	531 872	1 427 419
	7 984 138	9 083 126

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33. Unauthorised expenditure (continued)

Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings

No disciplinary steps have been taken as no individual or group of individuals have been identified to be guilty of the expenses incurred. No criminal or disciplinary steps have been taken as a result of the expenditures / losses.

34. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure identified - current	711 493	472 607
Less: Amount written-off - current	(711 493)	(472 607)
Closing balance	-	-

Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings			
Interest on overdue AGSA account	Council to write-off expenditure	711 493	472 607	

Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings

Interest on overdue accounts:

No disciplinary steps have been taken as no individual or group of individuals have been identified to be guilty of the expenses incurred. Based on the nature of the expenditure items, the expenditure is not recoverable. No criminal or disciplinary steps have been taken as a result of the expenditures / losses.

Fraudulent payment:

The payment made has been transferred to receivables as the municipality is in the process to recover the funds. No criminal or disciplinary steps have been taken to date, as the investigation is still on-going.

The fruitless and wasteful expenditure was investigated and presented to MPAC and Council. Council condoned and wrote-off the expenditure on 29 August 2025 (council resolution no. R2025-08-29 (15.2)).

35. Irregular expenditure

Opening balance as previously reported	2 613 724	1 273 762
Opening balance as restated	2 613 724	1 273 762
Add: Irregular expenditure - current	2 262 144	5 667 306
Less: Amount written-off by council - current	(4 599 423)	(4 327 344)
Closing balance	276 445	2 613 724

Irregular expenditure is presented inclusive of VAT.

Incidents/cases identified/reported in the current year include those listed below:

	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings			
Non-compliance to SCM processes	No disciplinary steps have been taken as no individual or group of individuals have been identified to be guilty of the expenses incurred.	2 262 144	5 667 306	

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35. Irregular expenditure (continued)

Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings

No disciplinary steps have been taken as no individual or group of individuals have been identified to be guilty of the expenses incurred. Based on the nature of the expenditure items, the expenditure is not recoverable. No criminal or disciplinary steps have been taken as a result of the expenditures / losses.

The irregular expenditure was investigated and presented to MPAC and Council. Council wrote-off the expenditure on 29 August 2025 (council resolution no. R2025-08-29 (15.2)).

The irregular expenditure does not represent the full extent, as management will re-visit the population to determine if there is additional irregular expenditure that has not been disclosed.

36. Contingent liabilities

Litigation is in the process against the entity relating to a dispute with an individual who has brought a discrimination, intimidation and sexual harassment case against the entity. The individual is seeking damages of R 1 946 554. The entity's lawyers and management consider the likelihood of the action against the entity being successful as unlikely, and the case should be resolved within the next years.

The municipality is currently involved in a case with Outsurance, whereby last mentioned has sued the municipality for damages due to a car accident, which amounts to R 22 720. The possibility that the claim is successful is remote.

37. Deviation from supply chain management regulations

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

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

The following deviations were investigated and presented to MPAC and Council on 29 August 2025 (council resolution no. R2025-08-29 (14.6)):

Sole service provider	57 974	36 292
Impractical to obtain the required number of quotations	20 536	276 544
	78 510	312 836

38. Additional disclosure note in terms of the MFMA

Audit fees

Opening balance	5 364 873	2 220 914
Current year audit fee	3 208 339	3 387 953
Current year interest cost	711 493	472 607
Amount paid - current year	(537 174)	(716 601)
Debt forgiveness	(2 696 605)	-
	6 050 926	5 364 873

A credit note amounting to R 2 696 605 (inclusive of VAT) was issued during the year as debt forgiveness. The credit note pertained to audit fees invoiced in prior years. The debt forgiveness was recognised as revenue from non-exchange transactions. Refer to Note 18.

PAYE, UIF and SDL

Current year fee	11 178 494	10 030 545
Amount paid - current year	(11 178 494)	(10 030 545)
	-	-

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38. Additional disclosure note in terms of the MFMA (continued)		
Pension and medical aid fund contributions		
Current year payroll deductions and council contributions	12 611 682	11 642 246
Amount paid - current year	(12 611 682)	(11 642 246)
	-	-
Contributions to local government (SALGA)		
Current year subscriptions	587 781	500 000
Amount paid - current year	(488 920)	(500 000)
	98 861	-

39. Segment information

General information

The eight functional areas comprise of:

- Mayor and council;
- Municipal manager;
- Budget and treasury office;
- Internal audit;
- Planning and development;
- Municipal health;
- Housing; and
- Public safety.

The municipality operates throughout the the Pixley-ka-Seme district area, in the Northern Cape Province, which consists of eight municipal areas. Segments represents the basis of services delivered.

Information reported about these segments is used by management as a basis for evaluating the segments' performances and for making decisions about the allocation of resources. The disclosure of information about these segments is also considered appropriate for external reporting purposes.

Processes have been put in place to generate this information at a transaction level and in the most cost effective manner.

The municipality has assessed the applicability of GRAP 18 and determined that segment reporting is not required. The conclusion is based on the fact that the regular review conducted by management does not constitute the regular review of segmental information as required by the Standard. The financial statements are therefore presented on an aggregated basis, consistent with the municipality's operational structure and management reporting.

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40. Change in estimate

Property, plant and equipment

A change in the estimated useful life of various assets of the municipality has resulted in the following decreases (increases) in depreciation for the mentioned asset categories for the financial year:

Total change in estimate for useful life of property, plant and equipment:

Other property, plant and equipment	163 162	291 091
Land, buildings and community assets	48	319
	163 210	291 410

The change in estimate effect amount relating to future period is not disclosed, as it is impracticable to do so.

Intangible assets

A change in the estimated useful life of various assets of the municipality has resulted in the following decreases (increases) in amortisation for the mentioned categories for the financial year:

Total change in estimate for useful lie of intangible asstes:

Computer software	72 155	-
	72 155	-

The change in estimate effect amount relating to future period is not disclosed, as it is impracticable to do so.

41. Private Public Partnerships

The municipality was not party to any Private-Public Partnership during the year under review.

42. In-kind donations and assistance

The municipality did not receive any in-kind donations and assistance, which have not been addressed elsewhere, during the year under review.

43. Prior-year adjustments

Presented below are those items contained in the statement of financial position, statement of financial performance and cash flow statement that have been affected by prior-year adjustments:

Statement of financial position

2024

	Note	As previously reported	Correction of error	Restated
VAT receivable	4	137 866	(39 930)	97 936
VAT input accrual	5	-	77 888	77 888
VAT output accrual	5	-	(37 958)	(37 958)
Unspent conditional grants	12	(1 384 181)	1 221 308	(162 873)
Accumulated surplus - prior period error		-	(1 274 130)	(1 274 130)
(Surplus) deficit for the year - prior period error		-	52 822	52 822
		(1 246 315)	-	(1 246 315)

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43. Prior-year adjustments (continued)

Statement of financial performance

2024

	Note	As previously reported	Correction of error	Restated
Public contributions and donations	17	(241 656)	(756 689)	(998 345)
Materials	24	214 700	553 902	768 602
Government grants and subsidies	16	(70 431 091)	52 822	(70 378 269)
General expenditure	26	19 128 397	202 787	19 331 184
		(51 329 650)	52 822	(51 276 828)

Errors

The following prior period errors adjustments occurred:

Donations received in the form of materials and protective clothing

During the 2024 financial year, Santam donated fire fighting equipment to the municipality. This donation included various items, from equipment to materials (consumables). The municipality barcoded the equipment, captured it on its asset register and therefore accounted for that portion of the donation.

The materials, consumables and protective clothing was incorrectly excluded from the recognition, resulting in the donation being understated. This error has been corrected retrospectively.

The effect of the correction was as follows:

Statement of financial performance:

Public contributions and donations	-	(756 689)
Materials	-	553 902
General expenses	-	202 787
	-	-

NEAR grant

During the current year management investigated the origin of the NEAR unspent conditional grant. As part of the procedures performed, the aforementioned grant's existence and obligation assertions were tested against GRAP 23. It was during this testing that management concluded that the municipality has no obligation to repay the funds.

The correction was made retrospectively.

The effect of the correction was as follows:

Statement of financial position:

Unspent conditional grants	-	1 274 130
Accumulated surplus - prior period error	-	(1 274 130)
	-	-

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43. Prior-year adjustments (continued)

Repayment of SANBI funds

During the current financial year, correspondence was received from SANBI informing the municipality that not all conditions of the grant paid in the 2024 financial year (R 100 000) were met and that the unused funds must be returned. On inspection of the accounting records, management discovered that the full allocation was recognised as revenue in the 2024 financial year.

In order to correctly account for the repayment, the prior year revenue had to be adjusted for the unused funds. The correction was therefore made retrospectively.

The effect of the correction was as follows:

Statement of financial position

Unspent conditional grants	(52 822)	(52 822)
(Surplus) deficit for the year - prior period errors	52 822	52 822
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Statement of financial performance

Government grants and subsidies	-	52 822
	<u>-</u>	<u>52 822</u>

Shared services previously provided, written off (Note 3)

A portion of the shared service, which was previously provided, was written off during the year. These amounts were due to the incorrect amounts charged in 2017 and prior years. The debt has not been recovered and in accordance with legislation these debt should have been written off in prior periods.

The impact of the correction is as follows:

Receivables from exchange transactions	As previously reported	Correction of error	Total
Shared services: Gross balances	2 326 163	2 035 163	4 361 326
Shared services: Provision for impairment	(2 035 163)	(2 035 163)	(4 070 326)
	<u>291 000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>291 000</u>

Splitting of the VAT receivable balance (Notes 4 and 5)

In previous financial years VAT was presented as a single line item. The balance however consisted of VAT receivable from SARS, VAT input accruals and VAT output accruals. GRAP requires the balances to be presented and disclosed separately as offsetting is not allowed..

The impact of the correction is as follows:

VAT receivable	As previously reported	Correction of error	Total
VAT receivable	137 866	(39 930)	97 936
VAT input accrual	-	77 888	77 888
VAT output accrual	-	(37 958)	(37 958)
	<u>137 866</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>137 866</u>

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44. Budget differences

Material differences between budget and actual amounts

The excess of actual expenditure over the final budget of 10% is deemed to be material. The following reasons exist for the material fluctuations identified:

Statement of financial position:

1. Licences and permits: During the year more revenue was generated than was original budgeted for. As the budget is based on historical information, which makes it difficult to accurately budget for the future periods.
2. Other income: The municipality did not generate the budgeted income due to services not being rendered to the Renosterberg Local Municipality.
3. Interest received from external investments: As a result of investments made during the year on interest-bearing deposit accounts, more interest was generated than budgeted for.
4. Amounts written-off: The AGSA wrote off older outstanding invoices for external audit services rendered. This write-off was not anticipated or known before hand.
5. Depreciation and amortisation: The municipality under estimated the expense. As the budgeted expense is based on historical information, it is difficult to accurately budget for it.
6. Finance costs: Management did not budget for finance cost.
7. Debt impairment: Management provided for the sundry debtors after analysing the individual debtors to determine the possibility of recoverability.
8. Collection costs: Although collection costs were budgeted for, the municipality's operations are not of that nature that requires collection cost to be incurred.
9. Inventory consumed: Although inventory consumed costs were budgeted for, the municipality's operations do not cater for inventory or the consumption thereof.
10. Transfer and subsidies: Although transfer and subsidies were budgeted for, the municipality's operations do not cater for subsidies to be paid.
11. Contracted services: Contracted services were budgeted for individually, but for financial statement purposes it was included in the general expenses.
12. General expenses: Due to an increase in the annual external audit fees; travel and subsistence costs; and other expenses the budget was insufficient. There was no specific matter(s) that resulted in the over spend.

Statement of financial position:

13. Receivables from exchange transactions: The difference between the budgeted and actual figures are attributable to the provision for doubtful debt of R 2.2 million.
14. VAT receivable (payable): Management expected better financial results, which would have resulted in a VAT payable. This however did not realise and due to the increase in creditors, the VAT payable as turned around into a VAT receivable.
15. Cash and cash equivalents: The material difference is due to weaker financial results.
16. Property, plant and equipment: Additions for the current year exceeded the budgeted amount.
17. Intangible assets: Due to the amortisation expense of the current year, which was not budgeted for.
18. Finance lease obligations: Management did not budget for the finance lease obligation at year end.
19. Payables from exchange transactions: The material fluctuation was due to the AGSA's credit notes issued for the older invoices written-off.

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44. Budget differences (continued)

20. Employee benefit obligations: Management under provided for the employee benefit obligations as the balance is based on the actuarial valuation, which is difficult to estimated.

21. Unspent conditional grants and receipts: Management did not budget for the payable at year end.

Cash flow statement:

22. Other income: The municipality did not generate the budgeted income due to services not being rendered to the Renosterberg Local Municipality.

23. Interest income: As a result of investments made during the year on interest-bearing deposit accounts, more interest was generated than budgeted for.

24. Suppliers and employees: Management paid various suppliers and creditors during the year, including the Workmen's Compensation (R 330 000) and other, as well as the AGSA's credit notes that were issued.

25. Finance costs: Management did not budget for finance cost.

26. Purchase of property, plant and equipment: Additions for the current year exceeded the budgeted amount.

27. Finance lease payments: The finance lease payments were not budgeted for.

45. Events after the reporting date

No events having financial implications, requiring disclosure, occurred subsequent to 30 June 2025.

46. Going concern

We draw attention to the fact that at 30 June 2025, the municipality had an accumulated surplus (deficit) of R (13 314 415) and that the municipality's total liabilities exceed its assets by R (13 314 415).

During May 2024 the council adopted the 2024/25 budget. This three-year Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) supports the ongoing delivery of municipal services to residents and reflected that the budget was cash-backed over the three-year period.

Strict daily cash management processes are embedded in the municipality's operations to manage and monitor actual cash inflows and outflows in terms of the cashflow forecast, supporting the budget. The cash management processes are complemented by monthly and quarterly reporting, highlighting the actual cash position, including the associated risks and remedial actions to be instituted.

The unspent conditional grant balance is currently cash-backed. Certain expenses were incurred during the current and previous financial years, which did not meet the requirements of certain grants. These costs were reversed against the grant. The municipality is generating the shortfall within its own operating budget.

Due to financial constraints, the municipality is currently unable to ensure short-term debt is paid within the legislative period, as per Section 65(2)(e) of the MFMA. The municipality has prioritised outstanding payments and made the necessary arrangements with the respective third parties to ensure the debt is settled.

During the current year, the municipality incurred a net deficit of R 3 687 916 (2024: R 4 517 120).

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

Currently, in the municipal environments, municipalities within South Africa rely heavily on government's financial assistance through the provision of grants. For the 2025 financial year, the allocated Equitable share amounts to R 63 593 000 and the Financial management improvement grant to R 1 800 000.