Tokologo Local Municipality
(Registration number FS182)
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June, 2025

General Information

Legal form of entity	Category B Local Municipality as defined by the Municipal Structures Act (Act no.117)
Nature of business and principal activities	A Local Municipality performing the functions as set out in the Constitution (Act no.105 of 1996)
Mayoral committee	
Executive Mayor	Mayor BE Seakge
	Speaker MM Gaebee
	Chief Whip GK Magomo
Councillors	Councillor TS Tebang
	Councillor LG Setlhare
	Councillor TS Maraman
	Councillor T Molale
	Councillor J Steenkamp
	Councillor RM Monyane
	Councillor L Letshabo
	Councillor SH Maqhubu
	Councillor WA Weich
	Councillor J Groenewalt
Grading of local authority	Low Capacity (Grade 2)
Accounting Officer	MA Sehloho
Chief Finance Officer (CFO)	TD Matile
Registered office	Voortrekker Street Market Square Boshof 8340
Business address	Voortrekker Street Market Square Boshof 8340
Postal address	Private Bag X46 Boshof 8340
Bankers	First National Bank
Auditors	The Auditor-General of South Africa
Attorneys	Ryan Green

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Abbreviations used:

DoRA	Division of Revenue Act no. 2 of 2013
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
mSCOA	Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts

Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and Approval

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

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

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

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

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

The accounting officer has reviewed the municipality's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June, 2026 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, he is satisfied that the municipality has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

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

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

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the municipality's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the municipality's external auditors and their report is presented on page 4.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 6 to 93, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the accounting officer on 30 November, 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

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MA Sehloho
Municipal Manager

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 municipality performing the functions as set out in the constitution (act no.105 of 1996) 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 surplus of the municipality was 305,715 (2024: surplus 53,418,477).

2. Going concern

We draw attention to the fact that at 30 June, 2025, the municipality had an accumulated surplus (deficit) of 742,539,479 and that the municipality's total liabilities exceed its assets by 742,539,479.

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.

The ability of the municipality to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the accounting officer continue to procure funding for the ongoing operations for the municipality and that the subordination agreement referred to in note 50 of these annual financial statements will remain in force for so long as it takes to restore the solvency of the municipality.

3. Subsequent events

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

4. Accounting Officers' 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. Management agreement

There are no managment agreements in place to report on.

8. Accounting Officer

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

Name	Nationality
MA Sehloho	RSA

9. Auditors

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

Accounting Officer's Report

10. Non-compliance with applicable legislation

The municipality did not pay all its creditors within 30 days, as required by section 65(2)(e) of the MFMA due to financial constrains.

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June, 2025

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024 Restated*
Assets			
Current Assets			
Inventories	3	80,167	50,369
Operating lease asset	4	28,394	32,869
Receivables from exchange transactions	5	1,222,826	1,183,776
Statutory receivables from non-exchange transactions	6	11,020,396	4,342,130
VAT receivable	7	65,263,766	77,194,745
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions	8	12,505,726	7,869,213
Cash and cash equivalents	9	24,572,382	781,281
		114,693,657	**91,454,383**
Non-Current Assets			
Biological assets	10	1,357,400	2,090,700
Investment property	11	32,652,347	36,764,160
Property, plant and equipment	12	1,311,162,967	1,186,554,697
Intangible assets	13	52,653	52,653
Heritage assets	14	37,000	37,000
		1,345,262,367	**1,225,499,210**
Total Assets		**1,459,956,024**	**1,316,953,593**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Finance lease obligation	15	294,253	261,782
Payables from exchange transactions	16	603,819,505	475,066,435
VAT payable	17	16,988,052	12,079,722
Consumer deposits	18	529,709	536,335
Employee benefit obligation	19	446,000	439,000
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	20	39,425,954	15,976,943
		661,503,473	**504,360,217**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Finance lease obligation	15	160,543	454,796
Employee benefit obligation	19	2,787,000	2,547,000
Provisions	21	52,965,529	45,995,357
		55,913,072	**48,997,153**
Total Liabilities		**717,416,545**	**553,357,370**
Net Assets		**742,539,479**	**763,596,223**
Accumulated surplus		742,539,479	763,596,223
Total Net Assets		**742,539,479**	**763,596,223**

* See Note 47

Statement of Financial Performance

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024 Restated*
Revenue			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Service charges	22	65,041,446	52,462,686
Rental of facilities and equipment	23	158,870	71,799
Interest received (trading)		42,387,505	39,081,470
Other income		407,050	492,521
Interest received - investment	26	241,894	674,742
Total revenue from exchange transactions		**108,236,765**	**92,783,218**
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Taxation revenue			
Property rates	27	24,272,297	19,165,612
Interest received		7,384,871	14,523,333
Transfer revenue			
Government grants & subsidies	28	248,789,557	310,191,159
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	29	74,650	120,900
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		**280,521,375**	**344,001,004**
Total revenue	30	**388,758,140**	**436,784,222**
Expenditure			
Employee related costs	31	(56,048,343)	(55,838,903)
Employee costs - Remuneration of councillors	32	(7,082,577)	(6,703,017)
Depreciation and amortisation	33	(32,494,944)	(35,348,794)
Finance costs	35	(45,244,082)	(33,062,640)
Lease rentals on operating lease	24	(218,795)	(599,846)
Debt Impairment	37	(86,392,807)	(97,845,966)
Bulk purchases	39	(60,910,028)	(36,550,407)
Contracted Services	40	(1,374,001)	(6,463,225)
General Expenses	38	(75,103,617)	(100,090,323)
Total expenditure		**(364,869,194)**	**(372,503,121)**
Operating surplus	42	**23,888,946**	**64,281,101**
Loss on disposal of assets and liabilities		(2,689,506)	(972,850)
Fair value adjustments	43	(3,942,872)	(1,946,018)
Actuarial gains/losses	19	142,500	59,075
Impairment loss	34	(17,093,353)	(8,002,831)
		(23,583,231)	**(10,862,624)**
Surplus for the year		**305,715**	**53,418,477**

* See Note 47

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Figures in Rand	Accumulated surplus / deficit	Total net assets
Balance at 1 July, 2023	**710,177,746**	**710,177,746**
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	53,418,477	53,418,477
Total changes	53,418,477	53,418,477
Restated* Balance at 1 July, 2024	**742,233,764**	**742,233,764**
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	305,715	305,715
Total changes	305,715	305,715
Balance at 30 June, 2025	**742,539,479**	**742,539,479**

Note(s)

* See Note 47

Cash Flow Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024 Restated*
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Sale of goods and services		42,665,502	26,854,106
Grants		272,238,568	295,998,275
Interest income		184,544	579,656
		315,088,614	323,432,037
Payments			
Employee costs		(63,063,420)	(62,404,845)
Suppliers		(54,162,320)	(106,626,544)
Finance costs		(178,397)	(350,603)
		(117,404,137)	(169,381,992)
Net cash flows from operating activities	41	**197,684,477**	**154,050,045**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	12	(173,631,594)	(154,343,275)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Unspent conditional grants to be surrendered		-	(1,929,227)
Finance lease payments		(261,782)	14,025
Net cash flows from financing activities		**(261,782)**	**(1,915,202)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**23,791,101**	**(2,208,432)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		781,281	2,989,713
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9	**24,572,382**	**781,281**

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Statement of Financial Performance						
Revenue						
Revenue from exchange transactions						
Service charges	89,865,254	-	**89,865,254**	65,041,446	**(24,823,808)**	57.1
Rental of facilities and equipment	121,219	-	**121,219**	158,870	**37,651**	57.2
Interest received (trading)	46,371,205	-	**46,371,205**	42,387,505	**(3,983,700)**	57.3
Other income	89,162	20,000	**109,162**	407,050	**297,888**	57.4
Interest received - investment	-	-	**-**	241,894	**241,894**	57.5
Total revenue from exchange transactions	**136,446,840**	**20,000**	**136,466,840**	**108,236,765**	**(28,230,075)**	
Revenue from non-exchange transactions						
Taxation revenue						
Property rates	33,498,751	-	**33,498,751**	24,272,297	**(9,226,454)**	57.6
Interest received	9,032,472	-	**9,032,472**	7,384,871	**(1,647,601)**	57.7
Transfer revenue						
Government grants & subsidies	167,363,000	144,000	**167,507,000**	248,789,557	**81,282,557**	57.8
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	53,500	-	**53,500**	74,650	**21,150**	57.9
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions	**209,947,723**	**144,000**	**210,091,723**	**280,521,375**	**70,429,652**	
Total revenue	**346,394,563**	**164,000**	**346,558,563**	**388,758,140**	**42,199,577**	
Expenditure						
Employee related costs	(79,972,446)	2,789,111	**(77,183,335)**	(56,048,343)	**21,134,992**	57.10
Remuneration of councillors	(5,384,774)	(67,544)	**(5,452,318)**	(7,082,577)	**(1,630,259)**	57.11
Depreciation and amortisation	(26,603,179)	16,303,757	**(10,299,422)**	(32,494,944)	**(22,195,522)**	57.12
Impairment loss/ Reversal of impairments	-	-	**-**	(17,093,353)	**(17,093,353)**	57.13
Finance costs	(5,000,000)	60,000	**(4,940,000)**	(45,244,082)	**(40,304,082)**	57.14
Lease rentals on operating lease	-	-	**-**	(218,795)	**(218,795)**	57.15
Debt Impairment	(49,924,426)	-	**(49,924,426)**	(86,392,807)	**(36,468,381)**	57.16
Bad debts written off	(6,972,736)	-	**(6,972,736)**	-	**6,972,736**	57.18
Bulk purchases	(25,000,000)	(11,900,000)	**(36,900,000)**	(60,910,028)	**(24,010,028)**	57.19
Contracted Services	(31,310,500)	(20,699,620)	**(52,010,120)**	(1,374,001)	**50,636,119**	57.20
Transfers and Subsidies	-	(144,000)	**(144,000)**	-	**144,000**	57.20
General Expenses	(13,901,677)	(2,876,892)	**(16,778,569)**	(75,103,617)	**(58,325,048)**	57.21
Total expenditure	**(244,069,738)**	**(16,535,188)**	**(260,604,926)**	**(381,962,547)**	**(121,357,621)**	
Operating surplus	**102,324,825**	**(16,371,188)**	**85,953,637**	**6,795,593**	**(79,158,044)**	
Loss on disposal of assets and liabilities	-	-	**-**	(2,689,506)	**(2,689,506)**	57.22
Fair value adjustments	-	-	**-**	(3,942,872)	**(3,942,872)**	57.23
Actuarial gains/losses	-	-	**-**	142,500	**142,500**	57.24
	-	**-**	**-**	**(6,489,878)**	**(6,489,878)**	
Surplus before taxation	**102,324,825**	**(16,371,188)**	**85,953,637**	**305,715**	**(85,647,922)**	

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Actual Amount on Comparable Basis as Presented in the Budget and Actual Comparative Statement	**102,324,825**	**(16,371,188)**	**85,953,637**	**305,715**	**(85,647,922)**	

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Statement of Financial Position						
Assets						
Current Assets						
Inventories	-	-	**-**	80,167	**80,167**	57.25
Operating lease asset	-	-	**-**	28,394	**28,394**	57.26
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	**-**	1,222,826	**1,222,826**	57.27
Statutory receivables from non-exchange transactions	15,682,148	-	**15,682,148**	11,020,396	**(4,661,752)**	57.28
VAT receivable	84,582,977	-	**84,582,977**	48,275,714	**(36,307,263)**	57.29
Consumer debtors	42,516,449	-	**42,516,449**	12,505,726	**(30,010,723)**	57.30
Cash and cash equivalents	15,113,249	(20,000,000)	**(4,886,751)**	24,572,382	**29,459,133**	57.31
	157,894,823	**(20,000,000)**	**137,894,823**	**97,705,605**	**(40,189,218)**	
Non-Current Assets						
Biological assets	3,986,250	-	**3,986,250**	1,357,400	**(2,628,850)**	57.32
Investment property	36,062,940	(2,242,018)	**33,820,922**	32,652,347	**(1,168,575)**	57.33
Property, plant and equipment	1,070,606,264	-	**1,070,606,264**	1,311,162,967	**240,556,703**	57.34
Intangible assets	52,668	-	**52,668**	52,653	**(15)**	
Heritage assets	37,000	-	**37,000**	37,000	**-**	
	1,110,745,122	**(2,242,018)**	**1,108,503,104**	**1,345,262,367**	**236,759,263**	
Total Assets	**1,268,639,945**	**(22,242,018)**	**1,246,397,927**	**1,442,967,972**	**196,570,045**	
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities						
Finance lease obligation	-	-	**-**	294,253	**294,253**	57.35
Payables from exchange transactions	417,312,223	-	**417,312,223**	603,819,503	**186,507,280**	57.36
Taxes and transfers payable (non-exchange)	2,553,891	(288,000)	**2,265,891**	-	**(2,265,891)**	57.37
VAT payable	13,618,291	-	**13,618,291**	-	**(13,618,291)**	57.38
Consumer deposits	478,965	-	**478,965**	529,709	**50,744**	
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	**-**	446,000	**446,000**	57.39
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	-	-	**-**	39,425,954	**39,425,954**	57.40
	433,963,370	**(288,000)**	**433,675,370**	**644,515,419**	**210,840,049**	
Non-Current Liabilities						
Finance lease obligation	-	-	**-**	160,543	**160,543**	57.35
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	**-**	2,787,000	**2,787,000**	57.39
Provisions	-	-	**-**	52,965,529	**52,965,529**	57.41
	-	**-**	**-**	**55,913,072**	**55,913,072**	
Total Liabilities	**433,963,370**	**(288,000)**	**433,675,370**	**700,428,491**	**266,753,121**	
Net Assets	**834,676,575**	**(21,954,018)**	**812,722,557**	**742,539,481**	**(70,183,076)**	

Net Assets

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Net Assets Attributable to Owners of Controlling Entity						
Reserves						
Accumulated surplus	834,676,575	(21,954,018)	**812,722,557**	742,539,479	**(70,183,078)**	57.43

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Cash Flow Statement						
Cash flows from operating activities						
Receipts						
Taxation	15,074,436	-	**15,074,436**	-	**(15,074,436)**	
Sale of goods and services	26,325,135	-	**26,325,135**	42,665,502	**16,340,367**	
Grants	167,363,000	-	**167,363,000**	272,238,568	**104,875,568**	
Interest income	34,736,907	-	**34,736,907**	184,544	**(34,552,363)**	
Other receipts	399,764	-	**399,764**	-	**(399,764)**	
	243,899,242	**-**	**243,899,242**	**315,088,614**	**71,189,372**	
Payments						
Employee costs	(158,109,207)	-	**(158,109,207)**	(63,063,420)	**95,045,787**	
Suppliers	-	-	**-**	(54,162,320)	**(54,162,320)**	
Finance costs	(2,500,000)	-	**(2,500,000)**	(178,397)	**2,321,603**	
	(160,609,207)	**-**	**(160,609,207)**	**(117,404,137)**	**43,205,070**	
Net cash flows from operating activities	**83,290,035**	**-**	**83,290,035**	**197,684,477**	**114,394,442**	
Cash flows from investing activities						
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(82,766,650)	-	**(82,766,650)**	(173,631,594)	**(90,864,944)**	
Cash flows from financing activities						
Finance lease movements	-	-	**-**	(261,782)	**(261,782)**	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	523,385	-	**523,385**	23,791,101	**23,529,498**	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,207,894	-	**3,207,894**	781,281	**(2,426,613)**	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**3,731,279**	**-**	**3,731,279**	**24,572,382**	**21,102,885**	

Significant Accounting Policies

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2025	2024

1. Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below.

1.1 Basis of preparation

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

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

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.2 Presentation currency

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

1.3 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.

1.4 Materiality

Omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the decisions or assessments of users made on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the nature or size of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The nature or size of the information item, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor.

Assessing whether an omission or misstatement could influence decisions of users, and so be material, requires consideration of the characteristics of those users. The Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements states that users are assumed to have a reasonable knowledge of government, its activities, accounting and a willingness to study the information with reasonable diligence. Therefore, the assessment takes into account how users with such attributes could reasonably be expected to be influenced in making and evaluating decisions.

The entity does not retrospectively adjust the accounting of past items (or group of items) that were previously assessed as immaterial, unless an error occurred.

1.5 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:

Other significant judgements, sources of estimation uncertainty and/or relating information, have been disclosed in the relating notes.

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

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

The impairment for trade receivables, held to maturity investments and loans and receivables is calculated on a portfolio basis, based on historical loss ratios, adjusted for national and industry-specific economic conditions and other indicators present at the reporting date that correlate with defaults on the portfolio. These annual loss ratios are applied to loan balances in the portfolio and scaled to the estimated loss emergence period.

1.5 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Fair value estimation

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

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

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

Impairment testing

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

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

Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions are included in note 21 - Provisions.

Useful lives of waste and water network and other assets

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

Post-retirement benefits

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

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

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 19.

Significant Accounting Policies

1.5 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Effective interest rate

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

Allowance for doubtful debts

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

Accounting by principals and agent

The municipality makes assessments on whether it is the principal or agent in principal-agent relationships. Significant judgements applied are as follow [State significant judgements made].

Additional information is disclosed in Note 5961.

Impairment of statutory receivables

If there is an indication that a statutory receivable, or a group of statutory receivables, may be impaired, the municipality measures and impairment loss. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the estimated future cash flows and the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount is higher than the estimated future cash flows, the carrying amount of the statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables, are reduced, either directly or through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

In estimating the future cash flows, the municipality considers both the amount and timing of the cash flows that it will receive in future. Consequently, where the effect of the time value of money is material, the municipality discounts the estimated future cash flows using a rate that reflects the current risk free rate and, if applicable, any risks specific to the statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables, for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a statutory receivable are revised if there has been a change in the estimates used since the last impairment loss was recognised, or to reflect the effect of discounting the estimated cash flows.

1.6 Biological assets

The entity recognises biological assets or agricultural produce when, and only when:

- the entity controls the asset as a result of past events;
- it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the municipality; and
- the fair value or cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Biological assets are measured at their fair value less costs to sell.

The fair value of livestock is determined based on market prices of livestock of similar age, breed, and genetic merit.

The fair value of milk is determined based on market prices in the local area.

The fair value of the vine / pine plantations is based on the combined fair value of the land and the vines / pine trees. The fair value of the raw land and land improvements is then deducted from the combined fair value to determine the fair value of the vines / pine trees.

A gain or loss arising on initial recognition of biological assets or agricultural produce at fair value less costs to sell and from a change in fair value less costs to sell of biological assets is included in surplus or deficit for the period in which it arises.

Where market determined prices or values are not available, the present value of the expected net cash inflows from the asset, discounted at a current market-determined pre-tax rate where applicable is used to determine fair value.

An unconditional government grant related to biological assets measured at its fair value less costs to sell is recognised as income when the government grant becomes receivable.

1.7 Investment property

Investment property is property (land or a building - or part of a building - or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:
- use in the production or supply of goods or services or for
- administrative purposes, or
- sale in the ordinary course of operations.

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

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

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

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

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

Fair value

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

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

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

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

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

Any difference between the fair value of the property at that date and its previous carrying amount shall be recognised in surplus and deficit.

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

Property interests held under operating leases are classified and accounted for as investment property.

When classification is difficult, the criteria used to distinguish investment property from owner-occupied property and from property held for sale in the ordinary course of operations, including the nature or type of properties classified as held for strategic purposes.

The municipality separately discloses expenditure to repair and maintain investment property in the notes to the annual financial statements (see note 11).

Significant Accounting Policies

1.7 Investment property (continued)

The municipality discloses relevant information relating to assets under construction or development, in the notes to the annual financial statements (see note 11).

1.8 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.

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.

When an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is restated proportionately with the change in the gross carrying amount of the asset so that the carrying amount of the asset after revaluation equals its revalued amount.

When an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Any decrease in an asset’s carrying amount, as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in surplus or deficit in the current period. The decrease is debited directly to a revaluation surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset.

Significant Accounting Policies

1.8 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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
Land	Straight-line	Indefinite
Buildings	Straight-line	15 - 50 years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight-line	3 - 10 years
Motor vehicles	Straight-line	5 - 10 years
Office equipment	Straight-line	3 - 10 years
Computer equipment	Straight-line	2 - 7 years
Plant and machinery	Straight-line	3 - 30 years
Infrastructure (Water & Sewerage)	Straight-line	10 - 70 years
Infrastructure (Community facilities and Sports and Recreationalfacilities)	Straight-line	10 - 50 years
Infrastructure (Electricity)	Straight-line	15 - 50 years
Infrastructure (Roads and Stormwater)	Straight-line	10 - 80 years
Infrastructure (Solid waste & landfill sites)	Straight-line	10 - 50 years
Infrastructure (Communication)	Straight-line	10 years

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

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

The depreciation method used reflects the pattern in which the asset’s future economic benefits or service potential are expected to be consumed by the municipality. The depreciation method applied to an asset is reviewed at least at each reporting date and, if there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset, the method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such a change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

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.

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

The municipality separately discloses expenditure to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment in the notes to the financial statements (see note 12).

The municipality discloses relevant information relating to assets under construction or development, in the notes to the financial statements (see note 12).

Significant Accounting Policies

1.9 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Internally generated goodwill is not recognised as an intangible asset.

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

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

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

Significant Accounting Policies

1.9 Intangible assets (continued)

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

1.10 Heritage assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The municipality separately discloses expenditure to repair and maintain heritage assets in the notes to the financial statements (see note 14).

The municipality discloses relevant information relating to assets under construction or development, in the notes to the financial statements (see note 14).

Recognition

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

Initial measurement

Heritage assets are measured at cost.

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

1.10 Heritage assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement

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

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

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

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

Impairment

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

Transfers

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

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

Derecognition

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

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

1.11 Financial instruments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract (sometimes called the 'underlying').

Significant Accounting Policies

1.11 Financial instruments (continued)

- It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.
- It is settled at a future date.

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

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

A financial asset is:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.11 Financial instruments (continued)

- a formal agreement, in relation to the contribution, establishing or increasing an existing financial interest in the net assets of an entity.

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

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

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

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

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

- derivatives;
- contingent consideration of an acquirer in a transfer of functions between entities not under common control to which the Standard of GRAP on Transfer of Functions Between Entities Not Under Common Control (GRAP 106) applies
- combined instruments that are designated at fair value;
- instruments held for trading. A financial instrument is held for trading if:
  - it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near-term; or
  - on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short term profit-taking;
  - non-derivative financial assets or financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are designated at fair value at initial recognition; and
  - financial instruments that do not meet the definition of financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost.

Classification

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

Class	Category
Receivables from exchange transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Cash and cash equivalent	Financial asset measured at amortised cost

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

Class	Category
Payables from exchange transactions	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Consumer deposits	Financial liability measured at cost
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	Financial liability measured at amortised cost

Initial recognition

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

The entity recognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

Initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

1.11 Financial instruments (continued)

The entity first assesses whether the substance of a concessionary loan is in fact a loan. On initial recognition, the entity analyses a concessionary loan into its component parts and accounts for each component separately. The entity accounts for that part of a concessionary loan that is:
- a social benefit in accordance with the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, where it is the issuer of the loan; or
- non-exchange revenue, in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers), where it is the recipient of the loan.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

Fair value measurement considerations

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

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

Reclassification

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

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

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

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

Gains and losses

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

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

Significant Accounting Policies

1.11 Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment and uncollectibility of financial assets

The entity 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.

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

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

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

Significant Accounting Policies

1.11 Financial instruments (continued)

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

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

Financial liabilities

The 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 entity by way of a non-exchange transaction are accounted for in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers).

Presentation

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

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

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

Distributions to holders of residual interests are recognised by the entity directly in net assets. Transaction costs incurred on residual interests are accounted for as a deduction from net assets.

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially and subsequently recorded at fair value.

1.12 Tax

Value added tax (VAT)

The municipality accounts for VAT on the payment basis. The municipal entity is liable to account for VAT at the standard rate (15%) in terms of section 7 (1) (a) of the VAT Act in respect of the supply of goods or services, except where the supplies are specifically zero-rated in terms of section 11, exempted in terms of section 12 of the VAT Act or are scoped out for VAT purposes. The municipal entity accounts for VAT on a monthly basis.

1.13 Leases

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

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

Finance leases - lessor

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

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

Finance leases - lessee

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

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

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

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

Operating leases - lessor

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

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

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

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

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

Operating leases - lessee

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

1.14 Inventories

Inventories are initially measured at cost except where inventories are acquired through a non-exchange transaction, then their costs are their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

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

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost where they are held for;
- distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge; or
- consumption in the production process of goods to be distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge.

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

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

Significant Accounting Policies

1.14 Inventories (continued)

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of inventories of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable and goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects is assigned using specific identification of the individual costs.

The cost of inventories is assigned using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use to the municipality.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amounts of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. If there is no related revenue, the expenses are recognised when the goods are distributed, or related services are rendered. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value or current replacement cost and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost, are recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

1.15 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 equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

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.

Some equity investments are included in cash equivalents when they are, in substance, cash equivalents.

Bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand forms an integral part of the entity’s cash management activities, and as such are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

1.16 Impairment of cash-generating assets

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Useful life is either:

1.16 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

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

Designation

At initial recognition, the municipality designates an asset as non-cash-generating, or an asset or cash-generating unit as cash-generating. The designation is made on the basis of a municipality's objective of using the asset.

The municipality designates an asset or a cash-generating unit as cash-generating when:

- its objective is to use the asset or a cash-generating unit in a manner that generates a commercial return; such that
- the asset or cash-generating unit will generate positive cash flows, from continuing use and its ultimate disposal, that are expected to be significantly higher than the cost of the asset.

An asset used with the objective of generating a commercial return and service delivery, is designated either as a cash-generating asset or non-cash-generating asset based on whether the municipality expects to use that asset to generate a commercial return. When it is not clear whether the objective is to use the asset to generate commercial return, the municipality designates the asset as a non-cash-generating asset and applies the accounting policy on Impairment of Non-cash-generating assets, rather than this accounting policy.

Identification

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

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

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

Value in use

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

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

Basis for estimates of future cash flows

In measuring value in use the municipality:

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

Significant Accounting Policies

1.16 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Composition of estimates of future cash flows

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

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

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

Discount rate

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

Recognition and measurement (individual asset)

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

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

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

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

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

Significant Accounting Policies

1.16 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Cash-generating units

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Significant Accounting Policies

1.16 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Reversal of impairment loss

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Redesignation

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

1.17 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

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

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

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

Designation

At initial recognition, the municipality designates an asset as non-cash-generating, or an asset or cash-generating unit as cash-generating. The designation is made on the basis of a municipality's objective of using the asset.

The municipality designates an asset or a cash-generating unit as cash-generating when:
- its objective is to use the asset or a cash-generating unit in a manner that generates a commercial return; such that
- the asset or cash-generating unit will generate positive cash flows, from continuing use and its ultimate disposal, that are expected to be significantly higher than the cost of the asset.

The municipality designates an asset as non-cash-generating when its objective is not to use the asset to generate a commercial return but to deliver services.

An asset used with the objective of generating a commercial return and service delivery, is designated either as a cash-generating asset or non-cash-generating asset based on whether the municipality expects to use that asset to generate a commercial return. When it is not clear whether the objective is to use the asset to generate a commercial return, the municipality designates the asset as a non-cash-generating asset and applies this accounting policy, rather than the accounting policy on Impairment of Non-cash-generating assets.

Identification

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

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

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

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

Value in use

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

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

Depreciated replacement cost approach

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

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

Recognition and measurement

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

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

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

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

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

Reversal of an impairment loss

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

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

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

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

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

Significant Accounting Policies

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

Redesignation

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

1.18 Employee benefits

Identification

Employee benefits

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

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

Post-employment benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits and short-term employee benefits) that are payable after the completion of employment.

Other long-term employee benefits are all employee benefits other than short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits and termination benefits.

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of an employee’s employment as a result of either: (a) an entity’s decision to terminate an employee’s employment before the normal retirement date; or (b) an employee’s decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment.

Significant Accounting Policies

1.18 Employee benefits (continued)

Short-term employee benefits

Recognition and measurement

All short-term employee benefits

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:

(a) As a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any amount already paid. If the amount already paid exceeds the undiscounted amount of the benefits, the entity 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.

(b) As an expense, unless another Standard of GRAP requires or permits the inclusion of the benefits in the cost of an asset.

Short-term paid absences

The entity recognises the expected cost of short-term employee benefits in the form of paid absences as follows:

(a) in the case of accumulating paid absences, when the employees render service that increases their entitlement to future paid absences; and

(b) in the case of non-accumulating paid absences, when the absences occur.

The entity measures the expected cost of accumulating paid absences as the additional amount that the entity expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period.

Bonus, incentive and performance related payments

The entity recognises the expected cost of bonus, incentive and performance related payments when, and only when:

(a) the entity has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past events; and

(b) a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. A present obligation exists when, and only when, the entity has no realistic alternative but to make the payments.

Post-employment benefits: Defined contribution plans

Recognition and measurement

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:

(a) as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for service before the end of the reporting period, the 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

(b) as an expense, unless another Standard requires or permits the inclusion of the contribution in the cost of an asset. When contributions to a defined contribution plan are not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service, they are be discounted using the discount rate as specified.

Significant Accounting Policies

1.18 Employee benefits (continued)

Other long-term employee benefits

Recognition and measurement

For other long-term employee benefits, 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:

(a) service cost;

(b) net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset); and

(c) remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset).

Termination benefits

Recognition

The entity recognises a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of GRAP 19 and involves the payment of termination benefits.

Measurement

The entity measures termination benefits on initial recognition, and measures and recognise subsequent changes, in accordance with the nature of the employee benefit, provided that if the termination benefits are an enhancement to post-employment benefits, the entity applies the requirements for post-employment benefits. Otherwise:

(a) If the termination benefits are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the termination benefit is recognised, the entity applies the requirements for short-term employee benefits.

(b) If the termination benefits are not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the reporting period, the entity applies the requirements for other long-term employee benefits.

1.19 Provisions and contingencies

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

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

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

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

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

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

Significant Accounting Policies

1.19 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

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

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

Provisions are not recognised for future operating surplus (deficit).

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

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

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

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

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

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 45.

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

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

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

Determining whether an outflow of resources is probable in relation to financial guarantees requires judgement. Indications that an outflow of resources may be probable are:
- financial difficulty of the debtor;
- defaults or delinquencies in interest and capital repayments by the debtor;
- breaches of the terms of the debt instrument that result in it being payable earlier than the agreed term and the ability of the debtor to settle its obligation on the amended terms; and
- a decline in prevailing economic circumstances (e.g. high interest rates, inflation and unemployment) that impact on the ability of entities to repay their obligations.

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

Significant Accounting Policies

1.19 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

- the amount of the fee initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Exchange Transactions.

Decommissioning, restoration and similar liability

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

If the related asset is measured using the cost model:

- changes in the liability is added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the current period.
- the amount deducted from the cost of the asset does not exceed its carrying amount. If a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.
- if the adjustment results in an addition to the cost of an asset, the entity consider whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. If there is such an indication, the entity tests the asset for impairment by estimating its recoverable amount or recoverable service amount, and account for any impairment loss, in accordance with the accounting policy on impairment of assets as described in accounting policy 1.16 and 1.17.

If the related asset is measured using the revaluation model:

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

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

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

1.20 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.

Significant Accounting Policies

1.21 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.

The amount of revenue arising on a transaction which is statutory (non-contractual) in nature is usually measured by reference to the relevant legislation, regulation or similar means. The fee structure, tariffs or calculation basis specified in legislation, regulation or similar means is used to determine the amount of revenue that should be recognised. This amount represents the fair value, on initial measurement, of the consideration received or receivable for revenue that arises from a statutory (non-contractual) arrangement (see the accounting policy on Statutory Receivables).

Sale of goods

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

Rendering of services

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

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

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

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

Interest, royalties and dividends

Revenue arising from the use by others of entity assets yielding interest, royalties 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.

1.21 Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

Interest is recognised using the effective interest rate method for financial instruments, and using the nominal interest rate method for statutory receivables. Interest levied on transactions arising from exchange or non-exchange transactions is classified based on the nature of the underlying transaction.

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

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

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

Significant Accounting Policies

1.22 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Tax expenditures are preferential provisions of the tax law that provide certain taxpayers with concessions that are not available to others.

The taxable event is the event that the government, legislature or other authority has determined will be subject to taxation.

Taxes are economic benefits or service potential compulsorily paid or payable to entities, in accordance with laws and or regulations, established to provide revenue to government. Taxes do not include fines or other penalties imposed for breaches of the law.

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

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.

1.22 Revenue from non-exchange transactions (continued)

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.

Receivables that arise from statutory (non-contractual) arrangements are initially measured in accordance with this accounting policy, as well as the accounting policy on Statutory Receivables. The entity applies the accounting policy on Statutory Receivables for the subsequent measurement, derecognition, presentation and disclosure of statutory receivables.

Interest is recognised using the effective interest rate method for financial instruments, and using the nominal interest rate method for statutory receivables. Interest levied on transactions arising from exchange or non-exchange transactions is classified based on the nature of the underlying transaction.

Taxes

The municipality recognises an asset in respect of taxes when the taxable event occurs and the asset recognition criteria are met.

Resources arising from taxes satisfy the definition of an asset when the municipality controls the resources as a result of a past event (the taxable event) and expects to receive future economic benefits or service potential from those resources. Resources arising from taxes satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset when it is probable that the inflow of resources will occur and their fair value can be reliably measured. The degree of probability attached to the inflow of resources is determined on the basis of evidence available at the time of initial recognition, which includes, but is not limited to, disclosure of the taxable event by the taxpayer.

The municipality analyses the taxation laws to determine what the taxable events are for the various taxes levied.

The taxable event for value added tax is the undertaking of taxable activity during the taxation period by the taxpayer.

The taxable event for property tax is the passing of the date on which the tax is levied, or the period for which the tax is levied, if the tax is levied on a periodic basis.

Taxation revenue is determined at a gross amount. It is not reduced for expenses paid through the tax system.

Taxation revenue are not grossed up for the amount of tax expenditures.

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.

Fines

Fines are recognised as revenue when the receivable meets the definition of an asset and satisfies the criteria for recognition as an asset.

Assets arising from fines are measured at the best estimate of the inflow of resources to the municipality.

Where the municipality collects fines in the capacity of an agent, the fine will not be revenue of the collecting entity.

1.23 Investment income

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

Significant Accounting Policies

1.24 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.

1.25 Comparative figures

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

1.26 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure means:

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

Unauthorised expenditure is accounted for in line with all relating requirements, including, but not limited to, ruling Legislation, Regulations, Frameworks, Circulars, Instruction Notes, Practice Notes, Guidelines etc (as applicable).

1.27 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

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

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is accounted for in line with all relating requirements, including, but not limited to, ruling Legislation, Regulations, Frameworks, Circulars, Instruction Notes, Practice Notes, Guidelines etc (as applicable).

1.28 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No.56 of 2003), the Municipal Systems Act (Act No.32 of 2000), and the Public Office Bearers Act (Act No. 20 of 1998) or is in contravention of the economic entity’s supply chain management policy.

Irregular expenditure is accounted for in line with all relating requirements, including, but not limited to, ruling Legislation, Regulations, Frameworks, Circulars, Instruction Notes, Practice Notes, Guidelines etc (as applicable).

1.29 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.

Significant Accounting Policies

1.29 Segment information (continued)

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.

1.30 Budget information

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

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

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

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 01-Apr-10 to 31-Mar-11.

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

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

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

1.31 Related parties

A related party is a person or an entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control.

Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Joint control is the agreed sharing of control over an activity by a binding arrangement, and exists only when the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control (the venturers).

Related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity, but is not control over those policies.

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

1.31 Segment information (continued)

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

The municipality is exempt from disclosure requirements in relation to related party transactions if that transaction occurs within normal supplier and/or client/recipient relationships on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those which it is reasonable to expect the municipality to have adopted if dealing with that individual entity or person in the same circumstances and terms and conditions are within the normal operating parameters established by that reporting entity's legal mandate.

Where the municipality is exempt from the disclosures in accordance with the above, the municipality discloses narrative information about the nature of the transactions and the related outstanding balances, to enable users of the entity’s financial statements to understand the effect of related party transactions on its annual financial statements.

1.32 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.

1.33 Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Conditional government grants are subjected to specific conditions. If these specific conditions are not met, the money received are repayable

Unspent conditional grants are financial liabilities that are separately disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position.

Unspent conditional grants of prior years that are due to be surrendered to treasury against the equitable share of the proceding year, are disclosed separately as unspent grants to be surrendered to treasury.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

2. New standards and interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective

The municipality has not applied the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the municipality's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July, 2025 or later periods:

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
• GRAP 2023 Improvements to the Standards of GRAP 2023	1 April, 2099	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• GRAP 1 (amended): Presentation of Financial Statements (Going Concern)	1 April, 2099	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• GRAP 103 (amended): Heritage Assets	1 April, 2099	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• iGRAP 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	1 April, 2025	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• GRAP 104 (as revised): Financial Instruments	1 April, 2025	Unlikely there will be a material impact

3. Inventories

Water Inventory	80,167	50,369

Inventory pledged as security

No inventories were pledged as security.

4. Operating lease asset (liability)

Lessor - Rental on municipal sites	28,394	32,869

The municipality leases some of its properties under cancellable operating leases to various institutions. The lease agreements have escalations between 6% and 8% per annum over a period of 5 years. Rental income for these agreements have been taken into account during the calculation of the deferred lease. There are no purchase options.

There are no contingent rentals.

Minimum lease payments		
- within one year	132,223	154,140
- in second year to fifth year inclusive	99,167	231,390
	231,390	**385,530**

5. Receivables from exchange transactions

Overpayment of councillors & employees	121,242	121,242
Sundry debtors - Eskom	1,101,584	1,062,534
	1,222,826	**1,183,776**

Trade and other receivables pledged as security

There were no receivables from exchange transactions that were pledged as security.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

5. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

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, 121,242 (2024: 121,242) were past due but not impaired.

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

3 months past due	121,242	121,242

Trade and other receivables impaired

As of 30 June, 2025, trade and other receivables of - (2024: -) were impaired and provided for.

The amount of the provision was - as of 30 June, 2025 (2024: -).

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

6. Statutory receivables from non-exchange transactions

Fines	16,300	120,900
Consumer debtors - Rates	11,004,096	4,221,230
	11,020,396	**4,342,130**

Statutory receivables general information

Transaction(s) arising from statute

Gross balances		
Property rates	86,880,954	68,029,220
Traffic fines	926,700	852,050
	87,807,654	**68,881,270**
Less: Allowance for impairment		
Property rates	(75,876,858)	(63,807,990)
Traffic fines	(910,400)	(731,150)
	(76,787,258)	**(64,539,140)**
Net balance		
Property rates	11,004,096	4,221,230
Traffic fines	16,300	120,900
	11,020,396	**4,342,130**
Property rates		
Current	2,849,174	6,306,859
30 days	2,314,448	2,870,724
60 days	2,297,580	2,691,724
90 days	2,220,616	2,572,371
> 90 days	77,199,136	53,587,541
Less: allowance for impairment	(75,876,858)	(63,807,989)
	11,004,096	**4,221,230**
Traffic fines		
Current	-	9,000
30 days	6,250	58,650
60 days	10,050	10,000
90 days	-	3,250
> 90 days	910,400	771,150
Less: allowance for impairment	(910,400)	(731,150)
	16,300	**120,900**
Total		
Current	2,849,174	6,315,859
30 days	2,320,698	2,929,374
60 days	2,303,830	2,701,724
90 days	2,220,616	2,575,621
> 90 days	78,113,336	54,358,691
Less: allowance for impairment	(76,787,258)	(64,539,139)
	11,020,396	**4,342,130**

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

6. Statutory receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Statutory receivables past due but not impaired

Statutory receivables which are less than 3 months past due are not considered to be impaired. At 30 June, 2025, 2,320,698 (2024: 4,342,130) were past due but not impaired.

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

1 month past due	2,320,698	4,273,480
2 months past due	10,050	58,650
3 months past due	-	10,000

Statutory receivables impaired

As of 30 June, 2025, Statutory receivables of 87,807,654 (2024: 68,881,269) were impaired and provided for.

The amount of the provision was 76,787,258 as of 30 June, 2025 (2024: 64,539,139).

The ageing of these loans is as follows:

Over 6 months	76,787,258	64,539,139

Factors the entity considered in assessing statutory receivables impaired

The municipality observed data which indicated that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from statutory receivables since their initial recognition, being the adverse changes in the payment status of the statutory receivables (e.g. an increased number of delayed payments and an increase in the ageing of the receivables).

Reconciliation of provision for impairment for statutory receivables

Opening balance	(64,539,139)	(56,233,582)
Provision for impairment	(12,248,119)	(8,305,557)
	(76,787,258)	**(64,539,139)**

No statutory receivables from non-exchenge transactions were pledged as security.

7. VAT receivable

VAT Control	65,263,766	77,194,745

VAT Receivable consist of input vat from exchange transactions.

8. Consumer receivables from exchange transactions

Gross balances		
Electricity	18,031,288	18,040,162
Water	46,687,882	37,415,656
Sewerage	282,544,083	240,370,028
Refuse	183,974,360	156,995,423
Sundry services	600,614	634,191
Housing rental	4,107,549	3,647,619
Other receivables	225,559	225,559
	536,171,335	**457,328,638**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

8. Consumer receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

Less: Allowance for impairment		
Electricity	(12,801,581)	(15,238,367)
Water	(45,997,643)	(37,295,132)
Sewerage	(278,400,553)	(237,104,585)
Refuse	(181,569,703)	(155,313,972)
Sundry services	(563,021)	(634,191)
Housing rental	(4,107,549)	(3,647,619)
Other receivables	(225,559)	(225,559)
	(523,665,609)	**(449,459,425)**

Net balance		
Electricity	5,229,707	2,801,795
Water	690,239	120,524
Sewerage	4,143,530	3,265,443
Refuse	2,404,657	1,681,451
Sundry services	37,593	-
	12,505,726	**7,869,213**

Electricity		
Current	294,959	413,593
30 days	267,932	205,353
60 days	181,433	185,330
90 days	164,786	185,930
> 90 days	17,122,178	17,049,956
Less: allowance for impairment	(12,801,581)	(15,238,367)
	5,229,707	**2,801,795**

Water		
Current	961,125	1,065,956
30 days	926,024	488,849
60 days	912,994	488,282
90 days	891,894	485,033
> 90 days	42,995,845	34,887,536
Less: allowance for impairment	(45,997,643)	(37,295,132)
	690,239	**120,524**

Sewerage		
Current	4,089,306	7,481,030
30 days	3,928,431	3,607,282
60 days	3,906,298	3,591,446
90 days	3,801,048	4,044,988
> 90 days	266,818,998	221,645,280
Less: allowance for impairment	(278,400,551)	(237,104,583)
	4,143,530	**3,265,443**

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

8. Consumer receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

Refuse		
Current	2,635,947	4,853,377
30 days	2,543,093	2,338,144
60 days	2,524,800	2,329,456
90 days	2,528,163	2,772,538
> 90 days	173,742,357	144,701,908
Less: allowance for impairment	(181,569,703)	(155,313,972)
	2,404,657	**1,681,451**

Sundry service		
Current (0 -30 days)	4,028	59,345
31 - 60 days	4,216	6,136
61 - 90 days	4,208	7,406
91 - 120 days	4,201	14,071
> 90 days	583,961	547,233
Less: allowance for impairment	(563,021)	(634,191)
	37,593	**-**

Housing rental		
Current	40,665	72,915
30 days	47,888	36,225
60 days	44,870	36,630
90 days	47,729	35,939
> 90 days	3,926,391	3,465,904
Less: allowance for impairment	(4,107,543)	(3,647,613)
	-	-

Other recievables		
Current	2,810	3,298
30 days	2,795	1,658
60 days	2,767	1,658
90 days	2,767	1,658
> 90 days	214,420	217,287
Less: allowance for impairment	(225,559)	(225,559)
	-	-

Summary of debtors by customer classification

Total		
Current	8,028,839	13,949,514
30 days	7,720,378	6,683,647
60 days	7,577,370	6,640,208
90 days	7,442,876	7,540,157
> 90 days	505,401,871	422,515,112
	536,171,334	457,328,638
Less: Allowance for impairment	(523,665,608)	(449,459,425)
	12,505,726	**7,869,213**

Reconciliation of allowance for impairment		
Balance at beginning of the year	(449,459,425)	(376,688,182)
Contributions to allowance	(74,206,184)	(72,771,243)
	(523,665,609)	**(449,459,425)**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

8. Consumer receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

Consumer receivables from exchange transactions general informationConsumer receivables from exchange transactions general information

Interest or other charges levied/charged

It is the policy of the municipality to levie interest on accounts that are overdue.

Basis used to assess and test whether a statutory receivable is impaired

The municipality observed data which indicated that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from statutory receivables since their initial recognition, being the adverse changes in the payment status of the statutory receivables (e.g. an increased number of delayed payments and an increase in the ageing of the receivables).

Consumer receivables from exchange transactions

As of 30 June, 2025, consumer receivables from exchange transactions of 536,171,335 (2024: 457,328,629) were impaired and provided for.

The amount of the provision was 523,665,609 as of 30 June, 2025 (2024: 449,459,577).

The ageing of these loans is as follows:

Over 6 months	523,665,609	449,459,577

The carrying amount of consumer debtors are denominated in the following currencies:

Pledged as security

There are no consumer receivables from exchange transactions that were pledged as security.

9. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Bank balances	24,091,934	284,039
Short-term deposits	480,448	497,242
	24,572,382	**781,281**

Cash and cash equivalents pledged as guarantee

Beneficiary: ESKOM Holdings SOC Limited No expiry date	100,000	100,000

9. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

The municipality 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
FNB Current Account 62021285748	24,091,934	284,039	2,637,485	24,091,934	284,039	2,637,485
Business Money Market 62290902678	15,446	3,974	9,510	15,446	3,974	9,510
7 day notice 74368883317	52,793	49,407	45,558	52,793	49,407	45,558
32 days' notice 74037651683	231,630	213,845	196,117	231,630	213,845	196,117
FNB Fixed Deposit 71037990209	10,145	10,145	10,145	10,145	10,145	10,145
FNB 32-day's notice 74037601777	90,890	84,262	77,594	90,890	84,262	77,594
FNB Money Market 6238885376	237,082	135,609	13,303	237,082	135,609	13,303
Total	**24,729,920**	**781,281**	**2,989,712**	**24,729,920**	**781,281**	**2,989,712**

10. Biological assets

	2025			2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Biological assets - Game	1,357,400	-	1,357,400	2,090,700	-	2,090,700

Reconciliation of biological assets - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value	Total
Biological assets - Game	2,090,700	52,400	(556,700)	(229,000)	1,357,400

Reconciliation of biological assets - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value	Total
Biological assets - Game	1,769,800	138,600	(113,700)	296,000	2,090,700

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

10. Biological assets (continued)

Non-financial information

Quantities of each biological asset		
Blesbok	80	208
Ostrich	4	4
Plains Zebra	16	38
Red Hartebeest	49	66
Warthog	-	5
Eland	35	31
Gemsbok	40	71
Impala	52	71
Spingbok	522	620
Kudu	5	5
Giraffe	1	1
	804	**1,120**

Pledged as security

There are no biological assets that were pledged as security.

11. Investment property

	2025			2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Investment property	32,652,347	-	32,652,347	36,764,160	-	36,764,160

Reconciliation of investment property - 2025

	Opening balance	Disposals	Fair value adjustments	Total
Investment property	36,764,160	(397,941)	(3,713,872)	32,652,347

Reconciliation of investment property - 2024

	Opening balance	Fair value adjustments	Total
Investment property	39,006,178	(2,242,018)	36,764,160

Pledged as security

There are no investment properties that were pledged as security.

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

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

11. Investment property (continued)

Details of valuation

The effective date of the revaluations was Monday, 30 June, 2025. Revaluations were performed by an independent valuer, Mr Botha [specify qualifications], of Messrs Botha and Rudd. Botha and Rudd are not connected to the municipality and have recent experience in location and category of the investment property being valued.

The valuation was based on open market value for existing use.

These assumptions are based on current market conditions.

Maintenance of investment property

Investment property comprises of land. No repairs and maintenance relating to land, were incurred during the financial year and prior year

Amounts recognised in surplus or deficit

Rental revenue from Investment property	158,870	71,799

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

12. 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	35,904,719	(16,048,022)	19,856,697	36,092,693	(187,375)	35,905,318
Buildings	77,268,343	(58,928,178)	18,340,165	77,443,477	(57,465,050)	19,978,427
Furniture and fixtures	3,416,853	(2,662,146)	754,707	3,835,721	(2,686,699)	1,149,022
Motor vehicles	10,511,640	(9,758,059)	753,581	10,671,140	(9,723,843)	947,297
Office equipment	928,521	(623,033)	305,488	977,164	(588,457)	388,707
Infrastructure	1,902,652,704	(631,973,161)	1,270,679,543	1,740,778,992	(613,380,135)	1,127,398,857
Finance leased assets	836,428	(503,437)	332,991	836,428	(167,049)	669,379
Computer equipment	1,094,908	(955,113)	139,795	1,037,451	(919,761)	117,690
Total	**2,032,614,116**	**(721,451,149)**	**1,311,162,967**	**1,871,673,066**	**(685,118,369)**	**1,186,554,697**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers received	Transfers	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Land	35,905,318	-	(600)	-	-	-	(16,048,021)	19,856,697
Buildings	19,978,427	-	(2,365)	-	-	(1,560,605)	(75,292)	18,340,165
Furniture and fixtures	1,149,022	97,500	(212,557)	-	-	(274,940)	(4,318)	754,707
Motor vehicles	947,297	-	(10,936)	-	-	(182,780)	-	753,581
Office equipment	388,707	15,000	(23,350)	-	-	(73,799)	(1,070)	305,488
Infrastructure	1,127,398,857	175,790,599	(1,536,962)	130,341,000	(130,341,000)	(30,009,675)	(963,276)	1,270,679,543
Finance leased assets	669,379	-	-	-	-	(335,014)	(1,374)	332,991
Computer equipment	117,690	80,730	(494)	-	-	(58,131)	-	139,795
	1,186,554,697	**175,983,829**	**(1,787,264)**	**130,341,000**	**(130,341,000)**	**(32,494,944)**	**(17,093,351)**	**1,311,162,967**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers received	Transfers	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Land	36,092,692	-	-	-	-	-	(187,374)	35,905,318
Buildings	20,634,706	-	-	-	-	(1,618,615)	962,336	19,978,427
Furniture and fixtures	707,530	724,698	(9,049)	-	-	(276,332)	2,175	1,149,022
Motor vehicles	1,274,621	-	(33,753)	-	-	(293,571)	-	947,297
Office equipment	259,794	194,800	-	-	-	(65,887)	-	388,707
Infrastructure	1,006,426,269	163,161,198	(920,837)	5,387,598	(5,387,598)	(32,487,890)	(8,779,883)	1,127,398,857
Finance leased assets	349,242	836,427	-	-	-	(516,290)	-	669,379
Computer equipment	173,744	68,350	(34,110)	-	-	(90,209)	(85)	117,690
	1,065,918,598	**164,985,473**	**(997,749)**	**5,387,598**	**(5,387,598)**	**(35,348,794)**	**(8,002,831)**	**1,186,554,697**

Pledged as security

None of the property, plant and equipment were pledged as security.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Assets subject to finance lease (Net carrying amount)

Finance lease asset	332,991	669,379

Property, plant and equipment in the process of being constructed or developed

Cumulative expenditure recognised in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment		
Infrastructure	615,398,580	589,264,257

There were no property, plant and equipment in the process of being constructed or developed which are taking significantly longer period to complete than expected.

There were no property, plant and equipment in the process of being constructed or developed which have been halted.

Reconciliation of Work-in-Progress 2025

	Included within Infrastructure	Total
Opening balance	589,264,257	589,264,257
Additions/capital expenditure	173,438,361	173,438,361
Transferred to completed items	(130,341,000)	(130,341,000)
	632,361,618	**632,361,618**

Reconciliation of Work-in-Progress 2024

	Included within Infrastructure	Total
Opening balance	434,031,778	434,031,778
Additions/capital expenditure	160,620,077	160,620,077
Transferred to completed items	(5,387,598)	(5,387,598)
	589,264,257	**589,264,257**

Expenditure incurred to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment

Expenditure incurred to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment included in Statement of Financial Performance		
Contracted services	11,324,912	7,510,508
Sale of goods/Inventory	2,635,520	5,102,735
General expenses	36,447	39,662
	13,996,879	**12,652,905**

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

13. Intangible assets

	2025			2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Licenses and software's	77,271	(24,618)	52,653	77,271	(24,618)	52,653

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2025

	Opening balance	Total
Licenses and software's	52,653	52,653

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2024

	Opening balance	Amortisation	Total
Licenses and software's	52,668	(15)	52,653

Pledged as security

None of the intangible assets were pledged as security

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

14. Heritage assets

	2025			2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value
Mayoral chain	37,000	-	37,000	37,000	-	37,000

Reconciliation of heritage assets 2025

	Opening balance	Total
Mayoral chain	37,000	37,000

Reconciliation of heritage assets 2024

	Opening balance	Total
Mayoral chain	37,000	37,000

Pledged as security

None of the heritage assets were pledged as security.

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

15. Finance lease obligation

Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	332,179	332,179
- in second to fifth year inclusive	166,090	498,269
	498,269	830,448
less: future finance charges	(43,473)	(113,870)
Present value of minimum lease payments	**454,796**	**716,578**
Present value of minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	294,253	261,782
- in second to fifth year inclusive	160,543	454,796
	454,796	**716,578**
Non-current liabilities	160,543	454,796
Current liabilities	294,253	261,782
	454,796	**716,578**

It is municipality policy to lease certain equipment and equipment under finance leases.

The average lease term was 3 years and the average effective borrowing rate was 12% (2024: 12%).

Interest rates are linked to prime at the contract date. All leases have fixed repayments and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rent.

The municipality's obligations under finance leases are secured by the lessor's charge over the leased assets. Refer note 12.

16. Payables from exchange transactions

Trade payables	525,411,197	385,095,255
Payments received in advanced - Debtors with credit balances	1,244,711	-
Accrued leave pay	4,997,087	5,344,880
Accrued bonus	639,553	1,018,289
Salary control	65,560,915	77,641,969
Retentions	5,966,042	5,966,042
	603,819,505	**475,066,435**

17. VAT payable

VAT Control	16,988,052	12,079,722

VAT Payable consist of output vat from exchange transactions.

18. Consumer deposits

Electricity	429,535	435,100
Water	97,062	98,123
Housing rental	3,112	3,112
	529,709	**536,335**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

19. Employee benefit obligations

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

Carrying value		
Present value of the defined benefit obligation-partly or wholly funded	(3,233,000)	(2,986,000)
Non-current liabilities	(2,787,000)	(2,547,000)
Current liabilities	(446,000)	(439,000)
	(3,233,000)	**(2,986,000)**

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

Opening balance	2,986,000	2,600,000
Service cost	296,000	269,000
Interest cost	322,000	308,000
Settlements	(228,500)	(131,925)
Actuarial loss / (gain)	(142,500)	(59,075)
	3,233,000	**2,986,000**

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

Service cost	296,000	269,000
- Current service cost	296,000	269,000
Interest costs	322,000	308,000
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability	(142,500)	(59,075)
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from:	(142,500)	(59,075)
- Changes in demographic assumptions	(129,500)	68,000
- Changes in financial assumptions	(13,000)	(127,075)
	475,500	**517,925**

Calculation of actuarial gains and losses

Actuarial (gains) losses – Obligation	(142,000)	(59,075)

19. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

Key assumptions used

Assumptions used at the reporting date:

	2025	2024
Discount rates used	9.25 %	10.65 %
Normal Salary Increase Rate	5.09 %	6.49 %
CPI (Consumer Price Inflation)	4.09 %	5.49 %
Net Effective Discount Rate	3.97 %	3.90 %

Actuarial basis

GRAP25 requires that the discount rate be set with regards to the market yield on government bonds at the reporting date. Where there is no deep market in government bonds with sufficiently long maturity to match the estimated maturity of all the benefit payments, an entity uses the current market rates of the appropriate term to discount short term payments, and estimates the discount rate for longer maturities by extrapolating current market rates along the yield curve.

For the current valuation we used the nominal and zero curves as at 28 June 2025 supplied by the JSE to determine ourdiscounted rates and CPI assumptions at each relevant time period. Although we have used the yield curve for our discount rates and our corresponding inflation rates, for indicative purposes we show the discount rate and CPI that corresponds to the implied duration of our liability. The implied duration of the liability for this valuation is 6,09 years. It is however important to note that this is solely for indicative purposes as we use the entire yield curve to obtain our financial variables.

Normal Salary Inflation Rate

We have derived the underlying future rate of consumer price index inflation (CPI inflation) from the relationship between the (yield curve based) Conventional Bond Rate for each relevant time period and the (yield curve based) Inflation-linked Bond rate for each relevant time period. Our assumed rate of salary inflation was set as the assumed value of CPI plus 1%. The salaries used in the valuation include an assumed increase on 01 July 2025 of 5.1%.

In addition to the normal salary inflation rate, we assumed the following promotional salary increases:

At the age band of 20 to 24, promotional increase is assumed to be 5%

At the age band of 25 to 29, promotional increase is assumed to be 4%

At the age band of 30 to 34, promotional increase is assumed to be 3%

At the age band of 35 to 39, promotional increase is assumed to be 2%

At the age band of 40 to 44, promotional increase is assumed to be 1%

At the age band of 45 and over, promotional increase is assumed to be 0%

Average Retirement Age

The average retirement age for all active employees was assumed to be 63 years. This assumption implicitly allows for illhealth and early retirements.

Normal Retirement Age

The normal retirement age (NRA) for all active employees was assumed to be 65 years.

Mortality Rates

Mortality before retirement has been based on the SA 85-90 mortality tables. These are the most commonly used tables in the industry.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

19. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

Withdrawal rate

Deviations from the assumed level of withdrawal experience of the eligible employees will have a large impact on the actual cost to the Municipality. If the actual rates of withdrawal turn out to be higher than the rates assumed in the valuation basis, then the cost to the Municipality in the form of benefits will reduce and vice versa.

The table below illustrates the effect of higher and lower withdrawal rates by increasing and decreasing the withdrawal rates by 20%. The effect is as follows:

2025	-20% Withdrawal rate	Valuation Assumption	+20% Withdrawal rate
Total Accrued Liability	3,373,000	3,233,000	3,103,000
Current Service Cost	301,000	286,000	272,000
Interest Cost	307,000	294,000	281,000

2024	-20% Withdrawal rate	Valuation Assumption	+20% Withdrawal rate
Total Accrued Liability	3,123,000	2,986,000	2,858,000
Current Service Cost	313,000	296,000	281,000
Interest Cost	338,000	322,000	308,000

Normal salary inflation

The cost of the long service awards is dependent on the increase in the annual salaries paid to employees. The rate at which salaries increase will thus have a direct effect on the liability of future employees.

The effect of a 1% p.a. change in the Normal Salary inflation assumption was tested. The effect is as follows:

2025	-1% Normal salary inflation	Valuation Assumption	+1% Normal salary inflation
Total Accrued Liability	3,061,000	3,233,000	3,420,000
Current Service Cost	270,000	286,000	303,000
Interest Cost	277,000	294,000	312,000

2024	-1% Normal salary inflation	Valuation Assumption	+1% Normal salary inflation
Total Accrued Liability	2,825,000	2,986,000	3,161,000
Current Service Cost	280,000	296,000	314,000
Interest Cost	304,000	322,000	342,000

The valuation is only an estimate of the cost of providing Long service leave award benefits. The actual cost to the Municipality will be dependent on actual future levels of assumed variables and the demographic profile of the membership.

In order to illustrate the sensitivity of our results to changes in certain key variables, we have recalculated the liabilities using the following assumptions:

- 20% increase/decrease in the assumed level of withdrawal rates;

- 1% increase/decrease in the Normal Salary cost inflation;

- 1% increase/decrease in the discount rate;

- 1 year increase/decrease in the average retirement age.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

20. Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:

Unspent conditional grants and receipts		
Department of Water and Forestry	35,762,703	-
Municipal Infrastucture Grant	3,663,035	-
Water Services Infrastructure Grant	216	15,976,943
	39,425,954	**15,976,943**

Movement during the year

Balance at the beginning of the year	15,976,943	6,734,859
Additions during the year	280,136,367	298,978,906
Income recognition during the year	(240,807,229)	(289,736,822)
Transfer to Equitable share against py unspent grants withheld	(15,880,127)	-
	39,425,954	**15,976,943**

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

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

See note 28 for reconciliation of grants from National/Provincial Government.

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

21. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions - 2025

	Opening Balance	Change in landfill closure provision	Change in discount factor	Total
Rehabilitation of Landfill Sites	45,995,357	2,352,238	4,617,934	52,965,529

Reconciliation of provisions - 2024

	Opening Balance	Change in landfill closure provision	Change in discount factor	Total
Rehabilitation of Landfill Sites	39,443,067	2,446,662	4,105,628	45,995,357

Environmental rehabilitation provision

The municipality operates three landfill sites, namely Boshof Landfill Site, Dealesville Landfill Site and Hertzogville Landfill Site.

The TLM has a (future) legal obligation to rehabilitate the landfills for which it is responsible once the sites have reached the end of their useful lives. The purpose of these landfill provisions is to estimate the TLM's current and non-current liabilities associated with the future closure of the sites, since:

- A legal obligation to rehabilitate its landfills in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (NEMWA) because of the past event of it having developed and operated the landfill;
- The rehabilitation of the landfills will require an outflow of resources in the future; and
- The regulations governing landfill closure requirements are well developed in South Africa and therefore estimating the extent and cost of closure works are possible.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

21. Provisions (continued)

Boshof and Dealesville Landfill Sites

It is evident from historical Google Earth® imagery that both sites were upgraded/formalised in 2016, though not in accordance with regulations for waste disposal to landfill. The site upgrades included the construction of several unlined cells into which waste is placed. Waste is disposed outside of the cells and is not regularly covered.

It is evident from historical Google Earth® imagery that both sites were upgraded/formalised in 2016, though not in accordance with regulations for waste disposal to landfill. The site upgrades included the construction of several unlined cells into which waste is placed. Waste is disposed outside of the cells and is not regularly covered. Waste management licences (WML) for both sites were issued in 2015. These WMLs have a validity period of 20 years. The baseline assessments indicated that the sites have airspace beyond this period and as such the WML dictates the expected useful life of the sites (closure date 2035).

Hertzogville Landfill Site

The site is somewhat formalised, with waste being placed in excavated cells. The cells are however unlined and hence waste disposal is not compliant with prevailing legislation. The site infrastructure comprises a fence and gate, an admin building, and a recyclable storage shed.

As with the other sites, the Hetzogville Landfill has potentially significant airspace remaining. The WML, issued in 2014, also states that the licence as a 20-year validity that ends in 2034. As such, the site is presumed to have 9 years remaining life.

22. Service charges

Sale of electricity	23,805,544	16,788,886
Sale of water	6,476,962	2,970,162
Sewerage and sanitation charges	20,849,502	20,249,983
Refuse removal	13,470,495	13,086,201
Revenue forgone (Indigent support)	438,943	(632,546)
	65,041,446	**52,462,686**

23. Rental of facilities and equipment

Facilities and equipment		
Rental of facilities	158,870	71,799

24. Lease rentals on operating lease

Equipment		
Contractual amounts	218,795	599,846

25. Other revenue

Other income	407,050	492,521

26. Investment revenue

Interest revenue		
Bank	184,544	579,656
Interest earned on Eskom Deposits	57,350	95,086
	241,894	**674,742**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

27. Property rates

Rates received

Residential	30,930,620	20,038,363
Less: Income forgone	(6,658,323)	(872,751)
	24,272,297	**19,165,612**

28. Government grants & subsidies

Operating grants		
Equitable share	72,565,810	75,080,000
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant	932,334	785,000
Finance Management Grant	3,000,000	3,000,000
Local Government SETA Discretionary Grant	288,000	-
	76,786,144	**78,865,000**
Capital grants		
Intergrated National Electrification Grant	-	1,509,253
Water Services Infrastructure Grant	7,108,784	17,930,545
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	12,766,965	17,700,000
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant	152,127,664	194,186,361
	172,003,413	**231,326,159**
	248,789,557	**310,191,159**

Conditional and Unconditional

Included in above are the following grants and subsidies received:

Conditional grants received	72,565,810	75,080,000
Unconditional grants received	176,223,747	235,111,159
	248,789,557	**310,191,159**

Equitable Share

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

Current-year receipts	64,867,000	66,417,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(80,843,943)	(75,080,000)
Withheld against prior year Unspent conditional grants and receipts, as surrender to the Revenue fund	15,976,943	6,733,773
Withheld against prior year Unspent conditional grants to be surrendered, as surrender to the Revenue fund	-	1,929,227
	-	-

Financial Management Grant

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

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

28. Government grants & subsidies (continued)

Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant

Current-year receipts	187,890,367	197,189,873
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(152,127,664)	(194,186,361)
Transfered to/(from) receivables	-	(3,003,512)
	35,762,703	**-**

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 20).

Municipal Infrastucture Grant

Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	2,090,483
Current-year receipts	16,430,000	15,449,721
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(12,766,965)	(15,449,721)
Surrendered to National revenue fund	-	(2,090,483)
	3,663,035	**-**

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 20).

Water Services Infrastructure Grant

Balance unspent at beginning of year	15,976,943	4,644,375
Current-year receipts	7,109,000	36,157,766
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(7,108,784)	(20,180,824)
Surrendered to National revenue fund	(15,976,943)	(6,573,600)
To be transferred to National Revenue fund	-	1,929,226
	216	**15,976,943**

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 20).

29. Fines, Penalties and Forfeits

Court Traffic Fines	74,650	120,900

30. Revenue

Service charges	65,041,446	52,462,686
Rental of facilities and equipment	158,870	71,799
Interest received (trading)	42,387,505	39,081,470
Other income	407,050	492,521
Interest received - investment	241,894	674,742
Property rates	24,272,297	19,165,612
Interest income - Property rates	7,384,871	14,523,333
Government grants & subsidies	248,789,557	310,191,159
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	74,650	120,900
	388,758,140	**436,784,222**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

30. Revenue (continued)

The amount included in revenue arising from exchanges of goods or services are as follows:		
Service charges	65,041,446	52,462,686
Rental of facilities and equipment	158,870	71,799
Interest received (trading)	42,387,505	39,081,470
Other income	407,050	492,521
Interest received - investment	241,894	674,742
	108,236,765	**92,783,218**

The amount included in revenue arising from non-exchange transactions is as follows:		
Taxation revenue		
Property rates	24,272,297	19,165,612
Interest income - Property rates	7,384,871	14,523,333
Transfer revenue		
Government grants & subsidies	248,789,557	310,191,159
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	74,650	120,900
	280,521,375	**344,001,004**

31. Employee related costs

Basic	31,517,726	37,177,379
Bonus	1,800,937	2,796,911
Medical aid - company contributions	3,017,595	3,107,238
UIF	274,172	265,413
Leave pay provision charge	472,353	-
Defined contribution plans	5,291,930	4,872,712
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	4,355,280	1,409,211
Overtime payments	4,711,273	3,120,112
Long-service awards	289,260	-
Acting allowances	3,173,554	2,150,129
Uniform allowance	720	720
Bargain council	17,722	16,986
Housing benefits and allowances	228,000	126,000
Standby allowance	508,971	356,242
Telephone allowance	92,850	170,850
Termination benefits	296,000	269,000
	56,048,343	**55,838,903**

Remuneration of the Municipal Manager

Annual Remuneration	755,602	545,171
Backpay	52,191	-
Travel Allowance	200,000	240,000
Acting Allowance	166,453	165,206
Subsistence & travel allowance	-	190,061
Housing allowance	120,000	180,000
Other Contributions	15,016	13,087
Cash Gratuity	20,340	-
	1,329,602	**1,333,525**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

31. Employee related costs (continued)

Remuneration of the Chief Finance Officer

Annual Remuneration	721,022	689,171
Backpay	52,191	-
Acting allowance	-	30,424
Cash Gratuity	20,340	-
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	12,486	10,663
Subsistence and Travelling	-	49,233
Housing allowance	36,000	36,000
Travel allowance	240,000	240,000
	1,082,039	**1,055,491**

Remuneration of the Corporate Services Director

Annual Remuneration	685,171	653,171
Backpay	52,340	-
Travel allowance	240,000	240,000
Subsistence and Travelling	51,150	56,685
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	12,489	11,435
Housing allowance	72,000	72,000
Cash Gratuity	20,340	-
	1,133,490	**1,033,291**

Remuneration of the Acting Technical Director

Acting Allowance	294,633	-

32. Remuneration of councillors

Councillors	7,082,577	6,703,017

Remuneration of Councillor BE Seakge (Executive Mayor)

Council allowance	889,823	838,575
Cellphone allowance	43,200	42,200
Data Allowance	3,804	3,719
Contributions to UIF and SDL	8,639	8,682
	945,466	**893,176**

Remuneration of Councillor MM Gaebee (Speaker)

Council allowance	711,860	670,861
Data allowance	3,804	3,719
Cellphone allowance	43,200	42,200
Contributions to UIF and SDL	5,538	5,758
	764,402	**722,538**

Remuneration of Councillor J Groenewaldt

Council allowance	279,229	237,469
Data allowance	3,804	3,719
Cellphone allowance	43,200	42,200
Travel allowance	93,076	79,156
Contributions to UIF and SDL	2,976	3,092
	422,285	**365,636**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

32. Remuneration of councillors (continued)

Remuneration of Councillor TS Tebang		
Council allowance	271,038	233,552
Travel allowance	90,345	77,851
Cellphone allowance	43,200	38,600
Data Allowance	3,804	3,402
Contributions to UIF and SDL	3,668	3,700
	412,055	**357,105**

Remuneration of Councillor GK Magomo		
Council allowance	284,331	245,112
Data Allowance	3,804	3,402
Telephone allowance	43,200	38,600
Travel allowance	91,725	80,204
Contributions to UIF and SDL	3,002	3,136
	426,062	**370,454**

Remuneration of Councillor SH Maqhubu		
Council allowance	279,229	214,933
Data Allowance	3,804	3,402
Telephone allowance	43,200	38,600
Travel allowance	93,076	71,644
Contributions to UIF and SDL	3,772	3,464
	423,081	**332,043**

Remuneration of Councillor T Molale		
Council allowance	281,598	174,470
Telephone allowance	43,200	38,600
Data Allowance	3,804	3,402
Contributions to UIF and SDL	3,051	3,168
	331,653	**219,640**

Remuneration of Councillor LS Setlhare		
Council allowance	279,229	241,697
Telephone allowance	43,200	38,600
Travel allowance	93,076	37,560
Data Allowance	3,804	3,402
Contributions to UIF and SDL	3,060	2,842
	422,369	**324,101**

Remuneration of Councillor J Skeenkamp		
Council allowance	284,331	245,112
Travel allowance	91,725	80,204
Telephone allowance	43,200	38,600
Data Allowance	3,804	3,402
Contributions to UIF and SDL	3,812	3,834
	426,872	**371,152**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

32. Remuneration of councillors (continued)

Remuneration of Councillor L Letshabo		
Council allowance	281,597	242,652
Data Allowance	3,804	3,402
Telephone allowance	43,200	38,600
Contributions to UIF and SDL	3,051	3,168
	331,652	**287,822**

Remuneration of councillor: TS Maraman		
Council allowance	281,598	242,652
Telephone allowance	43,200	38,600
Data Allowance	3,804	3,402
Contributions to UIF and SDL	2,333	2,549
	330,935	**287,203**

Remuneration of Councillor RM Monyane		
Council allowance	281,598	242,652
Telephone allowance	43,200	38,600
Data Allowance	3,804	3,402
Contributions to UIF and SDL	3,051	3,168
	331,653	**287,822**

Remuneration of Councillor Wa Weich		
Council allowance	279,229	214,933
Telephone allowance	43,200	38,600
Travel allowance	93,076	71,644
Data Allowance	3,804	3,402
Contributions to UIF and SDL	3,772	3,464
	423,081	**332,043**

Ward Committee members		
Stipend	414,605	407,505

33. Depreciation and amortisation

Property, plant and equipment	32,494,944	35,348,794

34. Impairment loss

Impairments		
Property, plant and equipment	17,093,353	8,002,831

35. Finance costs

Trade and other payables	40,125,751	28,298,408
Finance leases	70,397	81,853
Landfill site provision	4,617,934	4,105,629
Employee benefits obligations	322,000	308,000
Interest on advance received	108,000	268,750
	45,244,082	**33,062,640**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

36. Auditors' remuneration

Fees	9,043,967	19,867,869

37. Debt impairment

Contributions to debt impairment provision	86,392,807	97,845,966

38. General expenses

Advertising	860,072	537,704
Audit committee	77,356	48,254
Auditors remuneration	9,043,967	19,867,869
Bank charges	106,104	86,540
Cleaning	410,552	546,773
Commission paid	6,990,636	4,637,501
Computer expenses	95,680	42,790
Consultants and Professional Services	22,349,034	40,683,898
Electricity	99,074	43,668
Fuel and oil	1,813,754	1,661,458
Insurance	306,958	543,498
Medical expenses	2,367,545	2,370,735
Prepaid vending revenue share	285,292	85,709
Printing and stationery	430,710	623,598
Protective clothing	292,889	390,127
Repairs and maintenance	14,230,711	12,652,905
Security (Guarding of municipal property)	2,939,577	2,302,034
Subscriptions and membership fees	1,158,578	1,690,485
Subsistence	3,416,281	4,381,833
Telephone and fax	1,721,461	1,229,741
Training	1,191,053	1,668,685
Transport and freight	1,999,040	3,401,792
Travel - local	2,917,293	592,726
	75,103,617	**100,090,323**

39. Bulk purchases

Electricity - Eskom	59,624,676	34,314,217
Water	1,285,352	2,236,190
	60,910,028	**36,550,407**

40. Contracted services

Outsourced Services		
Catering Services	632,346	988,367
Cleaning Services	186,655	373,320
Internal Auditors	-	4,714,385
Professional Staff	555,000	387,153

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

41. Cash generated from operations

Surplus	305,715	53,418,477
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	32,494,944	35,348,794
Gain on sale of assets and liabilities	2,689,506	972,850
Fair value adjustments	3,942,872	1,946,018
Debt impairment	86,392,807	97,845,966
Movements in operating lease assets and accruals	4,475	(4,220)
Movements in retirement benefit assets and liabilities	247,000	386,000
Movements in provisions	4,617,934	(4,089,892)
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	(29,798)	(9,091)
Receivables from exchange transactions	(39,050)	(95,085)
Consumer debtors	(73,935,965)	(99,058,773)
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	(6,678,266)	1,356,805
Payables from exchange transactions	136,974,180	55,535,555
VAT	(12,744,262)	9,750,551
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	23,449,011	747,313
Consumer deposits	(6,626)	(1,223)
	197,684,477	**154,050,045**

42. Operating surplus

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

Operating lease charges		
Equipment		
• Contractual amounts	218,795	599,846
Loss on sale of other asset	(2,689,506)	(972,850)
Impairment on property, plant and equipment	17,093,353	8,002,831
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	32,494,944	35,348,794
Employee costs	63,130,920	62,541,920

43. Fair value adjustments

Investment property (Fair value model)	(3,713,872)	(2,242,018)
Biological assets - (Fair value model)	(229,000)	296,000
	(3,942,872)	**(1,946,018)**

44. Commitments

Authorised capital expenditure

Already contracted for but not provided for		
• Property, plant and equipment	130,406,656	130,406,656
Total capital commitments		
Already contracted for but not provided for	130,406,656	130,406,656

Total commitments

Total commitments		
Authorised capital expenditure	130,406,656	130,406,656

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

44. Commitments (continued)

This committed expenditure relates to property, plant and equipment and will be financed by government grants allocations.

Operating leases - as lessor (income)

Refer to note 4 for the disclosure on operating lease commitments.

45. Contingencies

Unfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government grants related to agricultural activity.

Contingent assets

Rexus Trading SA (Pty) Ltd // Tokologo LM

1. Claim by LM for repayment of monies already paid by the LM to supplier for ductile pipes not delivered to LM by Supplier. Claim for repayment admitted by Rexus, though quantum in dispute. Goo prospects of success. Approx. R 18 million.
2. Counter claim by Supplier for alleged contract price adjustments and storage of pipe not yet delivered. Counter claim unsubstantiated and good prospects of defence. Approx. R 40 million.
3. Attorney ref: G00039. Summons issued and defended by Rexus. Costs approximately R 150 000.00

Rexus Trading SA (Pty) Ltd // Tokologo LM	58,000,000	18,000,000

Contingent liabilities

Afriforum // Tokologo LM

Referral of request for information by Afriforum to Information Regulator (South Africa). Matter dormant. Costs: none at this time

Various Farmers and Entities // Tokolgoo LM (Hertzogville Veld Fires)

Twelve claims by various farmers and farming operations instituted against the LM for recovery of damages caused by Veld Fires that occurred during October 2018, Approx. R 36 million in aggregate. Summons issued and each matter defended, and all pleas delivered to LM. First round of pre-trials already finalized. LM to compile and deliver request for further particulars and to identify experts to be consulted and called as witnesses. Cost: approx. R 450 000.00

Various Farmers and Entities // Tokolgoo LM (Hertzogville Veld Fires)	36,000,000	36,000,000

46. Related parties

Relationships	
Accounting Officer	Refer to accounting officers' report note 8
Interest in related parties	Municipal services rendered to Related Parties are charged at approved tariffs that were advertised to the public. This information is under the headingCouncillors
Related party relationship	The municipality's senior officials made the following declarations relating to interest, relationships, directorship and securities held with listed and nonlisted companies.
Councillor BE Seakge (Executive Mayor)	No business interest, shares and / or directorships held
Councillor MM Gaebee (Speaker)	No business interest, shares and / or directorships held
Members of key management	Municipal Manager MA Sehloho - No business interest, shares and / or directorships held Chief Finance Officer TD Matile - No business interest, shares and / or directorships held Corporate Services Director LC Tlokwe - No business interest, shares and / or directorships held

Related party balances

There were no related party balances to report on.

Related party transactions

Remuneration of management

Management class: Councillors

Refer to note 32 "Remuneration of councillors"

Management class: Executive management

*Refer to note 31 "Employee related costs"

47. Prior period errors

The municipality corrected the following prior period errors retrospectively and restated the comparative amounts in terms of GRAP 3 - Accounting policies, Changes in Estimates and Errors.

The nature of the error(s) and the effect of the corrections are detailed below.

47.1 - Corrections of Operating lease receivable

The balance previously disclosed in the statement of financial positoin on operating lease receivable was understated, due to ommision of the operating lease straighlining on the lease as lossor with SASSA, as required by GRAP 13 - Leases. The error has since been rectified and the comparative figures have been restated.

	2025	2024
Statement of financial position		
Increase in Operating lease receivable	-	26,381
Increase in Accumulated surplus	-	(22,161)
	-	**4,220**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

47. Prior period errors (continued)

Statement of financial performance		
Increase in Revenue from exchange transactions - Rental income	-	(4,220)

47.2 - Corrections of Employee benefit obligations

The balance previously disclosed on employee benefit obligations was overstated. The error has since been rectified and the comparative figures have been restated.

Statement of financial position		
Decrease in Employee benefit obligations	-	533,000
Increase in Accumulated surplus	-	(533,000)
	-	**-**

47.3 - Corrections of Unspent conditional grants and receipts

The balance previously disclosed on unspent conditional grants and receipts was misstated, as a result of errors in the prior year grants register. The error has since been rectified and the comparative figures have been restated.

The revenue previously disclosed on government grants & subsidies was misstated due to missallocations, as a result of errors in the prior year grants register. The error has since been rectified and the comparative figures have been restated.

Statement of financial position		
Decrease in Payables from exchange transactions	-	4,509,253
Increase in Unspent conditional grants Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant	-	(546,176)
Increase in Unspent conditional grants Water Services Infrastructure Grant	-	(8,470,512)
	-	**(4,507,435)**

Statement of financial performance		
Increase in Government grants & subsidies Finance Management Grant	-	(3,000,000)
Decrease in Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant	-	2,796,455
Increase in Municipal Infrastructure Grant	-	(2,250,279)
Increase in Intergrated National Electrification Grant	-	(1,509,253)
Decrease in Water Services Infrastructure Grant	-	8,470,512
	-	**4,507,435**

47.4 - Corrections of Property, plant and equipment

During the verification of assets and reconciliation process of the compilation of the fixed assets register, items which were disposed in the previous financial year were identified as still in use, as a results prior year disclosed balances were mistated. The error has since been rectified and the comparative figures have been restated.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

47. Prior period errors (continued)

Statement of financial position		
Increase in Infrastructure Cost	-	7,838,518
Decrease in Infrastructure Accumulated depreciation	-	720,247
Increase in Accumulated surplus	-	(9,444,489)
Increase in Land Accumulated impairment	-	(374,749)
Increase in Computer Equipment Cost	-	33,921
Increase in Furniture and fixtures Cost	-	93,740
Increase in Office equipment Cost	-	12,021
Increase in Computer Equipment Accumulated Depreciation	-	(23,147)
Increase in Furniture and fixtures Accumulated Depreciation	-	(70,218)
Increase in Office equipment Accumulated Depreciation	-	(9,222)
	-	**(1,223,378)**

Statement of financial performancce		
Increase in depreciation	-	845,113
Increase in impairment	-	(374,749)
	-	**470,364**

47.5 - Corrections of Commitments disclosure note

The prior year disclosure of commitments was understated by R130m, being and an oversight during the preparation of the AFS. The error has since been rectified and the prior year comparative figure restated.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements		
Increase in Commitments	-	130,406,656

47.6 - Corrections of financial instruments disclosure note

The prior year disclosure of financial instruments was misstated due to incorrect figures in the note which were different from the actual values in of the financial statement. The error has since been rectified and the prior year comparative figure restated.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements		
Increase in Receivables from exchange transactions	-	106,245
Decrease in Consumer receivables from exchange transactions	-	(72,631,152)
Increase in Cash and cash equivalents	-	253,119
	-	**(72,271,788)**

48. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified for a better and accurate presentation of AFS.

The effects and reasons each reclassification are as follows:

48.1 - Reclassification in Investment property

In the previous financial year annual financial statement, a line item for Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment was incorrectly disclosed due to an incorrect mapping of an account which was part of the investment property Cost /Valuation, thus overstating the Cost /Valuation and the Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment balances. The respective account has since been remmaped to rectify the error.

The effects of the reclassification are as follows

48. Comparative figures (continued)

Statement of financial position		
Decrease in Investment property Cost /Valuation	-	(374,220)
Decrease in Investment property Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	-	374,220
	-	-

49. 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.

The following reflects the Municipality's exposure to liquidity risk from financial liabilities:

	2025		2024	
	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months
Payables from exchange transactions	603,819,505	-	475,066,435	-
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	39,425,954	-	15,976,943	-
Consumer deposits	529,709	-	536,335	-
Subtotal	643,775,168	-	491,579,713	-
	643,775,168	**-**	**491,579,713**	**-**

Credit risk

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

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

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

Financial instrument	2025	2024
Receivables from exchange transactions	1,222,826	1,183,776
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions	12,505,726	7,869,213
Cash and cash equivalents	24,572,382	781,281

The municipality is exposed to a number of guarantees for the overdraft facilities of economic entities and for guarantees issued in favour of the creditors of Eskom (SOC) Ltd. Refer to note 9 for additional details.

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.

50. Going concern

We draw attention to the fact that at 30 June, 2025, the municipality had an accumulated surplus (deficit) of 742,539,479 and that the municipality's total liabilities exceed its assets by 742,539,479.

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.

The ability of the municipality to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the accounting officers continue to procure funding for the ongoing operations for the municipality. Management have evaluated all material going concern risks. Presented below are the major areas evaluated:

The municipality's current liabilities exceed its current assets by R506,441,461 (R412,905,834 in 2024) which indicates a current asset ratio of 0.18 which is below the required norm.

The municipality incurred a surplus of R40,674,070 during the year (R53,418,477 in 2024)

The creditors payment days of the municipality is currently 1,090 days (795 days in 2024).

The provision for impairment on consumer debts as a percentage of accounts receivable is currently 97.67% (98.28% in 2024). The debtors collection period is currently 365+ days (365+ days in 2024).

The provision for impairment on statutory receivables as a percentage of accounts receivable is currently 86.38% (93.70% in 2024). The debtors collection period is currently 365+ days (365+ days in 2024).

Outstanding amounts owed to Eskom at year-end is currently R295,603,389 (R241,532,270 in 2024) and to DWA R95,767,230 (R69,844,193 in 2024).

The municipality still has the ability to levy rates and taxes and will continue to receive funding from government as evident from the Equitable Share allocation in terms of the Division of Revenue Act.

Unspent conditional grants balance of R39,425,954 (R15,976,943 in 2024) are not cash backed by the available Cash and cash equivalents balance of R24,572,382 (R781,281 in 2024). Irregular expenditure in the current year increased by R- (R11,844,548 in 2024).

These events and conditions indicate that a significant doubt exists that may cast significant doubt on the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern. Howeve, management has develop plans the following plan of action to deal with the going concern uncertainties.

- The municipality is planning to move to a pre-paid system for the supply of water and electricity which will enhance the revenue and debt collection and inter-alia improve the cashflow of the municipality.
- The municipality is implementing cost containment measures, by which unnecessary spending will be avoided to achieve savings, and thus reduce the municipality's burden towards its creditors.
- The municipality has implemented stricter measures in ensuring that funds for conditional grants are safeguarded in their own allocated investments accounts upon receipt of those funds and the withdrawal thereof will only be when to be spent for the purpose of the grant.

51. Events after the reporting date

Disclose for each material category of non-adjusting events after the reporting date:

- nature of the event.
- estimation of its financial effect or a statement that such an estimation cannot be made.

There were no adjusting events noted.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

52. Unauthorised expenditure

Opening balance as previously reported	694,084,094	687,905,120
Add: Unauthorised expenditure - current	14,853,572	6,178,974
Less: Amount authorised - current	(687,905,120)	-
Closing balance	**21,032,546**	**694,084,094**

The unauthorise expenditure register of previous financial years was not kept and maintained, as a result, the opening balance previously disclosed could not be supported, which resulted in an unresolved qualification of unauthorised expenditure. To Resolve, this matter the MPACT Comittee considered if there are available alternatives to resolve the matter other than reconstructing new registeres with a different balance that the previously disclosed balancce, and in an ubsence of non, a recomendation was made to council to write-off the unsupported balance and the municipality maintain and keep record of the new registers.

53. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Opening balance as previously reported	108,412,621	71,205,054
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure identified - current	37,130,145	37,207,567
Closing balance	**145,542,766**	**108,412,621**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

53. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure (continued)

Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings		
Interest on overdue account	No steps taken, pending investigations outcome	37,130,145	37,135,926
SARS interest and penalties	No steps taken, pending investigations outcome	-	71,641
		37,130,145	**37,207,567**

54. Irregular expenditure

Opening balance as previously reported	265,571,693	254,583,526
Add: Irregular expenditure - current	14,077,404	10,988,167
Closing balance	**279,649,097**	**265,571,693**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

54. Irregular expenditure (continued)

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

	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings		
Competitive bidding not invited	No steps taken, pending investigations outcome	-	10,988,167

55. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act

Contributions to organised local government

Opening balance	1,171,127	400,000
Current year subscription / fee	-	1,529,315
Amount paid - current year	-	(758,188)
	1,171,127	**1,171,127**

Distribution losses

Audit fees

Opening balance	4,418,490	5,031,275
Current year subscription / fee	1,191,741	3,953,969
Amount paid - current year	(6,503,335)	(4,566,754)
	(893,104)	**4,418,490**

PAYE and UIF

Current year subscription / fee	10,703,130	2,082,141

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

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

Pension and Medical Aid Deductions

Opening balance	9,669,875	10,703,626
Current year subscription / fee	7,561,729	5,351,813
Amount paid - current year	(11,959,625)	-
Amount paid - previous years	-	(6,385,564)
	5,271,979	**9,669,875**

VAT

VAT receivable	65,263,766	77,194,745
VAT payable	(16,988,052)	(12,079,722)
	48,275,714	**65,115,023**

VAT output payables and VAT input receivables are shown in note 7.

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

56. Deviation from supply chain management regulations

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

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

Buses and gym equipment were procured during the financial year under review and the process followed in procuring those goods deviated from the provisions of paragraph 12(1)(d)(i) as stated above. The reasons for these deviations were documented and reported to the accounting officer who considered them and subsequently approved the deviation from the normal supply chain management regulations.

57. Segment information

General information

Identification of segments

The municipality is organised and reports to management on the basis of three major functional areas: primary, secondary and tertiary educational services. The segments were organised around the type of service delivered and the target market. Management uses these same segments for determining strategic objectives. Segments were aggregated for reporting purposes.

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.

Aggregated segments

The municipality operates throughout the Free State Province in three towns. Segments were aggregated on the basis of services delivered as management considered that the economic characteristics of the segments throughout the bounderies of the municipality were sufficiently similar to warrant aggregation.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

57. Segment information (continued)

Types of goods and/or services by segment

These reportable segments as well as the goods and/or services for each segment are set out below:

Reportable segment	Goods and/or services
Segment 1 - Technical services	Municipal basic services
Segment 2 - Governance and Administration	Administrative, ad-hoc and management services

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

57. Segment information (continued)

Segment surplus or deficit, assets and liabilities

2025

Following a change in the composition of its reportable segments, the corresponding items of segment information for earlier periods has been restated.

2024

Following a change in the composition of its reportable segments, the corresponding items of segment information for earlier periods has been restated.

Measurement of segment surplus or deficit, assets and liabilities

Basis of accounting for transactions between reportable segments

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies.

The nature and effect of any asymmetrical allocations to reportable segments

An municipality allocated depreciation expense to a segment without allocating the related depreciable assets to that segment.

Information about geographical areas

The municipality’s operations are in the Werstern Free State Province.

58. Budget differences

Material differences between budget and actual amounts

58.1 - The variance is due to more revenue collected on prepaid electricity than anticipated.

58.2 - The municipality collrected more rental revenue than anticipated due to an increased demand for rental of halls.

58.3 - The municipality anticipated to collect more revenue on interest from outstanding debtor's account, while the actual was lesser due to a slight improvement in the collection.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

58. Budget differences (continued)

58.4 - The municipality anticipated to receive less revenue on other income based on normal stream of income generation, however more income was received from the newly implemented prepaid vending system.

58.5 - The municipality did not budget for interst received in the current year due to cashflow challenges.

58.6 - The municipality anticipated lesser property rates revenue than actual.

58.7 - The municipality anticipated to collect more revenue on interest from outstanding debtor's account, while the actual was lesser due to a slight improvement in the collection.

58.8 - The municipality anticipated to spend more on Capital grants funded by DWA, however, there delays encountered in the implementation of some of the projects.

58.9 - The municipality collected more traffic fines revenue than anticipated.

58.10 - The municipality anticipated to spend more on employee costs as plans were underway to fill some of the vacant posts.

58.11 - The municipality anticipated to have less depreciation expense in the current year due to correction of errors in the asset register.

58.12 - The municipality did not budget for impairment losses.

58.13 - The budgeted finance cost expense excluded interest on landfill sites provisions.

58.14 - The municipality did not budget for lease rentals on operating lease.

58.15 - The municipality anticipated a lower debt impairment movement, as compared to actual.

58.16 - The municipality did not incure write-off of debtors yet it budgetted for them budget for the write-offs.

58.17 - The municipality anticipated a lesser expenditure on bulk purchases, due to load-shedding that has been implementd which causes interuptions in water supply.

58.18 - The municipality anticipated more expenditure on contracted services than actual.

58.19 - The municipality did not incur any expenditure on transfers and subsidies, though budget provisions were made for the expenditure.

58.20 - The municipality anticipated a decline in general expenses, due to cost cutting measures.

58.21 - The municipality did not budget for losses on disposal of assets.

58.22 - The municipality did not budget for fair value adjustments.

58.23 - The municipality did not budget for actuarial gains/losses.

58.24 - The municipality did not budget for inventories.

58.25 - The municipality did not budget for operating lease asset.

58.26 - The municipality did not budget for receivables from exchange transactions.

58.27 - The variance is due to impairment of debtors.

58.28 - The variance is due to outstanding creditors which VAT input cannot be claimed thereon.

58.29 - The variance is due to impairment of debtors.

58.30 - The variancce is due to unutilised grant funds on unspent grants which is still in the bank.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

58. Budget differences (continued)

58.31 - The variance was due to losses on fairvalue adjustments and disposals of biological assets due to death.

58.32 - The varience was due to fairvalue losses incured on investment properties.

58.33 - The variance was due to additions on PPE.

58.34 - The municipality did not budget for finance lease liabilities.

58.35 - The municipality anticipated to settle most of its creditors hence the actual is more than the budgeted payables balances.

58.36 - The municipality did not have balances on payables from non-exchange transactions, though budget provisions were made for them.

58.37 - The municipality did not have balances on VAT payables, though budget provisions were made for them.

58.38 - The municipality did not budget for employee benefit obligations.

58.39 - The municipality did not budget for unspent conditional grants.

58.40 - The municipality did not budget for provisions.

58.41 - The municipality anticipated to retain more surpluses than actual.

58.42 - The variance on receipts on Cash flows from operating activities was due to more funds collected from the sale of goods and services, grants and other income than budgeted.

58.43 - The variance on payments on cash flows from operating activities due to lesser expenditure on employee costs than budgeted coupled by non-budgeting of payments to suppliers which had a significant actual amount.

58.44 - The variance on cashflows from investing activities was due to a lesser actual spending on the purchases of property, plant and equipment than anticipated.

58.45 -The variance on cash flows from financing activities was due to actual spending incured finance lease repayments while there were no budget provisions made for them.

59. Accounting by principals and agents

The municipality is a party to a principal-agent arrangement(s).

Details of the arrangment(s) is|are as follows:

Mafumu sells pre-paid electricity on behalf of the municipality to its locals.

The municipality is the principal OR agent. Refer to note for significant judgements applied in making this assessment.

Entity as principal

Resources (including assets and liabilities) of the entity under the custodianship of the agent

The resources have been recognised by the agent in its financial statements.

Resource or cost implications for the entity if the principal-agent arrangement is terminated, are nil.

60. Financial instruments disclosure

Categories of financial instruments

2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

60. Financial instruments disclosure (continued)

Financial assets

	At amortised cost	Total
Receivables from exchange transactions	1,222,826	1,222,826
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions	12,505,726	12,505,726
Cash and cash equivalents	24,572,382	24,572,382
	38,300,934	**38,300,934**

Financial liabilities

	At amortised cost	At cost	Total
Payables from exchange transactions	603,819,505	-	603,819,505
Consumer deposits	-	529,709	529,709
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	39,425,954	-	39,425,954
	643,245,459	**529,709**	**643,775,168**

2024

Financial assets

	At amortised cost	Total
Receivables from exchange transactions	1,183,776	1,183,776
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions	7,869,213	7,869,213
Cash and cash equivalents	781,281	781,281
	9,834,270	**9,834,270**

Financial liabilities

	At amortised cost	At cost	Total
Payables from exchange transactions	475,066,435	-	475,066,435
Consumer deposits	-	536,335	536,335
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	15,976,943	-	15,976,943
	491,043,378	**536,335**	**491,579,713**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024

60. Financial instruments disclosure (continued)

Financial instruments in Statement of financial performance

2025

	At amortised cost	Total
Interest received (trading)	42,387,505	42,387,505
Interest received - investment	241,894	241,894
Interest received	7,384,871	7,384,871
	50,014,270	**50,014,270**

2024

	At amortised cost	Total
nterest received (trading)	39,081,470	39,081,470
Interest received - investment	674,742	674,742
Interest received	14,523,333	14,523,333
	54,279,545	**54,279,545**

61. Accounting by principals and agents

The municipality is a party to a principal-agent arrangement(s).

Details of the arrangment(s) is|are as follows:

Mafumu sells pre-paid electricity on behalf of the municipality to its locals.

The municipality is the principal OR agent.

Entity as principal

Resources (including assets and liabilities) of the entity under the custodianship of the agent

The resources have been recognised by the agent in its financial statements.

Resource or cost implications for the entity if the principal-agent arrangement is terminated, are nil.

Fee paid

	2025	2024
Fee paid as compensation to the agent	6,990,636	4,637,501

The following are fees paid to the agent:
- Revenue share
- Commission fee
- Interest on advance amount

Revenue arising from the principal-agent agreement		
Sale of pre-paid electricity	22,873,419	15,821,434