



Matjhabeng Local Municipality  
Annual Financial Statements  
for the year ended 30 June 2021

# Matjhabeng Local Municipality

(Registration number FS 184)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## General Information

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<b>Legal form of entity</b>	Local Municipality
<b>Nature of business and principal activities</b>	Providing municipal services, infrastructure development and furthering the interest of the local community in the Matjhabeng area, Free State Province.
<b>The following is included in the scope of operation</b>	Area FS184, as a high capacity local municipality, as demarcated by the Demarcation Board and indicated on the demarcated map published for FS184.
<b>Executive Mayor</b>	Speelman NW
<b>Members of the Mayoral Committee</b>	Speelman NW - Executive Major Direko DR - Spatial planning and land use management Kabi M - Policy and planning Khalipha TD - Human Settlement Lushaba TB - Community Services Manese SD - Finance Mawela VE - Corporate Services Morris VR - Public Safety Radebe MC - Local Economic Development Radebe ML - Integrated Development Planning Tshopo ME - Technical Services / Infrastructure Van Rooyen KV - Sports, Arts and Culture
<b>Councillors</b>	Refer to councillors' note for detail
<b>Grading of local authority</b>	Local High Capacity Municipality (Grade 5)
<b>Chief Finance Officer (CFO)</b>	Panyani T
<b>Accounting Officer (MM)</b>	Tindleni Z
<b>Registered office</b>	Civic Centre 319 Stateway Welkom Free State 9460
<b>Postal address</b>	P O Box 708 Welkom Free State 9460
<b>Bankers</b>	ABSA Bank Limited
<b>Attorneys</b>	Full list available at the municipal offices in Welkom
<b>Enabling legislation</b>	Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996) Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act No. 6 of 2004) Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998) Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000)
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.matjhabeng.co.za">www.matjhabeng.co.za</a>

# Matjhabeng Local Municipality

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

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COID	Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ME's	Municipal Entities
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Previously CMIP)

# Matjhabeng Local Municipality

(Registration number FS 184)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Accounting officer's Responsibilities and Approval

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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 is 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 2022 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 annual financial statements set out on pages 4 to 88, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the accounting officer on 31 August 2021.

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**Tindleni Z**  
**Accounting Officer**

# Matjhabeng Local Municipality

(Registration number FS 184)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2021

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020 Restated*
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventories	10	5,128,172	7,394,601
Other receivables	11	33,986,003	33,554,875
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	12	198,609,252	193,004,436
VAT receivable	13	823,993,617	636,872,787
Receivables from exchange transactions	14	918,045,601	910,582,443
Cash and cash equivalents	15	56,801,207	58,495,420
		<b>2,036,563,852</b>	<b>1,839,904,562</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Investment property	3	1,094,907,529	1,042,655,013
Property, plant and equipment	4	4,041,208,366	4,023,849,785
Heritage assets	5	7,104,349	7,104,349
Other financial assets	6	367,363	304,555
Receivables from non-exchange transactions (non-current)	8	6,324,305	6,937,953
Receivables from exchange transactions (non-current)	9	3,412,966	389,458
		<b>5,153,324,878</b>	<b>5,081,241,113</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>7,189,888,730</b>	<b>6,921,145,675</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Employee benefit obligation	7	13,668,065	19,104,033
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	16	102,362,818	66,530,859
Payables from exchange transactions	18	9,221,744,268	7,788,439,897
Consumer deposits	19	36,408,151	34,658,882
		<b>9,374,183,302</b>	<b>7,908,733,671</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Employee benefit obligation	7	415,795,780	371,361,016
Provisions	17	118,596,762	38,332,450
		<b>534,392,542</b>	<b>409,693,466</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>9,908,575,844</b>	<b>8,318,427,137</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>(2,718,687,114)</b>	<b>(1,397,281,462)</b>
Accumulated deficit		(2,718,687,113)	(1,397,281,463)

\* See Note 46

# Matjhabeng Local Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Statement of Financial Performance

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020 Restated*
<b>Revenue</b>			
<b>Revenue from exchange transactions</b>			
Service charges	20	1,274,441,276	1,250,283,501
Rental of facilities and equipment	21	10,866,849	13,748,446
Commissions received	23	15,308,621	13,548,143
Other income	24	22,508,227	12,491,186
Interest received	25	207,616,479	235,122,798
Dividends received	25	22,848	21,446
<b>Total revenue from exchange transactions</b>		<b>1,530,764,300</b>	<b>1,525,215,520</b>
<b>Revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>			
<b>Taxation revenue</b>			
Property rates	26	422,817,944	401,915,359
Availability charges	22	34,454,051	32,788,346
<b>Transfer revenue</b>			
Government grants & subsidies	27	791,095,523	612,487,030
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	39	5,639,146	4,265,607
<b>Total revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>		<b>1,254,006,664</b>	<b>1,051,456,342</b>
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>2,784,770,964</b>	<b>2,576,671,862</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Employee related costs	28	(800,616,279)	(767,387,397)
Remuneration of councillors	29	(33,885,379)	(33,697,331)
Depreciation and amortisation	30	(193,088,340)	(200,598,654)
Finance costs	32	(157,848,815)	(324,892,751)
Debt Impairment	33	(814,216,642)	(684,012,154)
Bulk purchases	34	(1,186,624,040)	(1,206,492,326)
Contracted services	35	(399,163,679)	(289,119,737)
General expenses	36	(468,080,442)	(398,119,803)
Repairs and maintenance	40	(75,798,442)	(105,713,377)
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>(4,129,322,058)</b>	<b>(4,010,033,530)</b>
<b>Operating deficit</b>		<b>(1,344,551,094)</b>	<b>(1,433,361,668)</b>
Actuarial gains	7	11,342,388	106,523,027
Impairment loss	31	(40,512,267)	(47,912,144)
Fair value adjustments	37	52,315,323	49,890,088
		<b>23,145,444</b>	<b>108,500,971</b>
<b>Deficit for the year</b>		<b>(1,321,405,650)</b>	<b>(1,324,860,697)</b>

\* See Note 46

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## Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Figures in Rand	Accumulated deficit	Total net assets
Opening balance as previously reported	(83,701,889)	(83,701,889)
Adjustments		
Correction of errors - Note 46	11,281,123	11,281,123
<b>Balance at 01 July 2019 as restated*</b>	<b>(72,420,766)</b>	<b>(72,420,766)</b>
Changes in net assets		
Deficit for the year as previously reported	(1,300,719,611)	(1,300,719,611)
Correction of errors - Note 45	(24,141,086)	(24,141,086)
Total changes	(1,324,860,697)	(1,324,860,697)
<b>Restated* Balance at 01 July 2020</b>	<b>(1,397,281,463)</b>	<b>(1,397,281,463)</b>
Changes in net assets		
Deficit for the year	(1,321,405,650)	(1,321,405,650)
Total changes	(1,321,405,650)	(1,321,405,650)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2021</b>	<b>(2,718,687,113)</b>	<b>(2,718,687,113)</b>

\* See Note 46

# Matjhabeng Local Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Cash Flow Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020 Restated*
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Receipts</b>			
Cash receipts from customers		1,108,820,469	1,102,653,961
Grants		826,927,483	666,994,333
Interest income		814,805	2,106,916
Other receipts		53,891,715	50,818,437
		<u>1,990,454,472</u>	<u>1,822,573,647</u>
<b>Payments</b>			
Employee costs		(787,940,276)	(751,833,772)
Suppliers		(1,019,934,469)	(822,079,039)
		<u>(1,807,874,745)</u>	<u>(1,573,912,811)</u>
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	41	<b><u>182,579,727</u></b>	<b><u>248,660,836</u></b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4	(184,296,788)	(190,949,944)
Dividends received		22,848	21,446
		<u>(184,251,092)</u>	<u>(190,928,498)</u>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(1,671,365)</b>	<b>57,732,338</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		58,495,420	763,086
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	15	<b><u>56,824,055</u></b>	<b><u>58,495,424</u></b>

\* See Note 46



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## Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

	Final approved budget	Shifting of funds	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Figures in Rand						
<b>Statement of Financial Performance</b>						
<b>Revenue</b>						
<b>Revenue from exchange transactions</b>						
Service charges	1,433,744,076	-	1,433,744,076	1,274,441,276	(159,302,800)	Note 0
Rental of facilities and equipment	23,663,016	-	23,663,016	10,866,849	(12,796,167)	Note 1
Commission received	-	-	-	15,308,621	15,308,621	Note 2
Other income	252,961,356	-	252,961,356	22,508,227	(230,453,129)	Note 3
Interest received - trading	220,143,576	-	220,143,576	207,616,479	(12,527,097)	
Dividends received	24,960	-	24,960	22,848	(2,112)	
<b>Total revenue from exchange transactions</b>	<b>1,930,536,984</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,930,536,984</b>	<b>1,530,764,300</b>	<b>(399,772,684)</b>	
<b>Revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>						
<b>Taxation revenue</b>						
Property rates	399,297,428	-	399,297,428	422,817,944	23,520,516	
Availability charges	-	-	-	34,454,051	34,454,051	
<b>Transfer revenue</b>						
Government grants & subsidies	842,576,000	-	842,576,000	791,095,523	(51,480,477)	
Fines	23,747,828	-	23,747,828	5,639,146	(18,108,682)	Note 4
<b>Total revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>	<b>1,265,621,256</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,265,621,256</b>	<b>1,254,006,664</b>	<b>(11,614,592)</b>	
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>3,196,158,240</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,196,158,240</b>	<b>2,784,770,964</b>	<b>(411,387,276)</b>	
<b>Expenditure</b>						
Employee related cost	(836,063,363)	-	(836,063,363)	(800,616,279)	35,447,084	Note 5
Remuneration of councillors	(35,947,660)	-	(35,947,660)	(33,885,379)	2,062,281	
Depreciation and amortisation	(123,276,014)	-	(123,276,014)	(193,088,340)	(69,812,326)	Note 6
Impairment loss	-	-	-	(40,512,267)	(40,512,267)	Note 6
Finance costs	(107,275,318)	-	(107,275,318)	(157,848,815)	(50,573,497)	Note 7
Debt impairment	(200,000,000)	-	(200,000,000)	(814,216,642)	(614,216,642)	Note 8
Bulk purchases	(697,921,467)	-	(697,921,467)	(1,186,624,040)	(488,702,573)	Note 9
Contracted services	(407,129,278)	-	(407,129,278)	(399,163,679)	7,965,599	Note 10
Transfers and Subsidies	(1,772,599)	-	(1,772,599)	-	1,772,599	Note 11
General expenses	(534,666,997)	-	(534,666,997)	(468,080,442)	66,586,555	Note 12
Repairs and maintenance	(12,660,020)	-	(12,660,020)	(75,798,442)	(63,138,422)	Note 13
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>(2,956,712,716)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,956,712,716)</b>	<b>(4,169,834,325)</b>	<b>(1,213,121,609)</b>	
<b>Operating deficit</b>	<b>239,445,524</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>239,445,524</b>	<b>(1,385,063,361)</b>	<b>(1,624,508,885)</b>	
Fair value adjustments	-	-	-	52,315,323	52,315,323	Note 14
Actuarial gains/losses	56,180,000	-	56,180,000	11,342,388	(44,837,612)	Note 15
	<b>56,180,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>56,180,000</b>	<b>63,657,711</b>	<b>7,477,711</b>	
<b>Deficit before taxation</b>	<b>295,625,524</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>295,625,524</b>	<b>(1,321,405,650)</b>	<b>(1,617,031,174)</b>	
<b>Actual Amount on Comparable Basis as Presented in the Budget and Actual Comparative Statement</b>	<b>295,625,524</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>295,625,524</b>	<b>(1,321,405,650)</b>	<b>(1,617,031,174)</b>	

# Matjhabeng Local Municipality

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## Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

	Final approved budget	Shifting of funds	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Figures in Rand						
<b>Statement of Financial Position</b>						
<b>Assets</b>						
<b>Current Assets</b>						
Inventories	300,000,000	-	300,000,000	5,128,172	(294,871,828)	Note 16
Other receivables	-	-	-	33,986,003	33,986,003	Note 16
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	600,000,000	-	600,000,000	198,609,252	(401,390,748)	Note 16
VAT receivable	-	-	-	823,993,617	823,993,617	Note 16
Receivables from exchange transactions	1,583,975,518	-	1,583,975,518	918,045,601	(665,929,917)	Note 16
Cash and cash equivalents	1,870,800,543	-	1,870,800,543	56,801,207	(1,813,999,336)	Note 16
	<b>4,354,776,061</b>	-	<b>4,354,776,061</b>	<b>2,036,563,852</b>	<b>(2,318,212,209)</b>	
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>						
Investment property	1,055,422,003	-	1,055,422,003	1,094,907,529	39,485,526	Note 16
Property, plant and equipment	4,700,240,075	-	4,700,240,075	4,041,208,366	(659,031,709)	Note 16
Heritage assets	-	-	-	7,104,349	7,104,349	Note 16
Investments	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	-	(4,000,000)	Note 16
Other financial assets	-	-	-	367,363	367,363	Note 16
Receivables from non-exchange transactions (non-current)	-	-	-	6,324,305	6,324,305	Note 16
Receivables from exchange transactions (non-current)	600,000	-	600,000	3,412,966	2,812,966	Note 16
	<b>5,760,262,078</b>	-	<b>5,760,262,078</b>	<b>5,153,324,878</b>	<b>(606,937,200)</b>	
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>10,115,038,139</b>	-	<b>10,115,038,139</b>	<b>7,189,888,730</b>	<b>(2,925,149,409)</b>	
<b>Liabilities</b>						
<b>Current Liabilities</b>						
Payables from exchange transactions	(4,314,415,105)	-	(4,314,415,105)	9,221,744,268	13,536,159,373	Note 16
Consumer deposits	40,000,000	-	40,000,000	36,408,151	(3,591,849)	Note 16
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	13,668,065	13,668,065	Note 16
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	-	-	-	102,362,818	102,362,818	Note 16
	<b>(4,274,415,105)</b>	-	<b>(4,274,415,105)</b>	<b>9,374,183,302</b>	<b>13,648,598,407</b>	
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>						
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	415,795,780	415,795,780	Note 16
Provisions	40,000,000	-	40,000,000	118,596,762	78,596,762	Note 16
	<b>40,000,000</b>	-	<b>40,000,000</b>	<b>534,392,542</b>	<b>494,392,542</b>	
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>(4,234,415,105)</b>	-	<b>(4,234,415,105)</b>	<b>9,908,575,844</b>	<b>14,142,990,949</b>	
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>14,349,453,244</b>	-	<b>14,349,453,244</b>	<b>(2,718,687,114)</b>	<b>(17,068,140,358)</b>	
<b>Net Assets</b>						
<b>Net Assets Attributable to Owners of Controlling Entity</b>						
<b>Reserves</b>						
Accumulated deficit	14,349,453,244	-	14,349,453,244	(2,718,687,114)	(17,068,140,358)	Note 16

# Matjhabeng Local Municipality

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## Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

	Final approved budget	Shifting of funds	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
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Figures in Rand

### Cash Flow Statement

#### Cash flows from operating activities

##### Receipts

Sale of goods and services	3,463,735,672	-	<b>3,463,735,672</b>	1,108,820,469	<b>(2,354,915,203)</b>	Note 16
Grants	-	-	-	826,927,482	<b>826,927,482</b>	Note 16
Interest income	4,089,092	-	<b>4,089,092</b>	814,805	<b>(3,274,287)</b>	Note 16
Dividends received	45,626	-	<b>45,626</b>	22,848	<b>(22,778)</b>	Note 16
Other receipts	(1,713,541,752)	-	<b>(1,713,541,752)</b>	53,891,715	<b>1,767,433,467</b>	Note 17
	<b>1,754,328,638</b>	-	<b>1,754,328,638</b>	<b>1,990,477,319</b>	<b>236,148,681</b>	

##### Payments

Suppliers and employee costs	(4,314,415,105)	-	<b>(4,314,415,105)</b>	(1,807,874,745)	<b>2,506,540,360</b>	Note 17
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>(2,560,086,467)</b>	-	<b>(2,560,086,467)</b>	<b>182,602,574</b>	<b>2,742,689,041</b>	

#### Cash flows from investing activities

Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	112,360,000	-	<b>112,360,000</b>	(184,273,940)	<b>(296,633,940)</b>	Note 17
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,447,726,467)	-	<b>(2,447,726,467)</b>	(1,694,214)	<b>2,446,055,101</b>	Note 17
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	58,495,420	<b>58,495,420</b>	Note 17
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>(2,447,726,467)</b>	-	<b>(2,447,726,467)</b>	<b>56,801,206</b>	<b>2,504,550,521</b>	

# Matjhabeng Local Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

	Final approved budget	Shifting of funds	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
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Figures in Rand

### Differences between actual and budgeted amounts (above 10% variance) are due to:

Note 0 - Less service charges were received during the year due to the negative impact Covid had on the economy. Consumers used less services due to financial constraints.

Note 1 - Less rental income was received than budgeted for due to the Covid regulations imposed during the financial year.

Note 2 - No budget was provided for commission received as a stand alone but was included in the budget of other income.

Note 3 - Less other income received than budgeted for.

Note 4 - Less traffic fines received than budgeted for due to COVID 19 pandemic.

Note 5 - More overtime paid than budgeted for due to high vacancy rate.

Note 6 - Not sufficient budget provided for depreciation.

Note 7 - Not sufficient budget provided for finance cost charged by Eskom.

Note 8 - The debt impairment ratio was higher than anticipated.

Note 9 - More bulk water and electricity purchased than budgeted for, very high water and electricity loss incurred during the year.

Note 10 - Less spend on contracted service than budgeted for due to cashflow constraints.

Note 11 - No actual transfers and subsidies were paid during the year.

Note 12 - Less spend on general expenses than budgeted for due to cashflow constraints.

Note 13 - More spend on repairs and maintenance due to old infrastructure.

Note 14 - No budget provided for fair value adjustments.

Note 15 - Less actuarial gains realised then budgeted for due to changes in the economy due to Covid.

Note 16 - Improper budgeting disclosure on budget template.

Note 17 - Improper budgeting disclosure on budget template.

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### 1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

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

Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses were not offset, except where offsetting is either required or permitted by a Standard of GRAP.

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

#### 1.1 Presentation currency

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

#### 1.2 Going concern assumption

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

#### 1.3 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

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

#### Significant judgements include:

##### 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.

##### Allowance for slow moving, damaged and obsolete stock

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

##### Fair value estimation

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.

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

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### 1.3 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

#### 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 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.

#### Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions is included in note 17 - Provisions.

#### Useful lives of Property Plant and Equipment

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

#### Employee benefit obligation

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 7.

#### Provision for impairment of receivables

On consumer receivables an impairment loss is recognised in surplus and deficit when there is objective evidence that it is impaired.

### 1.4 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.

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### 1.4 Investment property (continued)

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.

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

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

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

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

### 1.5 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.

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### 1.5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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.

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

#### Subsequent measurement:

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

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

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

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Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Land	Straight line	Indefinite
Buildings	Straight line	2 - 50 years
Transport assets	Straight line	4 - 15 years
Infrastructure	Straight line	3 - 100 years
Other movable assets	Straight line	2 - 20 years
Landfill rehabilitation assets	Straight line	8 - 20 years

The residual value, and the useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting date. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

Reviewing the useful life of an asset on an annual basis does not require the entity to amend the previous estimate unless expectations differ from the previous estimate.

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

Depreciation commences when the asset is ready for its intended use and ceases when the asset is derecognised.

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.

The municipality separately discloses expenditure to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment in the notes to the financial statements (see note 4).

### 1.6 Site restoration and dismantling cost

The municipality has an obligation to dismantle, remove and restore items of property, plant and equipment. Such obligations are referred to as 'decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities'. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which a municipality incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.



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### 1.6 Site restoration and dismantling cost (continued)

If the related asset is measured using the cost model:

- (a) subject to (b), changes in the liability are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the current period;
- (b) if a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit; and
- (c) if the adjustment results in an addition to the cost of an asset, the municipality considers whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. If it is such an indication, the asset is tested for impairment by estimating its recoverable amount or recoverable service amount, and any impairment loss is recognised in accordance with the accounting policy on impairment of cash-generating assets and/or impairment of non-cash-generating assets.

### 1.7 Heritage assets

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.

#### Recognition

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

#### Initial measurement

Heritage assets are measured at cost.

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

#### Subsequent measurement

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

#### 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.

#### Derecognition

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

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

### 1.8 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 uncollectability.

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### 1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability (or group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, 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 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 is 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 of three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

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

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

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

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## Accounting Policies

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### 1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

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

- 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:

<b>Class</b>	<b>Category</b>
Other financial assets	Financial asset measured at fair value
Other receivables	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Receivables from exchange transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Cash and cash equivalents	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:

<b>Class</b>	<b>Category</b>
Payables from exchange transactions	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Consumer deposits	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Unspent conditional grants	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Bank overdraft	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

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

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### 1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

#### 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.

#### Impairment and uncollectability 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:

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### 1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

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.

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### 1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

#### Derecognition

##### Financial assets

The entity 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 expires, are settled or waived;
- the entity transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset; or
- the entity, 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 entity:
  - 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 entity 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 recognises the new financial asset, financial liability or servicing liability at fair value.

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

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

If a transfer does not result in derecognition because the entity has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the entity shall continue 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 entity 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, expired 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.

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### 1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

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

#### Presentation

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

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

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

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.

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

### 1.9 Tax

#### Value added Tax (VAT)

The municipality accounts for VAT on a cash basis. The municipality is liable to account for VAT at a standard rate (2017: 14%), 15% effective from 1 April 2018 in terms of section 7(1)(a) of the VAT Act in respect of supply of goods and services, except where the supplies are specifically zero rated in terms of section 11, exempted in terms of section 12 of the VAT Act or are scoped out for VAT purposes. The municipality account for VAT on a monthly basis.

### 1.10 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 building elements, the entity assesses the classification of each element separately.

#### 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 the remaining balance of the liability.

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

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### 1.10 Leases (continued)

#### 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.

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.

### 1.11 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 that the municipality incurs to acquire the asset on the reporting date.

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

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.

### 1.12 Impairment of cash-generating assets

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

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.



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### 1.12 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets held 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.

#### Identification

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.

#### 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.

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### 1.12 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.

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### 1.12 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.

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.

### 1.13 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets

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

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.

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

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### 1.13 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets (continued)

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.

#### 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 assess 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.

### 1.14 Employee benefits

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

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

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

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

- an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date; or

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### 1.14 Employee benefits (continued)

- an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits.

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

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

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

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

### Short-term employee benefits

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

Short-term employee benefits include items such as:

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

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

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

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

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

### Post-employment benefits

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

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

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

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### 1.14 Employee benefits (continued)

#### Other long term employee benefit

The municipality has an obligation to provide long service benefits to all of its employees. According to the rules of the long service benefit scheme, which the municipality instituted and operates, an employee (who is on the current conditions of service), is entitled to a cash allowance, calculated in terms of the rules of the scheme, after 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 years of continued service. The municipality's liability is based on an actuarial valuation. The projected unit credit method has been used to value the liabilities. Actuarial gains and losses on the long benefits are accounted for through the statement of financial performance.

### 1.15 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provisions are not recognised for future operating deficit.

#### A contingent liability is:

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

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 44.

#### 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:

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.

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### 1.16 Commitments

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

Disclosures are required in respect of unrecognised contractual commitments.

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

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

### 1.17 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.

#### 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.

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### 1.17 Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

#### 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.

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

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

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

### 1.18 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.

Control of an asset arises 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.

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.

#### 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.



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### 1.18 Revenue from non-exchange transactions (continued)

#### Measurement

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

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

#### 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 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.

#### 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.

### 1.19 Investment income

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

### 1.20 Borrowing costs

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

### 1.21 Comparative figures

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

### 1.22 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.

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### 1.22 Unauthorised expenditure (continued)

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

### 1.23 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

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

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

### 1.24 Irregular expenditure

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

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

National Treasury circular 68 which was issued in terms of sections 32 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003 on 10 May 2013 requires the following:

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

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

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

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

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

### 1.25 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.

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### 1.25 Segment information (continued)

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.

A measure of assets and liabilities for each reportable segment has not been disclosed due to the fact that such amounts are not regularly provided to management for decision making purposes.

#### 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.

### 1.26 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 the municipality shall provide information on whether resources were obtained and used in accordance with the legally adopted budget.

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

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 01/07/2020 to 30/06/2021.

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.

### 1.27 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.

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.

# Matjhabeng Local Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.27 Related parties (continued)

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

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

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.

### 1.28 Consumer deposits

Consumer deposits are subsequently recorded in accordance with accounting policy of trade and other payables.

### 1.29 Unspent conditional grants and receipts

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

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### 2. New standards and interpretations

#### 2.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

The following GRAP standards or interpretations become effective for the first time for the 30 June 2021 year-end:

##### **IGRAP 20: Accounting for Adjustments to Revenue**

As per the background to this Interpretation of the Standards of GRAP, there are a number of legislative and regulatory processes that govern how entities levy, charge or calculate revenue, in the public sector. Adjustments to revenue already recognised in terms of legislation or similar means arise from the completion of an internal review process within the entity, and/or the outcome of an external appeal or objection process undertaken in terms of legislation or similar means. Adjustments to revenue include any refunds that become payable as a result of the completion of a review, appeal or objection process. The adjustments to revenue already recognised following the outcome of a review, appeal or objection process can either result in a change in an accounting estimate, or a correction of an error.

As per the scope, this Interpretation of the Standards of GRAP clarifies the accounting for adjustments to exchange and non-exchange revenue charged in terms of legislation or similar means, and interest and penalties that arise from revenue already recognised as a result of the completion of a review, appeal or objection process. Changes to the measurement of receivables and payables, other than those changes arising from applying this Interpretation, are dealt with in accordance with the applicable Standards of GRAP. The principles in this Interpretation may be applied, by analogy, to the accounting for adjustments to exchange or non-exchange revenue that arises from contractual arrangements where the fact patterns are similar to those in the Interpretation.

The interpretation sets out the issues and relating consensus with accounting for adjustments to revenue.

The effective date of the interpretation is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2020.

The municipality has adopted the interpretation for the first time in the 2020/2021 annual financial statements.

The impact of the standard is not material.

##### **GRAP 34: Separate Financial Statements**

The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting and disclosure requirements for investments in controlled entities, joint ventures and associates when an entity prepares separate financial statements.

It furthermore covers definitions, preparation of separate financial statements, disclosure, transitional provisions and effective date.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2020.

The municipality has adopted the standard for the first time in the 2020/2021 annual financial statements.

The impact of the standard is not material.

##### **GRAP 35: Consolidated Financial Statements**

The objective of this Standard is to establish principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities.

To meet this objective, the Standard:

- requires an entity (the controlling entity) that controls one or more other entities (controlled entities) to present consolidated financial statements;
- defines the principle of control, and establishes control as the basis for consolidation;
- sets out how to apply the principle of control to identify whether an entity controls another entity and therefore must consolidate that entity;
- sets out the accounting requirements for the preparation of consolidated financial statements; and
- defines an investment entity and sets out an exception to consolidating particular controlled entities of an investment entity.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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### 2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

It furthermore covers definitions, control, accounting requirements, investment entities: fair value requirement, transitional provisions and effective date.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2020.

The municipality has adopted the standard for the first time in the 2020/2021 annual financial statements.

The impact of the standard is not material.

#### **GRAP 36: Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures**

The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures and to set out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures.

It furthermore covers definitions, significant influence, equity method, application of the equity method, separate financial statements, transitional provisions and effective date.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2020.

The municipality has adopted the standard for the first time in the 2020/2021 annual financial statements.

The impact of the standard is not material.

#### **GRAP 37: Joint Arrangements**

The objective of this Standard is to establish principles for financial reporting by entities that have an interest in arrangements that are controlled jointly (i.e. joint arrangements).

To meet this objective, the Standard defines joint control and requires an entity that is a party to a joint arrangement to determine the type of joint arrangement in which it is involved by assessing its rights and obligations and to account for those rights and obligations in accordance with that type of joint arrangement.

It furthermore covers definitions, joint arrangements, financial statements and parties to a joint arrangement, separate financial statements, transitional provisions and effective date.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2020.

The municipality has adopted the standard for the first time in the 2020/2021 annual financial statements.

The impact of the standard is not material.

#### **GRAP 38: Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities**

The objective of this Standard is to require an entity to disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate:

- the nature of, and risks associated with, its interests in controlled entities, unconsolidated controlled entities, joint arrangements and associates, and structured entities that are not consolidated; and
- the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

It furthermore covers definitions, disclosing information about interests in other entities, significant judgements and assumptions, investment entity status, interests in controlled entities, interests in joint arrangements and associates, interests in structured entities that are not consolidated, non-qualitative ownership interests, controlling interests acquired with the intention of disposal, transitional provisions and effective date.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2020.

The municipality has adopted the standard for the first time in the 2020/2021 annual financial statements.

The impact of the standard is not material.

# Matjhabeng Local Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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### 2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

#### GRAP 110 (as amended 2016): Living and Non-living Resources

The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the:

- recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements for living resources; and
- disclosure requirements for non-living resources.

It furthermore covers definitions, recognition, measurement, depreciation, impairment, compensation for impairment, transfers, derecognition, disclosure, transitional provisions and effective date.

The subsequent amendments to the Standard of GRAP on Living and Non-living Resources resulted from editorial changes to the original text and inconsistencies in measurement requirements in GRAP 23 and other asset-related Standards of GRAP in relation to the treatment of transaction costs. Other changes resulted from changes made to IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment (IPSAS 17) as a result of the IPSASB's Improvements to IPSASs 2014 issued in January 2015 and Improvements to IPSASs 2015 issued in March 2016.

The most significant changes to the Standard are:

- General improvements: To clarify the treatment of transaction costs and other costs incurred on assets acquired in non-exchange transactions to be in line with the principle in GRAP 23; and To clarify the measurement principle when assets may be acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets.
- IPSASB amendments: To clarify the revaluation methodology of the carrying amount and accumulated depreciation when a living resource is revalued; To clarify acceptable methods of depreciating assets; and To define a bearer plant and include bearer plants within the scope of GRAP 17 or GRAP 110, while the produce growing on bearer plants will remain within the scope of GRAP 27.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2020.

The municipality has adopted the standard for the first time in the 2020/2021 annual financial statements.

The impact of the standard is not material.

#### GRAP 18 (as amended 2016): Segment Reporting

Segments are identified by the way in which information is reported to management, both for purposes of assessing performance and making decisions about how future resources will be allocated to the various activities undertaken by the municipality. The major classifications of activities identified in budget documentation will usually reflect the segments for which an entity reports information to management.

Segment information is either presented based on service or geographical segments. Service segments relate to a distinguishable component of an entity that provides specific outputs or achieves particular operating objectives that are in line with the municipality's overall mission. Geographical segments relate to specific outputs generated, or particular objectives achieved, by an entity within a particular region.

The subsequent amendments to the Standard of GRAP on Segment Reporting resulted from editorial and other changes to the original text have been made to ensure consistency with other Standards of GRAP.

The most significant changes to the Standard are:

- General improvements: An appendix with illustrative segment disclosures has been deleted from the Standard as the National Treasury has issued complete examples as part of its implementation guidance.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2020.

The municipality has adopted the standard for the first time in the 2020/2021 annual financial statements.

The adoption of this standard has not had a material impact on the results of the municipality, but has resulted in more disclosure than would have previously been provided in the annual financial statements.

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### 2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

#### 2.2 Standards and interpretations not yet effective or relevant

The following standards and interpretations have been published and are mandatory for the municipality's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2021 or later periods.

##### **GRAP 104 (amended): Financial Instruments**

Following the global financial crisis, a number of concerns were raised about the accounting for financial instruments. This included that (a) information on credit losses and defaults on financial assets was received too late to enable proper decision-making, (b) using fair value in certain instances was inappropriate, and (c) some of the existing accounting requirements were seen as too rules based. As a result, the International Accounting Standards Board® amended its existing Standards to deal with these issues. The IASB issued IFRS® Standard on Financial Instruments (IFRS 9) in 2009 to address many of the concerns raised. Revisions were also made to IAS® on Financial Instruments: Presentation and the IFRS Standard® on Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The IPSASB issued revised International Public Sector Accounting Standards in June 2018 so as to align them with the equivalent IFRS Standards.

The revisions better align the Standards of GRAP with recent international developments. The amendments result in better information available to make decisions about financial assets and their recoverability, and more transparent information on financial liabilities.

The most significant changes to the Standard affect:

- Financial guarantee contracts issued
- Loan commitments issued
- Classification of financial assets
- Amortised cost of financial assets
- Impairment of financial assets
- Disclosures

The effective date of the amendment is not yet set by the Minister of Finance.

The municipality does not envisage the adoption of the amendment until such time as it becomes applicable to the municipality's operations.

The impact of the standard is not material.

##### **Guideline: Guideline on Accounting for Landfill Sites**

The objective of this guideline: The Constitution of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996) (the constitution), gives local government the executive authority over the functions of cleaning, refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal. Even though waste disposal activities are mainly undertaken by municipalities, other public sector entities may also be involved in these activities from time to time. Concerns were raised about the inconsistent accounting practices for landfill sites and the related rehabilitation provision where entities undertake waste disposal activities. The objective of the Guideline is therefore to provide guidance to entities that manage and operate landfill sites. The guidance will improve comparability and provide the necessary information to the users of the financial statements to hold entities accountable and for decision making. The principles from the relevant Standards of GRAP are applied in accounting for the landfill site and the related rehabilitation provision. Where appropriate, the Guideline also illustrates the accounting for the land in a landfill, the landfill site asset and the related rehabilitation provision.

It covers: Overview of the legislative requirements that govern landfill sites, Accounting for land, Accounting for the landfill site asset, Accounting for the provision for rehabilitation, Closure, End-use and monitoring, Other considerations, and Annexures with Terminology & References to pronouncements used in the Guideline.

The effective date of the guideline is not yet set by the Minister of Finance.

The municipality does not envisage the adoption of the guideline until such time as it becomes applicable to the municipality's operations.

The impact of the standard is not material.



# Matjhabeng Local Municipality

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### 3. Investment property

	2021			2020		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Investment property	1,094,907,529		- 1,094,907,529	1,042,655,013		- 1,042,655,013

#### Reconciliation of investment property - 2021

	Opening balance	Fair value adjustments	Total
Investment property	1,042,655,013	52,252,516	1,094,907,529

#### Reconciliation of investment property - 2020

	Opening balance	Fair value adjustments	Total
Investment property	992,751,192	49,903,821	1,042,655,013

Investment property was restated, refer to note 46

#### Pledged as security

There are no contractual obligations on investment property.

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.

#### Maintenance of investment property

##### The following maintenance costs were incurred:

Maintenance	195,490	200,680
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#### Amounts recognised in surplus or deficit

Rental revenue from Investment property	10,638,775	13,748,446
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# Matjhabeng Local Municipality

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## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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### 4. Property, plant and equipment

	2021			2020		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Transport assets	156,704,326	(93,384,232)	63,320,094	149,805,121	(83,934,979)	65,870,142
Infrastructure	8,946,873,867	(5,144,788,942)	3,802,084,925	8,776,858,113	(4,936,680,990)	3,840,177,123
Other moveable assets	40,174,606	(26,669,198)	13,505,408	32,792,777	(21,889,101)	10,903,676
Landfill rehabilitation assets	146,335,669	(57,070,720)	89,264,949	79,673,269	(49,118,587)	30,554,682
Land and buildings	134,399,627	(61,366,637)	73,032,990	134,399,627	(58,055,465)	76,344,162
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,424,488,095</b>	<b>(5,383,279,729)</b>	<b>4,041,208,366</b>	<b>9,173,528,907</b>	<b>(5,149,679,122)</b>	<b>4,023,849,785</b>

### Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2021

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Transport assets	65,870,142	6,899,205	(9,449,253)	-	63,320,094
Infrastructure	3,840,177,123	170,015,754	(167,595,685)	(40,512,267)	3,802,084,925
Other movable assets	10,903,676	7,381,829	(4,780,097)	-	13,505,408
Landfill rehabilitation assets	30,554,682	66,662,400	(7,952,133)	-	89,264,949
Land and buildings	76,344,162	-	(3,311,172)	-	73,032,990
	<b>4,023,849,785</b>	<b>250,959,188</b>	<b>(193,088,340)</b>	<b>(40,512,267)</b>	<b>4,041,208,366</b>

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### 4. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

#### Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2020

	Opening balance	Additions	Transfers	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Transport assets	54,758,426	20,207,252	-	(9,095,536)	-	65,870,142
Infrastructure	3,893,769,157	172,143,285	-	(177,823,175)	(47,912,144)	3,840,177,123
Other movable assets	9,807,189	6,817,590	(2,546,662)	(3,174,441)	-	10,903,676
Landfill rehabilitation assets	37,547,302	201,710	-	(7,194,330)	-	30,554,682
Land and buildings	79,655,334	-	-	(3,311,172)	-	76,344,162
	<b>4,075,537,408</b>	<b>199,369,837</b>	<b>(2,546,662)</b>	<b>(200,598,654)</b>	<b>(47,912,144)</b>	<b>4,023,849,785</b>

#### Pledged as security

None of these assets were pledged as security.

#### Property, plant and equipment in the process of being constructed halted during the year

#### Cumulative expenditure recognised in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment

Thabong Taxi Rank	2,588,469	2,588,469
Nyakolong Taxi Rank	377,781	377,781
White Septic Tank Welkom	200,008	200,008
Thabong Community Centre parking upgrade	220,493	220,493
Mmamahabane Taxi Rank	477,699	477,699
Upgrading of seven electrical panels	167,058	167,058
Welkom Regional Taxi Rank	6,741,313	6,741,313
	<b>10,772,821</b>	<b>10,772,821</b>

These projects are still in design stage and have been halted by management awaiting capital budget.

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## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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### 4. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

#### Reconciliation of Work-in-Progress 2021

	Included within Infrastructure	Included within Other PPE	Total
Work in progress	686,388,429	2,938,708	689,327,137

#### Reconciliation of Work-in-Progress 2020

	Included within Infrastructure	Included within Other PPE	Total
Work in progress	541,207,376	2,938,708	544,146,084

#### Expenditure incurred to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment.

##### Repairs and maintenance per class of asset:

Buildings	6,620,458	9,979,660
Infrastructure	57,490,973	83,583,139
Vehicles	3,060,636	5,702,523
Other movables assets	627,196	4,504,866
Community assets	1,048,755	2,202,000
	<b>68,848,018</b>	<b>105,972,188</b>

Property plant and equipment was restated, refer to note 46

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.

### 5. Heritage assets

	2021			2020		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value
Historical buildings	4,747,835	-	4,747,835	4,747,835	-	4,747,835
Mayoral chains	2,356,514	-	2,356,514	2,356,514	-	2,356,514
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,104,349</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,104,349</b>	<b>7,104,349</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,104,349</b>

#### Reconciliation of heritage assets 2021

	Opening balance	Total
Historical buildings	4,747,835	4,747,835
Mayoral chains	2,356,514	2,356,514
	<b>7,104,349</b>	<b>7,104,349</b>

#### Reconciliation of heritage assets 2020

	Opening balance	Total
Historical buildings	4,747,835	4,747,835
Mayoral chains	2,356,514	2,356,514

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## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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<b>5. Heritage assets (continued)</b>		
	<b>7,104,349</b>	<b>7,104,349</b>
<b>Pledged as security</b>		
None of these assets were pledged as security.		
A register containing the information required by section 63 of the Municipal Finance Management Act is available for inspection at the registered office of the municipality.		
<b>6. Other financial assets</b>		
<b>Designated at fair value</b>		
Unlisted shares	367,363	304,555
The unlisted shares consist of 17,238 (2020: 17,238) equity shares in Senwes Limited and 26,435 (2020: 26,435) equity shares in Senwesbel Limited.		
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Designated at fair value	367,363	304,555
<b>Financial assets at fair value</b>		
<b>Fair value hierarchy of financial assets at fair value</b>		
For financial assets recognised at fair value, disclosure is required of a fair value hierarchy which reflects the significance of the inputs used to make the measurements. The fair value hierarchy have the following levels:		
Level 1 represents those assets which are measured using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.		
Level 2 applies inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).		
Level 3 applies inputs which are not based on observable market data.		
<b>Level 2</b>		
Class 1 (Unlisted shares)	367,363	304,555
<b>Renegotiated terms</b>		
None of the financial assets that are fully performing have been renegotiated in the last year.		
<b>Financial assets pledged as collateral</b>		
<b>Collateral</b>		
Carrying value of financial assets pledged as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities	-	-

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### 7. Employee benefit obligations

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

#### Carrying value

Present value of the post-employment medical aid benefit	(381,155,187)	(342,373,880)
Present value of the long service award benefit	(48,308,658)	(48,091,169)
	<b>(429,463,845)</b>	<b>(390,465,049)</b>
Non-current liabilities	(415,795,780)	(371,361,016)
Current liabilities	(13,668,065)	(19,104,033)
	<b>(429,463,845)</b>	<b>(390,465,049)</b>

These obligations are not funded arrangements and no separate assets have been set aside currently to meet these obligations.

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

Opening balance	390,465,049	448,090,553
Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance	38,998,796	(57,625,504)
	<b>429,463,845</b>	<b>390,465,049</b>

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## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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### 7. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

#### Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance

Current service cost	20,408,508	24,530,176
Interest cost	49,036,709	44,936,922
Actuarial gains	(11,342,388)	(106,523,027)
Expected benefits paid	(19,104,033)	(20,569,575)
	<b>38,998,796</b>	<b>(57,625,504)</b>

#### Post-retirement medical aid plan

The municipality has a post-employment medical aid fund for its pensioners. The post-retirement medical aid is in accordance with Resolution 8 of the South African Local Government Bargaining Council (SALGBC), signed on 17 January 2003, which state that an employee who retires from employment with an employer and who immediately prior to his or her retirement, enjoys the benefits of subsidy of his or her medical aid contributions by his or her employer, will continue to receive a subsidy calculated as follows:

- If the employee is 55 years or older on 1 July 2003, his or her subsidy from the employer as at the date of retirement will be 60% to a maximum amount of the norms of the cost of his or her medical aid scheme contributions as at the date immediately prior to the date of his or her retirement; or

- If the employee is 50 years or older on 1 July 2003, his or her subsidy will be 50% to a maximum amount of the norms of the cost of his or her medical aid scheme contributions as at the day immediately prior to the date of his or her retirement.

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

- Bonitas
- Hosmed
- Discovery
- Key-Health
- LA Health
- Samwumed

#### Long Service benefits

The municipality's liability for long service benefits relating to vested leave benefits to which employees may become entitled upon completion of five years of service and every five years thereafter. These leave benefits are in accordance with paragraph 11 of South African Government Bargaining Council (SALGBC) collective agreement on conditions of service for the Free State division of SALGA which was signed on July 2010.

In accordance with South African Local Government Bargaining Council (SALGBC) issued circular 1 of 2011 (issued 27 June 2011 with an effective date of 1 March 2011), specific bonuses are payable to employees for long service. Bonus are payable in the following scale:

Years of service completed	Percentage of annual salary as a bonus	Additional Leave days
> 5 Years	2%	5 days
> 10 Years	3%	10 days
> 15 Years	4%	15 days
> 20 Years	5%	15 days
> 24 - 45 Years	6%	15 days

#### Calculation of actuarial gains and losses

Actuarial (gains)/losses - Long service	1,714,828	(2,969,117)
Actuarial (gains)/losses - Medical aid	(13,057,216)	(103,553,910)
	<b>(11,342,388)</b>	<b>(106,523,027)</b>

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### 7. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

#### Key assumptions used

Assumptions used at the reporting date:

CPI (Medical aid)	6.54 %	7.74 %
CPI (Long service award)	4.64 %	2.86 %
Discount rate (Medical aid)	11.63 %	13.53 %
Discount rate (Long service award)	8.71 %	7.82 %
Medical aid inflation rate (Medical aid)	8.04 %	9.24 %
Net discount rate (Long service award)	2.39 %	3.81 %
Net discount rate (Medical aid)	3.32 %	3.93 %
Salary increase rate (Long service award)	5.64 %	3.86 %
Continuation percentage	100.00 %	100.00 %

#### Other assumptions

The effect of one percentage increase/decrease in the net discount rate is as follows for the 2021 financial year:

	One percentage point increase	One percentage point decrease
Employer's accrued liability (Long service awards)	(51,777,557)	(45,173,112)
Current service cost (Long service awards)	3,957,518	3,407,786
Interest cost (Long service awards)	4,087,292	3,547,709
Employer's accrued liability (Medical aid)	(334,326,836)	(438,823,847)
Current service cost (Medical aid)	15,991,345	22,234,525
Interest cost (Medical aid)	41,583,303	46,106,489

Amounts for the current and previous four years are as follows:

	2021 R	2020 R	2019 R	2018 R	2017 R
Defined benefit obligation	(429,463,845)	(390,465,049)	(448,090,553)	(445,464,543)	(449,849,626)



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### 7. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

#### Defined contribution plan

The municipality makes provision for post-retirement benefits to all employees and councillors, who belong to different retirement contribution plans which are administered by various pension funds, provident and annuity funds.

These plans are subject to the Pension Fund Act, 1995 (Act No. 24 of 1956) and include defined contribution plans.

The municipality is under no obligation to cover any unfunded benefits. The only obligation of the municipality is to make the specific contributions.

The following are the multi-employer funds and are defined contribution plans:

- South African Local Authorities Pension Fund (SALA)
- Free State Municipal Pension Fund (FSMPF)
- Municipal Councillors Pension Fund (MCPF)

Sufficient information was not available to use defined benefit accounting for the fund and it was accounted for as a defined contribution plan due to the following reasons:

- The assets of each fund are held in one portfolio and are not notionally allocated to each of the participating employers;
- One set of financial statements is compiled for all the funds are not for each participating employer; and
- The same rate of contribution applies to all participating employers and no regard is paid to differences in membership distribution of the participating employers.

This is in line with the exemption in GRAP 25 paragraph 31 which state that where information is required for proper defined benefit accounting is not available in respect of the multi-employer and state plan; these should be accounted for as defined contribution plans.

The amount recognised as an expense for defined contribution plans is:	38,998,796	57,625,504
	<b>38,998,796</b>	<b>57,625,504</b>

### 8. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (non-current)

Consumer receivables - Rates	3,143,218	930,491
Availability Charges - Electricity	13,717,823	12,688,230
Availability Charges - Water	5,017,227	4,704,228
Allowance for impairment - Rates	(3,963,704)	(882,048)
Allowance for impairment - Availability charges - Electricity	(7,787,778)	(6,946,738)
Allowance for impairment - Availability charges - Water	(3,802,481)	(3,556,208)
	<b>6,324,305</b>	<b>6,937,955</b>

#### Receivables from non-exchange transactions pledged as security:

None of the consumer receivables were pledged as security.

#### Renegotiated terms:

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

#### Fair value of receivables:

The carrying value of the consumer receivables recorded at amortised cost approximate their fair values.

#### Receivables from non-exchange transactions impaired:

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### 8. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (non-current) (continued)

As of 30 June 2021, receivables from non-exchange transactions of R 20,193,598 (2020: R 18,322,948) were impaired and provided for.

The following factors were considered in determining the impairment:

- Aging of the outstanding debt.
- Whether or not any payment was received during the year.
- Whether the account is active or inactive.
- Whether the account is that of an owner or a tenant.

### 9. Receivables from exchange transactions (non-current)

Receivables from exchange transactions	24,567,889	7,709,007
Allowance for impairment	(21,154,923)	(7,319,549)
	<b>3,412,966</b>	<b>389,458</b>

#### Receivables from exchange transactions pledged as security:

None of the receivables from exchange transactions were pledged as security.

#### Renegotiated terms:

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

#### Fair value of receivables

The carrying value of the consumer receivables recorded at amortised cost approximate their fair values.

#### Receivables from exchange transactions impaired:

As of 30 June 2021, receivables from exchange transactions of R 24,567,889 (2020: R 7,709,007) were impaired and provided for.

The following factors were considered in determining the impairment:

- Aging of the outstanding debt.
- Whether or not any payment was received during the year.
- Whether the account is active or inactive.
- Whether the account is that of an owner or a tenant.

### 10. Inventories

Consumable stores	3,094,250	5,138,955
Water for distribution	2,033,922	2,255,646
	<b>5,128,172</b>	<b>7,394,601</b>

Inventories recognised as an expense during the year	5,743,694	6,662,395
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#### Inventory pledged as security

None of the inventory was pledged as security for any financial liability of the municipality.

Inventories were restated, refer to note 46

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## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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<b>11. Other receivables</b>		
Accrued interest	64,194	190,774
Deposits	9,850	9,850
Erf sales - Sanral	1,078,796	1,078,796
Maritz Attorneys	16,513,652	16,513,652
Market sales	3,024,741	2,613,105
Market sales - sundries	27,254	26,929
Trade payables - double payments	2,690,480	2,690,480
Traffic fines receivable	5,927,593	8,404,249
Welkom market	4,591,916	1,969,513
Sundry receivables	57,527	57,527
	<b>33,986,003</b>	<b>33,554,875</b>

### Other receivables pledged as security

None of the other receivables were pledged as security during the year.

Refer to prior period error note 46 for more details on the error.

### Fair value of other receivables

The carrying value of other receivables approximate their fair values.

### Other receivables past due but not impaired

The carrying value of other receivables approximate their fair values.

### Other receivables impaired

As of 30 June 2021, none of the other receivables were impaired and provided for.

The following factors were considered in determining the impairment:

- Aging of the outstanding debt.
- Whether or not any payment was received during the year.
- Whether the account is active or inactive.
- Whether the account is that of an owner or a tenant.

### 12. Receivables from non-exchange transactions

Consumer receivables - Rates	573,002,030	495,236,294
Availability charges - Electricity	36,650,844	29,586,428
Availability charges - Water	25,040,673	21,037,989
Allowance for impairment - Rates	(390,418,267)	(316,426,740)
Allowance for impairment - Availability charges - Electricity	(26,485,442)	(20,423,848)
Allowance for impairment - Availability charges - Water	(19,180,586)	(16,005,687)
	<b>198,609,252</b>	<b>193,004,436</b>

### Receivables from non-exchange transactions pledged as security

None of the receivables from non-exchange transactions were pledged as security.

### Credit quality of receivables from non-exchange transactions

The credit quality of receivables from non-exchange transactions that are neither past nor due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates.

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### 12. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)

#### Receivables from non-exchange transactions past due but not impaired

At 30 June 2021, R21,744,067 (2020: R35,045,412) were past due but not impaired.

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

1 month past due	1,020,769	2,909,914
2 months past due	780,001	1,189,151
3 months past due	19,943,298	30,946,347

#### Rates aging (Current and non-current)

Current (0 -30 days)	27,527,697	27,020,593
31 - 60 days	14,278,629	14,020,005
61 - 90 days	12,673,736	12,238,765
91 days +	598,638,649	510,960,178
Less: Allowance for impairment	(451,638,258)	(364,241,270)
	<b>201,480,453</b>	<b>199,998,271</b>

#### Fair value of receivables from non-exchange transactions

The carrying value of the receivables from non-exchange transactions recorded at amortised cost approximate their fair values.

#### Receivables from non-exchange transactions impaired:

As of 30 June 2021, receivables from non-exchange transactions of R 528,305,540 (2020: R 455,774,368) were impaired and provided for.

The following factors were considered in determining the impairment:

- Aging of the outstanding debt.
- Whether or not any payment was received during the year.
- Whether the account is active or inactive.
- Whether the account is that of an owner or a tenant.

### 13. VAT receivable

VAT	823,993,617	636,872,787
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VAT was restated in the prior year, refer to prior period error note 46.

### 14. Receivables from exchange transactions

#### Gross balances

Electricity	405,578,278	330,570,839
Water	1,998,980,604	1,659,472,810
Sewerage	823,306,704	677,630,045
Refuse	524,313,238	437,119,207
Other receivables	5,705,826	5,726,733
Rentals	113,863,611	98,305,445
Sundries	142,776,565	133,369,266
Unmetered consumption - Water	48,436,551	55,450,805
Unmetered consumption - Electricity	90,533,139	89,833,799
Less: Non-current consumer receivables (arrangements)	(24,567,889)	(7,709,007)
	<b>4,128,926,627</b>	<b>3,479,769,942</b>

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### 14. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

#### Less: Allowance for impairment

Electricity	(257,102,803)	(201,288,313)
Water	(1,679,192,796)	(1,305,851,122)
Sewerage	(648,145,230)	(524,518,051)
Refuse	(422,608,195)	(345,550,879)
Rentals	(100,862,951)	(87,385,845)
Sundries	(119,468,429)	(107,305,262)
Other receivables	(4,655,545)	(4,607,576)
Less: Non-current consumer receivables (arrangements)	21,154,923	7,319,549
	<b>(3,210,881,026)</b>	<b>(2,569,187,499)</b>

#### Net balance

Electricity	148,475,475	129,282,526
Water	319,787,808	353,621,688
Sewerage	175,161,474	153,111,994
Refuse	101,705,043	91,568,328
Rentals	13,000,660	10,919,600
Sundries	23,308,136	26,064,004
Other receivables	1,050,281	1,119,157
Unmetered consumption - Water	48,436,551	55,450,805
Unmetered consumption - Electricity	90,533,139	89,833,799
Less: Non-current consumer receivables (arrangements)	(3,412,966)	(389,458)
	<b>918,045,601</b>	<b>910,582,443</b>

#### Electricity

Current (0 -30 days)	48,580,727	47,242,377
31 - 60 days	20,115,598	18,517,547
61 - 90 days	15,160,184	13,010,568
91 + days	321,721,770	251,800,348
Less: Impairment	(257,102,804)	(201,288,314)
	<b>148,475,475</b>	<b>129,282,526</b>

#### Water

Current (0 -30 days)	45,891,310	46,295,618
31 - 60 days	52,122,537	34,941,190
61 - 90 days	36,386,418	32,043,079
91 + days	1,864,580,339	1,546,192,923
Less: Impairment	(1,679,192,796)	(1,305,851,122)
	<b>319,787,808</b>	<b>353,621,688</b>

#### Sewerage

Current (0 -30 days)	17,159,828	16,010,280
31 - 60 days	14,502,749	13,018,740
61 - 90 days	14,115,135	12,911,804
91 + days	777,528,992	635,689,221
Less: Impairment	(648,145,230)	(524,518,051)
	<b>175,161,474</b>	<b>153,111,994</b>

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### 14. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

#### Refuse

Current (0 -30 days)	10,405,594	9,744,566
31 - 60 days	8,659,549	8,072,622
61 - 90 days	8,393,530	7,989,590
91 + days	496,854,565	411,312,429
Less: Impairment	(422,608,195)	(345,550,879)
	<b>101,705,043</b>	<b>91,568,328</b>

#### Rentals

Current (0 -30 days)	1,384,189	1,354,613
31 - 60 days	1,375,566	1,344,671
61 - 90 days	1,369,694	1,339,704
91 + days	109,734,162	94,266,457
Less: Impairment	(100,862,951)	(87,385,845)
	<b>13,000,660</b>	<b>10,919,600</b>

#### Sundries

Current (0 -30 days)	1,156,705	1,006,015
31 - 60 days	2,316,673	1,014,943
61 - 90 days	1,278,252	1,100,365
91 + days	138,024,934	130,247,942
Less: Impairment	(119,468,429)	(107,305,261)
	<b>23,308,135</b>	<b>26,064,004</b>

#### Other

Current (0 -30 days)	37,770	40,507
31 - 60 days	16,827	18,061
61 - 90 days	14,406	10,524
91 + days	5,636,823	5,657,641
Less: Impairment	(4,655,545)	(4,607,576)
	<b>1,050,281</b>	<b>1,119,157</b>

#### Unmetered consumption - Water

Current (0 -30 days)	48,436,551	55,450,805
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#### Unmetered consumption - Electricity

Current (0 -30 days)	90,533,139	89,833,799
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# Matjhabeng Local Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

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### 14. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

#### Summary of receivables by customer classification

##### Consumers

Current (0 -30 days)	87,298,683	87,362,027
31 - 60 days	83,128,274	67,130,517
61 - 90 days	64,968,396	60,170,922
91 + days	3,450,135,026	2,887,838,373
	<u>3,685,530,379</u>	<u>3,102,501,839</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment	(3,096,417,168)	(2,489,030,781)
	<u><b>589,113,211</b></u>	<u><b>613,471,058</b></u>

##### Business, Industrial and Commercial

Current (0 -30 days)	50,459,947	48,684,802
31 - 60 days	20,691,317	19,817,121
61 - 90 days	18,398,474	17,133,677
91 + days	705,004,107	578,546,308
	<u>794,553,845</u>	<u>664,181,908</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment	(498,213,239)	(378,828,470)
	<u><b>296,340,606</b></u>	<u><b>285,353,438</b></u>

##### Farms and agriculture

Current (0 -30 days)	4,593,578	4,245,511
31 - 60 days	3,552,446	2,249,692
61 - 90 days	2,564,384	2,197,252
91 + days	101,089,079	82,523,643
	<u>111,799,487</u>	<u>91,216,098</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment	(86,637,612)	(70,893,837)
	<u><b>25,161,875</b></u>	<u><b>20,322,261</b></u>

##### Indigents

Current (0 -30 days)	247,156	76,066
31 - 60 days	125,684	60,384
61 - 90 days	132,037	60,665
91 + days	1,901,310	1,798,117
Less: Allowance for impairment	(2,406,187)	(1,995,232)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

##### National and Provincial Government

Current (0 -30 days)	9,544,458	8,346,162
31 - 60 days	5,890,409	1,690,064
61 - 90 days	3,328,065	1,081,883
91 + days	49,187,822	29,962,727
	<u><b>67,950,754</b></u>	<u><b>41,080,836</b></u>

#### Receivables from exchange transactions pledged as security

No consumer receivables were pledged as security for any financial liability.

# Matjhabeng Local Municipality

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### 14. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

#### Credit quality of receivables from exchange transactions

The credit quality of receivables from exchange transactions that are neither past nor due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates.

#### Renegotiated terms:

None of the receivables from exchange transactions that are fully performing have been renegotiated in the last year.

#### Fair value of receivables from exchange transactions:

The carrying value of the receivables from exchange transactions recorded at amortised cost approximate their fair values.

#### Receivables from exchange transactions past due but not impaired

As at 30 June 2021 consumer receivables of R 41,024,536 (2020: R 69,097,155) were past due but not impaired.

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

1 month past due	9,062,074	7,728,427
2 months past due	2,717,895	2,219,099
3 months past due	29,244,567	59,149,629
	<b>41,024,536</b>	<b>69,097,155</b>

#### Receivables from exchange transactions impaired

As of 30 June 2021, receivables from exchange transactions of R3,990,199,719 (2020: R3,341,058,980) were impaired and provided for.

The following factors were considered in determining the impairment:

- The aging of the outstanding debt.
- Whether or not any payments were received during the year.
- Whether the account is active or inactive.
- Whether the account is that of an owner.

### 15. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand and advances	9,474	9,474
Bank balances - cashbook	17,383,757	(10,771,282)
Short-term deposits	39,407,976	69,257,228
	<b>56,801,207</b>	<b>58,495,420</b>

No restrictions have been imposed on the municipality in terms of the availability of its cash and cash equivalents for use.

The total amount of undrawn facilities available for future operating activities and commitments are as follows:

ACB mag tape debit facility	2,000,000	2,000,000
Housing guarantee	20,000	20,000
Fleet card	1,000,000	1,000,000
Credit card facility	300,000	300,000



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### 15. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

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

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

#### Cash and cash equivalents pledged as collateral

None of the cash and cash equivalents were pledged as collateral.

#### The municipality had the following bank accounts

Account number / description	Bank statement balances			Cash book balances		
	30 June 2021	30 June 2020	30 June 2019	30 June 2021	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
ABSA Primary cheque account Acc no (40-5370-5465)	4,233,609	3,399,671	4,601,404	19,154,571	(9,412,429)	1,899,250
ABSA Market cheque account Acc no (40-5644-3399)	5,800,206	3,000,306	371,607	(1,770,814)	(1,358,853)	(1,212,958)
ABSA Savings account Acc no (90-9461-7107)	39,401,000	69,250,276	1,000	39,401,000	69,250,276	61,036
ABSA Savings account Acc no (91-0668-4115)	2,506	2,497	1,908	2,506	2,497	1,908
ABSA Savings account Acc no (91-1114-1338)	1,113	1,109	1,101	1,112	1,109	1,100
ABSA Savings account Acc no (91-0668-4238)	1,251	1,247	1,201	1,254	1,250	1,196
ABSA Savings account Acc no (91-0668-4157)	1,052	1,048	1,041	1,052	1,048	1,040
ABSA Savings account Acc no (91-2351-5666)	1,052	1,048	1,041	1,052	1,048	1,040
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,441,789</b>	<b>75,657,202</b>	<b>4,980,303</b>	<b>56,791,733</b>	<b>58,485,946</b>	<b>753,612</b>

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### 16. Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:

#### Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	83,392,606	44,388,904
Integrated National Electrification Program Grant (INEP)	-	837,283
Energy Efficiency and Demand side Management Grant (EEDG)	2,300,000	5,000,000
Municipal Water Services Infrastructure Grant (MWSIG)	16,670,212	16,304,672
	<b>102,362,818</b>	<b>66,530,859</b>

#### Movement during the year

Balance at the beginning of the year	66,530,859	12,023,556
Additions during the year	198,574,000	172,006,333
Income recognition during the year	(162,742,041)	(105,475,472)
Amount withheld from Equitable share (Unfulfilled conditional grants)	-	(12,023,558)
	<b>102,362,818</b>	<b>66,530,859</b>

The nature and extent of government grants recognised in the annual financial statements are 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 27 for reconciliation of grants from National/Provincial Government.

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## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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### 17. Provisions

#### Reconciliation of provisions - 2021

	Opening Balance	Discounting	Change in estimate	Movement due to change in the net discount rate	Total
Rehabilitation of landfill sites	38,332,450	1,915,150	64,747,250	13,601,912	118,596,762

#### Reconciliation of provisions - 2020

	Opening Balance	Discounting	Movement due to change in the net discount rate	Total
Rehabilitation of landfill sites	45,810,444	(7,679,704)	201,710	38,332,450

#### Rehabilitation of landfill sites

The provision for rehabilitation of landfill sites relates to the legal obligation to rehabilitate landfill sites to a condition whereby it complies to the permit requirements issued in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No 28 of 2002).

Management has included the best estimated amount as the actual amount is uncertain. The payment of total closure and rehabilitation dates are uncertain.

The provision has been determined by an independent firm of consultants through investigation to determine the best estimated rehabilitation cost for the waste disposal sites at the end of its useful lives.

The municipality has five active landfill sites, as per the asset register:

Landfill	Estimated remaining useful lives
Allanridge	4 years (2020: 5 years)
Henneman (Phomolong)	7 years (2020: 8 years)
Odendaalsrus	19 years (2020: 20 years)
Virginia (Transfer station)	7 years (2020: 8 years)
Bronville (Welkom)	1 years (2020: 2 years)

There were no landfill sites developed, planned, rehabilitated or closed during the current or prior year.

#### Discount rate assumptions

The key assumptions used in the valuation, with prior year's assumptions shown for comparison, are summarised as follows:

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
Discount rate (D)	9.94 %	9.68 %	8.29 %
Consumer price inflation (CPI)	6.03 %	2.20 %	4.47 %

The discount rate used was deduced from the average of the Zero-Coupon Yield Curve (Nominal Bond) over the entire durations applicable in the future. The annualised long term discount rate at 30 June 2021 was 9.94% p.a.

The consumer price inflation was obtained from the differential between the averages of the Nominal Bond and the Real Bond (Zero Yield Curves). The consumer price inflation at 30 June 2021 was 6.03% p.a.

The Zero-Coupon Yield Curves were obtained from the Bond Exchange of South Africa after the market closed on 30 June 2021.

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### 17. Provisions (continued)

#### Movement in the closing balance of the provision

##### Reconciliation of landfill sites - 30 June 2020

	Opening Balance 1 July 2019	Discounting	Movement due to change in the net discount rate	Closing Balance 30 June 2020
Odendaalsrus	8,044,582	(2,669,092)	80,852	5,456,342
Bronville (Welkom)	14,491,283	(785,167)	21,851	13,727,967
Allanridge	8,875,304	(1,315,826)	28,945	7,588,423
Henneman (Phomolong)	11,954,214	(2,381,877)	58,026	9,630,363
Virginia (Transfer station)	2,445,062	(527,742)	12,035	1,929,355
	<b>45,810,445</b>	<b>(7,679,704)</b>	<b>201,709</b>	<b>38,332,450</b>

##### Reconciliation of landfill sites - 30 June 2021

	Opening Balance 1 July 2020	Discounting	Movement due to change in the net discount rate	Change in estimate	Closing Balance 30 June 2021
Odendaalsrus	5,456,342	416,903	5,849,079	26,031,707	37,754,031
Bronville (Welkom)	13,727,967	565,479	1,606,495	25,358,848	41,258,789
Allanridge	7,588,423	346,582	1,810,055	2,167,901	11,912,961
Henneman (Phomolong)	9,630,363	487,531	3,590,329	7,886,853	21,595,076
Virginia (Transfer station)	1,929,355	98,656	745,954	3,301,947	6,075,912
	<b>38,332,450</b>	<b>1,915,151</b>	<b>13,601,912</b>	<b>64,747,256</b>	<b>118,596,769</b>

### 18. Payables from exchange transactions

Accrued bonus	9,932,020	9,842,936
Accrued leave pay	105,169,834	97,353,390
Deferred income - pre paid electricity	1,800,000	2,900,000
Deposits received - hall and facilities	15,175	15,175
Eskom	3,964,044,474	3,339,427,253
Payments received in advanced from consumer receivables	102,869,513	77,489,466
Rental - Hostels and flats	9,094,673	2,858,273
Retentions	21,810,201	25,398,117
Salary control account (3rd parties)	123,003,091	104,755,745
Sedibeng Water	4,307,438,655	3,683,781,220
Trade payables	567,531,028	435,699,497
SALGA	9,035,604	8,918,825
	<b>9,221,744,268</b>	<b>7,788,439,897</b>

Comparatives figures on trade payables were restated refer to note 46

### 19. Consumer deposits

Electricity and water	35,472,541	33,790,167
Key deposits	935,610	868,715
	<b>36,408,151</b>	<b>34,658,882</b>

Guarantees held in lieu of electricity and water deposits amounted to R 6,067,965 (2020: R 6,047,965).

Deposits are paid by consumers on application for new electricity and water connections. The deposits are repaid when the electricity and water connections are terminated. In cases where consumers default on their accounts, the municipality can utilise the deposit as payment for the outstanding account balance.

Deposits are paid by lessees on application for new rental properties of the municipality.

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<b>19. Consumer deposits (continued)</b>		
No interest is paid to consumers on deposits held.		
The carrying value of consumer deposits approximates their fair values.		
<b>20. Service charges</b>		
Sale of electricity	622,832,833	611,381,982
Sale of water	422,553,223	413,967,355
Sewerage and sanitation charges	178,340,074	168,587,546
Refuse removal	116,830,059	110,393,966
Less: Income forgone - indigents	(66,114,913)	(54,047,348)
	<b>1,274,441,276</b>	<b>1,250,283,501</b>
<b>21. Rental of facilities and equipment</b>		
<b>Premises</b>		
Rental of living quarters	10,638,775	12,990,388
<b>Facilities and equipment</b>		
Rental of facilities	228,074	758,058
	<b>10,866,849</b>	<b>13,748,446</b>
<b>22. Availability charges</b>		
Electricity	29,513,518	28,128,829
Water	4,940,533	4,659,517
	<b>34,454,051</b>	<b>32,788,346</b>
<b>23. Commission received</b>		
Market agents	13,354,545	11,569,219
Policy administration fees	1,954,076	1,978,924
	<b>15,308,621</b>	<b>13,548,143</b>
<b>24. Other income</b>		
Application fees - land usage	851,733	3,531
Movable assets sold	4,515,696	-
Cemetery and burial	3,488,654	1,492,620
Clearance certificates	904,535	370,091
Connection fees	291,220	299,971
Disconnection fees	2,045,994	5,968,241
Fire services	5,610,501	972,623
Tender documents	469,512	684,043
Sundry income	2,926,372	2,700,066
Payroll theft recovered	1,404,010	-
	<b>22,508,227</b>	<b>12,491,186</b>

Refer to prior period error note 46 for more details on the error.

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### 25. Investment revenue

#### Dividend revenue

Unlisted shares - Local	22,848	21,446
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#### Interest revenue

Bank and investments	814,805	2,106,916
Interest charged on consumer receivables	206,801,674	225,336,178
Provisions	-	7,679,704
	<b>207,616,479</b>	<b>235,122,798</b>
	<b>207,639,327</b>	<b>235,144,244</b>

### 26. Property rates

#### Rates received

Commercial	169,105,706	155,232,062
Residential	110,827,621	104,512,847
Small holdings and farms	7,823,616	7,395,712
State	135,061,001	134,774,738
	<b>422,817,944</b>	<b>401,915,359</b>

Included in property rates are income forgone. Income forgone can be defined as any income that the municipality is entitled to by law to levy, but which has subsequently been forgone by way of rebate or remission.

#### Valuations

Commercial	3,740,587,140	3,725,066,340
Residential	12,192,398,421	12,040,471,921
Small holdings and farms	3,320,907,110	3,457,136,410
State	1,513,204,500	1,499,833,500
	<b>20,767,097,171</b>	<b>20,722,508,171</b>

Valuations on land and buildings are performed every four years. The last general valuation roll came into effect on 1 July 2015, and is based on market-related values. Supplementary valuations are processed when completed by the valuer annually, to take into account changes to individual property values due to alterations and subdivisions.

Extension for the current financial year was requested, a firm was appointed and the new valuation roll will be implemented on 1 July 2021 for the financial period 2022 to 2027.

The first R 75,000 of the valuation of residential property is exempted from property rates.

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### 27. Government grants and subsidies

#### Operating grants

Equitable share	622,853,000	497,499,557
Finance Management Grant (FMG)	3,000,000	2,680,000
Expanded Public Works Program (EPWP)	1,748,000	1,236,000
Sector Education and Training Authority (SETA)	752,482	1,391,333
Energy Efficiency and Demand side Management Grant (EEDG)	5,000,000	-
Municipal Disaster Relief Grant	-	596,000
	<b>633,353,482</b>	<b>503,402,890</b>

#### Capital grants

Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	122,270,298	74,681,096
Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)	34,634,460	19,695,327
Integrated National Electrification Program Grant (INEP)	837,283	14,707,717
	<b>157,742,041</b>	<b>109,084,140</b>
	<b>791,095,523</b>	<b>612,487,030</b>

#### Conditional and unconditional

Included in above are the following grants and subsidies received:

Conditional grants received	168,242,523	114,987,473
Unconditional grants received	622,853,000	497,499,557
	<b>791,095,523</b>	<b>612,487,030</b>

#### Equitable share

Current-year receipts as per Government Gazette	630,681,000	504,417,000
Transferred to revenue	(622,853,000)	(485,476,000)
Amount withheld from Equitable share	-	(12,023,557)
Amount short paid by Treasury	(7,828,000)	(6,917,443)
	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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

#### Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)

Balance unspent at beginning of year	44,388,904	-
Current-year receipts as per Government Gazette	116,796,000	119,070,000
Current-year receipts - Additional to Government Gazette	44,478,000	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(122,270,298)	(74,681,096)
	<b>83,392,606</b>	<b>44,388,904</b>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 16).

This grant is used to supplement municipal capital budget to eradicate backlogs in municipal infrastructure utilised in providing basic services for the benefit of poor households.

\* In terms of MFMA Circular No. 48, all conditional allocations (excluding interest earned thereon) that at year end are not utilised must revert back to National Revenue Fund unless the relevant receiving officer can prove that to the satisfaction that of the National Treasury that the unspent allocation is committed with identifiable project.

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### 27. Government grants and subsidies (continued)

#### Finance Management Grant (FMG)

Current-year receipts	3,000,000	2,680,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(3,000,000)	(2,680,000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The purpose of this grant is to promote and support reforms to financial management and the implementation of MFMA.

#### Integrated National Electrification Program (INEP)

Balance unspent at beginning of year	837,283	440,044
Current-year receipts	-	15,545,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(837,283)	(14,707,717)
Amount withheld from Equitable share	-	(440,044)
	<u>-</u>	<u>837,283</u>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 16).

This grant is used to address the electrification backlog of permanently occupied residential dwellings, the installation of bulk infrastructure and rehabilitation of electrification infrastructure.

\* In terms of MFMA Circular No. 48, all conditional allocations (excluding interest earned thereon) that at year end is not utilised must revert back to the National Revenue Fund unless the relevant receiving officer can prove to the satisfaction of the National Treasury that the unspent allocation is committed to an identifiable project.

#### Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)

Current-year receipts	1,748,000	1,236,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1,748,000)	(1,236,000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The purpose of this grant is to subsidise municipalities to expand on work creation efforts through the use of labour intensive delivery methods in identified focus areas.

#### Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Program (EEDG)

Balance unspent at beginning of year	5,000,000	-
Current-year receipts	2,300,000	5,000,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(5,000,000)	-
	<u>2,300,000</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 16).

The purpose of this grant is to assist the municipalities to reduce their energy consumption through deployment of electricity and other energy saving measures.

\* In terms of MFMA Circular No. 48, all conditional allocations (excluding interest earned thereon) that at year end is not utilised must revert back to the National Revenue Fund unless the relevant receiving officer can prove to the satisfaction of the National Treasury that the unspent allocation is committed to an identifiable project



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### 27. Government grants and subsidies (continued)

#### Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG)

Balance unspent at beginning of year	16,304,672	11,583,512
Current-year receipts	35,000,000	36,000,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(34,634,460)	(19,695,328)
Amount withheld from Equitable share	-	(11,583,512)
	<b>16,670,212</b>	<b>16,304,672</b>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 16).

The purpose of this grant is to address water and sanitation challenges that occurred with the aging infrastructure.

\* In terms of MFMA Circular No. 48, all conditional allocations (excluding interest earned thereon) that at year end is not utilised must revert back to the National Revenue Fund unless the relevant receiving officer can prove to the satisfaction of the National Treasury that the unspent allocation is committed to an identifiable project.

#### Municipal Disaster Relief Grant

Current-year receipts	-	596,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(596,000)
	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The purpose of this grant is to address the Covid 19 global pandemic, mostly to source personal protective equipment.

#### Sector Education and Training Authority (SETA)

Current-year receipts	752,482	1,391,333
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(752,482)	(1,391,333)
	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The purpose of this grant is to do skills development among employees and improve the auditing skills of the municipality.

#### Changes in level of government grants

Based on the allocations set out in the Division of Revenue Act, (Act 10 of 2010), no significant changes in the level of government grant funding are expected over the forthcoming 3 financial years.

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### 28. Employee related costs

Salaries	398,151,372	391,466,312
13th Cheque	31,562,363	30,060,388
Pension	67,910,703	64,291,077
Other long term employee benefits	(4,638,703)	(6,185,469)
Employee benefit (medical aid)	30,577,450	34,586,068
Group life insurance	2,208,117	2,087,749
Housing allowances	4,095,665	4,102,625
Leave pay provision charge	18,200,959	24,420,208
Medical aid	46,852,445	44,533,057
Other allowances	28,390,109	24,336,353
Overtime payments	85,472,071	70,965,083
Transport allowance	44,826,441	40,709,224
UIF	3,563,551	3,614,715
SDL	5,507,448	5,164,794
Shift allowance	19,757,800	17,247,586
Standby allowance	18,178,488	15,987,627
	<b>800,616,279</b>	<b>767,387,397</b>

### Remuneration of Municipal Manager - Tsoaeli ET

Annual Remuneration	-	835,454
Car and other allowances	-	195,904
Contributions to UIF, SDL, Bargaining council, Medical and Pension Funds	-	153,437
Leave payout	-	636,798
	-	<b>1,821,593</b>

The Municipal Manager passed away during November 2019.

### Remuneration of Municipal Manager - Tindleni ZK

Annual Remuneration	1,282,305	1,109,121
Car and other allowances	132,000	132,000
Contributions to UIF, SDL, Bargaining council, Medical and Pension Funds	299,910	239,364
Leave payout	62,687	-
	<b>1,776,902</b>	<b>1,480,485</b>

### Remuneration of Chief Financial Officer - Panyani CT

Annual Remuneration	946,390	946,390
Car and other allowances	379,272	383,600
Contributions to UIF, SDL, Bargaining council, Medical and Pension Funds	201,033	200,998
Leave payout	72,717	-
	<b>1,599,412</b>	<b>1,530,988</b>

### Remuneration of Acting Director LED & Planning - Mothekhe MMG

Annual Remuneration	606,754	290,239
Car and other allowances	187,857	91,013
Contributions to UIF, SDL, Bargaining council, Medical and Pension Funds	132,849	62,600
	<b>927,460</b>	<b>443,852</b>

Mothekhe MMG has been acting as Director from 1 February 2020 until 31 March 2020 and from 1 May 2020 until 30 February 2021.

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<b>28. Employee related costs (continued)</b>		
<b>Remuneration of Director Strategic and Support Services - Makofane TB</b>		
Annual Remuneration	1,184,200	1,185,791
Contributions to UIF, SDL, Bargaining council, Medical and Pension Funds	40,386	38,760
	<b>1,224,586</b>	<b>1,224,551</b>
<b>Remuneration of Director Corporate Services - Wetes FF</b>		
Annual Remuneration	-	929,205
Car and other allowances	-	256
Contributions to UIF, SDL, Bargaining council, Medical and Pension Funds	-	45,993
Leave payout	-	102,824
	<b>-</b>	<b>1,078,278</b>
Wetes FF left the services of the municipality on 31 March 2020.		
<b>Remuneration of Acting Director Local Economic Development &amp; Planning - Golele KBA</b>		
Annual Remuneration	-	183,334
Car and other allowances	-	37,184
Contributions to UIF, SDL, Bargaining council, Medical and Pension Funds	-	2,437
	<b>-</b>	<b>222,955</b>
Golele KBA passed away during June 2020.		
<b>Remuneration of Acting Director LED &amp; Planning - Mokgatle G</b>		
Annual Remuneration	280,188	-
Car and other allowances	87,195	-
Contributions to UIF, SDL, Bargaining council, Medical and Pension Funds	59,173	-
	<b>426,556</b>	<b>-</b>
Mokgatle G acted as Director from 1 March 2021 to 30 June 2021.		
<b>Remuneration of Director Community Services - Williams Van Wyk LS</b>		
Annual Remuneration	916,239	-
Car and other allowances	196,161	-
Contributions to UIF, SDL, Bargaining council, Medical and Pension Funds	211,992	-
Leave payout	207,401	-
	<b>1,531,793</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Remuneration of Director Infrastructure - Thobela MB</b>		
Annual Remuneration	941,063	397,816
Car and other allowances	638,699	267,430
Contributions to UIF, SDL, Bargaining council, Medical and Pension Funds	31,158	5,675
	<b>1,610,920</b>	<b>670,921</b>
<b>Remuneration of Acting Director Strategic Support Services - Olyn DP</b>		
Annual Remuneration	181,882	-
Car and other allowances	60,820	-

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<b>28. Employee related costs (continued)</b>		
Contributions to UIF, SDL, Bargaining council, Medical and Pension Funds	38,736	-
	<b>281,438</b>	<b>-</b>
 Olyn DP acted as Director from 1 April 2021 to 30 June 2021.		
<b>29. Remuneration of councillors</b>		
Executive Mayor and Councillors	33,885,379	33,697,331

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### 29. Remuneration of councillors (continued)

#### In-kind benefits

The Mayoral Committee Members are full-time. Each is provided with an office and secretarial support at the cost of the Council.

The Executive Mayor has the use of separate Council owned vehicles for official duties, one full time driver and a bodyguard.

The Speaker has the use of separate Council owned vehicles for official duties and one part time driver.

Details of remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2020 Name of councillor	Annual remuneration	Car allowance	Contributions to SDL, medical aid and pension funds	Total
Badenhorst MJ	289,301	82,834	2,726	374,861
Badenhorst HS	289,301	82,834	2,726	374,861
Botha PF	256,445	82,834	35,324	374,603
Chaka MS	273,076	82,834	19,230	375,140
Claasen Malherbe C	289,301	82,834	2,726	374,861
Daly A	289,301	82,834	2,726	374,861
Danster MP	34,508	9,853	-	44,361
Direko DR	(21,616)	(5,688)	(256)	(27,560)
Dyantyi A	272,520	82,834	19,230	374,584
Jacobs EJ	272,520	82,834	19,230	374,584
Jama BL	272,520	82,834	19,230	374,584
Kabi M	367,667	125,821	41,462	534,950
Khalipha TD	(11,885)	(2,585)	(137)	(14,607)
Khetsi LE	272,520	82,834	19,130	374,484
Khothule MJ	272,520	82,834	19,230	374,584
Kopela MP	116,560	33,187	2,726	152,473
Letlhake TW	283,443	82,834	19,230	385,507
Liphoko SJ	620,576	206,597	45,645	872,818
Lushaba TB	612,455	196,312	23,461	832,228
Macingwane MT	272,520	82,834	19,230	374,584
Mafa DM	256,445	82,834	35,324	374,603
Mafaisa MG	256,445	82,834	35,324	374,603
Mahlumba BH	328,244	106,304	40,715	475,263
Manenye AJ	272,520	82,834	19,230	374,584
Manese SD	612,455	196,312	23,461	832,228
Manzana NR	256,445	82,834	35,324	374,603
Marais JS	289,301	82,834	2,726	374,861
Masienyane MD	673,970	89,335	66,749	830,054
Masina XN	616,765	206,597	60,398	883,760
Mawela VE	580,787	196,312	61,389	838,488
Meli TS	256,445	82,834	35,324	374,603
Moipatle KSV	257,524	82,834	35,324	375,682
Mokhomo HA	354,350	106,304	40,715	501,369
Molefi M	333,685	-	40,959	374,644
Molelekoa PMI	278,664	82,834	19,230	380,728
Moloja NJ	256,445	82,834	35,324	374,603
Monjovo NE	256,445	82,834	35,324	374,603
Morris VR	638,570	196,312	23,461	858,343
Moshoeu ZS	262,832	82,834	31,300	376,966
Mosia TJ	272,520	82,834	19,230	374,584
Mphikeleli MA	338,174	106,304	24,621	469,099
Mthebere NA	272,021	82,834	20,006	374,861
Nkonka BB	256,445	82,834	35,324	374,603

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<b>29. Remuneration of councillors (continued)</b>				
Nqeobe ME	272,520	82,834	19,230	374,584
Nthako TD	272,520	82,834	19,230	374,584
Ntsebeng MH	262,589	82,834	35,324	380,747
Ntuli BN	302,562	82,834	19,230	404,626
Phofeli NM	272,021	82,834	20,006	374,861
Pholo SJ	256,445	82,834	35,324	374,603
Poo IP	256,445	82,834	35,324	374,603
Presente LN	289,301	82,834	2,726	374,861
Radebe MC	573,889	196,312	61,389	831,590
Radebe ML	582,398	196,312	61,389	840,099
Rakaki MM	272,520	82,834	19,230	374,584
Ramabodu BM	289,301	82,834	2,726	374,861
Ramalefane SJ	258,813	82,834	35,324	376,971
Ramatisa PT	333,685	-	40,959	374,644
Sebotsa MM	256,445	82,834	35,324	374,603
Senoge MM	286,742	85,671	15,271	387,684
Sephiri MJ	580,826	196,312	61,389	838,527
Sithole AM	256,445	82,834	35,324	374,603
Speelman NW	826,048	261,749	8,174	1,095,971
Stofile B	610,500	209,399	64,395	884,294
Styger A	289,301	82,834	2,726	374,861
Taljaard SDM	272,021	82,834	20,006	374,861
Thelingoane TJ	288,223	82,834	19,230	390,287
Thelingoane NE	257,085	82,834	35,324	375,243
Tlake KR	269,984	68,423	36,814	375,221
Tsatsa SJ	256,445	82,834	35,324	374,603
Thabangu SE	289,301	82,834	2,726	374,861
Tshokotshela NJ	247,814	74,669	14,813	337,296
Tsopo ME	612,455	196,312	23,461	832,228
Van Rooyen MS	289,301	82,834	2,726	374,861
Van Rooyen KR	296,469	82,834	2,726	382,029
Van Schalkwyk HCT	272,520	82,834	19,230	374,584
	<b>24,453,984</b>	<b>7,311,302</b>	<b>1,932,045</b>	<b>33,697,331</b>

### Details of remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2021

Name of councillor	Annual remuneration	Car allowance	Contributions to SDL, medical aid and pension funds	Total
Badenhorst MJ	288,538	82,966	2,786	374,290
Badenhorst HS	289,301	82,834	2,793	374,928
Botha PF	255,890	82,834	35,936	374,660
Chaka MS	271,964	82,834	19,841	374,639
Claasen Malherbe C	289,301	82,834	2,793	374,928
Daly A	289,301	82,834	2,793	374,928
Danster MP	289,301	82,834	2,793	374,928
Du Plessis JM	133,377	38,372	1,546	173,295
Dyantyi A	271,964	82,834	19,841	374,639
Jacobs EJ	271,964	82,834	19,841	374,639
Jama BL	271,964	82,834	19,841	374,639
Khetsi LE	271,964	82,834	19,741	374,539
Khothule MJ	271,964	82,834	19,841	374,639
Kopela MP	-	-	2,667	2,667
Lethake TW	277,817	82,834	19,841	380,492
Liphoko SJ	588,646	196,312	46,790	831,748
Lushaba TB	612,455	196,312	23,667	832,434
Macingwane TM	271,964	82,834	19,841	374,639
Mafa DM	255,890	82,834	35,936	374,660

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<b>29. Remuneration of councillors (continued)</b>				
Mafaisa MG	255,890	82,834	35,936	374,660
Mahlumba BH	321,943	106,304	41,510	469,757
Manenye AJ	271,964	82,834	19,841	374,639
Manese SD	681,819	219,558	24,132	925,509
Manzana NR	149,269	48,320	23,789	221,378
Marais JS	289,301	82,834	2,793	374,928
Masienyane MD	650,660	89,335	68,630	808,625
Masina XN	578,398	196,312	62,885	837,595
Mawela VE	572,572	196,312	62,885	831,769
Meli TS	255,890	82,834	35,936	374,660
Moipatle KV	255,890	82,834	35,936	374,660
Mokhomo HA	327,212	106,304	41,510	475,026
Molefi M	332,944	-	41,757	374,701
Molelekoa PMI	272,520	82,834	19,841	375,195
Moloja NJ	255,890	82,834	35,936	374,660
Monjovo NE	255,890	82,834	35,936	374,660
Morris VR	618,281	196,312	23,667	838,260
Moshoeu ZS	255,890	82,834	35,936	374,660
Mosia TJ	271,964	82,833	19,841	374,638
Mphikeleli MA	337,461	106,304	25,415	469,180
Mthebere NA	272,021	82,833	20,073	374,927
Nkonka BB	255,890	82,833	35,936	374,659
Nqeobo ME	271,964	82,833	19,841	374,638
Nthako TD	271,964	82,833	19,841	374,638
Ntsebeng MH	256,446	82,833	35,936	375,215
Nthuli BN	277,790	82,833	19,841	380,464
Phofeli NM	272,021	82,833	20,073	374,927
Pholo SJ	255,890	82,833	35,936	374,659
Poo IP	255,890	82,833	35,936	374,659
Presente LN	289,301	82,833	2,793	374,927
Radebe MC	572,572	196,312	62,885	831,769
Radebe ML	578,464	196,312	62,885	837,661
Rakaki MM	271,964	82,834	19,841	374,639
Ramabodu BM	289,301	82,834	2,793	374,928
Ramalefane SJ	255,890	82,834	35,936	374,660
Ramatisa PT	332,944	-	41,757	374,701
Riet MI	32,296	11,479	392	44,167
Sebotsa MM	255,890	82,834	35,936	374,660
Senoge MM	271,964	82,834	19,841	374,639
Sephiri MJ	572,572	196,312	62,885	831,769
Sithole MA	258,569	82,834	33,253	374,656
Speelman NW	839,387	261,749	8,459	1,109,595
Stofile B	609,096	209,399	65,993	884,488
Styger A	289,301	82,834	2,793	374,928
Taljaard SDM	272,021	82,834	20,073	374,928
Thelingoane TJ	282,238	82,834	19,841	384,913
Thelingoane NE	255,890	82,834	35,936	374,660
Tlake KR	296,107	39,600	38,974	374,681
Tsatsa SJ	255,890	82,833	35,936	374,659
Tshabangu SE	289,301	82,833	2,793	374,927
Tshokotshela NJ	271,964	82,833	19,841	374,638
Tshopo ME	612,455	196,311	23,667	832,433
Van Rooyen MS	289,300	82,833	2,793	374,926
Van Rooyen KV	691,232	214,473	7,807	913,512
Van Schalkwhyk HCT	271,963	82,833	19,842	374,638
	<b>24,582,961</b>	<b>7,359,820</b>	<b>1,942,598</b>	<b>33,885,379</b>

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Figures in Rand	2021	2020
<b>30. Depreciation and amortisation</b>		
Property, plant and equipment	193,088,340	200,598,654
<b>31. Impairment of assets</b>		
<b>Impairments</b>		
Property, plant and equipment The condition of some assets deteriorated faster than expected.	40,512,267	47,912,144
<b>The main classes of assets affected by impairment losses are as follows:</b>		
Infrastructure	40,512,267	46,975,390
Land and buildings	-	936,754
	<b>40,512,267</b>	<b>47,912,144</b>
<b>32. Finance costs</b>		
Bank	19	-
Employee benefits	49,036,709	44,936,922
Provisions	13,601,912	-
Trade and other payables	95,210,175	279,955,829
	<b>157,848,815</b>	<b>324,892,751</b>
Finance cost were restated for the prior financial year, refer to note 46		
<b>33. Debt impairment</b>		
Contributions to bad debt provision	814,216,642	684,012,154
<b>Reconciliation of allowance for impairment</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(2,940,748,319)	(2,468,042,917)
Contributions to allowance	(814,216,642)	(684,012,154)
VAT provision on impairment	(62,830,499)	(31,840,552)
Adjustments during the year (settlement discounts etc.)	-	4,900,615
Debt impairment written off against the allowance	134,121,253	238,246,689
	<b>(3,683,674,207)</b>	<b>(2,940,748,319)</b>
<b>34. Bulk purchases</b>		
Electricity	544,880,225	528,574,945
Water	641,743,815	677,917,381
	<b>1,186,624,040</b>	<b>1,206,492,326</b>



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<b>34. Bulk purchases (continued)</b>		
<b>Electricity losses</b>		
Units purchased (Kw/H)	437,362,652	450,004,414
Units sold (Kw/H)	(331,171,702)	(350,582,934)
<b>Total loss (Kw/H)</b>	<b>106,190,950</b>	<b>99,421,480</b>
<b>Rand value of loss:</b>		
Non-technical losses	127,890,866	116,350,948
<b>Percentage Loss:</b>		
Non-technical losses	24 %	22 %
<b>Water losses</b>		
Units purchased (Kl)	54,581,876	111,227,886
Units sold (Kl)	(23,773,385)	(26,633,886)
<b>Total loss (Kl)</b>	<b>30,808,491</b>	<b>84,594,000</b>
<b>Rand value of loss:</b>		
Non-technical losses	363,540,187	497,835,691
<b>Percentage Loss:</b>		
Non-technical losses	56 %	76 %
<b>35. Contracted services</b>		
Legal services	42,369,549	27,607,139
Meter reading services	18,843,359	14,508,171
Outsourced services	175,652,047	154,498,648
Professional services	98,778,646	70,238,817
Security services	63,520,078	22,266,962
	<b>399,163,679</b>	<b>289,119,737</b>

Refer to prior period error note 46 for more details on the error.

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Figures in Rand	2021	2020
<b>36. General expenses</b>		
Advertising	16,216,665	13,762,233
Audit fees	10,158,682	9,269,861
Assets expensed	205,788	3,106,157
Bank charges	8,858,586	10,538,072
Cleaning	19,466,380	6,283,241
Community development and training	2,352,383	5,646,714
Consumables	93,146,343	56,560,003
Entertainment	299,333	323,226
Expired traffic fines	6,076,100	10,157,212
Fuel and oil	15,753,686	18,097,693
Insurance	40,900,165	53,299,390
Sundry expenses	-	142,644
Medical expenses	-	477,470
Motor vehicle expenses	157,608,544	106,494,104
Other expenses	20,730,774	15,489,755
Postage and courier	1,998,724	1,568,556
Poverty Relief	115,000	-
Royalties and license fees	246,777	1,171,339
Payroll theft	-	3,508,269
Staff welfare	1,114,330	793,617
Subscriptions and membership fees	14,629,056	14,515,127
Subsistence and travel	811,447	3,588,824
Telephone and fax	38,371,060	39,991,995
Training	2,529,991	1,797,947
Uniforms	16,490,628	21,536,354
	<b>468,080,442</b>	<b>398,119,803</b>
Refer to prior period error note 46 for more details on the error.		
<b>37. Fair value adjustments</b>		
Investment property (Fair value model)	52,252,515	49,903,821
Other financial assets		
• Other financial assets (Designated as at FV through P&L)	62,808	(13,733)
	<b>52,315,323</b>	<b>49,890,088</b>
<b>38. Auditors' remuneration</b>		
Fees	10,158,682	9,269,861
<b>39. Fines, Penalties and Forfeits</b>		
Traffic fines	5,639,146	4,265,607
<b>40. Repairs and maintenance</b>		
Repairs and maintenance	75,798,442	105,713,377

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### 41. Cash generated from operations

Deficit	(1,321,405,650)	(1,324,860,697)
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation	193,088,340	200,598,654
Fair value adjustments	(52,315,323)	(49,890,088)
Finance costs - Trade and other payable	95,210,175	279,955,829
Impairment loss	40,512,267	47,912,144
Debt impairment	814,216,642	684,012,154
Employee benefit obligations - current service cost	20,408,508	24,530,176
Provision raises/increased - finance cost	13,601,912	(7,679,704)
Actuarial loss	(11,342,388)	(106,523,027)
Interest received - Receivables	(206,801,674)	(225,336,178)
Finance cost - Employee benefit obligation	49,036,709	44,936,922
Dividends received	(22,849)	(21,442)
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>		
Inventories	2,266,429	5,303,639
Other receivables	(431,128)	6,765,054
Receivables from exchange transactions	(530,504,645)	(427,927,564)
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	(92,388,157)	(154,405,681)
Payables from exchange transactions	1,338,094,190	1,344,883,165
VAT	(187,120,830)	(127,625,248)
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	35,831,959	54,507,303
Consumer deposits	1,749,269	95,000
Employee benefits obligation - expected payments	(19,104,029)	(20,569,575)
	<b>182,579,727</b>	<b>248,660,836</b>

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### 42. Financial instruments disclosure

#### Categories of financial instruments

#### 2021

##### Financial assets

	At fair value	At cost	Total
Other receivables	-	33,986,003	33,986,003
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	198,609,252	198,609,252
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	918,045,601	918,045,601
Cash and cash equivalents	-	56,801,207	56,801,207
Other financial assets	367,363	-	367,363
Receivables from non-exchange transactions (non-current)	-	6,324,305	6,324,305
Receivables from exchange transactions (non-current)	-	3,412,966	3,412,966
	<b>367,363</b>	<b>1,217,179,334</b>	<b>1,217,546,697</b>

##### Financial liabilities

	At cost	Total
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	9,221,744,268	9,221,744,268
Consumer deposits	36,408,151	36,408,151
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	102,362,818	102,362,818
	<b>9,360,515,237</b>	<b>9,360,515,237</b>

#### 2020

##### Financial assets

	At fair value	At cost	Total
Other receivables	-	33,554,875	33,554,875
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	193,004,436	193,004,436
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	910,582,443	910,582,443
Cash and cash equivalents	-	58,495,420	58,495,420
Other financial assets	304,555	-	304,555
Receivables from non-exchange transactions (non-current)	-	6,937,953	6,937,953
Receivables from exchange transactions (non-current)	-	389,458	389,458
	<b>304,555</b>	<b>1,202,964,585</b>	<b>1,203,269,140</b>

##### Financial liabilities

	At cost	Total
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	7,788,439,897	7,788,439,897
Consumer deposits	34,658,882	34,658,882
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	66,530,859	66,530,859
	<b>7,889,629,638</b>	<b>7,889,629,638</b>

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### 43. Commitments

#### Authorised capital expenditure

##### Already contracted for but not provided for

• Property, plant and equipment 170,226,840 290,000,856

##### Total capital commitments

Already contracted for but not provided for 170,226,840 290,000,856

This committed expenditure relates to infrastructure projects and will be financed by available bank facilities, funds internally generated and grants received.

### 44. Contingencies

#### Contingent liabilities

Several claims are in the process against the municipality, a register containing all the detail is available at the municipal offices and the nature and amount of the different litigations are as follows:

Nature of litigation	Possible rand	Possible rand	Number of	Number of
	value of claim	value of claim		
	2020	2021	2020	2021
Application to compel	-	-	1	2
Civil litigations	110,280,328	97,131,833	13	7
Claims for services rendered	57,991,038	3,600,055,976	18	23
Conveyancing	-	350,000	-	3
Interdict application	4,695,610	-	4	2
Labour related matter	569,860	-	2	-
Legal opinion	-	-	1	-
Motion proceedings	-	-	1	-
Public liability claim	1,567,190	872,500	7	3
	<b>175,104,026</b>	<b>3,698,410,309</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>40</b>

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### 44. Contingencies (continued)

**Application to Compel** - Maxiprof filed an Application to compel the Municipality inter alia, to provide financial and related documents to enable them to do a "Vat Audit" on behalf of the Municipality i.t.o the agreement between the parties and Royal Haskoningdhv (Pty) Ltd sought for a notice to compel the Municipality to provide evidence for findings.

**Civil Litigation** - Summons was issued against Matjhabeng Local Municipality by various plaintiffs for outstanding rates & taxes, monies owed and compliances in terms of the Deed of Cession.

**Claims for Services Rendered** - Various summons has been issued against Matjhabeng Local Municipality by plaintiffs for services that they rendered for the Municipality, but did not receive payment for.

**Interdict Application** - Matjhabeng Local Municipality has been included as a respondent in matters where privately owned property was illegally occupied, plaintiffs obtained prevention interdicts to stop Matjhabeng from disconnecting water and electricity as well as interdict applications against Union Strikes.

**Labour Related Matter** - Eighty-three (83) different employees from the Municipality issued summons for alleged over time worked and not yet been remunerated for.

**Legal Opinion** - SALGBC, unfair dismissal dispute, recommendations for appointments in executive offices were made by the municipality for both plaintiffs and they claimed they have not yet been awarded with such.

**Motion proceedings** - The applicant sought an order demanding the Respondent to amongst others to maintain the Witpan sewer and proceedings in Welkom Magistrate's Court for alleged storage of a motor vehicle which had capsized and was sent to the plaintiff for repairs.

**Public Liability Claim** - These are claims that are made for injuries sustained as a result of accidents that occur on property that is open or accessible to the public. The claims briefly relate to the following:  
Plaintiff alleged that she slipped and fell on a spinach leave outside Welkom Mini Market and Matjhabeng Local Municipality is responsible for removing rubble and keeping the premises neat and clean, damage to public vehicles due to potholes and a plaintiff suffered damages due to Matjhabeng Local Municipality's irresponsible actions.

### Contingent assets

Several claims are in the process on behalf of the municipality, a register containing all the detail is available at the municipal offices, the nature and amount of the different litigations are as follows:

Nature of litigations	Possible rand	Possible rand	Number of	Number of
	value of claim	value of claim	litigations	litigations
	2020	2021	2020	2021
Claims for services rendered	-	2,000,000	-	3
Conveyancing	-	-	3	3
Interdict application	-	-	1	1
Eviction notice	2,146,089	999,792	11	6
Legal opinion	-	-	2	-
Setting aside of unlawful appointments	-	-	-	1
	<b>2,146,089</b>	<b>2,999,792</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>

**Claims for Services Rendered** - Relating to various claims from third parties for services rendered, such as providing water and electricity, property rates etc.

**Conveyancing** - Disputes and Title Deed reversals concerning numerous erf's in and around Matjhabeng Local Municipality.

**Interdict Application** - Interdict Applications was sought against illegal occupants occupying municipal property.

**Eviction Notice** - Notices to vacate illegal occupiers of land through section 4(2) of the Land Act 19 of 1998.

**Legal Opinion** - Legal advice obtained regarding the municipal councillor's pension fund and the way forward.

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### 44. Contingencies (continued)

**Setting aside of unlawful appointments** - Setting aside of appointments made irregularly.

### 45. Related parties

#### Relationships

Members of key management

Refer to note 28

Members of council

Refer to note 29

Key management and Councillors receive and pay for services on the same terms and conditions as other rate payers, these transactions are recorded at arm's length.

### 46. Prior period errors

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

#### A summarised explanation of the prior period errors are as follows:

The prior period errors were due to expenditure not recorded in the correct financial year, input VAT errors, misclassification and incorrect recognition of creditors.

Investment property was restated due to an incorrect opening balance in the asset register from 2018 financial year.

Property, plant and equipment was restated due to incorrect classification of prior year additions.

Inventories were restated due to spare parts incorrectly disclosed as part of the inventory balance.

Other receivables were restated due to a classification error between other receivables and payables.

VAT was restated due to classification and cut-of error in expenditure and assets.

Payables were restated due to error in expenditure vouchers recorded.

Other income was restated due to professional service expenditure incorrectly recorded in the income vote.

Finance cost were restated due to errors on expenditure vouchers recorded.

Contracted services were restated due to errors on expenditure vouchers recorded.

General expenditure were restated due to errors on expenditure vouchers recorded.

Repairs and maintenance were restated due to errors on expenditure vouchers recorded.

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### 46. Prior period errors (continued)

#### Statement of Financial Position

##### 2020

	Note	As previously reported	Correction of error	2020 Deficit	Re-classification	Restated
Investment property	3	1,045,584,956	(2,929,942)	-	-	1,042,655,014
Property, plant and equipment	4	3,965,306,359	58,543,426	-	-	4,023,849,785
Receivables from non-exchange transactions (non-current)	8	48,443	6,889,511	-	-	6,937,954
Inventories	10	11,243,871	(3,849,270)	-	-	7,394,601
Other receivables	11	37,936,236	(3,954,072)	-	(427,289)	33,554,875
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	12	173,406,667	19,597,769	-	-	193,004,436
VAT receivable	13	627,234,606	9,638,181	-	-	636,872,787
Receivables from exchange transactions	14	931,666,834	(21,084,392)	-	-	910,582,442
Payables from exchange transactions	18	(7,713,156,012)	(75,711,174)	-	427,289	(7,788,439,897)
Accumulated surplus		(1,384,421,498)	11,281,123	(24,141,086)	-	(1,397,281,462)
		<b>(2,305,149,538)</b>	<b>(1,578,840)</b>	<b>(24,141,086)</b>		<b>- (2,330,869,465)</b>

#### Statement of Financial Performance

##### 2020

	Note	As previously reported	Correction of error	Re-classification	Restated
Service charges	20	(1,283,071,845)	-	32,788,346	(1,250,283,499)
Availability charges	22	-	-	(32,788,346)	(32,788,346)
Other income	24	(8,185,839)	(4,305,346)	-	(12,491,185)
Interest received	25	(231,248,336)	(3,874,461)	-	(235,122,797)
Depreciation and amortisation	30	205,110,776	(4,512,122)	-	200,598,654
Finance costs	32	326,869,337	(1,976,586)	-	324,892,751
Contracted services	35	292,556,112	(3,436,376)	-	289,119,736
General expenses	36	372,832,171	25,287,629	-	398,119,800
Repairs and maintenance	40	88,755,028	16,958,349	-	105,713,377
		<b>(236,382,596)</b>	<b>24,141,087</b>		<b>- (212,241,509)</b>

### 47. Comparative figures

Prior year figures were restated due to prior period errors and reclassifications. Refer to note 46 prior period errors.

### 48. Risk management

#### Financial risk management

This note presents information about the municipality's exposure to each of the financial risks below and the municipality's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing financial risks. The Council has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the municipality's risk management framework.



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### 48. Risk management (continued)

#### 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 on-going review of future commitments and credit facilities.

At 30 June 2021	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Payables from exchange transactions	9,221,744,268	-	-	-
Consumer deposits	36,408,151	-	-	-
Unspent conditional grant and receipts	102,362,818	-	-	-
	<b>9,360,515,237</b>	-	-	-

  

At 30 June 2020	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Payables from exchange transactions	7,788,439,897	-	-	-
Consumer deposits	34,658,882	-	-	-
Unspent conditional grant and receipts	66,530,859	-	-	-
	<b>7,889,629,638</b>	-	-	-

#### Credit risk

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

Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base. Management evaluated credit risk relating to customers on an on-going 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	2021	2020
Other financial assets	367,363	304,555
Other receivables	33,986,003	33,554,875
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	198,609,252	193,004,436
Receivables from exchange transactions	918,045,601	910,582,443
Cash and cash equivalents	56,801,207	58,495,420
Receivables from non-exchange transactions (non-current)	6,324,305	6,937,953
Receivables from exchange transactions (non-current)	3,412,966	389,458

#### 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.

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### 49. Going concern

We draw attention to the fact that at 30 June 2021, the municipality had an accumulated deficit of R(2,718,687,113) (2020: R(1,397,281,463)) and that the municipality's total liabilities exceed its assets by R(2,718,687,113) and (2020: R(1,397,281,463)).

The municipality had a deficit of R(1,321,405,650) (2020: R(1,324,860,697)) for the year. The current liabilities exceeds the current assets by R7,337,619,450 (2020: R6,068,829,109).

In addition, as disclosed in note 18, the municipality owed Eskom R3,964,044,474 (2020: R3,339,427,253) and Sedibeng Water R4,307,438,655 (2020: R3,683,781,220) as at 30 June 2021, which were long overdue.

The provision for bad debt increased from R2,940,748,319 (73% of total receivables) at 30 June 2020 to R3,683,674,207 (77% of total receivables) at 30 June 2021.

These events and conditions, along with the other matters set forth in note 49, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the municipality's ability to continue as a going concern.

### 50. Unauthorised expenditure

Opening balance as previously reported	2,090,446,152	2,412,090,481
<b>Opening balance as restated</b>	<b>2,090,446,152</b>	<b>2,412,090,481</b>
Add: Unauthorised expenditure (opex)	1,234,175,598	1,499,069,612
Add: Unspent grants ( Non cash backed)	39,911,824	-
Less: Amount written off - current		(1,820,713,941)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>3,364,533,574</b>	<b>2,090,446,152</b>

### 51. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Opening balance	414,494,221	388,308,961
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	105,472,288	281,932,415
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>519,966,509</b>	<b>670,241,376</b>
Less: Amount written off - current		(255,747,155)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>519,966,509</b>	<b>414,494,221</b>

#### Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Eskom	97,028,336	273,753,232
Payables from exchange transactions	1,745,828	1,201,655
Late contribution to pension fund	527,670	938,609
Interest and penalties - SARS (VAT)	207,041	1,447,387
Interest and penalties - Compensation Commission	1,148,998	1,138,563
Interest and penalties - SARS (PAYE)	4,814,415	3,452,969
	<b>105,472,288</b>	<b>281,932,415</b>

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure includes interest levied for late payment of creditors.

The recommendations of the MPAC on fruitless and wasteful expenditure are yet to be tabled to the council, and therefore no fruitless and wasteful expenditure was certified by Council to be irrecoverable and to be written-off.

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<b>52. Irregular expenditure</b>		
Opening balance as previously reported	945,941,736	599,990,077
Add: Irregular Expenditure	410,191,976	339,793,590
Add: Irregular Expenditure identified during the audit	37,200,746	6,158,069
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>1,393,334,458</b>	<b>945,941,736</b>

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

	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings		
Non-compliance with the MFMA & Supply Chain Policy	None	447,392,722	345,951,659

### Details of investigations performed

Irregular expenditure includes instances of non-compliance with the requirements of MFMA, MSA, Supply Chain Management regulations, DORA and non-compliance with Remuneration of Office Bearers' Act.

The Accounting Officer continues to establish controls to detect and prevent these types of expenditure and the municipality has adopted the use of a centralised database from Treasury.

Detailed particulars of irregular expenditure is contained in the register maintained in terms of the requirements of MFMA Circular No.68

No amount of irregular expenditure was certified by the council to be irrecoverable and to be written-off.

The amounts disclosed above are excluding VAT.

The total extent of the 2021 financial year's irregular expenditure is under investigation.

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<b>53. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act</b>		
<b>Contributions to Organised Local Government (SALGA)</b>		
Opening balance	8,918,825	7,493,473
Current year subscription / fee	9,022,189	8,918,825
Amount paid - previous years	(8,905,410)	(7,493,473)
	<b>9,035,604</b>	<b>8,918,825</b>

Being the subscription fee to the South African Local Government Association (SALGA).

### Fraud investigations

The municipality conducted the following fraud investigations for the prior financial year:

- Case number: 527/05/2016
- Case number: 451/02/2016
- Case number: 116/08/2017
- Case number: 406/01/2020

As at 30 June 2021 the following cases were still under investigation:

#### Case number: 451/02/2016 - Fraud by service provider

The service provider Tiro Ya Nnete Trading and projects was given official orders no. 0001047515 and 0001047593 on the 9th and 19th November 2015 for the supply and delivery of tar for an amount of R154,080.58 respectively, however the services were never rendered to the municipality despite having received payment on the 11th of November 2015 for order no. 0001047515. After a thorough investigation it was found that the service provider forged the signature of Mr. Ewan Eloff on the invoice he submitted at Supply Chain in order to receive payment fraudulently. He later came clear with his actions admitting to the fraud he had committed. The case was reported to Mr. Bokvel Pieterse to investigate and open a criminal case where necessary. It was recommended that all orders issued to this service provider be cancelled and any fraudulent payment done to be recovered from him. The Department of Public Safety and Transport would investigate the matter and open possible criminal cases. It was also recommended that the supplier be permanently removed from the Service Providers database of Matjhabeng.

#### Case number: 527/05/2016 - Banking details amendments

On the 13th of May 2016 payments were made to suppliers - Circle Tooling, Free State Sun and Ricmisa Trading for a total of R787,779.91. Contrary to the normal payment process, the final payment report pulls through different banking details although the payments were captured correctly on the system (Solar). After a thorough investigation it was found that there is no audit trail on cash focus to indicate that the banking details were changed or amended on ABSA cash focus. Correct banking details also appear on the IF80 report derived from Solar. It was therefore concluded that the changes could have occurred on the Z drive. Therefore it seems the payments were directed to the incorrect payees. The IT department was contacted for investigation but no information could be obtained. This case is still under investigation with the Thabong SAPS branch.

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

#### Case number: 116/08/2017 - Illegal sale of erven

During the 2017/18 financial year the Municipal Housing Department discovered that there was a growing number of individuals alleging to have purchased sites from the municipality without council having approved sale of such erven. The municipality launched an investigation to discover that the matter was prevalent and may be intentionally perpetuated by municipal staff. Upon discovery a case was opened with South African Police Services. The case is still under investigation.

#### Case number: 406/01/2020 - Payroll fraud

On 22 January 2020, 69 bank account numbers of various Matjhabeng Local Municipality employees had been changed to 16 different bank account numbers without consent. Although the bank accounts on the payslips had been verified as correct, the account numbers on the payroll system were altered. After a thorough investigation it appeared that the IP-address of the Senior Clerk: Salaries was compromised and unauthorised access had been obtained, which resulted in the alteration of the banking details of various employees. The issue was immediately escalated to the Chief Financial Officer and in turn to the Acting Municipal Manager at that time. A total of R3,508,268.52 had been fraudulently diverted to other individuals. A case has been opened and is still under investigation by the Hawks.

An amount of R1 404 010 was recovered during the year.

#### Audit fees

Opening balance	5,720,944	7,084,419
Current year audit fees	11,682,484	10,660,340
Interest charged	98,993	311,980
Amount paid - current year	(9,563,046)	(5,251,375)
Amount paid - previous years	(5,720,945)	(7,084,420)
	<b>2,218,430</b>	<b>5,720,944</b>

#### PAYE, UIF and SDL

Opening balance	34,919,854	40,285,408
Current year payroll deductions and council contributions	130,530,196	121,076,320
Penalties and interest	4,814,415	3,012,294
Adjustments made by SARS	(4,814,415)	(6,027,805)
Amount paid - current year	(116,569,964)	(88,779,851)
Amount paid - previous years	(18,148,860)	(34,646,512)
	<b>30,731,226</b>	<b>34,919,854</b>

#### Pension and Medical Aid deductions

Opening balance	40,556,014	35,744,147
Current year payroll deductions and council contributions	197,344,075	189,188,537
Amount paid - current year	(155,591,739)	(148,632,504)
Amount paid - previous years	(40,556,014)	(35,744,166)
	<b>41,752,336</b>	<b>40,556,014</b>

#### VAT

VAT receivable	823,993,617	636,872,787
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### 53. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act (continued)

#### Councillors' arrear consumer accounts

The following councillors had arrear accounts outstanding for more than 90 days at 30 June 2021:

#### 30 June 2021

	<b>Outstanding more than 90 days R</b>
Chaka MS	3,875
Khothule MJ	474,921
Mafaisa MG	26,215
Mahlumba BH	18,874
Manenye AJ	63
Manese SD	1,647
Manzana NR	182
Molelekoa PMI	16,284
Monjovo NE	9,081
Mthebere NA	515
Nthako TD	13,310
Ntsebeng MH	68,661
Pholo SJ	47,711
Ramabodu BM	46,062
Ramatisa PT	10,957
Speelman NW	648
Tshabangu SE	1,016
	<b>740,022</b>

#### 30 June 2020

	<b>Outstanding more than 90 days R</b>
Direko DR	9,036
Khothule MJ	37,088
Liphoko SJ	54,396
Mahlumba BH	15,624
Meli TS	255
Monjovo NE	16,592
Nthako TD	8,771
Pholo SJ	687
Ramabodu BM	38,523
Ramatisa PT	10,239
Sithole MA	183,186
Tshabangu SE	1,016
Tshokotshela NJ	9,034
Tshopo ME	38,182
Van Rooyen KV	239,134
	<b>661,763</b>

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### 54. 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 report them to the next meeting of the and includes a note to the annual financial statements.

30 June 2020	Strip and quote	Sole suppliers	Emergency	Impractical
July 2019	58,000	195,651	450,000	58,000
August 2019	-	135,931	-	-
September 2019	-	41,480	-	-
October 2019	-	60,893	-	-
November 2019	-	158,810	-	-
March 2020	-	580,000	-	-
April 2020	-	634,497	1,821,000	-
May 2020	-	192,859	780,842	-
June 2020	-	-	2,160,272	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-
	<b>58,000</b>	<b>2,000,121</b>	<b>5,212,114</b>	<b>58,000</b>

30 June 2021	Strip and quote	Sole suppliers	Emergency	Impractical
October 2018	-	-	1,180,612	1,792,688
January 2019	-	18,734	2,322,236	786,600
March 2019	133,460	-	85,760	-
	<b>133,460</b>	<b>18,734</b>	<b>3,588,608</b>	<b>2,579,288</b>

### 55. Segment information

#### General information

#### Identification of segments

The municipality is organised and reports to management on the basis of functional classification. The segments were organised around the type of functions. 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 13 towns. Segments were aggregated on the basis of services delivered.

#### 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
Community and public safety	Community services
Trading services	Sales of goods and services
Economic and environmental services	Public services
Other (fresh produce market and airport services)	Sales of goods and services

#### Segment surplus or deficit

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### 55. Segment information (continued)

2021

	Community and public safety	Economic and environmental services	Trading services	Other (fresh produce market and airport services)	Total
<b>Revenue</b>					
Revenue from non-exchange transactions	5,639,146	-	34,454,051	-	40,093,197
Revenue from exchange transactions	9,238,585	19,711	1,277,919,053	246,242	1,287,423,591
Interest revenue	-	-	171,185,579	-	171,185,579
<b>Total segmental revenue</b>	<b>14,877,731</b>	<b>19,711</b>	<b>1,483,558,683</b>	<b>246,242</b>	<b>1,498,702,367</b>
<b>Entity's revenue</b>					<b>1,498,702,367</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>					
General expenditure	290,876,600	81,593,177	2,718,500,108	4,953,159	3,095,923,044
Depreciation and amortisation	(7,522,036)	92,636,348	104,489,630	-	189,603,942
Finance cost	-	-	13,601,912	-	13,601,912
<b>Total segmental expenditure</b>	<b>283,354,564</b>	<b>174,229,525</b>	<b>2,836,591,650</b>	<b>4,953,159</b>	<b>3,299,128,898</b>
<b>Total segment surplus/(deficit)</b>					<b>(1,800,426,531)</b>
Total segmental surplus/(deficit)					(1,800,426,531)
Non-segmental revenue - (Governance and administration)					1,349,726,307
Non-segmental expenditure - (Governance and administration)					(870,705,425)
<b>Entity's surplus (deficit) for the period</b>					<b>(1,321,405,649)</b>



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### 55. Segment information (continued)

#### Measurement of segment surplus or deficit

#### 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.

#### Information about geographical areas

The municipality's operations are in the Free State Province.

The municipality does not report on a geographical basis, therefore decision making is not based on geographical areas.