

AUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2023

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Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

General Information

Executive mayor and chairperson of mayoral committee

Portfolio Councillor **EXECUTIVE MAYOR AND CHAIRPERSON OF MAYORAL** CJ POOLE

COMMITTEE

GC COMBRINK

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE MAYOR & MAYORAL COMMITTEE MEMBER OF FINANCE PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE,

CHAIRPERSON FINANCE COMMITTEE

MAYORAL COMMITTEE MEMBER OF PLANNING AND

DEVELOPMENT

LT VAN NIEKERK

MAYORAL COMMITTEE MEMBER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT **E GOUWS**

MAYORAL COMMITTEE MEMBER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS MA ANDREAS MAYORAL COMMITTEE MEMBER OF SPORT, RECREATION

ARTS AND CULTURE (SRAC)

LC ARENDSE

MAYORAL COMMITTEE MEMBER OF CORPORATE SERVICES **E BARON**

MAYORAL COMMITTEE MEMBER OF PUBLIC SAFETY

AMB APPOLLIS

MAYORAL COMMITTEE MEMBER OF COMMUNICATION

AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS (IGR)

RH VAN NIEUWENHUYZEN

MAYORAL COMMITTEE MEMBER OF ENGINEERING SERVICES

MAYORAL COMMITTEE MEMBER OF PARKS, WASTE AND

CEMETERIES

TG BESTER L CYSTER

MAYORAL COMMITTEE MEMBER OF GOVERNANCE AND

COMPLIANCE

J MILLER

Executive management

Position Name

CITY MANAGER DR JH LEIBBRANDT CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER MR B BROWN **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: CORPORATE SERVICES** MR S JOHAAR

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT MS J SAMSON (FROM JULY 2022 UP UNTIL MARCH 2023)

MR D DELANEY (ACTING FOR APRIL 2023)

MR S JOHAAR (ACTING FROM MAY 2023 UP UNTIL JUNE 2023)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: ENGINEERING SERVICES MR M WÜST (FROM JULY 2022 UP UNTIL JANUARY 2023)

MR L PIENAAR (ACTING FROM FEBRUARY 2023 UP UNTIL JUNE 2023)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: COMMUNITY SERVICES MR G ESAU

Members of the Audit Committee

CHAIRPERSON MR R NAJJAAR **MEMBER MR P STRAUSS MEMBER** MR R NICHOLLS MR C WHITTLE **MEMBER**

General Information

Council members as at 30 June 2023

Nr	Surname	Initials	Nr	Surname	Initials
1	ADAMS	ЈН	34	KORABIE	S
2	ADRIAANSE *	ММ	35	KROUTZ	С
3	ALBERTYN	P	36	KULSEN	G
4	ANDERSON	JV	37	LANDSBERG	S
5	ANDREAS	MA	38	LANDU	L
6	APPOLLIS	AMB	39	LE ROUX *	JF
7	ARENDSE	LC	40	LIEBENBERG	SJ
8	ARNOLDS	RB	41	MANGENA	TC
9	BARON	E	42	MATTHEE	LC
10	BESTER	TG	43	MILLER	J
11	BOLANI	LE	44	MOOI	TP
12	BOOYSEN	VC	45	NELL	RH
13	CAROLLISEN	D	46	NONGOGO / WANA	N
14	COMBRINK *	GC	47	POOLE *	CJ
15	CUPIDO	FP	48	RICHARDS	AM
16	CUPIDO	РВА	49	ROSS	S
17	CYSTER	L	50	SAMBOKWE	LS
18	DE KOCK	J	51	SAUERMAN	ND
19	DU PLESSIS	AJ	52	SEPTEMBER	JA
20	DUBA	ВР	53	SMIT	J
21	DE WAAL	C	54	SOLOMONS	EA
22	FOURIE	A	55	STOFFELS	JNH
23	GANANDANA	S	56	STOWMAN *	Α
24	GERTSE	КЈ	57	STULWENI	AM
25	GODONGWANA	N	58	VAN NIEKERK	LT
26	GOUWS *	E	59	VAN NIEUWENHUYZEN	RH
27	GRAVEL	S	60	VAN ROOYEN	Α
28	JACOBS	В	61	VAN SANTEN	AJ
29	JACOBS	CM	62	VAN WILLINGH	В
30	JACOBS	F	63	XHEGO	Z
31	KEARNS *	C	64	ZOYA	N
32	KLAASTE	СО	65	ZWINYE	M
33	KOEGELENBERG *	RA			

 $[\]ensuremath{^{*}}$ The "Alderman / Alderlady" status were bestowed onto these councillors.

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

General Information

Legal form of entity MUNICIPALITY IN TERMS OF SECTION 1 OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES ACT (ACT 117 OF 1998) READ WITH SECTION 155 (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

(ACT 108 OF 1996)

Nature of business and principal activities THE PROVISION OF SERVICES (ELECTRICITY, WATER, SANITATION AND

REFUSE) TO COMMUNITIES IN A SUSTAINABLE MANNER, TO PROMOTE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; AND TO PROMOTE A SAFE AND

HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

Legislation governing the municipality's operations CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA (ACT 108 OF 1998)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT (ACT 56 OF

2003)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT (ACT 32 OF 2000)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES ACT (ACT 117 OF 1998)

MUNICIPAL PROPERTY RATES ACT (ACT OF 6 2004)

DIVISION OF REVENUE ACT (ACT 1 OF 2007)

Other information

Executive Mayor ALDERMAN CJ POOLE

Executive Deputy Mayor ALDERMAN GC COMBRINK

Speaker ALDERMAN JF LE ROUX

Registered head office DRAKENSTEIN MUNICIPALITY

CIVIC CENTRE

BERG RIVER BOULEVARD

PAARL 7646

Physical address CIVIC CENTRE

BERG RIVER BOULEVARD

PAARL 7646

Postal address P O BOX 1

PAARL 7622

Telephone (021) 807 - 4500

Fax (021) 872 - 8054

Bankers NEDBANK

Auditors AUDITOR-GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA (AGSA)

Demarcation code WC023

VAT registration number 4500109717

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Accounting Officer's Statement

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 audited annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the Accounting Officer to ensure that the audited 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 audited annual financial statements and was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

The audited annual financial statements were prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) as well as relevant interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board and as required by the MFMA.

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

I, as the Accounting Officer (accounting authority) acknowledges that I am 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 me to meet these responsibilities, I have set standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or deficit in a cost-effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the municipality and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the municipality's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the municipality is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the municipality. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the municipality endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

I am 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 audited annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or deficit.

I certify that the salaries, allowances and benefits of councillors as disclosed in note 39 to these audited annual financial statements are within the upper limits of the framework envisaged in section 219 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, read with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, Act 20 of 1998 and the Minister of Provincial and Local Government' determination in accordance with the Act.

The audited annual financial statements set out on pages 7 to 139, in terms of Section 126(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003), which have been prepared on the going concern basis and which I have signed on behalf of the municipality on 31 August 2023:

JH LEABBRANDT

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Abbreviations

DBSA Development Bank of South Africa

GRAP Generally Recognised Accounting Practice

LGSETA Local Government Services Sector Education and Training Authority

MSIG Municipal System Improvement Grant

NDPG Neighbourhood Development And Partnership Grant

SRAC Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture

ASB Accounting Standards Board

IPSASB International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board

IFRS International Financial Reporting Standards

BNG Breaking New Ground

SAMWU South African Municipal Workers Union

SARS South African Revenue Service

VAT Value Added Taxation

MFMA Municipal Finance Management Act

GFS Government Finance Statistics

ISAB International Accounting Standards Board

DCAS Western Cape Department of Cultural Affairs and Sports

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2023

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2023	2022 Restated*
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	6,514,191,479	6,572,470,755
Heritage assets	4	47,633,645	47,633,645
Intangible assets	5	3,689,458	4,614,906
Investment property	6	81,900,000	59,096,957
Non-current receivables from exchange transactions	7	104	94,875
		6,647,414,686	6,683,911,138
Current Assets			
Inventories	8	41,178,585	36,141,887
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	9	320,263,751	353,402,801
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	10	107,144,596	102,085,654
Cash and cash equivalents	11	445,270,431	189,883,617
Short term investments	12	-	40,000,000
Current portion of non-current receivables	13	18,121	26,762
VAT control receivable	14	14,398,047	14,998,240
		928,273,531	736,538,961
Total Assets		7,575,688,217	7,420,450,099
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings	15	1,455,252,441	1,539,712,710
Finance lease liabilities	16	472,639	-
Employee benefits	17	245,809,000	240,145,000
Provisions	18	258,561,070	217,913,609
		1,960,095,150	1,997,771,319
Current Liabilities			
Consumer deposits	19	72,713,346	65,330,962
Payables from exchange transactions	20	299,223,623	267,421,494
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	21	11,211,654	9,705,960
Borrowings	15	84,460,268	78,688,302
Finance lease liabilities	16	345,347	26,762
Provisions	18	462,350	570,790
Employee benefits	17	85,372,523	81,769,882
		553,789,111	503,514,152
Total Liabilities		2,513,884,261	2,501,285,471
Net Assets		5,061,803,956	4,919,164,628
Net assets presented by:			
Housing Development Fund	22	30,625,309	28,144,553
Reserves and Funds	23	1,713,539,005	1,787,635,465
Accumulated surplus	24	3,317,639,642	3,103,384,610
Total Net Assets		5,061,803,956	4,919,164,628

^{*} See Note 49

Statement of Financial Performance

Revenue Exchange Revenue Services charges - Electricity Services charges - Water Services charges - Waste management Services charges - Waste water management Sales of goods and rendering of services Rental from fixed assets Interests on investments Interest on receivables Operational revenue	25 25 25 25 27 28 29 30 31	1,368,866,561 193,211,551 155,442,459 144,103,900 34,761,614 7,081,620 36,829,830 12,884,062	1,385,887,089 169,325,936 135,738,979 125,716,049 36,575,897 5,248,483 9,673,336
Services charges - Electricity Services charges - Water Services charges - Waste management Services charges - Waste water management Sales of goods and rendering of services Rental from fixed assets Interests on investments Interest on receivables	25 25 25 27 28 29 30 31	193,211,551 155,442,459 144,103,900 34,761,614 7,081,620 36,829,830 12,884,062	169,325,936 135,738,979 125,716,049 36,575,897 5,248,483
Services charges - Water Services charges - Waste management Services charges - Waste water management Sales of goods and rendering of services Rental from fixed assets Interests on investments Interest on receivables	25 25 25 27 28 29 30 31	193,211,551 155,442,459 144,103,900 34,761,614 7,081,620 36,829,830 12,884,062	169,325,936 135,738,979 125,716,049 36,575,897 5,248,483
Services charges - Waste management Services charges - Waste water management Sales of goods and rendering of services Rental from fixed assets Interests on investments Interest on receivables	25 25 27 28 29 30 31	155,442,459 144,103,900 34,761,614 7,081,620 36,829,830 12,884,062	135,738,979 125,716,049 36,575,897 5,248,483
Services charges - Waste water management Sales of goods and rendering of services Rental from fixed assets Interests on investments Interest on receivables	25 27 28 29 30 31	144,103,900 34,761,614 7,081,620 36,829,830 12,884,062	125,716,049 36,575,897 5,248,483
Sales of goods and rendering of services Rental from fixed assets Interests on investments Interest on receivables	27 28 29 30 31	34,761,614 7,081,620 36,829,830 12,884,062	36,575,897 5,248,483
Rental from fixed assets Interests on investments Interest on receivables	28 29 30 31	7,081,620 36,829,830 12,884,062	5,248,483
Interests on investments Interest on receivables	29 30 31	36,829,830 12,884,062	
Interest on receivables	30 31	12,884,062	9,673,336
	31		
Operational revenue		4401-101	7,271,333
	22	14,217,491	16,207,814
Licences or permits	32	21,094,733	20,745,433
Gain on disposal of assets	33	-	345,676
Total Exchange Revenue		1,988,493,821	1,912,736,025
Non-Exchange Revenue			
Property rates	34	437,182,802	416,883,723
Availability charges - Electricity	26	2,250,026	1,902,418
Availability charges - Water	26	2,171,116	1,841,167
Availability charges - Waste management	26	3,893,471	3,153,904
Availability charges - Waste water management	26	3,304,521	2,804,994
Surcharges and taxes		2,230,462	1,170,821
Fines, penalties and forfeits	35	104,450,941	105,224,151
Transfers and subsidies	36	324,693,658	302,972,397
Operational revenue	31	1,770,924	1,507,493
Construction contract revenue	37	-	204,277
Total Non-Exchange Revenue		881,947,921	837,665,345
Total Revenue		2,870,441,742	2,750,401,370
Expenditure			
Employee related cost	38	735,660,751	716,436,654
Remuneration of councillors	39	33,213,291	31,654,071
Depreciation and amortisation	40	246,464,166	242,046,334
Impairment losses on financial assets	41	169,280,705	117,214,549
Impairment losses on PPE, IA and HA	42	214,518	2,468,069
Finance costs	43	176,390,519	180,161,754
Bulk purchases	44	959,067,970	977,740,575
Inventory consumed		74,330,682	61,162,547
Contracted services	45	173,600,618	148,352,036
Transfers and subsidies		24,907,429	15,343,996
Operational cost	46	104,757,524	92,354,301
Operating leases	47	17,838,685	22,590,214
Fair value and loss on disposal adjustment of assets	33	11,999,426	
Total Expenditure		2,727,726,284	2,607,525,100
Surplus for the year		142,715,458	142,876,270





Cash Flow Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2023	2022 Restated*
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Property rates		431,732,760	407,320,443
Service charges		2,073,057,834	1,985,265,637
Transfers, subsidies and construction contracts revenue received		304,647,013	308,629,107
Interest		37,941,766	10,643,651
Other receipts and fines received		212,948,519	234,692,112
Payments			
Employees cost		(761,227,712)	(748,339,189)
Suppliers		(1,550,780,588)	(1,648,776,370)
Interest charges		(176,390,519)	(180,161,754)
Net VAT paid		(66,720,146)	(69,737,664)
Net cash from(used) operating activities	48	505,208,927	299,535,973
Cash flows from investing activities			
Receipts			
Proceeds on disposal of fixed and intangible assets		5,961,122	8,606,209
Decrease in investments		-	(2,373)
Decrease in short term investments		40,000,000	-
Payments			
Capital assets		(216,807,606)	(197,068,249)
Increase in short term investments		<u>-</u>	(40,000,000)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(170,846,484)	(228,464,413)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payments			
Decrease in finance leases		(287,326)	(1,413,432)
Decrease in borrowing long-term		(78,688,303)	(18,555,870)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(78,975,629)	(19,969,302)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash		255,386,814	51,102,258
Cash and cash equivalents at year begin		189,883,617	138,781,359
Cash and cash equivalents at year end		445,270,431	189,883,617





Statement of changes in net assets

Figures in Rand	Housing development fund	Revaluation reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total net assets
Opening balance as previously reported Adjustments	25,851,737	1,407,367,304	2,897,891,411	4,331,110,452
Correction of errors	-	(116,935)	2,790,730	2,673,795
Balance at 01 July 2021 as restated*	25,851,737	1,407,250,369	2,900,682,141	4,333,784,247
Surplus for the year	-	-	142,876,270	142,876,270
Transfers to Housing Deveopment Fund	2,292,816	-	(2,523,692)	(230,876)
Offsetting of depreciation	-	(54,526,050)	54,526,050	-
Revaluation of PPE	-	435,862,989	-	435,862,989
Revaluation of HA	-	6,872,000	-	6,872,000
Offsetting of land inventory	-	(7,823,842)	7,823,842	-
Total changes	2,292,816	380,385,097	202,702,470	585,380,383
Restated* Balance at 01 July 2022	28,144,553	1,787,635,466	3,103,384,610	4,919,164,629
Surplus for the year	-	-	142,715,458	142,715,458
Transfers to Housing Deveopment Fund	2,480,756	-	(2,595,678)	(114,922)
Increase in revaluation reserve	-	38,800	74,135,254	74,174,054
Offsetting depreciation	-	(54,244,587)	-	(54,244,587)
Offsetting of land inventory	-	(19,890,673)	-	(19,890,673)
Total changes	2,480,756	(74,096,460)	214,255,034	142,639,330
Balance at 30 June 2023	30,625,309	1,713,539,005	3,317,639,642	5,061,803,956
Note(s)	22	23	24	

AUDITOR-GENERAL SOUTH AFRICA

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2023

Figures in Rand	Original budget	*Budget adjustments	Final adjustments budget	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Actual outcome as % of origional budget
2023								
Statement of financial performance								
Revenue								
Property rates	421,689,006	12,412,412	434,101,418	434,101,418	437,182,802	3,081,384	100.71 %	103.67 %
Services charges	1,966,626,230	(141,744,377)	1,824,881,853	1,824,881,853	1,873,243,605	48,361,752	102.65 %	95.25 %
Investment revenue	6,000,000	29,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	36,829,830	1,829,830	105.23 %	613.83 %
Transfer recognised - operational	252,396,304	(17,787,810)	234,608,494	234,608,494	206,950,334	(27,658,160)	88.21 %	81.99 %
Other own revenue	189,854,262	1,764,642	191,618,904	191,618,904	226,557,014	34,938,110	118.23 %	119.33 %
Total Revenue (excl. capital transfers and contributions)	2,836,565,802	(116,355,133)	2,720,210,669	2,720,210,669	2,780,763,585	60,552,916	102.23 %	98.03 %
Expenditure								
Employee costs	(793,645,814)	28,482,387	(765,163,427)	(765,163,427)	(749,944,399)	15,219,028	98.01 %	94.49 %
Remuneration of councillors	(35,255,123)	-	(35,255,123)	(35,255,123)	(33,213,291)	2,041,832	94.21 %	94.21 %
Depreciation and asset impairment	(246,074,231)	(8,925,769)	(255,000,000)	(255,000,000)	(246,464,159)	8,535,841	96.65 %	100.16 %
Finance charges	(176,521,240)	-	(176,521,240)	(176,521,240)	(176,390,519)	130,721	99.93 %	99.93 %
Inventory consumed and bulk purchases	(1,114,608,983)	57,385,859	(1,057,223,124)	(1,057,223,124)	(1,033,398,650)	23,824,474	97.75 %	92.71 %
Transfers and subsidies	(27,160,000)	1,935,322	(25,224,678)	(25,224,678)	(24,907,428)	317,250	98.74 %	91.71 %
Other expenditure	(484,737,838)	(18,807,280)	(503,545,118)	(503,545,118)	(493,243,931)	10,301,187	97.95 %	101.75 %
Total Expenditure	(2,878,003,229)	60,070,519	(2,817,932,710)	(2,817,932,710)	(2,757,562,377)	60,370,333	97.86 %	95.82 %
Surplus	(41,437,427)	(56,284,614)	(97,722,041)	(97,722,041)	23,201,208	120,923,249	(23.74)%	(55.99)%
Transfers and subsidies - capital	79,249,152	50,736,575	129,985,727	129,985,727	119,514,249	(10,471,478)	91.94 %	150.81 %
Surplus for the year	37,811,725	(5,548,039)	32,263,686	32,263,686	142,715,457	110,451,771	442.34 %	377.44 %



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2023

Figures in Rand	Original budget	*Budget adjustments	Final adjustments budget	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Actual outcome as % of origional budget
Capital expenditure and funds sources								
Capital expenditure	130,609,152	65,444,770	196,053,922	196,053,922	190,904,487	(5,149,435)	97.37 %	146.16 %
Transfers recognised – capital Borrowings	79,249,152	39,929,239	119,178,391 -	119,178,391	115,698,279	(3,480,112)	97.08 % - %	145.99 % - %
Internally generated funds	51,360,000	25,515,531	76,875,531	76,875,531	75,206,208	(1,669,323)	97.83 %	146.43 %
	130,609,152	65,444,770	196,053,922	196,053,922	190,904,487	(5,149,435)	97.37 %	146.16 %
Financial position								
Total non-current assets	6,358,748,979	65,444,770	6,424,193,749	6,424,193,749	6,647,414,686	223,220,937	103.47 %	104.54 %
Total current assets	676,275,704	(43,644,901)	632,630,803	632,630,803	928,273,531	295,642,728	146.73 %	137.26 %
Total non-current assets	(1,968,951,716)	-	(1,968,951,716)	(1,968,951,716)	(1,960,095,150)	8,856,566	99.55 %	99.55 %
Total current liabilities	(611,467,394)	-	(611,467,394)	(611,467,394)	(553,789,111)	57,678,283	90.57 %	90.57 %
Community wealth/equity	(4,454,605,573)	(21,799,869)	(4,476,405,442)	(4,476,405,442)	(5,061,803,956)	(585,398,514)	113.08 %	113.63 %
	-	-	-	-	-	-	- %	- %
Cash flow								
Net cash from (used) operating	226,425,598	22,411,592	248,837,190	248,837,190	497,826,542	248,989,352	200.06 %	219.86 %
Net cash from (used) investing	(115,759,274)	(66,056,493)	(181,815,767)	(181,815,767)	(170,846,484)	10,969,283	93.97 %	147.59 %
Net cash from (used) financing	(78,688,303)	-	(78,688,303)	(78,688,303)	(71,593,245)	7,095,058	90.98 %	90.98 %
	31,978,021	(43,644,901)	(11,666,880)	(11,666,880)	255,386,813	267,053,693	(2,188.99)%	798.63 %



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation

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

The audited annual financial statements were prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and incorporate the historical cost conventions as the basis of measurement, except where specified otherwise.

In the absence of issued and effective Standards of GRAP, accounting policies for material transactions, events or conditions were developed in accordance with GRAP 3 as read with Directive 5. Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses were not offset, except where offsetting is either required or permitted by a Standard of GRAP.

The principal accounting policies, applied in the preparation of the audited annual financial statements, are set out below. These accounting policies are consistent with those applied in the preparation of the prior period audited annual financial statements, unless specified otherwise. Details of any changes in the accounting policies are provided in note Changes in accounting policies.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

These standards are summarised as follows:

Reference	Description
GRAP Framework	Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements
GRAP 1	Presentation of Financial Statements
GRAP 2	Cash Flow Statements
GRAP 3	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
GRAP 4	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
GRAP 5	Borrowing Costs
GRAP 6	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
GRAP 7	Investment in Associates
GRAP 8	Investment in Joint Ventures
GRAP 9	Revenue from Exchange Transactions
GRAP 10	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies
GRAP 11	Construction Contracts
GRAP 12	Inventories
GRAP 13	Leases
GRAP 14	Events After the Reporting Date
GRAP 16	Investment Property
GRAP 17	Property, Plant and Equipment
GRAP 18	Segment Reporting
GRAP 19	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
GRAP 20	Related Party Disclosures (Revised)
GRAP 21	Impairment of Non-cash-generating Assets
GRAP 23	Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)
GRAP 24	Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements
GRAP 25	Employee Benefits
GRAP 26	Impairment of Cash-generating Assets
GRAP 27	Agriculture
GRAP 31	Intangible Assets
GRAP 32	Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor
GRAP 100	Discontinued Operations
GRAP 103	Heritage Assets
GRAP 104	Financial Instruments
GRAP 108	Statutory Receivables
GRAP 109	Accounting by Principals and Agents
GRAP 110	Living and Non-living Resources
IFRS 4	Insurance contracts
IAS 12	Income taxes
IGRAP 1	Applying The Probability Test On Initial Recognition Of Revenue



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Accounting Policies

 Summary of significant accounting policies (
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IGRAP 2 Changes in Existing Decomissioning Restoration and Similar Liabilities

IGRAP 3 Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease

IGRAP 4 Rights to Interests Arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds

IGRAP 5 Applying the Restatement Approach under the Standard of GRAP on Financial Reporting in

Hyperinflationary Ecomonies

IGRAP 6 Loyalty Programmes

IGRAP 7 The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction

IGRAP 8 Agreements for the Construction of Assets from Exchange Transactions

IGRAP 9 Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners

IGRAP 10 Assets Received from Customers
IGRAP 11 Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities

IGRAP 12 Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions

IGRAP 13 Operating Leases – Incentives

IGRAP 14 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease

IGRAP 15 Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services

IGRAP 16 Intangible Assets – Website Costs

IGRAP 17 Service Concession Arrangements where Grantor Controls Significant Residual Interest

IGRAP 18 Recognition and Derecogntion of Land

IGRAP 19 Liabilities to Pay Levies

IGRAP 20 Accounting for Adjustments to Revenue
IFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangements

SIC 25 Income Taxes – Changes in the status of an enterprise or its shareholders

SIC 29 Disclosure Service Concession

Directive 1 Deletion of Transitional Provisions in Standards of GRAP

Directive 3 Amended Transitional Provisions for High Capacity Municipalities

Directive 5 GRAP Reporting Framework
Directive 7 The Application of Deemed Cost

Directive 11 Changes in Measurement Bases following Initial Adoption of Standards of GRAP Guideline Accounting for Arrangements Undertaken i.t. o the National Housing Programme

Guideline Accounting for Landfill Sites

Guideline The Application of Materiality to Financial Statements

The cash flow statement is prepared using the direct method, whereby major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments are disclosed.

Accounting policies for material transactions, events or conditions not covered by the above GRAP standards have been developed in accordance with GRAP 3. Where required, accounting policies were developed for standards of GRAP that have been issued by the ASB, but for which an effective date have not been determined by the Minister of Finance.

1.1 New standards and interpretations

Standards, amendments to standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

No new Standards have been adopted.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Accounting Policies

1.1 New standards and interpretations (continued)

Standards, amendments to standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective

GRAP 25 on Employee Benefits and effective date for the reporting periods has been set to 1 April 2023. The ASB agreed to align GRAP 25 with IPSAS 39, but that local issues and the local environment need to be considered. As a result of this decision, there are areas where GRAP 25 departs from the requirements of IPSAS 39. The ASB decisions to depart are explained in the basis for conclusions. The amendments to GRAP 25 are extensive and mostly affect the accounting for defined benefit plans. A new renumbered Standard of GRAP (e.g. GRAP 39) will not be issued, but rather a new version of the current GRAP 25. The transitional provisions require the adoption of the revised Standard taken as a whole. Partial or incremental adoption is not permitted. iGRAP7 becomes effective with GRAP 25

GRAP 104 on Financial Instruments and effective date for the reporting periods has been set as 1 April 2025. 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 IASB 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 IPSAS in June 2018 so as to align them with the equivalent IFRS Standards. The changes mostly relate to financial instrument categories and the calculation of impairment losses. This is expected to have a significant impact on all municipalities. The policy currently recommendation states that the changes are not expected to have a significant impact.

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.

GRAP 1: Materiality the Standard has an effective date of 1 April 2023. The transitional provisions require the adoption of the revised Standard taken as a whole. Partial or incremental adoption is not permitted.

GRAP 1: Going concern the amendments are approved by the Board. The effective date is yet to be determined by the Minister of Finance. The transitional provisions are specified in the revised Standard. The Standard may be used by entities in developing an accounting policy.

GRAP 103 The amendments are approved by the Board. The effective date is yet to be determined by the Minister of Finance. The transitional provisions are specified in the revised Standard. The Standard may be used by entities in developing an accounting policy. Improvement to GRAP standards The improvements have an effective date of 1 April 2023. The improvements may be early adopted per Standard.

iGRAP 21 The Interpretation has an effective date of 1 April 2023. The guideline should be applied from the effective date of the Improvements to the Standards of GRAP (2020), particularly the improvement to GRAP 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment.

All other standards as listed above will only be effective on the date it is announced by the Minister of Finance.

The Accounting Standards Board Directive 5 sets out the principles for the application of the GRAP 3 guidelines in the determination of the GRAP Reporting Framework hierarchy, as set out in the standard of GRAP 3 on Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Where a standard of GRAP is approved as effective, it replaces the equivalent statement of International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board or, International Financial Reporting Standards. Where a standard of GRAP has been issued, but is not in effect, an entity may select to apply the principles established in that standard in developing an appropriate accounting policy dealing with a particular section or event before applying the Standards of GRAP on Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Management has considered all of the above-mentioned GRAP standards issued but not effective and anticipates that the adoption of these standards will not have a significant impact on the financial position, financial performance or cash flows of the municipality.

1.2 Presentation currency

These audited annual financial statements are presented in South African Rand and are rounded off to the nearest Rand.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Accounting Policies

1.3 Going concern assumption

These audited annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

1.4 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported on the Statement of Financial Position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amount, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.5 Comparative information

Current year comparatives

The annual budget figures have been prepared in accordance with the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR). The amounts are scheduled as a separate additional financial statement, called the Statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts, based on the classifications as contained in the A Schedule, specifically Table A1 – Budget Summary. Actual performance is expressed based the budget classifications as contained in Budget Schedule A, table A1. A reconciliation of the base as presented in the Statement of Financial Performance and Cash Flow Statement is presented in the notes.

Explanatory comment is provided in the notes to the unaudited annual financial statements giving motivations for over- or under spending on line items where it is found to be material. In general, a difference of 10% or more is considered material, although the surrounding circumstances are taken into account if it could influence the decisions or assessments of the users of the unaudited annual financial statements in determining whether a difference between the budgeted and actual amount is material.

The annual budget figures included in the unaudited annual financial statements are for the municipality and do not include budget information relating to subsidiaries or associates. These figures are those approved by the Council at the beginning and during the year following a period of consultation with the public as part of the Integrated Development Plan. The budget is approved on an accrual basis by nature classification. The approved budget covers the period from 01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

Prior year comparatives

The comparative figures of one prior period is disclosed, where required. When the presentation or classification of items in the audited annual financial statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are restated. The nature and reasons for the reclassification are disclosed.

1.6 Housing development reserve

The Housing development fund was established in terms of the Housing Act (Act No. 107 of 1997).

Housing development fund

Sections 15(5) and 16 of the Housing Act, 1997 (Act 107 of 1997), which came into operation on 1 April 1998, requires that the municipality maintain a separate housing operating account. This legislated separate operating account will be known as the Housing Development Fund.

The Housing Act also requires in terms of section 14(4)(d)(iii)(aa) read with, inter alia, section 16(2) that the net proceeds of any letting, sale of property or alienation, financed previously from government housing funds, be paid into a separate operating account and be utilised by the municipality for housing development, development in accordance with the National Housing Policy.

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

- The proceeds in this fund are utilised for housing development in accordance with the National Housing Policy, and also for housing development projects approved by the National Minister of Human Settlements.
- Any contributions to or from the fund must be shown as transfers in the Statement of changes in net assets.
- Interest earned on the investments backing up this fund must be recorded as part of interest earned in surplus or deficit for the year in the Statement of Financial Performance.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Accounting Policies

1.6 Housing development reserve (continued)

Un-realized housing proceeds

In order to comply with Section 14(4)(d)(i) and (ii) of the Housing Act, (Act 107 of 1997) where all net proceeds need to be paid into the Housing Development Fund, it was necessary to create a holding account which represents the un-realized funds due by long-term housing selling schemes and sponsored loan debtors. This account is reduced when debtors are billed for their payment.

1.7 Internal reserves and revaluation reserve

Revaluation Reserve

The surplus arising from the revaluation of land and buildings is credited to a non-distributable reserve. The revaluation surplus is realised as revalued buildings are depreciated, through a transfer from the revaluation reserve to the accumulated surplus / (deficit). On disposal, the net revaluation surplus is transferred to the accumulated surplus / (deficit) while gains or losses on disposal, based on revalued amounts, are credited or charged to the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the municipality has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the provision can be made.

The best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation is the amount that an entity would rationally pay to settle the obligation at the reporting date or to transfer it to a third party at that time and are determined by the judgment of the management of the municipality, supplemented by experience of similar transactions and, in some cases, reports from independent experts. The evidence considered includes any additional evidence provided by events after the reporting date. Uncertainties surrounding the amount to be recognised as a provision are dealt with by various means according to the circumstances, where the provision being measured involves a large population of items; the obligation is estimated by weighting all possible outcomes by their associated probabilities.

Future events that may affect the amount required to settle an obligation are reflected in the amount of a provision where there is sufficient objective evidence that they will occur. Gains from the expected disposal of assets are not taken into account in measuring a provision. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. The present obligation under an onerous contract is recognised and measured as a provision. An onerous contract is a contract in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it - this unavoidable cost resulting from the contract is the amount of the provision to be recognised.

If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation, the provision shall be reversed.

Provisions are reviewed at reporting date and the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation. When the effect of discounting is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money. The impact of the periodic unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of financial performance and financial position.

Environmental rehabilitation provisions

Estimated long-term environmental provisions, comprising rehabilitation and landfill site closure and post monitoring cost, are based on the municipality's policy, taking into account current technological, environmental and regulatory requirements. The provision for rehabilitation is recognised as and when the environmental liability arises. To the extent that the obligations relate to the asset, they are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. Any subsequent changes to an obligation that did not relate to the initial related asset are charged to the Statement of financial performance and financial position.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Accounting Policies

1.9 Property, plant and equipment

Initial recognition

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

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the municipality, and if the cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost on its acquisition date. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the municipality. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost. The cost also includes the necessary costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment acquired in exchange for a non-monetary assets or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets is measured at the fair value of the asset given up, unless the fair value of the asset received is more clearly evident. If the acquired item could not be measured at its fair value, its cost is measured at the carrying amount of the asset 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.

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

Subsequent measurement – cost model

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits or potential service delivery associated with the subsequent expenditure will flow to the municipality and the cost or fair value of the subsequent expenditure can be reliably measured. Subsequent expenditure incurred on an asset is only capitalised when it increases the capacity or future economic benefits associated with the asset. Where the municipality replaces parts of an asset, it derecognises the part of the asset being replaced and capitalises the new component.

Subsequently all property, plant and equipment, excluding land and buildings, are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent measurement – revaluation model

Subsequent to initial recognition, land and buildings are carried at a revalued amount based on municipal valuations, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed by external independent values every four years to coincide with the implementation of the general valuation such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Statement of Financial Position date. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

An increase in the carrying amount of land and buildings as a result of a revaluation is credited directly to a revaluation surplus reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in surplus or deficit.

A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation is recognised in surplus or deficit, except to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset.

Where items of property, plant and equipment have been impaired, the carrying value is adjusted by the impairment loss which is recognised as an expense in the period that the impairment is identified except where the impairment reverses a previous revaluation.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Accounting Policies

1.9 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

When revalued assets are sold or retired, the amounts included in the revaluation reserve in respect of that assets, are transferred to accumulated surplus or deficit.

Compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost or given up is included in surplus or deficit when the compensation becomes receivable.

Depreciation

Land is not depreciated as it is regarded as having an unlimited life. Depreciation on assets other than land is calculated using the straight-line method, to allocate their cost or revalued amounts less their residual values over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The depreciation method used reflects the pattern in which the assets' future economic benefits or service potential are expected to be consumed by the municipality. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. The depreciation rates are based on the following estimated useful lives:

Asset class	Useful lives as applied in the Asset Register (years)
Infrastructure	
Roads and storm water	5 - 100
• Electricity	5 - 75
• Water	5 - 100
• Sewerage	5 - 100
Solid Waste	5 - 100
Buildings	
• Buildings	30 - 50
 Recreational and sports facilities 	5 - 100
• Resorts	5 - 100
 Housing assets 	30 - 50
Other assets	
 Parks, gardens and cemeteries 	5 - 100
Parking structures	30 - 50
Other structures	5 - 50
 Communication assets 	30 - 50
Leasehold improvements	30 - 50
 Containerized structures 	5 - 50
Moveable assets	
 Transport assets 	5 - 20
Computer and other office equipment	3 - 10
Furniture and fittings	3 - 10
Machinery and equipment	5 - 10

The useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed annually at the end of the financial year where there is any indication that the municipality's expectations about the residual amount and the useful life of an asset has changed since the preceding reporting date. Any adjustments arising from the annual review are applied prospectively.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Accounting Policies

1.9 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Historical reviews have impacted the lives of the assets. The following table indicates the impact on the actual lives of the assets as a result of historical reviews and adjustments made:

Asset class	Useful lives as applied in the Asset Register (years)
Infrastructure	
Roads and storm water	5 - 100
Electricity	5 - 100
• Water	5 - 140
• Sewerage	5 - 120
Solid Waste	5 - 100
Buildings	
• Buildings	1 - 60
 Recreational and sports facilities 	1 - 100
• Resorts	1 - 100
 Housing assets 	1 - 60
Other assets	
 Parks, gardens and cemeteries 	1 - 100
Parking structures	30 - 50
Other structures	3 - 50
 Communication assets 	30 - 50
 Leasehold improvements 	30 - 50
 Containerized structures 	5 - 50
Moveable assets	
 Transport assets 	5 - 35
Computer and other office equipment	1 - 45
Furniture and fittings	1 - 45
Machinery and equipment	1 - 50

Assets under construction are carried at cost. Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is ready for its intended use. Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets, or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease.

De-recognition of property, plant and equipment

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised 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 an item of property, plant and equipment is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying values of assets (Cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses) and the disposal proceeds is included in the Statement of financial performance and financial position as a gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment.

1.10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes are classified and recognised as intangible assets.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Accounting Policies

1.10 Intangible assets (continued)

Initial recognition and measurement

An intangible asset shall be recognised if, and only if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and if the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. The cost of an intangible assets is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the intangible assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the municipality, or where an intangible assets is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, the cost shall be its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost.

Subsequent measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately or internally generated are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is calculated on cost, using the straight-line method, over the useful lives of the assets, which is estimated to be between 3 to 10 years upon initial recognition. Where intangible assets are deemed to have an indefinite useful life, such intangible assets are not amortised.

Intangible assets acquired separately or internally generated are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets are annually tested for impairment and the estimated useful life, residual values and amortisation method are reviewed annually at the end of the financial year. Any adjustments arising from the annual review are applied prospectively.

Derecognition

Intangible assets 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 on the disposal or retirement of an intangible assets is determined as the difference between the net disposals proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the Statement of financial performance and financial position.

1.11 Investment property

Investment property includes property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, rather than held to meet service delivery objectives, the production or supply of goods or services, or the sale of an asset in the ordinary course of operations. Investment property also includes land held for an undetermined future use.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Accounting Policies

1.11 Investment property (continued)

Initial recognition

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

At initial recognition, the municipality measures investment property at cost including transaction costs once it meets the definition of investment property. However, where an investment property was acquired through a non-exchange transaction (i.e. where it acquired the investment property for no or a nominal value), its cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Where the classification of an investment property is based on management's judgement, the following criteria have been applied to distinguish investment properties from owner-occupied property or property held for resale:

- All properties held to earn market-related rentals or for capital appreciation or both and that are not used for administrative purposes and that will not be sold within the next 12 months are classified as investment properties;
- Land held for a currently undetermined future use;
- A building owned (or held by under a finance lease) and leased out under one or more operating leases;
- Leased properties that are held to provide a social (community) service or that are necessary for employees to perform
 their job functions, but which also generates rental revenue are not seen as investment properties. The rental revenue
 generated is incidental to the purposes for which the property is held;
- A building that is vacant but is held to be leased out under one or more operating leases;
- Property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property.

Subsequent measurement - fair value model

Investment property is subsequently measured using the fair value model. Investment property is carried at fair value, representing open market value determined by external valuer on reporting date. Fair value is based on active market prices, adjusted, if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. A gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value of investment property is included in surplus or deficit for the period in which it arises.

If the municipality determines that the fair value of an investment property under construction is not reliably measurable but expects the fair value to be reliably measurable when construction is completed, it measures that investment property at cost until the fair value can be reliably determined or construction has been completed.

Where the municipality has determined that the fair value of an investment property (other than investment property under construction) is not determinable on a continuing basis, the municipality measures that investment property using the cost model.

Derecognition/Disposal

Investment properties are derecognised (eliminated from the Statement of Financial Position) 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. The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an investment property is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the Statement of financial performance and financial position.

1.12 Heritage assets

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

The municipality classifies assets as heritage assets where the significance as a heritage asset can be determined. In regards to land and buildings all graded sites are classified heritage assets. Furthermore, land with a natural significance is not componentised but seen as a single heritage asset due to all parts contributing together to make up its significance.

GRAP 103 requires that land and buildings that qualify as heritage asset, but of which a significant portion of that land and buildings is held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes, should be recognised as property, plant and equipment, rather than heritage asset.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Accounting Policies

1.12 Heritage assets (continued)

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Heritage assets are initially recognised at cost on its acquisition date or in the case of assets acquired by grant or donation, deemed cost, being the fair value of the asset on initial recognition. The cost of an item of heritage assets is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the municipality. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost. The cost also includes the necessary costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

The cost of an item of heritage assets acquired in exchange for a non-monetary assets or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets is measured at the fair value of the asset given up, unless the fair value of the asset received is more clearly evident. If the acquired item could not be measured at its fair value, its cost is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent expenditure relating to heritage assets is capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits or potential service delivery associated with the subsequent expenditure will flow to the municipality and the cost or fair value of the subsequent expenditure can be reliably measured. Subsequent expenditure incurred on an asset is only capitalised when it increases the capacity or future economic benefits associated with the asset. Where the municipality replaces parts of an asset, it derecognises the part of the asset being replaced and capitalises the new component.

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

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

Subsequently all heritage assets (excluding heritage assets which are land and buildings) are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Heritage assets are not depreciated.

Subsequent to initial recognition, land and buildings which qualify as heritage assets are carried at a revalued amount based on municipal valuations less subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed by external independent valuers every four years to coincide with the implementation of the general valuation such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Statement of Financial Position date.

De-recognition of heritage assets

The carrying amount of an item of heritage assets is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying value of assets (cost less accumulated impairment losses) and the disposal proceeds is included in the Statement of Financial Performance as a gain or loss on disposal of heritage assets.

1.13 Inventory

Inventory consist of raw materials, work in progress, consumables and finished goods, which are valued at the lower of cost, determined on the first in first out basis, and net realisable value, except for items which are valued at the tariffs charged. Where it is held for distribution or consumption at no charge or for a nominal amount, inventories are valued at the lower of cost and current replacement value.



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1.13 Inventory (continued)

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

Inventories shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the entity; and the cost of the inventories can be measured reliably. Inventories that qualify for recognition as assets shall initially be measured at cost. Where inventories are acquired through a non-exchange transaction, their cost shall be measured at their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Redundant and slow-moving inventory are identified and written down to their estimated net realisable values estimated by management. Inventories are written down according to their age, condition and utility. Differences arising on the measurement of such inventory at the lower of cost and net realisable value are recognised in the Statement of financial performance and financial position in the year in which they arise. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

The carrying amount of inventories is recognised as an expense in the period that the inventory were sold, distributed, written off or consumed, unless that cost qualifies for capitalisation to the cost of another asset.

Water inventory

Water is regarded as inventory when the municipality purchases water in bulk with the intention to resell it to the consumers or to use it internally, or where the municipality has incurred purification costs on water obtained from natural resources (rain, rivers, springs, boreholes etc.). However, water in dams, that are filled by natural resources and that has not yet been treated, and is under the control of the municipality but cannot be measured reliably as there is no cost attached to the water, and it is therefore not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

The basis of determining the cost of water purchased and not yet sold at Statement of Financial Position date comprises all costs of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location and condition, net of trade discounts and rebates.

Water is valued by using the weighted average method, at the lowest of purified cost and net realisable value, insofar as it is stored and controlled in reservoirs at year-end.

Land inventory for BNG housing projects

The Accounting Standards Board issued the guideline on Accounting for Arrangements Undertaken in terms of the National Housing Programme.

In terms of the guideline, land currently controlled by the municipality and recognised as either property, plant and equipment or investment property, that has been designated for the purposes of a BNG housing development - in terms of Council's approved housing pipeline projects - meets the definition of inventory and requires reclassification to inventory.

The municipality only reclassifies the portion of land that it would not control after entering into an arrangement with the provincial Department of Human Settlements, to inventory.

Once the township development is completed, revisions that may need to be made to the values of the land initially reclassified as inventory is treated as a change in accounting estimate in terms of GRAP 3.

The carrying amount of the land up until the date of reclassification, as determined in accordance with the accounting policy of property, plant and equipment or investment property, is the cost amount on the date of reclassification.

Land inventory is derecognised once an agreement has been entered into with the provincial Department of Human Settlement, that passed control to the department.



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Accounting Policies

1.14 Living and non-living resources

Living resources are those resources that undergo biological transformation, whilst non-living resources are those resources, other than living resources, that occur naturally and have not been extracted.

Non-living resources, other than land, are not be recognised as assets.

A living resource is regarded as an asset when the municipality controls the right or access to future economic benefits or service potential of the resource. This is done by considering whether the following indicators that conclude that control, exists:

- The intervention by a municipality in the management of the physical condition of the living resource.
- The ability to restrict the movement of living resource.
- The ability to direct the use of the living resource.

The municipality is in terms of its mandate responsible for management and/or conservation of the environment as a whole, inclusive of natural resources such as plants and trees within parks and recreational facilities, but it does not manage the physical condition of each individual plant within that environment. As a result, the municipality concludes that it does not control these trees and plants as living resources, and does not regard them as separate assets.

1.15 Impairment of property, plant and equipment, investment property, intangible assets and heritage assets

The municipality classifies all assets held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return as cash-generating assets. A commercial return means that the return charged by the entity is commensurate with the risk associated with holding the asset and the asset is intended to generate positive cash inflows. All other assets are classified as non-cash-generating assets.

Impairment of cash-generating assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

An impairment of assets carried at revalued amount reduces the revaluation surplus for that asset. The decrease shall be debited directly to a revaluation surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset.

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

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

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



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Accounting Policies

1.15 Impairment of property, plant and equipment, investment property, intangible assets and heritage assets (continued)

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

Impairment of non-cash-generating assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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

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

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.16 Employee benefits

The municipality provides short term benefits, long term benefits and retirement benefits for its employees and councillors.

Short-term employee benefits

Remuneration to employees is recognised in the Statement of financial performance and financial position as the services are rendered, except for non-accumulating benefits which are only recognised when the specific event occurs.

The costs of all short-term employee benefits such as leave pay, are recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Post-employment benefits: Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a plan under which the municipality pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The municipality has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to service in the current or prior periods.

The municipality's contributions to the defined contribution funds are established in terms of the rules governing those plans. Contributions are recognised in the Statement of financial performance and financial position in the period in which the service is rendered by the relevant employees.



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Accounting Policies

1.16 Employee benefits (continued)

Post-employment benefits: Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a plan that defines an amount of benefit that an employee will receive on retirement.

The defined benefit liability is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation and unrecognised actuarial gains and losses, reduced by unrecognised past service costs. The plan is unfunded. The defined benefit obligation is calculated using the projected unit credit method, incorporating actuarial assumptions and a discount rate based on the government bond rate. Valuations of these obligations are carried out by independent qualified actuaries regularly, as may be required for fair presentation.

Actuarial gains or losses recognised immediately in the Statement of financial performance and financial position.

Post-retirement health care benefits

The municipality has an obligation to provide post-retirement health care benefits to certain of its retirees. According to the rules of the Medical Aid Funds, with which the municipality is associated, a member (who is on the current Conditions of Service), on retirement, is entitled to remain a continued member of the Medical Aid Fund, in which case the municipality is liable for a certain portion of the medical aid membership fee.

The defined benefit liability is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation and unrecognised actuarial gains and losses, reduced by unrecognised past service costs. The plan is unfunded. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated using the projected unit credit method, incorporating actuarial assumptions and a discount rate based on the government bond rate. Valuations of these obligations are carried out annually by independent qualified actuaries.

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

The liability in respect of current pensioners is regarded as fully accrued and is therefore not split between a past (or accrued) and future in-service element.

Payments made by the Municipality are set-off against the liability, including notional interest, resulting from the valuation by the actuaries and are charged against the Statement of Financial Performance as employee benefits upon valuation.

Ex-gratia pension benefits

The municipality provides pension and retirement gratuity benefits to certain employees who were in the employment of the former Paarl, Wellington, Gouda and Saron Municipalities (now incorporated into the Drakenstein Municipality) at 31 December 1994 (Paarl) and 31 March 1995 (Wellington) and still in the employment of Drakenstein Municipality at date of normal retirement, medical disability, retrenchment or death. The gratuity is calculated on the salary benefits during 1994/1995.

The Municipality's obligation under these plans is valued by independent qualified actuaries, and the corresponding liability is raised.

Payments made by the Municipality are set-off against the liability, including notional interest, resulting from the valuation by the actuaries and are charged against the Statement of Financial Performance as employee benefits upon valuation. Actuarial gains and losses arising from the experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions is charged or credited to the Statement of Financial Performance in the period that it occurs. These obligations are valued periodically by independent qualified actuaries



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Accounting Policies

1.16 Employee benefits (continued)

Long-service allowance

The municipality has an obligation to provide Long-service Allowance Benefits to all of its employees. According to the rules of the Long-service Allowance 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-term incentives are accounted for through the Statement of financial performance and financial position.

Payments made by the Municipality are set-off against the liability, including notional interest, resulting from the valuation by the actuaries and are charged against the Statement of Financial Performance as employee benefits upon valuation.

National- and provincially administered defined benefit plans

The municipality contributes to various National- and Provincial-administered Defined Benefit Plans on behalf of its qualifying employees. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against revenue in the year they become payable. These defined benefit funds are actuarially valued every 3 years on the projected unit credit method basis.

Deficits are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on a proportional basis from all participating municipalities.

The municipality does not apply defined benefit accounting to the defined benefit funds to which it is a member where these funds are classified in terms of the Standard of GRAP 25 on Employee Benefits as multiemployer plans, as sufficient information is not available to apply the principals involved. As a result, this standard of GRAP is applied and such funds are accounted for as defined contribution funds.

Salaried personnel are members of the Cape Joint Pension fund established in terms of the Local Authorities Pension Fund Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance 23 of 1969), and the provisions of the Pension Fund Act, 1956 (Act 24 of 1956) or the SAMWU National Provident Fund, SALA pension fund, Consolidated retirement fund, Municipal Councillors' pension fund, National fund for municipal workers.

Leave pay

Liabilities for annual leave are recognised as they accrue to employees. The liability is based on the total accrued leave days at year end and is shown as an accrual in the Statement of Financial Position. Rand value is used to determine the leave pay, such as the remuneration package of the employee. Accumulated leave is carried forward and can be used in future periods if the current period's entitlement is not used in full. All unused leave will be paid out to the specific employee at the end of that employee's employment term. Accumulated leave is vesting.

Provision for bonus

The municipality recognises the expected cost of bonuses as a provision only when the municipality has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payment and a reliable estimate can be made at reporting date.

The performance bonus provisions are based on the employment contract stipulations as well as previous performance bonus payment trends.

1.17 Leases

Lease classification

Leases are classified as finance leases where substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of an asset are transferred to the municipality. Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases.



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Accounting Policies

1.17 Leases (continued)

Municipality as lessee

Property, plant and equipment subject to finance lease agreements are capitalised at their cash cost equivalent. Corresponding liabilities are included in the Statement of Financial Position as Finance Lease Obligations. The cost of the item of property, plant and equipment is depreciated at appropriate rates on the straight-line basis over its estimated useful life. Lease payments are allocated between the lease finance cost and the capital repayment using the effective interest rate method. Lease finance costs are expensed when incurred.

Operating leases are those leases that do not fall within the scope of the above definition. Operating lease rentals are recognised on the straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Municipality as lessor

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

Operating lease rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

1.18 Borrowing costs

Interest-bearing external loans and bank overdrafts are recorded net of direct issue costs. Finance charges, including premiums payable, are accounted for on an accrual basis. Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the Statement of financial performance and financial position in the period in which they are incurred.

1.19 Financial instruments

The municipality has various types of financial instruments and these can be broadly categorised as either financial assets or financial liabilities

A financial instrument is recognised if the municipality becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

1.19.1 Classification of financial instruments

Financial assets

A financial asset is any asset that is a cash or contractual right to receive cash. In accordance with GRAP 104 the Financial Assets of the municipality are classified as follows into the three categories allowed by this standard:

Financial asset at amortised cost being a non-derivative financial asset with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months, which are classified as non-current assets.

Financial assets measured at fair value being financial assets that meet either of the following conditions:

- Derivatives:
- Combined instruments that are designated at fair value;
- Instruments held for trading;
- Non-derivative financial assets or financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are designated at fair value at initial recognition; or



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Accounting Policies

1.19 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments that do not meet the definition of financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost.

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

The municipality has the following types of financial assets as reflected on the face of the Statement of Financial Position or in the notes thereto:

Type of financial asset Classification in terms of GRAP 104 Finance lease receivables Financial assets at amortised cost Non-current receivables from exchange transactions Financial assets at amortised cost Current portion of non-current receivables Financial assets at amortised cost Receivables from exchange transactions Financial assets at amortised cost Receivables from non-exchange transactions Financial assets at amortised cost Short-term investments Financial assets at amortised cost Cash and cash equivalents Financial assets at amortised cost Investments in stock Financial assets at fair value

Cash includes cash on hand (including petty cash) and cash with banks (including call deposits). Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments, readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are held with registered banking institutions with maturities of three months or less and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For the purposes of the Cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks, net of bank overdrafts. The municipality categorises cash and cash equivalents as financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity.

The following main categories of financial liabilities and the classification determining how they are measured exist:

- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; or
- Financial liabilities measured at fair value.

The municipality has the following types of financial liabilities as reflected on the face of the Cash flow or in the notes thereto:

Type of financial liability	Classification in terms of GRAP 104
Long-term borrowings	Financial liability at amortised cost
Current portion of long-term borrowings	Financial liability at amortised cost
Payables from Exchange Transactions	Financial liability at amortised cost
Bank overdraft	Financial liability at amortised cost
Consumer Deposits	Financial liability at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are measured at fair value that are essentially held for trading (i.e. purchased with the intention to sell or repurchase in the short term; derivatives other than hedging instruments or are part of a portfolio of financial liabilities where there is recent actual evidence of short-term profiteering or are derivatives).

Any other financial liabilities should be classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Bank overdrafts are recorded based on the facility utilised. Finance charges on bank overdrafts are expensed as incurred.



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Accounting Policies

1.19 Financial instruments (continued)

1.19.2 Initial and subsequent measurement

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets:

Financial assets at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial assets. Subsequently, these assets are measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Method less any impairment, with interest recognised on an effective yield basis.

Trade and other receivables (excluding Value Added Taxation, prepayments and operating lease receivables), loans to municipal entities and loans that have fixed and determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial assets measured at fair value are initially measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised directly in equity until the investment is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss recorded in equity is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance, or determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative loss recorded in equity is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities measured at fair value are stated at fair value, with any resulted gain or loss recognised in the Statement of financial performance and financial position.

Any other financial liabilities classified at amortised cost (All payables, loans and borrowings are classified as other liabilities) and are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Trade and other payables, interest-bearing debt including finance lease liabilities, non-interest bearing debt and bank borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest expense is recognised in the Statement of financial performance and financial position by applying the effective interest rate.

Bank borrowings, consisting of interest-bearing short-term bank loans, repayable on demand and overdrafts are recorded at the proceeds received. Finance costs are accounted for using the accrual basis and are added to the carrying amount of the bank borrowing to the extent that they are not settled in the period that they arise.

1.19.3 Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence of impairment of Financial Assets (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor). If there is such evidence the recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss is recognised in accordance with GRAP 104.

Trade receivables encompass long term debtors, consumer debtors and other debtors. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the municipality will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate.

According to GRAP 104, the assessment for impairment needs to be made for each individual financial asset separately or for groups of financial assets with similar credit risks. The following methodology was followed to make a provision for bad debts for the year under review:

Consumer debtors

Consumer debtors are assessed individually thereafter collectively, considering factors such as payment histories and ratios, qualitative factors e.g. correspondence from attorneys, disputes about certain accounts, etc.



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Accounting Policies

1.19 Financial instruments (continued)

Other debtors

Other debtors are reviewed individually considering payment histories and disputes about certain amounts. Provision for impairment is made accordingly.

Long-term debtors

Housing loans

The loans in this group are assessed by reviewing their payment histories and ratios. Provision for impairment is made accordingly.

Other long-term loans

No provision for impairment is made for Other long-term loans, because it is envisaged that these debts will be fully recovered.

Other financial assets at amortised cost are assessed individually for impairment.

The carrying amount of the financial assets is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in the Statement of financial performance and financial position.

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 through the Statement of financial performance and financial position to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

1.19.4 Derecognition

Financial assets

The municipality derecognises financial assets only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the financial assets and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity, except when Council approves the write-off of financial assets due to non-recoverability.

If the municipality neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the municipality recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the municipality retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial assets, the municipality continues to recognise the financial assets and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities

The municipality derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the municipality's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

1.20 Statutory receivables

1.20.1 Identification

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

The municipality has the following major categories under the ambit of statutory receivables:

- VAT receivables
- Rates debtors
- Traffic fine debtors
- Availability charges debtors:



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Accounting Policies

1.20 Statutory receivables (continued)

- Electricity;
- Water:
- Waste: and
- Waste water.

1.20.2 Recognition

The municipality recognises statutory receivables as follows:

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

1.20.3 Measurement

The municipality initially measures statutory receivables at their transaction amount.

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

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

1.20.4 Impairment of statutory receivables

Statutory receivables, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Statutory receivables are impaired where there is objective evidence of impairment of Statutory receivables (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor). If there is such evidence the recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss is recognised in accordance with GRAP 108.

A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the municipality will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate.

According to GRAP 108, the assessment for impairment needs to be made for each individual financial asset separately or for groups of statutory receivables with similar credit risks. The following methodology was followed to make a provision for bad debts for the year under review:

Rate debtors and availability charge debtors

Rates debtors are assessed individually thereafter collectively, considering factors such as payment histories and ratios, qualitative factors e.g. correspondence from attorneys, disputes about certain accounts, etc.

Traffic fine debtors

Traffic fine debtors are reviewed collectively considering payment histories and disputes about certain amounts. Provision for impairment is made accordingly.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in the Statement of financial performance and financial position.



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Accounting Policies

1.20 Statutory receivables (continued)

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the Statement of financial performance and financial position to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

1.20.5 De-recognition of statutory receivables

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

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

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

1.21 Revenue

Revenue, excluding value-added taxation where applicable, is derived from a variety of sources which include rates levied, grants from other tiers of government and revenue from trading activities and other services provided.

Recognition and measurement

The municipality recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the municipality and when specific criteria have been met for each of the municipalities' activities as described below. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The municipality bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement. Furthermore services rendered are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, stock rotation, price protection, rebates and other similar allowances.

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

Revenue from non-exchange transactions refers to transactions where the municipality received revenue from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange. Revenue from non-exchange transactions is generally recognised to the extent that the related receipt or receivable qualifies for recognition as an asset and there is no liability to repay the amount.

1.21.1 Revenue from exchange transactions

Service charges



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Accounting Policies

1.21 Revenue (continued)

Service charges relating to electricity and water are based on consumption. Meters are read on a monthly basis and are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Provisional estimates of consumption, based on the consumption history, are made monthly when meter readings have not been performed. The provisional estimates of consumption are recognised as revenue when invoiced, except at year-end when estimates of consumption up to year-end are recorded as revenue without it being invoiced. Adjustments to provisional estimates of consumption are made in the invoicing period in which meters have been read. These adjustments are recognised as revenue in the invoicing period. In respect of estimates of consumption between the last reading date and the reporting date, an accrual is made based on the average monthly consumption of consumers. Basic fees are calculated per the size of connection.

Service charges relating to refuse removal are recognised on a monthly basis in arrears by applying the approved tariff to each property that has improvements. Tariffs are determined per category of property usage, and are levied monthly based on the number of refuse containers on each property, regardless of whether or not all containers are emptied during the month.

Service charges from sewerage and sanitation are based on the type of service and the number of sewer connections on all developed property, using the tariffs approved by Council and are levied monthly.

In circumstances where services cannot readily be measured and quantified, a flat rate service charge is levied monthly on such properties.

Pre-paid electricity

Revenue from the sale of pre-paid electricity are recognised at the point of sale. Revenue from the sale of prepaid electricity are recognised based on an estimate of the pre-paid electricity consumed as at the reporting date.

Interest earned and rentals received

Interest and rentals are recognised on a time proportion basis that takes into account the effective yield on the investment.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised on the date that the municipality becomes entitled to receive the dividend in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement, where applicable.

Traffic charges

Revenue arising from the application of the approved tariff of charges is recognised when the relevant service is rendered by applying the relevant authorised tariff. This includes the issuing of licenses and permits.

Income from agency services

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

Housing rental and instalments

Finance income from the sale of housing by way of instalment sale agreements or finance leases is recognised on a time proportion basis.

Sale of goods

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

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



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Accounting Policies

1.21 Revenue (continued)

1.21.2 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Rates and taxes

Revenue from property rates is recognised when the legal entitlement to this revenue arises. Collection charges are recognised when such amounts are legally enforceable. Penalty interest on unpaid rates is recognised on a time proportion basis with reference to the principal amount receivable and effective interest rate applicable. A composite rating system charging different rate tariffs is employed. Rebates are granted to certain categories of ratepayers and are deducted from revenue.

Fines

Fines constitute both spot fines and camera fines. Fines are recognised when the receivable meets the definition of an asset and satisfies the criteria for recognition as an asset. It is measured at the best estimate, based on past experience, of the amount of revenue the municipality is entitled to collect.

Subsequent to initial recognition and measurement, the municipality assess the collectability of the revenue and recognises a separate impairment loss where appropriate.

Donations and contributions

Donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the municipality has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. Where the agreement contains a stipulation to return the asset, other future economic benefits or service potential, in the event of non-compliance to these stipulations and would be enforced by the transferor, a liability is recognised to the extent that the criteria, conditions or obligations have not been met.

Where such requirements are not enforceable, or where past experience has indicated that the transferor has never enforced the requirement to return the transferred asset, other future economic benefits or service potential when breaches have occurred, the stipulation will be considered a restriction and is recognised as revenue.

Revenue from public contributions is recognised when all conditions associated with the contribution have been met or where the contribution is to finance property, plant and equipment, when such items of property, plant and equipment are brought into use.

Assets acquired in non-exchange transactions are measured at fair value in accordance with the Standards of GRAP.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Accounting Policies

1.21 Revenue (continued)

Government grants and receipts

- Unconditional grants

Equitable share allocations are recognised in revenue upon receipt of funds during financial year.

- Conditional grants and receipts

Conditional grants recognised as revenue to the extent that the municipality has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. Where the agreement contains a stipulation to return the asset, other future economic benefits or service potential, in the event of non-compliance to these stipulations and would be enforced by the transferor, a liability is recognised to the extent that the criteria, conditions or obligations have not been met. Where such requirements are not enforceable, or where past experience has indicated that the transferor has never enforced the requirement to return the transferred asset, other future economic benefits or service potential when breaches have occurred, the stipulation will be considered a restriction and is recognised as revenue.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the municipality with no future related costs are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which they become receivable.

Revenue is recognised when all conditions associated with the contribution have been met or where the contribution is to finance property, plant and equipment, when such items of property, plant and equipment are brought into use.

- Interest earned on unspent grants and receipts

Interest earned on unspent grants and receipts is treated in accordance with grant conditions. If it is payable to the funder it is recorded as part of the creditor and if it is the municipality's interest it is recognised as interest earned in the Statement of financial performance and financial position in accordance with GRAP 9.

Services received in-kind

Services in kind are recognised at its fair value when it is significant to the operations and/or service delivery objectives and when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the municipality and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably. If the services in-kind are not significant to the operations and/or service delivery objectives and/or do not satisfy the criteria for recognition, only the nature and type of services in-kind received during the reporting period is disclosed.

Revenue from recovery of unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Revenue from the recovery of unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure is based on legislated procedures, including those set out in the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003) and is recognised when the recovery thereof from the responsible councillors or officials is virtually certain. Such revenue is based on legislated procedures.

Revenue recognition of unclaimed deposits

Unclaimed deposits older than three (3) years are recognised as revenue.

Availability fees

Revenue arising from legislation is recognised in accordance with the approved tariffs.

1.22 Accounting by principal and agents

Identification

An agent is an entity that has been directed by another entity (a principal), through a binding arrangement, to undertake transactions with third parties on behalf of the principal and for the benefit of the principal.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Accounting Policies

1.22 Accounting by principal and agents (continued)

A principal is an entity that directs another entity (an agent), through a binding arrangement, to undertake transactions with third parties on its behalf and for its own benefit.

A principal-agent arrangement results from a binding arrangement in which one entity (an agent), undertakes transactions with third parties on behalf, and for the benefit of, another entity (the principal).

Identifying whether an entity is a principal or an agent

When the municipality is party to a principal-agent arrangement, it assesses whether it is the principal or the agent in accounting for revenue, expenses, assets and/or liabilities that result from transactions with third parties undertaken in terms of the arrangement.

The assessment of whether a municipality is a principal or an agent requires the municipality to assess whether the transactions it undertakes with third parties are for the benefit of another entity or for its own benefit.

Binding arrangement

The municipality assesses whether it is an agent or a principal by assessing the rights and obligations of the various parties established in the binding arrangement.

Where the terms of a binding arrangement are modified, the parties to the arrangement re-assess whether they act as a principal or an agent.

Assessing which entity benefits from the transactions with third parties

When the municipality in a principal-agent arrangement concludes that it undertakes transactions with third parties for the benefit of another entity, then it is the agent. If the municipality concludes that it is not the agent, then it is the principal in the transactions.

The municipality is an agent when, in relation to transactions with third parties, all three of the following criteria are present:

- It does not have the power to determine the significant terms and conditions of the transaction.
- It does not have the ability to use all, or substantially all, of the resources that result from the transaction for its own benefit.
- It is not exposed to variability in the results of the transaction.

Where the municipality has been granted specific powers in terms of legislation to direct the terms and conditions of particular transactions, it is not required to consider the criteria of whether it does not have the power to determine the significant terms and conditions of the transaction, to conclude that is an agent. The municipality applies judgement in determining whether such powers exist and whether they are relevant in assessing whether the municipality is an agent.

Recognition

The municipality, as a principal, recognises revenue and expenses that arise from transactions with third parties in a principal-agent arrangement in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Standards of GRAP.

The municipality, as an agent, recognises only that portion of the revenue and expenses it receives or incurs in executing the transactions on behalf of the principal in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Standards of GRAP.

The municipality recognises assets and liabilities arising from principal-agent arrangements in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Standards of GRAP.

1.23 Housing arrangements

The ASB issued the guideline on Accounting for Arrangements Undertaken in terms of the National Housing Programme.

Top structures

Where the municipality acts as a project manager in a housing arrangement, it is regarded as an agent in terms of the principles of GRAP 109 - Accounting by Principals and Agents.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Accounting Policies

1.23 Housing arrangements (continued)

Where the municipality is regarded as an agent, costs related to the construction of top structures and the related recovery thereof (revenue) is not be recognised in the Statement of financial performance and financial position of the municipality.

Where the municipality is identified as a project developer, the construction of the houses is performed by the municipality or by the appointment of a sub-contractor to undertake the construction on the municipality's behalf. The municipality applies the GRAP 11, Construction Contracts to account for these construction activities.

Where the municipality is regarded as the project developer and if the outcome of the construction contract can be estimated reliably, then contract revenue is recognised in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion is assessed with reference to surveys of work performed. Otherwise, contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable. Contract revenue will be in the form of a grant from the Department of Human settlements and presented and disclosed under transfers and subsidies in the Statement of financial performance and financial position.

Contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Other transactions related to housing arrangements:

Other transactions may also arise from the Housing Arrangements and fall within the ambit of GRAP 11: Construction Contracts, others with GRAP 9: Revenue from Exchange Transactions, GRAP 23: Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions and GRAP 109: Principal Agent Arrangements.

- Income from grants pertaining to the planning and construction of civil services of a project is considered to be grants and subsidies in terms of GRAP 23: Revenue from Non-exchange transactions.
- Receipts directly attributable to the administration of beneficiaries are accounted for under Operational Revenue as Housing services rendered in terms of GRAP 9: Revenue from Exchange Transactions.
- Receipts that are received to register the title deed in the name of the beneficiary are regarded as receipts and payments on behalf of the beneficiaries in terms of GRAP 109: Principal Agent Arrangements, and as such the municipality is regarded as an agent.

1.24 Value Added Tax

The municipality is registered with the South African Revenue Service (SARS) for Value Added Tax (VAT) on the payments basis, in accordance with Section 15(2)(a) of the Value-Added Tax Act No 89 of 1991.

1.25 Grants and subsidies paid

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

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

These transfers are recognised in the audited annual financial statements as expenses in the period that the events giving rise to the transfer occurred.

1.26 Unauthorised expenditure

Section 1 of the MFMA, defines Unauthorised expenditure as follows:

- Overspending of the total amount appropriated in the municipality's approved budget;
- Overspending of the total amount appropriated for a vote in the approved budget;
- Expenditure from a vote unrelated to the department or functional area covered by the vote;
- Expenditure of money appropriated for a specific purpose, otherwise than for that specific purpose;
- Spending of an allocation referred to in the above paragraphs of the definition of "allocation" otherwise than in accordance with any conditions of the allocation; or
- A grant by the municipality otherwise than in accordance with this Act.

Section 1 of the MFMA also defines a Vote as:



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Accounting Policies

1.26 Unauthorised expenditure (continued)

- One of the main segments into which a budget of a municipality is divided for the appropriation of money for the different departments or functional areas of the municipality; and
- Which specifies the total amount that is appropriated for the purposes of the department or functional area concerned.

The municipality uses the Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA) Functions and Sub-functions, previously the Government Finance Statistics (GFS) functions, as well as departments as the main groupings of segments of the municipality's budget segments within the municipality are grouped per department to facilitate greater accountability and budget implementation by the respective Executive Directors as well as per mSCOA classification to facilitate comparisons on a higher level.

All expenditure relating to unauthorised expenditure is recognised as an expense in the Statement of financial performance and financial position 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 and financial position. If the expenditure is not condoned by the Council it is treated as an asset until it is recovered or written off as irrecoverable.

1.27 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 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 municipality's supply chain management policy. Irregular Expenditure is accounted for as an expense in the Statement of financial performance in the period it occurred and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of financial performance.

1.28 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised. All expenditure relating to fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as an expense in the Statement of financial performance and financial position 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 and financial position. If the expenditure is not condoned by the Council it is treated as an asset until it is recovered or written off as irrecoverable.

1.29 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the municipality at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gains or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost or fair value in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in surplus or deficit.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in Rand's by applying, to the foreign currency amount, the exchange rate between the Rand and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow.

1.30 Change in accounting policies, estimates and errors

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

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Accounting Policies

1.30 Change in accounting policies, estimates and errors (continued)

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

Details of changes in accounting policies, changes in estimates and correction of errors are disclosed in the notes to the audited annual financial statements where applicable.

1.31 Related parties and related party transactions

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

Close members of the family of an individual are those family members who may be expected to influence or be influenced by that individual in their dealings with the municipality. An individual is considered to be a close member of the family of another individual if they are married or live together in a relationship similar to a marriage; or if they are separated by no more than two degrees of natural or legal consanguinity or affinity.

Remuneration of management includes remuneration derived for services provided to the municipality in their capacity as members of the management team or employees. Benefits derived directly or indirectly from the municipality for services in any capacity other than as an employee or a member of management do not meet the definition of remuneration.

In the case of permanent employees acting in management positions, only the remuneration received additionally for acting in that position is disclosed.

Remuneration of management excludes any consideration provided solely as a reimbursement for expenditure incurred by those persons for the benefit of the municipality.

The municipality operates in an economic environment currently dominated by entities directly or indirectly owned by the South African government. As a result of the Constitutional independence of all three spheres of government in South Africa, only parties within the same sphere of government will be considered to be related parties. Only transactions with such parties which are not at arm's length and not on normal commercial terms are disclosed.

1.32 Events after reporting date

Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the audited annual financial statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the audited annual financial statements.

1.33 Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

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

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

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

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in the notes to the municipality.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Accounting Policies

1.34 Segmental reporting

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.

The reportable segments identified are those functional segments reported in the Government Finance Statistics (GFS's) format and the Municipal Vote (Departmental) format per the Monthly Section 71 Management Reports. The information that will be reported is aligned to the monthly section 71 reports which are reviewed by the executive management. The Government Finance Statistics (GFS's) format allows for universal comparability of segments. The main factors considered in selecting the segments were the level of comparability with other preparers and a level of aggregation that does not detract from presenting the separate revenue or service delivery components.

The Municipality uses the Municipal Vote (Departmental) as Primary and the GFS as Secondary segment reporting levels.

The report will not be aggregated.

The municipality manages its assets and liability as a whole. Only capital expenditure is reviewed based on the location. All other asset and liability management techniques are focused on the asset base as a whole rather than the asset and liability management for a specific area. Service delivery staff are organised in such a manner that service delivery takes place timeously in each town, but it's not a strategic principle to organise assets and liabilities in such a manner that each town is its own small economic/service delivery unit that can operate separately from the rest of the organisation. Segment reporting per geographic area is therefore not deemed relevant.

The assets and liabilities are not reviewed at all on a segregated basis.

The reporting measurement basis for the management reports is the same as that of the annual financial statements.

1.35 Capital commitments

Capital commitments disclosed in the financial statements represent the balance committed to capital projects on reporting date that will be incurred in the period subsequent to the specific reporting date.

1.36 Consumer deposits

Consumer deposits are disclosed as a current liability. Consumer deposits are levied in line with the council's policy to consumers when services are initially connected. When services are disconnected or terminated, the outstanding deposit is utilised against any arrear accounts the consumer might be liable for on that date. Any excess deposit after all debt is settled is refunded to the specific consumer.

1.37 Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Unspent conditional grants are liabilities that are separately reflected on the Statement of Financial Position. They represent unspent government grants, subsidies, and contributions from government organs. Unspent conditional grants are not considered to be financial instruments as there are no contractual arrangements as required per GRAP 104. The revenue is driven by legislation.

Once the conditional grant becomes repayable to the donor due to conditions not met, the remaining portion of the unspent conditional grant is reclassified as payables, which is considered a financial instrument

The liability must always be cash-backed.

Unspent conditional grants are recognised as a liability when the grant is received.

When grant conditions are met an amount equal to the conditions met is transferred to revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
rigares in nama	2023	

2. Key judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the municipality's accounting policies, which are described above, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

2.1. Judgements

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that the management have made in the process of applying the municipality's Accounting Policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the audited annual financial statements:

Materiality

Materiality is judged by reference to the size and nature of the item. The deciding factor is whether the omission or misstatement could, individually or collectively, influence the decisions that users make on the basis of these audited annual financial statements.

In preparation of the audited annual financial statements materiality has been considered in:

- Deciding what to report in the audited annual financial statements and how to present it.
- Assessing the effect of omissions, misstatements and errors on the audited annual financial statements

In assessing whether an item, transaction or event is material, specific thresholds for specific items, transactions and events, or aggregations thereof has been developed. These thresholds are used to make decisions about the reporting of information (i.e. how to recognise, measure, present and disclose items, transactions and events), and used as a margin of error or framework within which to assess misstatements and errors.

	20)23
	Base Rand	Level of materiality Rand
Classes of transactions		
Revenue	2,923,812,901	14,619,065
Capital and Operational Expenditure	3,082,183,528	15,410,918
Total Assets	7,418,939,239	37,094,696
Equity (Net Assets)	4,915,175,184	24,575,876

Based on professional judgement the quantitative value of materiality for the 2023 financial year is set at R 14.6 million.

The municipality has also considered whether certain transactions or balances may be qualitatively material based on the inherent characteristics thereof, even though the transaction or balance is quantitatively immaterial, if:

- The item, transaction or event relates to legal or regulatory requirements.
- Related party transactions.
- The regularity or frequency with which an item, transaction or event occurs.
- The item, transaction or event results in the reversal of a trend.
- The item, transaction or event is likely to result in a change in accounting policy.
- The commencement of a new function, or the reduction or cessation of an existing function.
- The degree of estimation or judgement that is needed to determine the value of an item, transaction or event.
- An item, transaction or event that affects the going concern assumption of the municipality.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2023 2022

2. Key judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Lease classification - Municipality as lessor

The municipality has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The municipality has determined that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties, and so accounts for them as operating leases.

Lease classification - Municipality as lessee

The municipality has entered into a number of leases for office equipment. In determining whether a lease agreement is a finance lease or an operating lease requires judgement as to whether the agreement transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the municipality.

Judgement is required on various aspects that include, but are not limited to, the fair value of the leased asset, the economic life of the leased asset, whether or not to include renewal options in the lease term, and determining an appropriate discount rate to calculate the present value of the minimum lease payments. The municipality has exercised its judgement on the appropriate classification of equipment leases, and has determined a number of lease arrangements are finance leases.

Classification of property as held for strategic purposes

The municipality classifies vacant land that is earmarked for future development in terms of the municipality's Spatial Development Framework, as property, plant and equipment, rather than investment property.

Criteria for the classification of properties as investment property rather than property, plant and equipment, when classification is difficult

All properties held to earn market-related rentals or for capital appreciation or both and that are not for administrative purposes and that will not be sold in the ordinary course of operations are classified as investment property.

Land held for currently undetermined future use

Leased properties that are held to provide a social (community) service or that are necessary for employees to perform their job functions, but which also generates rental revenue are not seen as investment property. The rental revenue generated is incidental to the purposes for which the property is held.

Componentisation of infrastructure assets

All infrastructure assets, acquired before the adoption of GRAP where the acquisition cost could not be obtained, with significant components relating to different useful lives are unbundled into their components in order to depreciate all major components over the expected useful lives. The cost of each component is estimated based on the current market replacement cost of each component, depreciated for age and condition and recalculated to deemed cost at the acquisition date if known or to the date of initially adopting the standards of GRAP. All infrastructure assets acquired after the adoption of GRAP with significant components relating to different useful lives are unbundled into their components based on the actual expenditure incurred.

Determination of repairs and maintenance cost

Repairs and maintenance is based on management's own judgement of costs incurred in cost centres responsible for the maintenance and repair of municipality owned assets. This includes internal charges (inter departmental charges) such as internal transport costs, charged out to the different departments.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2023 2022

2. Key judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

2.2. Estimates and assumptions

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

Pension and other post-employment benefits

The cost of defined benefit pension plans and other employment medical benefits is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

Classification of financial assets and liabilities

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

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

Impairment of receivables

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

The calculation in respect of the impairment of service debtors (receivables from exchange and non-exchange transactions) is based on an assessment of the extent to which debtors have defaulted on payments already due, and an assessment of their ability to make payments based on their creditworthiness. This was performed per service-identifiable categories across all classes of debtors.

The calculation in respect of the impairment of fine receivables (receivables from non-exchange transactions) is based on an assessment of the past payment history of fines per category.

Valuation of financial assets at fair value

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Statement of Financial Position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgment includes the consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Assessment of control over land

Land is regarded under control of the municipality, where it holds legal ownership and/or the right to direct access to land, and to restrict or deny the access of others to land (substantive rights).

Land for which the municipality holds legal title, but is not recognised as under its control, include properties under the house selling schemes, or where a transfer/sales agreement has been entered into with a prospective buyer/transferee, that obtains the right control by means of a binding agreement, if specified that by that agreement that the right transfers before legal title transfers.

Land for which the municipality does not hold legal title or have custodian of land appointed in terms of legislation, but which is recognised as under the control of the municipality, are in instances where the municipality has existing infrastructure such as substations or waste water treatment works or permanent facilities, such as office buildings and community facilities, that it receives the solve expnomic and service potential from.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2023 2022

2. Key judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Review of useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The useful lives of assets are based on management's estimation. Management considers whether there is any indication that expectations about the residual value and the useful life of an asset have changed since the preceding reporting date. These include changes in the composition, condition and nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes, the nature of the processes and environment in which the asset is deployed availability of funding to replace the asset and changes in the market in relation to the asset, as well as planned repairs and maintenance including refurbishments.

Valuation of land and buildings and fair value estimations of investment property

Land and buildings were valued and the fair value of investment property determined, by reference to market-based evidence, using comparable prices adjusted for specific market factors such as nature, location and condition of the property.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, heritage assets and inventory

The Accounting Policies on impairment of cash and non-cash generating assets as well as inventory describes the conditions under which non-financial assets are tested for potential impairment losses by the management of the municipality. Significant estimates and judgements are made relating to the impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and heritage assets and the write down of Inventories to the lowest of Cost and Net Realisable Values (NRV).

In making the above-mentioned estimates and judgement, management considers the subsequent measurement criteria and indicators of potential impairment losses as set out in GRAP 21: Impairment of non-cash generating Assets and GRAP 26: Impairment of cash generating assets.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Management judgement is required when recognising and measuring provisions, and when measuring contingent liabilities. Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

Assumptions were used in determining the provision for rehabilitation of landfill sites. Provision is made for the estimated cost to be incurred on the long-term environmental obligations, comprising expenditure on pollution control and closure over the estimated life of the landfill. The provision is based on the advice and judgment of qualified engineers. The estimates are discounted at a pre-tax discount rate that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money. The increase in the rehabilitation provision due to passage of time is recognised as finance cost in the Statement of financial performance and financial position.

Revenue recognition

The Accounting Policies on Revenue from Exchange Transactions and Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions describes the conditions under which revenue will be recorded by the management of the municipality. In making their judgement, the management considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue as set out in GRAP 9: Revenue from Exchange Transactions and GRAP 23: Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions.

In particular, in regard to revenue form exchange revenue - when goods are sold, whether the management had transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods; and, when services is rendered, whether the service has been rendered.

Also of importance is the estimation process involved in initially measuring revenue at the fair value thereof. In regard to revenue from non-exchange transactions - significant estimations were made to the initial recognition and measurement of revenue on fines, on the estimated reductions on initial recognition and measurement. Based on past experience, of the amount of revenue the municipality is entitled to collect was calculated as 97.3% of the value of the fines issued, whereas it was estimated that 83.8% of the value of the fines issued were impaired. The management of the municipality is satisfied that recognition of the revenue in the current year is appropriate.

Budget information

Management assumes deviations between budget and actual amounts to be material when a deviation of more than 10% exists material differences are explained in the notes to the audited annual financial statements.

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2023 2022

2. Key judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Management also calculates and supplies some estimates to the calculation of:

- Water inventory;
- Bonus provision accrual;
- Performance bonus accrual;
- Staff leave accrual; and
- Prepaid electricity accrual.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

3. Property, plant and equipment

3.1 Reconciliation of carrying value

2023

	Land	Infrastructure assets	Buildings	Other assets	Capital spares	Movable assets	Total
Opening carrying value at 01 July 2022							
Cost	1,112,704,630	7,617,870,563	1,109,718,941	42,256,734	14,747,358	357,460,840	10,254,759,066
Construction work-in-progress	-	144,785,003	33,074,063	6,264,221	-	-	184,123,287
Accumulated depreciation	(73,689)	(3,577,213,015)	(70,021,931)	(10,417,559)	-	(208,685,403)	(3,866,411,597)
	1,112,630,941	4,185,442,551	1,072,771,073	38,103,396	14,747,358	148,775,437	6,572,470,756
Additions from acquisitions	792,000	95,774,572	5,290,832	78,721	-	34,886,800	136,822,925
WIP additions	-	71,236,193	4,095,505	1,599,181	-	75,900	77,006,779
Additions - Transfers from WIP	-	14,855,026	5,049,989	245,080	-	-	20,150,095
Revaluation adjustments	38,800	-	-	-	-	-	38,800
Depreciation	-	(164,026,244)	(69,512,804)	(2,493,474)	-	(18,340,434)	(254,372,956)
	830,800	17,839,547	(55,076,478)	(570,492)	-	16,622,266	(20,354,357)
Carrying value of disposals / transfers							
Cost - disposals	(13,320,833)	(7,189,806)	(254,000)	(328,715)	-	(577,143)	(21,670,497)
Cost - WIP Transfer to complete	-	(14,855,026)	(5,049,989)	(245,080)	-	-	(20,150,095)
Cost - Transfer	(16,703,706)	21,786,423	(3,984,308)	-	-	-	1,098,409
Accumulated depreciation - disposals	-	4,229,567	30,427	38,350	-	552,445	4,850,789
Accumulated depreciation - Transfers	-	-	498,039	-	-	-	498,039
	(30,024,539)	3,971,158	(8,759,831)	(535,445)	-	(24,698)	(35,373,355)
Impairment loss / reversal of impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	(214,518)	(214,518)
Other changes	-	-	-	-	(2,337,047)	-	(2,337,047)
	-	-	-	-	(2,337,047)	(214,518)	(2,551,565)
Closing carrying value as at 30 June 2023	1,083,437,202	4,207,253,256	1,008,934,764	36,997,459	12,410,311	165,158,4	6,514,191,479

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

3. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Cost	1,083,510,891 7,743,096,777	1,115,821,454	42,251,820	12,410,311	391,770,499 10,388,861,752
Construction work-in-progress	- 201,166,171	32,119,579	7,618,322	-	75,900 240,979,972
Accumulated depreciation	(73,689) (3,737,009,692)	(139,006,269)	(12,872,683)	-	(226,687,912) (4,115,650,245)
	1,083,437,202 4,207,253,256	1,008,934,764	36,997,459	12,410,311	165,158,487 6,514,191,479

The remaining useful lives of assets were reviewed and adjusted where necessary during 2023. This was treated as a change in accounting estimate. All changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively and accordingly no prior year adjustments were made due to the review of remaining useful lives of assets.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

3. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

2022

	Land	Infrastructure assets	Buildings	Other assets	Capital spares	Movable assets	Total
Opening carrying value at 01 July 2021							
Cost	947,451,220	7,271,187,678	1,026,777,580	38,716,330	11,528,909	359,589,559	9,655,251,276
Construction work-in-progress	-	376,507,948	25,401,957	3,512,416	-	-	405,422,321
Accumulated depreciation	-	(3,423,918,173)	(195,826,849)	(8,907,462)	-	(209,763,145)	(3,838,415,629)
	947,451,220	4,223,777,453	856,352,688	33,321,284	11,528,909	149,826,414	6,222,257,968
Additions from acquisitions	1,603,700	86,010,055	13,956,305	3,632,189	-	15,256,810	120,459,059
WIP additions	-	34,783,728	8,306,106	2,751,805	-	-	45,841,639
Additions - transfers from WIP	-	266,506,673	634,000	-	-	-	267,140,673
Revaluation adjustments	171,404,310	-	264,458,679	-	-	-	435,862,989
Reversal of Depreciation against asset cost	-	-	(195,811,822)	-	-	-	(195,811,822)
Reversal of Depreciation against asset Acc depreciation	-	-	195,811,822	-	-	-	195,811,822
Depreciation 40	-	(163,669,960)	(69,241,133)	(1,601,882)	-	(14,392,933)	(248,905,908)
	173,008,010	223,630,496	218,113,957	4,782,112	-	863,877	620,398,452
Carrying value of disposals / transfers							
Cost - disposals	(2,240,810)	(13,864,870)	(295,800)	(91,785)	-	(17,385,530)	(33,878,795)
Cost - WIP Transfer to complete	-	(266,506,673)	(634,000)	-	-	-	(267,140,673)
Accumulated depreciation - disposals	-	10,375,119	19,822	91,785	-	17,079,462	27,566,188
Cost - Transfers	(5,513,791)	8,031,027	-	-	-	-	2,517,236
	(7,754,601)	(261,965,397)	(909,978)	-	-	(306,068)	(270,936,044)
Impairment loss / reversal of impairment loss	(73,689)	-	(785,593)	-	-	(1,608,788)	(2,468,070)
Other changes				-	3,218,449	-	3,218,449
	(73,689)	-	(785,593)	-	3,218,449	(1,608,788)	750,379
Closing carrying value as at 30 June 2022	1,112,630,940	4,185,442,552	1,072,771,074	38,103,396	14,747,358	148,775,435	6,572,470,755

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

3. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Cost	1,112,704,629 7,617,870,5	64 1,109,718,942	42,256,734	14,747,358	357,460,838 10,254,759,065
Construction work-in-progress	- 144,785,0	03 33,074,063	6,264,221	-	- 184,123,287
Accumulated depreciation	(73,689) (3,577,213,0	15) (70,021,931)	(10,417,559)	-	(208,685,403) (3,866,411,597)
	1,112,630,940 4,185,442,5	52 1,072,771,074	38,103,396	14,747,358	148,775,435 6,572,470,755

The remaining useful lives of assets were reviewed and adjusted where necessary during 2022. This was treated as a change in accounting estimate. All changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively and accordingly no prior year adjustments were made due to the review of remaining useful lives of assets.

The prior year comparatives have been restated, please refer to note 49 for more detailed information.

Included in the carrying value for land is an amount of R2,945,685 (2022: R2,945,685) for land assets where the municipality is not the legal owner or the appointed custodian in terms of legislation, but the land to be under the control of the municipality in terms of IGRAP 18. Please refer to note 2 for key judgements and assumptions made regarding control of land.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022

3. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

3.2 Land and buildings carried at fair value

Land and buildings were revalued to fair value during the 2021/22 financial year. The effective date of revaluation was 01-Jul-2021 and the valuation was performed by registered and independent valuers. The independent valuers are not connected to the municipality.

3.3 Property, plant and equipment pledged as security

No assets have been pledged as security.

3.4 Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The municipality assessed its items of property, plant and equipment for any potential impairment losses or reversal of impairment losses on assets.

The following impairment losses were recognised during the year:

Total	214,518	2,468,069
Other assets	214,518	1,608,788
Buildings	-	785,592
Land	-	73,689

Impairment losses on vehicles were predominantly due to the assets being damaged beyond repair.

Impairment losses on land and buildings are due to valuation losses.

3.5 Change in estimate

Useful life of property, plant and equipment

A review of the remaining useful lives and residual values of items of property, plant and equipment has been performed. The change in the estimated remaining useful lives and residual values of various assets of the municipality has resulted in a decrease in depreciation of R 4,295,858 (2022: R 7,098,696). It is impracticable to estimate the effect of these changes on future periods.

3.6 Property, plant and equipment under construction

No projects were identified where construction or development has been halted, or that is taking a significantly longer period of time to complete than expected.

3.7 Maintenance of property, plant and equipment

3.7.1 Maintenance of property, plant and equipment by nature and type of expenditure

2023

	Buildings, structures and other assets	Infrastructure assets	Moveable assets	Total
Expenditure				
Contracted Services	12,136,118	34,819,399	30,543,341	77,498,858
Employee Related Cost	59,180,643	112,653,866	5,828,507	177,663,016
Inventory	3,115,571	9,405,820	5,053,788	17,575,179
Operation Cost	3,010	313,204	-	316,214
	74,435,342	157,192,289	41,425,636	273,053,267
				-



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Dand	2023	2022
Figures in Rand	2023	ZUZZ

3. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

2022

	Buildings, structures and other assets	Infrastructure assets	Movable assets	Total
Expenditure				
Contracted Services	12,838,876	31,970,083	27,036,875	71,845,834
Employee Related Cost	59,206,326	109,014,515	6,255,464	174,476,305
Inventory	5,250,163	11,477,440	688,629	17,416,232
Operation Cost	40,233	225,963	-	266,196
	77,335,598	152,688,001	33,980,968	264,004,567

4. Heritage assets

4.1 Reconciliation of carrying value

2023

Cost

Opening carrying value as at 01 July 2022 Cost Accumulated impairment losses	24,295,000	22,250,000	1,088,645 -	47,633,645 -
	24,295,000	22,250,000	1,088,645	47,633,645
Closing carrying value as at 30 June 2023	24,295,000	22,250,000	1,088,645	47,633,645
2022				
		Nonuments and	Other assets	Total
Opening carrying value as at 01 July 2021 Cost Accumulated impairment losses	Land and Nobuildings 20,848,000	Nonuments and parks 18,825,000	1,088,645	Total 40,761,645
Cost	buildings	parks		
Cost	buildings 20,848,000	parks 18,825,000	1,088,645 -	40,761,645

Land and

buildings

24,295,000

Monuments and Other assets

parks

22,250,000

1,088,645



47,633,645

Total

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022

4. Heritage assets (continued)

4.1.1 Heritage assets

Land, Conservation areas, Nature reserves and Buildings Heritage assets were revalued to fair value during the 2020/2021 financial period. The effective date of revaluation was 1 July 2021 and the valuation were performed by registered and independent valuers.

The comparative sales method was applied to land (historical sites and conservation areas), where comparable valid sales in a specific area was used, compared to the specific property, and market valuation derived. Due to the nature of historical buildings and monuments, i.e. where there are no comparable property sales, the generally accepted methodology of these was limited to the discounted replacement cost of the physical structures.

Included in the historical and naturally significant Conservation areas above is the Paarl Mountain (Paarlberg) and the Paarl Arboretum. Paarl Mountain is particularly known for its mountain or "Paarl Rock". The huge granite rock is formed by three rounded outcrops that make up Paarl Mountain and is the second largest granite outcrop in the world and forms part of the Nature Reserve. The site is a Provincial Heritage Site (SAHRA Nr 9/2/069/0028).

The Paarl Arboretum is situated on the eastern bank of the Berg River, is 2.8 km long and occupies approximately 31 ha. Divided into 6 "continents" a unique feature is that trees and shrubs are grouped according to continents of origin. In excess of 2 600 trees and shrubs, entering some 650 different species can be observed.

The following buildings owned by the Municipality, declared Provincial Heritage sites, have been classified as Heritage assets:

- 1. De Oude Woning, 214 Main Street, Paarl (SAHRA Nr 9/2/069/0105) dating from the late 1780's.
- 2. The Old Dutch Reformed Church Parsonage (now the Paarl Museum), Van der Lingen plein, Paarl (SAHRA Nr 9/2/069/0071). The Parsonage was built in 1787.
- 3. Coronation Arch, Victoria Jubilee Park, Church Street, Wellington (SAHRA Nr 9/2/106/0019/1), dating to 1902.

All of the municipality's Heritage Assets are held under freehold interests and no Heritage Assets had been pledged as security for any liabilities of the municipality.

No restrictions apply to any of the Heritage Assets of the municipality.

4.2 Maintenance of heritage assets

2023

The following maintenance costs were incurred:

	Land and buildings	Monuments and parks	Other assets	Total
Contracted Services		- 57,024	-	57,024
Employee Related Cost		- 5,252,303	-	5,252,303
Inventory		- 232,351	-	232,351
Operational Cost			-	-
Total		- 5,541,678	-	5,541,678



Drakenstein MunicipalityAudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022

Heritage assets (continued)

2022

The following maintenance costs were incurred:

	Land and buildings	Monuments and parks	Other assets	Total
Contracted Services		- 71,371	-	71,371
Employee Related Cost		- 5,282,055	-	5,282,055
Inventory		- 164,959	-	164,959
Operational Cost			-	-
Total		- 5,518,385	-	5,518,385

Intangible assets

5.1 Reconciliation of carrying value

2023

	Compute software	•	s Licence and rights	Total
Opening carrying value as at 01 July 2022				
Cost	10,734,	352 -	965,715	11,700,067
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(6,203,	851) -	(881,310)	(7,085,161)
	4,530,	501 -	84,405	4,614,906
Amortisation 4	0 (695,	278) -	(16,134)	(711,412)
Carrying value of disposals / transfers				
Cost	(1,066)	622) -	(77,883)	(1,144,505)
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	888,	126 -	42,343	930,469
	(178,	496) -	(35,540)	(214,036)
Closing carrying value as at 30 June 2023	3,656	727 -	32,731	3,689,458
Cost	9,667	730 -	887,833	10,555,563
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(6,011,	003) -	(855,102)	(6,866,105)
	3,656,	727 -	32,731	3,689,458



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
- igares in mana	2023	

5. Intangible assets (continued)

2022

		Computer software	Plan and designs	Licence and rights	Total
Opening carrying value as at 01 July 2021					
Cost		10,591,041	89,659	965,715	11,646,415
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		(5,587,596	(60,968)	(742,852)	(6,391,416)
	•	5,003,445	28,691	222,863	5,254,999
Additions from acquisitions		348,031		-	348,031
Amortisation	40	(820,975	(28,691)	(138,458)	(988,124)
	•	(472,944	(28,691)	(138,458)	(640,093)
Carrying value of disposals / transfers	•				
Cost		(204,720	(89,659)	-	(294,379)
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		204,720	89,659	-	294,379
		-	-	-	-
Closing carrying value as at 30 June 2022		4,530,501		84,405	4,614,906
Cost		10,734,353	_	965,715	11,700,068
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		(6,203,852		(881,310)	(7,085,162)
	•	4,530,501		84,405	4,614,906

The amortisation expense has been included in the line item 'Depreciation and Amortisation' in the Statement of financial performance and financial position (see Note 40).

The amortisation method and useful life of intangible assets is set out in the accounting policy note of intangible assets.

All of the municipality's Intangible Assets are held under freehold interests and no Intangible Assets had been pledged as security for and liabilities of the municipality.

No restrictions apply to any of the Intangible Assets of the municipality.

5.2 Change in estimate

A review of the remaining useful lives for intangible assets has been performed. The change in the estimated remaining useful lives of various intangible assets of the municipality has resulted in a decrease in amortisation of R 57,183 (2022: R 1,954). It is impracticable to estimate the effect of these changes on future periods.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
6. Investment property		
6.1 Reconciliation of carrying value		
Opening carrying value		
Cost Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	59,096,957 -	55,452,957 -
	59,096,957	55,452,957
Fair Value Adjustments	4,877,766	3,644,000
Other movements (transfers to IP)	18,810,277	-
	23,688,043	3,644,000
Carrying value of disposals / transfers Cost	(885,000)	-
Closing carrying value	81,900,000	59,096,957
Cost	81,900,000	59,096,957
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses		-
	81,900,000	59,096,957

Criteria used to distinguish investment property from owner-occupied property and from property held for sale in the ordinary course of business is set out in the accounting policy note of investment property.

Method of asset valuation 2022/2023

The date of fair value assessment was on 30 June 2023.

Each property was identified and inspected and fair values adjusted where appropriate. An investment property could be described as a real estate property that has the ability of earning a return on investment, either through rental income and/or the future resale of the property or both. The methodology applied was therefore based on open market value, taking into account the zoning status of the property, the cost implications of the rezoning process and any other limitations.

A register containing the information required by section 63 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003) is available for inspection at the registered offices of the municipality.

Revaluation of all investment property was performed by a Professional Associated Valuer (Reg no. 4729), Jean Marais from Real Direct Property Valuations.

Revenue and expenditure disclosed in the Statement of financial performance and financial position include rental revenue earned from investment property to the amount of R 121,891 (2022: R 193,303).

All of the municipality's investment property is held under freehold interests and no investment property had been pledged as security for any liabilities of the municipality.

There are no restrictions on the realisability of investment property or the remittance of revenue and proceeds of disposal.

There are contractual obligations for repairs to certain investment property which are leased out.

The prior year comparatives have been restated, please refer to note 49 for more detailed information.



Drakenstein MunicipalityAudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand		2023	2022	
7. Non-current receivables from exchange transactions				
Other receivables Housing selling schemes		18,225	121,637	
Transferred to current receivables	13	(18,121)	(26,762)	
Total non-current other receivables	7.1	104	94,875	



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Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

7. Non-current receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

7.1 Other non-current receivables

Housing selling schemes Public organisations
Total

	2023			2022	
Gross	Impairment	Total	Gross	Impairment	Total
38,388	(20,163)	18,225	220,080	(98,443)	121,637
77,834	(77,834)	-	77,834	(77,834)	-
116,222	(97,997)	18,225	297,914	(176,277)	121,637

Housing selling scheme loans

Housing loans are granted to qualifying individuals in terms of the National Housing Policy. These loans attract interest, as determined by the National Minister of Housing, currently 13.5% per annum and are repayable over 20 years.

Public organisations

Loans to public organisations are granted in terms of the National Housing Policy. The applicable interest rate and loan repayment periods are determined by the National Minister of Housing. At present these loans attract interest at 1% (buildings) and 11% (infrastructure) and are repayable over 30 years. Applicable loans were reviewed for any indication of impairment and impaired accordingly.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

- 7. Non-current receivables from exchange transactions (continued)
- 7.1.1 Impairment reconciliation of other non-current receivables

	2023			2022	
Opening balance	Impairment raised	Closing balance	Opening balance	Impairment reversed / debt written off	Closing balance
98,443	(78,280)	20,163	203,340	(104,897)	98,443
77,834	-	77,834	-	77,834	77,834
176,277	(78,280)	97,997	203,340	(27,063)	176,277

Housing selling schemes Public organisation

Total

In determining the recoverability of a Long-term Receivable, the municipality considers any change in the credit quality of the receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. The concentration of the credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated. Accordingly, management believe that there is no further credit provision required in excess of the Provision for Impairment.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022	
8. Inventories			
Consumables	4,280,313	3,900,542	
Materials and supplies	38,322,856	37,694,388	
Water	558,677	535,720	
Spare parts for Plant & Equipment	460,028	176,810	
Plants held for resale	129,317	123,762	
Land for BNG housing	9,837,705	8,458,006	
Less: Inventory held as spare parts for infrastructure assets	(12,410,311)	(14,747,341)	
Total Inventories	41,178,585	36,141,887	

No inventories were pledged as security for liabilities.

During the year inventory to the amount of R 83,684 (2022: R 59,321) was written off due to discrepancies identified during the annual stock count. An amount of R 85,089 (2022: R 0) was written off due to valuation of inventory at the lower of cost and NRV in accordance with GRAP 12. A gain of R0 (2022: R139,953) due to the reversal of prior year NRV adjustments was recognised.

Inventories of R 12,410,311 (2022: R 14,474,341) are held as major spare parts for infrastructure assets and has been transferred to property, plant and equipment.

9. Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions

Consumer receivables from exchange transactions	9.1		
Electricity		208,155,887	212,396,000
Water		43,697,263	44,815,858
Waste management		26,453,913	45,897,535
Waste water management		21,921,259	33,188,202
Housing rental scheme		1,488,383	925,001
Housing selling scheme		97,852	58,125
		301,814,557	337,280,721
Other receivables from exchange transactions	9.2		
Sundry debtors		22,809,917	20,568,938
Other receivables from exchange transactions		8,737,388	7,583,964
Less: Provision for impairment		(13,098,111)	(12,030,822)
		18,449,194	16,122,080
Total receivables from exchange transactions		320,263,751	353,402,801

9.1 Consumer receivables

The average credit period for consumer receivables is 30 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables for the first 30 days from the date of the invoice. Thereafter interest is charged at the prime rate per annum on the outstanding balance. The municipality strictly enforces its approved credit control policy to ensure the recovery of consumer receivables.

The management of the municipality is of the opinion that the carrying value of consumer receivables approximate their fair values.

The fair value of consumer receivables was determined after considering the standard terms and conditions of agreements entered into between the municipality and consumer receivables as well as the current payment ratios of the municipality's consumer receivables.



Drakenstein MunicipalityAudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
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Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

		2023			2022	_
	Gross	Impairment	Total	Gross	Impairment	Total
Consumer receivables						
Electricity	231,747,715	(23,591,828)	208,155,887	237,865,760	(25,469,760)	212,396,000
Water	104,008,795	(60,311,532)	43,697,263	89,862,858	(45,047,000)	44,815,858
Waste management	71,530,842	(45,076,929)	26,453,913	56,209,809	(10,312,274)	45,897,535
Waste water management	48,841,147	(26,919,888)	21,921,259	40,239,101	(7,050,899)	33,188,202
Housing rental scheme	7,081,338	(5,592,955)	1,488,383	6,225,471	(5,300,470)	925,001
Housing selling scheme	1,051,875	(954,023)	97,852	862,547	(804,422)	58,125
Total	464,261,712	(162,447,155)	301,814,557	431,265,546	(93,984,825)	337,280,721

9.1.1 Ageing of consumer receivables

2023

Total

	Not due			Past due			
	Current	Current impaired	31 - 60	31 - 60 impaired	61 - 90	61 - 90 Impaired	
Consumer receivables							
Ageing by debt type							
Electricity	168,726,304	1,585,161	8,033,760	1,500,548	3,470,906	1,541,458	
Water	25,836,885	1,442,332	6,451,764	1,774,696	3,905,416	2,211,361	
Waste management	12,511,300	561,065	3,703,556	583,757	2,990,559	1,376,034	
Waste water management	12,869,205	399,958	2,584,739	412,253	1,938,292	891,698	
Housing rental schemes	489,859	22,996	301,847	28,012	221,312	28,858	
Housing selling scheme	29,175	2,305	23,206	2,297	21,808	2,346	
Total	220,462,728	4,013,817	21,098,872	4,301,563	12,548,293	6,051,755	
	-	Pas	t due				
	-	91 - 120+	91 - 120+ impaired	Total	Total impaired	Total - Past due but not impaired	
Consumer receivables Ageing by debt type	-						
Electricity		51,516,746	18,964,661	231,747,716	23,591,828	41,014,745	
Water		67,814,730	54,883,143	104,008,795	60,311,532	19,302,710	
Waste management		52,325,427	42,556,073	71,530,842	45,076,929	14,503,678	
Waste water management		31,448,911	25,215,979	48,841,147	26,919,888	9,452,012	
Housing rental scheme		6,068,320	5,513,089	7,081,338	5,592,955	1,021,520	
Housing selling scheme		977,686	947,075	1,051,875	954,023	70,982	



85,365,647

162,447,155

464,261,713

210,151,820

148,080,020

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022

9. Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

2022

	No	Past due				
	Current	Current impaired	31 - 60	31 - 60 impaired	61 - 90	61 - 90 Impaired
Consumer receivables					_	
Ageing by debt type						
Electricity	186,455,173	1,776,746	9,137,058	1,878,420	5,304,766	1,786,473
Water	23,427,906	1,439,924	6,426,156	1,775,048	3,334,387	1,686,366
Waste management	10,556,364	371,352	2,997,105	398,010	2,314,336	412,947
Waste water management	11,747,110	302,456	2,138,232	315,750	1,559,496	319,755
Housing rental schemes	375,869	14,377	177,312	17,394	141,067	21,897
Housing selling scheme	24,700	8,639	17,057	8,625	15,006	8,273
Total	232,587,122	3,913,494	20,892,920	4,393,247	12,669,058	4,235,711

	Pas	Past due				
	91 - 120+	91 - 120+ impaired	Total	Total impaired	Total - Past due but not impaired	
Consumer receivables	-					
Ageing by debt type						
Electricity	36,968,763	20,028,121	237,865,760	25,469,760	27,717,573	
Water	56,674,409	40,145,662	89,862,858	45,047,000	22,827,876	
Waste management	40,342,004	9,129,965	56,209,809	10,312,274	35,712,523	
Waste water management	24,794,263	6,112,938	40,239,101	7,050,899	21,743,548	
Housing rental scheme	5,531,223	5,246,802	6,225,471	5,300,470	563,509	
Housing selling scheme	805,784	778,885	862,547	804,422	42,064	
Total	165,116,446	81,442,373	431,265,546	93,984,825	108,607,093	

The impairment provision was calculated after individually assessing consumer receivables and by estimating the probability of future payment ratios, using a formula-based approach by considering the historical payment ratios and other characteristics found per groups of consumer debtors.

In determining the recoverability of a Consumer receivable, the municipality considers any change in the credit quality of the Consumer receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated. Accordingly, the management believe that there is no further credit provision required in excess of the Allowance for Doubtful Debts.

In 2023 the model for the impairment of debtors was further refined and the credit control measures available per ward was considered. Drakenstein normally restricts electricity on outstanding accounts as per its Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy, by means of a block on prepaid electricity meters (see par 8.9 of the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy) or disconnection of credit meters. However, the municipality does not have any credit control mechanisms to restrict electricity (via prepaid meter blocking) in the areas of Saron, Gouda & Hermon (Wards 30 & 31), where a consumer account falls in arrears, as these areas are serviced by Eskom directly, prohibiting credit control measures. All debt older than 60 days is regarded as fully impaired for these areas.

Included in the Allowance for Doubtful Debts are individually impaired Consumer receivables with a balance of R1,862,221 (2022: R2,421,935) which have been placed under liquidation. The impairment recognised represents the difference between the carrying amount of these Consumer receivables and the present value of the expected liquidation proceeds. The municipality holds no collateral over these balances.



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Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

- 9. Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions (continued)
- 9.2 Other receivables from exchange transactions

	2023			2022		
	Gross	Impairment	Total	Gross	Impairment	Total
Sundry debtors Other receivables from	22,809,917	-	22,809,917	20,568,938	-	20,568,938
exchange transactions Less: Provision for	8,737,388	-	8,737,388	7,583,964	-	7,583,964
impairment	-	(13,098,111)	(13,098,111)	-	(12,030,822)	(12,030,822)
Total	31,547,305	(13,098,111)	18,449,194	28,152,902	(12,030,822)	16,122,080

9.2.1 Impairment reconciliation of consumer and other receivables from exchange transactions

	2023					2022		
	Opening balance	Impairment raised	Impairment reversed / debt written off	Closing balance O	pening balance	Impairment raised	Impairment reversed / debt written off	Closing balance
onsumer receivables cher receivables	93,984,824 12,030,822	83,019,511 1,749,882	(14,557,181) (682,593)	162,447,154 13,098,111	108,980,741 11,303,911	26,453,720 1,839,114	(41,449,637) (1,112,203)	93,984,824 12,030,822
otal	106,015,646	84,769,393	(15,239,774)	175,545,265	120,284,652	28,292,834	(42,561,840)	106,015,646



Drakenstein MunicipalityAudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand		2023	2022
10. Receivables from non-exchange transactions			
Consumer receivables	10.1		
Property rates		41,470,262	47,169,876
Electricity		628,595	836,131
Water		578,468	1,028,144
Waste management		1,286,451	2,773,083
Waste water management		761,348	2,668,515
Fines		34,218,439	15,918,401
		78,943,563	70,394,150
Other receivables			
Grants and subsidies		14,617,459	15,992,655
Prepayments		8,640,357	8,405,196
Other receivables		4,934,872	7,279,718
Rental leases: straight line		8,345	13,935
		28,201,033	31,691,504
Total receivables		107,144,596	102,085,654

10.1 Receivables from non-exchange transactions

	2023				2022	
	Gross	Impairment	Total	Gross	Impairment	Total
Consumer receivables						
Property rates	62,558,049	(21,087,787)	41,470,262	55,478,606	(8,308,730)	47,169,876
Electricity	1,267,692	(639,097)	628,595	1,015,247	(179,116)	836,131
Water	2,355,498	(1,777,030)	578,468	2,061,718	(1,033,574)	1,028,144
Waste management	3,751,253	(2,464,802)	1,286,451	3,045,275	(272,192)	2,773,083
Waste water management	3,299,853	(2,538,505)	761,348	2,774,499	(105,984)	2,668,515
Fines	186,089,864	(151,871,425)	34,218,439	182,239,880	(166,321,479)	15,918,401
	259,322,209	(180,378,646)	78,943,563	246,615,225	(176,221,075)	70,394,150
Other receivables						
Grants and subsidies	14,617,459	-	14,617,459	15,992,655	-	15,992,655
Prepayments	8,640,357	-	8,640,357	8,405,196	-	8,405,196
Other receivables	4,934,872	-	4,934,872	7,279,718	-	7,279,718
Rental leases: straight line	8,345	-	8,345	13,935	-	13,935
	28,201,033	-	28,201,033	31,691,504	-	31,691,504
Total	287,523,242	(180,378,646)	107,144,596	278,306,729	(176,221,075)	102,085,654



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Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

10. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)

10.1.1 Impairment reconciliation of receivables from non-exchange transactions

	2023				2022			
	Opening balance	Contributions	Impairment reversed / debt written off	Closing balance O	pening balance		Impairment reversed / debt written off	Closing balance
Reconciliation of impairment provision								
Property rates	8,308,729	13,380,119	(601,061)	21,087,787	10,555,208	(801,017)	(1,445,461)	8,308,730
Availability charges receivables	1,590,866	5,993,229	(164,661)	7,419,434	2,597,223	(668,921)	(337,436)	1,590,866
Fines	166,321,479	73,192,195	(87,642,249)	151,871,425	170,894,084	88,557,866	(93,130,471)	166,321,479
Total	176,221,074	92,565,543	(88,407,971)	180,378,646	184,046,515	87,087,928	(94,913,368)	176,221,075



Drakenstein MunicipalityAudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022

10. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)

10.1.2 Additional information regarding receivables from non-exchange transactions

2023

	Not due			Pas	due		
	Current	Current impaired	31 - 60	31 - 60 impaired	61 - 90	61 - 90 Impaired	
Consumer receivables							
Aging by debt type							
Property rates	27,475,615	788,759	3,836,205	789,100	2,619,323	855,119	
Electricity	274,287	10,204	69,467	10,204	52,273	10,204	
Water	172,813	7,587	78,820	7,587	66,085	33,343	
Waste management	668,296	19,186	156,751	19,186	132,793	71,356	
Waste water management	260,281	12,276	119,195	12,276	103,020	55,469	
Fines	6,196,493	5,269,162	9,346,312	7,866,504	10,468,528	8,504,298	
Total	35,047,785	6,107,174	13,606,750	8,704,857	13,442,022	9,529,789	

	Pas	st due			
	91 - 120+	91 - 120+ impaired	Total	Total impaired	Total - Past due but not impaired
Consumer receivables					
Aging by debt type					
Property rates	28,626,906	18,654,809	62,558,049	21,087,787	14,783,406
Electricity	871,665	608,485	1,267,692	639,097	364,512
Water	2,037,780	1,728,513	2,355,498	1,777,030	413,242
Waste management	2,793,413	2,355,074	3,751,253	2,464,802	637,341
Waste water management	2,817,357	2,458,484	3,299,853	2,538,505	513,343
Fines	160,078,531	130,231,461	186,089,864	151,871,425	33,291,108
Total	197,225,652	156,036,826	259,322,209	180,378,646	50,002,952



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Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022

10. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)

2022

	No	t due		Past		
	Current	Current impaired	31 - 60	31 - 60 impaired	61 - 90	61 - 90 Impaired
Consumer receivables						
Aging by debt type						
Property rates	26,720,709	458,786	3,951,762	463,724	1,874,787	454,774
Electricity	173,960	1,880	60,413	1,880	54,373	1,880
Water	147,198	1,559	64,428	1,559	53,222	1,698
Waste management	571,192	17,029	132,391	17,029	110,119	17,246
Waste water management	224,906	3,802	100,332	3,802	80,013	4,000
Fines	7,337,851	6,268,389	8,141,421	7,032,803	9,778,797	8,487,164
Total	35,175,816	6,751,445	12,450,747	7,520,797	11,951,311	8,966,762

	Pas	st due			
	91 - 120+	91 - 120+ impaired	Total	Total impaired	Total - Past due but not impaired
Consumer receivables					
Aging by debt type					
Property rates	22,931,348	6,931,446	55,478,606	8,308,730	20,907,953
Electricity	726,501	173,476	1,015,247	179,116	664,051
Water	1,796,870	1,028,758	2,061,718	1,033,574	882,505
Waste management	2,231,573	220,888	3,045,275	272,192	2,218,920
Waste water management	2,369,248	94,380	2,774,499	105,984	2,447,411
Fines	156,981,811	144,533,123	182,239,880	166,321,479	14,848,939
Total	187,037,351	152,982,071	246,615,225	176,221,075	41,969,779

Property rates

Property rates receivables are statutory receivables and arise from property taxes levied on property owners based on the valuation of properties per the valuation roll in accordance with the Municipal Property Rates Act, No 6 of 2004 and Drakenstein Municipality's Property Rates Policy. A general valuation is performed every four years, with supplementary valuations in between.

The average credit period for property rates receivables is 30 days. No interest is charged for the first 30 days from the date of the invoice. Thereafter interest is charged at the prime rate per annum on the outstanding balance. The municipality strictly enforces its approved credit control policy to ensure the recovery of property rates receivables.

The management of the municipality is of the opinion that the carrying value of property rates receivables approximate their fair values.

The impairment provision was calculated after individually assessing property rates receivables and by estimating the probability of future payment ratios, using a formula-based approach by considering the historical payment ratios and other characteristics found per groups of property rates debtors.

In determining the recoverability of a receivable, the municipality considers any change in the credit quality of the receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated. Accordingly, the management believe that there is no further credit provision required in excess of the Allowance for Doubtful Debts.



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Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2023 2022

10. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Availability charges on water, electricity, refuse and sewerage

Availability charges on Water, Electricity, Refuse & Sewerage receivables are statutory receivables and arise from basic charges levied on vacant properties in accordance with the relevant bylaws of the Drakenstein Municipality.

The average credit period for availability charges on Water, Electricity, Refuse & Sewerage receivables is 30 days. No interest is charged for the first 30 days from the date of the invoice. Thereafter interest is charged at the prime rate per annum on the outstanding balance. The municipality strictly enforces its approved credit control policy to ensure the recovery of Availability charges on Water, Electricity, Refuse & Sewerage receivables.

The management of the municipality is of the opinion that the carrying value of Availability charges on Water, Electricity, Refuse & Sewerage receivables approximate their fair values.

The impairment provision was calculated after individually assessing Availability charges on Water, Electricity, Refuse & Sewerage receivables and by estimating the probability of future payment ratios, using a formula-based approach by considering the historical payment ratios and other characteristics found per groups of availability charges on Water, Electricity, Refuse & Sewerage debtors.

In determining the recoverability of a receivable, the municipality considers any change in the credit quality of the receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated. Accordingly, the management believe that there is no further credit provision required in excess of the Allowance for Doubtful Debts.

Traffic fines

Traffic fines receivables are statutory receivables and arise from traffic infringements committed and fines issued as a result, in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 501 of 1977.

The Traffic fines must be issued within 30 days of offence, after which it is payable. No interest is charged.

The management of the municipality is of the opinion that the carrying value of Traffic fines receivables approximate their fair values.

The impairment provision was calculated after collectively assessing Traffic fines receivables and by calculating the historical payment ratios and assuming that future payment ratios would be similar to the historical payment ratios.

The provision for doubtful debts on traffic fines receivables exist predominantly due to the possibility that these debts will not be recovered were assessed individually for impairment.

In determining the recoverability of a receivable, the municipality considers any change in the credit quality of the receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated. Accordingly, the management believe that there is no further credit provision required in excess of the Allowance for Doubtful Debts.

Other receivables

The average credit period for Government Grants and Subsidies is dependent on the Government Department involved and the nature of the claim. No interest is charged on outstanding Government Grants and Subsidies. The subsidies are payable to the municipality due to allocations made in the DORA or based on agreements between the municipality and the relevant departments.

The claims instituted against the municipality's insurance company are supported by valid insurance claims which are claimable in terms of the insurance contract entered into by the municipality. The average waiting period depends on the nature of the claim. No interest is charged on outstanding insurance claims.

The average credit period for other receivables is 30 days. No interest is charged for the first 30 days from the date of the invoice. Thereafter interest is charged at the prime rate per annum on the outstanding balance. The municipality strictly enforces its approved credit control policy to ensure the recovery of other receivables.



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Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022

10. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)

The management of the municipality is of the opinion that the carrying value of other receivables approximate their fair values.

The fair value of other receivables was determined after considering the standard terms and conditions of agreements entered into between the municipality and National / Provincial Departments as well as other receivables. The current payment ratio of other receivables were also taken into account for fair value determination.

The impairment provision was calculated after individually assessing other receivables and by calculating the historical payment ratios and assuming that future payment ratios would be similar to the historical payment ratios.

The provision for doubtful debts on other receivables exists predominantly due to the possibility that these debts will not be recovered were assessed individually for impairment.

In determining the recoverability of a receivable, the municipality considers any change in the credit quality of the receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated. Accordingly, the management believe that there is no further credit provision required in excess of the Allowance for Doubtful Debts.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

11.1 Bank accounts

The municipality has the following bank accounts:

FNB Primary Bank Account	627-023-103-85	-	19,916,665
FNB Secondary Account	627-023-123-49	-	-
FNB Traffic Fines Bank Account	620-715-265-14	-	-
FNB Motor Vehicle Licensing Bank Account	628-046-375-70	-	-
Nedbank Primary Bank Account	122-750-451-9	89,615,886	-
Nedbank Secondary Bank Account	122-906-183-5	4,064,561	-
Nedbank Traffic Fines Bank Account	122-906-180-0	5,718	-
Nedbank Motor Vehicle Licensing Bank Account	122-906-181-9	16,459	-
Nedbank Sundry Receipts Bank Account	122-906-184-3	138,702	-
Total		93,841,326	19,916,665
Bank statement balance at beginning of year		19,487,755	86,252,360
Bank statement balance at end of year		97,765,214	19,487,755
Cash book balance at beginning of year		19,916,665	87,671,202
Bank statement balance at end of year		97,765,214	19,487,755
Net movement / reconciling items		(3,923,888)	428,910
Cash book balance at end of year		93,841,326	19,916,665

Comparative figures have been restated, refer to note 49 for more detail information.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
i igai co in Nana	2023	LULL

11. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

11.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

Call de	posits	and	investments
---------	--------	-----	-------------

Short term investment deposits 351	1,404,153 169,942,000
Cash at bank	
Bank account 93	3,841,326 19,916,665
Cash on hand	24,952 24,952
Total cash and cash equivalents 445	5,270,431 189,883,617

All account balances are cleared on a daily basis to the main account. The municipality does not have an overdraft facility with Nedbank.

For the purposes of the Cash flow statement, bank balances, cash and cash equivalents include cash-on-hand, cash in banks and investments less than 12 months.

The management of the municipality is of the opinion that the carrying value of bank balances, cash and cash equivalents recorded at amortised cost in the audited annual financial statements approximate their fair values.

The fair value of bank balances, cash and cash equivalents was determined after considering the standard terms and conditions of agreements entered into between the municipality and financial institutions.

Call deposits and investments by financial institution

Institution	Account number	Account type		
ABSA BANK	93-5338-8392	CALL DEPOSIT	48,777,383	17,309,378
ABSA BANK	93-5591-4684	CALL DEPOSIT	61,854,655	38,984,463
ABSA BANK	93-5612-6210	CALL DEPOSIT	62,694,374	58,394,773
ABSA BANK	90-5907-5162	CALL DEPOSIT	71	71
			173,326,483	114,688,685
NEDBANK	03/7881536373/000052	CALL DEPOSIT	5,153,403	
NEDBANK	03/7881536373/000211	NOTICE DEPOSIT ACCOUNT	-	10,000,000
			5,153,403	10,000,000
GRINDROD BANK	611166	CALL DEPOSIT	17,000,000	-
			17,000,000	-
STANDARD BANK	07-875-830-0-056	CALL DEPOSIT	-	20,253,315
STANDARD BANK	07-875-830-0-057	CALL DEPOSIT	26,741,692	25,000,000
STANDARD BANK	07-875-830-0-060	CALL DEPOSIT	104,007,404	-
STANDARD BANK	07-875-830-0-063	CALL DEPOSIT	25,175,171	
			155,924,267	45,253,315
Total investments			351,404,153	169,942,000
12. Short term investments				

Grindrod Bank - 40,000,000

Short term investments consisted of two notice deposits accounts in 2022 with account numbers respectively 196420 and 198235 of R20,000,000 each which matures within 5 months after year end. All investments are call deposits at year end 2023.

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand		2023	2022
13. Current portion of non-current receivables			
Current portion of non-current receivables	7	18,121	26,762
14. VAT control receivable			
Accrual VAT transactions		4,970,636	4,147,971
VAT return balance		9,427,411	10,850,269
Total		14,398,047	14,998,240
VAT receivable, interest and other charges arises from Value Added Tax Act 89 of 199:	1.		
Comparative figures have been restated, refer to note 49 for more detail information.			
15. Borrowings			
Total borrowings Annuity Loans		1,539,712,709	1,618,401,012
,			1,018,401,012
Less: Current portion transferred to current liabilities Annuity Loans		(84,460,268)	(78,688,302)
Non-current borrowings		1,455,252,441	1,539,712,710

15.1 Summary of arrangements

Annuity loans are repaid over periods varying from 1 to 14 (2022: 1 to 15) years and at interest rates varying from 9.87% to 11.48% (2022: 9.68% to 11.48%) per annum.

Annuity loans are not secured.

The fair value of borrowings was determined after considering the standard terms and conditions of agreements entered into between the municipality and the relevant financing institutions.

Refer to Appendix 'A' for more detail on borrowings.

16. Finance lease liabilities

16.1 Carrying value of lease liabilities

2023

	Amortised cost	Total
Carrying value as at 30 June 2023		
Finance lease liability	817,986	817,986
Transferred to current liabilities	(345,347)	(345,347)
Total non-current liabilities	472,639	472,639
2022		
	Amortised cost	Total
Carrying value as at 30 June 2022		
Finance lease liability	26,762	26,762
Transferred to current liabilities	(26,762)	(26,762)
Total non-current liabilities		

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
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16. Finance lease liabilities (continued)

16.2 Obligation under finance leases

The municipality as lessee

The obligations under finance leases are as follow:

Total future minimum lease payments		
Payable within one year	564,408	27,036
Payable within two to five years	564,408	-
Total minimum lease payments	1,128,816	27,036
Less: Future finance charges	(310,830)	(274)
	817,986	26,762
Present value of minimum lease payments		
Payable within one year	345,347	26,762
Payable within two to five years	472,639	-
	817,986	26,762

Finance leases were entered into for certain photocopier machines for a lease period of 36 months. Interest rates are fixed at the inception of the agreements. No arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments. The minimum lease payments equal the fair value of the equipment.

17. Employee benefits

Non-current employee benefits		
Post-employment health care benefits 17.3	201,416,000	195,128,000
Ex-Gratia pension benefits 17.2	688,000	807,000
Provision for long-service awards 17.3	3 43,705,000	44,210,000
	245,809,000	240,145,000
Current employee benefits		
Post-employment health care benefits 17.3	1 11,856,000	10,966,001
Ex-Gratia pension benefits 17.2	108,000	108,000
Provision for long-service awards 17.3	5,109,000	3,716,000
Provision for bonuses 17.4	20,568,587	19,901,977
Performance bonuses 17.5	2,762,856	2,400,802
Provision for staff leave 17.6	44,968,080	44,677,102
	85,372,523	81,769,882
Total employee benefits	331,181,523	321,914,882

17.1 Post-employment health care benefits

The municipality provides certain post-retirement medical benefits by funding the medical aid contributions of qualifying retired members of the municipality. According to the rules of the Medical Aid Funds, with which the municipality is associated, a member (who is on the current conditions of service) is entitled to remain a continued member of such medical aid fund on retirement, in which case the municipality is liable for a certain portion of the medical aid membership fee. The municipality operates an unfunded define benefit plan for these qualifying employees.

The most recent actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 30 June 2023 by Mr Julian van der Spuy and Ms Gabriella Knipe of ZAQEN Actuaries Pty (Ltd). The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022

17. Employee benefits (continued)

The Post Employee Health Care Benefit Plan is a defined benefit plan, of which the members are made up as follow:

	Number	Number
In-service members (Employees)	713	731
Continuation members (Retirees)	215	213
Total members	928	944
The liability in respect of past service has been estimated as follow:		
In-service members (Employees)	105,127,000	106,249,000
Continuation members (Retirees)	108,145,000	99,845,001
Total liability	213,272,000	206,094,001
Non-current	201,416,000	195,128,000
Current	11,856,000	10,966,001
Total liability	213,272,000	206,094,001

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

- Bonitas
- Hosmed
- Key Health
- LA HealthFed Health
- Samwumed

The Future-service Cost for the ensuing year is estimated to be R 5,961,000 whereas the Interest Cost is estimated to be R 27,170,000.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follow:

i) Rates of interest

Discount rate	Yield curve	Yield curve
Consumer Price Inflation (CPI)	Difference between nominal and yield curve	Difference between nominal and yield curve
Health care cost inflation rate	CPI+1%	CPI+1%
Net effective discount rate	Yield curve base	Yield curve base

GRAP 25 defines the determination of the Discount Rate Assumption to be used as follow:

'The discount rate that reflects the time value of money is best approximated by reference to market yields at the reporting date on government bonds. Where there is no deep market in government bonds with a sufficiently long maturity to match the estimated maturity of all the benefit payments, an entity uses current market rates of the appropriate term to discount shorter term payments, and estimates the discount rate for longer maturities by extrapolating current market rates along the yield curve.'



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022

17. Employee benefits (continued)

The Actuaries used the nominal and real zero curves as at 30 June 2023 supplied by the JSE to determine the discount rates and CPI assumptions at each relevant time period. In the event that the valuation is performed prior to the effective valuation date, they used the prevailing yield at the time of performing their calculations. The methodology was changed from a point estimate to that of a curve in order to present a more accurate depiction of the liability. Previously only one discount rate was used to value all the liabilities. This changed methodology would be seen as a change in estimate basis.

ii) Mortality rates

Mortality before retirement has been based on the SA 85-90 mortality tables. These are the most commonly used tables in the industry. Mortality post-employment (for pensioners) has been based on the PA (90) ultimate mortality tables. No explicit assumption was made about additional mortality or health care costs due to AIDS.

iii) Normal retirement age

The average retirement age for all active employees was assumed to be 63 years. This assumption implicitly allows for ill-health and early retirements. The normal retirement age (NRA) for all active employees was assumed to be 65 years.

iv) Spouses and dependents

We assumed that the marital status of members who are currently married will remain the same up to retirement. It was also assumed that 90% of all single employees would be married at retirement with no dependent children. Where necessary it was assumed that female spouses would be five years younger than their male spouses at retirement and vice versa.

v) Withdrawal rates

Assumptions have also been made on the withdrawal rates from service per 5 years of age gap and per gender.

Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follow:

Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Unrecognised actuarial gains / (losses)	-	-
Present value of unfunded obligations	213,272,000	206,094,001
Total benefit liability	213,272,000	206,094,001
Amounts recognised in the statement of financial performance are as follow:		
Current service cost	7,525,000	6,380,000
Interest cost	24,178,000	20,954,000
Actuarial loss/ (gain) recognised in the year	(13,696,556)	(8,843,977)
Total post-retirement benefit included in employee related costs 38	18,006,444	18,490,023
Total post-retirement benefit included in employee related costs Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation were as follow:	18,006,444	18,490,023
• •	206,094,001	18,490,023 198,323,001
Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation were as follow:		
Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation were as follow: Balance at the beginning of the year	206,094,001	198,323,001
Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation were as follow: Balance at the beginning of the year Current service cost	206,094,001 7,525,000	198,323,001 6,380,000
Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation were as follow: Balance at the beginning of the year Current service cost Interest cost	206,094,001 7,525,000 24,178,000	198,323,001 6,380,000 20,954,000



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand				2023	2022
17. Employee benefits (continued)					
Movements in the present value of the defined b	enefit assets were as	follow:			
Balance at the beginning of the year				-	<u>-</u>
Contributions from the employer Benefits paid				10,828,444 10,828,444)	10,719,023 (10,719,023
Balance at the end of the year					
History of experienced adjustments are as follow	:				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation Fair value of plan assets	210,897,000	177,959,000 -	198,323,000	206,094,000	213,272,000
Deficit	210,897,000	177,959,000	198,323,000	206,094,000	213,272,000

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

	-1%	+1%	
	Decrease	Increase	
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	190,083,000	241,001,000	
Effect on the aggregate of the interest cost	24,113,000	30,830,000	
Effect on the aggregate of the current service cost	4,967,000	7,205,000	

Total accrued liability

The effect of a 20% movement in the assumed mortality rates are as follow on the ensuing years assumptions:

	-20%	+20%
	Mortality rate	Mortality rate
Total accrued liability	231,627,000	198,281,000
Effect on the aggregate of the interest cost	29,575,000	25,206,000
Effect on the aggregate of the current service cost	6,500,000	5,510,000

The municipality expects to make a contribution of R 11,856,000 to the Defined Benefit Plan during the next financial year.

Refer to note 58 Retirement Benefit Information to the audited annual financial statements for more information regarding the municipality's other retirement funds that is Provincially and Nationally administered.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022

17. Employee benefits (continued)

17.2 Ex-Gratia pension benefits

The municipality provides pension and retirement gratuity benefits to certain employees who were in the employment of the [Former Paarl, Wellington and Gouda Municipality] (now incorporated into the Drakenstein Municipality) at 31 December 1994 (Paarl) and 31 March 1995 (Wellington and Gouda) and still in the employment of Drakenstein Municipality at date of normal retirement, medical disability, retrenchment or death. The gratuity is calculated on the salary benefits during 1994/1995.

The most recent actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 30 June 2023 by Mr Julian van der Spuy and Ms Gabriella Knipe of ZAQEN Actuaries (Pty) Ltd. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the multiplying the annual pension provided, by an appropriate annuity factor as at the valuation date.

The Ex-Gratia Pension Benefit Plan is a defined benefit plan, of which the members are made up as follow:

	Number	Number
In-service members (Employees)	105	114
Continuation members (Retirees)	4	4
Total members	109	118
The liability in respect of past service has been estimated as follow:		
In-service members (Employees)	552,000	640,000
Continuation members (Retirees)	244,000	275,000
Total liability	796,000	915,000
Non-current	688,000	807,000
Current	108,000	108,000
Total liability	796,000	915,000
Lump sum benefit	552,000	640,000
Pension benefit	244,000	275,000
	796,000	915,000

The interest-cost for the next year is estimated to be R 67,000. The actuaries are of opinion that future service cost need not be determined for pension fund liability as all benefits vests immediately.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follow:

i) Rates of interest

Lump sum valuation		
Discount rate	9.76 %	9.06 %
Consumer Price Inflation (CPI)	5.66 %	6.61 %
Pension increase rate (Pensioners)	6.66 %	7.61 %
Net effective discount rate	2.91 %	1.35 %
Pensioner valuation Discount rate	9.23 %	8.13 %
Consumer Price Inflation (CPI)	5.23 %	5.83 %
Pension increase rate (Pensioners)	6.23 %	6.83 %
Net effective discount rate	2.82 %	1.22 %

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
rigares in nama	2023	

17. Employee benefits (continued)

In accordance with GRAP 25 the discount rate was determined using the implied duration of the liability to obtain an appropriate interest rate on the yield curve. The nominal and real zero curves as at 30 June 2023 supplied by the JSE was used to determine the discounted rates and CPI assumptions.

ii) Mortality rates

Deficit

Mortality before retirement has been based on the PA (90) mortality tables. These are the most commonly used tables in the industry. It was assumed that female spouses would be five years younger than their male spouses and vice versa.

iii) Normal retirement age

The average retirement age for all active employees was assumed to be 63 years. This assumption implicitly allows for ill-health and early retirements. The normal retirement age (NRA) for all active employees was assumed to be 65 years.

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

Fair value of plan assets Unrecognised actuarial gains / (losses) Present value of unfunded obligations				- - 796,000	- - 915,000
Total benefit liability				796,000	915,000
The amounts recognised in the statement of financial p	erformance are a	s follow:			
Service cost				_	-
Interest cost				74,000	82,000
Actuarial (Gains) / Losses recognised				(136,343)	(227,274)
Total post-retirement benefit included in employee rela	ated costs	(N	lote 38)	(62,343)	(145,274)
Movements in the present value of the defined benefit	obligation were	as follow:			_
Balance at the beginning of the year				915,000	1,123,000
Service cost				-	-
Interest cost Benefits paid				74,000 (56,657)	82,000 (62,726)
Actuarial (Gains) / Losses recognised				(136,343)	(227,274)
Present value of the fund obligation at the end of the y	ear			796,000	915,000
Movements in the present value of the defined benefit	assets were as fo	ollow:			
Balance at the beginning of the year				-	-
Contributions from employer				(56,657)	(62,726)
Benefits paid				56,657	62,726
Balance at the end of the year				<u> </u>	-
The history of experienced adjustments are as follow:					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation Fair value of plan assets	1,771,000 -	1,141,000 -	1,123,000 -	915,000 -	796,000 -

796,000

915,000

1,141,000

1,123,000

1,771,000

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022

17. Employee benefits (continued)

The effect of a 1% movement in the assumed rate of pension increase inflation is as follow:

	1%	1%
	Decrease	Increase
Effect on the interest cost	767,000	825,000
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	64,000	69,000

The municipality expects to make a contribution of R 108,000 to the Defined Benefit Plan during the next financial year.

Refer to note 58 Retirement Benefit Information to the audited annual financial statements for more information regarding the municipality's other retirement funds that is Provincially and Nationally administered.

17.3 Provision for long-service awards

Provision for long-service awards Less: Transfer to current provisions	48,814,000 (5,109,000)	47,926,000 (3,716,000)
Total non-current provisions	43,705,000	44,210,000
Non-current Current	43,705,000 5,109,000	44,210,000 3,716,000
Total provisions at the end of the year	48,814,000	47,926,000

Long-service awards

The municipality operates a unfunded defined benefit plan for all its employees. Under the plan, a Long Service Award is payable after 10 years of continuous service and every 5 years thereafter to employees. The provision is an estimate of the long-service based on historical staff turnover. No other long-service benefits are provided to employees.

The most recent actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 30 June 2023 by Mr Julian van der Spuy and Ms Gabriella Knipe of ZAQEN Actuaries (Pty) Ltd. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

At year end 1646 (2022: 1701) employees were eligible for Long Service Awards.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follow:

Discount rate	Yield curve	Yield curve
Consumer Price Inflation (CPI)	Difference between nominal and yield curve	Difference between nominal and yield curve
Normal salary increase rate CPI+1	CPI+1%	CPI+1%
Net effective discount rate	Yield curve base	Yield curve base

GRAP 25 defines the determination of the Discount Rate Assumption to be used as follow:

The discount rate that reflects the time value of money is best approximated by reference to market yields at the reporting date on government bonds. Where there is no deep market in government bonds with a sufficiently long maturity to match the estimated maturity of all the benefit payments, an entity uses current market rates of the appropriate term to discount shorter term payments, and estimates the discount rate for longer maturities by extrapolating current market rates along the yield curve.

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
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17. Employee benefits (continued)

Effect on the aggregate of the interest cost

Fair value of plan assets

The Actuaries used the nominal and real zero curves as at 30 June 2023 supplied by the JSE to determine the discount rates and CPI assumptions at each relevant time period. In the event that the valuation is performed prior to the effective valuation date, they used the prevailing yield at the time of performing their calculations. The methodology was changed from a point estimate to that of a curve in order to present a more accurate depiction of the liability. Previously only one discount rate was used to value all the liabilities. This changed methodology would be seen as a change in estimate basis.

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

rdii value di pidii assets		-	-
Present value of unfunded obligations		48,814,000	47,926,000
Total benefit liability		48,814,000	47,926,000
The amounts recognised in the statement of financial performance are as follows:			
Current service cost		3,313,000	3,037,000
Interest cost		5,625,000	4,560,000
Actuarial losses / (gains) recognised		(3,872,842)	2,053,072
Total expense included in employee related costs	38	5,065,158	9,650,072
Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation			
Balance at the beginning of the year		47,926,000	43,253,000
Service cost		3,313,000	3,037,000
Interest cost		5,625,000	4,560,000
Benefits paid		(4,177,158)	(4,977,072)
Actuarial losses / (gains) recognised		(3,872,842)	2,053,072
Balance at the end of the year		48,814,000	47,926,000
Movements in the present value of the defined benefit assets			
Balance at the beginning of the year		-	-
Contributions from the employer		4,177,158	4,977,072
Benefits paid		(4,177,158)	(4,977,072)
Balance at the end of the year		-	-
The effect of a 1% movement in the withdrawal rates are as follow on the ensuing	years assumption	s:	
		-1%	+1%
		Decrease	Increase
Effect on the defined benefit obligation		45,943,000	51,965,000
Effect on the aggregate of the current service cost		3,021,000	3,492,000

The effect of a 20% movement in the withdrawal rates are as follow on the ensuing years assumptions:

	-20%	+20%
	Withdrawal	Withdrawal
	rate	rate
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	50,743,000	47,053,000
Effect on the aggregate of the current service cost	3,440,000	3,070,000
Effect on the aggregate of the interest cost	6,549,000	6,04 000

6,710,000

5,903,000

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022

17. Employee benefits (continued)

The municipality expects to make a contribution of R 5,109,000 to the Defined Benefit Plan during the next financial year.

The Future-service Cost for the ensuing year is estimated to be R 3,244,000 whereas the Interest Cost is estimated to be R 6,287,000.

17.4 Provision for bonuses

The movement in provisions for bonuses are reconciled as follow:

19,901,977	19,276,622
666,610	625,355
20,568,587	19,901,977
-	
-	-
20,568,587	19,901,977
20,568,587	19,901,977
	666,610 20,568,587 - 20,568,587

Services bonusses are granted to municipal employees as a 13th cheque. An estimate amount for the provision raised is determined according to the amount accruing to employees up to June from their bonus payment.

17.5 Performance bonuses

Provision has been made for performance bonuses in accordance with the performance agreements with each Executive Manager and the Municipal Manager using the best estimate of the potential performance bonus payable. The actual bonuses will only be paid once the evaluation committee appointed in terms of the Performance Management regulations has reviewed the performance agreements of the Executive Management team and made a recommendation to the Council for final approval. The performance bonuses have been provided as follow:

Strategic management team		
Leibbrandt, JH (City Manager)	290,882	278,236
Brown, B (Chief Financial Officer)	233,705	223,545
Johaar, S (Executive Director: Corporate Services)	233,705	223,545
Wüst, M (Executive Director: Engineering Services)	233,705	223,545
Esau, G (Executive Director: Community Services)	233,705	223,545
Samson-Swartz, JJ (Executive Director: Planning and Economic Development)	233,705	223,545
	1,459,407	1,395,961
Provision for performance bonuses		
Balance at beginning of the year	2,400,800	2,311,734
Bonus paid	(1,004,841)	(953,033)
Reversal of prior provision	(92,510)	(353,860)
Increase in provision	1,459,407	1,395,961
Closing balance	2,762,856	2,400,802
Non-current	-	-
Current	2,762,856	2,400,802
Closing balance	2,762,856	2,400,802



Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
17. Employee benefits (continued)		
17.6 Provision for staff leave		
Staff leave provision	44,968,080	44,677,102
Non-current		
Current	44,968,080	44,677,102
Total provisions at the end of the year	44,968,080	44,677,102
18. Provisions		
Provision for rehabilitation of landfill sites 18	3.1 259,023,420	218,484,399
Transferred to current provisions	(462,350)	(570,790)
Total non-current provisions	258,561,070	217,913,609
Balance of non-current provision for rehabilitation at end of year Balance of current provision for rehabilitation at end of year	258,561,070 462,350	217,913,609 570,790
Total	259,023,420	218,484,399
18.1 Provision for rehabilitation of landfill sites		
Opening Balance Change in estimate: asset increase ito iGRAP2 Change in estimate: asset decrease ito iGRAP2 Change in estimate: Provision liability increase/(decrease) ito iGRAP2 Unwinding of discount & other changes	218,484,399 23,154,176 (1,367,754) - 18,752,599	195,378,926 8,807,999 (776,972) - 15,074,446
Closing balance	259,023,420	218,484,399
Transferred to current provisions	(462,350)	(570,790)
Total non-current provision	258,561,070	217,913,609

The council will incur further rehabilitation cost on its unrehabilitated dumping/landfill sites over the period 2024/25 up to 2031/32 and post monitoring costs thereafter. Provision has been made for the net present value of this cost based on the status quo as at 30 June 2023.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand			2023	2022
18. Provisions (continued	1)			
Location	Proposed rehabilitation date	Post closure monitoring date		
Wellington existing	2031/2032	2061/2062	79,981,486	60,581,357
Wellington old	2031/2032	2059/2060	43,378,853	34,066,629
Gouda	Rehabilitation complete	2052/2053	1,051,091	721,662
Saron	Rehabilitation complete	2052/2053	1,445,007	610,010
Hermon	Rehabilitation complete	2052/2053	1,003,751	704,452
Dal Josafat	2024/2025	2054/2055	21,656,168	19,504,514
Orleans	2024/2025	2054/2055	40,103,667	36,297,061
Boy Louw	2024/2025	2054/2055	68,359,988	62,680,227
Klapmuts Landfill	Rehabilitation complete	2029/2030	1,388,159	1,164,745
Wateruintjiesvlei Landfill	Rehabilitation complete	2029/2030	655,250	2,153,742
			259,023,420	218,484,399

JPCE is a consulting engineering and environmental consulting firm appointed to determine a high-level concept-design stage costing-value (amount) to cap and rehabilitate the landfill sites at the end of the current Financial Year. Their independence from management is monitored. The firm is a member and fully subscribes to the Constitution and Code of Conduct of the Council of Engineers of South Africa.

Based on the work provided by JPCE, an applicable inflation rate of 5.60% - 6.50% has been determined and a discounted rate of 9.19%-12.32% has been utilised.

The funding required by the municipality to fund the rehabilitation has been assessed and based on the government bond rates with similiar maturity periods. The municipality assessed the effect of discounting coupled with the future inflation rate to approximate the current cost of the expected rehabilitation cost as disclosed above.

19. Consumer deposits

Deposits 72,713,346 65,330,962

Guarantees held in lieu of deposits were R 21,276,222 (2022: R 20,618,922).

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

No interest is paid on consumer deposits held.

The management of the municipality is of the opinion that the carrying value of consumer deposits approximate their fair values.

The fair value of consumer deposits was determined after considering the standard terms and conditions of agreements entered into between the municipality and its consumers.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand		2023	2022
20. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions			
Trade Creditors	20.1	165,704,755	151,064,804
Payments received in advance	20.2	66,578,191	45,779,189
Retention	20.3	7,850,299	13,009,574
Other payables	20.4	19,803,806	14,343,658
Net VAT accrual on outstanding receivables	20.5	39,286,572	43,224,269
Total		299,223,623	267,421,494
20.1 Trade Creditors			
Eskom Limited (Electricity bulk purchases)		132,801,735	114,035,749
Other trade creditors		32,903,020	37,029,055
Total		165,704,755	151,064,804
20.2 Payments received in advance			
Payments received in advance		66,578,191	45,779,189
20.3 Retention			
Retentions		7,850,299	13,009,574
20.4 Other payables			
Other payables and accruals		19,803,806	14,343,658
20.5 Net VAT accrual on outstanding receivables			
VAT accrual on receivables		58,455,911	54,417,656
VAT on provision for doubtful debt		(19,169,339)	(11,193,387)
Total		39,286,572	43,224,269

The average credit period on purchases is 30 days from the receipt of the statement, as determined by the MFMA. No interest is charged for the first 30 days from the date of receipt of the invoice. Thereafter interest is charged in accordance with the credit policies of the various individual creditors that the municipality deals with. The municipality has financial risk policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit time frame.

The management of the municipality is of the opinion that the carrying value of creditors approximate their fair values.

The fair value of creditors was determined after considering the standard terms and conditions of agreements entered into between the municipality and other parties.

21. Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Conditional grants	from other spheres of	government
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National Government	-	-
Provincial Government	7,707,407	5,184,981
Other Grants	3,140,675	4,157,407
Donations and other contributions	363,572	363,572
Total conditional grants and receipts	11,211,654	9,705,960

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
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21. Unspent conditional grants and receipts (continued)

These amounts are separately invested in terms of section 12 of the MFMA. Refer note 36 for more detail of grants from National and Provincial Government.

Refer to Appendix "C" for more detail on Conditional Grants.

The prior year comparatives have been restated, please refer to note 49 for more detail information.

22. Housing Development Fund

	10 21 4
Opening balance 27,846,641 25,2	19,314
Plus: Interest and redemption, and other on housing schemes 15,640	56,486
Plus: (Net loss) / surplus on letting schemes 2,777,371 2,8	58,250
Less: Housing subsidies expenditure (130,562) (2	87,409)
Balance at the end of the year 30,509,090 27,8	46,641
Unrealised housing proceeds	
Opening balance 297,912 6	32,424
Long term housing loans (181,693) (3	34,512)
Balance at the end of the year 116,219 2	97,912
Total 30,625,309 28,1	44,553

The housing development fund is not cash backed, as the value of outstanding housing receivables exceeds the value of the fund.

23. Reserves and Funds

Re-valuation reserve 1,713,539,005 1,787,635,465

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

Distributions from the Re-valuation reserve can be made when it is in accordance with the requirements of the municipality's accounting policy. The payment of cash distributions out of the reserve is restricted by the terms of the municipality's policy. These restrictions do not apply to any amounts transferred to the Accumulated Surplus. Council do not currently intend to make any distribution from the Re-valuation reserve.

The prior year comparatives have been restated, please refer to note 49 for more detail information.

Refer to Statement of changes in net assets for more detail and the movement on Reserves.

24. Accumulated surplus/ (deficit)

Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit) 3,317,639,642 3,103,384,610

Refer to Statement of changes in net assets for more detail and the movement on Accumulated surplus.



Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
25. Service charges		
Electricity		
Consumption - Electricity	1,416,182,828	1,436,339,113
Less: Income forgone	(47,316,267)	(50,452,024)
Total	1,368,866,561	1,385,887,089
Water		
Consumption - Water Less: Income forgone	207,689,921 (14,478,370)	185,981,326 (16,655,390)
-		
Total	193,211,551	169,325,936
Waste management Consumption - Waste management	204,123,496	186,791,866
Less: Income forgone	(48,681,037)	(51,052,887)
Total	155,442,459	135,738,979
Waste water management		
Consumption - Waste water management	169,228,224	154,349,187
Less: Income forgone	(25,124,324)	(28,633,138)
Total	144,103,900	125,716,049
Total service charges	1,861,624,471	1,816,668,053
26. Availability charges		
Electricity		
Availability charges	2,250,026	1,902,418
Waste management		
Availability charges	3,893,471	3,153,904
Waste water management Availability charges	3,304,521	2,804,994
Water		
Availability charges	2,171,116	1,841,167
Total availability charges	11,619,134	9,702,483
27. Sales of goods and rendering of services		
Advertisements	3,739	2,609
Building Plan Approval	9,860,093	7,569,421
Camping Fees	877,320	1,173,750
Cemetery and Burial Cleaning and Removal	3,143,541 336,996	4,097,651 403,750
Demolition Application Fees	11,406	6,213
Entrance Fees	781,260	562,115
Legal Fees	1,451,554	1,069,843
Library Fees	37,476	66,098
Management Fees (Library)	17,351,304	17,394,783
Occupation Certificates	599,141	592,188
Photocopies and Faxes	244,833	175,721
Sale of Goods	62,951	3,459,558
Scrap, Waste & Other Goods		2,197
Total	34,761,614	36,575,897

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
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27. Sales of goods and rendering of services (continued)

The library "grant" was retrospectively reclassified as funds received for sales of goods and rendering of services. The comparative figures have been restated, refer to note 49 for more detail information.

28. Rental from fixed assets

Land and buildings Housing rentals Other rental revenue Less: Income foregone	1,987,767 13,783,830 1,161,669 (9,851,646)	1,809,665 12,349,004 957,121 (9,867,307)
Total	7,081,620	5,248,483
Operating leases (municipality as lessor)		
At Statement of Financial Performance date the municipality has contracted with tenants for the following future minimum lease payments:		
Within one year	745,731	522,771
In second to fifth year inclusive	1,513,582	1,008,002

The Municipality has significant current lease arrangements for land and buildings over a period varying from 2 up to 32 years (2022: 2 up to 32 years) being subject to increased lease payments.

All contingent lease payments are based on the actual contract value of the property leased and the escalations vary from 7.5% up to 12.32%.

No other restrictions were imposed.

29. Interests on investments

After five years

Total

Short-term investments and call accounts	36,829,830	9,673,336
30. Interest on receivables		
Exchange receivables	12,884,062	7,271,333
31. Operational revenue		
Revenue from exchange transactions		
Operation revenue from exchange transactions	5,821,341	13,272,599
Development Charges	8,396,150	2,935,215
Total	14,217,491	16,207,814
Revenue from non-exchange transactions		
Goods and services received in kind	1,770,924	1,507,493
Exchange Revenue	14,217,491	16,207,814
Non-exchange revenue	1,770,924	1,507,493
Total operational revenue	15,988,415	17,715,307

825

1,531,598

2,259,313

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022

31. Operational revenue (continued)

Services received in kind

During the financial year, the municipality received goods and services in kind, that was recognised in terms of GRAP 23.

32. Licences or permits

Exchange revenue	21,094,733	20,745,433

Included in licenses and permits is an amount of R17,301,982 (2022: R16,707,734) received from the Department of Transport and Public Works as agency fees for motor vehicle license services, which the Municipality performs on behalf of the Department of Transport and Public Works.

33. Fair value and loss on disposal adjustments on assets

Gains/(losses) on disposals Fair value adjustment Gain on Raw water at fair value Total	33.1 33.2	(18,864,341) 4,877,766 1,987,149 (11,999,426)	(3,295,951) 3,641,627 - 345,676
33.1 Gains/(losses) on disposals			
Gains / (losses) on disposal on PPE, IA, IP & HA Gains / (losses) on fair value adjustment Water losses		(12,712,293) (85,089) (6,066,959)	1,990,332 139,954 (5,426,237)
Total		(18,864,341)	(3,295,951)
33.2 Fair value adjustment			
Investment property Financial assets		4,877,766 -	3,644,000 (2,373)
Total		4,877,766	3,641,627

The comparative figures have been restated, refer to note 49 for more detail information.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

2023	2022
330,814,272	320,323,110
107,664,133	101,262,789
66,772,294	67,144,384
274,231	274,231
16,513,433	15,375,307
166,054	166,054
26,064,037	21,385,360
278,706	275,548
1,863,549	1,846,402
1,167,223	1,166,705
28,482,741	35,244,448
(142,877,871)	(147,580,615)
437,182,802	416,883,723
47,122,505,800	45,391,306,400
9,431,304,850	9,439,584,850
9,267,406,000	8,797,771,000
6,454,101,900	5,696,746,400
2,953,750,500	2,947,382,500
75,229,069,050	72,272,791,150
	330,814,272 107,664,133 66,772,294 274,231 16,513,433 166,054 26,064,037 278,706 1,863,549 1,167,223 28,482,741 (142,877,871) 437,182,802 47,122,505,800 9,431,304,850 9,267,406,000 6,454,101,900 2,953,750,500

Valuations on land and buildings are performed every 4 years. The last general valuation came into effect on 01-Jul-2021. Supplementary valuations are processed on an annual basis to consider changes in individual property values due to alterations and subdivisions.

A uniform rate for the same class and type of property was applied with the implementation of the Property Rates Act. A rate on different categories was applied to property valuations to determine assessment rates. Rebates are granted to certain property categories as per the approved Property Rates Policy that is reviewed by Council annually. Exemptions are also granted to certain property categories as per the stipulations of the Property Rates Act.

Rates are levied for property owners on a monthly basis for monthly rate payers and are payable on the 15th of each month and for annual rate payers on 15th October.

35. Fines, penalties and forfeits

Fines, penalties and forfeits	35.1	104,450,941	105,224,151
35.1 Fines, penalties and forfeits			
Traffic fines			
Service provider fines		101,720,697	101,474,435
Other fines Building fines Illegal connections - Electricity Overdue books Pound fees		209,499 356,148 22,148 2,142,449	242,837 726,470 40,989 2,739,420
		2,730,244	3,749,716
Total		104,450,941	105,324,151

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand		2023	2022
36. Transfers and subsidies - Revenue			
Operational			
Allocations		205,179,410	185,065,228
Capital			
Allocations		119,514,248	117,907,169
Total		324,693,658	302,972,397
Unconditional grants			
Equitable share		194,354,999	171,259,001
Conditional grants			
National Government		83,678,000	83,573,000
Provincial Government		21,975,162	27,921,148
Other grants Donations and other contributions		3,919,697	9,880,476
Donations and other contributions		21,846,668	10,543,049
Total conditional grants		131,419,527	131,917,673
Subtotal		325,774,526	303,176,674
Offsetting of housing expenditure where municipality is seen as an agent		(1,080,868)	-
Recognition of revenue in terms of GRAP 11		-	(204,277)
Total Government Grant and Subsidies		324,693,658	302,972,397
National Government (Unconditional Grants)			
Balance unspent at beginning of year		-	-
Current year		(194,354,999)	(171,259,000)
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		194,354,999	171,259,000
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities	21	-	

In terms of the Constitution, this grant is used to subsidise the provision of basic services to indigent community members. All registered indigents receive a 100% monthly subsidy for the basic charges of Electricity, Refuse Removal, Sewerage and Water Services, the subsidy is adjusted as tariffs increase. All qualifying registered indigent households receive 6 kl water and between 50-100 kWh electricity free every month.

National Government

Balance unspent at beginning of year		-	-
Current year receipts		(83,678,000)	(83,573,000)
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		83,678,000	83,573,000
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities	21	-	-

These grants were used to construct infrastructure assets for the Municipality. Other than the unspent amount, the conditions of the grant have been met.

This grant received from National Government are for operational and capital expenditure projects related to budget reform and implementation of the MFMA. Other than the unspent amount, the conditions of the grant have been met.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand		2023	2022
36. Transfers and subsidies - Revenue (continued)			
Provincial Government			
Balance unspent at beginning of year		(5,184,980)	(6,750,594)
Current year receipts		(24,497,588)	(26,355,534)
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		21,975,162	27,921,148
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities	21	(7,707,406)	(5,184,980)

These grants received from Provincial Government are for operational and capital expenditure such as Revenue from Housing Grants and the related housing operating expenditure where Drakenstein Municipality is regarded as an agent in terms of GRAP amounted to R1,080,868 (2022: R 0). In terms of a GRAP interpretation, where a municipality is regarded as an agent, the revenue should be set off against the operating expenditure. Revenue from housing grants and the related housing expenditure where Drakenstein Municipality is regarded as an agent in terms.

The municipality acted as agent for the Provincial Department of Human Settlements for the Fairy Land PHP project. An amount of R2,513,787 (2022: R2,027,050) is included in unspend conditional grants and receipts for this project.

Other Grants

Balance unspent at beginning of year		(4,157,407)	(2,807,714)
Current year receipts		(2,902,964)	(11,230,169)
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		3,919,697	9,880,476
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities	21	(3,140,674)	(4,157,407)

These grants received from other institutions are for operational and capital expenditure projects. Other than the unspent amount, the conditions of the grant have been met. No funds have been withheld. These include monetary capital in-kind.

Donations and other contributions

Balance unspent at beginning of year		(363,572)	(363,572)
Current year receipts		(21,846,668)	(10,543,048)
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		21,846,668	10,543,048
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities	21	(363,572)	(363,572)

These grants received from other institutions are for operational and capital expenditure projects. Other than the unspent amount, the conditions of the grant have been met. No funds have been withheld

The prior year comparatives have been restated, please refer to note 49 for more detail information.

37. Construction contract revenue

Housing projects		
Kingston / Lantana (Construction)	-	151,981
Paarl East Housing (Planning)	-	52,296
Total		204,277
38. Employee related cost		
Employee related cost	735,660,751	716,436,654



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

38. Employee related cost (continued)

38.1 Senior management costs

2023

	JH Leibbrandt City Manager	B Brown Chief Financial Officer	JJ Samson Executive Director: Planning and Development	S Johaar Executive Director: Corporate Services	M Wüst Executive Director: Engineering Services	G Esau Executive Director: Community Services	L Pienaar Acting Executive Director: Engineering Services	LA Waring Executive Director: Planning and Development	Total
Cost to company package	2,077,729	1,669,319	1,251,989	1,669,319	973,769	1,669,319	-	-	9,311,444
Performance bonusses	258,362	175,642	-	159,675	159,675	143,707	-	107,780	1,004,841
Other allowances and reimbursement	45,507	70,366	166,360	37,924	89,973	37,924	-	177	448,231
Acting allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,070	-	34,070
Back pay of increase in salary	9,938	7,983	7,983	7,983	7,983	7,983	-	-	49,853
	2,391,536	1,923,310	1,426,332	1,874,901	1,231,400	1,858,933	34,070	107,957	10,848,439



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

38. Employee related cost (continued)

2022

	JH Leibbrandt City Manager	B Brown Chief Financial Officer	JJ Samson Executive Director: Planning and Development	S Johaar Executive Director: Corporate Services	M Wüst Executive Director: Engineering Services	G Esau Executive Director: Community Services	J Carstens Chief Financial Officer	LA Waring Executive Director: Planning and Development	Total
Cost to company packages	2,019,462	1,622,947	1,622,947	1,622,947	1,622,947	1,622,947	-	-	10,134,197
Performance bonusses	238,488	-	-	159,675	131,732	175,642	71,854	175,642	953,033
Other allowances and reimbursement	52,268	45,243	43,653	43,653	43,653	43,653	177	177	272,477
	2,310,218	1,668,190	1,666,600	1,826,275	1,798,332	1,842,242	72,031	175,819	11,359,707

The City Manager and Executive Directors are remunerated in terms of the Upper Limits of Total Remuneration Packages Payable to Municipal Managers and Managers Directly Accountable to Municipal Managers, issued in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000.

Included in the post-employment health care liability (see Note 17.1) is a benefit that the City Manager, Dr JH Leibbrandt, will receive after termination. At 30 June 2023 the present value of the associated liability amounted to R590,632 (2022: R632,085).

Where other officials acted in the Executive Director positions and was remunerated accordingly, only the additional remuneration for acting in that position is disclosed.



Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
38. Employee related cost (continued)		
38.2 Municipal staff costs		
Basic Salary	490,597,504	481,502,170
Social Contributions	116,650,456	112,508,161
Travel or Motor Vehicle	30,394,882	29,210,676
Housing Benefits	3,619,893	3,501,891
Overtime payments	41,913,970	34,964,714
Acting and Post Related Allowances	920,341	1,710,542
Shift Additional Remuneration	2,371,877	2,290,229
Standby Allowance	9,718,918	9,645,665
Night Shift	3,203,880	3,001,029
Workman Compensation	3,422,103	3,222,706
Cellular and Telephone	4,468,034	4,082,765
Contribution to leave reserve	4,002,737	1,759,186
Provision for Performance Bonuses	1,366,897	1,042,099
Defined Benefit Plan Expenses: Post Employment Health Care		
Current Service Cost	7,525,000	6,380,000
Actuarial Gains and Losses	(13,696,556)	(8,843,977)
Interest Cost	24,178,000	20,954,000
Defined Benefit Plan Expenses: Ex Gratia Pension Benefits		
Actuarial Gains and Losses	(136,343)	(227,274)
Interest Cost	74,000	82,000
Defined Benefit Plan Expenses: Long Services		
Current Service Cost	3,313,000	3,037,000
Actuarial (Gains) / Losses	(3,872,842)	2,053,072
Interest Cost	5,625,000	4,560,000
Total	735,660,751	716,436,654



Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
39. Remuneration of councillors		
Executive Mayor (Poole, CJ)	1,119,387	1,066,454
Speaker (Stowman, AC)	-	306,746
Speaker (JK Le Roux)	895,506	539,202
Deputy Executive Mayor (Combrink, GC)	895,506	845,948
Chief Whip (Koegelenberg, RA)	-	287,575
Chief Whip (C Kearns)	839,539	505,502
Mayoral Committee Members - before elections		
Mayoral Committee Member of Rural Development (MA Andreas)	-	279,199
Mayoral Committee Member of Social Services (E Gouws)	-	279,199
Mayoral Committee Member of Human Settlements And Property Development (L Cyster)	-	279,199
Mayoral Committee Member of Environment And Open Spaces (C Kearns)	-	279,199
Mayoral Committee Member of Corporate Services (LP Mokoena)	7,095	279,199
Mayoral Committee Member of Public Safety (R Smuts)	-	279,199
Mayoral Committee Member of Communication And Intergovernmental Relations (RH Van Nieuwenhuizen)	-	279,199
Mayoral Committee Member of Engineering Services (JF Le Roux)	-	279,199
Mayoral Committee Member of Planning & Economic Development And Tourism (J Miller)	-	279,199
Mayoral Committee Member of Recreation, Arts And Culture (LT Van Niekerk)	-	279,199
Mayoral Committee Members - after elections		
Mayoral Committee Member of Sport, Recreation Arts and Culture (L Arendse)	839,539	490,779
Mayoral Committee Member of Social Development (E Gouws)	839,539	490,779
Mayoral Committee Member of Human Settlements (MA Andreas)	839,539	490,779
Mayoral Committee Member of Parks, Waste & Cemeteries (L Cyster)	839,539	490,779
Mayoral Committee Member of Corporate Services (E Baron)	839,539	490,779
Mayoral Committee Member of Public Safety (A Appollis)	839,539	490,779
Mayoral Committee Member of Communication And Intergovernmental Relations (RH Van Nieuwenhuizen)	839,539	490,779
Mayoral Committee Member of Engineering Services (T Bester)	839,539	490,779
Mayoral Committee Member of Planning & Development (LT van Niekerk)	839,539	492,134
Mayoral Committee Member of Governance Compliance (J Miller)	839,539	491,620
All other councillors	17,963,329	17,756,472
Cell phone allowance	3,097,539	2,644,196
Total	33,213,291	31,654,071



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
rigares in nama	2023	

39. Remuneration of councillors (continued)

In kind benefits

The Executive Mayor, Deputy Executive Mayor, Speaker, and Mayoral Committee members are employed full-time. Each is provided with an office, administrative and secretarial support at the cost of the Council.

The Executive Mayor and Deputy Mayor and other full-time Mayoral Committee members have access to Council owned vehicles for ceremonial and official functions.

Councillors receive a total cost to company package as determined by the Notice for 'Determination of Upper Limits of Salaries, Allowances and Benefits of Different Members of Municipal Councils', issued in terms of Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1998, and may structure it as it wishes, furthermore they receive a maximum of R 44,400 (2022: R 40,800) per year, as a cellphone and data allowance in accordance with the notice. Other councillors receive an average of R 354,243 (2022: R 341,275) per year, except the chairperson of MPAC, who receives an average of R 454,613 (2022: R 437,970) per year.

Furthermore councillors receive the benefit of special risk insurance cover (SASRIA) as provided for in terms of the notice. This insurance cover, should cover the loss of or damage to a councillor's personal immovable or moveable property and assets, excluding property used by such councillor for business purposes, as well as life and disability cover, for any loss or damage caused by riot, civil unrest, strike or public disorder.

	Amount outstanding for more than 90 days
List the name of the councillor which at any time during the relevant financial year was in arears for more than 90 days	
JULY 2022 JACOBS/DOUW M/N/L	42,420
AUGUST 2022	42,420
JACOBS/DOUW M/N/L	43,085
SEPTEMBER 2022	43,085
JACOBS/DOUW M/N/L	4,226
VAN NIEKERK HW/LT	2,729
	6,955
OCTOBER 2022	F C40
JACOBS/DOUW M/N/L VAN WILLINGH/B G	5,648 3,956
VAN WILLINGTIJB G	9,604
NOVEMBER 2022	
JACOBS/DOUW M/N/L	6,997
	6,997
DECEMBER 2022	
JACOBS/DOUW M/N/L	11,455
LANDU L	3,688
IANULADY 2022	<u> 15,143</u>
JANUARY 2023 JACOBS/DOUW M/N/L	15,943
JACOBS/DOOW WITHING	<u>15,943</u>



Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

40. Depreciation and amortisation Amortisation Intangible assets Depreciation Property, plant and equipment Total	5.1		
Intangible assets Depreciation Property, plant and equipment	5.1		
Depreciation Property, plant and equipment	5.1		
Property, plant and equipment		711,414	988,126
	•		
Total	3.1	245,752,752	241,058,208
		246,464,166	242,046,334
41. Impairment losses on financial assets			
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	9	82,786,672	29,484,764
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	10	13,380,118	(801,018)
Traffic fines	10	73,192,195	88,557,866
Long term receivable	7	(78,280)	(27,063)
Total		169,280,705	117,214,549
Drakenstein Municipality uses the allowance account (provision for impairment) against the year, the following debt was written off against the allowance account. Bad debts written-off Consumer receivables and availability charges receivables	iinst which actua	ll debts written off are (15,404,434)	recorded. During (42,899,275)
Statutory receivables: Property Rates		(601,061)	(1,445,461)
Statutory receivables: Traffic Fines		(87,642,249)	(93,130,471)
Total		(103,647,744)	(137,475,207)
42. Impairment losses on PPE, IA and HA			
Impairment losses on fixed assets recognised Property, plant and equipment		214,518	2,468,069
43. Interest, dividends and rent on land			
Interest	43.1	176,390,519	180,161,754
43.1 Interest cost			
Financial liabilities Long-term liabilities - interest paid		176,086,401	180,083,217
• Finance leases		304,118	68,537
		176,390,519	180,151,754
Overdue accounts		-	10,000
Total		176,390,519	180,161,754
44. Bulk purchases			
Electricity: Eskom		927,237,466	947,924,224
Electricity: Independent power producers		2,709,221	1,799,607
Water inventory consumed		29,121,283	28,016,744
Total		959,067,970	977,740,575

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
44. Bulk purchases (continued)		
44.1 Electricity losses		
Reconciliation of kWh losses		
kWh units purchased	603,483,467	704,042,625
kWh units sold	(579,640,015)	(659,354,788
Total loss	23,843,452	44,687,837
Average value of losses (cost)	36,770,399	60,405,037
Percentage loss:		
Technical losses	3.95 %	6.35 %
Norm of losses	10.00 %	10.00 %
Reasons for the losses		
Losses occurred because of the following reasons:		
Technical losses		
Unmetered servicesTheft		
44.2 Water losses		
System input volume (Kilolitres)	14,454,747	14,106,456
Billed metered consumption (Kilolitres)	(12,003,898)	(11,802,368
Total loss	2,450,849	2,304,088
Comprising of:		
Technical losses (Kilolitres)	2,305,452	2,220,308
Non-technical losses (Kilolitres)	145,397	83,780
Total	2,450,849	2,304,088
Percentage loss: *		
Technical losses	15.90 %	15.70 %
Non-technical losses	1.10 %	0.60 %
Total	17.00 %	16.30 %
Norm of losses:		
Minimum Level	15.00 %	15.00 %
Maximum Level	30.00 %	30.00 %

Reasons for the losses

Losses occurred because of the following reasons:

- Burst pipes.
- Use of unmetered fire water connections at flat buildings and factories.
- Open spaces and sports fields that are still unmetered.
- Undetected leaks underground.
- Scouring of mainlines and reservoirs as part of the operational procedure to ensure good water quality.

^{*} The water losses per the audited annual financial statements take into account water that was metered but not billed. Whereas the Annual performance report shows an actual technical water loss of 15.90% (2022: 15.70%), as unbilled metered water and unbilled unmetered water is not taken into account.



Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand		2023	2022
45. Contracted services			
Consultants and professional services	45.1	22,435,754	17,846,203
Contractors	45.2	126,804,557	116,662,433
Outsourced services	45.3	24,360,307	13,843,400
Total		173,600,618	148,352,036
45.1 Consultants and professional services			
Business advisory services		13,647,261	9,266,508
Legal advice and litigation		5,757,529	6,288,491
Other consultants and professional services		3,030,964	2,291,204
Total consultants and professional services		22,435,754	17,846,203
45.2 Contractors			
General services			270 007
Housing project expenditure Catering services		- 103,578	378,897 102,982
Management of informal settlements		9,140,772	5,710,643
Other contractor services		3,845,650	4,148,644
Safeguard and security		36,577,461	35,145,579
Total general services		49,667,461	45,486,745
Maintenance services			
Maintenance of buildings and facilities		11,596,065	12,745,209
Maintenance of equipment Maintenance of unspecified assets		29,462,457 36,078,574	27,589,204 30,841,275
Total maintenance service		77,137,096	71,175,688
Total contractor		126,804,557	116,662,433
45.3 Outsourced services			
General services		F 252 424	F 0.4F 00.4
Traffic Fines Management		5,253,124	5,945,094
Waste management Other outsourced services		17,326,578 1,780,605	3,951,740 3,946,566
Total outsourced services		24,360,307	13,843,400
		,,	



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
46. Operational cost		
Advertising, Publicity and Marketing	2,832,553	2,759,290
Bank Charges, Facility and Card Fees	7,246,751	7,002,989
Commission	9,316,658	10,025,457
Communication	4,288,668	4,701,201
Contribution to provision for rehab and landfill site	18,752,599	15,074,446
External Audit Fees	6,850,233	5,954,970
External Computer Service	14,924,967	12,864,023
Insurance Underwriting	12,981,171	9,862,382
Other operational cost	5,444,420	4,245,756
Printing, Publications and Books	774,915	918,265
Professional Bodies, Membership and Subscription	8,045,053	7,168,053
Skills Development Fund Levy	5,932,632	5,711,596
Standing time claim	-	1,199,312
Uniform and Protective Clothing	4,873,542	2,566,679
Vehicle licences	2,493,362	2,299,882
Total	104,757,524	92,354,301
47. Operating leases		
Investment Properties	441,023	6,394,168
Machinery and Equipment	3,593,107	2,774,836
Land and buildings	5,266,298	4,609,113
Transport Assets	8,538,257	8,812,097
Total	17,838,685	22,590,214
Operating leases (municipality as a lessee)		
Land and buildings		
Within one year	2,090,144	3,472,263
In second to fifth year inclusive	, , , <u>-</u>	2,090,144
After five years	-	-
Total	2 000 144	F F62 407
Total	2,090,144	5,562,407
Machinery and equipment		
Within one year	4,180,728	4,080,468
In second to fifth year inclusive After five years	4,280,988	8,461,716 -
Total	8,461,716	12,542,184

The Municipality has significant current lease arrangements for land and buildings over a period varying from 2 years and 4 months up to 9 years and 11 months being subject to increased lease payments.

All contingent lease payments are based on the actual contract value of the property leased and the escalations vary from 5.6% up to 8.5% (2022: 5.6% up to 8.5%).

No other restrictions were imposed.

New prior year comparatives have been included and restated, please refer to note 49 for more detail information.



Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
48. Net cash from/(used) operating activities		
Surplus after capital transfers and contributions	142,715,458	142,876,270
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	246,464,166	242,046,334
(Gains) / Losses on disposal of assets	12,712,294	(1,990,332)
Fair value adjustment	(4,877,766)	(3,644,000)
(Gain) / Losses on disposal of inventory	(261,594)	(139,954)
Increase / (Decrease) in provisions	40,539,022	23,105,473
Impairment losses	169,495,223	119,682,615
Gain on raw at fair value	(1,640,467)	-
Raw water purchases at fair value	1,640,467	-
Provision for landfill rehab - iGRAP 2 adjustment	(21,786,423)	(8,031,027)
Housing development fund	(114,921)	(230,923)
Assets from capital grant in-kind	(21,846,667)	(10,543,049)
Fair value adjustments on listed stock	-	2,373
Lease smoothing	5,590	3,690
Leave provision	(3,700,476)	1,759,186
13th Cheque provision	666,610	625,355
Long service award provision	5,065,158	9,644,072
Post retirement provision	18,006,444	18,490,023
Performance bonus provision	(1,366,896)	1,042,099
Ex-gratia provision	(62,343)	(145,274)
Water losses	8,620,210	7,847,709
Movement in working capital	, i	, ,
(Decrease) / Increase in consumer deposits	7,382,384	6,221,332
(Increase) / Decrease in receivables from non-exchange transactions	(91,558,566)	(88,456,686)
(Increase) / Decrease in inventory	(1,058,374)	(10,362,220)
(Increase) / Decrease in receivables from exchange transactions	(49,647,622)	(71,583,196)
Increase / (Decrease) in Employee benefits	(9,341,856)	(27,422,944)
(Increase) / Decrease in long term receivable	103,412	307,450
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables	35,359,154	(59,668,004)
Increase / (Decrease) in unspent conditional grants and receipts	1,505,694	(923,612)
Increase / (Decrease) in VAT	22,191,612	9,023,213
Net cash flows from operating activities	505,208,927	299,535,973



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022

49. GRAP 3 adjustments

The following restatements and adjustments occurred which are set out below:

49.1 Adjustments of Statement of Financial Performance items

2022

2022	Note	Previously reported	Correction of error	Re- classification	Restated
Revenue					
Exchange revenue					
Services charges - Electricity	25	1,385,887,089	-	-	1,385,887,089
Services charges - Water	25	169,325,936	-	-	169,325,936
Services charges - Waste management	25	135,738,979	-	-	135,738,979
Services charges - Waste water management	25	125,716,049	-	-	125,716,049
Sales of goods and rendering of services	27	19,181,114	17,394,783	-	36,575,897
Rental from fixed assets	28	5,248,483	-	-	5,248,483
Interests on investments	29	9,673,336	-	-	9,673,336
Interest on receivables	30	7,271,333	-	-	7,271,333
Operational revenue	31	13,272,599	2,935,215	-	16,207,814
Licences or permits	32	20,745,433	-	-	20,745,433
Gain on disposal of assets	33	563,151	(217,475)	-	345,676
		1,892,623,502	20,112,523	-	1,912,736,025
Non-exchange revenue					
Property rates	34	416,883,723	-	-	416,883,723
Availability charges - Electricity	26	1,902,418	-	-	1,902,418
Availability charges - Water	26	1,841,167	-	-	1,841,167
Availability charges - Waste management	26	3,153,904	-	-	3,153,904
Availability charges - Waste water management	26	2,804,994	-	-	2,804,994
Surcharges and taxes		1,170,821	-	-	1,170,821
Fines, penalties and forfeits	35	105,224,151	-	-	105,224,151
Transfers and subsidies	36	320,272,798	(17,300,401)	-	302,972,397
Interest on receivables	31	1,507,493	-	-	1,507,493
Construction contract revenue	37	204,277	-	-	204,277
		854,965,746	(17,300,401)	-	837,665,345
Total revenue		2,747,589,248	2,812,122	-	2,750,401,370
Expenditure					
Employee related cost	38	716,436,654	_	-	716,436,654
Remuneration of councillors	39	31,654,071	_	-	31,654,071
Depreciation and amortisation	40	241,745,868	300,466	-	242,046,334
Impairment losses on financial assets	41	117,214,549	-	-	117,214,549
Impairment losses on PPE, IA and HA	42	2,468,069	_	_	2,468,069
Finance costs	43	180,161,754	-	-	180,161,754
Bulk purchases	44	977,740,575	-	-	977,740,575
Inventory consumed		60,171,578	990,969	-	61,162,547
Contracted services	45	148,352,036	-	-	148,352,036
Transfers and subsidies		15,343,996	_	-	15,343,996
Operational cost	46	92,354,301	_	-	92,354,301
Operating leases	47	20,467,527	2,122,687	-	22,590,214
Total expenditure		2,604,110,978	3,414,122	-	2,607,525,100
Surplus for the year		143,478,270	(602,000)	-	142,876,270

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022

49. GRAP 3 adjustments (continued)

49.2 Adjustments of Statement of Financial Position items

2022

Heritage assets	Restated		Re- classification	Correction of error	Previously reported	Note	
Property, plant and equipment							
Heritage assets	72 470 755	١ .	(4 200 767)	10 462 267	C FC2 200 2FF	_	
Investment property	572,470,755) 6	(1,300,767)	10,462,267			
Non-current receivables from exchange transactions	47,633,645		-	-			-
Non-current receivables from exchange transactions	4,614,906		-	-			
	59,096,957		-	603,957		6	
Inventories	94,875		- (-		7	Non-current receivables from exchange transactions
Inventories 8 36,141,887 - - 37 37 37 37 37 37	583,911,138) 6	(1,300,767)	11,066,224	6,674,145,681		
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions 9 351,755,826 1,454,220 192,755 35 Receivables from non-exchange transactions 10 102,179,554 (93,900) - 100 100							
Receivables from non-exchange transactions 10 102,179,554 (93,900) - 100 102 103	36,141,887			-		8	
Cash and cash equivalents	353,402,801		192,755			9	
Short term investments	102,085,654		-	(93,900)	102,179,554	10	Receivables from non-exchange transactions
Current portion of non-current receivables 13 26,762 - - -	189,883,617		-	-	189,883,617	11	Cash and cash equivalents
VAT control receivable	40,000,000		-	-	40,000,000	12	Short term investments
Total assets and liabilities Non-current liabilities Borrowings 15 1,539,712,710 - 1,53 Employee benefits 17 240,145,000 - 1,53 Employee benefits 17 240,145,000 - 1,21 Event liabilities Current liabilities Consumer deposits 19 65,330,962 - 1,53 Enyayables from exchange transactions 20 267,904,642 624,868 (1,108,016) 26 Enyayables from exchange transactions 21 11,701,396 (1,995,436) - 1 Enyayables from exchange transactions 25 78,688,302 - 1,53 Employee benefits 16 26,762 - 1,53 Employee benefits 17 81,769,882 - 1,53 Employee benefits 17 81,769,882 - 1,53 Employee benefits 22 28,144,553 (1,108,016) 50 Total net assets Housing Development Fund 22 28,144,553 - 2, 2 Reserves and Funds 23 1,785,178,262 2,457,203 - 1,78 Accumulated surplus 4,915,175,184 3,989,444 - 4,41	26,762		-	-	26,762	13	Current portion of non-current receivables
Net assets and liabilities 7,418,939,238 2,618,873 (1,108,012) 7,42 Non-current liabilities Borrowings 15 1,539,712,710 - - 1,53 Employee benefits 17 240,145,000 - - 2 2 Provisions 18 217,913,609 - - 2 2 Current liabilities 19 65,330,962 - - - 6 Payables from exchange transactions 20 267,904,642 624,868 (1,108,016) 26 Unspent conditional grants and receipts 21 11,701,396 (1,995,436) - - 6 Borrowings 15 78,688,302 - - 7 7 Finance lease liabilities 16 26,762 - - 7 7 Employee benefits 17 81,769,882 - - 8 8 70,790 - - 8 Total net assets 2 2	14,998,240		-	(9,807,671)	24,805,911	14	VAT control receivable
Net assets and liabilities Non-current liabilities Sorrowings 15 1,539,712,710 - - 1,53	736,538,961		192,755	(8,447,351)	744,793,557		
Non-current liabilities Sorrowings 15 1,539,712,710 - - 1,53	420,450,099) 7	(1,108,012)	2,618,873	7,418,939,238		Total assets
Total net assets Finance lease liabilities Finance l							Non-current liabilities
18	539,712,710	1	-	-		15	_
1,997,771,319 - - 1,999	240,145,000		-	-	240,145,000	17	Employee benefits
Current liabilities Consumer deposits 19 65,330,962 - - 6 Payables from exchange transactions 20 267,904,642 624,868 (1,108,016) 26 Unspent conditional grants and receipts 21 11,701,396 (1,995,436) - - 7 Borrowings 15 78,688,302 - - - 7 Finance lease liabilities 16 26,762 - - - - Provisions 18 570,790 - - - 8 Employee benefits 17 81,769,882 - - - 8 505,992,736 (1,370,568) (1,108,016) 50 Total net assets Housing Development Fund 22 28,144,553 - - - 2 Reserves and Funds 23 1,785,178,262 2,457,203 - 1,78 Accumulated surplus 24 3,101,852,369 1,532,241 - 3,10 4,915,175,184 3,989,444 - 4,915,17	217,913,609		-	-	217,913,609	18	Provisions
Consumer deposits 19 65,330,962 - - 66 Payables from exchange transactions 20 267,904,642 624,868 (1,108,016) 26 Unspent conditional grants and receipts 21 11,701,396 (1,995,436) - - 7 Borrowings 15 78,688,302 - - - - 7 Finance lease liabilities 16 26,762 -	997,771,319	1	-	-	1,997,771,319		
Payables from exchange transactions 20 267,904,642 624,868 (1,108,016) 26 Unspent conditional grants and receipts 21 11,701,396 (1,995,436) - Borrowings 15 78,688,302 - - - Finance lease liabilities 16 26,762 - - - - Provisions 18 570,790 - - - - 8 Employee benefits 17 81,769,882 - - - 8 Total net assets Housing Development Fund 22 28,144,553 - - - 2 Reserves and Funds 23 1,785,178,262 2,457,203 - 1,78 Accumulated surplus 24 3,101,852,369 1,532,241 - 3,10 4,915,175,184 3,989,444 - 4,915	65,330,962		_	_	65 330 962	10	
Unspent conditional grants and receipts Borrowings 15 78,688,302 7 Finance lease liabilities 16 26,762 - Provisions 18 570,790 Employee benefits 17 81,769,882 8 505,992,736 (1,370,568) (1,108,016) 50 Total net assets Housing Development Fund 22 28,144,553 20 Reserves and Funds Accumulated surplus 24 3,101,852,369 1,532,241 - 3,10 4,915,175,184 3,989,444 - 4,915	267,421,494	١	(1 109 016)	624 969			•
Section 15 78,688,302 - - 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	9,705,960	'	(1,100,010)	,			
Finance lease liabilities Provisions 18 570,790 8 Employee benefits 17 81,769,882 8 505,992,736 (1,370,568) (1,108,016) 50 Total net assets Housing Development Fund 22 28,144,553 2 Reserves and Funds Accumulated surplus 23 1,785,178,262 2,457,203 - 1,78 4,915,175,184 3,989,444 - 4,91			-	(1,995,450)			
Provisions Employee benefits 18 570,790 8 18 1,769,882 8 505,992,736 (1,370,568) (1,108,016) 50 Total net assets Housing Development Fund Reserves and Funds Accumulated surplus 22 28,144,553 2 Reserves and Funds 23 1,785,178,262 2,457,203 - 1,78 4,915,175,184 3,989,444 - 4,915	78,688,302		-	-			
Employee benefits 17 81,769,882 8 505,992,736 (1,370,568) (1,108,016) 50 Total net assets Housing Development Fund 22 28,144,553 2 28,1785,178,262 2,457,203 - 1,78 Accumulated surplus 24 3,101,852,369 1,532,241 - 3,10 4,915,175,184 3,989,444 - 4,915	26,762		-	-			
Total net assets Housing Development Fund 22 28,144,553 2 Reserves and Funds Accumulated surplus 24 3,101,852,369 1,532,241 - 3,10 4,915,175,184 3,989,444 - 4,915	570,790		-	-			
Total net assets Housing Development Fund 22 28,144,553 2 Reserves and Funds Accumulated surplus 23 1,785,178,262 2,457,203 - 1,78 24 3,101,852,369 1,532,241 - 3,10 4,915,175,184 3,989,444 - 4,915	81,769,882		-	-		17	Employee benefits
Housing Development Fund 22 28,144,553 2 Reserves and Funds 23 1,785,178,262 2,457,203 - 1,78 Accumulated surplus 24 3,101,852,369 1,532,241 - 3,10 4,915,175,184 3,989,444 - 4,915	503,514,152)	(1,108,016)	(1,370,568)	505,992,736		
Reserves and Funds 23 1,785,178,262 2,457,203 - 1,78 Accumulated surplus 24 3,101,852,369 1,532,241 - 3,10 4,915,175,184 3,989,444 - 4,91							Total net assets
Accumulated surplus 24 3,101,852,369 1,532,241 - 3,10 4,915,175,184 3,989,444 - 4,01	28,144,553		-	-	28,144,553	22	Housing Development Fund
4,915,175,184 3,989,444 - 4,91	787,635,465		-				
	103,384,610		-			24	Accumulated surplus
Total net assets and liabilities 7,418,939,239 2,618,876 (1,108,016) 7,42	19,164,628						
	120,450,099	<u> </u>	(1,108,016)	2,618,876	7,418,939,239		Total net assets and liabilities

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022

49. GRAP 3 adjustments (continued)

49.3 Adjustment of Cash flow statement items

Service charges 1,764,593,821 220,671,816 1,985,265,637 Other receipts and fines received 76,051,733 158,640,377 234,692,112 Transfers, subsidies and construction contracts revenue received 10,643,651 (19,894,105) 308,629,107 Interest 10,643,651 (19,894,105) 308,629,107 Employees cost (741,836,543) (6,502,646) (748,397,189) Suppliers (1,365,074,153) (283,702,217) (1,648,776,370) Interest charges (180,161,753) (1) (180,161,754) Net Cash from operating activities 284,520,439 15,015,534 299,535,973 Cash flows from investing activities 8,297,948 308,261 8,606,209 Decrease in investments (2,373) 0.2 (2,373) Payments (2,373) 0.2 (2,373) Capital assets (181,744,454) (15,323,795) (19,068,249) Decrease in other non-current assets (40,000,000) 0.2 (40,000,000) Net cash from financing activities (213,448,879) (15,015,534) (228,464,413) <t< th=""><th></th><th>Note</th><th>As previously reported</th><th>Correction of error</th><th>Restated</th></t<>		Note	As previously reported	Correction of error	Restated
Property rates 407,320,443 407,320,443 407,320,443 Service charges 1,764,593,821 220,671,816 1,985,265,637 Other receipts and fines received 76,051,735 158,640,377 234,692,112 Transfers, subsidies and construction contracts revenue received 328,523,212 (19,894,105) 308,629,107 Interest 10,643,651 - 10,643,651 - 10,643,651 Payments 10,643,651 (6,502,646) (748,339,189 308,629,107 Suppliers (1,365,074,153) (28,702,217) (1,648,776,370 (11,764,776,370 Interest charges (180,161,753) (1) (180,161,764 (180,161,753) (1) (180,161,764 (180,161,753) (1) (180,161,764 (180,161,763) (1) (180,161,764 (180,161,763) (1) (180,161,764 (180,161,763) (1) (180,161,764 (180,161,764) (180,161,764) (180,161,764) (180,161,764) (180,161,764) (180,161,764) (180,161,764) (180,161,764) (180,161,764) (180,161,764) (180,161,764) (180,161,764) <	Cash flows from operating activities		•		
Service charges 1,764,593,821 220,671,816 1,985,265,637 Other receipts and fines received 76,051,733 158,640,377 234,692,112 Transfers, subsidies and construction contracts revenue received 10,643,651 (19,894,105) 308,629,107 Interest 10,643,651 (19,894,105) 308,629,107 Employees cost (741,836,543) (6,502,646) (748,397,189) Suppliers (1,365,074,153) (283,702,217) (1,648,776,370) Interest charges (180,161,753) (1) (180,161,754) Net Cash from operating activities 284,520,439 15,015,534 299,535,973 Cash flows from investing activities 8,297,948 308,261 8,606,209 Decrease in investments (2,373) 0.2 (2,373) Payments (2,373) 0.2 (2,373) Capital assets (181,744,454) (15,323,795) (19,068,249) Decrease in other non-current assets (40,000,000) 0.2 (40,000,000) Net cash from financing activities (213,448,879) (15,015,534) (228,464,413) <t< td=""><td>Receipts</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Receipts				
Other receipts and fines received 76,051,735 158,640,377 234,692,112 Transfers, subsidies and construction contracts revenue received 328,523,212 (19,894,105) 308,629,107 Interest 10,643,651 10,643,651 10,643,651 Payments (741,836,543) (6,502,646) (748,339,189 Employees cost (1365,074,153) (283,702,217) (1,648,763,70 Interest charges (180,161,753) (1) (180,161,763) Interest charges (180,161,753) (1) (180,161,753) Net VAT paid (15,539,974) (54,197,690) (69,737,664) Net cash from operating activities 284,520,439 15,015,534 299,535,973 Cash flows from investing activities 8,297,948 308,261 8,606,209 Decrease in investments (2,373) 0 (2,373) Payments (23,373) 0 (2,373) 0 (2,373) Capital assets (181,744,454) (15,323,795) (197,068,249) 0 (40,000,000) 0 0 (40,000,000) 0 (Property rates		407,320,443	-	407,320,443
Transfers, subsidies and construction contracts revenue received interest 328,523,212 (19,894,105) 308,629,107 interest 308,629,107 interest 10,643,651	Service charges		1,764,593,821	220,671,816	1,985,265,637
Interest 10,643,651 - 10,643,651 Payments Employees cost (741,836,543) (6,502,646) (748,339,189 (1,365,074,153) (283,702,217) (1,648,776,370 (1,648,776,370 (1,553,974) (1,553,974) (1,553,974) (1,553,973) (1,648,776,370 (1,553,974) (1,553,974) (1,553,973) (1,648,776,370 (1,553,974) (1,553,973) (1,533,973) (1,648,776,370 (1,553,974) (1,553,973) (1,515,534) (1,533,973) (1,5015,534) (1,533,973) (1,5015,534) (1,5015,534) (1,533,973) (1,5015,534) (1,533,973) (1,	Other receipts and fines received		76,051,735	158,640,377	234,692,112
Payments Final powers cost (741,836,543) (6,502,646) (748,339,189) (748,339,189) (741,836,543) (6,502,646) (748,339,189) (748,339,189) (741,836,543) (283,702,217) (1,648,776,370) (1,764,776,370) (1,764,776,370) (1,764,776,370) (1,764,776,370) (1,764,776,90) (69,737,664) (741,836,543) (1,15,539,974) (54,197,690) (69,737,664) (741,836,543) (1,15,534) (299,535,973) (2,737)	Transfers, subsidies and construction contracts revenue received			(19,894,105)	
Employees cost (741,836,543) (6,502,646) (748,339,189 Suppliers (1,365,074,153) (283,702,217) (1,648,776,370 Interest charges (180,161,753) (1) (180,161,754 Net VAT paid (15,539,974) (54,197,690) (69,737,664) Net cash from operating activities 284,520,439 15,015,534 299,535,973 Cash flows from investing activities 8,297,948 308,261 8,606,209 Pocrease in investments (2,373) - (2,373) Payments (181,744,454) (15,323,795) (197,068,249) Decrease in other non-current assets (40,000,000) - (40,000,000) Net cash from investing activities (213,448,879) (15,015,534) (228,464,413) Cash flows from financing activities (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) -			10,643,651	-	10,643,651
Suppliers (1,365,074,153) (283,702,217) (1,648,776,370 Interest charges (180,161,753) (1 (180,161,754 Net VAT paid (15,539,974) (54,197,690) (69,737,664 Net cash from operating activities 284,520,439 15,015,534 299,535,973 Cash flows from investing activities Receipts Proceeds on disposal of fixed and intangible assets 8,297,948 308,261 8,606,209 Decrease in investments (2,373) - (2,373 Payments (2373) - (2,373) Decrease in other non-current assets (181,744,454) (15,323,795) (197,068,249) Decrease in other non-current assets (40,000,000) - (40,000,000) Net cash from investing activities (213,448,879) (15,015,534) (228,464,413) Decrease in finance leases (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) Decrease in finance leases (1,413,432) - (18,555,870) Net cash from financing activities (19,969,302) - (19,969,302)	·				
Interest charges (180,161,753) (1) (180,161,754 Net VAT paid (15,539,974) (54,197,690) (69,737,664 Net cash from operating activities 284,520,439 15,015,534 299,535,973 299,535,973 284,520,439 15,015,534 299,535,973 299,53					
Net VAT paid (15,539,974) (54,197,690) (69,737,664) Net cash from operating activities 284,520,439 15,015,534 299,535,973 Cash flows from investing activities 8,297,948 308,261 8,606,209 Proceeds on disposal of fixed and intangible assets 8,297,948 308,261 8,606,209 Decrease in investments (2,373) - (2,373 Payments (181,744,454) (15,323,795) (197,068,249) Decrease in other non-current assets (40,000,000) - (40,000,000) Net cash from investing activities (213,448,879) (15,015,534) (228,464,413) Cash flows from financing activities (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413	• •				
Net cash from operating activities 284,520,439 15,015,534 299,535,973 Cash flows from investing activities 8,297,948 308,261 8,606,209 Proceeds on disposal of fixed and intangible assets (2,373) - (2,373) Payments (2a) (181,744,454) (15,323,795) (197,068,249) Decrease in other non-current assets (40,000,000) - (40,000,000) Net cash from investing activities (213,448,879) (15,015,534) (228,464,413) Cash flows from financing activities (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) Decrease in borrowing long-term (18,555,870) - (18,555,870) Net cash from financing activities (19,969,302) - (19,969,302) Net increase/(decrease) in cash 51,102,258 - 51,102,258 Cash and cash equivalents at year begin 138,781,359 - 138,781,359 Cash and cash equivalents at year end 189,883,617 - 189,883,617	<u> </u>			. ,	
Cash flows from investing activities Receipts 8,297,948 308,261 8,606,209 Proceeds on disposal of fixed and intangible assets 8,297,948 308,261 (2,373) - (2,373) Payments Capital assets (181,744,454) (15,323,795) (197,068,249) Decrease in other non-current assets (40,000,000) - (40,000,000) Net cash from investing activities (213,448,879) (15,015,534) (228,464,413) Cash flows from financing activities Payments Decrease in finance leases (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) Decrease in borrowing long-term (18,555,870) - (18,555,870) Net cash from financing activities (19,969,302) - (19,969,302) Net increase/(decrease) in cash 51,102,258 - 51,102,258 Cash and cash equivalents at year begin 138,781,359 - 138,781,359 Cash and cash equivalents at year end 189,883,617 - 189,883,617	Net VAT paid		(15,539,974)	(54,197,690)	(69,737,664)
Receipts Receipts Proceeds on disposal of fixed and intangible assets 8,297,948 308,261 8,606,209 Decrease in investments (2,373) - (2,373) Payments (181,744,454) (15,323,795) (197,068,249) Decrease in other non-current assets (40,000,000) - (40,000,000) Net cash from investing activities (213,448,879) (15,015,534) (228,464,413) Cash flows from financing activities (1,413,432) - <t< th=""><th>Net cash from operating activities</th><th></th><th>284,520,439</th><th>15,015,534</th><th>299,535,973</th></t<>	Net cash from operating activities		284,520,439	15,015,534	299,535,973
Decrease in investments (2,373) - (2,373) Payments (181,744,454) (15,323,795) (197,068,249) Decrease in other non-current assets (40,000,000) - (40,000,000) Net cash from investing activities (23,448,879) (15,015,534) (228,464,413) Cash flows from financing activities Payments Decrease in finance leases (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) Decrease in borrowing long-term (18,555,870) - (18,555,870) Net cash from financing activities (19,969,302) - (19,969,302) Net increase/(decrease) in cash 51,102,258 - 51,102,258 Cash and cash equivalents at year begin 138,781,359 - 138,781,359 Cash and cash equivalents at year end 189,883,617 - 189,883,617					
Payments Capital assets (181,744,454) (15,323,795) (197,068,249) Decrease in other non-current assets (40,000,000) - (40,000,000) Net cash from investing activities (213,448,879) (15,015,534) (228,464,413) Cash flows from financing activities (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,555,870) - (1,413,555,870) - (1,9555,870) - (1,9555,870) - (1,9555,870) - (1,969,302) -	Proceeds on disposal of fixed and intangible assets		8,297,948	308,261	8,606,209
Capital assets (181,744,454) (15,323,795) (197,068,249) Decrease in other non-current assets (40,000,000) - (40,000,000) Net cash from investing activities (213,448,879) (15,015,534) (228,464,413) Cash flows from financing activities Payments Decrease in finance leases (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) Decrease in borrowing long-term (18,555,870) - (18,555,870) Net cash from financing activities (19,969,302) - (19,969,302) Net increase/(decrease) in cash 51,102,258 - 51,102,258 Cash and cash equivalents at year begin 138,781,359 - 138,781,359 Cash and cash equivalents at year end 189,883,617 - 189,883,617	Decrease in investments		(2,373)	-	(2,373)
Decrease in other non-current assets (40,000,000) - (40,000,000) Net cash from investing activities (213,448,879) (15,015,534) (228,464,413 Cash flows from financing activities Payments (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (18,555,870) - (18,555,870) - (18,555,870) - (18,555,870) - (19,969,302) - (19,969,	Payments				
Net cash from investing activities (213,448,879) (15,015,534) (228,464,413 Cash flows from financing activities Payments (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) - (18,555,870) Decrease in borrowing long-term (18,555,870) - (18,555,870) - (18,555,870) Net cash from financing activities (19,969,302) - (19,969,302) - (19,969,302) Net increase/(decrease) in cash 51,102,258 - 51,102,258 Cash and cash equivalents at year begin 138,781,359 - 138,781,359 Cash and cash equivalents at year end 189,883,617 - 189,883,617	·			(15,323,795)	(197,068,249)
Cash flows from financing activities Payments (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) Decrease in finance leases (18,555,870) - (18,555,870) Net cash from financing activities (19,969,302) - (19,969,302) Net increase/(decrease) in cash 51,102,258 - 51,102,258 Cash and cash equivalents at year begin 138,781,359 - 138,781,359 Cash and cash equivalents at year end 189,883,617 - 189,883,617	Decrease in other non-current assets		(40,000,000)	-	(40,000,000)
Payments Decrease in finance leases (1,413,432) - (1,413,432) Decrease in borrowing long-term (18,555,870) - (18,555,870) Net cash from financing activities (19,969,302) - (19,969,302) Net increase/(decrease) in cash 51,102,258 - 51,102,258 Cash and cash equivalents at year begin 138,781,359 - 138,781,359 Cash and cash equivalents at year end 189,883,617 - 189,883,617	Net cash from investing activities		(213,448,879)	(15,015,534)	(228,464,413)
Decrease in borrowing long-term (18,555,870) - (18,555,870) Net cash from financing activities (19,969,302) - (19,969,302) Net increase/(decrease) in cash 51,102,258 - 51,102,258 Cash and cash equivalents at year begin 138,781,359 - 138,781,359 Cash and cash equivalents at year end 189,883,617 - 189,883,617	-				
Net cash from financing activities (19,969,302) - (19,969,302) Net increase/(decrease) in cash 51,102,258 - 51,102,258 Cash and cash equivalents at year begin 138,781,359 - 138,781,359 Cash and cash equivalents at year end 189,883,617 - 189,883,617	Decrease in finance leases		(1,413,432)	-	(1,413,432)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash 51,102,258 - 51,102,258 Cash and cash equivalents at year begin 138,781,359 - 138,781,359 Cash and cash equivalents at year end 189,883,617 - 189,883,617	Decrease in borrowing long-term		(18,555,870)	-	(18,555,870)
Cash and cash equivalents at year begin 138,781,359 - 138,781,359 Cash and cash equivalents at year end 189,883,617 - 189,883,617	Net cash from financing activities		(19,969,302)	-	(19,969,302)
Cash and cash equivalents at year end 189,883,617 - 189,883,617	Net increase/(decrease) in cash		51,102,258	-	51,102,258
Cash and cash equivalents at year end 189,883,617 - 189,883,617	Cash and cash equivalents at year begin		138 781 359	_	138 781 359
	· · · · ·			-	
				-	51,102,258



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022

49. GRAP 3 adjustments (continued)

49.4 Adjustment of opening balances

	Note	As previously reported	Correction of error	Restated
Net assets				
Accumulated surplus				
		2,897,891,411	-	2,897,891,411
Property, Plant and Equipment		-	9,659,887	9,659,887
Investment Property		-	603,957	603,957
Library grant ouput VAT correction		-	(7,473,130)	(7,473,130)
Total		2,897,891,411	2,790,714	2,900,682,125
Revaluation reserve				
		1,407,367,304	-	1,407,367,304
Property, Plant and Equipment		_	(116,935)	(116,935)
Total		1,407,367,304	(116,935)	1,407,250,369
Acceptance of Park 1995 and				
Assets and liabilities		C 24.4 04F 7C0	0.542.052	C 222 FF0 724
Property, plant and equipment (Opening balance as at 1 July 2021)		6,214,015,769	9,542,952	6,223,558,721
Investment property (Opening balance as at 1 July 2021)		54,849,000	603,957	55,452,957
Receivables from non-exchange transactions (Opening balance as at 1 July 2021)		103,497,822	(93,900)	103,403,922
VAT control receivable (Opening balance as at 1 July 2021)		19,455,955	(7,473,130)	11,982,825
Unspent conditional grants and receipts (Opening balance as at 1 July 2021)		(10,629,587)	(613,781)	(11,243,368)

49.5 Correction of errors

The following prior period errors adjustments occurred:

Property, Plant and Equipment

During the financial year errors on PPE and Investment property were corrected. These corrections include assets incorrectly included in the asset register based on classification, existence and legal ownership.

Opening balance at 1 July 2021 effects

Accumulated surplus	(9,659,887)
Revaluation Reserve	116,935
Property, Plant and Equipment	9,542,952
Delawaren et 20 km e 2022 effecte	-
Prior year at 30 June 2022 effects	
Depreciation and amortisation	300,466
Transfers and subsidies (In-kind donations)	(94,382)
Inventory consumed	17,932
Gain on disposal of assets	217,475
Property, Plant and Equipment	2,183,853
Revaluation Reserve	(2,625,344)
Accumulated surplus (Depreciation offsetting)	(51,206)
Revaluation Reserve (Depreciation offsetting)	51,206
Property, Plant and Equipment	(1,264,539)
Consumer receivables and availability charges	1,454,220
VAT control receivable	(189,681)

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2023 2022

49. GRAP 3 adjustments (continued)

Investment Property

During the financial year properties were reviewed to determine the correct classfication. Corrections were made to correct and include properties as part of Investment properties.

Opening balance at 1 July 2021 effects

Accumulated surplus	(603,957)
Investment Property	603,957

Unspent Conditional Grants and Receipts

During the year under review it was discovered that expenditure relating to grants were expensed, but the income side of the transaction was not recognised.

Opening balance at 1 July 2021 effects

Accumulated surplus	707,681
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	(93,900)
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	(613,781)

Library Grant output VAT correction

During the 2021/22 financial statements, an amount was disclosed under contingent liability for the output VAT payable. The municipality submitted a request for a non-binding VAT ruling to the South African Revenue Service (SARS) concerning the output tax treatment of the library funding received from the Western Cape Department of Cultural Affairs (DCAS). The objective of the opinion request is for the SARS to confirm if the municipality must declare output tax at 15% (14% before 1 April 2018) or zero % on the funding received from the DCAS. After year-end (1 August 2023) the municipality received a non-binding VAT ruling from SARS and therefor adjusted accordingly.

In addition to the above, the funds received for the library services were adjusted accordingly to Sales of good and rendering of services to the amount of R17,351,304 (2022: R17,394,783) from transfers and subsidies received.

Opening balance at 1 July 2021 effects

-	
Accumulated surplus	7,473,130
VAT control receivable	(7,473,130)
Prior year at 30 June 2022 effects	
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	2,609,217
VAT control receivable	(2,609,217)
	

Photocopy lease machines

During the financial year it was discovered that lease payments were never allocated to the correct expenditure vote numbers. Corrections were made to correct.

Prior year at 30 June 2022 effects

Inventory consumed
Operating leases
VAT control receivable
Payables from exchange transactions

973,036 2,122,687 464,360 (3,560,083)



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2023 2022

49. GRAP 3 adjustments (continued)

Developers Contributions

During the prior year income relaing to developers contributions were not recognised as income. The corrections were adjusted accordingly.

Prior year at 30 June 2022 effects

Operation revenue Payables from exchange transactions

(2,935,215) 2,935,215

Other corrections made

Cash flow statement - reclassifications and corrections

Prior year comparatives were restated on the cash flow statement and reconciliation note, due to the effect of the corrections and detailed above as well as other errors identified between items within the Cash flow statement.

Contingent liabilities

During the year we discovered that the case of Mr Bosman was not disclosed with all other contingent liabilities. The case has been listed in the contigent liability disclosure. Refer to note 59 for more information.

Contingent Assets

The narrative or description of the disclosure was updated to refelct all plaintiffs in the relevant claims.

Operating leases

During the year under review it was discovered that machinery and equipment contracts were not disclosed under the municipal as a lessee commitments. These amounts have been included in note 47.

Awards to close family members of persons in the state - SCM Regulation 45

One supplier (Mubesko) was removed as the director in question resigned a few years ago, while one supplier (Adapt IT) was added to the list with prior year disclosure.

Other grants (unconditional)

During the year under review, amounts were previously reported as "Other grants (unconditional)" were all adjusted to other grants (conditional). Please refer to note 36 for more information.

Provisions

In note 18, two line items relating to Wellington were corrected, but the total provision did not change. The corrections were updated accordingly.

Financial Instruments

Prior year comparatives were restated on the note, due to the effect of the corrections and detailed above as well as other errors identified between items within the note 55.

Pension fund contributions

During the year we discovered that an error was made when all payments to the pension funds were reconciled. This resulted in the amount being disclosed as R169,904,964, which should have been R109,904,964. Refer to note 52 for more detail regarding this disclosure.

In addition to the above the note regarding "Retirement Benefit Information" was also incorrectly disclosed and corrected accordingly.

Principal / Agent Relationships

Certain of the comparative information was restated due to errors detected, this included the incorrect inclusion of Natis fees payable to the RTMC erroneously included in the note "Agent for the Western Cape Department of Transport and Public Works"



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022

49. GRAP 3 adjustments (continued)

49.6 Reclassification

The following reclassifications adjustment occurred:

Property, Plant and Equipment to retention

During the financial year reclassification of PPE were corrected. These corrections include assets incorrectly included in the asset register based on classification, existence and legal ownership.

Nature of reclassification

Payables from exchange transactions (retention) Property, Plant and Equipment 1,300,767 (1,300,767)

Receivables and Payables reclassification

During the year under review some votes were reallocated due to their nature. Therefore some prior year balances have changed, and these were adjusted.

Nature of reclassification

Payables from exchange transactions Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions (192,751)

192,751

AUDITOR-GENERAL SOUTH AFRICA

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022

50. Events after the reporting date

Non-adjusting events:

The municipality has a current arbitration process with the former Director of Planning and Economic Development (Ms, JJ Samson), who claims an alleged unfair dismissal. The alleged claim was submitted to the municipality on 24 July 2023. The maximum exposure for the municipality is the payment of the former director's contract package for 12 months, amounting to R1,669,319.

Additional to the above mentioned case, a dispute regarding planning approval was received on 10 July 2023 for the plaintiff (KSR Civils and construction (Pty) Ltd) for decisions made by the municipality that negatively impacts the operations of the plaintiff. The maximum exposure for the municipality is the payment of R1,687,258.

Adjusting events:

a) The municipality has submitted a request for a non-binding private opinion to the South African Revenue Service (SARS) concerning the output tax treatment of the library funding received from the Western Cape Department of Cultural Affairs (DCAS). The objective of the opinion request is for the SARS to confirm if the municipality must declare output tax at 15% (14% before 1 April 2018) or zero % on the funding received from the DCAS. After year end (1 August 2023) the non-binding VAT ruling was received from SARS and adjustments were made accordingly. The interest and penalty portion were kept on the contingent liability register as the municipality is unsure which penalties will be applicable to our declaration.

Additional to the above, Risk Management completed their investigation report dated 23 August 2023, which relates to a capital project linked to COMP 5. The necessary changes were adjusted in note 49 the AFS accordingly.

The upper limits notice for all office bearers (Government Gazette number 49142) was approved on the 18th of August 2023, but applicable on the 2022/2023 financial year. The provision was made accordingly.

b) The following expenditure was identified during the audit process, but before submission of the audit report:

Irregular expenditure - R26,859.36

The matter was investigated and contact with the relevant supplier was made to refund the overpayment. The funds were recovered in this period as well.

51. Unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Application of Sec (a) of the definition of Unauthorised expenditure in terms of the

51.1 Unauthorised expenditure

MFMA - Total operating budget Opening balance as previously reported Unauthorised expenditure for the year	- -	-
Opening balance as restated	-	-
Application of Sec (b) of the definition of Unauthorised expenditure in terms of the MFMA - Total	l Operating Budget	
Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure - Per Sec (b) of the definition of		
Unauthorised expenditure (Vote - Department)		
Opening balance as previously reported	=	-
Unauthorised expenditure for the year	-	-
Opening balance as restated		_



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022

51. Unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure (continued)

2023

	Budget	Actual expenditure	Unauthorised expenditure	Amount written off by council
Unauthorised expenditure per Vote (Department)		·	•	•
Office of the City Manager	4,370,362	4,363,676	-	-
Financial Services	134,834,482	134,585,726	-	-
Corporate Services	194,116,555	180,540,533	-	-
Planning and Development	139,128,288	128,611,334	-	-
Community Services	525,671,095	521,121,699	-	-
Engineering Services	1,794,848,519	1,765,521,169	-	-
Department of Chief Audit Executive	9,855,530	9,537,011	-	-
Department of Risk And Compliance	3,379,917	2,973,105	-	=
Department of IDP And PMS	5,670,139	4,887,355	-	-
Department of Communication	6,057,823	5,422,700	-	<u>-</u>
	2,817,932,710	2,757,564,308	-	-

2022

	Budget	Actual expenditure	Unauthorised expenditure	Amount written off by council
Unauthorised expenditure per Vote (Department)				
Office of the City Manager	4,432,875	4,394,913	-	-
Financial Services	121,449,981	112,866,537	-	-
Corporate Services	176,808,541	168,386,485	-	-
Planning and Development	134,814,827	126,360,438	-	-
Community Services	490,420,316	482,944,285	-	-
Engineering Services	1,723,075,726	1,710,717,943	-	-
Department of Chief Audit Executive	9,396,923	9,238,746	-	-
Department of Risk And Compliance	2,084,104	2,030,325	-	=
Department of IDP And PMS	6,407,908	5,762,105	-	-
Department of Communication	5,203,849	4,913,747	-	=
	2,674,095,050	2,627,615,524	-	<u>-</u>

Application of Sec (a) of the definition of Unauthorised expenditure in terms of the MFMA - Total Capital Budget

Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure - Per Sec (a) of the definition of Unauthorised expenditure (Total Capital Budget)

Application of Sec (b) of the definition of Unauthorised expenditure in terms of the MFMA - Capital Budget

Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure - Per Sec (b) of the definition of

Unauthorised expenditure (Vote - Department)Opening balance as previously reported

Unauthorised expenditure for the year

Opening balance as restated

No unauthorised capital expenditure as per Sec (a) and (b) as per definition in terms of the MFMA.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022	
51. Unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure (continued)			
51.2 Irregular expenditure			
Opening balance as previously reported	6,438,234	1,135,168	
Add: Irregular expenditure - current	449,274	8,382,160	
Add: Irregular expenditure – prior period	=	18,935,731	
Less: Amounts written-off – current	(422,415)	(20,968,419)	
Less: Amounts written-off – prior period	(6,438,234)	(1,046,406)	
Closing balance	26,859	6,438,234	

An amount of R4,598,244 was dsclosed in the 2021/2022 audited financial statements as irregular expenditure incurred, of that amount R3,749,811 was actually spent and the amount of R848,433 relates to commitments/orders where there was no cash outflows. The R848,433 amount is deemed to be written off as the basis of irregular expenditure is the same as those amounts where there was physical outflow of cash.

All above mentioned amounts include VAT.



Drakenstein MunicipalityAudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand		2023	2022
51. Unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful exper	nditure (continued)		
Incident	Disciplinary steps/criminal proceedings		
Composition of bid committees	Investigated and report submitted to Council. Prior and current year amount written off as recommended.	-	1,994,603
The expenditure was deemed to be irregular due to incorrect processes followed for repairs at Mbekweni Fire Station.	Investigated and report submitted to Council and written off.	-	24,760
Prior year: A recent report from the Public Protector pertaining to Knysna Municipality, revealed that procuring services from the SPCA/Tourism must be done in line with section 217 of the Constitution, section 112(1)(a) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (MFMA), Supply Chain Management Regulations (SCM Regulations) 11, 12 and 36(1)(a) and paragraphs 11, 12 and 36(1)(a) of the Municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy (SCM Policy), in terms of which it was required to follow a fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective tender process and only to deviate from it, inter alia, in an emergency.	Investigated and report submitted to Council and written off.	-	18,935,731
Prior year: A recent report from the Public Protector pertaining to Knysna Municipality, revealed that procuring services from the SPCA/Tourism must be done in line with section 217 of the Constitution, section 112(1)(a) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (MFMA), Supply Chain Management Regulations (SCM Regulations) 11, 12 and 36(1)(a) and paragraphs 11, 12 and 36(1)(a) of the Municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy (SCM Policy), in terms of which it was required to follow a fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective tender process and only to deviate from it, inter alia, in an emergency.	Investigated and report submitted to Council and written off.	-	1,577,938
In service of the state payment for an individual who was newly appointed as a teacher.	Investigated and report submitted to Council and written off.	-	173,290
The sole director of the supplier became a councillor at the Cape Winelands District Municipality after the November 2021 local government elections. Work instructions were given to the supplier prior to the sole director becoming a councillor. Although payment was done based on actual work performed, the payment occurred during the time that the sole director was in the service of the state.	Investigated and reportsubmitted to Council and written off.	-	13,325



Drakenstein MunicipalityAudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand		2023	2022
51. Unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expendence Executive Director: Planning and Development was employed for an addition 3 months after contractual	Matter was investigated and was reported to Council and written	422,415	-
Forensic investigation into certain allegations concluded that some expenditure are irregular of nature.	off. Investigated and report submitted to Council and written off.	-	4,598,244
Irregular expenditure was identified that relates to an overpayment to a supplier	Matter will be investigated and will be reported to Council.	26,859	-
Total		449,274	27,317,891
51.3 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – current Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure expenditure – prior places: Amounts written-off – current	period	- 1,454,220 -	10,000 - (10,000)
Closing balance	- -	1,454,220	-
Incident	Disciplinary steps/criminal proceedings		
Payment of interest to supplier on outstanding account. Engagement with the supplier was entered into in order to avoid paying the interest. However, the supplier maintained its position of claiming interest although it could not be traced to individual invoices. After negotiations the amount was reduced to R10,000. It was decided to pay the invoice to ensure that there is no disruption in service delivery with the delivery of suppliers.	None	-	10,000
This pertains to overpayment to a contractor that performed work under contract COM P5/2020.	In progress	1,454,220	-
Total	•	1,454,220	10,000

All above mentioned amounts include VAT.



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Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

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52. Additional disclosures in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act

	SALGA contributions	Audit fees	PAYE	UIF	Pension	Medical aid
As at 30 June 2023						
Opening balance	(6,167,437)	21,376	-	-	-	-
Subscription/fees	7,878,299	7,933,405	101,486,652	7,518,346	112,807,836	48,071,265
Amount paid – current year	(8,006,296)	(7,933,405)	(101,486,652)	(7,518,346)	(112,807,836)	(48,071,265)
Amount paid – with regards to previous years	-	(21,376)	-	-	-	-
Balance (prepaid) / unpaid **	(6,295,434)	-	-	-	-	-
	SALGA contributions	Audit fees	PAYE	UIF	Pension	Medical aid
As at 30 June 2022						
Opening balance	(5,411,586)	-	9,044,845	618,803	-	-
Subscription/fees	7,079,783	6,848,214	100,315,838	5,438,784	109,904,964	44,594,350
Amount paid – current year	(7,835,634)	(6,826,839)	(109,360,683)	(6,057,587)	(109,904,964)	(44,594,350)
Balance (prepaid) / unpaid **	(6,167,437)	21,375	-	-	-	-

^{**} These balances are either included in (debtors) or creditors respectively.

VAT output payables and VAT input receivables are shown in Note 14. All VAT returns have been submitted by the due date throughout the year.

Non-Compliance with Chapter 11 of the Municipal Finance Management Act

Non-Compliance to the following sections of chapters of the MFMA:

CHAPTER	SECTION	SUB-SECTION
8	74	1
11	112	1(m)(II)



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2023 2022

53. Additional disclosures in terms of the supply chain management regulations

53.1. Deviation from, and ratification of minor breaches of, the procurement processes

In terms of section 36(2) of the Supply Chain Management Policy approved by Council it is stipulated that bids where the formal procurement processes could not be followed, must be noted in the financial statements. All amounts listed below are VAT inclusive.

SCM paragraph reference		Description of deviation	on		
36 (1)(a) i	6 (1)(a) i Dispense with the official procurement processes in an emergency			15,671,644	5,909,437
36 (1)(a) ii	\cdot		20,127,400	8,220,587	
36 (1)(a) v		Dispense with official procurement processes in any other exceptional case where it is impractical or impossible to follow the official procurement processes.		325,084	5,300,371
Total deviations				36,124,128	19,430,395
53.2.Awards to close family members of per	sons in service of the state - SC	CM Regulation 45			
Awards to close family members of persons	in the service of Drakenstein N	Nunicipality			
Supplier name	Employee name	Relationship	Department		
Business Connexion ***	C van Der Bank	Spouse	Drakenstein Municipality: Planning & Development	4,191,069	4,896,465
D Uren Construction *	Z Naidoo	Child	Drakenstein Municipality: Finance	1,147,928	688,305
	U Naidoo	Son-in-law	Drakenstein Municipality: Engineering		
Wab Printmedia (Pty) Ltd *	A Brink	Spouse	Drakenstein Municipality: Finance	-	48,215
Zutari (Pty) Ltd (previous Aurecon South Afric	ca (Pty) Ltd) P W Pansegrouw	Spouse	Drakenstein Municipality: Engineering Services	8,804,201	2,165,540
Harold's Auto Repairs *	B van Rooy	Child	Drakenstein Municipality: Engineering Services	208,798	262,000
EHH Building Construction *	H Fredericks	Brother	Drakenstein Municipality	571,529	41,283
BD Uren *	Z Naidoo	Sister	Drakenstein Municipality: Finance	429,140	250,017
	U Naidoo	Brother-in-law	Drakenstein Municipality: Engineering		
E-zee Handyworks (Pty) Ltd**	E Arendse	Parent	Drakenstein Municipality (Councillor)	466,236	-
				15,818,901	8,551,825

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
Awards to close family members of persons in the service of other state departments and entities (not listed above)		

Supplier name	Employee name	Relationship	Department		
CSM Consulting Services (Pty) Ltd *	A Van Collie	Child	Department of Environmental Affairs	-	91,262
Servelec (Pty) Ltd *	L de Lange	Spouse	South African Revenue Services	566,531	604,385
Van Der Spuy (Wes-Kaap) Inc Van Der Spuy en Vennot	e * M Van Zyl	Spouse	Western Cape Department of Education	1,897,585	2,011,636
Webber Wentzel *	Dr E Watson	Brother	Road Accident Fund	1,421,313	2,593,368
	E Watson	Parent	Department of Public Services and Administration		
	JCL Smit	Parent	Beaufort West Municipality		
	N Ndebele	Sister	Gauteng Department of Education		
	Dr D Singh	Parent	Department of Basic Education (KZN)		
	P Singh	Parent	Department of Basic Education (KZN)		
Barends Industrial Solutions *	W Barends	Spouse	Western Cape Department of Education	-	22,682
Masiqhame Trading ZZ CC *	S Gxilishe	Parent	Western Cape Department of Education	84,870	9,755
	B Gxilishe	Parent	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries		
WRP Consulting Engineers (Pty) Ltd *	K Mamphita	Spouse	South African Broadcasting Corporation	187,341	135,597
	Z van Rooyen	Spouse	Department of Public Works		
J Walters T/A JC Travel *	J Walters	Spouse	Western Cape Department of Education	30,500	2,900
Multimode Trading (Pty) Ltd *	H Esterhuizen	Spouse	South African Police Services	=	857,904
Piston Power Chemicals *	N Anidhee	Spouse	KNZ Department of Education	431,213	357,221
JPCE (Pty) Ltd *	J Minnie	Spouse	City of Cape Town	845,308	1,001,106
Neil Lyners and Associates CC t/a Lyners *	H Lyners	Brother	Western Cape Provincial Government	3,663,503	3,006,866
Rhode Bros Steel Projects CC *	D Rhode	Child	South African Police Services	=	8,050
Ikapa Reticulation & Flow CC *	S Davids	Spouse	Western Cape Department of Education	1,239,476	3,749,202
Kozain Panel Beaters **	J Kozain	Child	Western Cape Department of Education	19,155	39,423
	T Kozain	Child	Western Cape Department of Health		



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Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

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Awards to close family members of persons in the service of other state departments and entities (not listed above)(continue)

Supplier name	Employee name	Relationship	Department		
Zutari (Pty) Ltd (previous Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd) ***		Spouse	Cape Nature	8,804,201	2,165,540
TC Events Co (Pty) Ltd **	L Johnson	Brother	South African Police Services	1,455,182	193,900
JF van Wyk **	M Renier	Sister	Western Cape Department of Education	30,250	90,480
	D Renier	Brother-in-law	South African Police Service		
LJ Projects and Events *	C Jafta	Spouse	Department of Water Affairs	-	87,600
Nedbank Limited*	MM Matoqane	Brother	Ekurhuleni Metro Municipality	2,406,700	-
	V Subramoney	Spouse	Department of Education		
Massamatic (Pty) Ltd *	M Barnard	Inlaw	Department of Health	-	21,614
JC Verkoeling (Pty) Ltd*	H Esterhuizen	Sister-in-law	South African Police Service	136,457	-
Wamtech Systems (Pty) Ltd**	M Le Roux	Sister	City of Cape Town	66,039	-
C and M Raadgewende Ingenieurs (Pty) Ltd**	CB Nyele	Spouse	SA Weather Services	161,115	-
Van Zyl Kruger Inc*	G Marais	Brother	City of Cape Town	243,725	-
	P Marais	Father	Provincial Parliament		
Adapt IT (Pty) Ltd***	D Mbmabo	Husband	SANRAL	561,808	652,072
All amounts include VAT				24,252,272	17,702,563

References:

The prior year comparatives have been restated, please refer to note 49 for more detail.



^{***} Rates and fixed - Awards were made based on tendered rates and fixed amounts.

^{**} Fixed - Awards were made based on fixed amounts only.

^{*} Rates - Awards were made based on tendered rates only.

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Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

418,129,787	12,310,042
10,552,357	3,069,995
-	2,586,103
428,682,144	17,966,140
	10,552,357

All capital commitments include VAT.

55. Financial instruments

55.1 Fair value of financial instruments

The management of the municipality is of the opinion that the carrying value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the audited annual financial statements approximate their fair values, except for the listed Government stock. In accordance with GRAP 104 the Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the Cash flow, are as follow:

		2023		2022	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets					
Fair value					
Listed investments	11	-	-	-	-
Amortised cost					
Non-current receivables from exchange transactions	7	104	104	94,875	94,875
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	9	318,633,247	318,633,247	352,115,515	352,115,515
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	10	3,423,166	3,423,166	3,212,031	3,212,031
Current portion of non-current receivables	7	18,121	18,121	26,762	26,762
Short-term investments	12	-	-	40,000,000	40,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents	11	445,270,431	445,270,431	189,883,617	189,883,617
		767,345,069	767,345,069	585,332,800	585,332,800
Financial liabilities					
Amortised cost					
Unsecured bank facilities:					
Annuity Loans	15	1,455,252,441	1,455,252,441	1,539,712,709	1,539,712,709
Finance Leases	16	472,639	472,639	-	-
		1,455,725,080	1,455,725,080	1,539,712,709	1,539,712,709
Trade and other payables:					
Consumer deposits	19	72,713,346	72,713,346	65,330,962	65,330,962
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	20	179,362,651	179,362,651	169,511,671	169,511,671
Current portion of financial liabilities	15	84,460,268	84,460,268	78,688,303	78,688,303
Current portion of Finance Leases	16	345,347	345,347	26,762	26,762
		336,881,612	336,881,612	313,557,698	313,557,698
Total financial liabilities		1,792,606,692	1,792,606,692	1,853,270,407	1,853,270,407
Total financial instruments		(1,025,261,623)	(1,025,261,623) (1,267,937,606)	(1,267,937,606)

The Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are determined as follow:



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Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

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55. Financial instruments (continued)

The Fair Value of Long-term liabilities is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes for similar instruments.

The fair value of Other Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities were determined after considering the standard terms and conditions of agreements entered into between the municipality and other parties as well as the current payment ratio's of the municipality's debtors.

55.2 Capital risk management

The municipality manages its capital to ensure that the municipality will be able to continue as a going concern while delivering sustainable services to consumers through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the municipality consists of debt, which includes the Long-term Borrowings disclosed in Note 15, Cash and Cash Equivalents disclosed in Note 11; and Equity, comprising Funds, Reserves and Accumulated Surplus as disclosed in Note(s) 22&23&24 and the Statement of changes in net assets.

55.3 Financial risk management objectives

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

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

Internal audit and risk management, responsible for monitoring and responding to potential risk, reports quarterly to the municipality's audit committee, an independent body that monitors the effectiveness of the internal audit function.

55.4 Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant Accounting Policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of Financial Asset, Financial Liability and Equity Instrument are disclosed in the Accounting Policies to the audited annual financial statements.

55.5 Market risk

The municipality's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates (see Note 55.6 below). No formal policy exists to hedge volatilities in the interest rate market.

55.6 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows associated with a financial instrument will fluctuate in amount as a result of market interest changes.

Potential concentrations of interest rate risk on financial assets consist mainly of fixed deposit investments and bank and cash balances.

The municipality is not exposed to a high level of interest rate risk on its financial liabilities. All of the municipality's interest bearing external loan liabilities, as detailed in Appendix 'A', are fixed interest rate loans. Similarly with financial assets, the municipality invests its surplus funds on call deposit interest rate deposits with banks for fixed terms not exceeding one year.

The municipality's maximum exposures to interest rates on Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are detailed in the Credit Risk Management section of this note.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

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55. Financial instruments (continued)

55.7 Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Council. The municipality manages liquidity risk by effectively managing its working capital, capital expenditure, external borrowings and cash flows. Standby credit facilities are available with the municipality's main banker to cater for any unexpected temporary shortfall in operating funds.

30 June 2023

	Within 1 year	2 to 5 years	5 years +	Total
Maturity analysis				
Annuity loans	251,185,949	997,525,228	1,523,700,711	2,772,411,888
Finance leases	564,408	564,408	-	1,128,816
Payables from exchange transaction	179,362,651	-	-	179,362,651
Consumer deposits	72,713,346	-	-	72,713,346
	503,826,354	998,089,636	1,523,700,711	3,025,616,701

30 June 2022

	Within 1 year	2 to 5 years	5 years +	Total
Maturity analysis				
Annuity loans	254,774,703	999,329,870	1,773,082,018	3,027,186,591
Finance leases	27,037	-	-	27,037
Payables from exchange transaction	169,511,671	-	-	169,511,671
Consumer deposits	65,330,962	-	-	65,330,962
	489,644,373	999,329,870	1,773,082,018	3,262,056,261

The municipality expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets. The municipality expects to maintain its current debt to equity ratio. This will be achieved through the annual increase in tariffs to maintain the accumulated surplus, as well as the increased use of unsecured bank loan facilities.

55.8 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the municipality.

Potential concentrations of credit risk consist mainly of fixed deposit investments, long-term debtors, consumer debtors, other debtors, short-term investment deposits and bank and cash balances.

The municipality manages credit risk in its borrowing and investing activities by only dealing with well-established financial institutions of high credit standing, and by spreading its exposure over a range of such institutions in accordance with its approved investment policies. Credit risk relating to consumer debtors is managed in accordance with the municipality's credit control and debt collection policy. The municipality's credit exposure is spread over a large number and wide variety of consumers and is not concentrated in any particular sector or geographical area. Adequate provision has been made for anticipated bad and doubtful debts. Additional information relating to the analysis of consumer debtors is given in the accounting policies and Note 10 to the audited annual financial statements.

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

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the audited annual financial statements, which is net of impairment losses, represents the municipality's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained.

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



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55. Financial instruments (continued)			
Non-current receivables from exchange transactions	104	94,875	
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	318,633,247	352,115,515	
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	3,423,166	3,212,031	
Current portion of non-current receivables	18,121	26,762	
Short term investments	-	40,000,000	
Cash and cash equivalents	445,270,431	189,883,617	
Maximum credit and interest risk exposure	767,345,069	585,332,800	

55.9 Other price risks

The municipality is not exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments as the municipality does not trade these investments.

56. Additional disclosure in terms of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act

Information on compliance with the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (B-BBEE) is included in the Annual Report under the section titled Employment Equity.

57. Related party disclosures

57.1 Nature of related party relationships

Related party	Nature of relationship	
Compensation made to Senior Management	Refer to note 38.1	
Remuneration of Councillors	Refer to note 39	
57.2 Related party transactions		
Revenue		
Consumer services rendered to Key Management	56,024	55,464
Consumer services rendered to Councillors	1,278,855	1,482,488
	1,334,879	1,537,952
57.3 Related party balances		
Outstanding balances		
Consumer accounts		
Key Management Personnel	-	-
Councillors	50,856	114,143
	50,856	114,143

The consumer services are in accordance with approved tariffs that was advertised to the public.

The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. Consumer Deposits were received from Key Management Personnel and Councillors. No expense has been recognized in the period for bad or doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.

Not all persons in the service of the state is seen as related parties as defined in GRAP 20, as they do not necessarily control or have an interest that gives them significant influence over the municipality. For disclosure purposes in terms of Supply Chain Management Regulations 45, awards to close family members of persons in the service of the state are disclosed in note 53.2



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

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58. Retirement benefit information

The municipality makes provision for post-retirement benefits to eligible Councillors and employees who belong to different pension schemes. These funds are governed by the Pension Funds Act and include both defined benefit and defined contribution schemes.

The only obligation of the municipality with respect to the retirement benefit plans is to make the specified contributions. Where councilors / employees leave the plans prior to full vesting of the contributions, the contributions payable by the municipality are reduced by the amount of forfeited contributions.

The total expense recognised in the Statement of financial performance and financial position of R 112,807,835 (2022: R 109,904,964) represents contributions payable to these plans by the municipality at rates specified in the rules of the plans.

These schemes are subject to a tri-annual, bi-annual or annual actuarial valuation as set out hereunder.

a) LA Retirement Fund (Previously Cape Joint Pension Fund)

The LA Retirement Fund operates both as a defined benefit and defined contribution scheme.

Defined benefit scheme

The contribution rate payable is under the defined benefit section is 27%, 9% by the members and 18% by their councils. The actuarial valuation report at 30 June 2022 disclosed an actuarial valuation amounting to R1,391,841,000 (30 June 2021: R1,486,110,000), with a net accumulated surplus of R144,158,000 (2021: R69,420,000), with a funding level of 111.60% (30 June 2021: 104.90%).

Defined contribution scheme

The actuarial valuation report at 30 June 2022 indicated that the defined contribution scheme of the fund is in a sound financial position, with assets amounting to R1,976,184,000 (30 June 2021: R2,082,488,000), net investment reserve of R0 (30 June 2021: R0) and with a funding level of 100% (2021: 100%).

The actuary concluded that:

- The Pensioner Account has a funding level of 111.6% and is in a sound financial condition;
- The DC Section has a funding level of 100% and is in a sound financial condition;
- The Fund is in a sound financial condition with a funding level of 104.5%;
- The Trustees awarded a 5.20% pension increase effective 1 January 2023; and
- The Trustees awarded 100% of monthly pension bonus to pensioners payable in December 2022.

b) Consolidated Retirement Fund for local government (Previously Cape Joint Retirement Fund)

The last statutory valuation performed as at 30 June 2022 revealed that the net assets of the Fund amounted to R36,502,914,000 (30 June 2021: R34,148,000,000). The members share account and processing reserve account had assets amounting to R35,552,304,000 (2021: R33,231,698,000), and the pensions account had assets amounting to R609,285,000 (2021: R672,300,000) with funding levels of 100.4% and 131.6% (30 June 2021 100.5% and 133.0%) for the Share Account and the Pensions Account respectively. The Preservation Pension Account amounted to R83,977,000 (30 June 2021: R84,364,000), with a funding level of 100% (30 June 2021: 100%). The contribution rate paid by the members (7.5%) and the municipalities (7.5% or 19.5%) is sufficient to fund the benefits accruing from the fund in the future. The actuary certified that the structure of the assets is appropriate relative to the nature of the liabilities, given normal circumstances and that the Fund is in a sound financial condition as at the valuation date.



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58. Retirement benefit information (continued)

c) SALA Pension Fund

The SALA Pension Fund operates both as a defined benefit and defined contribution scheme.

The statutory valuation performed as at 01 July 2021 revealed that the assets of the fund amounted to R12,238,000 (01 July 2018: R14,298,600), with funding levels of 85.5% (01 July 2018: 96.0%). Recommended that employers continue to contribute at the current rate of 18.97% and the participating employees' contribute rate increased from 19.18% to 21.03% of pensionable salaries.

It is the actuary's opinion that:

- The Fund is 85.5% funded at the current valuation date. The financial position of the Fund has deteriorated since the previous statutory valuation date;
- The deficit at the valuation date has increased since the previous statutory valuation. The drop in the funding level is mainly due to the poor investment returns experienced over the valuation period; and
- I further certify that I am satisfied with the investment policy of the Fund and that the nature of the assets is, in my opinion, suitable for the nature of the liabilities of the Fund at the valuation date.

d) Municipal Councillors' Pension Fund

The Municipal Councilors Pension Fund operates as a defined contribution scheme. The statutory valuation performed as at 30 June 2018 revealed that the assets of the fund amounted to R1,798,030,000 (30 June 2017: R1,480,549,000), with funding levels of 103.26% (30 June 2017: 101.31%). The contribution rate paid by the members (13.75%) and council (15.00%) is sufficient to fund the benefits accruing from the fund in the future. The Actuary certified that the Fund was in a sound financial condition as at 30 June 2018, in that the assets of the fund were sufficient to cover the accrued service liabilities including the recommended contingency reserves in full.

e) National Fund for Municipal Workers

The fund operates on defined contribution principles, in terms of the rules of the fund category A and category C members contribute at a rate as agreed upon by the local authority and the member, subject to an absolute minimum contribution of 2% or 5% of their remuneration respectively.

The local authority must, in respect of category A and category C members contribute such an amount as agreed between the local authority and the fund, subject to a minimum contribution rate of 2% and 5% of their remuneration respectively.

Category B members are members who belong to both category A and category C and the local authority must, on behalf of such members, not contribute less than 7% of their remuneration.

The contribution rates specified above include the amounts payable towards the insured risk benefits policy as well as an allowance for administration fees.

The exact member contribution rate and employer contribution rate payable by each of the local authorities are specified in the schedule to the consolidated rules.

The last statutory valuation performed as at 30 June 2021 revealed that the assets of the fund amounted to R22,598,540,000 (30 June 2020: R18,423,317,000), with funding levels of 100.00% (30 June 2020: 100%). The actuary certifies that as at 30 June 2021 the assets of the fund were sufficient to cover 100.0% members' liabilities and reserve account balances. They thus confirm that, the fund continues to be able to meet its liabilities.



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58. Retirement benefit information (continued)

f) The Municipal Workers Retirement Fund (Previously South African Municipal Workers Union Provident Fund)

The fund does statutory valuations every three years. Information below is extracted from the latest report on March 2022. Comparatives therefore differ from disclosures in previous years AFS.

The statutory valuation performed as at 30 June 2020 revealed that the assets of the fund amounted to R9,021,008,000 (30 June 2019: R9,272,763,000), with funding levels of 102.2% (30 June 2019: 110.6%). The funding level before allowing for the reserves has reduced to 102.2%, largely as a result of the poor investment returns over the year to 30 June 2020.

The Rules require that member and employer contribution rates shall be as agreed between the employer and the Fund but shall be not less than 7.5% and 18% respectively, unless the employer is part of a bargaining forum that permits lower contribution rates and/or does not apply higher member and employer contribution rates for any of its employees. The employer contribution rates applicable shall not be less than those contributed by the employer to any other fund.

Based on June 2020 contributions, it appears that members contribute at an average rate of around 8.2%, and employers at an average rate of around 19.5%.

The Fund's assets were sufficient to cover the members' Fund Credits and to provide a margin for contingency reserves as at 30 June 2020. The valuator therefore consider that the Fund was in a sound financial position at the valuation date.



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59. Contingent liabilities

TE Joka

During Feb 2019. the Plaintiffs' vehicle was impounded for not having a valid permit to transport passengers. The Plaintiff received a fine and appeared in Court to dispute the fine and was successful. The charges against the plaintiff were withdrawn, but the fine of R7,000 (2022: R7,000) was not refunded. The claim is currently with attorneys appointed by the Municipality.

DC de Villiers

In February 2018 a fire broke out on Wolfkloof, the plaintiff is not aware of the cause of fire. The fire continued to burn for 3 days where after it spread onto the Trusts Farms on February 2018 and amount to R26,767,475 (2022: R20,667,475). We are one of eight (8) defendants and in the event that the claim is successful, the Municipality will be liable for the excess amount of R25,000.

ND Muller

The applicant filled a Salary Dispute against the Municipality. As a result of this incident, the applicant lodged a claim of R22,700,000 against the municipality. The claim is currently with attorneys appointed by the municipality.

N Largardien

In January 2022, the applicant drove through a pothole in Annie Benjamin Street. As a result of this incident the applicant lodge a claim against the municipality to the amount of R11,814.24. The matter was referred to the internal insurance section and was rejected. The claim is in settlement negotiations with a legal advisor.

Baruch Security

The applicant filled a security services claim against the Municipality. As a result of this incident, the applicant lodged a claim of R897,717.13. The claim is current with attorneys appointed by the Municipality.

JJ Bosman**

The plaintiff's vehicle crossed over a pothole and caused damages to his vehicle. As a result of this incident, the applicant lodged a claim of R45,645. The claim is current with attorneys appointed by the Municipality.

Pincore Solutions (Pty) Ltd

Plaintiff alleges that the Municipality has not paid invoices for work completed. As a result of this incident, the applicant lodged a claim of R400,000. The claim is currently with attorneys appointed by the Municipality.

Fox Properties (Pty) Ltd

It is alleged that the conveyancing transaction was incorrectly processed, the building works was incomplete and there was a loss of rental income.

NORSA Community Care; IM Lawrence and L Britz

These cases were reported in the previous year, but were finalised during the current year under review.

Various other insurance claims

To date a total of 12 (2022: 6) cases are being dealt with at the Municipality's insurer and amounts to R4,253,474 (2022: R3,613,729) in total claims. In the event that the claims are successful, the Municipality will be liable for the amount of R260,000 (2022: R110,000), which is the excess payable.

D Hattingh

The municipality has a current arbitration process with the former Director of Engineering Services, who claims an alleged constructive dismissal. Arbitration award was deliverd on 1 October 2021 in favor of the municipality. The applicant (J Hattingh) referred the matter to the Labour Court for review. The Labour Court matter is still pending. The maximum exposure for the municipality is the payment of the former director's contract package for 12 months, amounting to R1,596,747 (2022: R1,596,747)

Arbitration cases

The municipality has 4 (2022: 4) ongoing arbitration cases, which varies in circumstances. The maximum exposure for the municipality amounts to R1,058,962 (2022: R856,282).



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Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2023 2022

59. Contingent liabilities (continued)

VAT - Library Grant

The municipality has submitted a request for a non-binding private opinion to the South African Revenue Service (SARS) concerning the output tax treatment of the library funding received from the Western Cape Department of Cultural Affairs (DCAS). The objective of the opinion request is for the SARS to confirm if the municipality must declare output tax at 15% (14% before 1 April 2018) or zero % on the funding received from the DCAS. The municipality has received a non-binding VAT ruling regarding the matter and provision was made for the output VAT payable.

According to Section 217 (3) of the Tax Administration Act (TAA), the municipality may be levied with penalties and interest by SARS for the late declaration and payment of output VAT. The penalty rate and interest charged will be determined by SARS as various considerations needs to be taken into account to calculate this amount. The municipality's best estimate for these penalties and interest payable amounts to R3,129,520.

60. Contingent assets

Insurance Claim - Parys Substation fire & Grysbok Flats fire

A dispute with the insured underwriter and broker with regards to the amount of the insurance claims to be paid out by the insurance company, and the uncertainty on the claim amount to be paid out. The claim is estimated at R25,007,410 (2022: R25,007,410).

61. Reporting against the framework for schedule 4 of DORA allocations

Submit project registrations and detail project implementation plans before the prescribed due dates. Department of Provincial and Local Government is monitoring the overall programme implementation.

62. Registered IUDG programme

2022/2023	Received	Expenditure	Unspent
Upgrade swimming pools	927,749	(927,749)	-
Installation of electric equipment at Boy Louw sport fields	278,781	(278,781)	-
Install electric cables at Dal Josaphat Stadium	120,139	(120,139)	-
Upgrading of Faure street sports stadium	1,578,849	(1,578,849)	-
Upgrading of Gouda sports fields	387,816	(387,816)	-
Solid waste mini drop offs	400,000	(400,000)	-
Replace / upgrade water reticulation system	6,469,728	(6,469,728)	-
Water distribution system upgrade	1,000,000	(1,000,000)	-
Paarl wastewater treatment works mechanical	1,998,538	(1,998,538)	-
Replace / upgrade sewerage system	5,103,615	(5,103,615)	-
Extension of basic services: informal settlements	1,000,000	(1,000,000)	-
Replace pump at Newton pumpstation	4,377,383	(4,377,383)	-
Reseal of streets in terms of the rams	5,019,396	(5,019,396)	-
Drommedaris road rebuild	4,999,964	(4,999,964)	-
Upgrading of sidewalks	1,497,012	(1,497,012)	-
Refurbish storm water systems	4,994,509	(4,994,509)	-
Increase existing network capacity	1,799,999	(1,799,999)	-
Drakenstein streetlight projects	150,000	(150,000)	-
Replacement program for old and redundant	3,000,000	(3,000,000)	-
Increase existing LT network capacity	1,800,000	(1,800,000)	-
Electrification of informal areas	1,000,000	(1,000,000)	-
Palmiet substation transformer 3 refurbish	6,000,000	(6,000,000)	-
	53,903,478	(53,903,478)	-



^{**}The case should have been included in last year's disclosures, please refer to note 49 for more detailed information.

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022

62. Registered IUDG programme (continued)

2021/2022	Received	Expenditure	Unspent
Development of existing cemetery	1,203,432	(1,203,432)	-
Upgrading of parks and main roads	1,116,602	(1,116,602)	-
Upgrade swimming pools	3,165,966	(3,165,966)	-
Development of De Kraal sport complex	4,470,896	(4,470,896)	-
Upgrading of main roads: van der Stel & Klein drakenstein road	863,621	(863,621)	-
Upgrading of Parys Cemetery	2,316,202	(2,316,202)	-
Dal sports stadium: upgrading facility	1,424,082	(1,424,082)	-
Zanddrift fencing	1,133,363	(1,133,363)	-
Solid waste vehicles	5,684,409	(5,684,409)	-
Solid waste mini drop offs	600,316	(600,316)	-
Solid waste diversion infrastructure at landfill	447,287	(447,287)	-
Replace / upgrade water reticulation system	9,649,934	(9,649,934)	-
Paarl Wastewater Treatment Works mechanical	232,990	(232,990)	-
Replace / upgrade sewerage system	4,002,927	(4,002,927)	-
Upgrading of areas around Paarl East aprons	2,603,567	(2,603,567)	-
Reseal of streets /road network	4,599,477	(4,599,477)	-
Upgrading of sidewalks	1,149,930	(1,149,930)	-
Electrical transformer upgrade Dal Weide substation	3,941,963	(3,941,963)	-
Electrical switchgear	1,725,000	(1,725,000)	-
Spruit River water pipeline	774,036	(774,036)	-
Paint my story	1,150,000	(1,150,000)	-
	52,256,000	(52,256,000)	-

63. Going concern

In terms of the accounting standard GRAP 1, paragraphs 27 to 30, the annual financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The assumption is based on the fact that the municipality has a constitutional mandate to levy property rates and service charges to enable the municipality to be considered as a going concern even though the municipality will be operational over the short to medium term in a state where liquidity will be under pressure.

The municipality has not defaulted on payment of creditors. By sustaining a revenue collection rate above 95%, the municipality do have the ability to operate as a going concern and to continue rendering services to its community.

64. Principal and agent arrangements

Agent arrangements: Traffic services

Agent for the Western Cape Department of Transport and Public Works

The municipality acts as agent for the Western Cape Department of Transport and Public Works, where it provides motor vehicle registration and licenses services on behalf of the Western Cape Department of Transport and Public Works.

Reconciliation of amounts payable to the WC Department of Transport and Public Works

Balance at beginning of year	322,776	183,246
Revenue received on behalf of principal (including commission)	96,745,382	96,184,215
Revenue recognised by the municipality as agency*	(19,897,279)	(19,209,323)
Revenue paid over to principal	(77,067,564)	(76,835,362)

^{*} VAT included

103,315

322,776

This note has been restated due to errors identified in the prior year information.



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2023	2022
rigares in nama	2023	

Agent for the National Department of Justice

The municipality acts as agent for the National Department of Justice, where it collects Contempt of court fines imposed for non-appearance in court of traffic fine offenders. The municipality does not derive any revenue from this functions.

Reconciliation of a	imounts payable to	the Department of Justice
---------------------	--------------------	---------------------------

	445,600	401,500
Revenue paid over to principal	(150,300)	(194,100)
Revenue recognised by the municipality as agency fees	-	-
Revenue received on behalf of principal	194,400	158,700
Balance at beginning of year	401,500	436,900

This note has been restated due to errors identified in the prior year information.

Principal arrangements: Traffic services

Agent for the Drakenstein Municipality

The municipality has a service provider TMT (2022: TMT) who acts as agent for the municipality with the issuing of traffic fines. All payments are received directly by the municipality and the service provider invoices the municipality for commission payable.

Amounts remitted, but not received at year-end	=	-

Principal arrangements: Financial Services

Commission received by the agent (Including VAT)

Agent for the Drakenstein Municipality

The municipality has a service provider EasyPay & Pay At (2022: EasyPay & Pay At) who acts as agent for the municipality with the 3rd party collection of debtor payments. All payments are paid directly to the municipality and the service provider invoices the municipality for commission payable.

Amounts remitted, but not received at year-end	1,570,423	739,550
Commission received by the agent (Including VAT)	5,236,453	4,357,072

This note has been restated due to the commission received by the agent presented not including VAT in the prior year information.

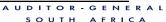
Principal arrangements: Financial Services

Agent for the Drakenstein Municipality

The municipality has a service provider ONTEC who acts as agent for the municipality with the sale of prepaid electricity and water. All payments are received directly by the municipality and the service provider invoices the municipality for commission payable. No penalties are payable if the contract with the agent is terminated.

Amounts remitted, but not received at year-end	3,360,125	3,445,482
Commission received by the agent (Including VAT)	11,334,556	10,619,773

This note has been restated due to the commission received by the agent presented not including VAT in the prior year infor



6,073,894

5,945,094

Drakenstein MunicipalityAudited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

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65. Reconciliation of budget surplus/(deficit) with surplus/(deficit) with Statement of Fina	ancial Performance	
Net surplus/(deficit) per the statement of financial performance		
Basis differences		142,715,457
Revenue by Source		
Property rates		
Property rates - penalties & collection charges (Surcharges and Taxes*)		(2,230,462
Service charges - electricity revenue		(1,368,866,562
Service charges - water revenue		(193,211,551
Service charges - sanitation revenue		(144,103,899
Service charges - refuse revenue		(155,442,460
Service charges		1,873,243,60
Availability charges - Waste management		(3,893,47
Availability charges - Water		(2,171,116
Availability charges - Waste water management		(3,304,522
Availability charges - Electricity		(2,250,026
Availability charges		.,,,
Rental of facilities and equipment (Rental of Fixed Assets*)		(7,081,619
Investment revenue (Interest earned - external investments)		• • • •
Interest earned - outstanding debtors		(12,884,06
Finance income and Dividends*		, , ,
Licences and permits		(21,094,73
Fines (Fines, Penalties & Forfeits*)		(104,450,94)
Transfers recognised - operational / (Transfers and Subsidies*)		(117,743,324
Other revenue (Operational Revenue (Exchange)*)		212,339,52
Operational Revenue (Non - Exchange)*		(1,770,92
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services*		(34,761,610
Inventory Surpluses (Gains/losses on Inventory)		, , ,-
Construction Contract Revenue		
Total		(89,678,154



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Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Loss on disposal of Assets (Gains /(losses) on disposal of PPE, IA, IP & HA*)

Figures in Rand	2023	2022

65. Reconciliation of budget surplus/(deficit) with surplus/(deficit) with Statement of Financial Performance (continued)

Expenditure By Type	
Employee related costs	(14,283,638)
Remuneration of councillors (Councillor Related Cost *)	-
Collection cost	-
Debt impairment	-
Impairment losses on financial assets	169,280,704
Depreciation & asset impairment (Depreciation and Amortisation *)	-
Impairment Losses	214,518
Interest, Dividends and Rent on Land (Interest paid *)	-
Materials and Bulk purchases	(1,033,398,650)
Bulk Purchases	959,067,970
Contracted services	173,600,619
Transfers and grants (Transfers and Subsidies : Operational Exp*)	-
Other expenditure (Operational cost*)	(388,486,412)
Inventory*	74,330,680

Total	(29,836,094)

Surplus/(Deficit)

Operating Leases*

Transfers recognised - capital	119,514,248
Contributions recognised - capital	-

119,514,248

17,838,689

11,999,426

Net surplus/(deficit) per statement of budget comparison

142,715,457

Budget basis differences mainly relate to grouping differences of revenue and expenditure items between budget items per the Budget Schedules as issued by National Treasury, as opposed to the actual nature per GRAP. The mSCOA tables and the format of the Budget Schedules as issued by National Treasury are not yet fully aligned to the Standards of GRAP and this is therefore the reason for the disparity in classifications between the 2022/23 Budget and GRAP Annual Financial Statements.

66. Reconciliation of cash flows per the budget regulations with the cash flows per the cash flow statement

Net increase /(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	
Net cash from financing activities	7,382,384
Net cash from investing activities	-
Net cash from operating activities	(7,382,384)



^{* -} Statement of Financial Performance classifications

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67. Budget information

The budget has been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with the prescripts of the Municipal budget regulations as well as MFMA budget circulars. In accordance with the Municipal budget regulations, the classification basis the municipality presents its budget is per economic as well as per functional classification (per Vote (Department) and GFS classification). It should be noted that minor budget differences between the basis the budget is prepared (accrual basis and prescripts of NT guidance) and actual financial results (accrual basis in accordance with GRAP) exists, mainly related to technical GRAP adjustments required. These differences are not material and as the basis of preparation is the same (accrual basis) no restatements have been made to the financial information compared to the budgeted amounts, but where found to be material is explained below:

Explanation of variances between approved and final budget amounts

The reason for the variances between the approved and final budgets are mainly due to reallocations made within the approved budget parameters allowed for by the Virement Policy of Drakenstein Municipality as approved by Council.

Explanation of variances greater than 10%: Final Budget and Actual Amounts.

67.1. Cash flow

Cash flows from operating activities

• The actual cash collected for Service Charges was much higher than anticipated.

67.2. Statement of financial performance and financial position

Revenue

- Transfers recognised operational
 Due to the reallocation of library grant income to sale and rendering of goods and services.
- Other revenue

Agency Services - Due to the reallocation of library grant income to sale and rendering of goods and services.

Gains - Recognition of current year medical actuarial gain. (Not budgeted)

Investment Revenue – due to increase in investment portfolio and stabilisation of the economy, higher interest rates were acquired and thus the increase in interest was received on our investments.

Current Assets

Due to increase in cash, as a result of our continuous cost containment procedures, more cash was available.
 The increase in current assets also impacts on the accumulated surplus as a result of this increase.



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68. Segment information

Segment surplus or deficit, assets and liabilities

By Department

2023

	Office of the City Manager	Financial Services	Corporate Services	Planning and Development	Community Services E	ngineering Services	Department of Chie Audit Executive	f Department of Risk And Compliance	Department of IDP And PMS	Department of Communication	Total
Revenue											
Services charges - Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	1,371,116,587	-	-	-	-	1,371,116,587
Services charges - Water	-	-	-	-	· -	195,382,667	-	-	-	-	195,382,667
Services charges - Waste	-	-	-	-	159,335,930	-	-	-	-	-	159,335,930
management											
Services charges - Waste water	-	-	-	-	-	147,408,421	-	-	-	-	147,408,421
management											
Sales of goods and rendering of	-	59,081	1,451,554	10,474,379	22,398,818	377,782	-	-	-	-	34,761,614
services		(0.054.646	,	44450 770	704 476	4 000 000					7 004 620
Rental from fixed assets	-	(3,031,040		14,158,770	791,476	1,983,020	-	-	-	-	7,081,620
Interests on investments	-	36,829,614		-		-	-	-	-	-	36,829,830
Interest on receivables	-	-	6,843	-	3,693,840	9,183,379	-	-	-	-	12,884,062
Operational revenue - Exchange	-	2,668,524	1,104,519	52,280	396,418	9,995,750	-	-	-	-	14,217,491
revenue											
Operational revenue - Non-exchange	-	1,770,924	-	-	.	-	-	-	-	-	1,770,924
revenue											
Licences or permits	-		-	2,908	3 21,087,025	4,800	-	-	-	-	21,094,733
Property rates	-	437,182,802	-	-	· -	-	-	-	-	-	437,182,802
Surcharges and taxes	-	2,230,462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,230,462
Fines, penalties and forfeits	-	-	-	209,499	103,885,294	356,148	-	-	-	-	104,450,941
Transfers and subsidies	-	37,556,810	2,043,941	10,630,586	28,068,132	246,394,189	-	-	-	-	324,693,658
Total segment revenue	-	508,446,571	4,607,073	35,528,422	339,656,933	1,982,202,743	-	-	-	-	2,870,441,742



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Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

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68. Segment information (continued)

	Office of the City Manager	Financial Services	Corporate Services	Planning and Development	Community Services Er	ngineering Services	Department of Chief Audit Executive	Department of Risk And Compliance	Department of IDP And PMS	Department of Communication	Total
Expenditure											
Employee related cost	4,152,593	77,057,954	79,994,578	72,988,907	, ,	239,654,211	9,210,067	2,535,765	4,163,152	3,788,557	735,660,751
Remuneration of councillors	-	-	33,213,291	-		-	-	-	-	-	33,213,291
Debt impairment / write-off	-	2 422 260		22.044.624		-	24.700	- 224	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	125,310	3,422,260	5,142,292	33,841,631		177,914,888	24,788	8,281	36,088	18,683	246,464,166
Impairment losses on financial assets	-	13,380,118	-	2,444,851	109,704,476	43,751,260	-	-	-	-	169,280,705
Impairment losses on PPE, IA and HA	-	214,518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,518
Finance costs	-	304,118	255,430	4,707,204	7,170,274	163,953,493	-	-	-	-	176,390,519
Bulk purchases	-	-	-	-	-	959,067,970	-	-	-	-	959,067,970
Inventory consumed	36,344	3,168,389	1,814,273	5,772,380		34,860,278	39,504	7,328	16,866	73,691	74,330,682
Contracted services	6,685	4,114,814	11,779,740	6,059,235		74,097,707	5,948	379,134	620,100	188,018	173,600,618
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	3,324,138	373,760		20,000,000	-	-	-	-	24,907,429
Operational cost	33,946	31,920,604	26,877,755	1,602,180	25,989,911	16,726,195	175,810	33,800	43,571	1,353,752	104,757,524
Operating leases	8,797	832,249	433,304	821,175	3,897,687	11,748,205	80,893	8,797	7,578	-	17,838,685
Loss on disposal of assets	-	(261,594)	-	-	214,036	12,046,984	-	-	-	-	11,999,426
Total segment expenditure	4,363,675	134,153,430	162,834,801	128,611,323	521,121,693	1,753,821,191	9,537,010	2,973,105	4,887,355	5,422,701	2,727,726,284
Sub-total	(4,363,675)	374,293,141	(158,227,728)	(93,082,901) (181,464,760)	228,381,552	(9,537,010)	(2,973,105)	(4,887,355)	(5,422,701)	142,715,458
Internal charges			-								
OC : Municipal services (Income)	-	-	-		(6,325,426)	(70,979,936)	-	-	-	-	(77,305,362)
OC : Municipal services	=	195,991	-	8,230,817	23,409,867	45,468,687	-	-	-	-	77,305,362
Total segment internal charges	-	195,991	-	8,230,817	17,084,441	(25,511,249)	-	-	-	-	-
Total segment surplus/(deficit)	(4,363,675)	374,489,132	(158,227,728)	(84,852,084	(164,380,319)	202,870,303	(9,537,010)	(2,973,105)	(4,887,355)	(5,422,701)	142,715,458
Capital expenditure											
Actual outcome	8,802	279,165	10,208,022	14,021,795	14,332,893	151,976,008	-	42,097	11,046	24,659	190,904,487



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

68. Segment information (continued)

2022

	Office of the City Manager	Financial Services	Corporate Services	Planning and Development	Community Services E	ngineering Services	Department of Chief Audit Executive	Department of Risk And Compliance	Department of IDP And PMS	Department of Communication	Total
Revenue											
Services charges - Electricity	-	-	-		-	1,385,887,089	-	-	-	-	1,385,887,089
Services charges - Water	-	-	-		-	169,325,936	-	-	-	-	169,325,936
Services charges - Waste	-	-	-	-	- 135,738,979	-	-	-	-	-	135,738,979
management											
Services charges - Waste water management	-	-	-		-	125,716,049	-	-	-	-	125,716,049
Sales of goods and rendering of services	-	3,454,636	1,069,843	8,170,431	23,457,510	423,477	-	-	-	-	36,575,897
Rental from fixed assets	_	(9,867,307)	-	12,705,111	575,049	1,835,630	-	_	_	_	5,248,483
Interests on investments	_		_	,,		-	-	_	_	_	9,673,336
Interest on receivables	_		6,646		- 1,998,551	5,266,136	-	-	-	_	7,271,333
Operational revenue - Exchange	_	10,353,921	599,766	117,962		4,740,173	-	_	_	_	16,207,814
revenue		-,,-	,	,	,	, -, -					-, - ,-
Operational revenue - Non-exchange	-	1,507,493	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	1,507,493
revenue											
Licences or permits	-	-	-	286,674	20,452,619	6,140	-	-	-	-	20,745,433
Gain on disposal of assets	-	137,581	-	-	-	208,095	-	-	-	-	345,676
Property rates	-	416,883,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416,883,723
Availability charges - Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	1,902,418	-	-	-	-	1,902,418
Availability charges - Water	-	-	-	-	-	1,841,167	-	-	-	-	1,841,167
Availability charges - Waste	-	-	-	-	3,153,904	-	-	-	-	-	3,153,904
management											
Availability charges - Waste water	-	-	-	-	-	2,804,994	-	-	-	-	2,804,994
management		1 170 021									1 170 921
Surcharges and taxes	-	1,1,0,021	-	242.02		726 470	-	-	-	-	1,170,821
Fines, penalties and forfeits	-		2 200 442	242,837		726,470	-	-	-	-	105,224,151
Transfers and subsidies	-	.0,007,22.	2,200,442	8,535,716		196,591,216	-	-	-	-	302,972,397
Other Non-Exchange Revenue 1	-	151,981		52,296	-	-				-	204,277
Total segment revenue	-	474,353,409	3,876,697	30,111,027	344,785,247	1,897,274,990	-	-	-	-	2,750,401,370



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

68. Segment information (continued)

	Office of the City Manager	Financial Services	Corporate Services	Planning and Development	Community Services Er	gineering Services	Department of Chief Audit Executive	Department of Risk And Compliance	Department of IDP And PMS	Department of Communication	Total
Expenditure											
Employee related cost	4,234,666	74,164,354	82,865,779	70,802,541	238,520,410	227,451,188	8,608,159	1,973,018	4,676,011	3,140,528	716,436,654
Remuneration of councillors	-	-	31,654,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,654,071
Debt impairment / write-off	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	123,940	3,196,988	5,348,255	33,149,385		174,769,503	24,271	8,171	35,336	46,985	242,046,334
Impairment losses on financial assets	-	(801,018)	-	2,744,614	95,628,794	19,642,159	-	-	-	-	117,214,549
Impairment losses on PPE, IA and HA	-	1,608,788	-	-	-	859,281	-	-	-	-	2,468,069
Finance costs	-	78,537	261,228	4,814,048	7,333,026	167,674,915	-	-	-	-	180,161,754
Bulk purchases	-	-	-	-	-	977,740,575	-	-	-	-	977,740,575
Inventory consumed	24,202	2,208,533	1,910,946	3,481,597	25,059,852	28,446,678	(20,524)	5,677	45,624	(38)	61,162,547
Contracted services	2,000	4,894,450	10,250,438	7,687,909	63,733,675	59,999,293	542,930	30,823	800,268	410,250	148,352,036
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	3,098,651	1,030,013	983,732	10,000,000	-	-	-	231,600	15,343,996
Operational cost	3,990	27,074,977	23,624,672	2,227,028	20,671,068	17,434,345	27,680	6,522	199,596	1,084,423	92,354,301
Operating leases	6,115	578,510	301,197	423,308	5,670,245	15,543,226	56,230	6,115	5,268	-	22,590,214
Total segment expenditure	4,394,913	113,004,119	159,315,237	126,360,443	482,944,302	1,699,561,163	9,238,746	2,030,326	5,762,103	4,913,748	2,607,525,100
Internal charges											
OC : Municipal services (Income)	-	-	-	-	(6,118,452)	(68,176,748)	-	-	-	-	(74,295,200)
OC : Municipal services	-	339,240	-	8,743,846	20,648,481	44,563,633	-	-	-	-	74,295,200
Total segment internal charges	-	339,240	-	8,743,846	14,530,029	(23,613,115)	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	(4,394,913)	361,349,290	(155,438,540)	(96,249,416	(138,159,055)	197,713,827	(9,238,746)	(2,030,326)	(5,762,103)	(4,913,748)	142,876,270
Total segment surplus/(deficit)	(4,394,913)	361,688,530	(155,438,540)	(87,505,570	(123,629,026)	174,100,712	(9,238,746)	(2,030,326)	(5,762,103)	(4,913,748)	142,876,270
Capital expenditure Actual outcome	8,802	279,165	10,208,022	14,021,795	14,332,893	151,976,008		42,097	11,046	24,659	190,904,487



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

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68. Segment information (continued)

By GFS

2023

2023	Executive and Council	Finance and Administration	Internal Audit (Community and Social Services	Sport and Recreation	Public Safety	Housing	Planning and Development	Road Transport	Environmental Protection	Energy Sources	Waste Management	Water Management	Waste Water Management	Total
Revenue															
Services charges -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,371,116,587	-	-	-	1,371,116,587
Electricity															
Services charges -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,382,667	-	195,382,667
Water															
Services charges -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159,335,930	-	-	159,335,930
Waste management														1.47.400.424	1.47.400.424
Services charges -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147,408,421	147,408,421
Waste water management															
Sales of goods and	1,451,554	100,557	_	20,739,417	1,621,664	_	_	10,470,640	43,003	_	_	_	_	334,779	34,761,614
rendering of services	1,431,334	100,557		20,733,417	1,021,004			10,470,040	45,005					334,773	34,701,014
Rental from fixed assets	-	(7,833,333)	_	541,996	235,772	565	13,994,903	125,647	_	_	16,070	_	-	-	7,081,620
Interests on	216	36,829,614	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	_	_	_	36,829,830
investments		,-													,,
Interest on receivables	6,843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,576,712	3,693,840	4,288,753	2,317,914	12,884,062
Operational revenue -	671,245	4,073,349	-	47,505	-	243,046	1,652	50,628	4,648,085	-	2,033	-	2,557,555	1,922,393	14,217,491
Exchange revenue															
Operational revenue -	-	1,770,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,770,924
Non-exchange revenue															
Licences or permits	-	2,908	-	-	218,709	20,868,316	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,800	-	21,094,733
Property rates	-	437,182,802	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	437,182,802
Surcharges and taxes	-	2,230,462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,230,462
Fines, penalties and	-	-	-	22,148	-	103,863,146	-	209,499	-	-	356,148	-	-	-	104,450,941
forfeits															
Transfers and subsidies	203,836	46,744,193	-	-	600,000	1,141,712	9,283,308	4,139,000	3,517,723	-	147,017,993	26,326,420	9,593,073	76,126,400	324,693,658
Total segment revenue	2,333,694	521,101,476	-	21,351,066	2,676,145	126,116,785	23,279,863	14,995,414	8,208,811	-	1,521,085,543	189,356,190	211,826,848	228,109,907	2,870,441,742



Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

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68. Segment information (continued)

Expenditure Employee related cost Remuneration of councillors Debt impairment /	51,005,756 33,213,291 - 615,879	218,519,997 - -	9,210,067	26,992,993	50,551,133										
Remuneration of councillors	33,213,291	218,519,997	9,210,067	26,992,993	50,551,133										
councillors	-	-	-			80,373,904	26,447,903	60,214,891	46,153,413	1,770,721	62,106,137	32,905,851	26,172,763	43,235,222	735,660,751
	- 615 970	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,213,291
Debt impairment /	615 970	-													
write-off	615 970		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and		33,360,203	24,788	3,899,838	7,906,151	387,394	33,519,777	212,814	53,921,544	_	50,196,228	8,954,354	29,696,861	23,768,335	246,464,166
amortisation	013,873	33,300,203	24,788	3,833,838	7,900,131	367,334	33,319,777	212,814	33,321,344	_	30,130,228	0,334,334	29,090,801	23,708,333	240,404,100
Impairment losses on	_	13,380,118	_	_	_	73,192,195	2,444,851	_	_	_	1,365,686	36,512,281	20,478,457	21,907,117	169,280,705
financial assets						,,	_, ,				_,,	,	_0, 0,	,_,	
Impairment losses on	-	214,518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,518
PPE, IA and HA															
Finance costs	-	19,151,141	-	-	-	255,428	4,707,204	-	27,969,532	-	65,777,352	6,659,416	10,454,365	41,416,081	176,390,519
Bulk purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	929,946,687	-	29,121,283	-	959,067,970
Inventory consumed	38,984,165	6,093,313	39,504	3,490,134	2,358,841	841,953	5,032,672	201,236	3,215,032	-	8,398,352	1,877,024	2,055,406	1,743,050	74,330,682
Contracted services	22,231,017	23,228,903	5,948	530,383	2,237,088	43,480,210	3,449,779	621,209	7,461,022	-	24,288,943	18,514,520	8,079,181	19,472,415	173,600,618
Transfers and subsidies	3,279,138	45,000	-	70,000	245,000	894,531	373,760	-	20,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	24,907,429
Operational cost	5,091,546	63,322,735	175,810	2,392,732	618,319	1,246,236	632,271	798,969	753,429	-	9,835,557	19,282,911	171,573	435,436	104,757,524
Operating leases	8,797	1,823,342	80,893	1,131,342	412,147	346,083	609,275	210,678	3,922,272	-	5,608,991	2,008,115	-	1,676,750	17,838,685
Loss on disposal of	-	4,398,657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,177,669	214,036	4,611,438	597,626	11,999,426
assets				_	_			_	_						
Total segment expenditure	154,429,589	383,537,927	9,537,010	38,507,422	64,328,679	201,017,934	77,217,492	62,259,797	163,396,244	1,770,721	1,159,701,602	126,928,508	130,841,327	154,252,032	2,727,726,284
Sub-total	(152,095,895)	137,563,549	(9,537,010)	(17,156,356)	(61,652,534)	(74,901,149)	(53,937,629)	(47,264,383)	(155,187,433)	(1,770,721)	361,383,941	62,427,682	80,985,521	73,857,875	142,715,458
Internal charges OC : Municipal services (Income)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(55,239,034)	(6,325,426)	(13,938,640)	(1,802,262)	(77,305,362)
OC : Municipal services	-	5,709,339	-	1,420,416	20,653,172	193,018	8,230,817	-	4,487,232	-	8,316,622	257,409	8,227,536	19,809,801	77,305,362
Total segment internal charges	-	5,709,339	-	1,420,416	20,653,172	193,018	8,230,817	-	4,487,232	-	(46,922,412)	(6,068,017)	(5,711,104)	18,007,539	-
Total segment surplus /(deficit)	(152,095,895)	143,272,888	(9,537,010)	(15,735,940)	(40,999,362)	(74,708,131)	(45,706,812)	(47,264,383)	(150,700,201)	(1,770,721)	314,461,529	56,359,665	75,274,417	91,865,414	142,715,458
Capital expenditure Actual outcome	309,017	35,211,748	-	1,710,604	6,066,618	2,463,440	12,678,579	76,356	27,610,484	-	68,427,977	10,362,198	22,205,581	3,781,886	190,904,488

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the Audited Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

68. Segment information (continued)

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	Executive and Council	Finance and Administration	Internal Audit	Community and Social Services	Sport and Recreation	Public Safety	Housing	Planning and Development	Road Transport	Environmental Protection	Energy Sources	Waste Management	Water Management	Waste Water	Total
Revenue	Council	Administration		Social Services	Recreation			Development		Trotection		wanagement	Wanagement	wanagement	
Services charges -	-	-	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	1,385,887,089	-	-	_	1,385,887,089
Electricity															
Services charges - Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,325,936	-	169,325,936
Services charges - Waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,738,979	-	-	135,738,979
management															
Services charges - Waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,716,049	125,716,049
water management															
Sales of goods and	1,069,843	3,523,349	-	21,668,149	1,721,060	-	-	8,167,822	27,118	-	-	2,197	-	396,359	36,575,897
rendering of services Rental from fixed assets		(0.000.200)		205.040	264.424	522	12 545 400	122,600			10.261				F 240 402
	-	(8,008,289)	-	305,849	264,134	522	12,545,406	122,600	-	-	18,261	-	-	-	5,248,483
Interests on investments	-	9,673,336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 552 446	4 000 554	2 464 704	4 252 040	9,673,336
Interest on receivables	6,646	-	-		-	-	-	-	404 202	-	1,552,416	1,998,551	2,461,701	1,252,019	7,271,333
Operational revenue -	599,307	11,690,630	-	33,371	-	234,126	56,565	61,397	484,392	-	108,387	-	2,890,403	49,236	16,207,814
Exchange revenue Operational revenue -	_	1,507,493	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1,507,493
Non-exchange revenue		1,507,455													1,507,455
Licences or permits	-	286,674	_	_	109,356	20,343,263	-	-	-	_	-	-	6,140	_	20,745,433
Gain on disposal of	_	9,261,663	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	(1,732,928)	-	(5,710,103)	(1,472,956)	345,676
assets		, ,											.,,,,	.,,,,	,
Property rates	-	416,883,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416,883,723
Availability charges -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,902,418	-	-	-	1,902,418
Electricity															
Availability charges -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,841,167	-	1,841,167
Water															
Availability charges -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,153,904	-	-	3,153,904
Waste management Availability charges -				_	_				_					2,804,994	2,804,994
Waste water	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	2,804,994	2,804,334
management															
Surcharges and taxes	-	1,170,821	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	_	1,170,821
Fines, penalties and	-	-	_	40,989	-	104,213,855	-	242,837	-	_	726,470	-	-	_	105,224,151
forfeits				,		, ,		ŕ			,				, ,
Transfers and subsidies	93,872	46,475,037	-	-	2,385,156	860,000	5,752,876	5,287,000	17,498,009	-	67,414,441	51,502,295	24,745,555	80,958,156	302,972,397
Construction contract	-	151,981	-	-	-	-	52,296	-	-	-	-	-	-	S'6-	204,277
revenue															
Total segment revenue	1,769,668	492,616,418	-	22,048,358	4,479,706	125,651,766	18,407,143	13,881,656	18,009,519	-	1,455,876,554	192,395,926	195,560,799	209,703,857	2,7 9,401,370

Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

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Figures in Rand

68. Segment information (continued)

	Executive and Council	Finance and Administration	Internal Audit C	ommunity and Social Services	Sport and Recreation	Public Safety	Housing	Development	Road Transport I	Environmental Protection	Energy Sources	Waste Management	Water Management	Waste Water Management	Total
Expenditure															
Employee related cost	51,019,045	213,765,150	8,608,159	26,657,533	51,091,716	75,266,198	26,501,693	54,468,191	44,179,915	1,691,433	60,507,084	34,748,697	23,980,959	43,950,881	716,436,654
Remuneration of	31,654,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,654,071
councillors															
Debt impairment /	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
write-off															
Depreciation and	583,759	32,545,104	24,271	3,818,608	7,714,486	381,145	32,832,168	210,114	52,931,160	-	49,224,894	8,767,841	29,737,770	23,275,014	242,046,334
amortisation		(004.040)													
Impairment losses on	-	(801,018)	-	-	-	88,557,866	2,744,614	-	-	-	1,562,092	7,070,928	12,230,933	5,849,134	117,214,549
financial assets		2.469.060													2.469.060
Impairment losses on PPE. IA and HA	-	2,468,069	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,468,069
Finance costs		19,353,351				261,226	4,814,048		28,604,385		67,270,367	6,810,572	10,691,659	42,356,146	180,161,754
Bulk purchases	-	19,555,551	-	-	-	201,220	4,014,040	-	20,004,363	-	949,723,831	0,810,372	28,016,744	42,330,140	977,740,575
•	25 005 460		(20.524)	2 040 004		405.453	2 700 704		2 400 074	-		2 202 004		-	, ,
Inventory consumed	25,985,169	5,140,169	(20,524)	2,819,891	2,926,785	495,153	2,789,794	301,827	3,180,071	-	10,796,086	3,383,801	1,319,767	2,044,558	61,162,547
Contracted services	22,586,206	16,777,936	542,930	1,502,151	3,004,418	42,196,333	6,828,452	800,268	6,056,930	-	18,645,856	6,769,838	7,511,669	15,129,049	148,352,036
Transfers and subsidies	2,551,656	1,736,928	-	-	400,000	583,732	71,680	-	10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,343,996
Operational cost	3,052,283	56,488,720	27,680	3,008,639	533,473	538,572	1,519,385	579,087	642,444	-	10,204,023	15,387,317	113,826	258,852	92,354,301
Operating leases	6,115	7,364,654	56,230	491,310	(727)	240,568	194,851	217,995	2,953,774	-	4,847,325	4,939,094	-	1,279,025	22,590,214
Total segment expenditure	137,438,304	354,839,063	9,238,746	38,298,132	65,670,151	208,520,793	78,296,685	56,577,482	148,548,679	1,691,433	1,172,781,558	87,878,088	113,603,327	134,142,659	2,607,525,100
Sub-total	(135,668,636)	137,777,355	(9,238,746)	(16,249,774)	(61,190,445)	(82,869,027)	(59,889,542)	(42,695,826)	(130,539,160)	(1,691,433)	283,094,996	104,517,838	81,957,472	75,561,198	142,876,270
Internal charges OC : Municipal services (Income)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(54,296,771)	(6,118,452)	(11,949,581)	(1,930,396)	(74,295,200)
OC : Municipal services	-	6,193,343	-	1,415,835	17,461,396	205,117	8,743,846	-	9,250,655	-	5,001,536	273,261	6,801,169	18,949,042	74,295,200
Total segment internal charges	-	6,193,343	-	1,415,835	17,461,396	205,117	8,743,846	-	9,250,655	-	(49,295,235)	(5,845,191)	(5,148,412)	17,018,646	-
Total segment surplus /(deficit)	(135,668,636)	143,970,698	(9,238,746)	(14,833,939)	(43,729,049)	(82,663,910)	(51,145,696)	(42,695,826)	(121,288,505)	(1,691,433)	233,799,761	98,672,647	76,809,060	92,579,844	142,876,270
Capital expenditure Actual outcome	55,050	16,099,593	5,550	1,379,008	18,950,694	3,154,082	6,515,291	14,281	35,888,081	-	45,041,508	15,570,633	6,153,445	8,224,235	

Drakenstein Municipality Appendix A Schedule of external loans as at 30 June 2023

External Loans	Interest Rate	Loan Number	Redeemable Date	Balance at 30 June 2022	Redeemed/ written off during the period	Balance at 30 June 2023
	%			Rand	Rand	Rand
Annuity and other loans						
Aimuity and other loans						
DBSA	10.734 %	61007616	2037	962,981,450	27,996,059	934,985,391
NEDBANK	11.480 %	7831030646-0011	2029	198,701,741	17,925,279	180,776,462
STANDARD BANK	11.440 %	0053-7722	2028	421,687,046	24,324,954	397,362,092
STANDARD BANK	10.970 %	0053-8368	2028	28,486,097	3,576,921	24,909,176
STANDARD BANK	9.870 %	0053-7565	2023	3,339,339	3,339,339	-
STANDARD BANK	9.840 %	0053-1097	2024	3,205,339	1,525,750	1,679,589
				1,618,401,012	78,688,302	1,539,712,710

Appendix B1

Reconciliation of Budgeted Financial Performance (Revenue and Expenditure by Standard Classification)

Description	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Adjustments (i.t.o. Council approved by law)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Actual Outcome as A % of Final Budget		
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	%	%	
Revenue - Standard												
Governance and administration	489,830,555	53,543,592	543,374,147	-		543,374,147	551,630,797		8,256,650	102 %	113 %	
Executive and council	1,904,096	91,223	1,995,319	-		1,995,319	20,039,435		18,044,116	1,004 %	1,052 %	
Finance and administration	487,926,459	53,452,369	541,378,828	-		541,378,828	531,591,362		(9,787,466)	98 %	109 %	
Internal audit	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	- %	- %	
Community and public safety	201,729,451	(17,544,718)	184,184,733	-		184,184,733	173,423,858		(10,760,875)	94 %	86 %	
Community and social services	7,897,337	(3,143,100)	4,754,237	-		4,754,237	21,351,066		16,596,829	449 %	270 %	
Sport and recreation	3,160,496	(802,500)	2,357,996	-		2,357,996	2,676,145		318,149	113 %	85 %	
Public safety	129,869,404	13,404,730	143,274,134	-		143,274,134	126,116,785		(17,157,349)	88 %	97 %	
Housing	60,802,214	(27,003,848)	33,798,366	-		33,798,366	23,279,862		(10,518,504)	69 %	38 %	
Health	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	- %	- %	
Economic and environmental services	13,954,506	658,933	14,613,439	-		14,613,439	23,204,225		8,590,786	159 %	166 %	
Planning and development	11,085,959	-	11,085,959	-		11,085,959	14,995,414		3,909,455	135 %	135 %	
Road transport	2,868,547	658,933	3,527,480	-		3,527,480	8,208,811		4,681,331	233 %	286 %	
Environmental protection	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	- %	- %	
Trading services	2,210,300,442	(102,276,365)	2,108,024,077	-		2,108,024,077	2,152,018,954		43,994,877	102 %	97 %	
Energy sources	1,567,700,634	(113,855,184)	1,453,845,450	-		1,453,845,450	1,521,085,543		67,240,093	105 %	97 %	
Water management	213,258,189	(1,731,437)	211,526,752	-		211,526,752	213,467,315		1,940,563	101 %	100 %	
Waste water management	223,715,747	10,356,725	234,072,472	-		234,072,472	228,109,905		(5,962,567)	97 %	102 %	
Waste management	205,625,872	2,953,531	208,579,403	-		208,579,403	189,356,191		(19,223,212)	91 %	92 %	
Other	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	- %	- %	
Other		-	<u> </u>	-		-	-		-	- %	- %	
Total Revenue - Standard	2,915,814,954	(65,618,558)	2,850,196,396	-		2,850,196,396	2,900,277,834		50,081,438	102 %	99 %	

Drakenstein Municipality Appendix B1 Reconciliation of Budgeted Financial Performance (Revenue and Expenditure by Standard Classification)

Description			Adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Adjustments (i.t.o. Council approved by law)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Variance Actual Outcome as A % of Final Budget		
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	%	%	
Expenditure - Standard												
Governance and administration	344,148,051	, ,	365,449,780	-	41,046,098	406,495,878	387,176,027	-	(19,319,851)		113 %	
Executive and council	112,533,350	26,944,318	139,477,668	-	2,422,581	141,900,249	128,278,008	-	(13,622,241)		114 %	
Finance and administration	228,263,809	(5,810,195)	222,453,614	-	38,623,517	261,077,131	255,698,040	-	(5,379,091)		112 %	
Internal audit	3,350,892	,	3,518,498	-	-	3,518,498	3,199,979	-	(318,519)		95 %	
Community and public safety	475,344,651		464,916,523	-	(40,040,122)	424,876,401	417,674,787	-	(7,201,614)		88 %	
Community and social services	43,002,291	(2,627,144)	40,375,147	-	(412,439)	39,962,708	39,934,590	-	(28,118)		93 %	
Sport and recreation	96,156,257	(2,974,814)	93,181,443	-	(3,865,826)	89,315,617	86,350,640	-	(2,964,977)	97 %	90 %	
Public safety	222,504,131	12,258,674	234,762,805	-	(28,803,993)	205,958,812	205,802,906	-	(155,906)	100 %	92 %	
Housing	113,681,972	(17,084,844)	96,597,128	-	(6,957,864)	89,639,264	85,586,651	-	(4,052,613)	95 %	75 %	
Economic and environmental services	245,302,712	(3,777,530)	241,525,182	-	(1,584,494)	239,940,688	232,918,892	-	(7,021,796)	97 %	95 %	
Planning and development	60,926,263	2,677,707	63,603,970	-	(466,894)	63,137,076	58,344,966	-	(4,792,110)	92 %	96 %	
Road transport	182,590,074	(6,464,456)	176,125,618	-	(1,117,600)	175,008,018	172,803,205	-	(2,204,813)	99 %	95 %	
Environmental protection	1,786,375	9,219	1,795,594	-	-	1,795,594	1,770,721	-	(24,873)	99 %	99 %	
Trading services	1,813,207,815	(67,166,590)	1,746,041,225	-	578,518	1,746,619,743	1,719,792,671	-	(26,827,072)	98 %	95 %	
Energy sources	1,291,310,957	(64,364,525)	1,226,946,432	-	(45,135,479)	1,181,810,953	1,163,452,369	-	(18,358,584)	98 %	90 %	
Water management	176,454,663	(1,104,131)	175,350,532	-	4,967,653	180,318,185	173,198,564	-	(7,119,621)	96 %	98 %	
Waste water management	199,616,516	717,525	200,334,041	-	18,319,074	218,653,115	218,564,602	-	(88,513)	100 %	109 %	
Waste management	145,825,679	(2,415,459)	143,410,220	-	22,427,270	165,837,490	164,577,136	-	(1,260,354)	99 %	113 %	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- %	- %	
Other	-			-	<u>-</u>			<u>-</u> .	-	- %	- %	
Total Expenditure - Standard	2,878,003,229	(60,070,519)	2,817,932,710		<u>-</u>	2,817,932,710	2,757,562,377	<u> </u>	(60,370,333)	98 %	96 %	
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	37,811,725	(5,548,039)	32,263,686	-		32,263,686	142,715,457		110,451,771	442 %	377 %	

Appendix B2

Reconciliation of Budgeted Financial Performance (Revenue and expenditure by Municipal Vote)

	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA) Rand	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Adjustments (i.t.o. Council approved by law)	Final Budget Rand	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance Rand	Actual Outcome as A % of Final Budget	actual Outcome as % of Original Budget
		•									
Revenue by Vote											
Office of the City Manager	-	-	-	-		-	.		-	- %	- %
Financial Services	451,200,915	40,997,587	492,198,502	-		492,198,502	508,876,938		16,678,436	103 %	113 %
Corporate Services	16,142,775	2,498,494	18,641,269	-		18,641,269	22,312,814		3,671,545	120 %	138 %
Planning and Development	69,175,344	(26,069,033)	43,106,311	-		43,106,311	35,528,422		(7,577,889)	82 %	51 %
Community Services	364,078,335	15,015,357	379,093,692	-		379,093,692	339,656,933		(39,436,759)	90 %	93 %
Engineering Services	2,015,217,585	(98,060,963)	1,917,156,622	-		1,917,156,622	1,993,902,727		76,746,105	104 %	99 %
Department of Chief Audit Executive	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	- %	- %
Department of Risk And Compliance	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	- %	- %
Department of IDP And PMS	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	- %	- %
Department of Communication							-			- %	- %
Total Revenue by Vote	2,915,814,954	(65,618,558)	2,850,196,396	-		2,850,196,396	2,900,277,834		50,081,438	102 %	99 %

Drakenstein Municipality Appendix B2

Reconciliation of Budgeted Financial Performance (Revenue and expenditure by Municipal Vote)

	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Adjustments (i.t.o. Council approved by law)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Variance Actual Outcome as Actual O % of Final Budget % of Bu	
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand		
Expenditure by Vote to be appropriated											
Office of the City Manager	4,547,338	(210,442)	4,336,896	-	33,466	4,370,362	4,363,676	-	(6,686)	100 %	96 %
Financial Services	136,558,052	(2,509,059)	134,048,993	-	785,489	134,834,482	134,583,795	-	(250,687)	100 %	99 %
Corporate Services	184,557,729	8,705,500	193,263,229	-	853,326	194,116,555	180,540,533	-	(13,576,022)	93 %	98 %
Planning and Development	168,447,957	(22,525,069)	145,922,888	-	(6,794,600)	139,128,288	128,611,334	-	(10,516,954)	92 %	76 %
Community Services	497,736,057	15,088,025	512,824,082	-	12,847,013	525,671,095	521,121,699	-	(4,549,396)	99 %	105 %
Engineering Services	1,861,795,926	(59,372,713)	1,802,423,213	-	(7,574,694)	1,794,848,519	1,765,521,169	-	(29,327,350)	98 %	95 %
Department of Chief Audit Executive	9,687,924	167,606	9,855,530	-	-	9,855,530	9,537,011	-	(318,519)	97 %	98 %
Department of Risk And Compliance	2,196,474	1,183,443	3,379,917	-	-	3,379,917	2,973,105	-	(406,812)	88 %	135 %
Department of IDP And PMS	6,636,852	(966,713)	5,670,139	-	-	5,670,139	4,887,355	-	(782,784)	86 %	74 %
Department of Communication	5,838,920	368,903	6,207,823		(150,000)	6,057,823	5,422,700	<u> </u>	(635,123)	90 %	93 %
Total Expenditure by Vote	2,878,003,229	(60,070,519)	2,817,932,710		-	2,817,932,710	2,757,562,377	<u> </u>	(60,370,333)	98 %	96 %
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	37,811,725	(5,548,039)	32,263,686	-		32,263,686	142,715,457		110,451,771	442 %	377 %

Drakenstein Municipality Appendix B3

Reconciliation of Budgeted Capital Expenditure by Vote, Standard Classification and Funding

		2022/2023													
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final Adjustments Budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. Council approved by law)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Actual Outcome as A % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget				
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	%	%				
Capital expenditure - Vote Multi-year expenditure															
Office of the City Manager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- %	- %				
Financial Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- %	- %				
Corporate Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- %	- %				
Planning and Development	10,800,000	(2,611,117)	8,188,883	-	-	8,188,883	8,072,451	-	(116,432)	99 %	75 %				
Community Services	600,000	-	600,000	-	-	600,000	600,000	-	-	100 %	100 %				
Engineering Services	2,000,000	(1,000,000)	1,000,000	-	92,288	1,092,288	1,092,288	-	-	100 %	55 %				
Department of Chief Audit Executive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- %	- %				
Department of Risk And Compliance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- %	- %				
Department of IDP And PMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- %	- %				
Department of Communication						-			-	- %	- %				
Capital multi-year expenditure sub- total	13,400,000	(3,611,117)	9,788,883	-	92,288	9,881,171	9,764,739	-	(116,432)	99 %	73 %				
Single-year expenditure															
Office of the City Manager	-	10,000	10,000	-	(1,198)	8,802	8,802	-	-	100 %	- %				
Financial Services	2,000,000	(1,580,947)	419,053	-	(139,749)	279,304	279,165	-	(139)	100 %	14 %				
Corporate Services	4,200,000	6,026,718	10,226,718	-	-	10,226,718	10,208,022	-	(18,696)	100 %	243 %				
Planning and Development	9,153,602	240,093	9,393,695	-	(134,018)	9,259,677	5,949,344	-	(3,310,333)	64 %	65 %				
Community Services	22,500,000	(4,102,514)	18,397,486	-	(3,693,871)	14,703,615	13,732,893	-	(970,722)	93 %	61 %				
Engineering Services	79,255,550	68,495,667	147,751,217	-	3,864,712	151,615,929	150,883,720	-	(732,209)	100 %	190 %				
Department of Chief Audit Executive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- %	- %				
Department of Risk And Compliance	43,000	-	43,000	-	-	43,000	42,097	-	(903)	98 %	98 %				
Department of IDP And PMS	10,000	(5,393)	4,607	-	6,439	11,046	11,046	-	-	100 %	110 %				
Department of Communication	47,000	(27,737)	19,263	-	5,397	24,660	24,659	-	(1)	100 %	52 %				
Capital single-year expenditure subtotal	117,209,152	69,055,887	186,265,039	-	(92,288)	186,172,751	181,139,748	-	(5,033,003)	97 %	155 %				
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote	130,609,152	65,444,770	196,053,922	-	-	196,053,922	190,904,487	-	(5,149,435)	97 %	146 %				

Drakenstein Municipality Appendix B3

Reconciliation of Budgeted Capital Expenditure by Vote, Standard Classification and Funding

	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the	Final Adjustments Budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. Council approved by law)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Actual Outcome as A % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget
	Rand	MFMA) Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	%	%
Capital Expenditure - Standard											
Governance and administration	14,707,978	22,724,805	37,432,783	-	(306,155)	37,126,628	35,520,765	-	(1,605,863)	96 %	242 %
Executive and council	220,000	105,371	325,371	-	19,948	345,319	309,017	-	(36,302)	89 %	140 %
Finance and administration	14,487,978	22,619,434	37,107,412	-	(326,103)	36,781,309	35,211,748	-	(1,569,561)	96 %	243 %
Internal audit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- %	- %
Community and public safety	32,930,000	(1,938,804)	30,991,196	-	(4,572,231)	26,418,965	22,919,241	-	(3,499,724)	87 %	70 %
Community and social services	1,300,000	850,770	2,150,770	-	(440,162)	1,710,608	1,710,604	-	(4)	100 %	132 %
Sport and recreation	9,250,000	(885,290)	8,364,710	-	(1,437,405)	6,927,305	6,066,618	-	(860,687)	88 %	66 %
Public safety	4,680,000	450,036	5,130,036	-	(2,584,110)	2,545,926	2,463,440	-	(82,486)	97 %	53 %
Housing	17,700,000	(2,354,320)	15,345,680	-	(110,554)	15,235,126	12,678,579	-	(2,556,547)	83 %	72 %
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- %	- %
Economic and environmental services	18,781,490	9,094,812	27,876,302	-	(178,271)	27,698,031	27,686,840	-	(11,191)	100 %	147 %
Planning and development	70,000	(2,413)	67,587	-	8,769	76,356	76,356	-	-	100 %	109 %
Road transport	18,711,490	9,097,225	27,808,715	-	(187,040)	27,621,675	27,610,484	-	(11,191)	100 %	148 %
Environmental protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- %	- %
Trading services	64,189,684	35,563,957	99,753,641	-	5,056,657	104,810,298	104,777,642	-	(32,656)	100 %	163 %
Energy sources	29,945,652	34,583,474	64,529,126	-	3,899,559	68,428,685	68,427,977	-	(708)	100 %	229 %
Water management	6,803,000	3,231,689	10,034,689	-	327,753	10,362,442	10,362,198	-	(244)	100 %	152 %
Waste water management	19,791,032	2,354,450	22,145,482	-	60,104	22,205,586	22,205,581	-	(5)	100 %	112 %
Waste management	7,650,000	(4,605,656)	3,044,344	-	769,241	3,813,585	3,781,886	-	(31,699)	99 %	49 %
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- %	- %
Other									-	- %	- %
Total Capital Expenditure - Standard	130,609,152	65,444,770	196,053,922	-		196,053,922	190,904,488		(5,149,434)	97 %	146 %
Funded by:											
National Government	62,599,130	4,582,534	67,181,664	_		67,181,664	67,181,656		(8)	100 %	107 %
Provincial Government	15,400,000	5,593,327	20,993,327	_		20,993,327	18,444,345		(2,548,982)		120 %
District Municipality	· · ·	· · · · -	· · · · · ·	-		· · · · -			-	- %	- %
Other transfers and grants	1,250,022	29,753,378	31,003,400	-		31,003,400	30,072,278		(931,122)	97 %	2,406 %
Transfers recognised - capital	79,249,152	39,929,239	119,178,391	_		119,178,391	115,698,279		(3,480,112)	97 %	146 %
Public contributions & donations	-, -,	,,	-, -,	_		-, -,	-,,			- %	- %
Borrowing	_	-	-	_		-			-	- %	- %
Internally generated funds	51,360,000	25,515,531	76,875,531			76,875,531	75,206,209		(1,669,322)	98 %	146 %
Total Capital Funding	130,609,152	65,444,770	196,053,922	-		196,053,922	190,904,488		(5,149,434)	97 %	146 %

Drakenstein Municipality Appendix C Disclosure of Grants and Subsidies in Terms of Section 123 of the MFMA, 56 of 2003

Quarterly Receipts

Quarterly Expenditure (Capital and Operating)

Description	Opening Balance 01 July 2022	Restate- ments	Restated Opening Balance 01 July 2022	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Total	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Total	Closing Balance 30 June 2023
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
National Government (Unconditional Grant)														
EQUITABLE SHARE	_	-	-	(75,798,000)	(64,137,000)	(54,420,000)	-	(194,355,000)	75,798,000	64,137,000	54,420,000	_	194,355,000	-
		-		(75,798,000)	(64,137,000)	(54,420,000)	-	(194,355,000)	75,798,000	64,137,000	54,420,000	-	194,355,000	-
N .: 10 10				<u> </u>	_ ````` ,	<u> </u>		 -		,			 ,	
National Government (Conditional Grant)					(2.000.000)	(4 244 000)		(4.130.000)		1 025 000	2 404 000		4 420 000	
EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT GRANT	-	-	-	(1,550,000)	(2,898,000)	(1,241,000)	-	(4,139,000) (1,550,000)	- 166,001	1,035,000 457,868	3,104,000 206,934	- 719,197	4,139,000 1,550,000	-
IUDG	-	-	-	(1,550,000)	(37,194,000)	(24,795,000)	-	(61,989,000)	100,001	457,868 27,769,982	206,934	12,376,920	61,989,000	-
INEP	_	_	_	(6,035,000)	(3,971,165)	(6,000,000)	6,165	(16,000,000)	6,225,056	2,470,595	1,501,073	5,803,276	16,000,000	_
11421				(7,585,000)	(44,063,165)	(32,036,000)	6,165	(83,678,000)	6,391,057	31,733,445	26,654,105	18,899,393	83,678,000	
				(7,383,000)	(44,063,163)	(32,036,000)	0,103	(83,678,000)	0,391,037	31,733,443	20,034,103	10,055,555	- 83,678,000	
Provincial Government (Conditional Grant)														
1068 HUISE WD SKENKING	(152,225)	-	(152,225)	-	-	-	-	(152,225)	-	-	-	-	-	(152,225)
CARTERVILLE HOUSING PROJECT	(956,503)	-	(956,503)	-	-	-	-	(956,503)	-	-	-	-	-	(956,503)
CHESTER WILLIAMS & PAARL LOVERS LANE	(542,009)	-	(542,009)	-	-	-	-	(542,009)	-	-	-	-	-	(542,009)
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS	232,296	(352,804)	(120,508)	-	(113,000)	-	-	(233,508)	-	17,507	27,741	158,588	203,836	(29,672)
DEVELOPMENT OF SPORT AND RECREATION	(94)	-	(94)	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DROMMEDARIS ST EHP	(168,249)	-	(168,249)	-	-	-	-	(168,249)	-	-	-	-	-	(168,249)
DROM 181/1407 HSDG	-	-	-	(2,537,744)	1,968,049	-	-	(569,695)	-	-	-	-	-	(569,695)
ELECTRIC PLANNING	-	-	-	-	-	(800,000)	-	(800,000)	-	-	-	799,993	799,993	(7)
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CAPACITY BUILDING	343,332	(343,332)		-	-		-		-	-	63,789	(63,789)	-	
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CAPACITY BUILDING	(307,965)		(307,965)	-	-	(901,483)	701,483	(507,965)	-	-	-	409,398	409,398	(98,567)
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT GRANT	(68,617)	(11,545)	(80,162)	-	-	-	-	(80,162)	-	-	-	80,027	80,027	(135)
KINGSTON TOWN TRANSFERS	(53,000)		(53,000)	-	-	-	-	(53,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(53,000)
LIBRARY SERVICES CONDITIONAL GRANT	(2,609,217)	2,609,217	-	-	-	-	- (555 155)	- (500 100)	-	-	-	-	-	-
MBEKWENI 557	(260.652)	-	(250.552)	-	-	-	(693,182)		-	-	-	-	-	(693,182)
MUNICIPAL ACCREDITATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING	(360,652)	-	(360,652)	-	-	- (4 = 5 = 5 = 5)	(256,000)		-	-	-	256,000	256,000	(360,652)
P59 FAIRYLANDS INCOME	(2,027,050)	-	(2,027,050)	-	-	(1,567,605)	-	(3,594,655)	-	727,070	353,798	-	1,080,868	(2,513,787)
PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORT (ROADS)	- (00.000)	-	-	-	-	(2,737,000)	(======================================	(2,737,000)	-	701,612	79,111	1,956,277	2,737,000	-
PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORT (ROADS)	(93,900)	93,900	-	-	-	-	(780,723)	(780,723)	-	-	-	780,723	780,723	-
RSEP	-	-	-	(600,000)	(2.527.74.1)	-	-	(600,000)	- 4 710 044	600,000	1 005 000	- 2000 055	600,000	-
SCHOONGEZIGHT	- (44.6 E63)	-	- (416 F63)	-	(2,537,744)	-	(6,489,564)		1,710,044	3,964,343	1,085,966	2,266,955	9,027,308	- (4 500 722)
SIYASHLALA	(416,563)	-	(416,563)	-	-	-	(1,153,160)		-	-	-	-	-	(1,569,723)
MUNICIPAL LOAD SHEDDING RELIEF GRANT						(6,000,000)	-	(6,000,000)				6,000,000	6,000,000	
	(7,180,416)	1,995,436	(5,184,980)	(3,137,744)	(682,695)	(12,006,088)	(8,671,052)	(29,682,559)	1,710,044	6,010,532	1,610,405	12,644,172	21,975,153	(7,707,406)

Appendix C

Disclosure of Grants and Subsidies in Terms of Section 123 of the MFMA, 56 of 2003

	Quarterly Receipts								Quarterly Expenditure (Capital and Operating)							
Description	Opening Balance 01 July 2022	Restate- ments	Restated Opening Balance 01 July 2022	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Total	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Total	Closing Balance 30 June 2023		
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand		
Other Grants (Conditional Grant) TRAINING LEVY (LG SETA & NON EMPLOYEE BURSARIES) CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY NEUMARK	(1,749,713) - - - (880,953) (1,526,741)	- - - - -	(1,749,713) - - - (880,953) (1,526,741)	(29,025) - - - - - -	(712,848) - (651,250) - - - (1,185,440)	- - (165,000) - - -	(159,400) (150,000) 315,000 (165,000)	(2,650,986) (150,000) (501,250) (165,000) (880,953) (2,712,181)	100,500 - - - - 531,705	133,145 - - - - 353,390	(203,870) - - - - - - 36,113	1,400,932 113,042 269,037 58,638 814,035 313,028	1,430,707 113,042 269,037 58,638 814,035 1,234,236	(1,220,279) (36,958) (232,213) (106,362) (66,918) (1,477,945)		
	(4,157,407)	-	(4,157,407)	(29,025)	(2,549,538)	(165,000)	(159,400)	(7,060,370)	632,205	486,535	(167,757)	2,968,712	3,919,695	(3,140,675)		
Donations and other contributions																
SANTAM RISK AND RESILIENCE PROJECT	-	-	-	-	-	-	(243,581)	(243,581)	-	-	-	243,581	243,581	-		
BERG EN DAL DEVELOPMENT HONEYDEW ESTATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,568,858) (3,082,155)	(8,568,858) (3,082,155)	-	-	-	8,568,858 3,082,155	8,568,858 3,082,155	-		
HUGO RUST PRIMARY	_	_	-	-	_	-	(89,376)	(89,376)	_	-	_	89,376	89,376	_		
MOUNTAIN DEW DEVELOPMENT	_	_	_	_	_	_	(2,155,595)	(2,155,595)	-	_	-	2,155,595	2,155,595	_		
PARK SINAGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,916)	(18,916)	-	-	-	18,916	18,916	-		
SPORTSMANS WAREHOUSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,541,799)	(1,541,799)	-	-	-	1,541,799	1,541,799	-		
THE ACRES	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,804,388)	(5,804,388)	-	-	-	5,804,388	5,804,388	-		
TRUST FUND: MUN WIDOW & PENSION FUND	(363,572)	-	(363,572)	-	-	-	-	(363,572)	-	-	-	-	-	(363,572)		
VESTING PUBLIC SPACES	-	-	-	-	-	-	(326,000)	(326,000)	-	-	-	326,000	326,000	-		
VESTING RESERVES	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,000)	(16,000)	-		<u> </u>	16,000	16,000			
	(363,572)	-	(363,572)	-	-		(21,846,668)	(22,210,240)	-	<u> </u>	<u>-</u> .	21,846,668	21,846,668	(363,572)		
Total	(11,701,395)	1,995,436	(9,705,959)	(86,549,769)	[111,432,398]	(98,627,088)	(30,670,955)	(336,986,169)	84,531,306	102,367,512	82,516,753	56,358,945	325,774,516	(11,211,653)		