

MAKHADO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

(Registration number LIM344)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021



MAKHADO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

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Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2021

Auditor-General of South Africa
Chartered Accountants (S.A.)
Registered Auditors

* See Note

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General Information

Legal form of entity	Category B municipality (local municipality) envisaged in section 155(1)(b) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.
Nature of business and principal activities	Provision of municipal services in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003 and Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000.
Executive Committee	Cllr T.P Mamrobela Cllr N.D Davhana Cllr T.J Mamafha Cllr T.D Ratshikuni Cllr S Masuka Cllr T.G Mukwevho Cllr N.F Chililo Cllr N.B Jones Cllr A Matumba
Mayor	Cllr N.S Munyai
Speaker	Cllr L.B Mogale
Chief whip	Cllr M.D Mboyi
Councillors	Cllr T.J Mohlaba Cllr L.G Masutha Cllr K.M Maluleke Cllr T Balibali Cllr T.C Mamafha Cllr T.E Tambani Cllr T.M Babadu Cllr A Du Plooy Cllr M Kanukani Cllr E Maduwa Cllr V.S Luduvhungu Cllr E.T Sithi Cllr S.Z Mthombeni Cllr P.N Musandiwa Cllr M.D Ndou Cllr J.N Simangwe Cllr E.M Mulefu Cllr M.S Machete Cllr N.V Malivha Cllr R.M Magada Cllr G.M Ramushavha Cllr M.A Mashamba Cllr M.J Gabara Cllr T Kutama Cllr N Kutama Cllr S.S Nyelisani Cllr S.M Sinyosi Cllr N.S Nemudzivhadi Cllr F.N Madzhiga Cllr S Masuka

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General Information

Cllr S Madula
Cllr L.M Mathalise
Cllr K.S Ramavhoya
Cllr M.R Makgoadi
Cllr L.R Tshiambwa
Cllr G.R Rashamuse
Cllr F.B Hlongwane
Cllr M.E Malima
Cllr T Seshoki
Cllr M.C Nematandani
Cllr R Raliphada
Cllr N.A Mafhala
Cllr T.A Maraga
Cllr G Tsibvumo
Cllr T.E Dzivhani
Cllr T.M Malange
Cllr S.S Tshifura
Cllr M.A Selapyana
Cllr M.N Ndou
Cllr M.J Mpashe
Cllr M.G Phoshoko
Cllr M.G Furumule
Cllr M.F Nethulwe
Cllr A.A Raphalalani
Cllr I.S Bulala
Cllr N Munyai
Cllr J Lukheli
Cllr R.T Maingo
Cllr M.F Mukhari
Cllr M.L Masipa
Cllr M.S Tshilambyana
Cllr L.G Maduwa

Audit and Performance Audit Committee

Ms J Masite(Chairperson)
Matenzhe Ntsieni Stanley
Ramuedzisi Vhonani Denga

Acting Accounting Officer

K.M Nemaname

Acting Chief Finance Officer (CFO)

G. Raliphada

Grading of local authority

4

Registered office

Corner Krogh and Erasmus Street
Makhado
0920

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General Information

Business address	Corner Krogh and Erasmus Street Makhado 0920
Postal address	Private Bag X2596 Makhado 0920
Bankers	First National Bank
Auditors	Auditor-General of South Africa Chartered Accountants (S.A.) Registered Auditors
Attorneys	Panel of attorneys of the Municipality Tambani Matumba Attorneys Makhuvha EM & Greg Munonde JV Wisani Baloyi Incorporated Lebea & Associates Attorneys Kgoroadira Mudau Incorporated Nthambeleni Dabishi Attorneys Inc S Muedi Incorporated TT Ngobeni Attorneys Rerani Mawila JV Attorneys Gogome Inc Attorneys Popela Maake Inc Mudau Netshipise Attorneys

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GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease

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Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and Approval

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

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

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

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

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

The accounting officer has reviewed the municipality's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2022 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, he is satisfied that the municipality has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

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

Although the accounting officer is primarily responsible for the financial affairs of the municipality, he is supported by the municipality's council.

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the municipality's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the municipality's external auditors.

The annual financial statements set out on page 7, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the accounting officer on 31 August 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:



K.M Nemaname
Acting Accounting Officer

31 August 2021

MAKHADO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

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Accounting Officer's Report

The accounting officer submits his report for the year ended 30 June 2021.

1. Review of activities

Main business and operations

The municipality's total income for the period ended 30 June 2021 increased to R1 238 834 025 compared R1 004 843 408 prior year being 23% increase. Below table analyses the total income of the municipality in a particular financial period as a proportion of the type of income of the municipality. For the period ended 30 June 2021, Grants and subsidies was the major contributor to total income of the municipality with a 47.3% [2020:46%] contributing factor followed by service charges contributed 36.2% [2020: 36%] of the total income, which was mainly sale of electricity as well as refuse collection.

Net surplus of the municipality was 222 408 464 (2020: surplus 33 115 512).

Proportion of income generated/raised

2021

Type of income	Proportion of contribution to income	Amount
Service charges	36.2 %	448 765 782
Property rates	7 %	87 658 434
Grants and subsidies	47.3 %	585 528 084
Traffic fines	0.5 %	5 256 032
Licence & permits	0.4 %	4 465 794
Agency services	0.3 %	4 084 953
Interest on debtors: Exchange transactions	0.7 %	8 642 650
Interest on debtors: Non-exchange transactions	1.3 %	16 208 507
Bank interest received	0.4 %	5 137 404
Other income	5.9 %	73 086 385

2020

Type of income	Proportion of contribution to income	Amount
Service charges	36 %	362 565 484
Property rates	8 %	81 250 406
Grants and subsidies	46 %	465 759 695
Traffic fines	0.1 %	1 475 464
Licence & permits	0.4 %	4 055 180
Agency services	0.4 %	3 740 577
Interest on debtors: Exchange transactions	0.9 %	8 901 060
Interest on debtors: Non-exchange transactions	1.3 %	12 799 669
Bank interest received	0.7 %	6 980 644
Other income	5.7 %	57 315 229

2. Going concern

We draw attention to the fact that at 30 June 2021, the municipality had an accumulated surplus of 1 814 104 438 and that the municipality's total assets exceed its liabilities by 1 814 104 438.

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

The ability of the municipality to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the accounting officer continue to procure funding for the ongoing operations for the municipality.

Due to the provision on financial and other resources on a special adjustment budget as well as in future budgets to contain the COVID-19 pandemic effectively our, Municipality had no significant financial loss at 30 June 2021. Continued assessments will be performed to ensure that the COVID-19 pandemic demands are met without interruptions in service delivery.

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Accounting Officer's Report

3. Subsequent events

The accounting officer is not aware of any material events that occurred between the end of the reporting period 30 June 2021 and the date that the financial statements are authorised for issue.

4. Accounting Officer's interest in contracts

The municipality has a policy relating to declaration of interest in contracts and other related transactions. This was adhered to in that relevant officials with interests in SCM related transactions declared (both potential and existing) declared their interests.

5. Accounting policies

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

6. The effect of the COVID-19 pandemic

The economic climate in which South Africa currently finds itself in has seen the shrinking of National, Provincial and local budgets due to actions taken to implement measures to curb the COVID-19 pandemic and the accompanying nation-wide lockdown. The lockdown not only affected individuals negatively but also had a negative impact on the revenues of municipalities at a time that demands have increases.

The first task at hand after the announcement of the pandemic and nation-wide lockdown was the approval of an adjustment budget where our municipality had to align the resources at our disposal to meet the requirements of the COVID-19 pandemic. This had to be done to ensure that the fight against COVID-19 does not affect service delivery negatively. Makhado Local Municipality received additional allocation of R84 million during the financial year and was used according to the guideline/circular issued by National Treasury.

7. Accounting Officer

The acting accounting officer of the municipality is as follows:

Name	Nationality
K.M Nemaname	South African

8. Corporate governance

General

The accounting officer is committed to business integrity, transparency and professionalism in all its activities. As part of this commitment, the accounting officer supports the highest standards of corporate governance and the ongoing development of best practice.

The municipality confirms and acknowledges its responsibility to total compliance with the Code of Corporate Practices and Conduct ("the Code") laid out in the King Report on Corporate Governance for South Africa 2002. The accounting officer discuss the responsibilities of management in this respect, at Board meetings and monitor the municipality's compliance with the code on a three monthly basis.

The salient features of the municipality's adoption of the Code is outlined below:

Council

The Council:

- retains full control over the municipality, its plans and strategy;
- acknowledges its responsibilities as to strategy, compliance with internal policies, external laws and regulations, effective risk management and performance measurement, transparency and effective communication both internally and externally by the municipality;

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Accounting Officer's Report

Remuneration

The upper limits of the remuneration of the councillors, are determined in terms of Government Notices issued by the Minister of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs, as required of her by the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act No. 20 of 1998.

Committee meetings

The accounting officer meets on scheduled basis with the Executive Committee as well as the Audit & Performance Audit Committee. The Committee Chairpersons have access to all members of management (Section 57 Managers) of the municipality. Furthermore, the accounting officer meets with the Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) as and when the need arises.

Audit and risk committee

The Chairperson of the audit committee is an independent audit committee member. The committee met on a regular basis during the financial year to review matters necessary to fulfil its role.

In terms of Section 166 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, Makhado Local Municipality must appoint members of the Audit and Performance Committee.

Internal audit

The municipality has an internal audit function, which is in compliance with the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 section 165.

9. Bankers

First National Bank is the municipality's bank. The municipality's bankers did not change during the current year.

10. Auditors

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

The annual financial statements set out on page 7, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the accounting officer on 31 August 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:



K.M Nemaname
Acting Accounting Officer

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Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2021

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020 Restated*
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Investment property	2	15 583 573	15 965 284
Property, plant and equipment	3	1 601 839 062	1 578 450 620
Intangible assets	4	1 866 388	2 117 659
Heritage assets	5	2 160 329	2 160 329
		1 621 449 352	1 598 693 892
Current Assets			
Inventories	8	127 528 573	125 331 923
Sundry Debtors	9	49 061 548	21 925 546
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	10	759 650	301 300
Consumer debtors - Exchange transactions	11	118 939 273	49 523 617
Consumer debtors - Non- Exchange transactions	11	46 802 524	25 615 019
Cash and cash equivalents	12	205 786 440	143 651 586
		548 878 008	366 348 991
Total Assets		2 170 327 360	1 965 042 883
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Employee benefit obligation	7	6 386 000	4 922 000
Finance lease obligation	13	686 149	183 118
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	14	-	10 487 434
Rehabilitation provision	15	3 000 000	2 000 000
Deferred Income	16	147 645	147 200
Payables from exchange transactions	17	169 999 925	182 187 600
VAT payable	18	10 056 949	23 768 088
Consumer deposits	19	16 028 591	16 566 522
		206 305 259	240 261 962
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee benefit obligation	7	108 718 000	94 594 000
Finance lease obligation	13	1 057 797	-
Rehabilitation provision	15	40 141 866	38 237 777
		149 917 663	132 831 777
Total Liabilities		356 222 922	373 093 739
Net Assets		1 814 104 438	1 591 949 144
Accumulated surplus		1 814 104 438	1 591 949 144
Total Net Assets		1 814 104 438	1 591 949 144

* See Note 44

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Statement of Financial Performance

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020 Restated*
Revenue			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Service charges	21	448 765 782	362 565 484
Rental of facilities and equipment	22	256 904	381 680
Agency services	24	4 084 953	3 740 577
Licences and permits	25	4 465 794	4 055 180
Interest earned -outstanding receivables	26	8 642 650	8 901 060
Other income	27	72 829 481	56 933 549
Interest received from financial institutions	28	5 137 404	6 980 644
Total revenue from exchange transactions		544 182 968	443 558 174
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Taxation revenue			
Interest earned -outstanding receivables	26	16 208 507	12 799 669
Property rates	29	87 658 434	81 250 406
Transfer revenue			
Fines, penalties and forfeits	23	5 256 032	1 475 464
Government grants & subsidies	30	585 528 084	465 759 695
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		694 651 057	561 285 234
Total revenue	20	1 238 834 025	1 004 843 408
Expenditure			
Employee related costs	31	(287 366 574)	(268 232 231)
Remuneration of councillors	32	(26 157 677)	(26 436 244)
Depreciation and amortisation	33	(126 159 761)	(120 952 423)
Impairment of non cash generating assets	34	(1 503 462)	(2 083 146)
Finance costs	35	(12 225 949)	(10 158 943)
Debt Impairment	36	(54 958 048)	(52 861 997)
Bulk purchases	37	(275 609 956)	(268 243 892)
Contracted services	38	(168 029 272)	(123 010 067)
Loss on disposal of assets		-	(2 918 070)
General Expenses	39	(64 414 862)	(96 830 883)
Total expenditure		(1 016 425 561)	(971 727 896)
Surplus for the year		222 408 464	33 115 512

* See Note 44

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Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Figures in Rand	Accumulated surplus	Total net assets
Opening balance as previously reported	1 558 090 488	1 558 090 488
Adjustments		
Prior year adjustments [Note 44]	743 844	743 844
Balance at 01 July 2019 as restated*	1 558 834 332	1 558 834 332
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year [Restated - Note 44]	33 115 512	33 115 512
Total changes	33 115 512	33 115 512
Adjustments		
Prior year adjustments [Note 44]	(700)	(700)
Balance at 01 July 2020 as restated*	1 591 949 144	1 591 949 144
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	222 408 464	222 408 464
Changes recognised directly in net assets	(253 170)	(253 170)
Total changes	222 155 294	222 155 294
Balance at 30 June 2021	1 814 104 438	1 814 104 438

* See Note 44

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Cash Flow Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020 Restated*
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Property rates		60 490 947	55 623 433
Service charges		398 602 258	328 329 996
Grants		575 040 650	472 774 000
Traffic Fines & Penalties		1 758 132	1 788 285
Licence & permits		4 455 681	4 265 433
Other income		55 308 066	10 899 296
VAT Received		28 228 609	21 507 896
Interest Income		9 516 129	10 106 575
		<u>1 133 400 472</u>	<u>905 294 914</u>
Payments			
Employee costs		(273 838 932)	(257 584 688)
Remuneration of council		(26 157 677)	(26 436 244)
Payments to suppliers		(543 950 461)	(401 422 008)
Finance costs		(880)	(38 164)
		<u>(843 947 950)</u>	<u>(685 481 104)</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities	40	<u>289 452 522</u>	<u>219 813 810</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	3	(228 035 999)	(169 279 064)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	3	1 890 000	2 928 794
Purchase of other intangible assets	4	(712 880)	(1 086 000)
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(226 858 879)</u>	<u>(167 436 270)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Finance lease payments		(458 789)	(561 132)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		62 134 854	51 816 408
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		143 651 586	91 835 178
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	12	<u>205 786 440</u>	<u>143 651 586</u>

* See Note 44

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Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Figures in Rand						
Statement of Financial Performance						
Revenue						
Revenue from exchange transactions						
Service charges	375 820 000	-	375 820 000	448 765 782	72 945 782	Refer to Appendix C
Rental of facilities and equipment	361 000	-	361 000	256 904	(104 096)	Refer to Appendix C
Interest earned - outstanding receivables	7 891 050	-	7 891 050	8 642 650	751 600	
Agency services	-	-	-	4 084 953	4 084 953	Refer to Appendix C
Licences and permits	-	-	-	4 465 794	4 465 794	
Other income	37 250 000	-	37 250 000	72 829 481	35 579 481	Refer to Appendix C
Interest received - financial institutions	6 695 000	(2 242 000)	4 453 000	5 137 404	684 404	Refer to Appendix C
Total revenue from exchange transactions	428 017 050	(2 242 000)	425 775 050	544 182 968	118 407 918	
Revenue from non-exchange transactions						
Taxation revenue						
Property rates	83 070 000	4 371 000	87 441 000	87 658 434	217 434	Refer to Appendix C
Licences and Permits (Non-exchange)	7 520 000	(3 000 000)	4 520 000	-	(4 520 000)	Refer to Appendix C
Interest earned - outstanding receivables	14 798 950	-	14 798 950	16 208 507	1 409 557	Refer to Appendix C
Transfer revenue						
Government grants & subsidies	572 384 000	9 593 000	581 977 000	585 528 084	3 551 084	Refer to Appendix C
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	2 795 000	2 000 000	4 795 000	5 256 032	461 032	Refer to Appendix C
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions	680 567 950	12 964 000	693 531 950	694 651 057	1 119 107	
Total revenue	1 108 585 000	10 722 000	1 119 307 000	1 238 834 025	119 527 025	
Expenditure						
Personnel	(295 607 000)	6 000 000	(289 607 000)	(287 366 574)	2 240 426	Refer to Appendix C
Remuneration of councillors	(30 410 000)	-	(30 410 000)	(26 157 677)	4 252 323	Refer to Appendix C
Depreciation, amortisation & impairment	(120 089 000)	(14 911 000)	(135 000 000)	(127 663 222)	7 336 778	Refer to Appendix C
Finance costs	(8 170 000)	(4 245 000)	(12 415 000)	(12 225 949)	189 051	Refer to Appendix C
Debt Impairment	(51 135 000)	(12 600 000)	(63 735 000)	(54 958 048)	8 776 952	Refer to Appendix C

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Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Figures in Rand						
Bulk purchases	(269 822 000)	(5 900 000)	(275 722 000)	(275 609 956)	112 044	Refer to Appendix C
Contracted Services	(129 084 000)	(41 500 000)	(170 584 000)	(168 029 272)	2 554 728	Refer to Appendix C
General Expenses	(93 971 000)	31 411 000	(62 560 000)	(64 414 863)	(1 854 863)	Refer to Appendix C
Total expenditure	(998 288 000)	(41 745 000)	(1 040 033 000)	(1 016 425 561)	23 607 439	
Actual Amount on Comparable Basis as Presented in the Budget and Actual Comparative Statement	110 297 000	(31 023 000)	79 274 000	222 408 464	143 134 464	

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Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Figures in Rand						
Statement of Financial Position						
Assets						
Current Assets						
Inventories	142 419 000	(29 569 000)	112 850 000	127 528 573	14 678 573	
Sundry Debtors	120 295 000	13 050 000	133 345 000	49 061 548	(84 283 452)	
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	759 650	759 650	
Consumer debtors	45 055 000	(14 536 000)	30 519 000	165 741 797	135 222 797	
Cash and cash equivalents	150 645 000	37 835 000	188 480 000	205 786 440	17 306 440	
	458 414 000	6 780 000	465 194 000	548 878 008	83 684 008	
Non-Current Assets						
Investment property	15 842 000	-	15 842 000	15 583 573	(258 427)	
Property, plant and equipment	2 571 080 000	(11 308 000)	2 559 772 000	1 601 839 062	(957 932 938)	
Intangible assets	4 618 000	-	4 618 000	1 866 388	(2 751 612)	
Heritage assets	-	-	-	2 160 329	2 160 329	
	2 591 540 000	(11 308 000)	2 580 232 000	1 621 449 352	(958 782 648)	
Total Assets	3 049 954 000	(4 528 000)	3 045 704 000	2 170 327 360	(875 098 640)	
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities						
Finance lease obligation	-	-	-	686 149	686 149	
Payables from exchange transactions	108 589 000	26 495 000	135 084 000	169 999 925	34 915 925	
VAT Payable	-	-	-	10 056 949	10 056 949	
Consumer deposits	10 458 000	-	10 458 000	16 028 591	5 570 591	
Employee benefit obligation	26 893 000	-	26 893 000	6 386 000	(20 507 000)	
Rehabilitation provision	-	-	-	3 000 000	3 000 000	
Deferred Income	-	-	-	147 645	147 645	
	145 940 000	26 495 000	172 435 000	206 305 259	33 870 259	
Non-Current Liabilities						
Finance lease obligation	-	-	-	1 057 797	1 057 797	
Employee benefit obligation	121 789 000	-	121 789 000	108 718 000	(13 071 000)	
Rehabilitation provision	-	-	-	40 141 866	40 141 866	
	121 789 000	-	121 789 000	149 917 663	28 128 663	
Total Liabilities	267 729 000	26 495 000	294 224 000	356 222 922	61 998 922	
Net Assets	2 782 225 000	(31 023 000)	2 751 202 000	1 814 104 438	(937 097 562)	
Reserves						
Accumulated surplus	2 782 225 000	(31 023 000)	2 751 202 000	1 814 104 438	(937 097 562)	

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Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Figures in Rand						
Cash Flow Statement						
Cash flows from operating activities						
Receipts						
Property Rates	50 735 000	4 573 000	55 308 000	60 490 947	5 182 947	
Services Charges	320 134 000	23 724 000	343 858 000	398 602 258	54 744 258	
Grants	572 384 000	9 593 000	581 977 000	575 040 650	(6 936 350)	
Interest income	29 385 000	(24 982 000)	4 403 000	9 516 129	5 113 129	
Other receipts	88 122 000	4 299 000	92 421 000	89 750 488	(2 670 512)	
	1 060 760 000	17 207 000	1 077 967 000	1 133 400 472	55 433 472	
Payments						
Suppliers and employees	(747 693 000)	9 319 000	(738 374 000)	(843 947 070)	(105 573 070)	
Finance costs	(105 000)	-	(105 000)	(880)	104 120	
	(747 798 000)	9 319 000	(738 479 000)	(843 947 950)	(105 468 950)	
Net cash flows from operating activities	312 962 000	26 526 000	339 488 000	289 452 522	(50 035 478)	
Cash flows from investing activities						
Capital assets	(304 979 000)	11 308 000	(293 671 000)	(226 858 879)	66 812 121	
Cash flows from financing activities						
Finance lease payments	-	-	-	(458 789)	(458 789)	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	7 983 000	37 834 000	45 817 000	62 134 854	16 317 854	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	143 652 000	-	143 652 000	143 651 586	(414)	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	151 635 000	37 834 000	189 469 000	205 786 440	16 317 440	
Reconciliation						

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Appropriation Statement

Figures in Rand

	Original budget	Budget adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and budget s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments and budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement	Final budget	Actual outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Actual outcome as % of original budget
Financial Performance											
Property rates	83 070 000	4 371 000	87 441 000	-	-	87 441 000	87 658 434		217 434	100 %	106 %
Service charges	375 820 000	-	375 820 000	-	-	375 820 000	448 765 782		72 945 782	119 %	119 %
Interest from financial institutions	6 695 000	(2 242 000)	4 453 000	-	-	4 453 000	5 137 404		684 404	115 %	77 %
Transfers recognised - operational	519 370 000	9 950 000	529 320 000	-	-	529 320 000	476 824 650		(52 495 350)	90 %	92 %
Other own revenue	70 616 000	(1 000 000)	69 616 000	-	-	69 616 000	111 744 321		42 128 321	161 %	158 %
Total revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	1 055 571 000	11 079 000	1 066 650 000	-	-	1 066 650 000	1 130 130 591		63 480 591	106 %	107 %
Employee costs	(295 607 000)	6 000 000	(289 607 000)	-	-	(289 607 000)	(287 366 574)		2 240 426	99 %	97 %
Remuneration of councillors	(30 410 000)	-	(30 410 000)	-	-	(30 410 000)	(26 157 677)		4 252 323	86 %	86 %
Debt impairment	(51 135 000)	5 000 000	(46 135 000)	(17 600 000)	(17 600 000)	(63 735 000)	(54 958 048)		8 776 952	86 %	107 %
Depreciation and asset impairment	(120 089 000)	-	(120 089 000)	(14 911 000)	(14 911 000)	(135 000 000)	(127 663 223)		7 336 777	95 %	106 %
Finance charges	(8 170 000)	(745 000)	(8 915 000)	-	(3 500 000)	(12 415 000)	(12 225 949)		189 051	98 %	150 %
Bulk purchases	(269 822 000)	(31 000 000)	(300 822 000)	-	25 000 000	(275 822 000)	(275 609 956)		212 044	100 %	102 %
Contracted Services	(129 084 000)	(25 000 000)	(154 084 000)	-	(16 500 000)	(170 584 000)	(168 029 272)		2 554 728	99 %	130 %
Other expenditure	(93 971 000)	4 000 000	(89 971 000)	-	27 411 000	(62 560 000)	(61 980 400)		579 600	99 %	66 %
Total expenditure	(998 288 000)	(41 745 000)	(1 040 033 000)	-	(100 000)	(1 040 133 000)	(1 013 991 099)		26 141 901	97 %	102 %
Surplus/(Deficit)	57 283 000	(30 666 000)	26 617 000	-	-	26 517 000	116 139 492		89 622 492	438 %	203 %

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Appropriation Statement

Figures in Rand

	Original budget	Budget adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments and budget (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. council approved policy)	Final budget	Actual outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Actual outcome as % of original budget
Transfers recognised - capital	53 014 000	(357 000)	52 657 000	-	-	52 657 000	108 703 434		56 046 434	206 %	205 %
Surplus (Deficit) after capital transfers and contributions	110 297 000	(31 023 000)	79 274 000	-	-	79 174 000	224 842 926		145 668 926	284 %	204 %
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	110 297 000	(31 023 000)	79 274 000	-	-	79 174 000	224 842 926		145 668 926	284 %	204 %

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

Accounting Policies

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020
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1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

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

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

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

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Presentation currency

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

1.2 Going concern assumption

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

1.3 New standards and interpretations

Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

In the current year, the municipality has not adopted any standards and interpretations relevant to its operations:

Standards and Interpretations early adopted

The municipality has chosen not to early adopt any standards and interpretations.

Standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective

The municipality has not applied the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the municipality's accounting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2021 or later periods:

GRAP 104 (amended): Financial Instruments

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

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

The most significant changes to the Standard affect the following:

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

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Accounting Policies

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

The municipality expects to adopt the amendment for the first time when the Minister sets the effective date for the amendment.

The adoption of this standard is not expected to impact on the results of the municipality, but may result in more disclosure than is currently provided in the annual financial statements.

Guideline: Guideline on Accounting for Landfill Sites

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

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

The municipality expects to adopt the guideline for the first time when the Minister sets the effective date for the guideline.

The adoption of this standard is not expected to impact on the results of the municipality, but may result in more disclosure than is currently provided in the annual financial statements.

Guideline: Accounting for Arrangements Undertaken in terms of the National Housing Programme

It covers the following: Background to arrangements undertaken in terms of the national housing programme, Transactions that affect the accounting of housing arrangements, Considering whether the municipality undertakes transactions with third parties on behalf of another party, Accounting by municipalities appointed as project manager, Disclosure requirements, Accounting by municipalities appointed as project developer, Accounting for the accreditation fee, commission, administration or transaction fee received, Land and infrastructure, Conclusion and Application of this Guideline to existing arrangements.

The effective date of the guideline is for years beginning on or after April 1, 2021.

The municipality expects to adopt the guideline for the first time in the 2021/2022 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the guideline will have a material impact on the economic entity's annual financial statements.

GRAP 20: Related parties

The objective of this standard is to ensure that a reporting entity's annual financial statements contain the disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and surplus or deficit may have been affected by the existence of related parties and by transactions and outstanding balances with such parties.

An entity that prepares and presents financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting (in this standard referred to as the reporting entity) shall apply this standard in:

- identifying related party relationships and transactions;
- identifying outstanding balances, including commitments, between an entity and its related parties;
- identifying the circumstances in which disclosure of the items in (a) and (b) is required; and
- determining the disclosures to be made about those items.

This standard requires disclosure of related party relationships, transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, in the consolidated and separate financial statements of the reporting entity in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. This standard also applies to individual annual financial statements.

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Accounting Policies

Disclosure of related party transactions, outstanding balances, including commitments, and relationships with related parties may affect users' assessments of the financial position and performance of the reporting entity and its ability to deliver agreed services, including assessments of the risks and opportunities facing the entity. This disclosure also ensures that the reporting entity is transparent about its dealings with related parties.

The standard states that a related party is a person or an entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control. As a minimum, the following are regarded as related parties of the reporting entity:

- A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the reporting entity if that person:
 - has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
 - has significant influence over the reporting entity;
 - is a member of the management of the entity or its controlling entity.
- An entity is related to the reporting entity if any of the following conditions apply:
 - one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of an economic entity of which the other entity is a member);
 - the entity is a member of the same economic entity (which means that each controlling entity, controlled entity and fellow controlled entity is related to the others);
 - both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
 - the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the entity or an entity related to the entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are related to the entity;
 - the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a); and
 - a person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over that entity or is a member of the management of that entity (or its controlling entity).

The standard furthermore states that related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

The standard elaborates on the definitions and identification of:

- Close member of the family of a person;
- Management;
- Related parties;
- Remuneration; and
- Significant influence

The standard sets out the requirements, inter alia, for the disclosure of:

- Control;
- Related party transactions; and
- Remuneration of management

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2021.

The municipality expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2021/2022 annual financial statements.

The adoption of this standard is not expected to impact on the results of the municipality, but may result in more disclosure than is currently provided in the annual financial statements.

GRAP 32: Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor

The objective of this Standard is: to prescribe the accounting for service concession arrangements by the grantor, a public sector entity.

It furthermore covers: Definitions, recognition and measurement of a service concession asset, recognition and measurement of liabilities, other liabilities, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets, other revenues, presentation and disclosure, transitional provisions, as well as the effective date.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2021.

The municipality expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2021/2022 annual financial statements.

The adoption of this standard is not expected to impact on the results of the municipality, but may result in more disclosure than is currently provided in the annual financial statements.

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Accounting Policies

GRAP 108: Statutory Receivables

The objective of this Standard is: to prescribe accounting requirements for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of statutory receivables.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after April 1, 2021.

The municipality expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2021/2022 annual financial statements.

The adoption of this standard is not expected to impact on the results of the municipality, but may result in more disclosure than is currently provided in the annual financial statements.

GRAP 109: Accounting by Principals and Agents

The objective of this Standard is to outline principles to be used by an entity to assess whether it is party to a principal-agent arrangement, and whether it is a principal or an agent in undertaking transactions in terms of such an arrangement. The Standard does not introduce new recognition or measurement requirements for revenue, expenses, assets and/or liabilities that result from principal-agent arrangements. The Standard does however provide guidance on whether revenue, expenses, assets and/or liabilities should be recognised by an agent or a principal, as well as prescribe what information should be disclosed when an entity is a principal or an agent.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after April 1, 2021.

The municipality expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2021/2022 annual financial statements.

The impact of this standard on the results of the municipality is not yet known at year end, an assessment is currently at hand on the impact of this new standard.

Directive 7 (revised): The Application of Deemed Cost

This Directive was originally issued by the Accounting Standards Board (the Board) in December 2009. Since then, it has been amended by the following:

- Consequential amendments when the following Standards of GRAP were amended to clarify some of the principles:
 - GRAP 105 Transfer of Functions Between Entities Under Common Control
 - GRAP 107 Mergers
- Consequential amendments arising from GRAP 110 Living and Non-living Resources issued in December 2017.
- Consequential amendments arising from the following Standards of GRAP in May 2018:
 - GRAP 34 Separate Financial Statements
 - GRAP 35 Consolidated Financial Statements
 - GRAP 36 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
 - GRAP 37 Joint Arrangements
 - GRAP 38 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

The effective date of this Directive coincides with the effective dates of the applicable Standards of GRAP, as determined by the Minister of Finance. If an entity has assets that it previously could not recognise and/or measure in accordance with the Standards of GRAP on their initial adoption on the transfer date or the merger date because information about the acquisition cost of the assets was not available, an entity applies this Directive to those assets. The fair value of those assets is determined at the date of adopting the Standards of GRAP on the transfer date or the merger date in accordance with the Directive's Appendix paragraph A3.

The effective date of this revised directive is for years beginning on or after April 1, 2021.

The municipality expects to adopt the directive for the first time in the 2021/2022 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the standard will have a material impact on the economic entity's annual financial statements.

1.4 Materiality

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

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Accounting Policies

1.4 Materiality (continued)

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

1.5 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

The use of judgment, estimates and assumptions is inherent to the process of preparing annual financial statements. These judgements, estimates and assumptions affect the amounts presented in the annual financial statements. Uncertainties about these estimates and assumptions could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the relevant asset or liability in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying these accounting policies, management has made the following judgements that may have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Estimates

Estimates are informed by historical experience, information currently available to management, assumptions, and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates are reviewed on a regular basis. Changes in estimates that are not due to errors are processed in the period of the review and applied prospectively. In the process of applying the municipality's accounting policies the following estimates, were made:

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and subsequently stated at amortised cost, less provision for impairment. All trade and other receivables are assessed at least annually for possible impairment. Impairments of trade and other receivables are determined in accordance with the accounting policy for impairments. Impairment adjustments are made through the use of an allowance account.

Bad debts are written off in the year in which they are identified as irrecoverable. Amounts receivable within 12 months from the reporting date are classified as current. Interest is charged on overdue accounts.

Allowance for slow moving, damaged and obsolete stock

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

Fair value estimation

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

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

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

Impairment testing

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Accounting Policies

1.5 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

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

The municipality reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows used to determine the value in use of tangible assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time.

Provisions

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

Post-retirement benefits

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

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

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 7.

Effective interest rate

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

Allowance for doubtful debts

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

Impairment of statutory receivables

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

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

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

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Accounting Policies

1.6 Investment property

Investment property is property (land or a building - or part of a building - or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

- use in the production or supply of goods or services or for
- administrative purposes, or
- sale in the ordinary course of operations.

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

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

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

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

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

Cost model

Investment property is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided to write down the cost, less estimated residual value by equal instalments over the useful life of the property, which is as follows:

Item	Useful life
Property - land	indefinite
Property - buildings	30 years

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

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

1.7 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

Initial measurement.

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

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

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Accounting Policies

1.7 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

The municipality will, after initial recognition, treat items of PPE in terms of the cost model, thus carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

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

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

Useful lives

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Land and Buildings		
• Land	Straight-line	Indefinite
• Buildings	Straight-line	30 Years
Other assets		
• Furniture and fittings	Straight-line	5 - 19 Years
• Air conditioners	Straight-line	5 - 9 Years
• Office machines	Straight-line	5 - 19 Years
• Computer hardware	Straight-line	5 - 19 Years
• Transport assets	Straight-line	7 - 30 Years
Infrastructure		
• Roads ,Bridges and Storm water	Straight-line	10 - 100 Years
• Pedestrian malls	Straight-line	20 Years
• Electricity	Straight-line	10 - 70 Years
• Security measures	Straight-line	3 - 7 Years
Community Assets		
• Buildings and other assets	Straight-line	05 - 50 Years
• Recreational facilities	Straight-line	15 - 30 Years

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1.7 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

• Watercraft	Straight-line	15 Years
• Emergency equipment	Straight-line	05 - 15 Years
• Plant and equipment	Straight-line	05 - 40 Years
• Landfill sites	Straight-line	05 - 10 Years
• Bins and containers	Straight-line	05 - 10 Years

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

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

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

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

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in surplus or deficit unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Assets under construction.

Assets under construction are stated at cost and not depreciated until the respective assets are completed and ready for use. Assets under construction are also assessed for impairment.

Derecognition

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

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

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

The municipality separately discloses expenditure to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment in the notes to the financial statements.

The municipality discloses relevant information relating to assets under construction or development, in the notes to the financial statements.

Impairment of non-cash generating assets

Cash-generating assets are assets used with the objective of generating a commercial return. Commercial return means that positive cash flows are expected to be significantly higher than the cost of the asset. Non-cash-generating assets are assets other than cash-generating assets. Impairment is a loss in the future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset's future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation (amortisation).

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1.7 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Carrying amount is the amount at which an asset is recognised in the statement of financial position after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses thereon. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets managed with the objective of generating a commercial return that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Costs of disposal are incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income tax expense. Depreciation (Amortisation) is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life. Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal. Recoverable service amount is the higher of a non-cash-generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Useful life is either: the period of time over which an asset is expected to be used by the municipality; or the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the municipality.

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

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

1.8 Site restoration and dismantling cost

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

If the related asset is measured using the cost model:

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

1.9 Intangible assets

An asset is identifiable if it either:

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

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

An intangible asset is recognised when:

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

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1.9 Intangible assets (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Internally generated goodwill is not recognised as an intangible asset.

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Computer software, other	Straight-line	2 - 10 Years

The municipality discloses relevant information relating to assets under construction or development, in the notes to the financial statements.

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

1.10 Heritage assets

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

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

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1.10 Heritage assets (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The municipality separately discloses expenditure to repair and maintain heritage assets in the notes to the financial statements.

Recognition

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

Initial measurement

Heritage assets are measured at cost.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Impairment

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

Transfers

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

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Accounting Policies

1.10 Heritage assets (continued)

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

Derecognition

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

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of a heritage asset is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised.

1.11 Financial instruments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A financial asset is:

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

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1.11 Financial instruments (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- derivatives;
- contingent consideration of an acquirer in a transfer of functions between entities not under common control to which the Standard of GRAP on Transfer of Functions Between Entities Not Under Common Control (GRAP 106) applies
- combined instruments that are designated at fair value;

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1.11 Financial instruments (continued)

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

Classification

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

Class	Category
Receivables from exchange transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Receivables from Non - exchange transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Consumer Debtors - Exchange transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Consumer Debtors - Non - Exchange transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost

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

Class	Category
Payables from exchange transactions	Financial liability measured at amortised cost

Initial recognition

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

Initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The municipality measures a financial asset and financial liability initially at its fair value, plus in the case of a financial asset or a financial liability not subsequently measured at fair value, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

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

Fair value measurement considerations

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1.11 Financial instruments (continued)

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

Reclassification

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

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

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

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

Gains and losses

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

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

Impairment and uncollectability of financial assets

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

Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

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

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

The municipality assesses the financial assets for impairment individually, when assets are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. Where no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed asset (whether individually significant or not), the municipality includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment.

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1.11 Financial instruments (continued)

Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised, are not included in the collective assessment for impairment.

For collective assessments of impairment, assets with similar characteristics are grouped together. The credit risk characteristics are indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to contractual terms.

In making this assessment, management may consider the following indicators as guidance for possible impairment:

- Significant financial difficulty experienced by the debtor;
- Delays in payments (including interest payments) or failure to pay / defaults;
- The probability that the borrower / debtor will enter sequestration (bankruptcy);
- Observable historical data indicating that there is a decrease in the estimated future cash flows that will be received by the municipality from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets;
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
- Accounts in arrears for a period longer than the initial estimated repayment period;
- Accounts with a provision factor of more than 10; and
- Accounts handed over for collection.
- Additional text

Management considers all the indicators above as guidance but only uses the indicators for which there is sufficient information to make the assessment for possible or actual impairment.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The municipality derecognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

The municipality derecognises a financial asset only when:

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

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

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

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

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

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1.11 Financial instruments (continued)

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

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

Presentation

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

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

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

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

1.12 Leases

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

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

Finance leases - lessor

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

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

Finance leases - lessee

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1.12 Leases (continued)

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

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the municipality's incremental borrowing rate.

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

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

Operating leases - lessor

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

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

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

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

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

Operating leases - lessee

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

1.13 Inventories

The municipality recognises inventories as an asset when:

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

Initial recognition and measurement

Inventories, consisting of consumable stores, land inventories and raw materials are initially recognised at cost. Cost refers to the purchase price, plus taxes, transport costs and any other costs in bringing the inventories to their current location and condition.

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

Subsequent measurement

Consumable stores and raw materials are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value unless they are distributed at no or nominal charge, in which case they are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. The basis of determining cost is the weighted average cost method.

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

Redundant and slow moving inventories are identified and written down from cost to net realisable value with regard to their estimated economic or realisable values.

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1.13 Inventories (continued)

Differences arising on the valuation of inventory are recognised in surplus or deficit in the year in which they arose. The amount of any reversal of any write down of inventories arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost is recognised as a reduction of inventories. Such reversal is recognised in surplus or deficit in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Land inventory held by the municipality for the purpose of resale is carried at cost and accounted for as inventory.

Derecognition

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

When inventories are sold, the carrying amounts of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

1.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost.

Cash includes cash on hand and cash with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are held with registered banking institutions and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

The municipality does not have bank overdraft facilities.

1.15 Consumer deposits

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

Consumers are also allowed to provide guarantees on application for new electricity connections instead of deposits. In cases where consumers default on their accounts, the Municipality can request the guarantee amounts from the consumers' bank as payment for the outstanding accounts.

1.16 Value added tax

The municipality is registered for Value Added Tax (VAT) on the payment basis to SARS in accordance with the VAT Act no 89 of 1991. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. The municipality declares output tax and claims input tax in the tax period only to the extent to which payment under consideration is received or made in that tax period. The municipality accounts for VAT on a monthly basis.

1.17 Employee benefits

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

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

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

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

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

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

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1.17 Employee benefits (continued)

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

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

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

Short-term employee benefits

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

Short-term employee benefits include items such as:

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

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

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

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

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

Post-employment benefits

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

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

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

Multi-employer plans and/or State plans and/or Composite social security programmes

The municipality classifies a multi-employer plan and/or state plans and/or composite social security programmes as a defined contribution plan or a defined benefit plan under the terms of the plan (including any constructive obligation that goes beyond the formal terms).

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1.17 Employee benefits (continued)

Where a plan is a defined contribution plan, the municipality accounts for in the same way as for any other defined contribution plan.

Where a plan is a defined benefit plan, the municipality account for its proportionate share of the defined benefit obligation, plan assets and cost associated with the plan in the same way as for any other defined benefit plan.

When sufficient information is not available to use defined benefit accounting for a plan, that is a defined benefit plan, the municipality account for the plan as if it was a defined contribution plan.

Post-employment benefits: Defined contribution plans

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

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

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

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

Post-employment benefits: Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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1.17 Employee benefits (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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1.17 Employee benefits (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

Actuarial assumptions

Actuarial assumptions are unbiased and mutually compatible.

Financial assumptions are based on market expectations, at the reporting date, for the period over which the obligations are to be settled.

The rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations (both funded and unfunded) reflect the time value of money. The currency and term of the financial instrument selected to reflect the time value of money is consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations.

Post-employment benefit obligations are measured on a basis that reflects:

- estimated future salary increases;
- the benefits set out in the terms of the plan (or resulting from any constructive obligation that goes beyond those terms) at the reporting date; and
- estimated future changes in the level of any state benefits that affect the benefits payable under a defined benefit plan, if, and only if, either:
 - those changes were enacted before the reporting date; or
 - past history, or other reliable evidence, indicates that those state benefits will change in some predictable manner, for example, in line with future changes in general price levels or general salary levels.

Assumptions about medical costs take account of estimated future changes in the cost of medical services, resulting from both inflation and specific changes in medical costs.

Other post retirement obligations

The municipality provides post-retirement health care benefits, housing subsidies and gratuities upon retirement to some retirees.

The entitlement to post-retirement health care benefits is based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment. Independent qualified actuaries carry out valuations of these obligations. The municipality also provides a gratuity and housing subsidy on retirement to certain employees. An annual charge to income is made to cover both these liabilities.

The amount recognised as a liability for other long-term employee benefits is the net total of the following amounts:

- the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date;
- minus the fair value at the reporting date of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.

The municipality shall recognise the net total of the following amounts as expense or revenue, except to the extent that another Standard requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset:

- current service cost;
- interest cost;
- the expected return on any plan assets and on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset;

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Accounting Policies

1.17 Employee benefits (continued)

- actuarial gains and losses, which shall all be recognised immediately;
- past service cost, which shall all be recognised immediately; and
- the effect of any curtailments or settlements.

1.18 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provisions are not recognised for future operating surplus.

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

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when an entity:

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

A restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those that are both:

- necessarily entailed by the restructuring; and
- not associated with the ongoing activities of the municipality

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1.18 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

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

After their initial recognition contingent liabilities recognised in entity combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount that would be recognised as a provision; and
- the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 42.

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

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

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

Determining whether an outflow of resources is probable in relation to financial guarantees requires judgement. Indications that an outflow of resources may be probable are:

- financial difficulty of the debtor;
- defaults or delinquencies in interest and capital repayments by the debtor;
- breaches of the terms of the debt instrument that result in it being payable earlier than the agreed term and the ability of the debtor to settle its obligation on the amended terms; and
- a decline in prevailing economic circumstances (e.g. high interest rates, inflation and unemployment) that impact on the ability of entities to repay their obligations.

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

- the amount determined using in the Standard of GRAP on Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; and
- the amount of the fee initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Exchange Transactions.

Decommissioning, restoration and similar liability

The municipality has an obligation to dismantle, remove and restore items of property plant and equipment. The estimated cost to rehabilitate the landfill sites is performed by qualified engineers, using various assumptions. A provision is then made using those costs. The related cost is measured at cost:

If the related asset is measured using the cost model:

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

1.19 Commitments

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

Disclosures are required in respect of unrecognised contractual commitments.

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Accounting Policies

1.19 Commitments (continued)

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

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

Commitments are not recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability, but are included in the disclosure notes in the following cases:

- approved and contracted commitments,
- where the expenditure has been approved and the contract has been awarded at the reporting date, and
- where disclosure is required by a specific standard of GRAP.

Commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements when there is a contractual arrangement or an approval by management in a manner that raises a valid expectation that the municipality will discharge its responsibilities thereby incurring future expenditure that will result in an outflow of cash.

1.20 Revenue from exchange transactions

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

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

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

Measurement

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

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

Rendering of services

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

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

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

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

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

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1.20 Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

Interest earned

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

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

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

Prepaid Electricity

Revenue from the sale of electricity pre-paid meter cards is recognised at the point of sale. Revenue from the sale of electricity prepaid meter cards are recognised based on an estimate of the prepaid electricity consumed as at the reporting date. Prepaid electricity liability portion is estimated based on the average unit sales and rate per unit as at 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2022 based on the Contour Prepaid Electricity vending system.

Service charges relating to electricity

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

Revenue from the sale of electricity prepaid meter cards is recognised at the point of sale. At reporting date, an estimate of the prepaid electricity consumed is made and revenue is adjusted accordingly. The estimate is based on trend analysis and historical data of electricity consumption. Revenue arising from the consumption of electricity in the month of June is fully accounted for whether invoiced or not. Revenue arising from the application of the approved tariffs, fees and charges is generally recognised when the relevant service is rendered.

Refuse removal

Service charges relating to refuse removal are recognised on a monthly basis in arrears by applying the approved tariff. Tariffs are determined per category of property usage and are levied on a monthly basis.

Service charges

Service charges are recognised on a monthly basis in arrears by applying the approved tariff and/or contract conditions. Tariffs are determined per category of property usage and are levied on a monthly basis.

Rental income

Rental income is recognised on an ad hoc basis through the renting of municipal facilities such as halls, sports grounds, lease of tents etc. and is charged using the relevant approved tariffs.

Licenses and permits

Revenue of specific licenses and permits is recognised on an ad hoc basis by applying tariffs determined and approved by the Department of Transport and adopted by the municipal council on a yearly basis.

Other Income

Other income included amongst others the following:

- Sale of bid documents;
- Advertising; and
- Sale of municipal land

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1.21 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recognition

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

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

Measurement

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

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Accounting Policies

1.21 Revenue from non-exchange transactions (continued)

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

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

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

Transfers

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

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

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

Fines

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

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

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

Subsequent to initial recognition and measurement, the Municipality assess the collectability of the revenue and recognises a separate impairment loss where appropriate. Where the municipality collects fines in the capacity of an agent, the fine will not be revenue of the collecting entity.

Government grants

Equitable Share:

Equitable share allocations are recognised in revenue at the start of the financial year.

Conditional Grants:

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.

Interest earned on grants received and invested 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.

Property rates

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Accounting Policies

1.21 Revenue from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Revenue from property rates is recognised when the legal entitlement to this revenue arises. Council applies a differential rating system i.e business, farming and residential properties. In terms of this system, assessment rates are levied on the market value in respect of properties. Rebates are granted according to the use of the property concerned.

1.22 Cost of sales

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all surplus of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

The related cost of providing services recognised as revenue in the current period is included in cost of sales.

Contract costs comprise:

- costs that relate directly to the specific contract;
- costs that are attributable to contract activity in general and can be allocated to the contract on a systematic and rational basis; and
- such other costs as are specifically chargeable to the customer under the terms of the contract.

1.23 Investment income

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

1.24 Accounting by principals 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.

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.

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Accounting Policies

1.24 Accounting by principals and agents (continued)

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.

1.25 Comparative figures

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

Current year comparatives (Budget):

Budget information in accordance with GRAP 1 and 24, has been provided in a separate disclosure note to these annual financial statements.

Prior year comparatives:

When the presentation or classification of items in the annual financial statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are also reclassified and restated, unless such comparative reclassification and / or restatement is not required by a Standard of GRAP. The nature and reason for such reclassifications and restatements are also disclosed.

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

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified. The nature and reasons for the reclassification and restatement are disclosed in note 36 "Prior year adjustments" to the financial statements.

1.26 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure means:

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

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

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

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Accounting Policies

1.27 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

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

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

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

1.28 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure as defined in section 1 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act No. 56 of 2003) is expenditure incurred by a municipality that is not in accordance with or in contravention of:

- the MFMA, and which has not been condoned in terms of Section 70;
- the Municipal Systems Act, (Act 32 of 2000) and which has not been condoned in terms of that Act;
- the Public Office-Bearers Act, (Act No.20 of 1998);
- the requirements of a supply chain management policy of the municipality or in accordance with the municipality's by-laws giving effect to such policy and which has not been condoned in terms of such policy or by-law.

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

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

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

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

1.29 Budget information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Accounting Policies

1.30 Related parties

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.31 Events after reporting date

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

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

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

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

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2021 2020

2. Investment property

	2021		2020		
Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
18 777 018	(3 193 445)	15 583 573	18 777 018	(2 811 734)	15 965 284

Investment property

Reconciliation of investment property - 2021

Opening balance	Depreciation	Total
15 965 284	(381 711)	15 583 573

Investment property

Reconciliation of investment property - 2020

Opening balance	Depreciation	Total
16 347 062	(381 778)	15 965 284

Investment property

Pledged as security

No investment property of the municipality was pledged as security.

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

Details of valuation

The Makhado Municipal valuations are based on the valuation roll which is reviewed every 5 years. The last valuation roll came into effect on 1 July 2018. Supplementary valuations are issued and processed annually to take into account changes in individual property value due to alterations and subdivisions.

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3. Property, plant and equipment

	2021		2020			
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Land	233 839 633	-	233 839 633	233 839 633	-	233 839 633
Buildings	45 169 880	(18 406 889)	26 762 991	41 026 230	(16 810 259)	24 215 971
Machinery and equipment	48 382 343	(25 060 091)	23 322 252	46 157 173	(20 170 413)	25 986 760
Furniture and office equipment	15 154 754	(10 773 868)	4 380 886	13 001 340	(9 228 783)	3 772 557
Transport assets	76 689 551	(25 224 229)	51 465 322	49 915 369	(19 191 108)	30 724 261
Computer equipment	11 560 863	(5 588 239)	5 972 624	8 034 724	(4 338 820)	3 695 904
Infrastructure assets	2 310 598 944	(1 238 016 144)	1 072 582 800	2 241 641 160	(1 129 950 022)	1 111 691 138
Community assets	89 384 651	(28 129 383)	61 255 268	76 964 484	(25 273 491)	51 690 993
Library Books	2 470 476	(2 248 064)	222 412	2 470 476	(2 074 567)	395 909
Work In Progress	122 034 874	-	122 034 874	92 437 494	-	92 437 494
Total	2 955 285 969	(1 353 446 907)	1 601 839 062	2 805 488 083	(1 227 037 463)	1 578 450 620

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Figures in Rand

3. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2021

	Opening balance	Additions	Transfers to expenditure	Transfers to completed projects	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Land	233 839 633	-	-	-	-	-	233 839 633
Buildings	24 215 971	4 143 650	-	-	(1 543 608)	(53 022)	26 762 991
Machinery and equipment	25 986 760	2 225 170	-	-	(4 866 578)	(23 100)	23 322 252
Furniture and office equipment	3 772 557	2 153 414	-	-	(1 519 464)	(25 621)	4 380 886
Transport assets	30 724 261	26 774 182	-	-	(6 032 921)	(200)	51 465 322
Library Books	395 909	-	-	-	(173 429)	(68)	222 412
Computer equipment	3 695 904	3 526 139	-	-	(1 246 383)	(3 036)	5 972 624
Infrastructure assets	1 111 691 138	68 957 784	-	-	(106 669 955)	(1 396 167)	1 072 582 800
Community assets	51 690 993	12 420 167	-	-	(2 853 644)	(2 248)	61 255 268
Work In Progress	92 437 494	120 527 562	(5 408 581)	(85 521 601)	-	-	122 034 874
	1 578 450 620	240 728 068	(5 408 581)	(85 521 601)	(124 905 982)	(1 503 462)	1 601 839 062

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2020

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers to expenditure	Transfers to completed projects	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Land	236 863 633	-	(3 024 000)	-	-	-	-	233 839 633
Buildings	21 475 512	4 123 499	-	-	-	(1 383 040)	-	24 215 971
Machinery and equipment	13 178 297	17 597 135	(468 996)	-	-	(4 264 121)	(55 555)	25 986 760
Furniture and office equipment	4 545 218	1 128 398	(120 495)	-	-	(1 717 503)	(63 061)	3 772 557
Transport assets	17 666 031	17 158 625	(672 354)	-	-	(3 389 621)	(38 420)	30 724 261
Library Books	543 148	48 146	-	-	-	(195 385)	-	395 909
Computer equipment	2 315 486	2 529 364	(174 199)	-	-	(953 281)	(21 466)	3 695 904
Infrastructure assets	1 187 451 254	31 299 188	-	-	-	(105 154 660)	(1 904 644)	1 111 691 138
Community assets	54 339 098	120 000	-	-	-	(2 768 105)	-	51 690 993
Work In Progress	41 558 674	95 170 865	(966 525)	(7 678 991)	(35 646 529)	-	-	92 437 494
	1 579 936 351	169 175 220	(5 426 569)	(7 678 991)	(35 646 529)	(119 825 716)	(2 083 146)	1 578 450 620

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3. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of Work-in-Progress 2021

	Included within Infrastructure	Included within Community	Included within Other PPE	Total
Opening balance	66 332 824	24 046 491	2 058 179	92 437 494
Additions/capital expenditure	70 866 019	34 848 239	14 813 304	120 527 562
Transferred to completed items	(68 957 784)	(12 420 167)	(4 143 650)	(85 521 601)
Transferred to expenditure	(3 283 572)	(1 346 009)	(779 000)	(5 408 581)
	64 957 487	45 128 554	11 948 833	122 034 874

Reconciliation of Work-in-Progress 2020

	Included within Infrastructure	Included within Community	Included within Other PPE	Total
Opening balance	28 233 072	10 527 602	2 798 000	41 558 674
Additions/capital expenditure	76 018 355	13 638 889	5 513 620	95 170 864
Transferred to completed items	(31 311 244)	(120 000)	(4 215 284)	(35 646 528)
Transferred to expenditure	(6 607 359)	-	(1 071 632)	(7 678 991)
Disposal	-	-	(966 525)	(966 525)
	66 332 824	24 046 491	2 058 179	92 437 494

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3. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Projects which are taking significantly longer periods to complete

Included in Work In Progress (WIP) total carrying value are projects which are taking longer to complete. The expenditure incurred to date for these projects are as follows:

Project Name	
Waterval Sports Facility Phase 3	21 089 448
Tshakhuma fruit market	4 667 179
Dzanani streets	4 241 051
Valdezia Xitacini To Jiweni Access Road - Phase 3	9 488 026
New Council Chamber and Offices (Design and construction)	2 309 597
Stormwater Infrastructure and resurfacing of roads	4 724 443
Incomer intake point Eskom Substation	3 652 036
Led street lights system design	160 577
Development of Dzanani Park	1 214 507
Upgrade Industrial Line	725 121
Electrification of 170 Residential sites at Tshikota Townshi (Design)	428 806
Standby quarters additional rooms	60 631
CT VT Units 11kv & 22kv various sub stations	368 425
Upgrade Levubu 2 line	13 769
Waterval Sports Facility Phase 2	12 542 060
Rehabilitation of Streets in Waterval	598 273
Waterval Stormwater 2019	1 093 906
Dzanani Traders Market 2019	413 207
Erf 210 Burger Street Market Revitalization Project	606 816
Luvhalani to Dzananwa Access Road	454 731
Mingard Bridge to Mhokota Entrance	604 636
Tsianda (Marundu to Military Base) Access Road 2020	605 621
Arts and Craft centre Designs 2020	366 454
Incubation Centre 2019	264 230
Designs of Municipality Civic Centre	608 510
Makatu to Tshikota Access Road	607 469
	71 909 529

Reasons for project delays:

Waterval Sports Facility Phase 3: Supplier could not source materials due to Covid-19.

Tshakhuma fruit market: Delay on procurement of contractor due to Covid-19 Regulations

Dzanani streets: Delay due to community dispute on the concrete kerb, requesting that the designs be changed in order to create space for the parking areas

Valdezia Xitacini To Jiweni Access Road - Phase 3: Borrow-pit ran out of material and delay due to floods

New Council Chamber and Offices (Design and construction) : Delay due to additional input into the initial designs

Stormwater Infrastructure and resurfacing of roads: Delay in finalising the designs due to Covid-19

Incomer intake point Eskom Substation: Delays due to lead time for manufacturing of equipments due to Covid-19

Led street lights system design : Delay in the appointment of service due to COVID-19 regulations.

Development of Dzanani Park: Delays in completing detailed designs.

Upgrade Industrial Line: Supplier could not source materials due to Covid-19.

Electrification of 170 Residential sites at Tshikota Townshi: Supplier could not source materials due to Covid-19.

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3. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Standby quarters additional rooms: Supplier could not source materials due to Covid-19.

CT VT Units 11kv & 22kV various sub stations: Supplier could not source materials due to Covid-19.

Upgrade Levubu 2 line: Supplier could not source materials due to Covid-19.

Waterval Sports Facility Phase 2: The project was waiting for construction of the pavilion on Phase3 to be completed so that contractor will resume work and finalise the remaining scope. The major challenge was that, there is no space for a Crane truck that was supposed to carry the precast concrete panels for the grand stand (pavilion), there was arisk that the crane truck will damage the running track.

Rehabilitation of Streets in Waterval: The project needs an estimated amount of R 45 million for construction & designs and municipality doesn't have that amount of money now. However, we are on the process of advertising one street and this will be our Phase 1.

Waterval Stormwater 2019: The project needs an estimated amount of R 45 million for construction & designs. Due to insufficient funding the project will be implemented in phases starting from next financial year.

Dzanani Traders Market 2019: Lack of sufficient funding is a major challenge hence the project couldn't go on tender for construction.

Erf 210 Burger Street Market Revitalization Project: Contractor was appointed in the current financial due to lack of sufficient budget in the previous financial year

Luvhalani to Dzananwa Access Road: Lack of sufficient funding is a major challenge hence the project couldn't go on tender for construction in the previous financial year.

Tsianda (Marundu to Military Base) Access Road 2020: Lack of sufficient funding is a major challenge hence the project couldn't go on tender for construction in the previous financial year. This project is being prioritised for MIG registration process, once is approved by MIG, we will then go on tender for construction in the next financial years.

Arts and Craft centre Designs 2020: Lack of sufficient funding is a major challenge hence the project couldn't go on tender for construction in the previous financial year.

Incubation Centre 2019: The project will be completed in the current financial year. Construction is on progress.

Designs of Municipality Civic Centre: The challenge is the budget, this project needs an estimated amount is R 169 million.

Makatu to Tshikota Access Road: Lack of sufficient funding is a major challenge hence the project couldn't go on tender for construction in the previous financial year. This project is being prioritised for MIG registration process, once is approved by MIG, we will then go on tender for construction in the next financial years.

Mingard Bridge to Mhokota Entrance: Lack of sufficient funding is a major challenge hence the project couldn't go on tender for construction in the previous financial year

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3. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Impairment of non cash generating assets

At the reporting date all asset classes were assessed for impairment and the following classes of assets were impaired at reporting date and below are the asset categories that have been impaired by the following amounts:

Asset Class		
Buildings	53 022	-
Infrastructure assets	1 396 167	1 904 644
Machinery and equipment	23 100	55 555
Community Assets	2 248	-
Furniture and fittings	25 621	63 061
Computer assets	3 036	21 466
Transport assets	200	38 420
Library Books	68	-
	<u>1 503 462</u>	<u>2 083 146</u>

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

Pledged as security

No items of property, plant & equipment of the municipality was pledged as security.

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4. Intangible assets

	2021		2020		
Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and impairment	Carrying value
7 544 139	(5 677 751)	1 866 388	6 923 343	(4 805 684)	2 117 659

Intangible assets (finite)

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2021

Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
2 117 659	620 796	(872 067)	1 866 388

Intangible assets (finite)

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2020

Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
1 776 588	1 086 000	(744 929)	2 117 659

Intangible assets (finite)

Pledged as security

No intangible assets of the municipality were pledged as security.

Restricted title

There is no restriction on the title of Intangible assets. Intangible assets have finite useful lives and are amortized over the useful lives.

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5. Heritage assets

	2021		2020			
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value
Heritage assets	2 160 329	-	2 160 329	2 160 329	-	2 160 329

Reconciliation of heritage assets 2021

Heritage assets	Opening balance	Total
	2 160 329	2 160 329

Reconciliation of heritage assets 2020

Heritage assets	Opening balance	Total
	2 160 329	2 160 329

Restrictions on heritage assets

There is no restriction on the title of heritage assets.

Pledged as security

No heritage assets of the municipality were pledged as security.

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6. Change in accounting estimate

Property, plant & equipment

The municipality has reassessed the useful lives of property, plant and equipment which resulted in certain assets remaining useful lives to change. Electricity infrastructure assets useful life changed from 15 years to 20 years on average, Community assets from an average of 15 years to 20 years and movable assets changed from average 5 years to 9 years. The effect of the change in accounting estimates has resulted in an decrease in depreciation amounting to R 507,374.23 for Immovable assets and R 397,610.76 for movable assets for the current period.

7. Employee benefit obligations

Long Service Awards Obligation

The actuarial valuation of the long service award was performed by Chanan Weiss (Fellow of the Actuarial Society of South Africa), on behalf of ARCH Actuarial Consulting.

The long service bonus award provision consists of an obligation to pay out a bonus to qualifying employees in the year the employee attains the required service period. The obligation represents a liability to Makhado Local Municipality and the value is represented by the present value of the long service bonus awards expected to be paid in future. The valuation is thus an estimate of the cost of providing long service awards. The actual cost to the municipality will be dependent on the future levels of assumed variables and the demographic profile of the membership. The municipality is required to pay bonuses to its employees for every 5 years of service completed from 10 years to 45 years. This will be in the form of leave days accumulated, that will be encashed immediately.

Valuation assumptions made include Discount Rate of 8.70% (2020: 6.92%), Consumer Price Inflation of 5.64% (2020: 3.71%), Normal Salary Increase of 7.50% (2020: 6.25%) and Net Effective Discount Rate of 2.90% (2020: 3.10%), Mortality SA 85-90 (2020: SA 85-90)

Total long service awards liability

Opening balance	15 245 000	14 489 678
Current service cost	1 201 000	1 237 485
Interest cost	983 000	1 088 926
Actuarial (gains)/loss	1 065 231	(179 299)
Expected employer benefit vesting	(2 768 231)	(1 391 790)
	15 726 000	15 245 000

Post retirement medical aid plan

The municipality operates an unfunded post employment health care defined benefit plan for qualifying employees. Employees of the municipality are members of Bonitas, Keyhealth, Hosmed, LA Health and SAMWUMED medical aid schemes. The municipality is committed to pay 70% of the members' post employment medical aid contributions up to an amount that is currently capped at R5,949 per month. Under the plan, dependents of the former employees are entitled to continued membership of their medical aid scheme upon the death of the primary member. No other post-employment benefits are provided to these employees. As at the balance sheet date, the members of the medical aid entitled to the post employment medical scheme subsidy were 359 in service members, 169 in service non- members and 43 continuation(retiree and widow) members.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligations were carried out at 30 June 2021 by ARCH Actuarial Consulting. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service costs, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Total post-retirement health care benefits liability

Opening balance	84 271 000	92 273 314
Current service cost	3 344 000	4 117 722
Interest cost	8 763 000	8 661 448
Actuarial (gains)/loss	5 699 475	(18 342 100)
Expected contributions (benefits paid)	(2 699 475)	(2 439 384)
	99 378 000	84 271 000

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7. Employee benefit obligations (continued)		
Reconciliation and projection of the unfunded accrued liability		
Carrying value		
Opening Balance	(99 516 000)	(106 762 992)
Current Service Costs	(4 545 000)	(5 355 207)
Interest Costs	(9 746 000)	(9 750 374)
Expected employee benefit vesting	5 467 706	3 831 174
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(6 764 706)	18 521 399
	(115 104 000)	(99 516 000)
Non-current liabilities	(108 718 000)	(94 594 000)
Current liabilities	(6 386 000)	(4 922 000)
	(115 104 000)	(99 516 000)
Key assumptions used		
Assumptions used at the reporting date:		
Discount rates used	10,19 %	10,57 %
Expected rate of return on reimbursement rights	3,10 %	3,72 %
Expected increase in salaries	7,50 %	6,25 %
Health care cost inflation rate	6,88 %	6,60 %
The salaries used in the valuation include an assumed increase on 01 July 2021 of 7.50% as per the SALGBC Circular No: 02/2021. The next salary increase was assumed to take place on 01 July 2022.		
8. Inventories		
Consumable stores	26 284 173	24 087 523
Land inventory	101 244 400	101 244 400
	127 528 573	125 331 923
Land inventory		
Opening balance	101 244 400	102 814 200
Less: Sales	-	(1 500 000)
Adjustments:	-	-
-PPE Land	-	(69 800)
	101 244 400	101 244 400
Inventory consumables		
Opening balance	24 087 523	17 218 291
Add: Purchases	19 374 648	20 134 458
Less: Issues	(17 600 631)	(15 420 119)
Inventory adjustment for the year	422 633	2 154 893
	26 284 173	24 087 523

Inventory pledged as security:

No inventory was pledged as security for the current and previous year.

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9. Sundry Debtors		
Other receivables	3 179 748	833 914
Vhembe District Municipality	45 881 800	21 091 632
	49 061 548	21 925 546
Trade and other receivables		
The reconciliation of the gross balance for VDM debt is as follows:		
Vhembe District Municipality		
Opening Balance	87 881 800	96 881 800
Settlements	(42 000 000)	(9 000 000)
Total	45 881 800	87 881 800
Less: Allowance for impairment	-	(66 790 168)
	45 881 800	21 091 632
Reconciliation of provision for impairment		
Opening balance	(66 790 168)	(96 881 800)
Reversal of impairment	66 790 168	30 091 632
	-	(66 790 168)
10. Receivables from non-exchange transactions		
Traffic fines	759 650	301 300
Receivables from non-exchange transactions pledged as security		
No receivables from non-exchange transactions were pledged as security.		
Receivables from non-exchange transactions impaired		
As of 30 June 2021, receivables from traffic fines of 27 369 380 (2020: 23 873 230) were impaired and provided for.		
The amount of the provision was (26 609 730) as of 30 June 2021 (2020: (23 571 930)).		
Gross Balances		
Opening balance	23 873 230	23 290 260
Tickets issued	5 174 068	1 432 850
Withdrawals	(25 900)	(263 850)
Reductions	(25 600)	(70 030)
Unequal payments	(23 600)	(149 500)
Payments	(1 602 818)	(366 500)
Closing Balance	27 369 380	23 873 230
Less: Provision for impairment	(26 609 730)	(23 571 930)
	759 650	301 300

Receivables from traffic fines were impaired during the year as follows:

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10. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)		
Reconciliation of provision for impairment		
Opening balance	(23 571 930)	(5 845 227)
Debt impairment	(3 037 800)	(17 726 703)
	<u>(26 609 730)</u>	<u>(23 571 930)</u>

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11. Consumer debtors		
Gross balances		
Rates	127 580 189	103 806 045
Electricity	176 138 082	73 329 915
Interest	89 098 965	66 468 440
Refuse	23 169 949	19 605 916
Sundries	14 723 752	22 518 160
Vat	16 698 832	13 061 613
Other	4 390 009	2 698 242
	451 799 778	301 488 331
Less: Allowance for impairment		
Rates	(80 777 666)	(78 191 026)
Electricity	(111 522 198)	(54 959 212)
Interest	(56 413 197)	(49 816 682)
Refuse	(14 670 102)	(14 694 217)
Sundries	(9 322 375)	(16 876 882)
VAT	(10 572 900)	(9 789 401)
Other	(2 779 543)	(2 022 275)
	(286 057 981)	(226 349 695)
Net balance		
Rates	46 802 524	25 615 019
Electricity	64 615 885	18 370 703
Interest	32 685 768	16 651 758
Refuse	8 499 847	4 911 699
Sundries	5 401 377	5 641 278
VAT	6 125 930	3 272 212
Other	1 610 466	675 967
	165 741 797	75 138 636
Included in above is receivables from exchange transactions		
Electricity	64 615 885	18 370 703
Interest	32 685 768	16 651 758
Refuse	8 499 847	4 911 699
Sundries	5 401 377	5 641 278
VAT	6 125 930	3 272 212
Other	1 610 466	675 967
	118 939 273	49 523 617
Included in above is receivables from non-exchange transactions (taxes and transfers)		
Property Rates	46 802 524	25 615 019
	165 741 797	75 138 636
Rates		
Current (0 -30 days)	9 930 734	9 544 252
31 - 60 days	3 455 752	3 540 489
61 - 90 days	3 157 250	3 174 335
91 - 120 days	3 065 911	2 738 966
121 - 365 days	107 970 542	84 808 003
	127 580 189	103 806 045

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11. Consumer debtors (continued)		
Electricity		
Current (0 -30 days)	123 556 348	31 871 840
31 - 60 days	3 534 586	3 580 277
61 - 90 days	3 074 302	2 653 525
91 - 120 days	2 520 335	2 806 635
121 - 365 days	43 452 511	32 417 639
	176 138 082	73 329 916
Interest		
Current (0 -30 days)	5 062 899	4 017 832
31 - 60 days	2 410 238	1 878 162
61 - 90 days	2 322 352	1 806 379
91 - 120 days	2 253 850	1 732 516
121 - 365 days	77 049 626	57 033 552
	89 098 965	66 468 441
Refuse		
Current (0 -30 days)	1 466 753	1 891 613
31 - 60 days	509 875	558 350
61 - 90 days	499 668	546 818
91 - 120 days	479 308	421 713
121 - 365 days	20 214 346	16 187 423
	23 169 950	19 605 917
Sundries		
Current (0 -30 days)	1 770 668	11 641 714
31 - 60 days	642 386	611 245
61 - 90 days	622 004	509 187
91 - 120 days	696 514	404 495
121 - 365 days	10 992 179	9 351 519
	14 723 751	22 518 160
VAT		
Current (0 -30 days)	4 987 087	3 761 850
31 - 60 days	663 789	665 912
61 - 90 days	558 784	516 704
91 - 120 days	517 053	537 946
121 - 365 days	9 972 119	7 579 201
	16 698 832	13 061 613
Other		
Current (0 -30 days)	561 174	115 152
31 - 60 days	233 739	90 842
61 - 90 days	232 721	118 176
91 - 120 days	234 776	140 342
121 - 365 days	3 327 599	2 233 730
	4 590 009	2 698 242
Summary of debtors by customer classification		
Residential		
Current (0 -30 days)	30 415 942	13 913 855

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11. Consumer debtors (continued)		
31 - 60 days	4 055 285	3 880 728
61 - 90 days	3 735 817	3 494 202
91 - 120 days	3 644 695	3 460 466
121 - 365 days	140 329 071	19 888 154
> 365 days	-	93 872 089
	<u>182 180 810</u>	<u>138 509 494</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment	(115 348 163)	(104 200 523)
	<u>66 832 647</u>	<u>34 308 971</u>
Industrial/ Commercial/Government/Churches/ Municipal		
Current (0 -30 days)	63 887 308	39 322 641
31 - 60 days	4 839 973	4 925 072
61 - 90 days	4 658 359	4 220 695
91 - 120 days	3 913 578	3 752 101
121 - 365 days	79 516 666	13 856 578
> 365 days	-	42 534 539
	<u>156 815 884</u>	<u>108 611 626</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment	(99 288 307)	(81 402 105)
	<u>57 527 577</u>	<u>27 209 521</u>
Agriculture		
Current (0 -30 days)	52 832 414	9 607 755
31 - 60 days	2 555 107	2 119 477
61 - 90 days	2 072 907	1 610 226
91 - 120 days	2 209 472	1 570 045
121 - 365 days	53 133 185	8 095 562
> 365 days	-	31 364 144
	<u>112 803 085</u>	<u>54 367 209</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment	(71 421 511)	(40 747 068)
	<u>41 381 574</u>	<u>13 620 141</u>
Total		
Current (0 -30 days)	147 135 664	62 844 251
31 - 60 days	11 450 365	10 925 277
61 - 90 days	10 467 083	9 325 123
91 - 120 days	9 767 745	8 782 613
121 - 365 days	272 978 922	41 840 295
> 365 days	-	167 770 772
	<u>451 799 779</u>	<u>301 488 331</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment	(286 057 981)	(226 349 695)
	<u>165 741 798</u>	<u>75 138 636</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment		
Current (0 -30 days)	(134 440 829)	(47 100 429)
31 - 60 days	(23 372 119)	(8 188 263)
61 - 90 days	(19 948 958)	(6 988 982)
91 - 120 days	(18 788 381)	(6 582 381)
121 - 365 days	(89 507 694)	(31 358 411)
> 365 days	-	(126 131 229)
	<u>(286 057 981)</u>	<u>(226 349 695)</u>
Consumer debtors pledged as security		

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11. Consumer debtors (continued)

No portion of accounts receivables was pledged as security for any financial liabilities.

Credit quality of consumer debtors

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

Consumer debtors are payable within 30 days. This credit period is considered to be consistent with the terms used in the public sector, through established practices and legislation. Discounting of consumer debtors on initial recognition is not deemed necessary.

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to consumer debtors are limited due to the Municipality's large number of customers. The Municipality's historical experience in collection of consumer debtors falls within recorded allowances. Due to these factors, management believes that no additional risk beyond amounts provided for collection losses is inherent in the Municipality's consumer debtors.

Fair value of consumer debtors

Consumer debtors	<u>451 799 778</u>	<u>301 488 331</u>
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The fair value of accounts receivable approximates their carrying amounts.

Consumer debtors impaired

As of 30 June 2021, consumer debtors of 286 057 981 (2020: 226 349 695) were impaired and provided for.

An estimate is made for doubtful receivables based on the review of all outstanding amounts at year end. The provision for doubtful debts is determined in line with the municipality's approved method and assumptions for calculating provision for bad debts. An amount of 5 283 as of 30 June 2021 (2020: 996 596) was written off during the year as uncollectible.

The amounts best represent the maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements.

Reconciliation of provision for doubtful debts

Opening balance	226 349 695	186 940 687
Allowance for impairment	59 713 568	40 405 604
Amounts written off as uncollectible	(5 283)	(996 596)
	<u>286 057 980</u>	<u>226 349 695</u>

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12. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Primary bank account	205 758 240	143 623 386
Cash Float	13 200	13 200
Petty Cash	15 000	15 000
	205 786 440	143 651 586

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents pledged as collateral

No cash and cash equivalents were pledged as collateral in the current financial year and previous years.

The municipality had the following bank accounts

Account number / description	Bank statement balances			Cash book balances		
	30 June 2021	30 June 2020	30 June 2019	30 June 2021	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
FNB BANK - Primary account - 623-0832-9988	205 898 658	146 102 026	87 201 409	205 753 008	143 623 386	90 954 379
FNB BANK - Investment account - 623-0833-0779	-	-	20 482	-	-	20 482
FNB BANK - Investment account - 624-0465-0435	-	-	730 945	-	-	730 945
FNB BANK - Call account - 624-8284-3408	-	-	102 671	-	-	102 671
VBS MUTUAL BANK Investment account-010029570008	20 402 053	20 402 053	20 402 053	20 402 053	20 402 053	20 402 053
VBS MUTUAL BANK Investment account-010029570007	42 332 363	42 332 363	42 332 363	42 332 363	42 332 363	42 332 363
Total	268 633 074	208 836 442	150 789 923	268 487 424	206 357 802	154 542 893

Investment in VBS Mutual Bank:

Short term investment in VBS of R62,734,416 (2020:R62,734,416) has been impaired in full. VBS Mutual Bank was placed under curatorship by the Reserve Bank of South Africa on 11 March 2018 following material irregularities and alleged fraud by those charged with governance of the bank. The bank failed to honor its obligations due to liquidity crisis.

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13. Finance lease obligation		
Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	786 489	183 118
- in second to fifth year inclusive	1 114 192	-
	<u>1 900 681</u>	<u>183 118</u>
less: future finance charges	(156 735)	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>1 743 946</u>	<u>183 118</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	686 149	183 118
- in second to fifth year inclusive	1 057 797	-
	<u>1 743 946</u>	<u>183 118</u>
Non-current liabilities	1 057 797	-
Current liabilities	686 149	183 118
	<u>1 743 946</u>	<u>183 118</u>

It is municipality policy to lease certain equipment under finance leases, denominated in the presentation currency (Rand). The average lease term was 3 years, interest rates are fixed at the contract date and leases have fixed repayments. No arrangements have been entered into for contingent rent.

Defaults and breaches

During the current year, there were no defaults or breaches of any finance leases agreements.

Market risk

The carrying amounts of finance lease liabilities are denominated in the following currencies:

Rand	1 743 946	183 118
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For details of sensitivity of exposures to market risk related to finance lease liabilities, as well as liquidity risk refer to note .The fair value of finance lease liabilities approximates their carrying amounts.

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14. Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Unspent grants are mainly attributed to projects that are work in progress in the relevant financial year-ends. The unspent grants are cash-backed by term deposits. The municipality complied with the conditions attached to all grants received to the extent of revenue recognised. No grants were withheld.

Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:

Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Municipal Infrastructure Grant	-	9 583 567
Local Economic Development Grant	-	903 867
	-	10 487 434

Movement during the year

Balance at the beginning of the year	10 487 434	3 473 128
Additions during the year	104 631 869	115 246 000
Income recognition during the year	(115 119 303)	(108 231 694)
	-	10 487 434

See note 30 for reconciliation of grants from national or provincial government. The amount of unspent conditional grants and receipts is held in the operating bank account of the municipality until utilized.

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15. Rehabilitation provision

Reconciliation of rehabilitation provision - 2021

	Opening Balance	Movement	Unwind Interest	Total
Old Landfill Site [Permit Number: 16/2/7/A 700/D1/Z1/P256]	38 714 764	(3 963 322)	2 288 313	37 039 755
New Landfill Site [Permit Number:12/9/11/L413/6]	1 523 013	4 466 232	112 866	6 102 111
	40 237 777	502 910	2 401 179	43 141 866

Reconciliation of rehabilitation provision - 2020

	Opening Balance	Movement	Total
Old Landfill Site [Permit Number: 16/2/7/A 700/D1/Z1/P256]	9 619 750	29 095 014	38 714 764
New Landfill Site [Permit Number:12/9/11/L413/6]	3 713 303	(2 190 290)	1 523 013
	13 333 053	26 904 724	40 237 777

Non-current liabilities	40 141 866	38 237 777
Current liabilities	3 000 000	2 000 000
	43 141 866	40 237 777

Environmental rehabilitation provision

Long-term obligations comprising pollution control, rehabilitation and site closure result from environmental disturbances associated with the municipality's operations. Estimates are determined by independent environmental specialists in accordance with environmental regulations.

Restoration costs

Changes in the discounted amount of estimated restoration costs are charged to profit or loss during the period in which such changes occur. Estimated restoration costs are reviewed annually and discounted using a pre-tax risk-free rate that reflects market assessments of the value of money. The increase in restoration provisions owing to the passage of time is charged to finance costs. All other charges in the carrying amount of the provision subsequent to initial recognition are included in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Ongoing rehabilitation cost

The cost of ongoing current programmes to prevent and control pollution is recognised as an expense when incurred.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The municipality's activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. The municipality recognises management's best estimate for asset retirement obligations in the period in which they are incurred. Actual costs incurred and actual timing thereof in future periods can differ materially from the estimates. Additionally, future changes to environmental laws and regulations, life of site estimates and discount rates can affect the carrying amount of this provision.

Estimated long-term environmental provisions, comprising pollution control, rehabilitation and landfill site closure, are based on the municipality's environmental policy taking into account current technological, environmental and regulatory requirements. Provisions for future rehabilitation costs have been determined, based on calculations which require the use of estimates.

Rehabilitation costs have been calculated as the present value of future obligation, discounted at an interest rate of 5.9% for the Vondeling Landfill and 7.4% for the Makhado Landfill.

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16. Deferred Income

Deferred Income	147 645	147 200
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17. Payables from exchange transactions

Accrued operating creditors	69 786 138	103 574 347
Retentions	28 067 037	23 262 427
Debtors with credit balances	15 531 508	11 468 396
Other creditors	13 412 966	5 477 707
Provision for bonus: Section 57 Managers	523 318	346 235
Provision for leave pay	36 839 592	31 934 917
Provision for bonus: General Employees	5 839 366	6 123 571
	<u>169 999 925</u>	<u>182 187 600</u>

Fair value of payables from exchange transactions

Trade payables	169 999 925	182 187 600
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The carrying amount of payables from exchange transactions approximates their fair values. The fair value is determined after considering the standard terms and conditions of agreements entered into by the Municipality and the parties. The Municipality did not default on any accounts payable in respect of capital or interest portions. No terms attached to the accounts payable were re-negotiated.

Trade payables

The average credit period on purchases is 30 days from receipt of the invoice, as determined by Section 99 of 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. Included under payables are payments received in advance which are non-interest bearing and normally settled on 30 day terms.

Staff leave

Annual leave accrues to employees on a monthly basis subject to certain conditions. The provision is an estimate of the amount due to staff as at the financial year-end, based on the value of statutory and non-statutory leave.

Retention

Retention is non-interest bearing and settled in terms of the contract agreement.

13th Cheque

A 13th cheque or annual bonus accrues to staff on an annual basis subject to certain conditions. The provision is the actual amount due at the reporting date to staff and is paid after the completion of twelve months. The Municipality has an obligation to pay a service bonus in terms of it's conditions of employment.

18. VAT payable

VAT payable	10 056 949	23 768 088
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The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis whilst VAT is payable to SARS on the payment's basis. Output VAT is only payable as and when the purchase consideration is received and input VAT can only be claimed as and when payments are made. Interest on late payment is charged according to SARS policies.

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Figures in Rand	2021	2020
19. Consumer deposits		
Electricity	15 940 248	16 478 179
Housing rental	88 343	88 343
	16 028 591	16 566 522

During the financial period ended 30 June 2021, the municipality had guarantees in lieu of customers of R3 253 575 (2020: R3 268 625).

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

Business consumers are allowed to provide guarantees on application for new electricity connections instead of deposits. In cases where consumers default on their accounts, the Municipality can request the guarantee amounts from the consumers' bank as payment for the outstanding accounts.

20. Revenue

Service charges	448 765 782	362 565 484
Rental of facilities and equipment	256 904	381 680
Interest earned - outstanding receivables	8 642 650	8 901 060
Agency services	4 084 953	3 740 577
Licences and permits	4 465 794	4 055 180
Other income	72 829 481	56 933 549
Interest received from financial institutions	5 137 404	6 980 644
Property rates	87 658 434	81 250 406
Interest earned - outstanding receivables	16 208 507	12 799 669
Government grants & subsidies	585 528 084	465 759 695
Fines, penalties and forfeits	5 256 032	1 475 464
	1 238 834 025	1 004 843 408

The amount included in revenue arising from exchanges of goods or services are as follows:

Service charges	448 765 782	362 565 484
Rental of facilities and equipment	256 904	381 680
Interest earned- outstanding receivables	8 642 650	8 901 060
Agency services	4 084 953	3 740 577
Licences and permits	4 465 794	4 055 180
Other income	72 829 481	56 933 549
Interest received from financial institutions	5 137 404	6 980 644
	544 182 968	443 558 174

The amount included in revenue arising from non-exchange transactions is as follows:

Taxation revenue

Property rates	87 658 434	81 250 406
Interest earned- outstanding receivables	16 208 507	12 799 669

Transfer revenue

Government grants & subsidies	585 528 084	465 759 695
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	5 256 032	1 475 464
	694 651 057	561 285 234

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Figures in Rand	2021	2020
21. Service charges		
Sale of electricity	435 800 352	350 516 594
Refuse removal	12 965 430	12 048 890
	448 765 782	362 565 484
<p>The amount disclosed above for revenue from service charges is in respect of services rendered which are billed to the consumers on a monthly basis according to approved tariffs.</p>		
22. Rental of facilities and equipment		
Premises		
Venue hire	87 215	86 683
Garages and parking		
Rental Car Ports	25 254	21 011
Facilities and equipment		
Rental-Show Ground	131 529	101 104
Rental of equipment	12 906	172 882
	144 435	273 986
	256 904	381 680
23. Fines, Penalties and Forfeits		
Overdue Books Fines	33	1 158
Pound Fees Fines	81 931	40 661
Service Provider Traffic Fines	-	795
Municipal Traffic Fines	5 174 068	1 432 850
	5 256 032	1 475 464
24. Agency services		
Vehicle Registration & Licencing	4 084 953	3 740 577
25. Licences and permits (exchange)		
Dog	8 280	8 820
Trading	187 028	382 608
Road and Transport	4 270 486	3 663 752
	4 465 794	4 055 180
26. Interest earned -outstanding receivables		
Interest earned -outstanding receivables: non-exchange transactions	16 208 507	12 799 669
Interest earned -outstanding receivables: exchange transactions	8 642 650	8 901 060
	24 851 157	21 700 729

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Figures in Rand	2021	2020
27. Other income		
Burial fees	173 023	129 100
Advertising	7 471	22 317
Employee benefit vesting	2 699 475	3 831 174
Land sales	-	2 986 952
Sundries	2 744 789	932 182
Actuarial income	-	18 521 399
Sale of tender documents	256 500	284 134
Building plans	158 055	134 659
Reversal of impairment: VDM	66 790 168	30 091 632
	72 829 481	56 933 549
28. Interest received from financial institutions		
Interest revenue		
Interest received from investments	-	35 341
Interest received from primary account	5 137 404	6 945 303
	5 137 404	6 980 644
29. Property rates		
Rates received		
Residential	42 052 948	40 214 135
Commercial	26 825 283	26 973 763
State	18 780 203	14 062 508
	87 658 434	81 250 406
Valuations		
Residential	5 234 188 789	5 095 568 441
Business	2 160 505 223	2 373 216 714
Agricultural	8 396 864 200	8 221 519 334
Municipal	170 701 102	291 091 855
Churches	103 044 570	134 120 270
Government	1 457 501 215	559 512 750
Public Service Purposes	210 753 975	-
	7 733 559 074	6 675 029 364

Valuations on land and buildings are performed every 5 years. The last general valuation came into effect on 1 July 2018. Interim valuations are processed on an annual basis to take into account changes in individual property values due to alterations and subdivisions.

Rates are levied monthly on property owner's accounts.

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Figures in Rand	2021	2020
30. Government grants and subsidies		
Operating grants		
Equitable share	469 106 000	357 528 000
Expanded Public Works Programmes (EPWP)	2 270 000	1 863 000
Finance Management Grant (FMG)	1 700 000	1 700 000
Local Government Sector for Education and Training Authority	3 748 650	1 957 001
Disaster Management Grant	-	149 000
	476 824 650	363 197 001
Capital grants		
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	97 459 567	79 993 433
Integrated Electrification Program (INEP)	10 340 000	20 000 000
Local Economic Development (LED)	903 867	2 569 261
	108 703 434	102 562 694
	585 528 084	465 759 695
Capital and Operational Grants Received		
Included in above are the following grants and subsidies received:		
Capital grants received	98 216 000	109 577 000
Operational grants received	7 718 650	5 669 000
Equitable Share	469 106 000	357 528 000
	575 040 650	472 774 000
Equitable Share		
In terms of the Constitution, this grant is used to subsidise the provision of basic services to indigent community members. The Equitable share is the unconditional share of the revenue raised nationally and is being allocated in terms of section 214 of the Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) to the municipality by the National Treasury. Makhado Local Municipality received additional allocation of R84 million during the financial year for the purposes of COVID-19 Relief Funds.		
All registered indigents receive a monthly subsidy of 1 484 386 (2020: 2 154 901), which is funded from the grant.		
Current-year receipts	469 106 000	357 528 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(469 106 000)	(357 528 000)
	-	-
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)		
Balance unspent at beginning of year	9 583 567	-
Current-year receipts	87 876 000	89 577 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(97 459 567)	(79 993 433)
	-	9 583 567
MIG Grant was used to accelerate the provision of basic service delivery through construction of capital projects. Conditions of the grant were fully satisfied - (see note 14).		

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Figures in Rand	2021	2020
30. Government grants and subsidies (continued)		
Integrated National Electricity Programme (INEP)		
Current-year receipts	10 340 000	20 000 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(10 340 000)	(20 000 000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
The purpose of this grant is to address electrification backlog of permanently occupied residential dwellings. Conditions of the grant were fully satisfied - (see note 14).		
Expanded Public Works Grant (EPWP)		
Current-year receipts	2 270 000	1 863 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(2 270 000)	(1 863 000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
The grant was received from the Department of public works, roads, and infrastructure and spent on employing casual workers within community based projects. Conditions of the grant were fully satisfied - (see note 14).		
Financial Management Grant (FMG)		
Current-year receipts	1 700 000	1 700 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1 700 000)	(1 700 000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
The Finance Management Grant is paid by National Treasury to municipalities to help implement the finance reforms required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), 2003. The Finance Management Grant also pays for the cost of the Financial Management Internship Programme (e.g. Salary cost of the financial management interns). Conditions of the grant were fully satisfied - (see note 14).		
Local Economic Development Grant (LED)		
Balance unspent at beginning of year	903 867	3 473 128
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(903 867)	(2 569 261)
	<u>-</u>	<u>903 867</u>
The purpose of this grant is to encourage local economic development, by allowing local people to work together to achieve sustainable economic growth and development. Conditions of the grant were fully satisfied - (see note 14).		
Local Government Sector for Education and Training Authority		
Current-year receipts	3 748 650	1 957 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(3 748 650)	(1 957 000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
The grant is used to pay for training courses. It supplements / augments the funds on the training vote. It is used to fund the primary and secondary skills development facilitators when they are out of the office on skills development related matters. The conditions of the grant were fully met- (see note 14).		
Disaster Management Grant		
Current-year receipts	-	149 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(149 000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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Figures in Rand	2021	2020
31. Employee related costs		
Basic	156 021 297	151 621 950
Bonus	13 027 379	13 419 927
Medical aid - company contributions	18 300 593	17 235 344
UIF	978 298	1 003 226
Other payroll levies	64 172	62 993
Leave pay provision charge	6 130 009	6 906 561
Post employment benefits	32 557 453	31 740 530
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	13 271 230	13 003 441
Overtime payments	28 580 821	20 164 534
Employee benefits - Current service costs	4 545 000	6 746 997
Acting allowances	2 285 670	1 989 937
Housing benefits and allowances	431 459	422 191
Standby allowance	2 644 686	2 243 320
Group life insurance	1 763 801	1 671 280
Employee benefits - Actuarial Loss	6 764 706	-
	287 366 574	268 232 231
Remuneration of Municipal Manager		
Annual Remuneration	333 407	998 648
Acting Allowance	97 081	-
Car Allowance	99 410	300 389
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	73 961	221 297
Other	6 155	18 466
	610 014	1 538 800
<p>Appointed 01 December 2017 and resigned on 31 October 2020. The position is currently on acting basis and recruitment processes are currently underway to fill in the vacant position.</p>		
Remuneration of Chief Finance Officer		
Annual Remuneration	754 736	754 736
Acting Allowance	43 017	-
Car Allowance	311 612	314 354
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	191 545	188 804
	1 300 910	1 257 894
<p>Appointed 01 November 2018 and the employment is still subsisting.</p>		
Remuneration of Director Technical Services		
Acting Allowance	74 854	109 572
Total remuneration paid	-	-
	74 854	109 572
<p>The director resigned in 2017/18 financial year and the position is on acting basis. Recruitment processes are currently underway to fill in the vacant position.</p>		
Remuneration of Director Corporate Services		
Annual Remuneration	-	64 037
Acting allowance	78 343	94 961
Car Allowance	-	25 093
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	-	14 471

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Figures in Rand	2021	2020
31. Employee related costs (continued)		
Other	-	1 224
	<u>78 343</u>	<u>199 786</u>

The Director Corporate services' contract ended on 31 July 2019. Currently position on acting basis. Recruitment processes are currently underway to fill in the vacant position.

Remuneration of Director Planning and Development

Acting Allowance	<u>77 745</u>	<u>115 635</u>
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The director resigned in 2018/19 financial year and the position is on acting basis. Recruitment processes are currently underway to fill in the vacant position.

Remuneration of Director Community Services

Acting Allowance	<u>78 343</u>	<u>114 717</u>
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The director resigned in 2018/19 financial year and the position is on acting basis. Recruitment processes are currently underway to fill in the vacant position.

32. Remuneration of councillors

Mayor	913 869	913 771
Speaker	715 078	720 508
Councillors	24 528 730	24 801 965
	<u>26 157 677</u>	<u>26 436 244</u>

In-kind benefits

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

The Mayor and Speaker have use of Council owned vehicles for official duties. The Mayor and Speaker have full-time secretary and manager.

The allowances and benefits of councillors of the Municipality, whether financial or in-kind, are within the upper limits of the framework envisaged in section 219 of the Constitution. Refer to Government Gazette nr 43246 of 24 April 2020.

MAKHADO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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32. Remuneration of councillors (continued)

Additional information

The salaries, allowance and benefits of councillors are within the upper limits of the framework envisaged in section 219 of the Constitution of South Africa.

30 June 2021

Councillors	Emoluments	Travel allowance	Cellphone allowance	Other Benefits	Total
Mrs SM SINYOSI	212 152	70 718	11 075	-	293 945
Ms D RATSHIKUNI	502 790	167 597	15 118	-	685 505
Ms MS MACHETHE	252 226	84 075	10 492	-	346 793
Ms TP MAMOROBELA	502 790	167 597	9 380	-	679 767
Mr NS MUNYAI	670 387	223 463	20 019	-	913 869
Mr MR MAGADA	252 226	84 075	13 533	-	349 834
Mrs TM MALANGE	488 040	162 681	11 881	-	662 602
Mr ME MALIMA	212 152	70 718	9 609	-	292 479
Mr FN MADZHIGA	272 263	90 754	6 450	-	369 467
Ms MS TSHILAMBYANA	232 189	77 396	1 908	-	311 493
Mr NF CHILILLO	280 491	93 497	3 130	-	377 118
Mr ND DAVHANA	502 790	167 597	7 246	-	677 633
Mr TC MAMAFHA	272 263	90 754	-	-	363 017
Mrs R RALIPHADA	212 152	70 718	8 087	-	290 957
Mr N KUTAMA	272 263	90 754	21 787	-	384 804
Mrs MJ GABARA	232 189	77 393	23 212	-	332 794
Mrs MF MUKHARI	212 152	70 718	2 483	-	285 353
Mr TJ MAMAFHA	502 790	167 597	1 806	-	672 193
Mr SZ MTHOMBENI	272 263	90 754	5 182	-	368 199
Mrs VS LUDUVHUNGU	212 152	70 718	9 925	-	292 795
Mr S MASUKA	280 491	93 497	10 656	-	384 644
Mr RH SINTHUMULE	6 000	-	-	-	6 000
Ms NB JONES	280 491	93 497	4 604	-	378 592
Mr MJ MPASHE	212 152	70 718	3 447	-	286 317
Mr NS NEMUDZIVHADI	212 152	70 718	8 703	-	291 573
Ms MG FURUMELE	212 152	70 718	6 990	-	289 860
Mrs MN NDOU	212 152	70 718	1 970	-	284 840
Ms S MADULA	212 152	70 718	956	-	283 826
Mrs RASHAMUSE	74 819	24 976	4 199	-	103 994
Mr MA SELAPYANA	212 152	70 718	3 658	-	286 528
Mr J LUKHELI	212 152	70 718	10 747	-	293 617
Mrs TE DZIVHANI	212 152	70 718	81	-	282 951
Mr SI BULALA	212 152	70 718	224	-	283 094
Ms TE TAMBANI	212 152	70 718	9 040	-	291 910
Mr MA MASHAMBA	212 152	70 718	10 871	-	293 741
Mr A MATUMBA	280 491	93 497	5 450	-	379 438
Ms MF NETHULWE	212 152	70 718	18 983	-	301 853
Mr G TSHIBVUMO	212 152	70 718	8 886	-	291 756
Ms GT MUKWEVHO	280 491	93 497	328	-	374 316
Ms TD MUKWEVHO	212 152	70 718	1 216	-	284 086
Mrs LR TSHIAMBWA	212 152	70 718	5 677	-	288 547
Ms NJ SIMANGWE	212 152	70 718	2 879	-	285 749
Mrs TJ MOHLABA	212 152	70 718	1 848	-	284 718
Mr MD NDOU	212 152	70 718	5 074	-	287 944
Mr KM MALULEKE	232 189	77 396	6 787	-	316 372
Mr T KUTAMA	212 152	70 718	6 275	-	289 145
Mr T BALIBALI	212 152	70 718	5 869	-	288 739
Mrs MC NEMATANDANI	212 152	70 718	3 763	-	286 633
Mr ME MULEFU	232 189	77 396	4 903	-	314 488
Mr NV MALIVHA	212 152	70 718	2 077	-	284 947

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32. Remuneration of councillors (continued)					
Mr SS TSHIFURA	212 152	70 718	8 167	-	291 037
Mrs MR MOKGOADI	212 152	70 718	1 019	-	283 889
Mrs TM BABADU	212 152	70 718	6 793	-	289 663
Mr ET SITHI	212 152	70 718	4 600	-	287 470
Ms MG PHOSHOKO	212 152	70 718	2 377	-	285 247
Mr KS RAMAVHOYA	212 152	70 718	10 949	-	293 819
Mr K MAPHUBU	212 152	70 718	9 709	-	292 579
Mr LG MASUTHA	212 152	70 718	931	-	283 801
Mrs LG MADUWA	212 152	70 718	6 078	-	288 948
Mr E MADUWA	212 152	70 718	454	-	283 324
Mr SS NYELISANI	212 152	70 718	5 590	-	288 460
Mr PN MUSANDIWA	212 152	70 718	2 994	-	285 864
Mr N MUNYAI	272 263	90 754	5 269	-	368 286
Ms GM RAMUSHAVHA	212 152	70 718	2 433	-	285 303
Ms TA MARAGA	212 152	70 718	5 324	-	288 194
Ms ML MASENGANA	212 152	70 718	9 631	-	292 501
Mr P NETSIANDA	12 000	-	-	-	12 000
Mr F MOLEMA	12 000	-	-	-	12 000
Mrs MM MPHEPHU	12 000	-	-	-	12 000
Mr VP KUTAMA	12 000	-	-	-	12 000
Mr TG MUJILA	12 000	-	-	-	12 000
Mr HS MUKHARI	12 000	-	-	-	12 000
Mr VC RAMABULANA	12 000	-	-	-	12 000
Mr ST MUKHARI	12 000	-	-	-	12 000
Mr NTL MASHAMBA	12 000	-	-	-	12 000
Mr SR BALOYI	212 152	70 718	7 161	-	290 031
Mr T SESHOKI	212 152	70 718	7 240	-	290 110
Mr BK JONES	212 152	70 718	2 178	-	285 048
Mr J KHODOGA	212 152	70 718	12 197	-	295 067
Mr R MUKHUBA	25 318	8 439	5 299	-	39 056
Mr FB Hlongwani	212 152	70 718	2 127	-	284 997
Mrs RT MAINGO	212 152	70 718	923	-	283 793
Mr A DU PLOOY	212 152	70 718	3 984	-	286 854
Ms MD Mboyi	502 790	167 597	-	-	670 387
Mrs LB MOGALE	536 308	178 770	-	-	715 078
Mrs LM MATHALISE	272 263	90 754	7 019	-	370 036
	19 287 511	6 391 236	478 930	-	26 157 677

30 June 2020

Councillors	Emoluments	Travel allowance	Cellphone allowance	Other Benefits	Total
Mr NS MUNYAI [Mayor]	670 389	223 462	19 920	-	913 771
Mrs LB MOGALE [Speaker]	536 308	178 770	5 430	-	720 508
Ms MD Mboyi [Chief Whip]	502 790	167 596	4 361	29 092	703 839
Mrs SM SINYOSI	212 152	70 717	10 398	2 213	295 480
Ms D RATSHIKUNI	502 790	167 596	21 459	17 429	709 274
Ms MS MACHETHE	272 262	90 754	13 253	-	376 269
Ms TP MAMOROBELA	502 790	167 596	11 469	19 389	701 244
Mr MR MAGADA	272 262	90 754	14 219	-	377 235
Mrs TM MALANGE	488 040	162 680	14 634	47 523	712 877
Mr ME MALIMA	212 152	70 717	11 313	-	294 182
Mr FN MADZHIGA	272 262	90 754	10 263	2 983	376 262
Ms MS TSHILAMBYANA	212 152	70 717	6 775	-	289 644
Mr NF CHILILO	280 491	93 496	11 310	14 540	399 837
Mr ND DAVHANA	502 790	167 596	10 203	7 007	687 596
Mr TC MAMAFHA	272 262	90 754	5 069	-	368 085
Mrs R RALIPHADA	212 152	70 717	12 930	5 817	301 616
Mr N KUTAMA	272 262	90 754	22 125	-	385 141

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32. Remuneration of councillors (continued)				
Mrs MJ GABARA	212 152	70 717	25 588	-
Mrs MF MUKHARI	212 152	70 717	6 044	-
Mr TJ MAMAFHA	502 790	167 596	9 200	21 901
Mr SZ MTHOMBENI	272 262	90 754	10 570	5 291
Mrs VS LUDUVHUNGU	212 152	70 717	10 868	-
Mr S MASUKA	280 491	93 496	13 596	913
Ms NB JONES	280 491	93 496	5 569	492
Mr MJ MPASHE	212 152	70 717	12 964	5 373
Mr NS NEMUDZIVHADI	212 152	70 717	8 778	-
Ms MG FURUMELE	212 152	70 717	14 414	-
Mrs MN NDOU	212 152	70 717	5 093	-
Ms S MADULA	212 152	70 717	11 524	-
Mr MA SELAPYANA	212 152	70 717	11 856	7 136
Mr J LUKHELI	212 152	70 717	16 866	-
Mrs TE DZIVHANI	212 152	70 717	6 494	-
Mr SI BULALA	212 152	70 717	6 460	-
Ms TE TAMBANI	212 152	70 717	8 419	-
Mr MA MASHAMBA	212 152	70 717	15 486	6 827
Mr A MATUMBA	280 491	93 496	11 753	888
Ms MF NETHULWE	212 152	70 717	23 576	-
Mr G TSHIBVUMO	212 152	70 717	5 430	-
Ms GT MUKWEVHO	280 491	93 496	3 247	4 920
Ms TD MUKWEVHO	212 152	70 717	9 596	-
Mrs LR TSHIAMBWA	212 152	70 717	16 127	-
Ms NJ SIMANGWE	212 152	70 717	12 162	-
Mrs TJ MOHLABA	212 152	70 717	11 376	-
Mr MD NDOU	212 152	70 717	10 122	5 620
Mr KM MALULEKE	212 152	70 717	12 363	-
Mr T KUTAMA	212 152	70 717	12 444	594
Mr T BALIBALI	212 152	70 717	10 737	-
Mrs MC NEMATANDANI	212 152	70 717	14 226	-
Mr ME MULEFU	212 152	70 717	14 150	-
Mr NV MALIVHA	212 152	70 717	11 286	2 306
Mr SS TSHIFURA	212 152	70 717	12 572	-
Mrs MR MOKGOADI	212 152	70 717	4 672	1 894
Mrs TM BABADU	212 152	70 717	9 754	2 049
Mr ET SITHI	212 152	70 717	10 482	-
Ms MG PHOSHOKO	212 152	70 717	13 260	-
Mr KS RAMAVHOYA	212 152	70 717	14 434	-
Mr K MAPHUBU	212 152	70 717	10 741	-
Mr LG MASUTHA	212 152	70 717	5 968	-
Mrs LG MADUWA	212 152	70 717	4 516	-
Mr E MADUWA	212 152	70 717	6 402	-
Mr SS NYELISANI	212 152	70 717	12 433	-
Mr PN MUSANDIWA	212 152	70 717	10 643	3 383
Mr N MUNYAI	272 262	90 754	7 754	-
Ms GM RAMUSHAVHA	212 152	70 717	10 875	-
Ms TA MARAGA	212 152	70 717	13 213	-
Ms ML MASENGANA	212 152	70 717	3 680	-
Mr P NETSIANDA	12 000	-	-	-
Mr SR BALOYI	212 152	70 717	9 192	-
Mr T SESHOKI	212 152	70 717	17 170	-
Mr BK JONES	212 152	70 717	11 599	-
Mr J KHODOGA	212 152	70 717	10 078	2 938
Mr FB Hlongwani	212 152	70 717	10 078	2 938
Mrs RT MAINGO	212 152	70 717	5 543	-
Mr A DU PLOOY	212 152	70 717	7 504	-
Mr VC RAMABULANA	12 000	-	-	-
Mrs LM MATHALISE	272 262	90 754	7 011	-

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32. Remuneration of councillors (continued)		
	19 057 294	6 344 405
	813 089	221 456
	221 456	26 436 244
33. Depreciation and amortisation		
Property, plant and equipment	124 905 983	119 825 716
Investment properties	381 711	381 778
Intangible assets	872 067	744 929
Total depreciation and amortisation	126 159 761	120 952 423
34. Impairment of non cash generating assets		
Impairment of non-cash generating assets		
Property, plant and equipment	1 503 462	2 083 146
Describe the events and circumstances that led to the recognition or reversal of the impairment loss. The recoverable amount or [recoverable service amount] of the asset was based on its fair value less costs to sell or [its value in use.]		
35. Finance costs		
Interest cost: Actuarial valuation	9 746 000	9 750 374
Interest cost: Trade and other payables	880	38 164
Interest cost: Finance leases	77 890	47 719
Interest cost: Landfill site	2 401 179	322 686
	12 225 949	10 158 943
36. Debt impairment		
Consumer debtors	51 920 248	35 135 294
Traffic Fines	3 037 800	17 726 703
	54 958 048	52 861 997
37. Bulk purchases		
Electricity - Eskom	275 609 956	268 243 892
Included in the electricity bulk purchases is 11% R29 531 721 (2020: 10% R26 933 169) which relate to distribution losses. Makhado Municipality gets billed by Eskom on a monthly basis for electricity used/or given to the municipality based on readings.t		
38. Contracted services		
Outsourced Services		
Business and Advisory	15 364 428	8 800 911
Cleaning Services	896 500	815 000
Clearing and Grass Cutting Services	165 000	-
Hygiene Services	1 830 579	-
Internal Auditors	4 850 474	4 982 563
Meter Management	2 420 307	1 951 843
Medical Services [Medical Health Services & Support	1 200 000	1 480 457
Security Services	15 370 938	15 515 768
Consultants and Professional Services		
Business and Advisory	23 425 770	25 548 448
Infrastructure and Planning	8 022 249	1 238 873
Legal Cost	19 194 792	10 522 127

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38. Contracted services (continued)		
Contractors		
Employee Wellness	4 556 414	4 589 199
Maintenance of Buildings and Facilities	-	980
Maintenance of Equipment	2 698 051	2 991 233
Maintenance of other assets	68 033 770	44 572 665
	168 029 272	123 010 067
39. General expenses		
Cost of sales: Land	-	1 500 000
Advertising & publications	4 402 325	8 862 715
Bank charges	1 526 125	1 411 486
Consumables	24 002 518	29 660 378
Insurance	2 280 353	1 356 797
Bursaries	137 028	2 361
IT expenses	345 598	314 185
Levies	2 047 902	1 902 697
Pre-paid electricity commission	3 950 882	2 874 626
Ward committees allowances	4 960 430	4 496 748
Postage and courier	38 480	38 569
Motor Vehicle Licence & Registrations	917 569	414 235
Workmens compensation	4 643 313	1 984 722
Subscriptions and membership fees	3 071 770	2 798 580
Telephone and fax	5 883 267	4 882 599
Travel - local	911 161	3 195 733
Uniform expenses	841 004	1 853 198
Indigent policy	1 484 386	2 154 901
Special programmes	33 379	351 234
Other expenses	2 937 372	26 775 119
	64 414 862	96 830 883

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Figures in Rand	2021	2020
40. Cash generated from operations		
Surplus	222 408 464	33 115 512
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	126 159 761	120 952 423
Impairment of non-cash generating assets	1 503 462	2 083 146
Inventory adjustment	422 633	2 154 893
Gains/(losses) on property, plant & equipment	-	2 918 070
Gains/(losses): Actuarial valuation	6 726 046	(18 521 399)
Expected employee benefit vesting	(5 467 706)	(3 831 174)
Finance costs - Finance leases	77 890	47 719
Interest Cost: Actuarial valuation	9 746 000	9 750 374
Current Service Costs: Actuarial valuation	4 545 000	5 355 207
Interest Cost: Provision for rehabilitation	2 401 179	322 686
Reversal of impairment of receivables	-	(30 091 632)
Impairment of receivables	54 958 048	52 861 997
Increase/(decrease) in provision for employee costs	4 797 553	5 292 337
Increase/(decrease) in provision for landfill site	2 904 089	22 462 464
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	(2 196 650)	(5 299 432)
Sundry Debtors	(27 136 002)	(21 803 356)
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	(458 350)	17 143 733
Consumer Debtors -Exchange transactions	(69 415 656)	(7 887 447)
Consumer Debtors -Non- Exchange transactions	(21 187 505)	(4 809 694)
Payables from exchange transactions	(12 187 675)	8 267 734
VAT	(13 711 139)	(5 469 683)
Employee benefits	15 588 000	27 623 177
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	(10 487 434)	7 014 306
Consumer deposits	(537 931)	120 390
Deferred Income	445	41 459
	289 452 522	219 813 810

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Figures in Rand	2021	2020
41. Commitments		
Authorised capital expenditure		
Already contracted for but not provided for		
• Property, plant and equipment	<u>190 373 056</u>	<u>138 857 342</u>
Total capital commitments		
Already contracted for but not provided for	<u>190 373 056</u>	<u>138 857 342</u>
Authorised operational expenditure		
Already contracted for but not provided for		
• Operational costs	<u>64 701 404</u>	<u>14 854 983</u>
Total operational commitments		
Already contracted for but not provided for	<u>64 701 404</u>	<u>14 854 983</u>
Total commitments		
Total commitments		
Authorised capital expenditure	190 373 056	138 857 342
Authorised operational expenditure	64 701 404	14 854 983
	<u>255 074 460</u>	<u>153 712 325</u>

This committed expenditure relates to plant and equipment and other operational costs. These commitments will be financed by available retained surpluses, internally generated funds and government grants. Commitment values are disclosed VAT inclusive.

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42. Contingencies		
Litigations are in process against the municipality relating to a dispute with defendants in the following cases, should the judgement or ruling be in favour of the defendants the municipality will have to pay the estimated damages. The potential extent of the liability cannot be determined, since it is subject to litigation. The provisional estimate based on management assessment is R 116.9 million (2020 : R110.8 million).The merits must still be determined and could result in a lesser or greater amount.		
Contingent Liabilities		
SGL Engineers CC Consulting: Outstanding payment for consultancy rendered during the construction of Mutsha Road [Case Number: 721/12 MAG. LTT]	136 463	136 463
Getrusburg CPA: Claim for compensation for extracting water without the consent of the land owner [Case Number: 55339/2011]	28 484 000	28 484 000
Matshavha Thapelo Jeffrey: Claim for damages due to pothole on a provincial road in Levubu area. [Case Number: 226/17]	1 550 000	1 550 000
Department of Water Affairs and Sanitation: The Municipality extract water from the Middle Letaba Waterval Bulk Supply Main (Majosi) without the consent of the Department as the water authority [Case Number: 3940/16]	16 977 558	16 977 558
Antoinette Albertus Geerds: Claim for unlawful arrest and defamation of character. [Case Number: 71357/12]	680 000	680 000
Tshiamiso Trading: Claim for unpaid standing time invoices for Tender No: 67 of 2016. [Case Number: 2303/18]	2 000 000	2 000 000
Tshiamiso Trading: Claim for unpaid standing time invoices for Tender No:61 of 2016. [Case Number: 2628/18]	5 425 414	5 425 414
Tshiamiso Trading: Claim for unpaid standing time invoices. [Case Number: 4608/18]	4 825 414	4 825 414
Mleya Irene: Claim against Council, injury caused by pothole [Case number: 451/18]	215 000	215 000
Musa Mkhabele: Claim for damages[Case Number: 1082/18]	60 000	60 000
Tshihatu Tryphinah: Claim for damages[Case Number: 01/2019]	120 000	120 000
Mphephu Royal Council: Land dispute[Case Number: 635/2016]	600 000	600 000
Nengwekhulu Tshiwandalani Inc: Payment of outstanding amount. [Case Number: 1368/2018]	600 000	600 000
Tshifhiwa Jonathan Tambani: Plaintiff's child drowned in sewage drain[Case Number: 1305/2019]	1 950 000	1 950 000
Khulani Timber Industries: Plaintiff claiming settlement of amounts for service rendered. [Case Number: 970/2019]	400 000	400 000
MA Africa Party: Applicant filed an urgent application for council to be dissolved since it can not perform its service delivery functions. [Case Number: 742/2020]	1 200 000	1 200 000
Zoutnet CC And Anton Jacobus Van Zyl: Applicants seeking and order to compel the municipality to disclose information regarding the award of tender [Case Number: 152/2020]	600 000	600 000
Makhado Nancy and Estate Late Moses Makhado: Applicants seeking an order to reprimand the municipality with further construction at Tshakhuma market due to the alleged damage casued on the Applicant's billboard: [Case Number: CCT145/2020]	1 000 000	1 000 000
Agnes Munzhedzi Shandukani & others: Plaintiff is suing for losses suffered as a result of drowning of three minor children. [Case Number:559/2020]	40 000 000	40 000 000
Pandelani Isaac Mutshinyali: Plaintiff is claiming for money which he believes was due and payable to him as per settlement agreement. [Case Number:466/2020]	300 000	300 000
Voltex Pvt Ltd: Plaintiff is suing the Municipality for goods sold and delivered to the defendant. [Case Number: 4548/20]	800 000	-
Avax SA 222 CC: Claims against the Municipality. [Case Number: 1064/20]	1 227 806	-
Murn Trading Enterprise CC: Claim for cancellation of tender by the Municipality. [Case Number:229/2021]	400 000	-
Mpho Aaron Mulaudzi: Claim against the municipality for the death of employee who was electrocuted in the Levubu area under Makhado Local Municipality. [Case Number: 1661/2020]	700 000	-

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42. Contingencies (continued)		
Landmark Pvt Ltd: Plaintiff is claiming for the amount which they paid their employees due to an increment imposed by PSIRA. [Case Number: 1506/21]	2 450 424	-
Lindelani Trading & Projects: Contract claims against council. [Case Number: 1370/2020]	-	-
Unlawful occupiers of portion 04 Makhado Farm [Case Number: 4549/2020]	1 200 000	1 200 000
Tshikhuthula Peter Radebe: Court interdict to compel the municipality to give out information in terms of PAIA. [Case Number: 1596/2020]	500 000	-
Land invasion at Vleifontein township	2 500 000	2 500 000
Contour Technology (Pty) Ltd [The amount is impracticable to determine at the moment.]	-	-
	116 902 079	110 823 849

Contingent assets

Litigations is in process and the municipality is a plaintiff in the following cases, should the judgement or ruling be in favour of the municipality, the municipality will be entitled to receive the estimated value of the damages as indicated below. The provisional estimate based on management assessment is R 74.6 million (2020 : R74.6 million). The merits must still be determined and could result in a lesser or greater amount.

VBS Mutual Bank [Recovery of investment in VBS Bank]	62 734 416	62 734 416
Tshiamiso Trading: Counter claim against the defendant due to undue enrichment. [Case Number: 3617/18]	7 000 000	7 000 000
Tshiamiso Trading: Counter claim against the defendant due to undue enrichment. [Case Number: 3617/18]	4 825 414	4 825 414
	74 559 830	74 559 830

43. Related parties

Management is regarded as a related party and comprises the Councillors, Mayor, Executive Committee members, Municipal Manager and Directors reporting directly to the Municipal Manager or as designated by the Municipal Manager.

Relationships	
Accounting Officer	Vacant
Chief Financial Officer	K.M Nemaname
Director Community services	Vacant
Director Corporate Services	Vacant 6
Director Technical Services	Vacant
Director Planning & Development	Vacant
Councillors	Refer to Note 32

No member of the Municipality's management has significant influence over the financial or operating policies of the Municipality. No business transactions took place between the Municipality and key management personnel.

All Councillors have disclosed their interest in related parties and no one has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the Council in making financial and operational decisions. Councillors are remunerated according to the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act 20 of 1998 and only have collective executive powers for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Municipality.

Related party transactions

Section 57 Managers and Councillors:

Refer to Note 31 for detail of remuneration paid to Section 57 Managers and to Note 32 for remuneration paid to Councillors.

Loans granted to related parties:

In terms of the MFMA the Municipality may not grant loans to its councillors, management, staff and public with effect from 01 March 2004.

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44. Prior-year adjustments

The comparatives have been restated to account for prior period errors. Below is a summary of the total effect that the prior period errors, changes in accounting policies and reclassifications of comparatives had on the amounts previously disclosed in the annual financial statements, followed by a description of each individual prior period error with the amounts involved:

Statement of financial position

2019

	Note	As previously reported	Correction of error	Restated
Current Assets				
Inventories	8	119 300 491	732 000	120 032 491
Sundry debtors	9	122 189	1	122 190
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	10	17 445 033	-	17 445 033
Consumer debtors- Exchange transactions	11	41 636 170	-	41 636 170
Consumer debtors- Non- Exchange transactions	11	21 326 491	(521 166)	20 805 325
Cash and cash equivalents	12	91 835 178	-	91 835 178
Non-current Assets				
Investment property	2	16 347 062	-	16 347 062
Property, plant & equipment	3	1 579 721 774	144 777	1 579 866 551
Intangible assets	4	1 776 588	-	1 776 588
Heritage assets	5	2 160 329	-	2 160 329
Current Liabilities				
Employee benefit obligation	7	(4 203 547)	-	(4 203 547)
Finance lease obligation	13	(513 414)	-	(513 414)
Unspent conditional grants	14	(3 473 128)	-	(3 473 128)
Provisions	15	(9 619 750)	-	(9 619 750)
Deferred income	16	(105 741)	-	(105 741)
Payables from exchange transactions	17	(173 919 866)	-	(173 919 866)
VAT payable	18	(29 237 771)	-	(29 237 771)
Consumer deposits	19	(16 529 177)	-	(16 529 177)
Non-current liabilities				
Employee benefit obligation	7	(102 559 445)	-	(102 559 445)
Finance lease obligation	13	(183 118)	-	(183 118)
Provisions	15	(3 713 303)	-	(3 713 303)
Accumulated surplus		(1 547 613 045)	(355 612)	(1 547 968 657)
		-	-	-

2020

	Note	As previously reported	Correction of error	Restated
Current Assets				
Inventories	8	125 401 723	(69 800)	125 331 923
Sundry debtors	9	21 551 671	373 875	21 925 546
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	10	302 800	(1 500)	301 300
Consumer debtors- Exchange transactions	11	49 523 617	-	49 523 617
Consumer debtors- Non- Exchange transactions	11	25 615 019	-	25 615 019
Cash and cash equivalents	12	143 651 586	-	143 651 586
Non-current Assets				
Investment property	2	15 965 284	-	15 965 284
Property, plant & equipment	3	1 578 483 665	(33 045)	1 578 450 620
Intangible assets	4	2 117 659	-	2 117 659
Heritage assets	5	2 160 329	-	2 160 329
Current Liabilities				
Employee benefit obligation	7	(4 922 000)	-	(4 922 000)
Finance lease obligation	13	(183 118)	-	(183 118)

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44. Prior-year adjustments (continued)			
Unspent conditional grants	14	(10 487 434)	- (10 487 434)
Provisions	15	(2 000 000)	- (2 000 000)
Deferred income	16	(147 200)	- (147 200)
Payables from exchange transactions	17	(181 948 221)	(239 379) (182 187 600)
VAT payable	18	(29 079 617)	5 311 529 (23 768 088)
Consumer deposits	19	(16 566 522)	- (16 566 522)
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefit obligation	7	(94 594 000)	- (94 594 000)
Provisions	15	(38 237 777)	- (38 237 777)
Accumulated surplus		(1 586 607 464)	(5 341 680) (1 591 949 144)
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u> <u>-</u>

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44. Prior-year adjustments (continued)

Statement of financial performance

2020

	Note	As previously reported	Correction of error	Re-classification	Restated
Revenue					
Service charges	21	362 565 484	-	-	362 565 484
Rental of facilities & equipment	22	381 680	-	-	381 680
Interest received- outstanding debtors	26	21 700 729	-	-	21 700 729
Licences & permits		4 055 180	-	-	4 055 180
Other income	27	60 674 126	-	(3 740 577)	56 933 549
Agency income	24	-	-	3 740 577	3 740 577
Interest received- financial institutions	28	6 980 644	-	-	6 980 644
Property rates	29	81 250 406	-	-	81 250 406
Government grants & subsidies	30	465 759 695	-	-	465 759 695
Fines, penalties & forfeits	23	4 507 613	(3 032 149)	-	1 475 464
Expenditure					
Employee related costs	31	(268 232 231)	-	-	(268 232 231)
Remuneration of councillors	32	(26 436 244)	-	-	(26 436 244)
Depreciation & amortisation	33	(120 953 422)	998	-	(120 952 424)
Impairment of non-cash generating assets	34	(2 083 146)	-	-	(2 083 146)
Finance costs	35	(10 158 943)	-	-	(10 158 943)
Debt Impairment	36	(61 163 641)	8 301 644	-	(52 861 997)
Bulk purchases	37	(268 243 892)	-	-	(268 243 892)
Contracted services	38	(122 955 350)	(54 717)	-	(123 010 067)
General expenses	39	(96 957 487)	126 604	-	(96 830 883)
Loss on transfer of functions		(2 918 070)	-	-	(2 918 070)
Surplus for the year		27 773 131	5 342 380	-	33 115 511

Errors

The following prior period errors adjustments occurred:

Error 1

Traffic Fines:

In the previous financial year, traffic fines debtors was misstated. The error was identified during the audit of receivables from non-exchange transactions. The following is the effect of the adjustment:

Financial Statement Areas

Decrease in Receivables from non-exchange transactions [SFP]	(1 500)
Decrease in Accumulated surplus [SCE]	700
Decrease in Revenue from non-exchange transactions [SCI]	800
Decrease in Revenue from non-exchange transactions [SCI] [2019]	2 332 860
Decrease in impairment of traffic fines [SCI] [2019]	(2 332 860)
Decrease in Revenue from non-exchange transactions [SCI] [2020]	411 350
Decrease in impairment of traffic fines [SCI] [2020]	(411 350)
Decrease in Revenue from non-exchange transactions [SCI] [2019]	3 462 296
Decrease in impairment of traffic fines [SCI] [2019]	(3 462 296)
Decrease in Revenue from non-exchange transactions [SCI] [2020]	2 620 000
Decrease in impairment of traffic fines [SCI] [2020]	(2 620 000)
	-

Land Inventory:

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44. Prior-year adjustments (continued)

In the previous year, owner occupied land was included as part of the land stock, resulting in the overstatement of the land inventory balance and understatement of the Property, plant and equipment. The error was subsequently identified and corrected in the current financial year. The following is the effect of the adjustment:

Financial Statement Areas

Increase in Land -PPE [SFP]	69 800
Decrease in Land inventory [SFP]	(69 800)
	<u>-</u>

Error 2

Value Added Tax:

In the previous financial year, VAT was misstated. In some instances, VAT was claimed on Afrimed Business Solutions, whilst the company is not registered for VAT purposes. In other instances, VAT was not claimed on SASFIN despite the fact that the supplier is VAT registered. These errors were identified during the 201920 financial statement audit. The following is effect of the correction:

Furthermore, during the calculation of impairment management erroneously included the VAT portion of R5 270 294 in debt impairment in contravention of mSCOA Circular No 12. The error was subsequently identified and corrected.

Financial Statement Areas

Increase in Expenditure [SCI]	54 717
Decrease in Input VAT [SFP]	(54 717)
Decrease in Expenditure [SCI]	(143 726)
Increase in Input VAT [SFP]	143 726
Decrease in Consumer Debt Impairment [SCI]	(5 270 294)
Decrease in VAT payable [SFP]	5 270 294
	<u>-</u>

Error 3

Sundry Debtors:

Termination payouts

In the previous financial year, the municipality used an incorrect payout rate when calculating termination payouts for employees who resigned during the year. This resulted in terminated employees being overpaid. The error was identified during the audit and subsequently corrected in the current year. The following is the effect of the correction:

Indigent subsidy

In the previous financial year, there was incorrect billing of the indigents. The error was subsequently identified and corrected in the current financial year.

Financial Statement Areas

Increase in Sundry Debtors [SFP]	6 228
Increase in Provision for Leave [SFP]	(6 228)
Increase in Sundry Debtors [SFP]	367 647
Increase in VAT payable [SFP]	(47 954)
Decrease in Expenditure [SCI]	(319 693)
	<u>-</u>

Error 4

Accounts Payable

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44. Prior-year adjustments (continued)

Retention:

In the previous financial year, the municipality omitted to include VAT amount of R15 755.73 on a project cost. Therefore, the calculated retention on the project was understated by the VAT amount. The error was identified during the current year and subsequently corrected. The following is the effect of the correction:

Trade creditors:

In the previous financial year, the municipality omitted to include invoices for services rendered before 30 June 2020 from Mulaudzi Transport Service amounting to R9,144 as well as Vodacom amounting to R327, 671.78. Therefore, the Creditors Listing was understated by the combined amount.. The error was identified during the current year and subsequently corrected. The following is the effect of the correction:

Financial Statement Areas

Increase in retention [SFP]	(15 756)
Decrease in VAT Payable [SFP]	15 756
Increase in trade creditors [SFP]	(336 816)
Increase in telephone expenses [SCI]	327 672
Increase in advertising expenses [SCI]	9 144
Decrease in Accumulated Depreciation [SFP]	999
Decrease in Depreciation [SCI]	(999)
Decrease in Accounts Payable [SFP]	119 420
Decrease in PPE [SFP]	(103 844)
Increase in VAT Payable [SFP]	(15 576)
	<u>-</u>

Disclosures

The following Annual Financial Statements disclosures were incorrectly disclosed in the previous financial year and subsequently corrected in the current financial period:

Contingent Liabilities:

Litigation against the Municipality by Tshiamiso Trading under Case Number: 3617/2018 for an amount of **R7 000 000** and Case Number: 4608/2018 for an amount of **R4 825 414**, were erroneously excluded in the AFS in the previous financial year. The error was identified and corrected in the current financial year.

Legal costs expected to be incurred with regards to litigation against illegal occupiers of portion 4 of Makhado Farm amounting to **R1 200 000** and Vleifontein amounting to **R2 500 000** was incorrectly disclosed as Contingent assets in the previous financial period. The error was identified and corrected in the current financial year. The amounts have subsequently been disclosed correctly as Contingent Liabilities in the current financial year.

Irregular Expenditure:

Opening balance: 01 July 2019	666 299
Adjustments:	-
- Award to person in service of State	13 180
- Payments to Abnar Trading [CoMAF 05 of 2019]	(641)
	<u>678 838</u>
Restated opening balance: 01 July 2019	678 838
Adjustments:	-
- Insurance contract: bid 32 of 2017	(4 027 147)
Irregular expenditure - current year	6 333 963
Written-off by Council	(2 280 456)
	<u>705 198</u>

Restated opening balance: 01 July 2020

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44. Prior-year adjustments (continued)

Adjustment made to opening balance of irregular expenditure is due to an omission of irregular expenditure - made to a person in the service of state in the 30 June 2019 financial statements, as it was subsequently noted that the person was awarded a contract while in the service of state.

Further adjustment to the opening balance of irregular expenditure is as a result of conclusive investigation and gathering of evidence pertaining to Lateral Unison Insurance Brokers contract, where, during the audit, the auditors had concluded that an amount of R4 027 147 was irregular expenditure. Subsequent investigation and evidence gathering proved to the contrary, therefore, adjustment of the 30 June 2020 opening balance.

The total irregular payments to Abnar Trading were incorrectly stated as R707 800 in the 2018/19 financial statements instead of R707 160. The error was subsequently corrected in the current year.

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44. Prior-year adjustments (continued)

Unauthorised expenditure

Opening balance		60 502 276
Adjustments made		17 616 933
Restated opening balance		78 119 209

Adjustment made to opening balance of unauthorised expenditure is due to the increase in impairment of receivables from non-exchange transactions of R17 616 933 identified during the 2019/20 financial statements audit.

Accounting by principals and agents

In the previous financial year, the municipality did not disclose the note for accounting for principals and agents. The error was identified, corrected and disclosed in Note 55 to the annual financial statements as follows:

Makhado Local Municipality is a party to a principal-agent arrangement. Details of the arrangement is as follows:

Makhado Local Municipality as agent and Limpopo Transport as a principal

The agreement requires the municipality to perform all the registering and testing function on behalf of the department which consist of licensing, driving licence test centre functions and vehicle test station functions . Makhado Local Municipality is an agent to the agreement as they are only entitled to commission amount and deposits all the net amount received for services rendered to the provincial department of transport.

The significant terms and conditions of the arrangement is that the municipality is entitled to 20% commission and Limpopo Department of Transport is entitled to 80% of the licence and permits fees. There are no significant risks associated with the transaction and no changes occurred during the reporting period.

Revenue recognised:

The aggregate amount of revenue that the entity recognised as compensation for the transactions carried out on behalf of the principal is 3 740 577 (2019: 3 195 126).

Amounts paid to Limpopo Department of Transport:

In the financial year ended 30 June 2020, the municipality paid R 14 508 511 over to the Department of Transport.

Reclassifications

The following reclassifications were made in terms of GRAP in the previous financial year:

Reclassification 1

Agency Income:

During the financial year ended 30 June 2020, commission of R3 740 577 from the Department of Transport for vehicle registration & licencing was erroneously classified as Other income. The misclassification was subsequently identified and corrected in the current financial year. The effect of the correction is as follows:

Financial Statement Area		
Increase in Agency income [SCI]		(3 740 577)
Decrease in Other Income [SCI]		3 740 577
Decrease in Accumulated surplus [SCE]		253 170
		<u>-</u>

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45. Risk management

Financial risk management

The municipality's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks namely market risk (including currency risk, fair value, interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Council has the overall responsibility for the determination of the municipality's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Accounting Officer. The Accounting Officer receives regular reports from the Directors through which it reviews the effectiveness of the processes put in place and the appropriateness of the objectives and policies it sets. The municipality's internal auditors also review the risk management policies and processes and report their findings to the Audit Committee. The overall objective of Council is to set policies that seek to reduce risks as far as possible without unduly affecting the Municipality's competitiveness and flexibility.

Liquidity risk

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

At 30 June 2021	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years
Finance lease liability	(686 149)	-	(1 057 797)
Payables from exchange transactions	(169 994 693)	-	-
Consumer deposits	(16 028 591)	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	(6 386 000)	-	(108 718 000)
Provisions	(3 000 000)	-	(40 141 866)
Deferred Income	(147 645)	-	-

At 30 June 2020	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years
Finance lease liability	(183 118)	-	-
Payables from exchange transactions	(182 187 600)	-	-
Consumer deposits	(16 566 522)	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	(4 922 000)	-	(94 594 000)
Provisions	(2 000 000)	-	(38 237 777)
Deferred Income	(147 200)	-	-

Credit risk

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents and trade debtors. The municipality only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party. This risk arises due to changes in the financial circumstances of the counter party and other factors subsequent to the municipality obtaining the financial asset.

Sundry debtors, receivables from non-exchange transactions, consumer debtors and consumer deposits comprise a widespread customer base. Management evaluated credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. Risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the management. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

There have been no material change in credit risk exposure by the municipality from the previous year. Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end were as follows:

Financial instrument	2021	2020
Sundry Debtors	49 061 548	21 925 546
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	759 650	301 300
Consumer debtors -exchange transactions	118 939 273	49 523 617
Consumer debtors -Non-exchange transactions	46 802 524	25 615 019
Cash and cash equivalents	205 781 208	143 651 586

Market risk

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45. Risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk

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

The municipality's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the municipality to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the municipality to fair value interest rate risk.

The municipality charge the interest rate of 15% on the outstanding customer accounts. For quantitative information on cash flow interest rate risk refer to liquidity risk above.

46. Going concern

We draw attention to the fact that at 30 June 2021, the municipality had an accumulated surplus of 1 814 104 438 and that the municipality's total assets exceed its liabilities by 1 814 104 438.

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

The ability of the municipality to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the Accounting Officer continue to procure funding for the ongoing operations for the municipality..

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47. Events after the reporting date

The following events occurred between the end of the reporting period 30 June 2021 and the date that the financial statements are authorised for issue:

Disposal of fixed assets

During the current financial year, the municipality initiated the process of de-recognizing items of property, plant & equipment where future economic benefits are no longer expected to be derived from their continued use. The fixed assets to be derecogned were identified for de-recognition during the verification process. Approval for disposal was obtained for the municipality council on 31 August 2021. The municipality is still in control of the below listed assets as at financial year-end despite the fact that these assets are no longer usable in the day to day operations to achieve service delivery objectives. The assets were not removed from the fixed assets register as at end of reporting period as the approval was only obtained after end of reporting date.

The following categories of property, plant & equipment with the carrying values shown are still in the possession of the municipality as at year - end:

Transport assets	9 449	672 354
Machinery and equipment	109 926	468 996
Computer equipment	264 642	174 199
Furniture and equipments	-	120 495
Buildings	99 018	-
Community assets	1 950	-
Infrastructure roads	952 193	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
The estimated fair value of the asset to be distributed as of the end of the reporting period [if it is different from its carrying amount]	1 437 178	1 436 044

Missing items of Property, plant & equipment:

Subsequent to financial year ended 30 June 2021, management discovered that certain items of property, plant and equipment with net book value of **R1 920 406** were missing. A report was lodged with the local SAPS and investigations are in progress and once completed, will be reported to council.

National Lockdown due to COVID-19 Pandemic:

Since 30 June 2021, the spread of COVID-19 and subsequent implementation of the National Lockdown, in terms of section 27(2) of the Disaster Management Act of 2002, has severely impacted the South African economy. Businesses are being forced to cease or limit operations for long or indefinite periods of time. Measures taken to contain the spread of the virus, including travel bans, quarantines, social distancing, and closures of non-essential services have triggered significant disruptions to businesses countrywide, resulting in an economic slowdown. Global stock markets have also experienced great volatility and a significant weakening. Government and central bank have responded with monetary and fiscal interventions to stabilise economic conditions.

The municipality has determined that these events are non-adjusting subsequent events. Accordingly, the financial position and results of operations as of and for the year ended 30 June 2021 have not been adjusted to reflect their impact. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the effectiveness of government and central bank responses, remains in progress at this time. It is not possible to reliably estimate the duration and severity of these consequences, as well as their impact on the financial position and results of the municipality for future periods.

Unauthorised Expenditure:

Subsequent to financial year ended 30 June 2021, management sought approval from Council for write - off of unauthorised expenditure amounting to R78 119 209. On 31 August 2021, the council approved the write - off of the amount.

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48. Unauthorised expenditure		
Opening balance as previously reported	78 119 209	84 406 344
Opening balance as restated	78 119 209	84 406 344
Add: Expenditure identified - current	-	78 119 209
Less: Approved/condoned/authorised by council	(78 119 209)	(84 406 344)
Closing balance	-	78 119 209
The over expenditure incurred by municipal departments during the year is attributable to the following categories:		
Non-cash	-	78 119 209
Analysed as follows: non-cash		
Depreciation and amortisation	-	45 207 422
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	2 083 146
Debt impairment	-	30 828 641
	-	78 119 209
49. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure		
Opening balance as previously reported	199 038	4 989
Opening balance as restated	199 038	4 989
Add: Expenditure identified - current	880	232 213
Less: Amount written off - current	-	(38 164)
Closing balance	199 918	199 038
50. Irregular expenditure		
Opening balance as previously reported	705 198	666 299
Correction of prior period error	-	12 539
Opening balance as restated	705 198	678 838
Add: Irregular Expenditure - current	-	6 333 963
Less: Amounts incorrectly disclosed	-	(4 027 147)
Less: Amount written off - current	-	(2 280 456)
Less: Amount written off - prior period	(625 670)	-
Closing balance	79 528	705 198
51. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act		
Subscription fees		
Current year subscription / fee	3 071 770	2 798 580
Amount paid - current year	(3 071 770)	(2 798 580)
	-	-

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51. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act (continued)		
Distribution Losses		
Kilowatts Hours		
Units Purchased	225 129 763	234 043 193
Units Sold	(201 007 016)	(210 543 963)
Distribution Loss (Units)	24 122 747	23 499 230
Rand Values		
Electricity	29 531 721	26 933 169
	29 531 721	26 933 169
<p>Distribution losses for electricity relates to unaccounted for electricity. This mainly arises from, inter alia, illegal connections to the electricity network and bridging of meters by consumers. During the year 24 122 747 (2020: 23 499 230) kilowatts per hour were lost. This represented 11% (2020: 10%) of the electricity purchases for the year, which has been included in bulk purchases. An average price per kilowatt hour of R1.2 (2020: R1,15) was used.</p>		
Audit fees		
Current year fee	6 917 496	5 319 540
Amount paid - current year	(6 917 496)	(5 319 540)
	-	-
PAYE and UIF		
Current year amount - Employer	1 089 189	1 003 225
Current year amount - Employees	47 741 234	42 865 371
Amount paid - current year	(48 830 423)	(43 868 596)
	-	-
Pension and Medical Aid Deductions		
Current year amount - Employer	49 709 086	48 975 876
Current year amount - Employees	26 110 295	21 322 457
Amount paid - current year	(75 819 381)	(70 298 333)
	-	-
VAT		
VAT payable	10 056 949	23 768 088

VAT output payables and VAT input receivables are shown in note 18. All VAT returns have been submitted by the due date throughout the year.

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

Councillors' arrear consumer accounts

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

30 June 2021	Outstanding less than 90 days	Outstanding more than 90 days	Total
Babadu T.M	387	7 142	7 529
Babadu T.M	1 214	804	2 018
Jones NB	88	1 929	2 017
Matumba A	451	9 651	10 102
Matumba A	613	1 321	1 934
	2 753	20 847	23 600
30 June 2020	Outstanding less than 90 days	Outstanding more than 90 days	Total
Babadu T.M	350	5 673	6 023
Babadu T.M	1 163	772	1 935
Jones NB	81	1 596	1 677
Matumba A	270	2 950	3 220
Matumba A	416	7 924	8 340
Matumba A	801	10 704	11 505
Simangwe NJ	1 183	773	1 956
	4 264	30 392	34 656

During the year the following Councillors' had arrear accounts outstanding for more than 90 days.

30 June 2021	Highest outstanding amount	Aging (in days)
Babadu T.M	7 142	90
Babadu T.M	804	90
Jones NB	1 929	90
Matumba A	9 651	90
Matumba A	1 321	90
	20 847	450
30 June 2020	Highest outstanding amount	Aging (in days)
Babadu T.M	5 673	90
Babadu T.M	772	90
Jones NB	1 596	90
Matumba A	2 950	90
Matumba A	7 924	90
Matumba A	10 704	90
Simangwe NJ	773	90
	30 392	630

52. Actual operating expenditure versus budgeted operating expenditure

Refer to Appendix C for the comparison of actual operating expenditure versus budgeted expenditure.

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53. Deviation from supply chain management regulations

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

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

The following is the quotation and tender deviation for the year as approved by the Accounting Officer. The reasons for these deviations were documented and reported to the accounting officer who considered them and subsequently approved the deviation from the normal supply chain management regulations.

Quotation deviations for the 2020/21 financial year in terms of the Supply Chain Management Regulations amounted to R 3 225 347 [2020: R4 042 726].

Period		
Quarter 1	1 539 098	622 961
Quarter 2	611 682	2 033 354
Quarter 3	541 485	1 078 889
Quarter 4	533 082	307 522
	<u>3 225 347</u>	<u>4 042 726</u>

54. Key Assumptions and Estimates Used

The key assumptions and estimates used are as follows: (1) Long Service Award: A number of valuation variables were used. Should these valuation assumptions be different from the actual variables, the provision for Long Service Award may be different from the one disclosed. (2) Post Retirement Medical Aid Benefit Obligation: By its nature, estimating the Post Retirement Medical Aid Benefit requires use of estimates and significant judgement. This was the case in the computation of the relevant obligation.

55. Accounting by principals and agents

Makhado Local Municipality is a party to a principal-agent arrangement.

Details of the arrangement are as follows:

Makhado Local Municipality as agent and Limpopo Department of Transport as a principal.

The agreement requires the municipality to perform all the registering and testing function on behalf of the department which consist of licensing, driving licence test centre functions and vehicle test station functions . Makhado Local Municipality is an agent to the agreement as they are only entitled to commission amount and deposits all the net amount received for services rendered to the provincial department of transport.

The significant terms and conditions of the arrangement is that the municipality is entitled to 20% commission and Limpopo Department of Transport is entitled to 80% of the licence and permits fees. There are no significant risks associated with the transaction and no changes occurred during the reporting period.

Revenue recognised:

The aggregate amount of revenue that the entity recognised as compensation for the transactions carried out on behalf of the principal is 4 084 953 (2020: 3 740 577).

There were no expenses paid or accrued on behalf of Limpopo Department of Transport.

Amounts paid to Limpopo Department of Transport:

In the financial year ended 30 June 2021, the municipality paid R 18 185 908 (2020: R 14 508 511) over to the Department of Transport.

MAKHADO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

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June 2021

**Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2020
Cost/Revaluation Accumulated depreciation**

	Opening Balance	Correction of prior year error	Transfer to PPE	Additions	Transfers to Expenditure	Disposals	Closing Balance	Opening balance	Correction of prior year error	Additions	Disposals	Impairment	Closing Balance	Carrying value
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
Work In Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and Buildings	2 917 999	-	(4 215 284)	5 513 620	(1 071 632)	(966 525)	2 178 178	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 178 178
Infrastructure	28 233 071	-	(31 311 244)	75 913 315	(6 502 319)	-	66 332 823	-	-	-	-	-	-	66 332 823
Community	10 407 804	-	(120 000)	13 638 889	-	-	23 926 493	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 926 493
	41 558 874	-	(35 646 528)	95 065 824	(7 573 951)	(966 525)	92 437 494	-	-	-	-	-	-	92 437 494
Community assets														
Cemeteries	9 111 583	-	-	-	-	-	9 111 583	(3 650 920)	-	(380 789)	-	-	(4 031 709)	5 079 874
Cemeteries perimeter protection	4 197 489	-	-	-	-	-	4 197 489	(615 026)	-	(159 804)	-	-	(774 830)	3 422 659
Community center	47 155 076	-	-	120 000	-	-	47 275 076	(13 711 415)	-	(1 646 891)	-	-	(15 358 306)	31 916 770
Libraries	1 183 251	-	-	-	-	-	1 183 251	(670 343)	-	(39 412)	-	-	(709 755)	473 496
Sport and recreational facilities	15 197 082	-	-	-	-	-	15 197 082	(3 857 679)	-	(541 207)	-	-	(4 398 886)	10 798 196
Library books	2 422 329	-	-	48 146	-	-	2 470 475	(1 879 182)	-	(195 384)	-	-	(2 074 566)	395 909
Office Equipment – Leased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abattoirs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Markets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security measures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	79 266 810	-	-	168 146	-	-	79 434 956	(24 384 565)	-	(2 963 487)	-	-	(27 348 052)	52 086 904

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June 2021

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2020 Cost/Revaluation Accumulated depreciation

	Opening Balance		Correction of prior year error		Transfer to PPE		Additions		Transfers to Expenditure		Disposals		Closing Balance		Impairment		Disposals		Correction of prior year error		Opening balance		Closing Balance		Carrying value		
	Rand		Rand		Rand		Rand		Rand		Rand		Rand		Rand		Rand		Rand		Rand		Rand		Rand		
Total property plant and equipment																											
Land and buildings	273 766 363	-	-	4 123 498	-	-	274 865 861	(15 427 218)	-	-	(1 383 039)	-	-	(16 810 257)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1 904 644)	1 129 950 020	-	-	258 055 604	
Infrastructure	2 210 341 970	-	-	31 299 185	-	-	2 241 641 155	1 022 890 717	-	-	(105 154 659)	-	-	1 129 950 020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(178 500)	(52 929 121)	-	-	1 111 691 135	
Other	92 398 927	-	-	38 413 521	-	-	117 108 607	(54 693 894)	-	-	(10 324 524)	12 267 797	-	(52 929 121)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64 179 483	
Work In Progress	41 558 674	-	(35 646 528)	95 065 824	(7 573 951)	-	92 437 494	-	-	-	(966 525)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92 437 494		
Community assets	79 266 810	-	-	168 146	-	-	79 434 956	(24 384 565)	-	-	(2 963 487)	-	-	(27 348 052)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52 086 904		
	2 697 332 744	-	-	169 070 174	-	-	2 805 488 073	1 117 396 394	-	-	(119 825 709)	12 267 797	-	(2 083 144)	1 227 037 450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 578 450 620	
Investment properties																											
Developed land	4 297 250	-	-	-	-	-	4 297 250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 297 250	
Dwellings	6 372 121	-	-	-	-	-	6 372 121	(1 612 915)	-	-	(177 517)	-	-	(1 790 432)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 581 689	
Non residential structures	8 107 645	-	-	-	-	-	8 107 645	(817 040)	-	-	(204 260)	-	-	(1 021 300)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 086 345	
	18 777 016	-	-	-	-	-	18 777 016	(2 429 955)	-	-	(381 777)	-	-	(2 811 732)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 965 284	
Intangible assets																											
Intangible Assets	6 011 582	-	-	1 086 000	-	-	6 923 342	(4 234 994)	-	-	(744 929)	174 240	-	(4 805 663)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 117 659	
	6 011 582	-	-	1 086 000	-	-	6 923 342	(4 234 994)	-	-	(744 929)	174 240	-	(4 805 663)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 117 659	
Heritage assets																											
Heritage assets	2 160 328	-	-	-	-	-	2 160 328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 160 328	
	2 160 328	-	-	-	-	-	2 160 328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 160 328	
Total																											
Land and buildings	273 766 363	-	-	4 123 498	-	-	274 865 861	(15 427 218)	-	-	(1 383 039)	-	-	(16 810 257)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258 055 604	
Infrastructure	2 210 341 970	-	-	31 299 185	-	-	2 241 641 155	1 022 890 717	-	-	(105 154 659)	-	-	1 129 950 020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 111 691 135	
Other	92 398 927	-	-	38 413 521	-	-	117 108 607	(54 693 894)	-	-	(10 324 524)	12 267 797	-	(52 929 121)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64 179 483	
Work In Progress	41 558 674	-	(35 646 528)	95 065 824	(7 573 951)	-	92 437 494	-	-	-	(966 525)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92 437 494	
Community assets	79 266 810	-	-	168 146	-	-	79 434 956	(24 384 565)	-	-	(2 963 487)	-	-	(27 348 052)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52 086 904	
	2 724 281 670	-	-	170 156 174	-	-	2 833 348 759	1 124 061 343	-	-	(120 952 415)	12 442 037	-	(2 083 144)	1 234 654 865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 598 693 891	

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June 2021

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2020
Accumulated depreciation

Cost/Revaluation

Opening Balance	Correction of prior year error	Transfer to PPE	Additions	Transfers to Expenditure	Disposals	Closing Balance	Opening balance	Correction of prior year error	Additions	Disposals	Impairment	Closing Balance	Carrying value
Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand

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Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2021
Accumulated depreciation
Cost/Revaluation

	Opening Balance Rand	Correction of errors Rand	Reclassification on Rand	Additions Rand	Transfer Rand	Disposals Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Correction of errors Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Impairment Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Carrying value Rand
Land and buildings														
Developed land	210 582 951	-	-	-	-	-	210 582 951	-	-	-	-	-	-	210 582 951
Undeveloped land	23 286 682	-	-	-	-	-	23 286 682	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 286 682
Dwellings	3 280 346	-	207 000	-	-	-	3 487 346	(392 612)	-	(139 812)	-	-	(532 424)	2 954 922
Landfill site	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non residential structures	37 745 884	-	3 936 650	-	-	-	41 682 534	(16 417 647)	-	(1 403 795)	-	(53 022)	(17 874 464)	23 808 070
	274 865 863	-	4 143 650	-	-	-	279 009 513	(16 810 259)	-	(1 543 607)	-	(53 022)	(18 406 888)	260 602 625
Infrastructure														
Electricity	1 028 211 121	-	33 454 345	-	-	-	1 061 665 466	(597 857 915)	-	(47 138 320)	-	(2 863)	(644 999 098)	416 666 368
Roads	1 186 519 152	-	35 503 440	-	-	-	1 221 022 592	(522 844 110)	-	(68 787 937)	-	(1 393 303)	(683 025 350)	637 997 242
Solid waste disposal	27 910 882	-	-	-	-	-	27 910 882	(9 247 997)	-	(743 698)	-	-	(9 991 695)	17 919 187
Transmission & Reticulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Street lighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dams & Reservoirs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water purification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2 241 641 155	-	68 957 785	-	-	-	2 310 598 940	(1 129 950 022)	-	(106 669 955)	-	(1 396 166)	(1 238 016 143)	1 072 582 797
Other														
Machinery and equipment	46 157 173	-	2 225 170	-	-	-	48 382 343	(20 170 413)	-	(4 866 578)	-	(23 100)	(25 060 091)	23 322 252
Furniture and office equipment	13 001 340	-	2 153 414	-	-	-	15 154 754	(9 228 782)	-	(1 519 464)	-	(25 621)	(10 773 867)	4 380 887
Computer equipment	8 034 724	-	3 526 139	-	-	-	11 560 863	(4 338 820)	-	(1 246 383)	-	(3 036)	(5 588 239)	5 972 624
Transport assets	49 915 369	-	26 774 182	-	-	-	76 689 551	(19 191 108)	-	(6 032 921)	-	(200)	(25 224 229)	51 465 322
Library books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	117 108 606	-	34 678 905	-	-	-	151 787 511	(52 929 123)	-	(13 665 346)	-	(51 957)	(66 646 426)	85 141 085

MAKHADO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Appendix B

June 2021

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2021 Cost/Revaluation Accumulated depreciation

	Opening Balance Rand	Correction of errors Rand	Reclassification on Rand	Additions Rand	Transfer Rand	Disposals Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Correction of errors Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Impairment Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Carrying value Rand
Work in Progress														
Land & Buildings	2 058 179	-	-	-	-	-	2 058 179	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 058 179
Infrastructure	66 332 823	-	-	-	-	-	66 332 823	-	-	-	-	-	-	66 332 823
Community	24 046 493	-	-	-	-	-	24 046 493	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 046 493
	92 437 495						92 437 495							92 437 495
Investment property														
Undeveloped land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Developed land	4 297 251	-	-	-	-	-	4 297 251	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 297 251
Dwellings	6 372 122	-	-	-	-	-	6 372 122	(1 790 433)	(177 451)	-	-	-	(1 967 884)	4 404 238
Non residential structures	8 107 646	-	-	-	-	-	8 107 646	(1 021 301)	(204 260)	-	-	-	(1 225 561)	6 882 085
	18 777 019						18 777 019	(2 811 734)	(381 711)				(3 193 445)	15 583 574
Community assets														
Cemeteries	9 111 583	-	-	-	-	-	9 111 583	(4 031 710)	-	(380 789)	-	-	(4 412 499)	4 699 084
Cemeteries perimeter protection	4 197 489	-	-	2 284 344	-	-	6 481 833	(774 831)	(166 677)	-	-	-	(941 508)	5 540 325
Civic theaters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dwellings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community center	47 275 077	-	-	10 135 823	-	-	57 410 900	(15 358 307)	-	(1 783 892)	-	-	(17 142 199)	40 268 701
Libraries	1 183 252	-	-	-	-	-	1 183 252	(709 757)	(39 413)	-	-	-	(749 170)	434 082
Sport and recreational facilities	15 197 083	-	-	-	-	-	15 197 083	(4 398 886)	(482 872)	-	-	(2 248)	(4 884 006)	10 313 077
Library books	2 470 476	-	-	-	-	-	2 470 476	(2 074 567)	(173 429)	-	-	(68)	(2 248 064)	222 412
Markets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security measures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	79 434 960			12 420 167			91 855 127	(27 348 058)		(3 027 072)		(2 316)	(30 377 446)	61 477 681

MAKHADO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Appendix C

June 2021

Actual versus Budget (Revenue and Expenditure) for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Current year 2021	Current year 2021	Variance	Explanation of Significant Variances greater than 10% versus Budget
	Adjusted budget	Act. Bal.		
Contracted Services	(170 584 000)	(168 029 272)	(2 554 728)	1,5
General Expenses	(62 560 000)	(64 414 862)	1 854 862	(2,9)
Other revenue and costs	040 133 000	016 425 561	(23 707 439)	2,3
Net surplus/ (deficit) for the year	79 174 000	222 408 464	(143 234 464)	(64,4)

MAKHADO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
Appendix F
Disclosures of Grants and Subsidies in terms of Section 123 MFMA, 56 of 2003
June 2021

Name of Grants	Name of organ of state or municipal entity	Quarterly Receipts				Quarterly Expenditure				Grants and Subsidies delayed / withheld				Reason for delay/withholding of funds	Did your municipality comply with the grant conditions in terms of grant framework in the latest Division of Revenue Act	Reason for noncompliance		
		Jul	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Jul	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Jul	Sep				Dec	Mar
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	National Treasury	-	42 000	32 700	13 176	-	24 024	27 474	16 209	29 752	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	
Integrated Electrification Program	Department of Energy	-	-	8 000	2 340	-	-	-	(7 325)	(3 015)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	
Financial Management Grant	National Treasury	-	1 700	-	-	-	(469)	(401)	(373)	(457)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	
EPWP	Department of Public Works	-	568	1 022	680	-	(568)	(568)	(568)	(568)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	
		-	44 268	41 722	16 196	-	25 061	28 443	24 475	33 792	-	-	-	-	-	-		