



CITY OF  
**TSHWANE**  
IGNITING EXCELLENCE



**CONSOLIDATED  
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

## GENERAL INFORMATION

<b>Legal form of entity</b>	Category A municipality in terms of section 1 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998) read with section 155(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996
<b>Executive Mayor</b>	Ramokgopa, Kgositso
<b>Speaker</b>	Mosupyoe-Letsholo, Morakane (Ms)
<b>Chief Whip</b>	Mabona, Jabulane
<b>Mayoral committee Members</b>	Mabiletsa, Dorothy (Ms) (MMC: Finance) Mabusela, Eulanda (Ms) (MMC: Health and Social Development) Masango, Jacob (MMC: Infrastructure) Mashaba, Petunia (Ms) (MMC: Agriculture and Environmental Management) Mashego, Terence (MMC: Safety and Security) Matjila, George (MMC: Transport and Roads) Mmoko, Thembi (Ms) (MMC: Corporate and Shared Services) Ngonyama, Joshua (MMC: Housing and Human Settlement) Pillay, Subesh (MMC: Economic Development and Planning) Tyobeka-Makeke, Nozipho (Ms) (MMC: Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture)
<b>Grading of local authority</b>	Category A Grade 6 urban municipality (demarcation code - TSH)
<b>Accounting Officer</b>	Ngobeni, Jason Telephone: 012-358 4901
<b>Group Chief Financial Officer (GCFO)</b>	Banda, Umar (CA SA) (Acting) Telephone: 012-358 8100
<b>Registered office</b>	Isivuno House cnr Madiba Rd and Lilian Ngoyi Street PRETORIA 0002
<b>Postal address</b>	P O Box 408 PRETORIA 0002
<b>Bankers</b>	Standard Bank
<b>Auditors</b>	Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA)
<b>Legislation governing the municipality's operations</b>	Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003) Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) Housing Act (Act 107 of 1997) Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Property Rates Act (Act 6 of 2004) Division of Revenue Act (Act 1 of 2007)
<b>Entities consolidated</b>	Consistent with the prior financial year the following municipal entities will be included in the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements: Housing Company Tshwane NPC (Registration nr 2001/029821/08) Sandspruit Works Association Soc Ltd (Registration nr 1999/019160/08) Tshwane Economic Development Agency Soc Ltd (TEDA) (Registration nr 2006/019396/07)
<b>Entities dormant</b>	Metsweding Economic Development Agency (MEDA) - Council decision of 25 August 2011 to disestablish MEDA. All operations were taken over by the Municipality on 1 July 2011. (Deregistration still in progress).



## INDEX

The reports and statements set out below comprise the consolidated annual financial statements presented to the provincial legislature:

	Page
Index	
Certification by City Manager	4
Report of the Auditor-General	5 - 8
Report of the Group Chief Financial Officer	9 - 21
Statement of Financial Position	22
Statement of Financial Performance	23
Statement of Changes in Net Assets	24
Cash Flow Statement	25
Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts	26 - 31
Accounting Policies	32 - 60
Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements	61 - 169
The following supplementary information does not form part of the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements and is unaudited:	
Appendixes:	
Appendix A: Schedule of External Loans	170 - 171
Appendix B: Analysis of Property, Plant and Equipment	172 - 173
Appendix C: Budgeted Financial Performance (Revenue and Expenditure by Standard Classification)	174 - 175
Appendix D: Budgeted Financial Performance (Revenue and Expenditure by Municipal Vote)	176 - 177
Appendix E: Budgeted Financial Performance (Revenue and Expenditure)	178 - 179
Appendix F: Budgeted Capital Expenditure by Vote, Standard Classification and Funding	180 - 182
Appendix G: Budgeted Cash Flows	183
Appendix H: Disclosure of Grants and Subsidies paid in terms of the MFMA	184 - 185

## CERTIFICATION BY CITY MANAGER

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

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

The accounting officer acknowledges that he is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the group and places considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the accounting officer to meet these responsibilities, the accounting officer sets standards for internal controls 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 group and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the group's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the group is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the group. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the group 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 consolidated 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 group's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2015 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, he is satisfied that the group has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

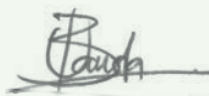
Although the accounting officer is primarily responsible for the financial affairs of the municipality, they are supported by the group's internal auditors.

The consolidated annual financial statements set out on pages 22 to 169, which have been prepared on a going concern basis, were approved and signed by the accounting officer on 30 September 2015.

I certify that the salaries, allowances and benefits of councillors and payments made to councillors for loss of office, if any, as disclosed in Note 31 of these annual financial statements are within the upper limits of the framework envisaged in section 219 of the Constitution, read with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act and the Minister of Provincial and Local Government's determination in accordance with this Act.



**Jason Ngobeni**  
City Manager



**Umar Banda, CA (SA)**  
Group Chief Financial Officer (Acting)

Pretoria  
30 September 2015

## REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO THE GAUTENG PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE AND THE COUNCIL ON THE CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

### REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Introduction

1. I have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality and its municipal entities as set out on pages 22 to 169, which comprise the consolidated and separate statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, the consolidated and separate statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, cash flow statement and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, as well as the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### Accounting officer's responsibility for the consolidated and separate financial statements

2. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with South African Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (SA standards of GRAP) and the requirements of the Municipal Finance Management Act of South Africa, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA) and the Division of Revenue Act of South Africa, 2014 (Act No. 10 of 2014) (DoRA), and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor-general's responsibility

3. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated and separate financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements, and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements are free from material misstatement.
4. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the municipality's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the municipality's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

#### Opinion

6. In my opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality and its municipal entities as at 30 June 2015 and its consolidated and separate financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with SA standards of GRAP and the requirements of the MFMA and DoRA.

#### Emphasis of matters

7. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

#### Significant uncertainties

8. With reference to note 55 to the consolidated financial statements, the municipality was the defendant in a number of legal cases. The ultimate outcome of these matters could not be determined at the time of this report, and no provision for any liability that might result was made in the financial statements.

#### Restatement of corresponding figures

9. As disclosed in note 47 to the consolidated financial statements, the corresponding figures for 30 June 2014 were restated as a result of errors discovered in the financial statements during the year ended 30 June 2015.

#### Material losses

10. As disclosed in note 60 to the consolidated and separate financial statements, material losses amounting to R973 512 190 (2013-14: R819 056 737) were incurred as a result of electricity distribution losses, which represents 16,05% (2013-14: 14,25%) of total electricity purchased. The total technical losses of electricity amounted to R424 584 756 (2013-14: R402 343 660). Non-technical losses amounted to R548 927 434 (2013-14: R416 713 077) and were due to unauthorised consumption, tampering and faulty meters.

#### Expenditure incurred on the smart prepaid meter contract

11. As disclosed in note 45 to the consolidated and separate financial statements, the municipality incurred service fee expenditure of R808 333 532 on the smart prepaid meter contract for the year ended 30 June 2015 (2013-14: R177 557 908).

#### Material impairments

12. As disclosed in note 22 to the consolidated financial statements, receivables have significantly been impaired. The impairment of receivables amounts to R5 664 049 393 (2014: R5 034 345 185), which represents 69% (2014: 66%) of debtors and the contribution to the provision for doubtful debts for the year under review amounted to R842 780 280 (2014: R1 272 836 856).

#### Additional matters

13. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

#### Unaudited supplementary information

14. The supplementary information set out on pages 170 to 185 does not form part of the consolidated and separate financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion thereon.

#### Unaudited disclosure notes

15. In terms of section 125(2)(e) of the MFMA, the municipality is required to disclose particulars of non-compliance with the MFMA. This disclosure requirement did not form part of the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion thereon.

#### Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

16. In accordance with the Public Audit Act of South Africa, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report findings on the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for selected objectives presented in the annual performance report, compliance with legislation and internal control. The objective of my tests was to identify reportable findings as described under each subheading, but not to gather evidence to express assurance on these matters. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion or conclusion on these matters.

#### Predetermined objectives

17. I performed procedures to obtain evidence about the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for the following selected objectives presented in the annual performance report of the municipality for the year ended 30 June 2015:
- Strategic objective 1: Provide sustainable services infrastructure and human settlements management on pages x to x
  - Strategic objective 2: Promote shared economic development and growth on pages x to x
  - Strategic objective 3: Ensure sustainable, safer cities and integrated social development on pages x to x
18. I evaluated the reported performance information against the overall criteria of usefulness and reliability.
19. I evaluated the usefulness of the reported performance information to determine whether it was presented in accordance with the National Treasury's annual reporting principles and whether the reported performance was consistent with the planned objectives. I further performed tests to determine whether indicators and targets were well defined, verifiable, specific, measurable, time bound and relevant, as required by the National Treasury's Framework for managing programme performance information (FMPPI).
20. I assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.
21. The material findings in respect of the selected objectives are as follows:

#### Strategic objective 1: Provide sustainable services infrastructure and human settlements management

##### Reliability of reported performance information

22. The FMPPI requires municipalities to have appropriate systems to collect, collate, verify and store performance information to ensure valid, accurate and complete reporting of actual achievements against planned objectives, indicators and targets. Overall, some significantly important targets were not reliable as I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence. The auditee's records did not permit the application of alternative audit procedures. This was due to ineffective standard operating procedures for the accurate recording of actual achievements.

#### Strategic objective 2: Promote shared economic development and growth

##### Reliability of reported performance information

23. The FMPPI requires municipalities to have appropriate systems to collect, collate, verify and store performance information to ensure valid, accurate and complete reporting of actual achievements against planned objectives, indicators and targets. Overall, some significantly important targets were not reliable as I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence. The auditee's records did not permit the application of alternative audit procedures. This was due to ineffective standard operating procedures for the accurate recording of actual achievements and a lack of adequate reviews on the validity of reported achievements against source documentation.

**Strategic objective 3: Ensure sustainable, safer cities and integrated social development**

**Reliability of reported performance information**

24. The FMPPI requires municipalities to have appropriate systems to collect, collate, verify and store performance information to ensure valid, accurate and complete reporting of actual achievements against planned objectives, indicators and targets. Overall, some significantly important targets were not reliable as I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence. The auditee's records did not permit the application of alternative audit procedures. This was due to ineffective standard operating procedures for the accurate recording of actual achievements and a lack of adequate review of the validity of reported achievements against source documentation.

**Additional matters**

25. I draw attention to the following matters:

**Achievement of planned targets**

26. Refer to the annual performance report on page(s) x to x and x to x for information on the achievement of the planned targets for the year. This information should be considered in the context of the material findings on the reliability of the reported performance information for the selected objectives reported in paragraph(s) x to xx of this report.

**Adjustment of material misstatements**

27. I identified material misstatements in the annual performance report submitted for auditing on the reported performance information for the following selected objectives:

- Strategic objective 1: Provide sustainable services infrastructure and human settlements management
- Strategic objective 2: Promote shared economic development and growth
- Strategic objective 3: Ensure sustainable, safer cities and integrated social development

As management subsequently corrected only some of the misstatements, I identified material findings on the reliability of the reported performance information.

**Compliance with legislation**

28. I performed procedures to obtain evidence that the municipality had complied with applicable legislation regarding financial matters, financial management and other related matters. My material findings on compliance with specific matters in key legislation, as set out in the general notice issued in terms of the PAA, are as follows:

**Strategic planning and performance management**

29. The controls relating to the performance management system were inadequate in some instances as it did not fully represent the processes of timely performance monitoring and review and how it is conducted, organised and managed, including determining the roles of different role players as required by section 38 of the Municipal Systems Act of South Africa, 2000 (Act No.32 of 2000) and regulation 7 of the *Municipal planning and performance management regulation*.

**Annual financial statements**

30. The consolidated and separate financial statements submitted for auditing were not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of section 122 of the MFMA. Material misstatements on non-current assets were identified in the submitted financial statements of which some were subsequently corrected and supporting records subsequently provided.

**Procurement and contract management**

31. Sufficient appropriate audit evidence could not be obtained that some contracts were awarded in accordance with the legislative requirements and a procurement process which is fair, equitable, transparent and competitive, as some contracts were not submitted for auditing.
32. Sufficient appropriate audit evidence could not be obtained that invitations for competitive bidding were advertised for a required minimum period of days, as required by Supply Chain Management (SCM) regulation 22(1) and 22(2) for some of the contracts.
33. Goods and services of a transaction value above R200 000 were procured without inviting competitive bids, as required by SCM regulation 19(a) for some of the contracts.

**Expenditure management**

34. Steps taken were not effective to prevent unauthorised, irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure, as required by section 62(1)(d) of the MFMA.

**Asset management**

35. Controls implemented by the accounting officer were not adequate and effective to ensure that the municipality maintained a system of internal control of the asset register, as required by section 63 (2)(c) of the MFMA.



#### Internal control

36. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with legislation. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the findings on the annual performance report and the findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.

#### Leadership

37. The accounting officer and senior management did not adequately perform oversight responsibility of financial and performance reporting resulting in material adjustments required on the financial statements, findings on reliability of performance information and non-compliance with MFMA and SCM regulations.
38. The municipality developed a plan to address audit findings, but adherence to the plan on key items, such as procurement and contract management and performance reporting, was not monitored effectively by the appropriate level of management, this resulted, in a number of findings relating to assets, performance information and non-compliance with MFMA and SCM regulations.

#### Financial and performance management

39. The financial statements and annual performance report preparation and review process were inadequate in certain instances, resulting in material adjustments to the financial statements and findings on the reliability of performance information.

#### Other reports

#### Investigations

40. The Public Protector is investigating the smart prepaid meter contract. The investigation was initiated based on an allegation of the possible misappropriation of the municipality's assets. At the time of the report, the outcome of the investigation was unknown.

*Auditor-General*

Johannesburg

27 January 2016



AUDITOR - GENERAL  
SOUTH AFRICA

*Auditing to build public confidence*

## REPORT OF THE GROUP CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Since the recent economic crisis, the global economy has been on a slow road towards recovery. It is more evident than ever that the role of emerging economies should not be underestimated, despite the slowdown in growth of emerging and developing economies, they accounted for approximately three-quarters of global growth in 2014. Economic growth is forecast to be stronger in 2015 for advanced economies, with emerging economies expected to experience subdued growth.

The 2014/15 Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) was shaped by a dynamic global and local macroeconomic environment. Acute risks within the global economy have decreased albeit not entirely eliminated. We are living in a time within which macroeconomic weaknesses are becoming increasingly costly, particularly with the speed and magnitude of these events affecting an increasingly large number of impoverished citizens across the globe.

Economic growth and urban growth are inextricably intertwined. The real challenge within the urban transition is for governments to enable an environment that will allow residents to make the most of living in cities. Although South Africa's economy has expanded over the past years, the rate of growth has steadily declined and this reflects a convergence of unfavourable global and domestic circumstances which impact on all spheres of government.

The Executive Mayor opened the State of the Capital City Address on 3 April 2014, with the words "The tide has turned and our journey has become irreversible!". With this came a significant opportunity for the City – investing in our youth, job creation and skills development and the initiation of a program focused on formalizing informal settlements, called "Re aga Tshwane" – "We are building Tshwane".

The 2014/15 MTREF was compiled to operationalise the proposed programmes and projects with financial allocations in line with the six strategic objectives, namely:

- provide sustainable services, infrastructure and human settlement;
- promote shared economic growth and job creation;
- ensure sustainable, safer communities and integrated social development;
- promote good governance and an active citizenry;
- improve financial sustainability; and
- continue institutional development, transformation and innovation.

The long-term financial strategy will ensure that the City is financially sustainable and will respond to the City's Growth and Development Strategy policies, priorities and infrastructure needs.

### 2. OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Maintaining financial viability of the City of Tshwane is critical to the achievement of service delivery and economic objectives. Revenue generation is fundamental in strengthening the institutional environment for the delivery of municipal basic services and infrastructure. The capacity for generating revenue is challenged by poverty and unemployment that is prevalent in the municipal area.

The City continues to explore ways of generating revenue through the Revenue Enhancement Strategy and Balance Sheet Restructuring and Optimisation.

The slogan of the City, namely "Igniting Excellence" continues to influence and guide our actions and it is therefore with pride that I, as the Acting Group Chief Financial Officer present the annual financial statements for the 2014/15 financial year as part of igniting excellence.

It is our responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements of the City of Tshwane present the financial position of the City and financial performance and cash flows for the year as required by the South African Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice and the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003. The management and leadership of the City played a significant role to fulfill this mandate and responsibility, thereby also managing limited resources and economic condition challenges while focusing on effective service delivery.

During the 2014/15 MTREF, a strategy towards the cash-backing of the City of Tshwane's capital reserves, capital provisions and unspent conditional grants, as well as the taking up of long-term loans or bonds was modeled into the long-term financial model (LTFM) to ensure the sustainability of the City over the medium to long term.

Together with the City's objectives – such as a balanced and funded budget, cash-backing of reserves, concentrating on core functions and Tshwane Vision 2055 – the rebirth of our capital city is a reality.

### 3. ACCOUNTING FRAMEWORK FOR 2014/15

During 2014/15 no considerable changes to the accounting framework had to be implemented. Only one new accounting standard became effective from 1 July 2014, namely:

- GRAP 100 (revised): Discontinued operations

The following standard have been approved by the Accounting Standards Board, but the Minister of Finance has not yet determined an effective date, however municipalities can use it to disclose information on the financial statements:

- GRAP 18 Segment reporting
- GRAP 105 Transfer of functions between entities under common control

- GRAP 106 Transfer of functions between entities not under common control
- GRAP 107 Mergers
- GRAP 20 Related parties
- IGRAP 11 Consolidation – Special purpose entities
- IGRAP 12 Jointly controlled entities: Non-monetary contributions by ventures
- GRAP 6 (revised) Consolidated and separate financial statements
- GRAP 7(revised) Investments in Associates
- GRAP 8 (revised) Interests in Joint ventures
- GRAP 32 Service Concession arrangements: Grantor
- GRAP 108 Statutory receivables
- IGRAP 17 Service concession arrangements where a grantor controls a significant residual interest in an asset

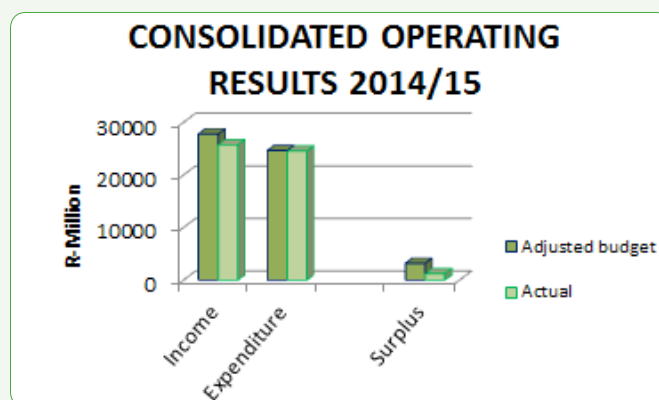
The impact and effect that the implementation of these new and/or revised accounting standards have on the financial statements are discussed in detail in the notes to the financial statements, but in most instances the implementation of these standards will lead to better and more disclosures.

#### 4. REVIEW OF OPERATING RESULTS

The 2014/15 budget of the City of Tshwane was approved by Council on 30 May 2014 and the Adjustment Budget was approved by Council on 26 February 2015.

##### 4.1 General

Details of the 2014/15 operating results and the classification of revenue and expenditure are included in the Statement of Financial Performance. Below is a graphical presentation of the operating results:



The overall operating results for the financial year ending 30 June 2015 are as follows:

Description	Adjusted Budget 2015		Actual 2015		Variance Actual/ Adjustment Budget	Actual 2014 Restated	
	Municipality R'000	Group R'000	Municipality R'000	Group R'000		Municipality %	Municipality R'000
Opening Accumulated surplus	-	-	17 513 578	17 556 533		16 778 304	16 833 247
Operating revenue	27 128 774	27 734 074	25 713 961	25 680 658	5.22	23 350 629	23 334 089
	27 128 774	27 734 074	43 227 539	43 237 191		40 128 933	40 167 336
Operating expenditure	23 984 420	24 589 717	24 535 985	24 501 996	2.29	22 731 338	22 726 786
Sundry transfers *	-	-	4 785	4 785		(115 983)	(115 983)
Closing Accumulated surplus	3 144 354	3 144 357	18 686 769	18 730 410		17 513 578	17 556 533
	27 128 774	27 734 074	43 227 539	43 237 191		40 128 933	40 167 336

\* Sundry transfers consist of transfers from the reserves such as the Housing Development Fund and Insurance reserve.

For the Municipality the revenue represents 94.7% of the total adjustment budget. For the group the revenue represents 92.60% of the total adjustments budget.

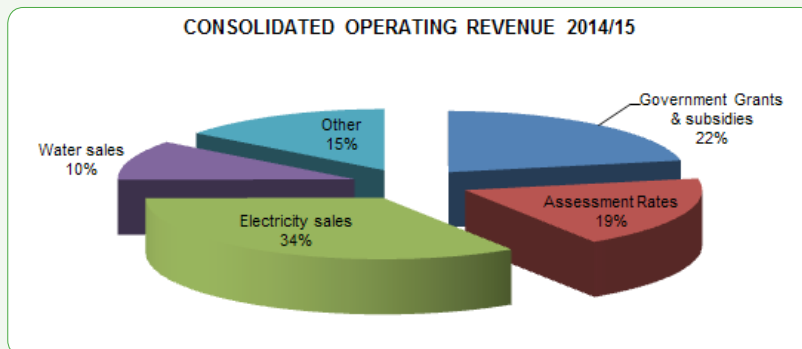
Service charges (93.9%) and assessment rates (100.3%) are on target while the other revenue line items are between 43.7% and 185.8% of the budget, for example: rental of facilities and equipment (43.7%) licences and permits (90.9%). Capital grant revenue ended on 97.8% of the budget. Operational grant revenue ended on 98.7% of the budget. Fines ended on 61.9% of the budget, which is consistent with the performance of prior years.

The actual net expenditure of the Municipality compared to the adjustment budget represents 102.2% which is an over expenditure of 2.2%. The actual net expenditure of the group compared to the adjustments budget represents 99.64%.

Repairs and maintenance ended on 95.4% of the budget and the contribution to bad debt provision ended on 106.8% of the budget. Collection cost ended on 99.0% of the budgeted expenditure whereas depreciation expense ended on 131.3% of the budgeted amount, contributing to the overall over expenditure.

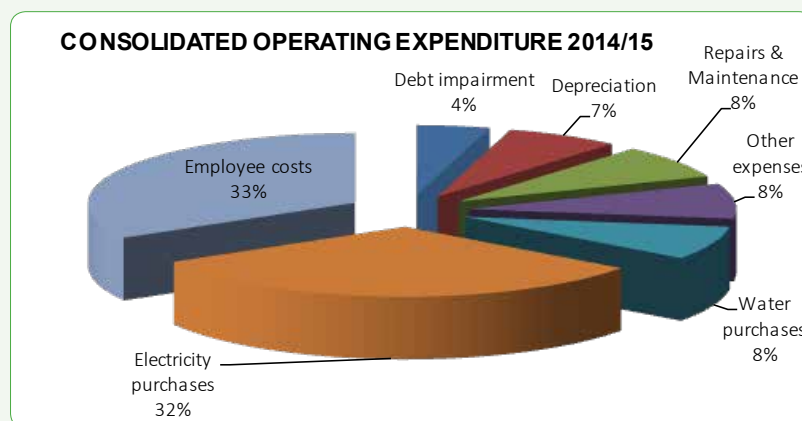
#### 4.2 Operating Revenue

The following graph indicates a breakdown of the largest categories of revenue.



#### 4.3 Operating expenditure

The graph below indicates the breakdown per main expenditure group.



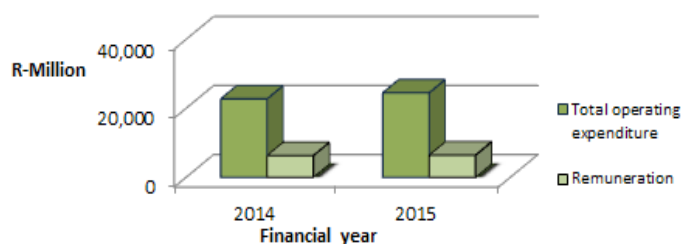
#### 4.4 Remuneration

The actual expenditure on remuneration expressed as a percentage of the total expenditure for the municipality shows a decrease from 26.72% in 2013/14 to 25.20% in 2014/15. This decrease of 1.52% is due to the fact that the remuneration increased with 3.88% compared to an increase in the total expenditure of 7.94%. For the Group the remuneration as a percentage of total expenditure decreased from 27.75% to 26.21% since 2013/14.

In terms of the Restructuring grant, the target for remuneration as a percentage of revenue is 33%. The City is well below the ceiling with a percentage of 25.01% (2014: 27.03%) for the group.

Description	2014/15		2013/14 Restated	
	Group R'000	Municipality R'000	Group R'000	Municipality R'000
Total operating expenditure	24 501 996	24 535 985	22 726 786	22 731 338
Total operating revenue	25 680 658	25 713 961	23 334 089	23 350 629
Employee remuneration	6 423 146	6 183 293	6 306 606	6 074 122
Ratio: % of total expenditure	26.21%	25.20%	27.75%	26.72%
Ratio: % of total revenue	25.01%	24.05%	27.03%	26.01%
% Growth in remuneration	3.88%	13.92%	16.37%	13.75%

### CONSOLIDATED REMUNERATION vs OPERATING EXPENDITURE 2014/15



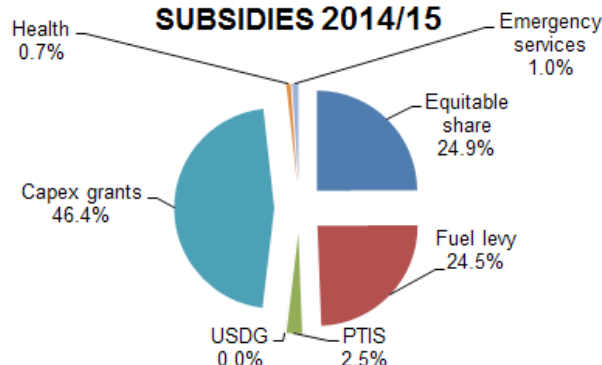
#### 4.5 Government grants and subsidies

The following table and graph shows the amounts received in terms of grants, contributions and subsidies from the National and the Gauteng Provincial spheres of Government, which amounts have been included in the total revenue figure (refer to note 27 of the consolidated annual financial statements for detail of each grant):

Description	2014/15		2013/14 Restated	
	Group R'000	Municipality R'000	Group R'000	Municipality R'000
Equitable share	1 375 518	1 375 518	1 166 964	1 166 964
Primary health care subsidy	39 967	39 967	35 837	35 837
Emergency management subsidy	56 683	56 683	53 750	53 750
Equitable share fuel levy	1 352 410	1 352 410	1 308 179	1 308 179
Housing top structure	-	-	-	-
PTNOG	138 000	138 000	178 366	178 366
USDG (operational)	195	195	39 178	39 178
Other operational grants #	118 712	118 712	79 108	79 108
Capital grants and donations	2 560 527	2 560 527	2 112 512	2 112 512
	5 642 012	5 642 012	4 973 894	4 973 894

# Other operational grants include for example: LG SETA, Finance Management grant, OPCA, Revenue enhancement, EPWP, etc

### GOVERNMENT GRANTS & SUBSIDIES 2014/15



#### 5. FINANCIAL RATIOS NORMS AND INTERPRETATION

Local government uses different financial ratios and norms to assess their performance and to set benchmarks for improvement to be measured over time when compared to other entities. Financial ratios and norms are further used to assess and compare the financial health and performance of local government. Various categories of ratios and norms exist and cover various aspects of local government's finances, such as financial position, financial performance and cash flow.

The following categories will be used for the purposes of analysing and interpreting the financial statements:

- **Financial position**  
The ratios used here is a measurement of the management of assets, debtors, liquidity, liability and sustainability.
- **Financial performance**  
The ratios used here is a measurement of efficiency, revenue and expenditure management, as well as the management of material losses i.e. distribution losses.
- **Cash flow**  
The ratios used here is a measurement of the efficient management of cash and debt.

#### 5.1 Financial position

Measure	Financial ratio and norm	2014/15		2013/14 Restated	
		Group	Municipality	Group	Municipality
<b>Asset management</b>	Capital expenditure to total expenditure	16.79%	16.77%	18.61%	18.60%
	Impairment of PPE (including investment property and intangible assets)	0.37%	0.02%	0.37%	0.02%
	Repairs and maintenance as % of Property, plant and equipment and Investment property	5.11%	5.08%	5.26%	5.22%
	Borrowings to Assets (property, plant & equipment)	31.36%	31.37%	30.63%	30.65%
<b>Debtor management</b>	Collection rate	94.48%	95.22%	94.10%	94.72%
	Bad debts written off as % of bad debt provision	8.13%	8.58%	4.28%	4.10%
	Net debtor days	54	54	62	61
	Growth in total gross receivables (%)	7.03%	5.81%	14.13%	14.25%
	Growth in total net receivables (%)	1.13%	(4.10%)	(5.08%)	(4.67%)
	Growth in net consumer receivables (%)	(0.51%)	(0.38%)	(18.63%)	(18.72%)
	Net receivables to total annual operating revenue	19.20%	18.83%	20.11%	19.89%
<b>Liquidity management</b>	Cash/Cost coverage ratio (excluding unspent conditional grants) (months)	0.26	0.23	0.43	0.40
	Current ratio	0.72:1	0.72:1	0.79:1	0.78:1
	Acid test ratio	0.65:1	0.64:1	0.73:1	0.71:1
	Solvability ratio	1.97:1	1.97:1	2.00:1	2.00:1
	Inventory turnover	3.15 times	3.15 times	2.49 times	2.49 times
	Liquidity ratio	11.61	12.48	7.79	8.20
<b>Liability Management</b>	Capital cost (interest paid and redemption) as % of total operating revenue	11.61%	11.56%	11.25%	11.21%
	Capital cost as % of total operating expenditure	9.50	9.46%	9.09%	9.07%
	Debt (total borrowing) to Total operating revenue (including grants)	40.78%	40.71%	39.70%	39.65%
	Gearing ratio*(Total long-term debt to total revenue less grants)	52.26%	52.16%	50.45%	50.39%
	Financing to capital expenditure	0.26:1	0.26:1	0.19:1	0.19:1
<b>Sustainability</b>	Level of cash backed reserves (net assets – accumulated surplus)	189.07%	169.41%	289.05%	268.83%

\* According to credit rating companies the benchmark for local government is a ratio of less than 50%

**5.2 Financial performance**

Measure	Financial ratio and norm	2014/15		2013/14 Restated	
		Group	Municipality	Group	Municipality
<b>Efficiency</b>	Net operating surplus margin	4.59%	4.58%	2.60%	2.65%
	Net surplus electricity	11.99%	11.99%	9.22%	9.22%
	Net surplus water and sanitation	40.43%	40.43%	61.50%	61.50%
<b>Distribution losses</b>	Electricity distribution losses (%)	16.05%	16.05%	14.25%	14.25%
	Water distribution losses (%)	18.94%	18.94%	20.70%	20.70%
<b>Revenue Management</b>	Growth in number of active consumer accounts	1.90%	1.90%	6.51%	6.51%
	Revenue growth (%)	10.06%	10.12%	7.07%	7.14%
	Revenue growth (%) – Excluding capital grants	8.95%	9.02%	8.04%	8.09%
	Growth in grants (%)	13.43%	13.43%	4.85%	4.85%
	Growth in service charges (%)	8.87%	8.99%	7.027%	7.17%
<b>Expenditure Management</b>	Creditors payment period (trade creditors) (days)	46	45	56	55
	Irregular, Fruitless and wasteful and Unauthorised expenditure to Total operating expenditure	3.74%	3.67%	5.95%	5.92%
	Remuneration as % of Total operating expenditure	26.21%	25.70%	27.21%	26.72%
	Contracted services as % of Total operating expenditure	11.99%	11.97%	16.17%	16.17%
	Operating Expenditure growth (%)	7.81%	7.94%	13.98%	13.82%
	Capital expenditure growth (%)	(2.69%)	(2.69%)	(7.07%)	(7.07%)
	Repairs and maintenance to annual operating revenue	5.85%	5.80%	5.91%	5.86%
<b>Grant dependency</b>	Own funded capital expenditure (internally generated funds + borrowing) to Total Capital expenditure	36.27%	36.27%	47.77%	47.77%
	Own funded capital expenditure (internally generated funds) to Total Capital expenditure	2.54%	2.54%	12.46%	12.46%
	Own source revenue to Total Operating revenue (including Agency revenue)	120.97%	120.94%	120.30%	120.28%

**5.3 Cash flow**

Measure	Financial ratio and norm	2014/15		2013/14 Restated	
		Group	Municipality	Group	Municipality
<b>Efficiency</b>	Cashbook balance (plus short-term loans) to total operating revenue#	3.00%	2.74%	4.62%	4.34%
	Cash to interest coverage	3.21:1	3.22:1	3.90:1	3.89:1
	Debt to cash ratio	3.27:1	3.27:1	2.92:1	2.93:1
	Debt to equity	87.55%	87.24%	85.08%	84.92%
	Cost coverage	0.10	0.06	0.28	0.21
	Number of days total cash held	68	63	98	92
	Number of days total cash held (operating cash)	54	49	82	76
	Cash and cash equivalents	R97.6 m	R57.2 m	R224.9 m	R174.3 m

# According to credit rating companies the bench mark for local government is a ratio of less than 5%

## 6. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2015

### Group

Type	June 2015 R'000	June 2014 Restated R'000	Variance (R) R'000	Variance (%)
Current assets	5 039 323	5 217 109	(177 786)	(3.41)
Non-current assets	33 577 391	30 387 481	3 189 910	10.49
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>38 616 714</b>	<b>35 604 590</b>	<b>3 012 124</b>	<b>8.46</b>
Current liabilities	6 970 949	6 606 962	363 987	5.51
Non-current liabilities	12 661 935	11 192 461	1 469 474	13.13
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>19 632 884</b>	<b>17 799 423</b>	<b>1 833 461</b>	<b>10.66</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>18 983 830</b>	<b>17 805 167</b>	<b>1 178 663</b>	<b>6.62</b>

### Municipality

Type	June 2015 R'000	June 2014 Restated R'000	Variance (R) R'000	Variance (%)
Current assets	4 914 269	5 126 139	(211 870)	(4.13)
Non-current assets	33 556 421	30 363 637	3 192 784	10.52
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>38 470 690</b>	<b>35 489 776</b>	<b>2 980 914</b>	<b>8.39</b>
Current liabilities	6 871 506	6 538 084	333 422	5.10
Non-current liabilities	12 658 995	11 189 479	1 469 516	13.13
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>19 530 501</b>	<b>17 727 563</b>	<b>1 802 938</b>	<b>10.17</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>18 940 189</b>	<b>17 762 213</b>	<b>1 177 976</b>	<b>6.63</b>

Current assets decreased as a result of a considerable decrease in cash and cash equivalents and consumer debtors. Current liabilities increased mostly due to an increase in lease liabilities, payables and VAT. Non-current liabilities increased due to an increase in long-term loans, post employee benefit obligation and rehabilitation provisions.

## 7. RECEIVABLES

Details regarding the receivables are provided in Note 20 (Long-term receivables), Note 22 (Consumer receivables) and Note 23 (Other receivables) of the Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements.

### 7.1 Long-term receivables (note 20)

The long-term receivables show a decrease of R132.595 million (36.84%). This decrease can mainly be ascribed to a decrease in the arrangement consumer debtors (decrease of R117.859 million), a decrease in housing loans (R10.389 million decrease) and a decrease in sale of land (R4.297 million decrease).

### 7.2 Other receivables (note 23)

The other receivables (receivables other than consumer receivables – see note 23 for detail) for the Municipality in total increased with an amount of R153.459 million (9.66%). This is mainly the result of an increase in miscellaneous other debtors of R61.367 million and an increase in lease revenue debtor (R1.164 million and an increase in AARTO fine debtor due to IGRAP1 requirements (R123.879 million). For the Group the other receivables increased with an amount of R188.221 million since 2014.

### 7.3 Consumer receivables (note 22)

For the Municipality the gross consumer receivables increased in total with an amount of R388.231 million (5.26%). For the Group the gross consumer receivables increased with an amount of R498.847 million.



City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality  
Consolidated Annual Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2015

The increase in debt per customer classification is made up as follows:

Customer classification	Group			Municipality		
	2014/15		2013/14 Restated	2014/15		2013/14 Restated
	Total R-million	Increase/ (Decrease) R-million	Total R-million	Total R-million	Increase/ (Decrease) R-million	Total R-million
Households	5 332 592	308 379	5 024 213	4 773 551	198 766	4 574 785
Industrial/Commercial	2 267 659	136 988	2 130 671	2 256 162	129 714	2 126 448
National and Provincial government	298 502	11 414	287 088	281 388	17 685	263 703
Other	459 318	42 066	417 252	459 318	42 066	417 252
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 358 071</b>	<b>498 847</b>	<b>7 859 224</b>	<b>7 770 419</b>	<b>388 231</b>	<b>7 382 188</b>

The increase/ (decrease) in consumer debt per ageing analysis is as follows:

Age analysis group	Group			Municipality		
	2014/15		2013/14 Restated	2014/15		2013/14 Restated
	Total R-million	Increase/ (Decrease) R-million	Total R-million	Total R-million	Increase/ (Decrease) R-million	Total R-million
Current (0-30 days)	2 069 084	(79 329)	2 148 413	2 055 891	(81 666)	2 137 557
31 – 60 days	234 378	(5 714)	240 092	219 718	(9 562)	229 280
61 – 90 days	214 656	10 246	204 410	202 315	7 152	195 163
91 – 120 days	204 186	56 022	148 164	189 289	50 191	139 098
121 – 150 days	118 466	(3 890)	122 356	105 848	(7 338)	113 186
151 – 180 days	223 237	77 399	145 838	207 073	71 640	135 433
181 – 365 days	1 267 738	54 086	1 213 652	763 959	(32 213)	796 173
365 + days	4 026 326	390 027	3 636 299	4 026 326	390 027	3 636 299
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 358 071</b>	<b>498 847</b>	<b>7 859 224</b>	<b>7 770 419</b>	<b>388 231</b>	<b>7 382 188</b>

The following is an indication of the effectiveness of credit control and the ability to convert debtors into cash:

Description	Group		Municipality	
	2014/15	2013/14 Restated	2014/15	2013/14 Restated
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Debits levied : Consumer receivables	18 210 483	16 727 281	18 288 846	16 779 734
Balance on 1 July	7 859 224	7 111 430	7 382 188	6 706 897
Balance on 30 June	8 358 071	7 859 224	7 770 418	7 382 188
Average balance	8 108 648	7 485 327	7 576 303	7 044 543
Days in the financial year	365	365	365	365
Turnover: Number of days	162	164	151	153
Turnover: Number of times (levies/average balance)	2.25	2.23	2.41	2.38

A collection rate calculated on the total levies for a period compared to the total payments received during the same period is used to measure revenue recovery. The actions taken in terms of the credit control policy were not fully effective, since an average collection rate on current billing regressed to 98.2% (2014 = 103.7% and 2013 = 108.6 %) in 2015.

## 8. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING (Municipality only)

The Municipality's original approved Capital Expenditure Budget for 2014/15 amounted to R4 167 986 756 which was amended by means of an adjustments budget approved by Council on 26 February 2015 to R4 388 781 289 in total, which resulted in an increase of R220 794 533, primarily to address transfers from the Operating Budget, roll-overs and additional allocations of external funding.

Council funding increased with R140.3 million, owing to transfers from the operating budget for inter alia:

- Tshwane House – R41.2 million
- Re-aga Tshwane – R86.4 million
- Purchase of electric vehicles (EVs) – R4.0 million
- Tshwane Leadership and Management Academy – R8.6 million

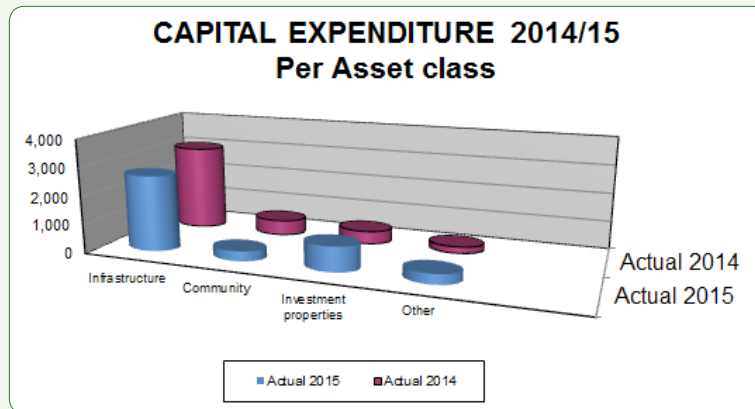
The table below reflects the net increase / decrease in the various funding sources:

Funding source description	Original Budget Municipality 2014/15	Adjusted Budget Municipality 2014/15	Increase/ (Decrease)
	R	R	R
Council Funding	-	140 261 793	140 261 793
Public Transport Infrastructure and Systems Grant (PTIS)	867 571 000	867 571 000	-
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (NDPG)	150 000 000	175 000 000	25 000 000
Urban Settlements Development Grant (USDG)	1 469 450 000	1 513 457 693	44 007 693
Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP)	32 000 000	32 000 000	-
Capital replacement reserve	43 486 756	49 306 756	5 820 000
Energy Efficiency Demand Side Management (EEDSM)	10 000 000	3 000 000	(7 000 000)
Financial Management Grant (FMG)	250 000	280 000	30 000
Community Library Services (CLS)	3 129 000	4 104 047	975 047
Borrowings	1 500 000 000	1 500 000 000	-
Public contributions and donations	80 100 000	76 100 000	(4 000 000)
Social Infrastructure Grant	-	11 200 000	11 200 000
Gautrans Grant	12 000 000	12 000 000	-
LG Seta discretionary grant	-	4 500 000	4 500 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4 167 986 756</b>	<b>4 388 781 289</b>	<b>220 794 533</b>

Actual expenditure incurred during the period 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 as indicated in the table below amounts to R4 114 917 583 or 93.8% measured against the adjusted budget.

Actual Capital expenditure according to asset class – Municipality			
Type of Asset	Actual 2015	Actual 2014	Actual 2013
	R	R	R
Infrastructure	2 664 184 514	3 020 198 537	3 636 381 709
Community	346 202 454	532 358 032	630 759 927
Investment properties	873 235 026	449 956 618	-
Other assets	231 175 592	224 292 781	247 431 365
Specialised vehicles	119 997	-	35 024 399
Intangibles	-	1 776 542	906 001
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4 114 917 583</b>	<b>4 228 582 510</b>	<b>4 550 503 401</b>

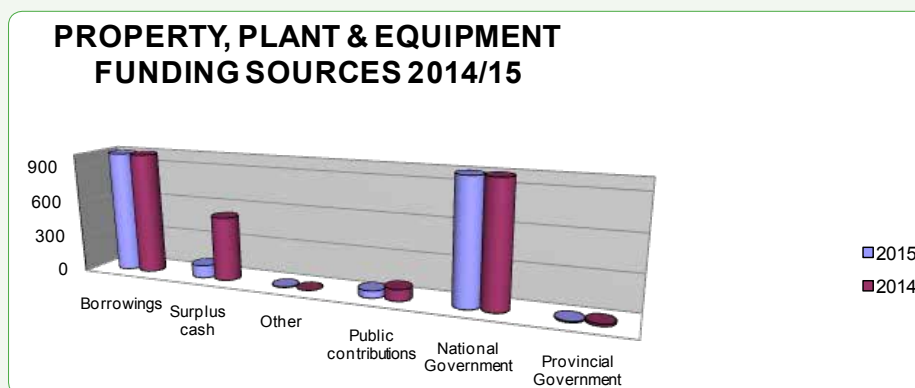
The graph below shows the distribution of the property, plant and equipment according to the type.



The above-mentioned assets were financed from the following sources as reflected below:

Actual Capital expenditure per Sources of Finance – Municipality			
Sources of Finance	Actual 2015	Actual 2014	Actual 2013
	R	R	R
External loans	1 387 942 005	1 493 166 332	2 129 535 219
Surplus cash	104 463 984	526 849 135	182 987 248
Public contributions / donations	57 530 022	93 818 354	86 435 401
National Government transfers and grants	2 551 806 060	2 097 657 610	2 076 699 120
Provincial Government transfers and grants	8 721 122	17 091 079	74 846 413
Other transfers and grants	4 454 390	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4 114 917 583</b>	<b>4 228 582 510</b>	<b>4 550 503 401</b>

The following is a graphic presentation according to financing sources:



When comparing the actual expenditure to the budgeted expenditure, the financing source of capital projects plays an important role. The funding from own sources which are primarily Reserves and External Financing Fund (external loans taken up); can largely influence the following aspects:

- Depreciation
- The raising of loans
- The cash flow of the Municipality

## 9. CREDITORS

Creditors as at financial year end mainly related to the following categories:

Type	Group		Municipality	
	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 Restated R'000	2014/15 R'000	2013/14 Restated R'000
Trade creditors	2 822 679	2 975 175	2 747 808	2 932 483
Payment received in advance	406 488	151 114	405 378	149 563
Accrued leave pay	462 743	644 877	456 163	637 564
Debtors with credit balances	814 354	666 483	814 057	666 193
Retention	380 474	372 164	380 474	372 164
13 <sup>th</sup> Cheque accrual	199 148	178 612	197 309	176 894
Other creditors	609 322	549 909	601 311	543 342
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 695 208</b>	<b>5 538 334</b>	<b>5 602 500</b>	<b>5 478 203</b>

## 10. LONG-TERM DEBT

For the Municipality the long-term debt (external loans and lease liabilities) increased from R9.251 billion to R10.260 billion (R1.009 billion increase) during the period under review. This is as a result of the draw downs on long-term loans of R1.5 billion counteracted by the repayment of loans of R490.7 million. For the Group the long-term debt increased from R9.253 billion to R10.262 billion (R1.009 billion increase).

## 11. ACCUMULATED SURPLUS

For the Municipality the period under review was closed with an accounting accumulated surplus of R18.940 billion compared to R17.762 billion at the end of 2014. This increase of R1.178 billion is the result of the surplus from operations (i.e. the difference between the total revenue and the total expenditure) for the year.

For the Group the period under review closed with an accounting accumulated surplus of R18.984 billion compared to R17.805 billion of 2014.

## 12. TREATMENT OF MATTERS RAISED BY THE AUDITOR-GENERAL DURING THE PREVIOUS AND CURRENT AUDIT

The City of Tshwane received an unqualified audit opinion for the 2014/15 financial year. There were, however, emphasis of matter paragraph as well as material findings on compliance with laws and regulations and the audit of predetermined objectives. In order to ensure an unqualified audit opinion with no findings, these items need to be properly addressed and rectified. A high-level Operation Clean Audit (OPCA) project plan and Management Letter Action Plan (MLAP) was developed. The OPCA Project plan sets out the steps that need to be taken into account and what needs to be in place to ensure an unqualified audit opinion with no findings. This will be an ever evolving plan, which will be improved as the project progresses and new and/or more appropriate steps become necessary.

The MLAP captures each and every finding on the management letter indicating the root cause of the finding and action plans by management to address the finding and to prevent a re-occurrence. This MLAP is tracked by Internal Audit and Internal Audit reports on the progress and status of the actions identified by management.

The OPCA process and MLAP process have seen an improvement in the City of Tshwane's audit outcomes for the year ended 30 June 2015. This process is improving year on year and will assist us in achieving and maintaining good governance.

The management team of the City is committed to the attaining a financially unqualified audit with no material findings on compliance and predetermined objectives and ensuring financial sustainability underpinned on principles of good governance.

Our success with regard to improved audit outcomes will be achieved by implementing effective internal controls and preparing action plans (through the MLAP) responding to findings raised by the AGSA which will be reviewed and monitored on a regular basis to ensure its compliance. Management leadership, strengthening accountability and our commitment to leading by example will be a critical ingredient in ensuring our success.

Greater attention to the planned interventions will be on improving and strengthening our Supply Chain Management Processes and Expenditure Management Processes to ensure that we curb unauthorized and irregular expenditure. Improved contract management process will be at the center of resolving most of the findings raised on expenditure management and contravention of SCM regulations. We will implement stricter controls to close the gap on non-compliance with the SCM regulation and the City's Code of Conduct.

### 13. CREDIT RATING (Municipality only)

#### Moody's Investor Services (Pty) Ltd

Following the annual credit review of the City's 2014/15 financial statements, Moody's assigned the following credit rating on City of Tshwane on 18 December 2015:

#### National Scale Ratings

Rating Type	Long Term	Short Term	Category	Rating Outlook	Rating Action
Issuer	A3.za	P-2.za	Investment Grade	Negative	Affirmation

This newly assigned credit rating is unchanged from the City's previous year's credit rating profile in Moody's opinion. The A3.za is a third tier investment grade rating whose status presents above-average credit worthiness relative to peer Metros, whereas the rating of P-2.za represents an above-average ability to repay short term senior unsecured debt obligations relative to peer Metros. This means that the City of Tshwane has an above-average ability to clear its short term debt without straining its cash resources. Moody's has, however, changed South Africa's rating outlook from stable to negative, resulting in several municipalities, including the City of Tshwane, and national government institutions' rating outlook moving in the same direction. Moody's expects the City of Tshwane to continue experiencing high debt levels and cash flow pressures in the medium term, as a result of the City's large capital expenditure programme, especially that the City of Tshwane is the third largest Metropolitan Municipality in the world in land mass.

### 14. MUNICIPAL ENTITIES

In the 2014/15 financial year the City of Tshwane had three (3) active and viable municipal entities functioning in compliance with the Municipal Finance Management Act and the Local Government Systems Act, namely:

- Sandspruit Works Association
- Housing Company Tshwane
- Tshwane Economic Development Agency (TEDA)

Consistent with the previous financial years separate and consolidated financial statements were compiled for the City of Tshwane and its operational municipal entities, as mentioned above for submission to the Office of the Auditor-General on 31 August 2015 for auditing. The municipal entities produced good audit opinions and these are summarised in the table below:

Municipal entity	Audit opinion	Emphasis of matter items
Housing Company Tshwane	Unqualified	Yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Material impairment on debtors</li> <li>• Restatement of corresponding figures</li> </ul>
Sandspruit Works Association	Unqualified	Yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Material impairment on debtors</li> </ul>
Tshwane Economic Development Agency	Unqualified	Yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restatement of corresponding figures</li> </ul>

### 15. CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT VS RATIOS

The cash flow situation of the Municipality on 30 June 2015, reflects that cash and cash equivalents reduced by R246.828 million from R797.248 million (2013/14) to R550.420 million (2014/15). This is largely due to the increased financing activities and investing activities in the current financial year compared to the prior year in the City's quest to improve service delivery. The deterioration in the overall debtor collection rates also contributed negatively to the overall net cash position of the City. For the Group the cash flow statement reflected an overall decrease of cash and cash equivalents of R247.297 million from R847.816 million (2013/14) to R600.518 million (2014/15).

In the medium term, the City plans to use grant funding and borrowings more to fund capital expenditure and use less of its own cash reserves to ensure that the cash flow position is strengthened and to also ensure that its liabilities and reserves are adequately cash-backed.

### 16. FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

In the current economic climate it has become necessary for municipalities to move from short-term to long-term planning and a long-term sustainability strategy is needed that focusses on financial viability, financial sustainability and value for money. Financial sustainability is defined as whether or not the City will have the financial capacity to continue existing in the long term. The City of Tshwane therefore continuously develops processes in striving for excellence as well as strategies and programmes to deal with the challenges it faces. Planning enables the City of Tshwane to move towards a proactive target setting approach.


To ensure that the City is financially sustainable and responds to the Growth and Development Strategy, policies, priorities and infrastructure needs; a long-term financial model (LTFM) was developed and maintained. The LTFM essentially informs the compilation of the MTREF with the emphasis on affordability and long-term sustainability. Although the LTFM is predominantly a financial planning tool to ensure long-term financial sustainability for the organisation, the financial planning process and LTFM run in parallel to ensure that the strategies and direction of

the municipality are at all times informed by best practice. One of the salient features of the LTFM is the attentiveness to ultimate sustainability, not only from a municipal finance perspective, but also in relation to service delivery in line with the GDS imperatives or priorities that drive the five-year Integrated Development Plan.

Long-term financial planning is currently moving towards planning for achieving the Tshwane Vision 2055 and the realization of the four decades of change in the build up to a livable, resilient and resource efficient City as outlined in Tshwane Vision 2055. Furthermore, the financial implications of the following programmes, which are part of the Tshwane Vision 2055, will form part of the future planning processes:

- Green economy
- Enhancing residential precincts
- Tshwane International Convention Centre
- Symbio City
- Pedestrianisation
- Upgrading the inner city – beautification of Paul Kruger Street
- Densification and mixed-use development
- West Capital Development
- Upgrading the inner city – Lilian Ngoyi Square

Due to the inherently limited revenue base (municipal rates, user charges and grants/subsidies), we have to be pro-active with respect to the minimization of costs and the maximization of efficiencies to meet daily and ever-increasing service delivery imperatives. Our objective is therefore the creation of a prudent and sound medium to long-term financial framework that is resilient to future shocks, and ensures sustainability of services through investment in infrastructure and the associated requisite adequate maintenance.



---

**Umar Banda, CA (SA)**  
**Acting GROUP CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2015**

	Note(s)	Group		Municipality	
		2015 R	2014 Restated* R	2015 R	2014 Restated* R
<b>Assets</b>					
<b>Current Assets</b>					
Inventories	21	485,475,154	391,915,945	482,345,921	388,533,035
Current portion of long-term receivables	20	102,165,612	162,118,924	102,165,612	162,118,924
Operating lease asset	62	181,025	57,995	-	-
Other receivables	23	1,299,725,370	1,132,210,205	1,244,338,234	1,111,189,545
VAT receivable	12	3,771,137	122,506,729	-	122,506,729
Consumer debtors	22	2,547,486,005	2,560,483,315	2,534,999,605	2,544,542,916
Investments	19	502,959,644	622,948,673	493,261,328	622,948,673
Cash and bank	24	97,558,776	224,867,307	57,158,390	174,299,426
		<b>5,039,322,723</b>	<b>5,217,109,093</b>	<b>4,914,269,090</b>	<b>5,126,139,248</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>					
Investment property	14	752,720,376	753,547,231	747,726,605	748,303,771
Property, plant and equipment	13	28,575,537,744	25,482,880,538	28,560,401,354	25,464,424,039
Leased assets	17	204,414,497	8,084,445	204,414,497	8,084,445
Intangible assets	15	247,412,322	386,914,826	247,012,654	386,770,333
Heritage assets	16	3,607,628,201	3,607,621,710	3,607,628,201	3,607,621,710
Investments	19	710,520	5,807,092	710,520	5,807,092
Deferred tax	61	440,350	-	-	-
Long-term receivables	20	58,404,812	108,213,966	58,404,812	108,213,966
Interest rate swap asset	69	130,122,756	34,411,454	130,122,756	34,411,454
		<b>33,577,391,578</b>	<b>30,387,481,262</b>	<b>33,556,421,399</b>	<b>30,363,636,810</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>38,616,714,301</b>	<b>35,604,590,355</b>	<b>38,470,690,489</b>	<b>35,489,776,058</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
<b>Current Liabilities</b>					
Loans and bonds	4	601,699,751	507,460,155	601,384,353	507,144,757
Lease liabilities	5	85,909,835	8,745,768	85,909,835	8,745,768
Deferred operating lease liability	62	574,936	2,608,775	-	2,308,997
Payables from exchange transactions	10	5,695,207,622	5,538,333,691	5,602,499,977	5,478,203,183
VAT payable	12	109,353,039	849,242	108,639,319	-
Consumer deposits	9	355,015,828	410,749,321	351,259,691	407,023,659
Unspent grants and receipts	11	122,091,261	134,936,618	121,812,407	134,657,764
Taxation	64	1,096,292	3,277,985	-	-
		<b>6,970,948,564</b>	<b>6,606,961,555</b>	<b>6,871,505,582</b>	<b>6,538,084,128</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>					
Loans and bonds	4	9,660,757,084	8,746,039,145	9,658,583,062	8,743,549,702
Lease liabilities	5	122,953,054	222,617	122,953,054	222,617
Deferred operating lease liability	62	765,930	481,254	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	44	2,136,304,867	1,955,900,647	2,136,304,867	1,955,900,647
Deferred tax	61	-	8,853	-	-
Provisions	6	655,529,112	445,694,280	655,529,112	445,691,718
Interest rate swap liability	69	85,625,408	44,114,153	85,625,408	44,114,153
		<b>12,661,935,455</b>	<b>11,192,460,949</b>	<b>12,658,995,503</b>	<b>11,189,478,837</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>19,632,884,019</b>	<b>17,799,422,504</b>	<b>19,530,501,085</b>	<b>17,727,562,965</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>18,983,830,282</b>	<b>17,805,167,851</b>	<b>18,940,189,404</b>	<b>17,762,213,093</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>					
Accumulated surplus	43	18,983,830,282	17,805,167,851	18,940,189,404	17,762,213,093

\* See Note 47

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

	Note(s)	Group		Municipality	
		2015 R	2014 Restated* R	2015 R	2014 Restated* R
<b>Revenue</b>					
<b>Revenue from exchange transactions</b>					
Service charges	26	13,344,134,833	12,316,946,211	13,422,295,882	12,369,231,568
Rental of facilities and equipment		116,602,095	98,912,336	114,055,073	95,316,719
Interest received - outstanding consumer debtors		374,647,547	326,840,827	338,768,697	299,341,658
Licences and permits		53,243,503	55,801,028	53,243,503	55,801,028
Other income	28	775,237,414	726,106,972	769,992,149	721,890,994
Interest received - external investments	34	38,131,712	52,402,499	36,874,337	51,799,573
<b>Total revenue from exchange transactions</b>		<b>14,701,997,104</b>	<b>13,577,009,873</b>	<b>14,735,229,641</b>	<b>13,593,381,540</b>
<b>Revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>					
<b>Taxation revenue</b>					
Property rates	25	4,866,348,173	4,410,334,578	4,866,550,478	4,410,502,438
<b>Transfer revenue</b>					
Government grants, subsidies, awards and Donations	27	5,642,012,120	4,973,894,475	5,642,012,120	4,973,894,475
Public contributions and donations		257,515,681	237,944,478	257,515,681	237,944,478
Fines, penalties and forfeits		160,562,313	134,863,536	160,562,313	134,863,536
Sponsorship revenue		131,579	-	-	-
<b>Total revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>		<b>10,926,569,866</b>	<b>9,757,037,067</b>	<b>10,926,640,592</b>	<b>9,757,204,927</b>
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>25,628,566,970</b>	<b>23,334,046,940</b>	<b>25,661,870,233</b>	<b>23,350,586,467</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>					
Employee-related cost	29	(6,318,953,632)	(6,086,504,529)	(6,202,412,814)	(5,977,333,289)
Remuneration of councillors	31	(104,192,823)	(96,788,502)	(104,192,823)	(96,788,502)
Depreciation and amortisation	32	(1,329,594,934)	(1,251,559,330)	(1,324,227,544)	(1,247,700,840)
Impairment loss/reversal of impairments	63	(124,922,833)	(5,200,760)	(124,922,833)	(5,200,760)
Finance costs	33	(997,466,530)	(813,827,200)	(996,547,870)	(812,932,071)
Debt impairment	35	(850,661,938)	(1,338,600,788)	(721,971,875)	(1,242,883,805)
Collection costs		(274,254,321)	(160,386,656)	(274,245,100)	(160,321,325)
Repairs and maintenance		(1,498,579,577)	(1,379,804,715)	(1,488,573,016)	(1,367,741,016)
Bulk purchases	36	(7,574,254,174)	(7,056,541,045)	(7,717,077,474)	(7,176,709,747)
Transfers and subsidies	37	-	-	(191,734,734)	(264,529,992)
General Expenses	38	(5,256,622,141)	(4,344,835,441)	(5,218,120,733)	(4,188,504,916)
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>(24,329,502,903)</b>	<b>(22,534,048,966)</b>	<b>(24,364,026,816)</b>	<b>(22,540,646,263)</b>
<b>Operating surplus</b>		<b>1,299,064,067</b>	<b>799,997,974</b>	<b>1,297,843,417</b>	<b>809,940,204</b>
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets and liabilities		(171,819,804)	(143,237,630)	(171,774,542)	(143,165,651)
Profit/(Loss) on foreign exchange transactions		(183,984)	42,326	(183,984)	42,326
Fair value adjustments		52,091,422	(47,526,582)	52,091,422	(47,526,582)
		<b>(119,912,366)</b>	<b>(190,721,886)</b>	<b>(119,867,104)</b>	<b>(190,649,907)</b>
<b>Surplus before taxation</b>		<b>1,179,151,701</b>	<b>609,276,088</b>	<b>1,177,976,313</b>	<b>619,290,297</b>
Taxation	64	489,270	1,972,687	-	-
<b>Surplus for the year</b>		<b>1,178,662,431</b>	<b>607,303,401</b>	<b>1,177,976,313</b>	<b>619,290,297</b>

The National Treasury classification of expenditure is disclosed in Note 68.

\* See Note 47



**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS**

	Accumulated surplus R	Total net assets R
<b>Group</b>		
Opening balance as previously reported	13,603,541,876	13,603,541,876
Adjustments		
Prior year adjustments (refer to note 43 and 47)	3,594,322,574	3,594,322,574
<b>Balance at 1 July 2013 as restated*</b>	<b>17,197,864,450</b>	<b>17,197,864,450</b>
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	607,303,401	607,303,401
Total changes	607,303,401	607,303,401
Opening balance as previously reported	18,141,028,105	18,141,028,105
Adjustments		
Prior year adjustments (refer to note 43 and 47)	(335,860,254)	(335,860,254)
<b>Restated* Balance at 1 July 2014 as restated*</b>	<b>17,805,167,851</b>	<b>17,805,167,851</b>
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	1,178,662,431	1,178,662,431
Total changes	1,178,662,431	1,178,662,431
<b>Balance at 30 June 2015</b>	<b>18,983,830,282</b>	<b>18,983,830,282</b>
Note(s)	43	
<b>Municipality</b>		
Opening balance as previously reported	13,540,893,369	13,540,893,369
Adjustments		
Prior year adjustments (refer to note 43 and 47)	3,602,029,427	3,602,029,427
<b>Balance at 1 July 2013 as restated*</b>	<b>17,142,922,796</b>	<b>17,142,922,796</b>
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	619,290,297	619,290,297
Total changes	619,290,297	619,290,297
Opening balance as previously reported	18,096,244,331	18,096,244,331
Adjustments		
Prior year adjustments (refer to note 43 and 47)	(334,031,240)	(334,031,240)
<b>Restated* Balance at 1 July 2014 as restated*</b>	<b>17,762,213,091</b>	<b>17,762,213,091</b>
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	1,177,976,313	1,177,976,313
Total changes	1,177,976,313	1,177,976,313
<b>Balance at 30 June 2015</b>	<b>18,940,189,404</b>	<b>18,940,189,404</b>
Note(s)	43	

\* See Note 47

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

	Note(s)	Group		Municipality	
		2015 R	2014 Restated* R	2015 R	2014 Restated* R
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
<b>Receipts</b>					
Cash receipts from other revenue sources		1,410,489,511	1,386,612,296	1,419,383,030	1,375,010,409
Cash receipts from rate payers and service charges		17,711,635,661	15,979,486,609	17,900,616,312	16,104,442,894
Grants		5,677,719,992	4,984,560,786	5,677,719,992	4,983,222,000
Interest income		38,131,712	52,402,499	36,874,337	51,799,573
		<u>24,837,976,876</u>	<u>22,403,062,190</u>	<u>25,034,593,671</u>	<u>22,514,474,876</u>
<b>Payments</b>					
Cash paid to employees		(6,423,146,455)	(6,183,293,031)	(6,306,605,637)	(6,074,121,791)
Cash paid to suppliers		(14,210,772,674)	(12,233,895,217)	(14,335,547,754)	(12,199,542,037)
Finance costs (interest paid)		(997,466,530)	(813,827,200)	(996,547,870)	(812,932,071)
Transfers and grants		-	-	(191,734,734)	(264,529,992)
Taxes on surpluses		(489,269)	(1,972,685)	-	-
		<u>(21,631,874,928)</u>	<u>(19,232,988,133)</u>	<u>(21,830,435,995)</u>	<u>(19,351,125,891)</u>
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	39	<b>3,206,101,948</b>	<b>3,170,074,057</b>	<b>3,204,157,676</b>	<b>3,163,348,985</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	13	(4,521,638,335)	(4,629,583,275)	(4,519,929,284)	(4,618,933,488)
Purchase /redemption of leased assets	17	(266,860,619)	2,458,636	(266,860,619)	2,458,636
Proceeds from sale of assets (including gain/(loss))	13	(62,413,642)	(11,427,542)	(62,413,642)	(11,427,542)
Purchase of investment property and retirements	14	(2,448,823)	24,040,510	(2,448,823)	24,040,509
Purchase of other intangible assets and retirements	15	(1,418,263)	(9,636,376)	76,646,301	(9,594,927)
Proceeds from sale of other intangible assets	15	77,675,587	13,434,315	-	13,434,315
Purchase of heritage assets	16	(6,491)	-	(6,491)	-
Proceeds from sale of heritage assets	16	-	536	-	536
Movement in long-term receivables	20	109,762,466	(46,820,859)	109,762,466	(46,820,859)
Movement in long-term investments	19	5,096,572	(820,880)	5,096,572	(820,880)
Movement in interest rate swap asset		-	47,142,677	-	47,142,677
Movement in interest rate swap liability	69	-	44,114,153	-	44,114,153
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>		<b>(4,662,251,548)</b>	<b>(4,567,098,105)</b>	<b>(4,660,153,520)</b>	<b>(4,556,406,870)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>					
Proceeds from loans and bonds		1,500,000,000	1,600,000,000	1,500,000,000	1,600,000,000
Repayment of loans and bonds	4	(491,042,465)	(648,537,164)	(490,727,044)	(648,221,694)
Finance lease payments		199,894,504	(83,594,090)	199,894,504	(83,594,090)
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>1,208,852,039</b>	<b>867,868,746</b>	<b>1,209,167,460</b>	<b>868,184,216</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(247,297,561)</b>	<b>(529,155,302)</b>	<b>(246,828,384)</b>	<b>(524,873,669)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		847,815,980	1,376,971,281	797,248,099	1,322,121,767
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	24	<b>600,518,419</b>	<b>847,815,979</b>	<b>550,419,715</b>	<b>797,248,098</b>

\* See Note 47

**STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS**

	Original budget		Budget adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)		Final adjustments budget		Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)		Virement (i.t.o. council approved policy)		Final budget		Actual outcome		Unauthorised expenditure		Variance		Actual outcome as % of final budget		Actual outcome as % of original budget		
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
<b>Group - 2015</b>																							
<b>Financial Performance</b>																							
Property rates	4,888,153,500	-	4,888,153,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,888,153,500	4,866,348,173	-	(21,805,327)	-	-	(21,805,327)	-	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	
Service charges	14,520,842,065	96,500,000	14,617,342,065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,617,342,065	13,344,134,833	-	(1,273,207,232)	-	-	(1,273,207,232)	-	91 %	91 %	92 %	92 %	
Investment revenue	66,621,700	202,682	66,824,382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,824,382	38,131,712	-	(28,692,670)	-	-	(28,692,670)	-	57 %	57 %	57 %	57 %	
Transfers recognised - operational	3,174,408,229	202,789,163	3,377,197,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,377,197,392	3,081,484,935	-	(295,712,457)	-	-	(295,712,457)	-	91 %	91 %	97 %	97 %	
Other own revenue	2,289,458,546	(128,014,270)	2,161,444,276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,161,444,276	1,751,817,939	-	(409,626,337)	-	-	(409,626,337)	-	81 %	81 %	77 %	77 %	
<b>Total revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)</b>	<b>24,939,484,040</b>	<b>171,477,575</b>	<b>25,110,961,615</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,110,961,615</b>	<b>23,081,917,592</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,029,044,023)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,029,044,023)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>92 %</b>	<b>92 %</b>	<b>93 %</b>	<b>93 %</b>	
Employee costs	(6,599,934,768)	102,006,349	(6,497,928,419)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,497,928,419)	(6,318,953,632)	-	178,974,787	-	-	178,974,787	-	97 %	97 %	96 %	96 %	
Remuneration of councillors	(109,043,173)	(593,682)	(109,636,855)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(109,636,855)	(104,192,823)	-	5,444,032	-	-	5,444,032	-	95 %	95 %	96 %	96 %	
Debt impairment	(650,517,597)	(110,762,269)	(761,279,866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(761,279,866)	(850,661,938)	-	89,382,072	-	-	89,382,072	-	112 %	112 %	131 %	131 %	
Depreciation and asset impairment	(1,116,340,529)	(7,637,288)	(1,123,977,817)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,123,977,817)	(1,454,517,767)	-	(330,539,950)	-	-	(330,539,950)	-	129 %	129 %	130 %	130 %	
Finance charges	(898,191,101)	(39,261,675)	(937,452,776)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(937,452,776)	(997,466,530)	-	(60,013,754)	-	-	(60,013,754)	-	106 %	106 %	111 %	111 %	
Materials and bulk purchases	(8,539,532,309)	84,765,979	(8,454,766,330)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,454,766,330)	(7,827,852,866)	-	626,913,464	-	-	626,913,464	-	93 %	93 %	92 %	92 %	
Transfers and grants	(262,326,995)	5,161,207	(257,165,788)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(257,165,788)	-	-	257,165,788	-	-	257,165,788	-	- %	- %	- %	- %	
Other expenditure	(5,664,069,282)	(783,439,942)	(6,447,509,224)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,447,509,224)	(6,914,101,908)	-	(466,592,684)	-	-	(466,592,684)	-	107 %	107 %	122 %	122 %	
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>(23,839,955,754)</b>	<b>(749,761,321)</b>	<b>(24,589,717,075)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(24,589,717,075)</b>	<b>(24,467,747,464)</b>	<b>946,528,460</b>	<b>121,969,611</b>	<b>946,528,460</b>	<b>121,969,611</b>	<b>121,969,611</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>(266)%</b>	<b>(266)%</b>	<b>103 %</b>	<b>103 %</b>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit)</b>	<b>1,099,528,286</b>	<b>(578,283,746)</b>	<b>521,244,540</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>521,244,540</b>	<b>(1,385,829,872)</b>	<b>946,528,460</b>	<b>(1,907,074,412)</b>	<b>946,528,460</b>	<b>(1,907,074,412)</b>	<b>(1,907,074,412)</b>	<b>(266)%</b>	<b>(266)%</b>	<b>38 %</b>	<b>38 %</b>	<b>32 %</b>	<b>32 %</b>
Transfers recognised - capital	2,544,400,000	78,712,740	2,623,112,740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,623,112,740	2,564,981,574	-	(58,131,166)	-	-	(58,131,166)	-	98 %	98 %	101 %	101 %	
<b>Surplus (Deficit) after capital transfers and contributions</b>	<b>3,643,928,286</b>	<b>(499,571,006)</b>	<b>3,144,357,280</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,144,357,280</b>	<b>1,179,151,702</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,965,205,578)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,965,205,578)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38 %</b>	<b>38 %</b>	<b>32 %</b>	<b>32 %</b>	
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	489,270	-	489,270	-	-	489,270	-	- %	- %	- %	- %	
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</b>	<b>3,643,928,286</b>	<b>(499,571,006)</b>	<b>3,144,357,280</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,144,357,280</b>	<b>1,178,662,432</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,965,694,848)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,965,694,848)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37 %</b>	<b>37 %</b>	<b>32 %</b>	<b>32 %</b>	

**STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS**

	Original budget	Budget adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MIFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MIFMA)	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
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
<b>Capital expenditure and funds sources</b>											
Total capital expenditure	4,167,986,756	220,794,533	4,388,781,289	-	-	4,388,781,289	4,114,917,583	-	(273,863,706)	94 %	99 %
<b>Sources of capital funds</b>											
Transfers recognised - capital	(2,544,400,000)	(78,712,740)	(2,623,112,740)	-	-	(2,623,112,740)	(2,564,981,572)	-	58,131,168	98 %	101 %
Public contributions and donations	(80,100,000)	4,000,000	(76,100,000)	-	-	(76,100,000)	(57,530,022)	-	18,569,978	76 %	72 %
Borrowing	(1,500,000,000)	-	(1,500,000,000)	-	-	(1,500,000,000)	(1,387,942,005)	-	112,057,995	93 %	93 %
Internally generated funds	(43,486,756)	(146,081,793)	(189,568,549)	-	-	(189,568,549)	(104,463,984)	-	85,104,565	55 %	240 %
<b>Total sources of capital funds</b>	<b>(4,167,986,756)</b>	<b>(220,794,533)</b>	<b>(4,388,781,289)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,388,781,289)</b>	<b>(4,114,917,583)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>273,863,706</b>	<b>94 %</b>	<b>99 %</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>											
Net cash from (used) operating	4,451,725,644	(809,056,376)	3,642,669,268	-	-	3,642,669,268	3,206,101,948	-	(436,567,320)	88 %	72 %
Net cash from/(used) investing	(4,064,055,187)	(217,869,884)	(4,281,925,071)	-	-	(4,281,925,071)	(4,662,251,548)	-	(380,326,477)	109 %	115 %
Net cash from/(used) financing	888,898,235	101,848,483	990,746,718	-	-	990,746,718	1,208,852,039	-	218,105,321	122 %	136 %
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>1,276,568,692</b>	<b>(925,077,777)</b>	<b>351,490,915</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>351,490,915</b>	<b>(247,297,561)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(598,788,476)</b>	<b>(70)%</b>	<b>(19)%</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,416,667,468	(564,682,274)	851,985,194	-	-	851,985,194	847,815,980	-	(4,169,214)	100 %	60 %
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at year end</b>	<b>2,693,236,160</b>	<b>(1,489,760,051)</b>	<b>1,203,476,109</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,203,476,109</b>	<b>600,518,419</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(602,957,690)</b>	<b>50 %</b>	<b>22 %</b>

**STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS**

	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated audited outcome
	R	R	R	R
<b>Group - 2014</b>				
<b>Financial Performance</b>				
Property rates				4,410,334,578
Service charges				12,316,946,211
Investment revenue				52,402,499
Transfers recognised - operational				2,861,382,433
Other own revenue				1,357,641,909
<b>Total revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)</b>				<b>20,998,707,630</b>
Employee costs	-	-	-	(6,086,504,529)
Remuneration of councillors	-	-	-	(96,788,502)
Debt impairment	595,336,834	595,336,834	-	(1,338,600,788)
Depreciation and asset impairment	175,426,303	175,426,303	-	(1,256,760,090)
Finance charges	-	-	-	(813,827,200)
Materials and bulk purchases	-	-	-	(7,364,658,803)
Other expenditure	350,546,487	350,546,487	-	(5,786,693,523)
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>1,121,309,624</b>	<b>1,121,309,624</b>	-	<b>(22,743,833,435)</b>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit)</b>				<b>(1,745,125,805)</b>
Transfers recognised - capital				2,112,512,042
Contributions recognised - capital and contributed assets				237,944,478
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers and contributions</b>				<b>605,330,715</b>
Taxation				(1,972,687)
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</b>				<b>607,303,402</b>
<b>Capital expenditure and funds sources</b>				
Total capital expenditure				4,228,582,512
<b>Sources of capital funds</b>				
Transfers recognised - capital				(2,114,748,689)
Public contributions and donations				(93,818,354)
Borrowing				(1,493,166,334)
Internally generated funds				(526,849,135)
<b>Total sources of capital funds</b>				<b>(4,228,582,512)</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>				
Net cash from/(used) operating				3,170,074,057
Net cash from/(used) investing				(4,567,098,105)
Net cash from/(used) financing				867,868,746
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>				<b>(529,155,302)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year				1,376,971,281
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at year end</b>				<b>847,815,979</b>

**STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS**

	Original budget	Budget adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. council approved policy)	Final budget	Actual outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Actual outcome as % of original budget
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
<b>Municipality - 2015</b>											
<b>Financial Performance</b>											
Property rates	4,862,499,685	-	4,862,499,685	-	-	4,862,499,685	4,866,550,478	-	4,050,793	100 %	100 %
Service charges	14,234,892,180	96,500,000	14,331,392,180	-	-	14,331,392,180	13,422,295,882	-	(909,096,298)	94 %	94 %
Investment revenue	66,547,900	-	66,547,900	-	-	66,547,900	36,874,337	-	(29,673,563)	55 %	55 %
Transfers recognised - operational	3,104,829,000	15,858,733	3,120,687,733	-	-	3,120,687,733	3,081,484,935	-	(39,202,798)	99 %	99 %
Other own revenue	2,078,790,492	45,743,580	2,124,534,072	-	-	2,124,534,072	1,708,015,222	-	(416,518,850)	80 %	82 %
<b>Total revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)</b>	<b>24,347,559,257</b>	<b>158,102,313</b>	<b>24,505,661,570</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,505,661,570</b>	<b>23,115,220,854</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,390,440,716)</b>	<b>94 %</b>	<b>95 %</b>
Employee costs	(6,465,457,732)	96,468,760	(6,368,988,972)	-	-	(6,368,988,972)	(6,202,412,814)	-	166,576,158	97 %	96 %
Remuneration of councillors	(105,577,058)	-	(105,577,058)	-	-	(105,577,058)	(104,192,823)	-	1,384,235	99 %	99 %
Debt impairment	(565,433,560)	(110,762,269)	(676,195,829)	-	-	(676,195,829)	(721,971,875)	45,776,046	(45,776,046)	107 %	128 %
Depreciation and asset impairment	(1,113,786,147)	(7,393,219)	(1,121,179,366)	-	-	(1,121,179,366)	(1,449,150,377)	327,971,011	(327,971,011)	129 %	130 %
Finance charges	(897,759,351)	(39,788,602)	(937,547,953)	-	-	(937,547,953)	(996,547,870)	58,999,917	(58,999,917)	106 %	111 %
Materials and bulk purchases	(8,376,308,224)	222,934,207	(8,153,374,017)	-	-	(8,153,374,017)	(7,970,676,164)	-	182,697,853	98 %	95 %
Transfers and grants	(236,673,180)	5,161,207	(231,511,973)	-	-	(231,511,973)	(191,794,734)	-	39,777,239	83 %	81 %
Other expenditure	(5,487,035,650)	(903,009,213)	(6,390,044,863)	-	-	(6,390,044,863)	(6,865,539,458)	475,494,595	(475,494,595)	107 %	125 %
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>(23,248,030,902)</b>	<b>(736,389,129)</b>	<b>(23,984,420,031)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(23,984,420,031)</b>	<b>(24,502,226,115)</b>	<b>908,241,569</b>	<b>(517,806,084)</b>	<b>102 %</b>	<b>105 %</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit)</b>	<b>1,099,528,355</b>	<b>(578,286,816)</b>	<b>521,241,539</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>521,241,539</b>	<b>(1,387,005,261)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,908,246,800)</b>	<b>(266)%</b>	<b>(126)%</b>
Transfers recognised - capital	2,544,400,000	78,712,740	2,623,112,740	-	-	2,623,112,740	2,564,981,574	-	(58,131,166)	98 %	101 %
<b>Surplus/(deficit) after capital transfers and contributions</b>	<b>3,643,928,355</b>	<b>(499,574,076)</b>	<b>3,144,354,279</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,144,354,279</b>	<b>1,177,976,313</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,966,377,966)</b>	<b>37 %</b>	<b>32 %</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>	<b>3,643,928,355</b>	<b>(499,574,076)</b>	<b>3,144,354,279</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,144,354,279</b>	<b>1,177,976,313</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,966,377,966)</b>	<b>37 %</b>	<b>32 %</b>

STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS

	Original budget	Budget adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. council approved policy)	Final budget	Actual outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Actual outcome as % of original budget
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
<b>Capital expenditure and funds sources</b>											
Total capital expenditure	4,167,986,756	220,794,533	4,388,781,289	-	-	4,388,781,289	4,114,917,583	-	(273,863,706)	94 %	99 %
<b>Sources of capital funds</b>											
Transfers recognised - capital	(2,544,400,000)	(78,712,740)	(2,623,112,740)	-	-	(2,623,112,740)	(2,564,981,572)	-	58,131,168	98 %	101 %
Public contributions and donations	(80,100,000)	4,000,000	(76,100,000)	-	-	(76,100,000)	(57,530,022)	-	18,569,978	76 %	72 %
Borrowing	(1,500,000,000)	-	(1,500,000,000)	-	-	(1,500,000,000)	(1,387,942,005)	-	112,057,995	93 %	93 %
Internally generated funds	(43,486,756)	(146,081,793)	(189,568,549)	-	-	(189,568,549)	(104,463,984)	-	85,104,565	55 %	240 %
<b>Total sources of capital funds</b>	<b>(4,167,986,756)</b>	<b>(220,794,533)</b>	<b>(4,388,781,289)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,388,781,289)</b>	<b>(4,114,917,583)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>273,863,706</b>	<b>94 %</b>	<b>99 %</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>											
Net cash from/(used) operating	4,489,711,457	(824,789,236)	3,664,922,221	-	-	3,664,922,221	3,204,157,676	-	(460,764,545)	87 %	71 %
Net cash from/(used) investing	(4,052,714,056)	(216,342,538)	(4,269,056,594)	-	-	(4,269,056,594)	(4,660,153,520)	-	(391,096,926)	109 %	115 %
Net cash from/(used) financing	866,013,956	116,647,654	982,661,610	-	-	982,661,610	1,209,167,460	-	226,505,850	123 %	140 %
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>1,303,011,357</b>	<b>(924,484,120)</b>	<b>378,527,237</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>378,527,237</b>	<b>(246,828,384)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(625,355,621)</b>	<b>(65)%</b>	<b>(19)%</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,361,930,373	(564,682,274)	797,248,099	-	-	797,248,099	797,248,099	-	-	100 %	59 %
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at year end</b>	<b>2,664,941,730</b>	<b>(1,489,166,394)</b>	<b>1,175,775,336</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,175,775,336</b>	<b>550,419,715</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>625,355,621</b>	<b>47 %</b>	<b>21 %</b>

**STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS**

	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated audited outcome
	R	R	R	R
<b>Municipality - 2014</b>				
<b>Financial Performance</b>				
Property rates				4,410,502,438
Service charges				12,369,231,568
Investment revenue				51,799,573
Transfers recognised - operational				2,861,382,433
Other own revenue				1,560,275,623
<b>Total revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)</b>				<b>21,253,191,635</b>
Employee costs	-	-	-	(5,977,333,289)
Remuneration of councillors	-	-	-	(96,788,502)
Debt impairment	595,336,834	595,336,834	-	(1,242,883,805)
Depreciation and asset impairment	175,426,303	175,426,303	-	(1,252,901,600)
Finance charges	-	-	-	(812,932,071)
Materials and bulk purchases	-	-	-	(7,484,827,504)
Transfers and grants	-	-	-	(264,529,992)
Other expenditure	350,546,487	350,546,487	-	(5,614,216,617)
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>1,121,309,624</b>	<b>1,121,309,624</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(22,746,413,380)</b>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit)</b>				<b>(1,493,221,745)</b>
Transfers recognised - capital				2,112,512,042
Contributions recognised - capital and contributed assets				-
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers and contributions</b>				<b>619,290,297</b>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</b>				<b>619,290,297</b>
<b>Capital expenditure and funds sources</b>				
Total capital expenditure				4,228,582,512
<b>Sources of capital funds</b>				
Transfers recognised - capital				(2,114,748,689)
Public contributions and donations				(93,818,354)
Borrowing				(1,493,166,334)
Internally generated funds				(526,849,135)
<b>Total sources of capital funds</b>				<b>(4,228,582,512)</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>				
Net cash from/(used) operating				3,163,348,985
Net cash from/(used) investing				(4,556,406,870)
Net cash from/(used) financing				868,184,216
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>				<b>(524,873,669)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year				1,322,121,767
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at year end</b>				<b>797,248,098</b>



## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1. Basis of preparation of annual financial statements

The consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated annual financial statements, are disclosed below.

#### 1.1 Presentation currency

These consolidated annual financial statements are presented in South African rand, which is the functional currency of the group and amounts have been rounded to the nearest rand.

#### 1.2 Consolidation

##### Basis of consolidation

The consolidated annual consolidated annual financial statements are the consolidated annual financial statements of the group presented as those of a single entity.

Control exists when the municipality has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of another entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The annual consolidated annual financial statements of the municipality and its controlled entities used in the preparation of the consolidated annual consolidated annual financial statements are prepared as of the same reporting date.

Adjustments are made when necessary to the annual consolidated annual financial statements of the controlled entities to bring their accounting policies in line with those of the municipality.

All intra-entity transactions, balances, revenues and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The term "economic entity" is used in GRAP 6 to define, for financial reporting purposes a group of entities comprising the controlling entity and any controlled entities. Other terms sometimes used to refer to an economic entity include "administrative entity", "financial entity", "consolidated entity" and "group". For ease of reference and understanding the term "group" is used to refer to the "economic entity" and municipality" is used to refer to the "controlling entity" in these consolidated annual financial statements.

#### 1.3 Going concern assumption

These annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, ie the assumption that the Municipality will continue to operate as a going concern for at least the next 12 months. Refer to Note 65.

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

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with GRAP requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the City of Tshwane's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, where applicable.

##### Trade receivables/Investments and/or loans and receivables

The group assesses its trade receivables, investments and loans and receivables for impairment at the end of each reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in surplus or deficit, judgements have to be made as to whether there were observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset. The impairment is measured at the reporting date taking into account the different classes of debtors and the history of payment success of debtors.

##### Financial assets

The group follows the guidance of GRAP 104 to determine when a financial asset is impaired. This determination requires significant judgement. In making this judgement, the group evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost and the financial health of and near-term business outlook for the investee, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flow.

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

An allowance for slow moving, damaged and obsolete stock is used 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 operational surplus (general expense). Refer to Note 21.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

#### Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the group 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 group 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.

#### Impairment testing

The group 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.

#### Provisions

Provisions are raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions is included in Note 6 - Provisions.

#### Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

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

#### Post-retirement benefits

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

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 44.

#### Effective interest rate

The group used the weighted average interest rate on external borrowings to discount future cash flows.

#### Allowance for impairment

On debtors an impairment loss is recognised in surplus and deficit when there is objective evidence that it is impaired. The impairment is measured at the reporting date, taking into account the different classes of debtors and the history of payment success of debtors.

### 1.5 Biological assets (game) - disclosed under property, plant and equipment

Biological assets (game) - disclosed under property, plant and equipment are measured at their fair value less point-of-sale costs.

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

A gain or loss arising on initial recognition of biological assets (game) - disclosed under property, plant and equipment at fair value less costs to sell and from a change in fair value less costs to sell of biological assets (game) - disclosed under property, plant and equipment is included in surplus or deficit for the period in which it arises.

Biological assets are derecognised when the entity disposes thereof or when it is no longer probable that future economic benefits or service potential will be generated from the biological asset. Any gain or loss that arises at the point of derecognition is recognised in surplus or deficit at the point of derecognition.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1.6 Investment property

Investment property is property held to earn rental revenue or for capital appreciation or both.

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 group, 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 to 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.

Subsequent to initial measurement, investment property is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on cost, using the straight-line method over the useful life of the property.

Land held for a currently undetermined future use is recognised as investment property.

The gain or loss on the disposal or retirement of investment property is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value of the asset on the date of disposal and is recognised in the surplus or deficit for the year.

#### 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 installments over the useful life of the property, which is as follows:

Item	Average useful life (years)
Property - land	Indefinite
Property - buildings	25-60

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.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property (property, plant and equipment), the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the entity accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

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

### 1.7 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 group; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment are 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 the date of acquisition.

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

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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.

Major spare parts and stand by equipment which are expected to be used for more than one period are included in property, plant and equipment. In addition, spare parts and stand by equipment which can only be used in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

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

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

Compensation from third parties for an item of property, plant and equipment that was impaired, lost or given up is recognised in surplus or deficit when the compensation becomes receivable.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value from the day that the asset is ready for use. Residual value is what the asset would currently receive if in the condition it would be at the end of its useful life. The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at each reporting date and any changes are recognised as a change in accounting estimate in surplus or deficit for the year. The actual useful lives of the assets, residual values and the depreciation method are assessed annually and might vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account.

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

<b>Asset category</b>	<b>Average useful life (years)</b>
<b>Infrastructure: Electricity</b>	
• Cables	20-55
• Control centre	20-45
• Fibre optic cables	25-50
• High mast lighting	10-45
• General electrical equipment	30-40
• Lines: Overhead	20-50
• Lines: Underground	25-50
• Meters: Pre-paid	10-30
• Meters: Credit	20-30
• Perimeter protection	20-30
• Pole/structure	20-50
• Substations: Civil	20-50
• Substations: Equipment	20-50
• Substations: Switchgear	20-50
• Transformers	25-50
<b>Infrastructure: Water</b>	
• Meters	10-20
• Bulk meters	40-120
• Supply/reticulation	40-120
• Pump station: Civil	30-55
• Pump station: Electrical	15-40
• Pump station: Mechanical	15-40
• Pump station: Perimeter protection	10-30
• Pump station: Pipe works	40-120
• Pressure relief valve station: Civil	30-55
• Pressure relief valve station: Electrical	15-40
• Pressure relief valve station: Metal work	10-40
• Pressure relief valve station: Perimeter protection	10-30
• Pressure relief valve station: Pipe works	40-120
• Boreholes: Structure	30-50

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

<b>Asset category</b>	<b>Average useful life (years)</b>
• Boreholes: Civil	20-55
• Boreholes: Electrical	15-40
• Boreholes: Mechanical	15-40
• Boreholes: Perimeter protection	10-30
• Boreholes: Pipe works	40-120
• Water treatment plant: Structure	30-50
• Water treatment plant: Civil	30-55
• Water treatment plant: Electrical	15-40
• Water treatment plant: Mechanical	15-40
• Water treatment plant: Perimeter protection	10-30
• Water treatment plant: Metal work	10-40
• Water treatment plant: Pipe works	40-120
• Service reservoir: Structure	30-50
• Service reservoir: Civil	30-55
• Service reservoir: Electrical	15-40
• Service reservoir: Mechanical	15-40
• Service reservoir: Metal work	10-40
• Service reservoir: Pipe works	40-120
• Dams/weirs/fountains: Structure	30-50
• Dams/weirs/fountains: Civil	30-55
• Dams/weirs/fountains: Electrical	15-40
• Dams/weirs/fountains: Mechanical	15-40
• Dams/weirs/fountains: Perimeter protection	10-30
• Dams/weirs/fountains: Pipe works	40-120
<b>Sewerage</b>	
• Bulk meter	40-120
• Outfall sewer: Civil	30-55
• Outfall sewer: Electrical	15-50
• Sewerage pump station: Structure	30-55
• Sewerage pump station: Electrical	15-50
• Sewerage pump station: Mechanical	15-40
• Sewerage pump station: Perimeter protection	10-30
• Sewerage pump station: Pipe works	40-120
• Sewerage pump station: Metal work	10-40
• Sewerage reticulation: Structure	30-55
• Sewer reticulation: Pipe works	40-120
• Waste water treatment plant: Structure	30-55
• Waste water treatment plant: Electrical	15-50
• Waste water treatment plant: Mechanical	15-40
• Waste water treatment plant: Perimeter protection	10-30
• Waste water treatment plant: Pipe works	40-120
• Reservoir	30-50
<b>Buildings</b>	
• Dwellings (hostels, housing schemes, residences, etc)	25-60
• Non-residential (agricultural, clinics, fire stations, museums, etc)	25-60
• Non-residential: Perimeter protection	10-45
<b>Landscaping</b>	
• Landscaping	10-15
<b>Solid waste disposal</b>	
• Tip site: Structure	25-30
<b>Railways</b>	
• Sidings	25-30
<b>Roads</b>	
• Bridges: Vehicle (concrete)	50-80
• Bridges: Pedestrian (concrete)	50-80
• Storm water: Culverts	25-50
• Storm water: Inlet, junction point, outlet	20-50
• Storm water: Pipes	25-50
• Roads: Kerb and channels	20-50
• Roads: Municipal roads - bitumen layer	20-45
• Roads: Municipal roads - bitumen surface	10-60
• Roads: Municipal roads - mixed-surface layer	20-45

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

<b>Asset category</b>	<b>Average useful life (years)</b>
• Roads: Municipal roads - mixed-surface surface	10--50
• Roads: Municipal roads - paving blocks layer	10-45
• Roads: Municipal roads - paving blocks surface	10-50
• Roads: Municipal roads - unpaved layer	10-45
• Roads: Municipal roads - unpaved surface	10-50
• Roads: Overhead traffic signs	15-20
• Roads: Street lighting	10-50
• Roads: Traffic signals	15-20
• Roads: Traffic signs	5-30
• Roads: Tunnel	50-80
<b>Cemeteries</b>	
• Cemeteries	25-55
<b>Other machinery and equipment</b>	
• Irrigation equipment	10-15
• Cold room	10-15
• Telecommunication equipment	3-30
<b>Computer equipment</b>	
• Networks	3-20
<b>Other</b>	
• Specialist vehicles	8-25
• Other vehicles	8-55
• Office equipment	5-25
• Furniture and fittings	5-30
• Watercraft	5-20
• Bins and containers	5-15
• Specialist plant and equipment	10-45
• Other plant and equipment	10-45
• Landfill sites and quarries	1-50
• Books	5-30
• Library material	5-30
<b>Leased assets</b>	
• Vehicles, equipment, etc	3-20
<b>Livestock</b>	
• Livestock (dogs and horses)	8-20
<b>Community assets</b>	
• Recreation facilities	15-50
• Playing apparatus	5-35

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

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

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

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

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

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

#### Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential over the total life of the asset in excess of the most recently assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Municipality. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to surplus or deficit for the year in which they are incurred.

#### Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The group tests for impairment where there is an indication that an asset might be impaired. An assessment of whether there is an indication of possible impairment is done at each reporting date. Where the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount (or recoverable service amount) it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount (or recoverable service amount) and an impairment loss is charged to the surplus or deficit for the year.

#### Land

Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life.

#### Incomplete construction work (assets under construction)

Incomplete construction work is stated at historical cost. Depreciation only commences when the asset is ready for use.

#### Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale will remain under the specific class of property, plant and equipment until disposal and will depreciate as normal, whereafter it will be retired. It is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

### 1.8 Site rehabilitation and restoration cost

The municipality has an obligation to rehabilitate and restore items of property, plant and equipment. Such obligations are referred to as 'rehabilitation provisions'. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes the initial estimate of the costs of rehabilitation 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.

As 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 group 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 group; and
- the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

The group 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.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. Generally, costs associated with developing computer software programs are recognised as an expense as incurred. However, costs that are clearly associated with an identifiable and unique product, which will be controlled by the Municipality and has a probable benefit exceeding the cost beyond one year, are recognised as an intangible asset.

Expenditure, which enhances and extends the benefits of computer software programs beyond the original life of the software, is capitalised. Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives. Costs associated with the maintenance of existing computer software programs are expensed as incurred.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1.9 Intangible assets (continued)

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; or
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably.

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 lives.

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.

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

Item	Average useful life (years)
Computer software, other	5 years
Servitudes	Indefinite

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 is the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount. It is recognised in surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognised.

### 1.10 Internal reserves

#### Self insurance reserve

A self-insurance reserve was established and, subject to external insurance where deemed necessary, covers claims that might occur. Premiums are charged to the respective services, taking into account the claims history and replacement value of the insured assets.

Contributions to and from the reserve are transferred via the Statement of Changes in Net Assets to the reserve in line with the amount provided for in the operating budget.

- The total amount of insurance premiums paid to external insurers is regarded as expenses and must be shown as such in surplus or deficit for the year. These premiums do not affect the self-insurance reserve.
- Claims received from external insurers are utilised in the calculation of a profit or loss on the scrapping of damaged assets and are therefore effectively recorded in surplus or deficit for the year.
- Claims received to meet repairs of damages on assets are reflected as income in surplus or deficit for the year.

The self-insurance reserve is based on recognised insurance industry principles. To determine the level of capacity required an agreed methodology has been adopted. The calculation of the required capacity of the self-insurance reserve is consistently applied annually based on the following methodology:

- Determination of the forecast surplus (free) capacity within the Self-insurance reserve
- The following liabilities are taken into account in determining this surplus capacity: Reported known outstanding claims and statistically forecast losses for the remainder of the underwriting period (IBNR = claims incurred but not yet reported)
- Probability and quantification of a catastrophic loss
- Comparison of the surplus (free) capacity to the declared value of the highest service delivery asset to determine the shortfall that exist based on the assumption that sufficient capacity will be built up to cover that asset through the Self-insurance reserve over an agreed period of time.
- Spread the shortfall over a five-year period (in terms of the Long-term Insurance Strategy)
- Adjust for inflation with the agreed relevant indices.
- Determine the annual premium contribution to reach the target capacity over a five-year period.
- Apply a probability and affordability factor to the ideal premium contribution to determine the budgeted premium contribution over a five-year period.



## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1.10 Internal reserves (continued)

#### Compensation for occupational injuries and diseases (COID) reserve

The Municipality has been exempted from making contributions to the Compensation Commissioner for Occupational Injuries and Diseases (COID). In terms of this exemption the Municipality established a COID reserve to offset claims from employees. Amounts are transferred to the COID reserve from the accumulated surplus based on the statutory rate of contributions set out in the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, 1993 (Act 130 of 1993) as well as additional amounts deemed necessary to ensure that the balance of the reserve is adequate to offset potential claims.

Contributions to the COID reserve are based on 1% of the annual remuneration of employees that qualify for COID benefits. All employees earning more than a predetermined amount per annum are reinsured by what is called a "COID wrap around" policy. Claims are paid as determined by the Compensation Commissioner and are reflected in surplus or deficit for the year. Claims are settled by transferring a corresponding amount from the COID reserve to the accumulated surplus in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets.

The Compensation Commissioner required a ceded investment or guarantee. This amount is calculated annually by the Department of Labour. The Municipality opted to supply the Compensation Commissioner with a bank guarantee - refer to Note 55.

### 1.11 Housing development fund

Sections 15(5) and 16 of the Housing Act, 1997 (Act 107 of 1997), which came into operation on 1 April 1998, requires that the Municipality maintain a separate housing operating account. This legislated separate operating account will be known as the Housing Development Fund. The Housing Act also requires in terms of section 14(4)(d)(iii)(aa) read with, inter alia, section 16(2) that the net proceeds of any letting, sale of property or alienation, financed previously from government housing funds, be paid into a separate operating account and be utilised by the Municipality for housing development, subject to the approval of the Provincial MEC responsible for housing. Loans from national and provincial government that were used to finance housing selling schemes were extinguished on 1 April 1998 and transferred to the Housing Development fund. The following provisions are set for the creation and utilisation of the Housing Development Fund:

- The Housing Development Fund must have its own separate bank account OR allocated investments and must be backed by cash.
- Any contributions to or from the fund must be shown as transfers in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets.
- Interest earned on the investments backing up this fund must be recorded as part of interest earned in surplus or deficit for the year and can be transferred via the Statement of Changes in Net Assets to the Housing Development Fund.
- Any cash-backed surplus or deficit on the Housing Statement of Financial Performance must be transferred to the Housing Development Fund.

### 1.12 Heritage assets

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

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

#### Recognition

The group 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 group 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

Subsequent to initial measurement heritage assets are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

#### Impairment

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

#### Transfers

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

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

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1.12 Heritage assets (continued)

#### Derecognition

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

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

### 1.13 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A financial asset is -

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1.13 Financial instruments (continued)

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

#### Classification

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

<b>Class</b>	<b>Category</b>
Consumer receivables	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Other receivables	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Long-term receivables:	
Housing loans	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Loans to sport clubs	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Sale of land	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Arrangement debtors	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Cash	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Investments (short-term deposits of three months and less)	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Investments (long-term of more than three months)	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Interest rate swap	Financial asset measured at fair value

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1.13 Financial instruments (continued)

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

<b>Class</b>	<b>Category</b>
Term loans	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Local registered stock	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Annuity loans	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Municipal bonds	Financial liability measured at amortised cost

<b>Class</b>	<b>Category</b>
Trade payables:	
Payables from exchange transactions	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Retention creditors	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Deposits	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Deferred operating lease liability	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Bank overdraft	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Lease liabilities	Financial liability measured at amortised cost

#### Initial recognition

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

The entity recognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

#### Initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

The entity first assesses whether the substance of a concessionary loan is in fact a loan. On initial recognition, the entity analyses a concessionary loan into its component parts and accounts for each component separately. The entity accounts for that part of a concessionary loan that is:

- a social benefit in accordance with the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, where it is the issuer of the loan; or
- non-exchange revenue, in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers), where it is the recipient of the loan.

#### Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

- financial instruments at fair value.
- financial instruments at amortised cost.
- financial instruments at cost (if applicable)

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

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 rate method or 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 in the case of a financial asset.

#### Fair value measurement considerations

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

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

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1.13 Financial instruments (continued)

#### Reclassification

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

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

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

If fair value can no longer be measured reliably for an investment in a residual interest measured at fair value, the 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 entity reclassifies the instrument from cost to fair value.

#### Gains and losses

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

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

#### Impairment and uncollectability of financial assets

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

#### Financial assets measured at amortised cost

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.

#### Derecognition

##### Financial assets

The entity derecognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

The entity derecognises a financial asset only when:

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

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

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

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

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1.13 Financial instruments (continued)

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

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

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

#### Financial liabilities

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

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

#### Presentation

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

Dividends or similar distributions relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability are 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 are 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 entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

### 1.14 Tax

#### Deferred tax assets and liabilities

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting surplus nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable surplus will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised. A deferred tax asset is not recognised when it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction at the time of the transaction, and affects neither accounting surplus nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused Secondary Tax on Companies (STC) credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable surplus will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused STC credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality is exempt from tax in terms of section 10(1)cB(i)(ff) of the Income Tax Act.

Sandspruit Works Association and Housing Company Tshwane are exempt from tax in terms of section 10(1)cA(ii) of the Income Tax Act.

Tshwane Economic Development Agency (TEDA) registered for tax during the 2013/14 financial year.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1.15 Leases

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

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

#### Finance leases - lessor

The group 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 group's net investment in the finance lease.

When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income.

Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method, which reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

#### Finance leases - lessee

The Municipality leases certain property, plant and equipment. Leases of property, plant and equipment where the City of Tshwane assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The municipality will not incur a foreign currency lease liability other than that allowed by the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003).

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

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

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

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

The finance lease liabilities are derecognised when the entity's obligation to settle the liability is extinguished. The assets capitalised under the finance lease are derecognised when the entity no longer expects any economic benefits or service potential to flow from the asset.

#### 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.

When assets are leased out under an operating lease, the assets are included in the Statement of Financial Position based on the nature of the asset.

#### 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 is recognised as an operating lease asset or liability.

Operating leases are those leases which do not fall within the scope of the above definition of finance leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged against income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

The operating lease liability is derecognised when the entity's obligation to settle the liability is extinguished. The operating lease asset is derecognised when the entity no longer anticipates economic benefits to flow from the asset.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1.16 Grants, donations and receipts

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

### 1.17 Inventories

Inventories (consumable stores, raw materials, work in progress and finished goods) are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In general, the basis of determining cost is the weighted average cost of commodities.

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

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost where they are held for;

- distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge; or
- consumption in the production process of goods to be distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge.

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

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

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. Consumables are written down with regard to their age, condition and utility.

Land held for development, including land in the course of development until legal completion of the sale of the asset, is initially recorded at cost. Where, through deferred purchase credit terms, cost differs from the nominal amount which will actually be paid in settling the deferred purchase terms liability, no adjustment is made to the cost of the land, the difference being charged as a finance cost.

Unsold properties are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a weighted average cost basis. Direct costs are accumulated for each separately identifiable development. Cost also includes a portion of overhead costs, if this relates to the development.

### Water inventory

Water is regarded as inventory when the Municipality purchases water in bulk with the intention to resell it to consumers or to use it internally, or where the Municipality has incurred purification costs on water obtained from natural resources (rain, rivers, springs, boreholes, etc). However, water in dams that are filled by natural resources and that has not yet been treated, that is under the control of the Municipality but cannot be measured reliably as there is no cost attached to the water, is therefore not recognised in the statement of financial position. The basis of determining the cost of water purchased and not yet sold at the reporting date comprises all costs of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location and condition, net of trade discounts and rebates.

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

### 1.18 Value added tax

The Municipality is registered with the South African Revenue Services (SARS) for VAT on the payment basis in accordance with section 15(2) of the VAT Act (Act 89 of 1991).

The group accounts for VAT on the cash basis.

### 1.19 Grants-in aid (expense)

The Municipality annually awards grants to individuals and organisations based on merit. When making these transfers, the municipality does not:

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

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



## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

The Municipality has implemented GRAP 21 and 26 on the impairment of assets based on a position paper adopted on these standards. Based on the position paper all assets tested during the financial year under review were treated according to GRAP 21: Impairment of non-cash-generating assets. Although the Municipality hold material amounts of infrastructure assets such as water and electricity networks where a cost plus return is billed for services rendered, the majority of these assets are non-cash generating as the primary objective of such services is not to generate a commercial return that reflects the risk involved in holding the asset, but rather to provide a basic service in terms of the Municipality's constitutional mandate.

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

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

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

Useful life is either:

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

#### Identification

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

The group 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 group estimates the recoverable service amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the entity also annually tests a non-cash-generating intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or a non-cash-generating intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment 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.

#### Value in use

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

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

#### Depreciated replacement cost approach

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

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

#### Recognition and measurement

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

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

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

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

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

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

#### Reversal of an impairment loss

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

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

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

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

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

#### Redesignation

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

### 1.21 Retirement benefits

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

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

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

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

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

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 considered in exchange for service rendered by employees.

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

#### Short-term employee benefits

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

Short-term employee benefits include items such as:

- wages, salaries and social security contributions;
- short-term compensated absences (such as paid annual leave and paid sick leave) where the compensation for the absences is due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related 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 cell phones) for current employees.

When an employee has rendered service to the entity during a reporting period, the entity recognises the un-discounted 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 un-discounted amount of the benefits, the entity recognises that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and
- as an expense, unless another standard requires or permits the inclusion of the benefits in the cost of an asset.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1.21 Retirement benefits (continued)

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

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

#### Post-employment benefits

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

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

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

#### Multi-employer plans and/or state plans and/or composite social security programmes

The entity 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).

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

Where a plan is a defined benefit plan, the entity accounts 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 entity 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 an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

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

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

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

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

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

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1.21 Retirement benefits (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Actuarial valuations are conducted separately for each plan on an annual basis by independent actuaries. 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.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1.21 Retirement benefits (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

#### 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 entity 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;
- 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.

#### Pension, provident and retirement funds

The Municipality and its employees contribute to various pension, provident and retirement funds and its councillors contribute to the Pension Fund for Municipal Councillors. The retirement benefits are calculated in accordance with the rules of the funds. Full actuarial valuations are performed by the relevant funds on a regular basis as per the requirements of the various funds.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1.21 Retirement benefits (continued)

Current contributions are charged against the relevant expense account of the Municipality at a percentage of the basic salary paid to employees, or allowances in the case of councillors. Pension contributions in respect of employees who were not members of a pension fund (e.g. gratuities) are recognised as an expense when incurred.

The Tshwane Pension Fund is a defined benefit plan. The cost of providing these benefits is determined on the Projected Unit Credit Method prescribed by IAS 19 and actuarial valuations are performed at each reporting date. The retirement benefit obligation presented in the statement of financial position presents the sum of the present value of the obligation less the fair value of plan assets plus/minus any balance of unrecognised actuarial gains or losses, minus any balance of unrecognised past service cost.

Multi-employer funds are treated as defined contribution funds, due to the nature of these funds and the fact that the assets are not specifically associated to meet the obligation in respect of individual employers in terms of paragraph 30 of GRAP 25.

#### Defined contribution plans: Sandspruit Works Association

Sandspruit Works Association has a defined contribution plan registered with Alexander Forbes Retirement Fund (Registration number 12/8/34766). Payments to defined contribution benefits plans are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### Tshwane Economic Development Agency (TEDA)

TEDA has a pension fund defined contribution plan with Momentum where employees pay a fixed amount and the employer pays for the administration fees. The entity further has a group risk plan with Discovery Life where employees pay a fixed amount and the employer pays the administration fees.

#### Medical Aid: Continued members

The Municipality provides certain post-retirement medical benefits by funding the medical aid contributions of certain retired members of the Municipality.

According to the rules of the medical aid funds associated with the Municipality, a member who joined the organisation under the current conditions of service retires, is entitled to remain a continued member of such medical aid fund on retirement, in which case the Municipality is liable for a certain portion of the medical aid membership fee.

The cost of providing these benefits is determined on the basis of the Projected Unit Credit Method prescribed by GRAP 25. Future benefit values are projected using specific actuarial assumptions and the liability for in-service members is accrued over the expected working lifetime. No plan assets exist and any actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately.

### 1.22 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- the group 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.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be incurred to settle the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

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 group 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.

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

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

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in Note 55.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1.22 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or nonoccurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the municipality.

A contingent liability is:

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

#### Decommissioning, restoration and similar liability

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

If the related asset is measured using the cost model:

- changes in the liability is added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the current period.
- the amount deducted from the cost of the asset does not exceed its carrying amount. If a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.
- if the adjustment results in an addition to the cost of an asset, the entity consider whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. If there is such an indication, the entity test the asset for impairment by estimating its recoverable amount or recoverable service amount, and account for any impairment loss, in accordance with the accounting policy on impairment of assets as described in the accounting policy paragraphs 1.7 and 1.20; and
- in the event that a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount that would have been recognised had the asset been carried under the cost model, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

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

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

#### Levies

A levy is an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits that is imposed by governments on entities in accordance with legislation (i.e. laws and/or regulations), other than:

- those outflows of resources that are within the scope of other standards, and
- fines or other penalties that are imposed for breaches of the legislation.

The obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay a levy is the activity that triggers the payment of the levy, as identified by the legislation.

The liability to pay a levy is recognised progressively if the obligating event occurs over a period of time (i.e. if the activity that triggers the payment of the levy, as identified by the legislation, occurs over a period of time).

If an obligation to pay a levy is triggered when a minimum threshold is reached, the corresponding liability is recognised when that minimum threshold is reached.

The group recognises an asset if it has prepaid a levy but does not yet have a present obligation to pay that levy.

#### The following provisions exist within the Municipality:

- **Clearing of alien vegetation**  
In terms of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act 43 of 1983) the provision for the clearing of alien vegetation was established in 2005/06 as a start to address the backlogs that exist.
- **Cleaning up of illegal dumping**  
The Municipality is cleaning up illegal dumping on an ongoing basis as part of maintenance. Therefore there is no backlog. No provision is currently made for cleaning up illegal dumping.
- **Landfill sites**  
The Municipality has an obligation to rehabilitate its landfill sites in terms of its licence stipulations. A provision was established from 2007/08. The amount of the provision is recognised at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation and is carried at amortised cost.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1.22 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

#### • Quarries

In terms of section 52(2)(d) of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002) the City of Tshwane is required to rehabilitate its quarries and borrow pits after these quarries and borrow pits have been closed. The amount of the provision is recognised at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation and is carried at amortised cost.

#### • Legal costs

A provision was created since 2013/14 for the legal cost contingencies of certain cases. Refer to Note 6.

### 1.23 Commitments

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

Disclosures are required in respect of unrecognised contractual commitments.

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

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

### 1.24 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.

Revenue is derived from a variety of sources which include rates levied, grants from other tiers of government and revenue from trading activities and other services provided.

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the Municipality and these benefits can be measured reliably.

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.

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

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction shall be 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:

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

The percentage of completion method is utilised to recognise revenue on long-term contracts. Management exercises judgement in calculating the deferred revenue reserve which is based on the anticipated cost of repairs over the life cycle of the equipment applied to the total expected revenue arising from maintenance and repair contracts.

#### Measurement

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the supply of services in the ordinary course of activities. Revenue is shown net of value-added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

#### Sale of goods

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

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



## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1.24 Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

#### 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:

- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the group;
- 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 charges

Service charges relating to electricity, water and sanitation are based on consumption. Waste removal is based on the size of the bin and the number of times it is collected. Meters are read and billed on a monthly basis and revenue is recognised when invoiced. Estimates of consumption are made monthly when meter readings have not been performed. The estimates of consumption are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Adjustments to estimates of consumption are made in the invoicing period when meters have been read. These adjustments are recognised as revenue in the invoicing period. Waste removal services are billed on a monthly basis.

#### Services provided on a prepaid basis

Various services are provided on a prepaid basis in which case no formal billing takes place and revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date.

#### Income from agency services

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

#### Housing rental and installments

Income in respect of housing rental and installments are accrued monthly in advance. Finance income from the sale of housing by way of installment sales agreements or finance leases is recognised on a time-proportionate basis.

#### Collection charges

Collection charges are recognised when such amounts are incurred/earned.

#### Interest, royalties and dividends

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

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

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

Interest earned on investments is recognised on a time proportionate basis that takes into account the effective yield on the investments.

Interest earned on outstanding debtors is recognised on a time proportionate basis.

### 1.25 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.

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.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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.

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

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 or municipal entity.

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

#### Taxes (property rates for municipalities)

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

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

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

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

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

#### 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.

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

#### Fines

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.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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.

#### Bequests

Bequests that satisfy the definition of an asset are recognised as assets and revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the municipality, and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

#### Gifts and donations, including goods in kind

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

#### Services in kind

Services in kind are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

#### Concessionary loans received

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

The portion of the loan that is repayable, along with any interest payments, is an exchange transaction and is accounted for in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Financial Instruments. The off-market portion of the loan is a non-exchange transaction. The off-market portion of the loan that is recognised as non-exchange revenue is calculated as the difference between the proceeds received from the loan, and the present value of the contractual cash flows of the loan, discounted using a market related rate of interest.

The recognition of revenue is determined by the nature of any conditions that exist in the loan agreement that may give rise to a liability. Where a liability exists the cash flow statement recognises revenue as and when it satisfies the conditions of the loan agreement.

### 1.26 Operating expenses

The definition of expenses encompasses expenses that arise from the ordinary activities of the entity.

Under the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognised when incurred, usually when goods are received or services are rendered. This may not be when the goods or services are actually paid for.

The point at which an expense is recognised is dependent on the nature of the transaction or other event that gives rise to the expense.

### 1.27 Translation of foreign currencies

#### Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the municipality (i.e. South African rand) using the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. Trade creditors denominated in foreign currency are reported at the Statement of Financial Position date by using the exchange rate at that date. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of creditors or on reporting of creditors at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period are recognised as revenue or as expense in the period in which they arise.

Where a transaction is covered by a forward exchange contract, the rate specified in the contract is used. The municipality will not incur a foreign currency liability other than that allowed by the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003).

### 1.28 Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year. Refer to Note 47.

#### Prior year comparatives

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

Where accounting errors have been identified in the current financial year, the correction is made retrospectively as far as it is practical 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 it is practical and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly.

The comparative figures (accounting policy and disclosures) may not be consistent with the current year accounting policies and disclosures due to the implementation of the new GRAP standards.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1.29 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure means any expenditure incurred by the municipality otherwise than in accordance with section 15 or 11(3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003), and includes:

- overspending of the total amount appropriated in the municipality's approved budget;
- overspending of the total amount appropriated for a vote in the approved budget;
- expenditure from a vote unrelated to the department of functional area covered by the vote;
- expenditure of money appropriated for a specific purpose, otherwise than for that specific purpose;
- spending of an allocation referred to in paragraph (b), (c) or (d) of the definition of "allocation" otherwise than in accordance with any conditions of the allocation; or
- a grant by the municipality other than in accordance with the Municipal Finance Management Act.

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

### 1.30 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

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

All expenditure relating to fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as an expense in surplus or deficit 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 surplus or deficit.

### 1.31 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003), the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), the Public Office Bearers Act, 1993 (Act 20 of 1998) or in contravention of the municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy. Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure.

Irregular expenditure is accounted for as an expense in surplus or deficit in the period it occurred and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in surplus or deficit for the year.

### 1.32 Borrowing costs

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

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

### 1.33 Accumulated surplus

Retained earnings or accumulated surplus/(deficit) are the cumulative effect of differences between revenue and expenditure as per statement of financial performance.

### 1.34 Budget information

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

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

The approved budget is prepared on an accrual basis and presented by economic classification linked to performance outcome objectives. The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 2014/07/01 to 2015/06/30.

The consolidated 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 (Appropriation Statement in terms of Circular 67 of National Treasury). The statement of comparative and actual information has been included in the consolidated annual financial statements as the recommended disclosure when the consolidated annual financial statements and the budget are on the same basis of accounting as determined by the National Treasury.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1.35 Related parties

The group operates in an economic sector currently dominated by entities directly or indirectly owned by the South African government. As a consequence of the constitutional independence of the three spheres of government in South Africa, only entities within the local sphere of government are considered to be related parties.

Management are those persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the group, including those charged with the governance of the group in accordance with legislation, in instances where they are required to perform such functions (refer to Note 30 and 31). Close members of the family of a person are considered to be those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that management in their dealings with the group (refer to Note 46).

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.

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

### 1.36 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 group will adjust the amount recognised in the financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting date once the event has occurred.

The group 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.

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 2. New standards and interpretations

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

In the current year, the group has adopted the following standards and interpretations that are effective for the current financial year and that are relevant to its operations:

##### **GRAP 100 (as revised): Discontinued operations**

The objective of this standard is to specify the presentation and disclosure of discontinued operations. In particular, the standard requires the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance with additional disclosures provided in the notes to the financial statements.

An entity shall disclose the following information in the notes in the period in which the disposal of a component occurs:

- a description of the component;
- a description of the facts and circumstances of the disposal; and
- if applicable, the segment in which the component is presented in accordance with the GRAP standard on segment reporting.

An entity shall apply the amendments with regard to changes to the way in which non-current assets held for sale are measured, prospectively at the beginning of the period in which these amendments are adopted.

Changes to the way in which non-current assets held for sale are classified and presented on the statement of financial position and accompanying notes shall be applied retrospectively by adjusting information for the earliest period presented.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 1 April 2014.

The group adopted the standard for the first time in the 2015 consolidated annual financial statements.

The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the results of the municipality as no discontinued operations occurred in the year under review.

##### **GRAP 5 (revised 2013): Borrowing costs**

Benchmark treatment is to recognise borrowing costs as an expense. Allowed alternative is to capitalise borrowing cost if it is attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. All other instances, expense borrowing costs.

All amendments are to be applied retrospectively.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 1 April 2014.

The group has always expensed borrowing costs therefore the revised standard had no impact.

#### 2.2 Standards and interpretations early adopted

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

#### 2.3 Standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective

The group has not applied the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the group's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2015 or later periods:

##### **GRAP 18: Segment reporting**

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

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

This standard has been approved by the Board but its effective date has not yet been determined by the Minister of Finance. The effective date indicated is a provisional date and could change depending on the decision of the Minister of Finance.

Directive 3 - Transitional provisions for high-capacity municipalities state that no comparative segment information need to be presented on initial adoption of the standard. Where items have not been recognised as a result of transitional provisions under the Standard of GRAP on Property, Plant and Equipment, recognition requirements of this standard would not apply to such items until the transitional provision in that standard expires.

The effective date of this statement for municipalities has not yet been determined.

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The municipality is unable to reliably estimate the impact of the standard on the consolidated annual financial statements as the current systems do not allow for segment reporting yet.

#### **GRAP 105: Transfers of functions between entities under common control**

The objective of this Standard is to establish accounting principles for the acquirer and transferor in a transfer of functions between entities under common control. It requires an acquirer and a transferor that prepares and presents financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting to apply this standard to a transaction or event that meets the definition of a transfer of functions. It includes a diagram and requires that entities consider the diagram in determining whether this standard should be applied in accounting for a transaction or event that involves a transfer of functions or merger.

It furthermore covers definitions, identifying the acquirer and transferor, determining the transfer date, assets acquired or transferred and liabilities assumed or relinquished, accounting by the acquirer and transferor, disclosure, transitional provisions as well as the effective date of the standard.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 1 April 2015.

The group expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2016 consolidated annual financial statements if it is applicable at that stage.

The municipality is unable to reliably estimate the impact of the amendment on the consolidated annual financial statements as it will only be applicable if such a transfer of function does occur.

#### **GRAP 106: Transfers of functions between entities not under common control**

The objective of this standard is to establish accounting principles for the acquirer in a transfer of functions between entities not under common control. It requires an entity that prepares and presents financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting to apply this standard to a transaction or other event that meets the definition of a transfer of functions. It includes a diagram and requires that entities consider the diagram in determining whether this standard should be applied in accounting for a transaction or event that involves a transfer of functions or merger.

It furthermore covers definitions, identifying a transfer of functions between entities not under common control, the acquisition method, recognising and measuring the difference between the assets acquired and liabilities assumed and the consideration transferred, measurement period, determining what is part of a transfer of functions, subsequent measurement and accounting, disclosure, transitional provisions as well as the effective date of the standard.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 1 April 2015. The group expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2016 consolidated annual financial statements if it is applicable at that stage.

The municipality is unable to reliably estimate the impact of the amendment on the consolidated annual financial statements as it will only be applicable if such a transfer of function does occur.

#### **GRAP 107: Mergers**

The objective of this standard is to establish accounting principles for the combined entity and combining entities in a merger. It requires an entity and combining entities that prepare and present financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting to apply this standard to a transaction or event that meets the definition of a merger where no acquirer can be identified.

It furthermore covers definitions, identifying a merger between entities, the acquisition method, recognising and measuring the difference between the assets acquired and liabilities assumed and the consideration transferred, measurement period, determining what is part of a merger, subsequent measurement and accounting, disclosure, transitional provisions as well as the effective date of the standard.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 1 April 2015. The group expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2016 consolidated annual financial statements if it is applicable at that stage.

The municipality is unable to reliably estimate the impact of the amendment on the consolidated annual financial statements as it will only be applicable if such a merger does occur.

#### **GRAP 20: Related parties**

The objective of this standard is to ensure that a reporting entity's consolidated 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.

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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 consolidated annual financial statements.

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:
  - 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);
  - 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);
  - 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 1 April 2016 but the date has not yet been gazetted.

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 consolidated annual financial statements.

### IGRAP 11: Consolidation – special purpose entities

An entity may be created to accomplish a narrow and well-defined objective (e.g. to effect a lease, research and development activities or a securitisation of financial assets). Such a special purpose entity ("SPE") may take the form of a corporation, trust, partnership or unincorporated entity. SPEs often are created with legal arrangements that impose strict and sometimes permanent limits on the decision-making powers of their management over the operations of the SPE. Frequently, these provisions specify that the policy guiding the ongoing activities of the SPE cannot be modified, other than perhaps by its creator or sponsor (i.e. they operate on so-called "autopilot"). The sponsor (or entity on whose behalf the SPE was created) frequently transfers assets to the SPE, obtains the right to use assets held by the SPE or performs services for the SPE, while other parties ("capital providers") may provide the funding to the SPE. An entity that engages in transactions with an SPE (frequently the creator or sponsor) may in substance control the SPE. A beneficial interest in an SPE may, for example, take the form of a debt instrument, an equity instrument, a participation right, a residual interest or a lease. Some beneficial interests may simply provide the holder with a fixed or stated rate of return, while others give the holder rights or access to other future economic benefits or service potential of the SPE's activities. In most cases, the creator or sponsor (or the entity on whose behalf the SPE was created) retains a significant beneficial interest in the SPE's activities, even though it may own little or none of the SPE's net assets.

The Standard of GRAP on Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements requires the consolidation of entities that are controlled by the reporting entity. However, the standard GRAP does not provide explicit guidance on the consolidation of SPEs. The issue is under what circumstances an entity should consolidate an SPE. This interpretation of the Standards of GRAP does not apply to postemployment benefit plans or other long-term employee benefit plans to which the Standard of GRAP on Employee Benefits applies.



## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

A transfer of assets from an entity to an SPE may qualify as a sale by that entity. Even if the transfer does qualify as a sale, the provisions of the Standard of GRAP on Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and this Interpretation of the Standards of GRAP may mean that the entity should consolidate the SPE. This Interpretation of the Standards of GRAP does not address the circumstances in which sale treatment should apply for the entity or the elimination of the consequences of such a sale upon consolidation.

The effective date of this interpretation is dependent on/in conjunction with the effective date of GRAP 105, 106 and 107.

The group expects to adopt the interpretation for the first time in the 2016 consolidated annual financial statements.

Due to the nature of the current transactions the municipality is unable to reliably estimate the impact of the interpretation on the consolidated annual financial statements.

#### IGRAP 12: Jointly controlled entities – Non-monetary contributions by ventures

Paragraph .54 in the Standard of GRAP on Interests in Joint Ventures refers to both contributions and sales between a venturer and a joint venture as follows: "When a venturer contributes or sells assets to a joint venture, recognition of any portion of a gain or loss from the transaction shall reflect the substance of the transaction". In addition, paragraph 31 in the Standard of GRAP on Interests in Joint Ventures says that "a jointly controlled entity is a joint venture that involves the establishment of a corporation, partnership or other entity in which each venturer has an interest". There is no explicit guidance on the recognition of gains and losses resulting from contributions of non-monetary assets to jointly controlled entities ("JCEs").

Contributions to a JCE are transfers of assets by venturers in exchange for an interest in the net asset in the JCE. Such contributions may take various forms. Contributions may be made simultaneously by the venturers either upon establishing the JCE or subsequently. The consideration received by the venturer(s) in exchange for assets contributed to the JCE may also include cash or other consideration that does not depend on future cash flows of the JCE ("additional consideration").

The issues are:

- when the appropriate portion of gains or losses resulting from a contribution of a non-monetary asset to a JCE in exchange for an interest in the net assets in the JCE should be recognised by the venturer in surplus or deficit;
- how additional consideration should be accounted for by the venturer; and
- how any unrealised gain or loss should be presented in the consolidated financial statements

This Interpretation of the Standards of GRAP deals with the venturer's accounting for non-monetary contributions to a JCE in exchange for an interest in the net assets in the JCE that is accounted for using either the equity method or proportionate consolidation.

The effective date of this interpretation is dependent on/in conjunction with the effective date of GRAP105, 106 and 107.

The group expects to adopt the interpretation for the first time in the 2016 consolidated annual financial statements.

Due to the nature of the current transactions the municipality is unable to reliably estimate the impact of the interpretation on the consolidated annual financial statements.

#### GRAP 6 (as revised 2010): Consolidated and separate financial statements

The definition of "minority interest" has been amended to "non-controlling interest", and paragraph .60 was added by the Improvements to the Standards of GRAP issued in November 2010. An entity shall apply these amendments prospectively for annual financial periods beginning on or after the effective date [in conjunction with the effective date to be determined by the Minister of Finance for GRAP 105, 106 and 107]. If an entity elects to apply these amendments earlier, it shall disclose this fact.

Paragraph .59 was amended by Improvements to the Standards of GRAP issued in November 2010. An entity shall apply these amendments prospectively for annual financial periods beginning on or after the effective date [in conjunction with the effective date to be determined by the Minister of Finance for GRAP 105, 106 and 107] from the date at which it first applied the Standard of GRAP on Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. If an entity elects to apply these amendments earlier, it shall disclose this fact.

The Standards of GRAP on Transfer of Functions Between Entities Under Common Control, Transfer of Functions Between Entities Not Under Common Control and Mergers amended paragraphs .03, .39, .47 to .50 and added paragraphs .51 to .58 and .61 to .62. An entity shall apply these amendments when it applies the Standards of GRAP on Transfer of Functions Between Entities Under Common Control, Transfer of Functions Between Entities Not Under Common Control and Mergers.

An entity shall apply this amendment for consolidated annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after the effective date [in conjunction with the effective date to be determined by the Minister of Finance for GRAP 105, 106 and 107].

The group expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2016 consolidated annual financial statements.

Due to the nature of the current transactions the municipality is unable to reliably estimate the impact of the amendment on the consolidated annual financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

#### GRAP 7 (as revised 2010): Investments in associates

Paragraphs .03 and .42 were amended by the Improvements to the Standards of GRAP issued in November 2010. An entity shall apply these amendments prospectively for annual financial periods beginning on or after the effective date [in conjunction with the effective date to be determined by the Minister of Finance for GRAP 105, 106 and 107]. If an entity elects to apply these amendments earlier, it shall disclose this fact.

The Standards of GRAP on Transfer of Functions Between Entities Under Common Control, Transfer of Functions Between Entities Not Under Common Control and Mergers amended paragraphs .22, .28 and .38 and added paragraph .24. An entity shall apply these amendments and addition when it applies the Standards of GRAP on Transfer of Functions Between Entities Under Common Control, Transfer of Functions Between Entities Not Under Common Control and Mergers.

An entity shall apply this amendment for consolidated annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after the effective date [in conjunction with the effective date to be determined by the Minister of Finance for GRAP 105, 106 and 107].

The group expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2016 consolidated annual financial statements.

Due to the nature of the current transactions the municipality is unable to reliably estimate the impact of the amendment on the consolidated annual financial statements.

#### GRAP 8 (as revised 2010): Interests in joint ventures

Paragraph .04 was amended by the Improvements to the Standards of GRAP issued in November 2010. An entity shall apply these amendments prospectively for annual financial periods beginning on or after the effective date [in conjunction with the effective date to be determined by the Minister of Finance for GRAP 105, 106 and 107]. If an entity elects to apply these amendments earlier, it shall disclose this fact.

The Standards of GRAP on Transfer of Functions Between Entities Under Common Control, Transfer of Functions Between Entities Not Under Common Control and Mergers added paragraph .50 and amended paragraphs .51 and .52. An entity shall apply these amendments and addition when it applies the Standards of GRAP on Transfer of Functions Between Entities Under Common Control, Transfer of Functions Between Entities Not Under Common Control and Mergers.

An entity shall apply this amendment for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after the effective date [in conjunction with the effective date to be determined by the Minister of Finance for GRAP 105, 106 and 107].

The group expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2016 consolidated annual financial statements.

Due to the nature of the current transactions the municipality is unable to reliably estimate the impact of the amendment on the consolidated 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 has not yet been set by the Minister of Finance.

The group expects to adopt the standard for the first time when the Minister sets the effective date for the standard.

Due to the nature of the current transactions the municipality is unable to reliably estimate the impact of the standard on the consolidated annual financial statements.

#### GRAP 108: Statutory receivables

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

It furthermore covers definitions, recognition, derecognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure, transitional provisions, as well as the effective date.

The effective date of the standard has not yet been set by the Minister of Finance.

The group expects to adopt the standard for the first time when the Minister sets the effective date for the standard.

Due to the nature of the current transactions the municipality is unable to reliably estimate the impact of the standard on the consolidated annual financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

#### **IGRAP 17: Service concession arrangements where a grantor controls a significant residual interest in an asset**

This Interpretation of the standards of GRAP provides guidance to the grantor where it has entered into a service concession arrangement, but only controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise, a significant residual interest in a service concession asset at the end of the arrangement, where the arrangement does not constitute a lease. This Interpretation of the Standards of GRAP shall not be applied by analogy to other types of transactions or arrangements.

A service concession arrangement is a contractual arrangement between a grantor and an operator in which the operator uses the service concession asset to provide a mandated function on behalf of the grantor for a specified period of time. The operator is compensated for its services over the period of the service concession arrangement, either through payments, or through receiving a right to earn revenue from third-party users of the service concession asset, or the operator is given access to another revenue-generating asset of the grantor for its use.

Before the grantor can recognise a service concession asset in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor, both the criteria as noted in paragraph .01 of this Interpretation of the Standards of GRAP need to be met. In some service concession arrangements, the grantor only controls the residual interest in the service concession asset at the end of the arrangement, and can therefore not recognise the service concession asset in terms of the Standard of GRAP on Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor.

A consensus is reached, in this Interpretation of the Standards of GRAP, on the recognition of the performance obligation and the right to receive a significant interest in a service concession asset.

The effective date of the standard has not yet been set by the Minister of Finance.

The group expects to adopt the standard for the first time when the Minister sets the effective date for the standard.

Due to the nature of the current transactions the municipality is unable to reliably estimate the impact of the standard on the consolidated annual financial statements.

#### **DIRECTIVE 11: Changes in measurement bases following the initial adoption of Standards of GRAP**

The objective of this directive is to permit an entity to change its measurement bases following the initial adoption of Standards of GRAP. The change is based on the principles in the Standard of GRAP on Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. This directive should therefore be read in conjunction with the Standard of GRAP on Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Subsequent to the application of this directive, an entity will be allowed to change its accounting policy in future periods subject to it meeting the requirements in the Standard of GRAP on Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 1 April 2015.

This directive will not be applied, as the municipality applied the cost method and not the revaluation or fair value method.

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R

**3. Housing development fund**

Unappropriated surplus	225,449,115	225,449,115	225,449,115	225,449,115
Less: Loans extinguished by Government on 1 April 1998	69,006,463	69,006,463	69,006,463	69,006,463
<b>Housing development fund</b>	<b>156,442,652</b>	<b>156,442,652</b>	<b>156,442,652</b>	<b>156,442,652</b>

**The housing development fund is represented by the following assets and liabilities**

Housing selling scheme loans	9,692,028	20,081,989	9,692,028	20,081,989
Housing debtors	43,273,872	37,693,897	43,273,872	37,693,897
Bank and cash	103,476,752	98,666,766	103,476,752	98,666,766
<b>Housing development fund assets</b>	<b>156,442,652</b>	<b>156,442,652</b>	<b>156,442,652</b>	<b>156,442,652</b>

**4. Loans and bonds**

**Summary of Long-term borrowings:**

Term Loans	3,232,502,825	1,733,033,012	3,230,014,405	1,730,229,171
Local registered stock	1,000	6,000	-	5,000
Municipal bonds	2,177,419,005	2,177,926,163	2,177,419,005	2,177,926,163
Annuity loans	4,852,534,005	5,342,534,125	4,852,534,005	5,342,534,125
	<b>10,262,456,835</b>	<b>9,253,499,300</b>	<b>10,259,967,415</b>	<b>9,250,694,459</b>

**Held at amortised cost**

**Term Loans**

<b>Development Bank of South Africa (1-2100)</b>	1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000
Unsecured 20-year bullet loan, Jibar rate +2.5 margin interest rate repayable semiannually, while capital will be redeemed by way of a bullet repayment on the final redemption date 30 June 2034.				
<b>Development Bank of South Africa (1-02)</b>	78,331,528	78,331,528	78,331,528	78,331,528
Secured 20-year bullet loan, Jibar floating rate repayable semi-annually, while capital will be redeemed by way of a bullet repayment on the final redemption date 31 October 2019. A sinking fund investment has been made for the purpose of providing for the capital repayment at the date of redemption.				
<b>Development Bank of South Africa (1-2)</b>	1,500,000,000	-	1,500,000,000	-
Unsecured 20-year bullet loan, Jibar rate + 2.5 margin interest rate repayable semiannually, while capital will be redeemed by way of a bullet repayment on the final redemption date 30 June 2035.				
<b>Development Bank of South Africa (1-400)</b>	51,682,877	51,897,643	51,682,877	51,897,643
Secured 20-year bullet loan, fixed interest rate repayable semi-annually, while capital will be redeemed by way of a bullet repayment on the final redemption date 30 September 2018. A sinking fund investment has been made for the purpose of providing for the capital repayment at the date of redemption.				
<b>National Housing Finance Corporation (Housing Company Tshwane)</b>	2,488,420	2,803,841	-	-
This loan is secured, bears interest at 14% per annum and is repayable in 105 monthly instalments of R57 495.07. The loan is secured by a mortgage bond over Eloff Building.				

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R
<b>4. Loans and bonds (continued)</b>				
<b>Municipal bonds</b>				
<b>Standard Bank (1-1900)</b>				
Unsecured 15-year bond. Fixed interest rate repayable semi-annually, while capital will be redeemed by way of a bullet repayment on the final redemption date 2 April 2028. A sinking fund investment has been made for the purpose of providing for the capital repayment at the date of redemption.	573,927,890	574,165,042	573,927,890	574,165,042
<b>Standard Bank (1-1901)</b>				
Unsecured 10-year bond. Fixed interest rate repayable semi-annually, while capital will be redeemed by way of a bullet repayment on the final redemption date 2 April 2022. A sinking fund investment has been made for the purpose of providing for the capital repayment at the date of redemption.	848,437,142	848,691,794	848,437,142	848,691,794
<b>Standard Bank (1-1950)</b>				
Unsecured 15-year bond. Fixed interest rate repayable semi-annually, while capital will be redeemed by way of a bullet repayment on the final redemption date 5 June 2028. A sinking fund investment has been made for the purpose of providing for the capital repayment at the date of redemption.	755,053,973	755,069,327	755,053,973	755,069,327
<b>Local registered stock</b>				
<b>Development Bank of South Africa (1-1250)</b>				
Unsecured bond paying fixed interest semiannually	-	5,000	-	5,000
<b>TEDA municipal entity shares</b>				
Share capital in municipal entity (loan bears no interest and has no fixed terms of repayment).	1,000	1,000	-	-
<b>Annuity loans</b>				
<b>Standard Bank (1-1300)</b>				
Unsecured variable interest rate 15-year loan repayable semi-annually in instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 29 June 2026.	834,719,010	881,198,269	834,719,010	881,198,269
<b>Development Bank of South Africa (1-950)</b>				
Unsecured fixed interest 20-year loan repayable semi-annually in equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 30 June 2029.	123,524,219	128,705,566	123,524,219	128,705,566
<b>Development Bank of South Africa (1-851)</b>				
Unsecured fixed interest 13-year loan repayable semi-annually in equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 31 March 2021.	79,033,212	87,439,471	79,033,212	87,439,471
<b>Development Bank of South Africa (1-800)</b>				
Unsecured fixed interest 20-year loan repayable semi-annually in equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 30 June 2028.	173,896,059	179,213,252	173,896,059	179,213,252
<b>Development Bank of South Africa (1-700)</b>				
Unsecured fixed interest 20-year loan repayable semi-annually in equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 30 June 2028.	77,577,256	81,358,424	77,577,256	81,358,424
<b>Development Bank of South Africa (1-701)</b>				
Unsecured fixed interest 20-year loan repayable semi-annually in equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 30 June 2028.	174,654,021	179,757,874	174,654,021	179,757,874

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R
<b>4. Loans and bonds (continued)</b>				
<b>Development Bank of South Africa (1-501)</b> Unsecured fixed interest 15-year loan repayable semi-annually in equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 31 December 2021.	226,785,249	253,457,829	226,785,249	253,457,829
<b>Development Bank of South Africa (1-500)</b> Unsecured fixed interest 15-year loan repayable semi-annually in equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 31 December 2021.	48,790,472	55,609,388	48,790,472	55,609,388
<b>Development Bank of South Africa (1-200)</b> Unsecured fixed interest 15-year loan repayable semi-annually in equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 31 December 2020.	145,592,806	165,075,115	145,592,806	165,075,115
<b>INCA (1-100)</b> Unsecured fixed interest 15-year loan repayable semi-annually in equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 31 March 2020.	112,500,421	129,428,391	112,500,421	129,428,391
<b>Development Bank of South Africa (1-52)</b> Secured fixed interest 20-year loan repayable semi-annually in equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 30 September 2018.	117,552,430	142,607,678	117,552,430	142,607,678
<b>Development Bank of South Africa (1-50)</b> Unsecured fixed interest 15-year loan repayable semi-annually in equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 31 December 2018.	109,138,016	133,548,252	109,138,016	133,548,252
<b>iVuzi Investments (1-550)</b> Unsecured fixed interest 15-year loan repayable semi-annually in equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 12 December 2021.	118,007,394	131,016,718	118,007,394	131,016,718
<b>iVuzi Investments (1-450)</b> Unsecured fixed interest 15-year loan repayable semi-annually in equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 30 June 2021.	47,198,007	52,555,939	47,198,007	52,555,939
<b>iVuzi Investments (1-300)</b> Unsecured fixed interest 15-year loan repayable semi-annually in equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 31 December 2020.	55,530,809	62,583,790	55,530,809	62,583,790
<b>iVuzi Investments (1-150)</b> Unsecured fixed interest 15-year loan repayable semi-annually in equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 30 June 2020.	25,941,742	29,662,375	25,941,742	29,662,375
<b>iVuzi Investments (1-0)</b> Unsecured fixed interest 15-year loan repayable semi-annually in equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 30 June 2019.	8,783,754	10,451,340	8,783,754	10,451,340
<b>Nedbank (1-1150)</b> Unsecured variable interest rate 10-year loan repayable in semi-annual instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 16 June 2020.	217,113,900	250,338,505	217,113,900	250,338,505

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R
<b>4. Loans and bonds (continued)</b>				
<b>Nedbank (1-1100)</b>	218,170,246	251,662,110	218,170,246	251,662,110
Unsecured variable interest rate 10-year loan repayable in semi-annual instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 18 May 2020.				
<b>Nedbank (1-852)</b>	105,925,613	116,813,255	105,925,613	116,813,255
Unsecured fixed interest 13-year loan repayable semi-annually in equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 31 March 2021.				
<b>ABSA Bank Ltd (1-850)</b>	154,073,619	169,910,189	154,073,619	169,910,189
Unsecured fixed interest 13-year loan repayable semi-annually in equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 31 March 2021.				
<b>Development Bank of South Africa (1-1352)</b>	260,076	469,252	260,076	469,252
Unsecured fixed interest rate loan repayable in monthly equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 31 August 2016. Loan taken over from Nokeng Municipality on 1 July 2011.				
<b>Development Bank of South Africa (1-1400)</b>	5,090,982	9,484,154	5,090,982	9,484,154
Unsecured fixed interest rate loan repayable in monthly equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 30 June 2016. Loan taken over from Kungwini Municipality on 1 July 2011.				
<b>Standard Bank - Magalies Water (1-1401)</b>	-	335,756	-	335,756
Unsecured fixed interest rate loan repayable in monthly equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 30 September 2014. Loan taken over from Kungwini Municipality on 1 July 2011.				
<b>iVuzi (FirstRand Bank) (1-1850)</b>	368,421,053	421,265,160	368,421,053	421,265,160
Unsecured (Jibar) variable interest rate 9- year loan repayable in semi-annual equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 30 June 2022.				
<b>Nedbank (1-1800)</b>	569,004,970	620,108,276	569,004,970	620,108,276
Unsecured (Jibar) variable interest rate 16-year loan repayable in semi-annual equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 29 June 2029.				
<b>iVuzi (FirstRand Bank) (1-1851)</b>	413,793,103	448,494,113	413,793,103	448,494,113
Unsecured (Jibar) variable interest rate 14-year loan repayable in semi-annual equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 1 December 2027.				
<b>Nedbank (1-1801)</b>	321,455,566	349,983,684	321,455,566	349,983,684
Unsecured (Jibar) variable interest rate 12-year loan repayable in semi-annual equal instalments of interest and capital with interest payable on reducing balance until capital is paid off on 1 December 2025.				
	<b>10,262,456,835</b>	<b>9,253,499,300</b>	<b>10,259,967,415</b>	<b>9,250,694,459</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
At amortised cost	9,660,757,084	8,746,039,145	9,658,583,062	8,743,549,702
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
At amortised cost	601,699,751	507,460,155	601,384,353	507,144,757
	<b>10,262,456,835</b>	<b>9,253,499,300</b>	<b>10,259,967,415</b>	<b>9,250,694,459</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R
<b>4. Loans and bonds (continued)</b>				
<b>Secured and unsecured long-term liabilities</b>				
Secured	250,055,255	275,641,690	247,566,835	272,836,849
Unsecured	10,012,401,580	8,977,857,610	10,012,400,580	8,977,857,610
	<b>10,262,456,835</b>	<b>9,253,499,300</b>	<b>10,259,967,415</b>	<b>9,250,694,459</b>

No defaults or breaches of the loans occurred in the year under review.

**5. Lease liabilities**

**Minimum lease payments due**

- within one year	100,916,305	8,904,916	100,916,305	8,904,916
- in second to fifth year inclusive	131,839,189	246,720	131,839,189	246,720
	<u>232,755,494</u>	<u>9,151,636</u>	<u>232,755,494</u>	<u>9,151,636</u>
less: future finance charges	(23,892,605)	(183,251)	(23,892,605)	(183,251)
<b>Present value of minimum lease payments</b>	<b>208,862,889</b>	<b>8,968,385</b>	<b>208,862,889</b>	<b>8,968,385</b>

**Present value of minimum lease payments due**

- within one year	85,909,835	8,745,768	85,909,835	8,745,768
- in second to fifth year inclusive	122,953,054	222,617	122,953,054	222,617
	<u>208,862,889</u>	<u>8,968,385</u>	<u>208,862,889</u>	<u>8,968,385</u>
Non-current liabilities	122,953,054	222,617	122,953,054	222,617
Current liabilities	85,909,835	8,745,768	85,909,835	8,745,768
	<u>208,862,889</u>	<u>8,968,385</u>	<u>208,862,889</u>	<u>8,968,385</u>

Collateral held in terms of the above leases (Net book amount of leased assets)

Carrying value of leased assets	208,862,889	8,968,385	208,862,889	8,968,385
	<u>204,414,498</u>	<u>8,084,445</u>	<u>204,414,498</u>	<u>8,084,445</u>

Lease liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased asset revert to the lessor in the event of default.

The average lease term is 3 years and the average effective borrowing rate is 8.305%. Interest rates are variable at the contract date. All leases have variable repayments and include additional charges for contingent rent based on excess kilometers travelled.

**6. Provisions**

**Reconciliation of provisions - Group - 2015**

	Opening Balance	Unwinding of interest rate	Utilised during the year	Reversed/ adjusted during the year	Total
Clearing of alien vegetation	31,077,225	4,034,231	(3,691,863)	12,856,342	44,275,935
Legal proceedings	39,306,073	-	-	(6,100,806)	33,205,267
Rehabilitation of landfill sites	360,575,120	49,653,538	(4,271,526)	138,993,539	544,950,671
Rehabilitation of quarries	14,733,300	3,017,434	(1,492,875)	16,839,380	33,097,239
Employee benefit cost	2,562	-	-	(2,562)	-
	<u>445,694,280</u>	<u>56,705,203</u>	<u>(9,456,264)</u>	<u>162,585,893</u>	<u>655,529,112</u>

\* See Note 47



**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**6. Provisions (continued)**

**Reconciliation of provisions - Group - 2014**

	Opening Balance	Unwinding of interest	Utilised during the year	Reversed/ adjusted during the year	Additions	Total
Clearing of alien vegetation	26,436,092	3,189,606	(3,453,704)	4,905,231	-	31,077,225
Legal proceedings	-	-	-	39,306,073	-	39,306,073
Rehabilitation of landfill sites	210,325,366	33,306,162	(10,366,425)	127,310,017	-	360,575,120
Rehabilitation of quarries	5,840,073	1,360,908	(1,776,132)	9,308,451	-	14,733,300
Employee benefit cost	-	-	-	-	2,562	2,562
	<b>242,601,531</b>	<b>37,856,676</b>	<b>(15,596,261)</b>	<b>180,829,772</b>	<b>2,562</b>	<b>445,694,280</b>

**Reconciliation of provisions - Municipality - 2015**

	Opening Balance	Unwinding of interest rate	Utilised during the year	Reversed/ adjusted during the year	Total
Clearing of alien vegetation	31,077,225	4,034,231	(3,691,863)	12,856,342	44,275,935
Legal proceedings	39,306,073	-	-	(6,100,806)	33,205,267
Rehabilitation of landfill sites	360,575,120	49,653,538	(4,271,526)	138,993,539	544,950,671
Rehabilitation of quarries	14,733,300	3,017,434	(1,492,875)	16,839,380	33,097,239
	<b>445,691,718</b>	<b>56,705,203</b>	<b>(9,456,264)</b>	<b>162,588,455</b>	<b>655,529,112</b>

**Reconciliation of provisions - Municipality - 2014**

	Opening Balance	Unwinding of interest rate	Utilised during the year	Reversed/ adjusted during the year	Total
Clearing of alien vegetation	26,436,092	3,189,606	(3,453,704)	4,905,231	31,077,225
Legal proceedings	-	-	-	39,306,073	39,306,073
Rehabilitation of landfill sites	210,325,366	33,306,162	(10,366,425)	127,310,017	360,575,120
Rehabilitation of quarries	5,840,073	1,360,908	(1,776,132)	9,308,451	14,733,300
	<b>242,601,531</b>	<b>37,856,676</b>	<b>(15,596,261)</b>	<b>180,829,772</b>	<b>445,691,718</b>

The carrying amount of the rehabilitation provisions increases in each period to reflect the passage of time (also referred to as unwinding of interest).

Due to the nature of the legal cases it is not foreseen that it will be finalised within the next 12 months and therefore there is no shortterm portion.

**Environmental rehabilitation provision - landfill sites**

The municipality has an obligation to rehabilitate its landfill sites in terms of its licence stipulations. The amount of the provision is recognised at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation and is carried at amortised cost.

**Clearing of alien vegetation**

In terms of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act 43 of 1983) the provision for the clearing of alien vegetation was established to address the backlogs that exist.

**Rehabilitation of quarries**

In terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002), section 52(2)(d), the municipality is required to rehabilitate its quarries and borrow pits after these quarries and borrow pits have been closed. The amount of the provision is recognised at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation and is carried at amortised cost.

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 6. Provisions (continued)

#### Legal cost provision

A provision for legal cost with regard to certain cases was created due to the fact that it was probable (more likely than not) that a present obligation existed at the reporting date and that the municipality will be liable for the legal cost in these cases. The history and nature of these cases further indicate that the liability is more of a long-term nature.

The cases included in the provision are still pending and disclosing details will prejudice the position of the municipality in a dispute with other parties on the subject matter.

#### Employee benefit cost - Housing Company Tshwane

Short-term absences for which the employees are compensated for include only vacation leave for employees. Sick leave was not provided for since employees forfeit it when they leave the company.

### 7. Financial instruments disclosure

#### Categories of financial instruments

#### Group - 2015

#### Financial assets

	At fair value	At amortised cost	Total
Investments	-	503,670,164	503,670,164
Other receivables	-	1,299,725,370	1,299,725,370
Consumer receivables	-	2,547,486,005	2,547,486,005
Cash and cash equivalents	-	97,558,776	97,558,776
Long-term receivables: Housing loans	-	9,692,028	9,692,028
Long-term receivables: Sport club loans	-	1,136,448	1,136,448
Long-term receivables: Sale of land	-	69,982,588	69,982,588
Long-term receivables: Arrangement debtors	-	146,535,828	146,535,828
Interest rate swap asset	130,122,756	-	130,122,756
	<b>130,122,756</b>	<b>4,675,787,207</b>	<b>4,805,909,963</b>

#### Financial liabilities

	At fair value	At amortised cost	Total
Retention creditors	-	380,473,652	380,473,652
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	-	4,652,843,066	4,652,843,066
Consumer deposits	-	355,015,828	355,015,828
Long-term loans (term loans, bonds, etc)	-	10,262,456,835	10,262,456,835
Interest rate swap liability	85,625,408	-	85,625,408
	<b>85,625,408</b>	<b>15,650,789,381</b>	<b>15,736,414,789</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**7. Financial instruments disclosure (continued)**

**Group - 2014**

**Financial assets**

	At fair value	At amortised cost	Total
Investments	-	628,755,765	628,755,765
Other receivables	-	1,132,210,205	1,132,210,205
Consumer receivables	-	2,560,483,515	2,560,483,515
Cash and cash equivalents	-	224,867,307	224,867,307
Long-term receivables: Housing loans	-	20,081,989	20,081,989
Long-term receivables: Sport club loans	-	1,185,039	1,185,039
Long-term receivables: Sale of land	-	74,279,492	74,279,492
Long-term receivables: Arrangement debtors	-	264,395,381	264,395,381
Interest rate swap asset	34,411,454	-	34,411,454
	<b>34,411,454</b>	<b>4,906,258,693</b>	<b>4,940,670,147</b>

**Financial liabilities**

	At fair value	At amortised cost	Total
Retention creditors	-	372,163,755	372,163,755
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	-	4,342,680,886	4,342,680,886
Consumer deposits	-	410,749,321	410,749,321
Long-term loans (term loans, bonds, etc)	-	9,253,499,300	9,253,499,300
Interest rate swap liability	44,114,153	-	44,114,153
	<b>44,114,153</b>	<b>14,379,093,262</b>	<b>14,423,207,415</b>

**Municipality - 2015**

**Financial assets**

	At fair value	At amortised cost	Total
Investments	-	493,971,848	493,971,848
Other receivables	-	1,244,338,234	1,244,338,234
Consumer receivables	-	2,534,999,605	2,534,999,605
Cash and cash equivalents	-	57,158,390	57,158,390
Long-term receivables: Housing loans	-	9,692,028	9,692,028
Long-term receivables: Sport club loans	-	1,136,448	1,136,448
Long-term receivables: Sale of land	-	69,982,588	69,982,588
Long-term receivables: Arrangement debtors	-	146,535,828	146,535,828
Interest rate swap asset	130,122,756	-	130,122,756
	<b>130,122,756</b>	<b>4,557,814,969</b>	<b>4,687,937,725</b>

**Financial liabilities**

	At fair value	At amortised cost	Total
Retention creditors	-	380,473,652	380,473,652
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	-	4,568,554,239	4,568,554,239
Consumer deposits	-	351,259,691	351,259,691
Long-term loans (term loans, bonds, etc)	-	10,259,967,415	10,259,967,415
Interest rate swap liability	85,625,408	-	85,625,408
	<b>85,625,408</b>	<b>15,560,254,997</b>	<b>15,645,880,405</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**7. Financial instruments disclosure (continued)**

**Municipality - 2014**

**Financial assets**

	<b>At fair value</b>	<b>At amortised cost</b>	<b>Total</b>
Investments	-	628,755,766	628,755,766
Other receivables	-	1,111,189,545	1,111,189,545
Consumer receivables	-	2,544,542,916	2,544,542,916
Cash and cash equivalents	-	174,299,426	174,299,426
Long-term receivables: Housing loans	-	20,081,989	20,081,989
Long-term receivables: Sport club loans	-	1,185,039	1,185,039
Long-term receivables: Sale of land	-	74,279,492	74,279,492
Long-term receivables: Arrangement debtors	-	264,395,381	264,395,381
Interest rate swap asset	34,411,454	-	34,411,454
	<b>34,411,454</b>	<b>4,818,729,554</b>	<b>4,853,141,008</b>

**Financial liabilities**

	<b>At fair value</b>	<b>At amortised cost</b>	<b>Total</b>
Retention creditors	-	372,163,755	372,163,755
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	-	4,291,580,757	4,291,580,757
Consumer deposits	-	407,023,659	407,023,659
Long-term loans (term loans, bonds, etc)	-	9,250,694,459	9,250,694,459
Interest rate swap liability	44,114,153	-	44,114,153
	<b>44,114,153</b>	<b>14,321,462,630</b>	<b>14,365,576,783</b>

**8. Financial instruments: Risks involved**

**Risks**

In the course of the group's business operations it is exposed to interest rate, credit, liquidity and market risk. The group has developed a comprehensive risk management process to monitor and control these risks. The risk management process relating to each of these risks is discussed under the headings below.

**Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk arises from the fluctuations in the economic market due to the economic climate. The group manages its interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating interest rate borrowings and investments, as well as by entering into interest rate swap contracts on outstanding borrowings. The group's exposure to interest rate risk and the effective interest rates on financial instruments at statement of financial position date are as follows:

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**8. Financial instruments: Risks involved (continued)**

**Year ended 30 June 2015**

Description			Fixed rate		Non-interest bearing		Total R
	Floating rate	Amount	Weighted average effective interest rate	Weighted average period for which rate is fixed	Amount	Weighted average period until maturity	
	R	R	%	Years	R	Years	
<b>Assets</b>							
Investments	502,959,644	710,520	16.45	5.67			503,670,164
Long-term receivables:							
Housing loans		9,692,028	13.87	30.00			9,692,028
Sport club loans		1,136,448	11.99	10.00			1,136,448
Sale of land		69,982,588	11.09	5.00			69,982,588
Arrangement debtors		66,826,850	9.00		79,708,978		146,535,828
Trade receivables:							
Consumer		6,054,609,131	9.00	1.00	2,303,462,095		8,358,071,226
Other					1,299,725,370		1,299,725,370
Cash		97,558,776					97,558,776
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>502,959,644</b>	<b>6,300,516,341</b>			<b>3,682,896,443</b>		<b>10,486,372,428</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Interest bearing borrowings	6,123,498,796	131,301,505	10.18	14.20			6,254,800,301
Interest rate swaps (notional amounts)	2,490,312,448	1,517,344,086	9.31	13.50			4,007,656,534
Lease liabilities		208,862,889					208,862,889
Trade payables:							
Creditors					5,314,733,969	0.08	5,314,733,969
Retention					380,473,652	1.00	380,473,652
Consumer deposits					355,015,828	0.08	355,015,828
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>8,613,811,244</b>	<b>1,857,508,480</b>			<b>6,050,223,449</b>		<b>16,521,543,173</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**8. Financial instruments: Risks involved (continued)**

**Year ended 30 June 2014**

Description			Fixed rate		Non-interest bearing		Total R
	Floating rate	Amount	Weighted average effective interest rate	Weighted average period for which rate is fixed	Amount	Weighted average period until maturity	
	R	R	%	Years	R	Years	
<b>Assets</b>							
Investments	625,406,061	3,349,704	16.45	15.90			628,755,765
Long-term receivables:							
Housing loans		20,081,989	13.87	30.00			20,081,989
Loans to sport clubs		1,185,039	11.99	10.00			1,185,039
Sale of land		74,279,492	11.09	5.00			74,279,492
Arrangement debtors		754,889	8.50		263,640,492		264,395,381
Trade receivables:							
Consumer		5,470,718,615	8.50	1.00	2,388,505,266		7,859,223,881
Other					1,132,210,205		1,132,210,205
Cash		224,867,307					224,867,307
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>625,406,061</b>	<b>5,795,237,035</b>			<b>3,784,355,963</b>		<b>10,204,999,059</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Interest bearing borrowings	4,041,921,941	3,487,048,271	10.18	14.20			7,528,970,212
Interest rate swaps (notional amounts)	862,264,544	862,264,544	9.31	13.50			1,724,529,088
Lease liabilities		8,968,385					8,968,385
Trade payables:							
Creditors					5,166,169,935	0.08	5,166,169,935
Retention					372,163,755	1.00	372,163,755
Consumer deposits					410,749,321	0.08	410,749,321
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>4,904,186,485</b>	<b>4,358,281,200</b>			<b>5,949,083,011</b>		<b>15,211,550,696</b>

**Interest rate swaps**

The group has entered into interest rate swap contracts that entitle it to receive interest at fixed rates/floating rates on notional principal amounts and that oblige it to pay interest at variable rates/fixed rates on the same amounts. The interest rate swaps allow the group to raise long-term borrowings at fixed rates/floating rates and effectively swap them into variable rates/fixed rates in terms of the structured finance contractual requirements.

The estimated fair value gain/(loss) indicated below was determined by comparing the interest rate swap contracted values (fixed rate) with the variable rate paid.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**8. Financial instruments: Risks involved (continued)**

At the reporting date the Municipality had entered into the following interest rate swaps relating to specific statement of financial position items:

	Fair value R	Estimated fair value gain/(loss) R
<b>30 June 2015</b>		
Non-current assets: Interest rate swap asset	130,122,756	95,711,302
Non-current liability: Interest swap liability	(85,625,408)	(41,511,255)
	<b>44,497,348</b>	<b>54,200,047</b>
	Fair value R	Estimated fair value gain/(loss) R
<b>30 June 2014</b>		
Non-current assets: Interest rate swap asset	34,411,454	(6,948,992)
Non-current liability: Interest swap liability	(44,114,153)	(44,114,153)
	<b>(9,702,699)</b>	<b>(51,063,145)</b>

**Currency risk**

The group undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies (although the transactions entered into are with South African based service providers), hence exposures to exchange rate fluctuations might arise. The group, however, manages this risk by entering into contracts where the risk is carried by the service provider.

**Credit risk**

Financial assets, which potentially subject the Municipality to the risk of non-performance by counter-parties and thereby subject the group to concentrations of credit risk, consist mainly of trade receivables. Credit risk is controlled through the application of a credit control policy and monitoring procedures. Where necessary, the group obtains appropriate deposits and guarantees from debtors to mitigate risk. The group's cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits are placed with high credit quality financial institutions.

The group limits its treasury counter-party exposure arising from the money market by only dealing with well-established financial institutions confirmed by the rating agency appointed by the Group Chief Financial Officer. The group only deals with financial institutions with a short-term credit rating of A+ and long-term credit rating of AA- and higher at an international accredited creditrating agency. The group's exposure is continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst different types of approved investments and institutions.

Credit risk with respect to trade receivables is limited due to the large number of customers comprising the group's customer base and their dispersion across different industries and geographical areas. The group does not have any significant exposure to any individual customer or counter-party. Accordingly, the group does not consider there to be any significant concentration of credit risk that has not been adequately provided for. Trade receivables are presented net of the allowance for impairment.

Maximum exposure to credit risk: There has been no significant change during the financial year, or since the end of the financial year, to the group's exposure to credit risk, the approach of measurement or the objectives, policies and processes for managing this risk. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, which is net of impairment losses, represents the group's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account the value of any collateral obtained.

\* See Note 47

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 8. Financial instruments: Risks involved (continued)

The major concentrations of credit risk that arise from the group's receivables in relation to customer classification are as follows:

	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Consumer receivables:		
Household	49	53
Industrial/commercial	23	25
National and provincial government	3	3
Other consumer receivables	5	5
Long-term receivables	2	4
Sundry receivables	18	10
	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Liquidity risk

The group manages liquidity risk through proper management of working capital, capital expenditure and actual versus forecast cash flows. Adequate reserves, liquid resources and unutilised borrowing facilities are also maintained. In terms of its borrowing requirements, the group ensures that adequate funds are available to meet its expected and unexpected financial commitments. In terms of its long-term liquidity risk, a reasonable balance is maintained between the period over which assets generate funds and the period over which the respective assets are funded. Capital expenditure, budgeted and forecast cash flow calculations are funded as follows from the capital market:

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

Cash flow forecasts are prepared and adequate utilised borrowing facilities are monitored.

	30 June 2016	30 June 2017	30 June 2018
	R	R	R
External funding: Capital expenditure	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000

#### Market risk

The group is exposed to fluctuating market prices inherent in the purchasing of electricity, water and coal used in the delivery of electricity and water services. The group manages this risk by giving any price increases through to the consumers on an annual basis. An agreement has been entered into with both Eskom and Rand Water that tariff increases occur only once a year.

Interest rate risk management: The group's interest rate profile consists of fixed and floating rate loans and bank balances that expose the municipality to fair value interest rate risk and cash flow interest rate risk and can be summarised as follows:

#### Financial assets/liabilities:

Trade and other receivables/payables: At a fixed rate of interest -

Management manages interest rate risk by negotiating beneficial rates on floating rate loans and where possible using fixed rate loans. Management also has a policy of balancing the interest on asset loans with the interest payable on liabilities.

#### Fair values

The group's financial instruments consist mainly of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, investments, trade payables, long-term debt and derivative instruments (interest rate swaps).

No financial asset was carried at an amount in excess of its fair value and fair values could be reliably measured for all financial assets that are available-for-sale or held-for-trading. The following methods and assumptions are used to determine the fair value of each class of financial instrument.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial assets and financial liabilities.

\* See Note 47



**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**8. Financial instruments: Risks involved (continued)**

**Trade receivables (debtors)**

The carrying amount of trade receivables, net of provision for impairment (provision for bad debt), approximates fair value due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial assets.

**Investments**

Investments are carried at their original cost in the statement of financial position, except for those where the interest received semiannually are capitalised. The fair value of publicly traded instruments is based on quoted market prices for those investments.

**Trade payables**

The carrying amount of trade payables approximates fair value due to the relatively short-term maturity of this financial liability.

**Interest bearing borrowings**

Subsequent to initial recognition, interest bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in surplus or deficit over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis. The fair value of interest bearing borrowings with variable interest rates approximates their carrying amounts.

**Derivatives (interest rate swaps)**

Derivative financial instruments (interest rate swaps) are initially measured at fair value on the contract date and are remeasured to fair value at subsequent reporting dates.

The fair value of financial liabilities at statement of financial position date is as follows:

Year ended	Fair value R	Carrying amount R
<b>30 June 2015</b>		
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Interest rate swaps	85,625,408	85,625,408
<b>30 June 2014</b>		
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Interest rate swaps	44,114,153	44,114,153

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**8. Financial instruments: Risks involved (continued)**

**Maturity profile**

The maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities at statement of financial position date are as follows:

**Year ended 30 June 2015**

	1 year or less	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	R	R	R	R
<b>Assets</b>				
Investments	381,950,535	121,719,629	-	503,670,164
Long-term receivables:				
Housing loans	989,582	8,702,446	-	9,692,028
Loans to sport clubs	579,145	557,299	-	1,136,444
Sale of land	594,391	69,388,197	-	69,982,588
Arrangement receivables	100,553,190	45,982,638	-	146,535,828
Trade receivables:				
Consumer	4,331,745,286	4,026,325,940	-	8,358,071,226
Other receivables	847,591,710	951,257,281	-	1,798,848,991
Cash	97,558,776	-	-	97,558,776
Interest rate swap asset	-	130,122,756	-	130,122,756
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>5,761,562,615</b>	<b>5,354,056,186</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,115,618,801</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Interest bearing borrowings	-	1,316,239,212	4,938,561,089	6,254,800,301
Interest rate swaps	-	-	4,007,656,534	4,007,656,534
Lease liabilities	86,866,859	121,996,030	-	208,862,889
Trade payables:				
Creditors	5,314,733,969	-	-	5,314,733,969
Retention	-	380,473,652	-	380,473,652
Consumer deposits	-	355,015,828	-	355,015,828
Interest rate swap liability	-	85,625,408	-	85,625,408
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>5,401,600,828</b>	<b>2,259,350,130</b>	<b>8,946,217,623</b>	<b>16,607,168,581</b>

**Year ended 30 June 2014**

	1 year or less	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	R	R	R	R
<b>Assets</b>				
Investments	622,948,673	5,807,093	-	628,755,766
Long-term receivables:				
Housing loans	1,152,651	18,929,338	-	20,081,989
Loans to sport clubs	579,149	605,890	-	1,185,039
Sale of land	608,370	73,671,122	-	74,279,492
Arrangement debtors	159,778,753	104,616,628	-	264,395,381
Trade receivables:				
Consumer	4,222,924,933	3,636,298,948	-	7,859,223,881
Other debtors	822,524,206	788,103,616	-	1,610,627,822
Cash	224,867,307	-	-	224,867,307
Interest rate swap asset	-	34,411,454	-	34,411,454
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>6,055,384,042</b>	<b>4,662,444,089</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,717,828,131</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Interest bearing borrowings	510,144,757	474,493,021	6,544,332,434	7,528,970,212
Interest rate swaps	-	-	1,724,529,088	1,724,529,088
Lease liabilities	8,745,768	222,617	-	8,968,385
Trade payables:				
Creditors	5,166,169,935	-	-	5,166,169,935
Retention	-	372,163,755	-	372,163,755
Consumer deposits	-	410,749,321	-	410,749,321
Interest rate swap liability	-	44,114,153	-	44,114,153
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>5,685,060,460</b>	<b>1,301,742,867</b>	<b>8,268,861,522</b>	<b>15,255,664,849</b>

**Hedging**

Hedging is not applicable in the environment of the group.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R
<b>9. Consumer deposits</b>				
Electricity and water	355,015,828	410,749,321	351,259,691	407,023,659
<b>Guarantees held:</b>				
Electricity and water consumers (who do not have deposits)	168,752,564	175,476,346	168,752,564	175,476,346
Township development guarantees	262,093,183	251,719,428	262,093,183	251,719,428
	<b>430,845,747</b>	<b>427,195,774</b>	<b>430,845,747</b>	<b>427,195,774</b>
<b>10. Payables from exchange transactions</b>				
Trade payables	2,822,679,130	2,975,175,392	2,747,807,892	2,932,482,885
Payments received in advance - various services	406,488,039	151,113,681	405,378,283	149,562,636
Accrued leave pay	462,742,762	644,876,714	456,162,934	637,564,288
Deposits received	24,546,104	20,797,231	24,064,008	20,317,694
Debtors with credit balances - reclassification	814,353,676	666,483,154	814,057,310	666,192,515
Other creditors	584,776,118	526,639,316	577,246,747	523,025,029
Retention creditors	380,473,652	372,163,755	380,473,652	372,163,755
Accrual 13th cheque	199,148,141	178,612,335	197,309,151	176,894,381
Municipal entities - SARS	-	2,472,113	-	-
	<b>5,695,207,622</b>	<b>5,538,333,691</b>	<b>5,602,499,977</b>	<b>5,478,203,183</b>
<b>11. Unspent grants and receipts</b>				
<b>Unspent grants and receipts comprise:</b>				
<b>Unspent grants and receipts</b>				
DoRA: INEP (Electricity for All)	950	-	950	-
DoRA: Finance Management Grant (FMG)	921,685	705,152	921,685	705,152
SANBI/Groen Sebenza	7,823	7,823	7,823	7,823
Housing Grants (provincial)	19,840,060	68,393,290	19,840,060	68,393,290
DoRA: Urban Settlement Development Grant (USDG)	36,867,333	44,829,756	36,867,333	44,829,756
DoRA: PTIS	224,108	-	224,108	-
Delft grant	2,293,422	2,293,422	2,293,422	2,293,422
Neighbourhood Development Programme	1,526	2,359,341	1,526	2,359,341
Research and Technology	892,857	-	892,857	-
Arts and Culture Grant (Libraries)	1,185,105	1,942,452	1,185,105	1,942,452
Gautrans job creation	12,071,107	12,293,525	12,071,107	12,293,525
Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant	13,886,268	-	13,886,268	-
Sandspruit Works Association: New meter project	278,854	278,854	-	-
Social Infrastructure Grant	5,682,211	-	5,682,211	-
LG SETA Merit Awards	266,921	266,921	266,921	266,921
DPSA Smart connect	378,440	-	378,440	-
Sport and Recreation	72,617	72,617	72,617	72,617
Performance Management	268,665	268,665	268,665	268,665
Electricity Demand Side	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	-
Revenue Enhancement	1,224,800	1,224,800	1,224,800	1,224,800
Integrated City Development	6,307,025	-	6,307,025	-
Human Settlements Capacity Grant	16,419,484	-	16,419,484	-
	<b>122,091,261</b>	<b>134,936,618</b>	<b>121,812,407</b>	<b>134,657,764</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*
<b>11. Unspent grants and receipts (continued)</b>				
<b>Movement during the year</b>				
Balance at the beginning of the year	134,936,618	126,494,481	134,657,764	125,330,239
Receipts during the year	5,677,719,999	4,984,560,786	5,677,719,999	4,983,221,998
Transfers between grants (returned to NT deducted from current year)	2,359,341	-	2,359,341	-
Returned to NT	(2,359,341)	-	(2,359,341)	-
Prior year correction (write back of expense)	-	2,159,543	-	2,159,543
Sandspruit - reclassification of error	-	(1,551,043)	-	-
Income recognition during the year	(5,642,012,126)	(4,976,727,149)	(5,642,012,126)	(4,976,054,016)
Write back of grant debtor (Housing)	(48,553,230)	-	(48,553,230)	-
	<b>122,091,261</b>	<b>134,936,618</b>	<b>121,812,407</b>	<b>134,657,764</b>

The figures above shows:

- The nature and extent of all government grants recognised in the annual financial statements and an indication of other forms of government assistance from which the municipality has directly benefited; and
- Unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government assistance that has been recognised. Note must be taken that the unspent portion mostly relates to amounts received in advance and which relate to allocations of the following financial year.

See Note 27 for reconciliation of grants from national/provincial government. These amounts are invested in a ring-fenced investment until utilised.

**12. VAT**

VAT refundable	3,771,137	122,506,729	-	122,506,729
VAT payable	(109,353,039)	(849,242)	(108,639,319)	-
	<b>(105,581,902)</b>	<b>121,657,487</b>	<b>(108,639,319)</b>	<b>122,506,729</b>

VAT is payable on the receipt basis. Only once payment is received from debtors is VAT paid over to SARS. All VAT returns have been submitted by the due date throughout the financial year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Figures in Rand

13. Property, plant and equipment

Group	2015			2014		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Land	353,231,445	-	353,231,445	321,440,140	-	321,440,140
Buildings	932,983,935	(538,883,670)	394,100,265	1,238,951,007	(602,584,808)	636,366,199
Biological assets (game)	14,478,788	-	14,478,788	16,587,413	-	16,587,413
Infrastructure: capitalised	21,583,078,591	(6,106,409,205)	15,476,669,386	19,763,119,851	(5,279,819,124)	14,483,300,727
Community	3,197,916,549	(932,468,752)	2,265,447,797	2,905,964,956	(663,526,085)	2,242,438,871
Other: capitalised	2,447,093,730	(1,281,687,284)	1,165,406,446	2,481,112,429	(1,245,158,816)	1,235,953,613
Infrastructure: Asset under construction	7,514,470,009	-	7,514,470,009	5,571,966,519	-	5,571,966,519
Community: Asset under construction	464,712,660	-	464,712,660	232,262,465	-	232,262,465
Other: Asset under construction	218,170,720	-	218,170,720	417,002,679	-	417,002,679
Housing	434,237,702	(66,278,722)	367,958,980	180,068,440	(7,097,718)	172,970,722
Housing: Asset under construction	340,891,248	-	340,891,248	152,591,190	-	152,591,190
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,501,265,377</b>	<b>(8,925,727,633)</b>	<b>28,575,537,744</b>	<b>33,281,067,089</b>	<b>(7,798,186,551)</b>	<b>25,482,880,538</b>
<b>Municipality</b>	<b>2015</b>					
	<b>Cost / Valuation</b>	<b>Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment</b>	<b>Carrying value</b>	<b>Cost / Valuation</b>	<b>Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment</b>	<b>Carrying value</b>
Buildings	925,600,691	(535,677,826)	389,922,865	1,231,567,763	(599,724,508)	631,843,255
Land	353,231,445	-	353,231,445	321,440,140	-	321,440,140
Biological assets (game)	14,478,788	-	14,478,788	16,587,413	-	16,587,413
Infrastructure: Capitalised	21,569,976,129	(6,095,613,183)	15,474,362,946	19,750,430,081	(5,269,921,758)	14,480,508,323
Infrastructure: Assets under construction	7,514,470,009	-	7,514,470,009	5,571,966,519	-	5,571,966,519
Community: Capitalised	3,197,916,549	(932,468,752)	2,265,447,797	2,905,964,956	(663,526,085)	2,242,438,871
Community: Asset under construction	464,712,660	-	464,712,660	232,262,465	-	232,262,465
Other: Capitalised	2,424,709,218	(1,267,955,322)	1,156,753,896	2,459,904,483	(1,235,092,021)	1,224,812,462
Other: Asset under construction	218,170,720	-	218,170,720	417,002,679	-	417,002,679
Housing: Capitalised	434,237,702	(66,278,722)	367,958,980	180,068,440	(7,097,718)	172,970,722
Housing: Asset under construction	340,891,248	-	340,891,248	152,591,190	-	152,591,190
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,458,395,159</b>	<b>(8,897,993,805)</b>	<b>28,560,401,354</b>	<b>33,239,786,129</b>	<b>(7,775,362,090)</b>	<b>25,464,424,039</b>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Figures in Rand

13. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - Group - 2015

	Opening balance	Additions	Retirements	Transfers: Capitalisation	Transfers: Purification	Gains/losses arising from changes in fair value	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Land	321,440,140	-	(8,001,138)	40,420,633	(628,190)	-	-	-	353,231,445
Buildings	636,366,199	2,683,987	-	5,244,955	(213,842,412)	-	(36,352,464)	-	394,100,265
Biological assets (game)	16,587,413	-	-	-	-	(2,108,625)	-	-	14,478,788
Infrastructure: capitalised	14,483,300,727	418,473,526	(86,892,103)	1,457,893,451	9,280,932	-	(805,384,725)	(2,422)	15,476,669,386
Infrastructure: Asset under construction	5,571,966,519	3,226,903,727	-	(1,460,830,884)	299,646,747	-	-	(123,216,100)	7,514,470,009
Community: capitalised	2,242,438,871	26,031,846	(6,045,359)	18,136,311	106,393,376	-	(121,506,445)	(803)	2,265,447,797
Community: Asset under construction	232,262,465	178,725,735	-	(17,285,093)	71,009,553	-	-	-	464,712,660
Other: capitalised	1,235,953,613	235,651,684	(8,315,994)	27,737,270	(106,313,259)	-	(217,611,193)	(1,695,675)	1,165,406,446
Other: Asset under construction	417,002,679	241,615,330	-	(69,790,989)	(370,656,300)	-	-	-	218,170,720
Housing	172,970,722	-	(151,568)	85,562	205,109,553	-	(10,055,289)	-	367,958,980
Housing: Asset under construction	152,591,190	191,552,500	-	(3,252,442)	-	-	-	-	340,891,248
	<b>25,482,880,538</b>	<b>4,521,638,335</b>	<b>(109,406,162)</b>	<b>(1,641,226)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,108,625)</b>	<b>(1,190,910,116)</b>	<b>(124,915,000)</b>	<b>28,575,537,744</b>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Figures in Rand

13. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - Group - 2014

	Opening balance	Additions	Retirements	Transfers: Capitalisation	Gains/(losses) arising from changes in fair value	Reclassifications	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Land	22,047,777,820	48,487,961	(1,339,325)	1,491,292	-	(210,000)	-	-	321,440,140
Buildings	841,321,677	5,504,260	-	(11,364,632)	-	(150,629,519)	(48,465,587)	-	636,366,199
Biological assets (game)	13,050,850	-	-	-	3,536,563	-	-	-	16,587,413
Infrastructure: capitalised	12,869,635,859	356,977,392	(58,433,169)	1,489,730,583	-	569,951,490	(743,374,118)	(1,187,310)	14,483,300,727
Infrastructure: Asset under construction	3,834,349,271	3,203,678,070	-	(1,466,060,822)	-	-	-	-	5,571,966,519
Community: capitalised	1,730,556,302	36,086,516	(21,463,441)	448,833,992	-	150,839,519	(100,583,745)	(1,830,272)	2,242,438,871
Community: Asset under construction	356,223,203	276,116,727	-	(400,077,465)	-	-	-	-	232,262,465
Other: capitalised	1,538,126,806	331,569,119	(10,562,822)	150,759,682	-	(569,985,270)	(201,770,723)	(2,183,179)	1,235,953,613
Other: Asset under construction	296,677,264	287,649,530	(39,840,804)	(127,483,311)	-	-	-	-	417,002,679
Housing	103,438,485	1,600,000	(170,527)	68,944,400	-	-	(841,636)	-	172,970,722
Housing: Asset under construction	191,387,891	81,913,700	-	(71,414,401)	-	(49,296,000)	-	-	152,591,190
	<b>22,047,777,820</b>	<b>4,629,583,275</b>	<b>(131,810,088)</b>	<b>83,359,318</b>	<b>3,536,563</b>	<b>(49,329,780)</b>	<b>(1,095,035,809)</b>	<b>(5,200,761)</b>	<b>25,482,880,538</b>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Figures in Rand

13. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - Municipality - 2015

	Opening balance	Acquisitions	Retirements	Transfers: Capitalisation	Transfers: Purification	Gains/(losses) arising from changes in fair value	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Land	321,440,140	-	(8,001,138)	40,420,633	(628,190)	-	-	-	353,231,445
Buildings	631,843,255	2,683,987	-	5,244,955	(213,842,412)	-	(36,006,920)	-	389,922,865
Biological assets (game)	16,587,413	-	-	-	-	(2,108,625)	-	-	14,478,788
Infrastructure: Capitalised	14,480,508,323	418,060,834	(86,892,103)	1,457,893,451	9,280,932	-	(804,486,069)	(2,422)	15,474,362,946
Infrastructure: Asset under construction	5,571,966,519	3,226,903,727	-	(1,460,830,884)	299,646,747	-	-	(123,216,100)	7,514,470,009
Community: capitalised	2,242,438,871	26,031,846	(6,045,359)	18,136,311	106,393,376	-	(121,506,445)	(803)	2,265,447,797
Community: Asset under construction	232,262,465	178,725,735	-	(17,285,093)	71,009,553	-	-	-	464,712,660
Other: capitalised	1,224,812,462	234,355,325	(8,270,732)	27,737,269	(106,313,259)	-	(213,871,494)	(1,695,675)	1,156,753,896
Other: Asset under construction	417,002,679	241,615,330	-	(69,790,989)	(370,656,300)	-	-	-	218,170,720
Housing: Capitalised	172,970,722	-	(151,568)	85,562	205,109,553	-	(10,055,289)	-	367,958,980
Housing: Asset under construction	152,591,190	191,552,500	-	(3,252,442)	-	-	-	-	340,891,248
	<b>25,464,424,039</b>	<b>4,519,929,284</b>	<b>(109,360,900)</b>	<b>(1,641,227)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,108,625)</b>	<b>(1,185,926,217)</b>	<b>(124,915,000)</b>	<b>28,560,401,354</b>



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Figures in Rand

13. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - Municipality - 2014

	Opening balance	Acquisitions	Retirements	Transfers: Capitalisation	Gains/(losses) arising from changes in fair values	Reclassifications	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Land	273,010,212	48,487,961	(1,339,325)	1,491,292	-	(210,000)	-	-	321,440,140
Buildings	836,453,189	5,504,260	-	(11,364,632)	-	(150,629,519)	(48,120,043)	-	631,843,255
Biological assets (game)	13,050,850	-	-	-	3,536,563	-	-	-	16,587,413
Infrastructure: Capitalised	12,865,968,829	356,966,938	(58,433,169)	1,489,730,583	-	569,951,490	(742,489,038)	(1,187,310)	14,480,508,323
Infrastructure: Asset under construction	3,834,349,271	3,203,678,070	-	(1,466,060,822)	-	-	-	-	5,571,966,519
Community: capitalised	1,730,556,302	36,086,516	(21,463,441)	448,833,992	-	150,839,519	(100,583,745)	(1,830,272)	2,242,438,871
Community: Asset under construction	356,223,203	276,116,727	-	(400,077,465)	-	-	-	-	232,262,465
Other: Capitalised	1,535,234,641	320,929,786	(10,490,843)	150,759,682	-	(569,985,271)	(199,452,354)	(2,183,179)	1,224,812,462
Other: Asset under construction	296,677,264	287,649,530	(39,840,804)	(127,483,311)	-	-	-	-	417,002,679
Housing: Capitalised	103,438,485	1,600,000	(170,527)	68,944,400	-	-	(841,636)	-	172,970,722
Housing: Asset under construction	191,387,891	81,913,700	-	(71,414,401)	-	(49,296,000)	-	-	152,591,190
	<b>22,036,350,137</b>	<b>4,618,933,488</b>	<b>(131,738,109)</b>	<b>83,359,318</b>	<b>3,536,563</b>	<b>(49,329,781)</b>	<b>(1,091,486,816)</b>	<b>(5,200,761)</b>	<b>25,464,424,039</b>

Pledged as security

No property, plant and equipment are pledged as security, except for leased assets (refer to Note 5 and 17).

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R
<b>13. Property, plant and equipment (continued)</b>				
<b>Other information</b>				
<b>Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer to Note 32)</b>				
Property plant and equipment	1,137,272,183	1,067,833,740	1,132,288,284	1,064,284,747
Rehabilitation assets	53,637,933	27,202,069	53,637,933	27,202,069
	<b>1,190,910,116</b>	<b>1,095,035,809</b>	<b>1,185,926,217</b>	<b>1,091,486,816</b>

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 and the relevant municipal entities.

**Useful lives:**

According to GRAP 17: Property, plant and equipment, all useful lives of property, plant and equipment must be reviewed on an annual basis.

Since reviewing the useful life of an asset on an annual basis does not require amending the previous estimate unless expectations differ from the previous estimate, the useful life of assets has only been amended in the case where expectations differed from previous estimates.

The useful lives of assets were reviewed according to the requirements of GRAP 17.

Treatment of all useful lives to be adjusted:

All remaining useful lives that were adjusted for the 2014/15 financial year are disclosed in the financial statements as a change in estimate in accordance with GRAP 3 (refer to Note 56). All changes in estimates occur prospectively and no prior year adjustments were made. All review of useful life adjustments occurred with effect from 1 July 2014. The following were the reasons for the review of useful life adjustments:

**Water and sanitation assets:**

In 2014/15 the remaining useful lives of assets were adjusted, where applicable, to align with:

- the expected useful lives (and where applicable residual values) in the adopted data;
- the assessed condition based on physical inspections (above ground assets); and
- the condition identified through an assessment (pipe replacement prioritisation) of age, condition (where applicable), performance and the respective data confidence.

**All other infrastructure assets and buildings:**

The following condition grading scale was used in 2014/15 to test the RUL of the assets in comparison to the condition of the asset:

- Grade 1: Very good - sound structure, well maintained, only normal maintenance required: Average 86% indicative RUL
- Grade 2: Good - serves needs but minor deterioration (<5%), minor maintenance required: Average 58% indicative RUL
- Grade 3: Fair - marginal, clearly evident deterioration (10 - 20%), significant maintenance required: Average 36% indicative RUL
- Grade 4: Poor - significant deterioration of structure and/or appearance, significant impairment of functionality (20 - 40%), significant renewal/upgrade required: Average 18% indicative RUL
- Grade 5: Very poor - unsound, failed needs reconstruction/replacement (50% needs replacement): Average 5% indicative RUL

Consideration was given to the assessment of the asset. Where the conditions of assets are indicated as either very good, good or fair, the RUL was not adjusted. Where no indication was made by custodian departments it was assumed that the assets are still in use and in a fair condition, hence the expectations do not differ from that of the prior year and therefore no adjustment was made.

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Group		Municipality	
2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
R	R	R	R

**13. Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

In instances where the condition of an asset was indicated as very poor or scrap, the RUL of the asset was determined using the average percentage as per the grading above. However, where the average percentage was applied and the RUL amounted to less than 12 months, the RUL for the 2014/15 financial year was extended to 13 months preventing the asset to depreciate to R0 during the year. During the 2015/16 financial year these assets must be disposed of in terms the SCM Policy. In instances where the condition of the asset was indicated as poor, the RUL of the asset was determined using the average percentage as per the grading above. However, where the average percentage was applied and the RUL amounted to less than 12 months, the RUL was adjusted to 18 months, and where the RUL when applying the average percentage amounted to less than the RUL as at 1 July 2014, the RUL was decreased to the calculated RUL. However, where the average percentage was applied and the RUL resulted in a longer RUL, the RUL was left unchanged. In instances where departments indicated the RUL in years and months, the RUL was amended based on the information provided.

For all assets having a RUL of zero or less than 24 months, consideration was given to the change in expectation as at 1 July 2014 and a decision was taken by management to amend the RUL as follows:

- For movable assets, the RUL was adjusted with a further 12 months in order to allow for departments to consider the future use of the assets vs. the replacement of these assets.
- For immoveable assets, the RUL was adjusted with a further 24 months, seeing that these assets are used in the ordinary delivery of services to the community (except for a few buildings where the RUL was adjusted with more than the 24 months, since Council will not merely replace a building). As for movable assets, the responsible departments will also have to consider the future use of the assets vs the replacement/upgrading thereof.

A total of 366 551 high-value assets were affected and a total of 14 017 low-value assets were affected. The change in annual depreciation is R46 516 604.

**Impairment:**

The City of Tshwane has implemented the Standards of GRAP 21 and GRAP 26 on impairment of assets based on a position paper adopted on these standards. Based on the position paper all assets tested during this financial year were treated according to GRAP 21: Impairment of non-cash generating assets. GRAP 21.10 states that cash-generating assets are assets held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return. An asset generates a commercial return when it is deployed in a manner consistent with that adopted by a profit-orientated entity where the entity intends to generate positive cash inflows from the asset (or from the cashgenerating unit of which the asset is a part) and earn a return that reflects the risk involved in holding the asset.

Although the City of Tshwane holds material amounts of infrastructure assets such as water and electricity networks where a cost plus return is billed for services rendered, the majority of these assets are non-cash generating as the primary objective of such services is not to generate a commercial return that reflects the risk involved in holding the asset, but rather to provide a basic service in terms of the municipality's constitutional mandate. According to GRAP 21.11 there is a number of circumstances in which entities may hold some assets with the primary objective of generating a commercial return. None of the assets that were impaired in the 2014/15 financial year are held for the purpose of generating a commercial return.

In 2014/15 the Asset Compliance and Control Division forwarded a questionnaire to all departments regarding the assets under their control and according to the questionnaire, departments had to indicate whether any assets under their control need to be impaired. Based on the results of these questionnaires and available information, impairment tests were performed and assets were impaired where necessary.

**Impairment indicators:**

- Assets were impaired according to specific indicators including: vandalism, physical damage, discontinued assets and assets that became idle.

\* See Note 47

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14. Investment property

Group	2015			2014		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Investment property: capitalised	942,051,753	(189,331,377)	752,720,376	940,196,294	(186,649,063)	753,547,231
<b>Municipality</b>						
Investment property: capitalised	936,808,293	(189,081,688)	747,726,605	932,705,637	(184,401,866)	748,303,771
<b>Reconciliation of investment property - Group - 2015</b>						
Investment property: capitalised	753,547,231	13,626,000	(11,177,177)	1,673,401	(4,949,079)	752,720,376
<b>Reconciliation of investment property - Group - 2014</b>						
Investment property: capitalised	839,097,685	(24,040,510)	(105,944,544)	49,296,000	(4,861,400)	753,547,231
<b>Reconciliation of investment property - Municipality - 2015</b>						
Investment property: capitalised	748,303,771	13,626,000	(11,177,177)	1,673,401	(4,699,390)	747,726,605
<b>Reconciliation of investment property - Municipality - 2014</b>						
Investment property: capitalised	833,604,535	(24,040,509)	(105,944,544)	49,296,000	(4,611,711)	748,303,771

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**14. Investment property (continued)**

**Pledged as security**

No investment property is pledged as security in the case of the municipality. For the group, the investment property of Housing Company Tshwane (Eloff Building) serves as security over the loan granted to the municipal entity (refer to Note 4). The carrying value of this asset amounted to R4 993 771 (2014 = R5 243 460) for the year under review.

**Fair value of investment properties:**

**Municipality:**

The fair value of investment properties is not disclosed. Fair value should reflect the market conditions that exist at a reporting date. The municipal valuation roll does not reflect the market conditions at the reporting date since the values are determined and remain effective for a period of four years, with the current valuation roll having been prepared in 2012/13. Due to the cost implications management also did not appoint a qualified valuer to determine the fair value of all investment properties at the reporting date taking into consideration all market conditions. Therefore, no fair value is disclosed.

**Housing Company Tshwane:**

The fair value of the investment property has been determined by management, having considered, inter alia, the proposed valuation by an independent sworn appraiser taking into account income generated from rentals, occupation levels and capitalisation rates. The capitalisation rate applied to the property is 12% and movement is reflected as a fair value adjustment through surplus or deficit. The investment property is valued on an annual basis. However, on consolidation the fair value adjustments are written back and depreciation is calculated, as the controlling entity is on a different accounting policy than Housing Company Tshwane.

The fair value of the investment property amounted to R13 400 000 for the 2014/15 financial year and R13 500 000 for the 2013/14 financial year.

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R
Rental income from investment property: Housing Company Tshwane	2,895,112	2,738,764	-	-
Operating expenses from investment property: Housing Company Tshwane	3,487,901	1,638,294	-	-

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**15. Intangible assets**

Group	2015			2014		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Computer software, other	178,064,702	(114,685,324)	63,379,378	574,313,994	(371,432,112)	202,881,882
Servitudes	184,032,944	-	184,032,944	184,032,944	-	184,032,944
<b>Total</b>	<b>362,097,646</b>	<b>(114,685,324)</b>	<b>247,412,322</b>	<b>758,346,938</b>	<b>(371,432,112)</b>	<b>386,914,826</b>

Municipality	2015			2014		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Computer software	177,472,345	(114,492,635)	62,979,710	574,105,874	(371,368,485)	202,737,389
Servitudes	184,032,944	-	184,032,944	184,032,944	-	184,032,944
<b>Total</b>	<b>361,505,289</b>	<b>(114,492,635)</b>	<b>247,012,654</b>	<b>758,138,818</b>	<b>(371,368,485)</b>	<b>386,770,333</b>

**Reconciliation of intangible assets - Group - 2015**

	Opening balance	Additions	Retirements	Transfers: Capitalisation	Amortisation	Impairment loss	Total
Computer software, other	202,881,882	1,418,263	(77,675,587)	(32,174)	(63,205,172)	(7,834)	63,379,378
Servitudes	184,032,944	-	-	-	-	-	184,032,944
	<b>386,914,826</b>	<b>1,418,263</b>	<b>(77,675,587)</b>	<b>(32,174)</b>	<b>(63,205,172)</b>	<b>(7,834)</b>	<b>247,412,322</b>

**Reconciliation of intangible assets - Group - 2014**

	Opening balance	Additions	Retirements	Transfers: Capitalisation	Reclassifications	Amortisation	Total
Computer software, other	275,020,879	2,220,844	-	19,555,597	(16,702,289)	(77,213,149)	202,881,882
Servitudes	171,233,851	7,415,532	(13,434,315)	2,064,746	16,702,289	50,841	184,032,944
	<b>446,254,730</b>	<b>9,636,376</b>	<b>(13,434,315)</b>	<b>21,620,343</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(77,162,308)</b>	<b>386,914,826</b>

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**15. Intangible assets (continued)**

**Reconciliation of intangible assets - Municipality - 2015**

	<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>Acquisitions</b>	<b>Retirements</b>	<b>Transfers: Capitalisation</b>	<b>Reclassifications</b>	<b>Amortisation</b>	<b>Impairment loss</b>	<b>Total</b>
Computer software	202,737,389	1,029,286	(77,675,587)	(32,174)	-	(63,071,370)	(7,834)	62,979,710
Servitudes	184,032,944	-	-	-	-	-	-	184,032,944
	<b>386,770,333</b>	<b>1,029,286</b>	<b>(77,675,587)</b>	<b>(32,174)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(63,071,370)</b>	<b>(7,834)</b>	<b>247,012,654</b>

**Reconciliation of intangible assets - Municipality - 2014**

	<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Retirements</b>	<b>Transfers: Capitalisation</b>	<b>Reclassifications</b>	<b>Amortisation</b>	<b>Impairment loss</b>	<b>Total</b>
Computer software	274,858,027	2,179,395	-	19,555,597	(16,702,289)	(77,153,341)	-	202,737,389
Servitudes	171,233,851	7,415,532	(13,434,315)	2,064,746	16,702,289	50,841	-	184,032,944
	<b>446,091,878</b>	<b>9,594,927</b>	<b>(13,434,315)</b>	<b>21,620,343</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(77,102,500)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>386,770,333</b>

**Pledged as security**

No intangible assets are pledged as security.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**16. Heritage assets**

Group	2015			2014		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value
Art collections, antiquities and exhibits	446,037,321	-	446,037,321	446,030,830	-	446,030,830
Collections of rare books, manuscripts and records	826,050	-	826,050	826,050	-	826,050
Historical monuments	2,400,000	-	2,400,000	2,400,000	-	2,400,000
Historical buildings	3,157,787,330	-	3,157,787,330	3,157,787,330	-	3,157,787,330
Stamp collections, military insignia, medals, coins	577,500	-	577,500	577,500	-	577,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,607,628,201</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,607,628,201</b>	<b>3,607,621,710</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,607,621,710</b>

Municipality	2015			2014		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value
Art collections, antiquities and exhibits	446,037,321	-	446,037,321	446,030,830	-	446,030,830
Collections of rare books, manuscripts and records	826,050	-	826,050	826,050	-	826,050
Historical monuments	2,400,000	-	2,400,000	2,400,000	-	2,400,000
Historical buildings	3,157,787,330	-	3,157,787,330	3,157,787,330	-	3,157,787,330
Stamp collections, military insignia, medals, coins	577,500	-	577,500	577,500	-	577,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,607,628,201</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,607,628,201</b>	<b>3,607,621,710</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,607,621,710</b>

**Reconciliation of heritage assets - Group - 2015**

	Opening balance	Additions	Retirements	Total
Art collections, antiquities and exhibits	446,030,830	6,491	-	446,037,321
Collections of rare books, manuscripts and records	826,050	-	-	826,050
Historical monuments	2,400,000	-	-	2,400,000
Historical buildings	3,157,787,330	-	-	3,157,787,330
Stamp collections, military insignia, medals, coins	577,500	-	-	577,500
	<b>3,607,621,710</b>	<b>6,491</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,607,628,201</b>

**Reconciliation of heritage assets Group - 2014**

	Opening balance	Additions	Retirements	Total
Art collections, antiquities and exhibits	446,031,366	-	(536)	446,030,830
Collections of rare books, manuscripts and records	826,050	-	-	826,050
Historical monuments	2,400,000	-	-	2,400,000
Historical buildings	3,157,787,330	-	-	3,157,787,330
Stamp collections, military insignia, medals, coins	577,500	-	-	577,500
	<b>3,607,622,246</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(536)</b>	<b>3,607,621,710</b>

\* See Note 47



**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**16. Heritage assets (continued)**

**Reconciliation of heritage assets - Municipality - 2015**

	Opening balance	Additions	Retirements	Total
Art collections, antiquities and exhibits	446,030,830	6,491	-	446,037,321
Collections of rare books, manuscripts and records	826,050	-	-	826,050
Historical monuments	2,400,000	-	-	2,400,000
Historical buildings	3,157,787,330	-	-	3,157,787,330
Stamp collections, military insignia, medals, coins	577,500	-	-	577,500
	<b>3,607,621,710</b>	<b>6,491</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,607,628,201</b>

**Reconciliation of heritage assets - Municipality - 2014**

	Opening balance	Additions	Retirements	Total
Art collections, antiquities and exhibits	446,031,366	-	(536)	446,030,830
Collections of rare books, manuscripts and records	826,050	-	-	826,050
Historical monuments	2,400,000	-	-	2,400,000
Historical buildings	3,157,787,330	-	-	3,157,787,330
Stamp collections, military insignia, medals, coins	577,500	-	-	577,500
	<b>3,607,622,246</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(536)</b>	<b>3,607,621,710</b>

**Pledged as security**

No heritage assets are pledged as security.

**Transitional provisions lapsed on 30 June 2015**

**Heritage assets recognised at provisional amounts**

In accordance with the transitional provisions as per Directive 3 of the GRAP Reporting Framework, certain heritage assets were recognised at provisional amounts up to 30 June 2014. During 2014/15 heritage assets were restated to correctly account for the applicable values of all assets. The R24 563 785 is the amount as per the audited financial statements of 2013/14 (restated) - refer to Note 47 for the restatement of the 2013/14 financial year.

Group		Municipality	
2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
R	R	R	R

**Change in value with lapse of transitional provisions**

Heritage assets: Deemed cost	3,607,622,246	24,563,785	3,607,622,246	24,563,785
------------------------------	---------------	------------	---------------	------------

Deemed cost was determined by experts in the field of heritage assets.

Desktop archival research, both qualitative and quantitative, was carried out followed by fieldwork where verification and confirmation of data were done, as well as consultations where applicable for the purposes of clarity and verification.

The approach used:

- Lightstone valuation reports
- A variable of 1.5 was used as a multiple
- A variance of -20% was applied to ensure comparable distribution
- 1ha = 10 000 sq/m
- Valuation of heritage buildings where at R5 000 per sqm plus further R5 000 per sqm for fixtures and fittings. Note must be taken that fixtures and fittings in heritage sites/buildings are not easily replicable or depreciate in value.

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**17. Leased assets**

Group	2015			2014		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Vehicles	270,175,204	(65,760,707)	204,414,497	136,196,498	(128,112,053)	8,084,445

Municipality	2015			2014		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Vehicles	270,175,204	(65,760,707)	204,414,497	136,196,498	(128,112,053)	8,084,445

**Reconciliation of leased assets - Group - 2015**

	Opening balance	Additions	Retirements	Depreciation	Total
Vehicles	8,084,445	266,860,619	-	(70,530,567)	204,414,497

**Reconciliation of leased assets - Group - 2014**

	Opening balance	Retirements	Other changes	Depreciation	Total
Vehicles	84,214,682	(2,458,636)	828,212	(74,499,813)	8,084,445

**Reconciliation of leased assets - Municipality 2015**

	Opening balance	Additions	Other changes	Depreciation	Total
Vehicles	8,084,445	266,860,619	-	(70,530,567)	204,414,497

**Reconciliation of leased assets - Municipality - 2014**

	Opening balance	Retirements	Other changes	Depreciation	Total
Vehicles	84,214,682	(2,458,636)	828,212	(74,499,813)	8,084,445

**18. Disposal of a significant asset(s)/or a group of assets and liabilities/or a component of the entity**

Management has taken a decision to dispose of a significant asset/or a group of assets and liabilities/or a component of the entity.

**Description of the asset(s), group of assets and liabilities or component**

Mostly vehicles, bicycles and other smaller movable assets have been marked for disposal and were in the auction yard at year end.

During 2014/15 two (2) properties and hundred (100) buses were sold.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*

**18. Disposal of a significant asset(s)/or a group of assets and liabilities/or a component of the entity (continued)**

**Carrying values**

Assets in the auction yard (auction still to be held)	-	-	552,509	170,510
Sale of properties (completed)	-	-	107,191	697,291
Disposal of buses	-	-	6,148,505	-

**Facts and circumstances of the disposal**

The assets in the auction yard are movable assets and have been marked for disposal as they are in most cases damaged or outdated and no longer fit for usage by the municipality.

**Further approvals required**

Council approval to hold an auction is required.

The expected sale or transfer date is still to be determined.

**Disposals completed during the year**

During the 2014/15 financial year 2 properties were sold with a carrying value of R107 191.

Hundred (100) buses were sold during 2014/15 with a carrying value of R6 148 505. The fair value of these buses was determined as R4 340 000.

**Circumstances that may have resulted in a decision to dispose of an asset being reversed during the reporting period**

None.

**19. Investments**

**At amortised cost**

Short-term investments	502,959,644	622,948,673	493,261,328	622,948,673
------------------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

**At amortised cost**

Municipal stock	710,520	710,520	710,520	710,520
Assurance companies	-	5,096,572	-	5,096,572
	<b>710,520</b>	<b>5,807,092</b>	<b>710,520</b>	<b>5,807,092</b>

**Total investments**

	<b>503,670,164</b>	<b>628,755,765</b>	<b>493,971,848</b>	<b>628,755,765</b>
--	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------

**Non-current investments**

Long-term investments (at amortised cost)	710,520	5,807,092	710,520	5,807,092
---	---------	-----------	---------	-----------

**Current investments**

Short-term investments (at amortised cost - refer Note 24)	502,959,644	622,948,673	493,261,328	622,948,673
--	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

There were no gains or losses realised on the disposal of held to maturity financial assets in 2015 and 2014, as all the financial assets were disposed of at their redemption date. No default or breach of requirements occurred during the year under review.

The market value (indicated below) was obtained from balance certificates from the various financial institutions.

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R
<b>19. Investments (continued)</b>				
<b>Market value of listed investments and management's valuation of unlisted investments:</b>				
Knysna Municipality - local registered stock (interest payable semi-annually)	710,520	710,520	710,520	710,520
Sanlam no 26 policy (unceded)	14,620	48,027	14,620	48,027
Sanlam no 27 policy (ceded to Compensation Commissioner)	5,653,644	4,880,500	5,653,644	4,880,500
Capital Alliance no 28 (unceded)	639,642	617,224	639,642	617,224
Capital Alliance no 29 (unceded)	2,005,016	2,021,960	2,005,016	2,021,960
ABSA Money Market investment no 32 (interest capitalised monthly) (ceded to DBSA sinking fund loan payable at 30 April 2018)	27,454,598	25,942,929	27,454,598	25,942,929
ABSA Money Market investment no 33 (interest capitalised monthly) (unceded)	9,621,079	9,091,336	9,621,079	9,091,336
ABSA Money Market investment no 34 (interest capitalised monthly) (ceded to DBSA sinking fund loan payable at 30 September 2019)	7,206,009	6,809,242	7,206,009	6,809,242
ABSA Money Market investment no 35 (interest capitalised monthly) (ceded to DBSA sinking fund loan payable at 30 September 2019)	158,648	149,913	158,648	149,913
Investec Money Market investment no 37 (interest capitalised monthly) (ceded to DBSA sinking fund loan payable at 30 April 2018)	24,110,490	22,711,552	24,110,490	22,711,552
Investec Money Market investment no 38 (interest capitalised monthly) (unceded)	7,706,183	7,259,055	7,706,183	7,259,055
Investec Money Market investment no 39 (interest capitalised monthly) (unceded)	1,032,352	972,453	1,032,352	972,453
Standard Bank Money Market investment no 40 (interest capitalised monthly) (ceded to DBSA sinking fund loan payable at 30 April 2018)	87,200,303	82,066,416	87,200,303	82,066,416
Standard Bank Money Market investment no 41 (interest capitalised monthly) (ceded to DBSA sinking fund loan payable at 30 September 2019)	2,706,587	2,547,238	2,706,587	2,547,238
Investec Money Market investment no 108 (interest capitalised monthly) (ceded to DBSA sinking fund loan payable at 30 April 2018)	27,969,540	26,452,809	27,969,540	26,452,809
Standard Bank Money Market investment no 41 (interest capitalised monthly) (ceded to DBSA sinking fund loan payable at 30 September 2019)	64,124,703	60,798,624	64,124,703	60,798,624
	<b>268,313,934</b>	<b>253,079,798</b>	<b>268,313,934</b>	<b>253,079,798</b>
<b>Average rate of return</b>				
On long-term investments	16.45 %	16.45 %	16.45 %	16.45 %
On short-term investments	5.67 %	4.99 %	5.67 %	4.99 %

No investments were past due. No impairment occurred during the financial year under review.

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*
<b>19. Investments (continued)</b>				
<b>Financial assets pledged as collateral</b>				
<b>Secured and unsecured investments</b>				
Secured investments against long-term liabilities (refer to Note 4)	111,310,793	518,386,777	111,310,793	518,386,777
Investment ceded to the Compensation Commissioner (refer to Note 55)	-	4,906,708	-	4,906,708
Unsecured investments	392,359,371	105,462,280	382,661,055	105,462,280
	<b>503,670,164</b>	<b>628,755,765</b>	<b>493,971,848</b>	<b>628,755,765</b>
<b>20. Long-term receivables</b>				
Consumer: Arrangement debtors (refer to Note 22)	146,535,828	264,395,381	146,535,828	264,395,381
Housing loans	9,692,028	20,081,989	9,692,028	20,081,989
Loans to sport clubs	1,136,448	1,185,039	1,136,448	1,185,039
Sale of land	69,982,588	74,279,492	69,982,588	74,279,492
	227,346,892	359,941,901	227,346,892	359,941,901
Current portion of long-term receivables	(102,165,612)	(162,118,924)	(102,165,612)	(162,118,924)
	125,181,280	197,822,977	125,181,280	197,822,977
Impairment allowance	(66,776,468)	(89,609,011)	(66,776,468)	(89,609,011)
	<b>58,404,812</b>	<b>108,213,966</b>	<b>58,404,812</b>	<b>108,213,966</b>
<b>Reconciliation of impairment allowance</b>				
Balance at the beginning of the year	(89,609,011)	(89,609,011)	(89,609,011)	(89,609,011)
Write-off during the year	1,158,733	-	1,158,733	-
Write back of impairment (over provision)	21,673,810	-	21,673,810	-
	<b>(66,776,468)</b>	<b>(89,609,011)</b>	<b>(66,776,468)</b>	<b>(89,609,011)</b>

**Consumer: Arrangement debtors**

A policy exists granting consumer debtors an opportunity to make arrangements to pay off their arrear debt over a period of 12, 24 or 36 months with a deposit payable.

**Housing loans**

Housing loans were granted to qualifying individuals in terms of the Provincial Administration's Housing Program. These loans attracted interest of 13.5% per annum and are repayable over periods of 20 and 30 years. These loans have various terms applicable. No new loans were issued in the current financial year.

**Loans to sport clubs**

Sport clubs that qualified signed a 99-year leasehold agreement with the municipality at a nominal amount and were provided with financial assistance from the municipality to build or improve a facility for which the funds are repayable over a period and the club has no claim to the improvements after the expiration of the leasehold agreement.

**Sale of land debtors**

Vacant properties are sold through a process administered by Property Legal Services. Contracts are signed and advices for the opening of individual accounts, which indicate the amount of the deposit (10%) and VAT (14%), are issued. The contract stipulates as from when interest is payable (immediately after signing the contract or after 12 months). The interest rate used is the Municipality's mortgage bond rate which currently is 9%. Interest is calculated monthly on the outstanding balance of the property.

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R

**20. Long-term receivables (continued)**

As from 1 March 2014 all land sales are conducted on payment of the full amount to the Municipality by the purchaser. No extended payment terms are offered and full payment is required on registration.

**AGEING**

**Consumer: Arrangement debtors**

121 - 365 days	100,553,190	159,778,753	100,553,190	159,778,753
> 365 days	45,982,638	104,616,628	45,982,638	104,616,628
	<b>146,535,828</b>	<b>264,395,381</b>	<b>146,535,828</b>	<b>264,395,381</b>

**Housing loans**

121 - 365 days	989,582	1,152,651	989,582	1,152,651
> 365 days	8,702,446	18,929,338	8,702,446	18,929,338
	<b>9,692,028</b>	<b>20,081,989</b>	<b>9,692,028</b>	<b>20,081,989</b>

**Loans to sport clubs**

121 - 365 days	579,149	579,149	579,149	579,149
> 365 days	557,299	605,890	557,299	605,890
	<b>1,136,448</b>	<b>1,185,039</b>	<b>1,136,448</b>	<b>1,185,039</b>

**Sale of land**

121 - 365 days	594,391	608,370	594,391	608,370
> 365 days	69,388,197	73,671,122	69,388,197	73,671,122
	<b>69,982,588</b>	<b>74,279,492</b>	<b>69,982,588</b>	<b>74,279,492</b>

**21. Inventories**

Raw materials, components	356,741,513	263,528,665	354,416,611	260,756,380
Water	9,184,994	7,840,545	8,380,663	7,229,920
Food and beverage	22,274	15,272	22,274	15,272
Fuel (Diesel, petrol)	2,280,311	2,049,876	2,280,311	2,049,876
Bus tickets	2,649,086	1,250,496	2,649,086	1,250,496
Plants (nursery)	109,882	86,471	109,882	86,471
Quarries	414,242	827,076	414,242	827,076
Coal (power stations)	114,072,852	116,317,544	114,072,852	116,317,544
	<b>485,475,154</b>	<b>391,915,945</b>	<b>482,345,921</b>	<b>388,533,035</b>

**Inventory pledged as security**

No inventory is pledged as security.

**Write-down of inventory (included in general expenditure)**

Surplus inventory	1,708,010	1,227,021	1,708,010	1,227,021
Shortages	(2,623,564)	(2,599,015)	(2,623,564)	(2,599,015)
Theft	(4,329,571)	(165,061)	(4,329,571)	(165,061)
Revaluation of inventory	(74,787)	(62,948)	(74,787)	(62,948)
Damaged inventory	(313,498)	(582,288)	(313,498)	(582,288)
Obsolete inventory	(384,273)	(1,166,062)	(384,273)	(1,166,062)
Rounding differences	(15)	(357)	(15)	(357)
Sandspruit obsolete inventory	(354,245)	(118,484)	-	-
	<b>(6,371,943)</b>	<b>(3,467,194)</b>	<b>(6,017,698)</b>	<b>(3,348,710)</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*
<b>22. Consumer receivables</b>				
The City of Tshwane has a consolidated account billing system. The split of debtors per service category is done on a pro rata basis based on the levies.				
The interest and other fees and levies indicated below cannot be split between exchange and non-exchange transactions. It is included in the total age analysis.				
<b>Service debtors:</b>				
Rates	2,173,698,542	1,995,487,431	2,173,698,542	1,995,487,431
Electricity	1,714,012,580	1,977,421,282	1,714,012,580	1,977,421,282
Water	2,197,729,167	1,765,396,211	1,610,076,228	1,288,360,569
Other fees and levies	484,773,014	626,957,803	484,773,014	626,957,803
Sewerage	333,330,749	283,987,184	333,330,749	283,987,184
Refuse	452,847,827	377,837,603	452,847,827	377,837,603
Interest	1,001,679,347	832,136,367	1,001,679,347	832,136,367
	<u>8,358,071,226</u>	<u>7,859,223,881</u>	<u>7,770,418,287</u>	<u>7,382,188,239</u>
Arrangement debtors (refer to Note 20)	(146,535,828)	(264,395,381)	(146,535,828)	(264,395,381)
	<b>8,211,535,398</b>	<b>7,594,828,500</b>	<b>7,623,882,459</b>	<b>7,117,792,858</b>
<b>Less: Allowance for impairment</b>				
General: All services	(5,664,049,393)	(5,034,345,185)	(5,088,882,854)	(4,573,249,942)
	<u>(5,664,049,393)</u>	<u>(5,034,345,185)</u>	<u>(5,088,882,854)</u>	<u>(4,573,249,942)</u>
<b>Net balance</b>				
Rates	2,173,698,542	1,995,487,431	2,173,698,542	1,995,487,431
Electricity	1,714,012,580	1,977,421,282	1,714,012,580	1,977,421,282
Water	2,197,729,167	1,765,396,211	1,610,076,228	1,288,360,569
Other fees and levies	484,773,014	626,957,803	484,773,014	626,957,803
Sewerage	333,330,749	283,987,184	333,330,749	283,987,184
Refuse	452,847,827	377,837,603	452,847,827	377,837,603
Interest	1,001,679,347	832,136,367	1,001,679,347	832,136,367
Arrangement debtors	(146,535,828)	(264,395,381)	(146,535,828)	(264,395,381)
Less: Provision for bad debt	(5,664,049,393)	(5,034,345,185)	(5,088,882,854)	(4,573,249,942)
	<u>2,547,486,005</u>	<u>2,560,483,315</u>	<u>2,534,999,605</u>	<u>2,544,542,916</u>
<b>Included in the above are receivables from exchange transactions</b>				
Electricity	1,714,012,580	1,977,421,282	1,714,012,580	1,977,421,282
Water	2,197,729,167	1,765,396,211	1,610,076,228	1,288,360,569
Other fees and levies	484,773,014	626,957,803	484,773,014	626,957,803
Sewerage	333,330,749	283,987,184	333,330,749	283,987,184
Refuse	452,847,827	377,837,603	452,847,827	377,837,603
Interest	1,001,679,347	832,136,367	1,001,679,347	832,136,367
	<u>6,184,372,684</u>	<u>5,863,736,450</u>	<u>5,596,719,745</u>	<u>5,386,700,808</u>
<b>Included in the above are receivables from non-exchange transactions (taxes and transfers)</b>				
Rates	2,173,698,542	1,995,487,431	2,173,698,542	1,995,487,431
<b>Gross balance</b>	<b>8,358,071,226</b>	<b>7,859,223,881</b>	<b>7,770,418,287</b>	<b>7,382,188,239</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R

**22. Consumer receivables (continued)**

**2014/15:**

An amount of R474 939 843 exclusive of VAT was written off up to June 2015 (R541 431 421 inclusive of VAT) in respect of Region 5 and 7 as well as indigent and inactive accounts. A council resolution dated 31 July 2014 approved the write-off of arrear debt with regard to Region 5 and 7. Further, in terms of a council resolution dated 29 August 2002 and 25 March 2010 the Group Chief Financial Officer have delegated powers to write off amounts lower than R3 000 and inactive accounts. A council resolution dated 31 March 2005 renders approval whereby the debt of indigent households is written off.

**2013/14:**

An amount of R206 404 856 exclusive of VAT was written off up to June 2014 (R235 301 536 inclusive of VAT) in terms of a council resolution dated 29 August 2002 and 25 March 2010 whereby the Group Chief Financial Officer have delegated powers to write off amounts lower than R3 000 and inactive accounts. A council resolution dated 31 March 2005 renders approval whereby the debt of indigent households is written off.

**AGEING (of gross debtors):**

**Rates**

Current (0 -30 days)	508,381,268	462,636,609	508,381,268	462,636,609
31 - 60 days	73,649,177	75,783,587	73,649,177	75,783,587
61 - 90 days	63,293,909	57,002,314	63,293,909	57,002,314
91 - 120 days	51,410,364	47,260,516	51,410,364	47,260,516
121 - 150 days	46,016,025	39,975,234	46,016,025	39,975,234
151 - 180 days	60,535,619	40,021,468	60,535,619	40,021,468
181 - 365 days	246,871,821	233,004,005	246,871,821	233,004,005
365+ days	1,123,540,359	1,039,803,698	1,123,540,359	1,039,803,698
	<b>2,173,698,542</b>	<b>1,995,487,431</b>	<b>2,173,698,542</b>	<b>1,995,487,431</b>

**Electricity**

Current (0 -30 days)	741,692,060	967,391,112	741,692,060	967,391,112
31 - 60 days	28,275,747	44,565,002	28,275,747	44,565,002
61 - 90 days	27,685,776	45,196,516	27,685,776	45,196,516
91 - 120 days	28,891,023	28,112,214	28,891,023	28,112,214
121 - 150 days	9,322,508	17,330,656	9,322,508	17,330,656
151 - 180 days	28,888,864	26,212,399	28,888,864	26,212,399
181 - 365 days	118,280,126	137,885,978	118,280,126	137,885,978
365+ days	730,976,476	710,727,405	730,976,476	710,727,405
	<b>1,714,012,580</b>	<b>1,977,421,282</b>	<b>1,714,012,580</b>	<b>1,977,421,282</b>

**Water**

Current (0 -30 days)	485,428,744	451,143,899	472,360,913	440,287,856
31 - 60 days	85,206,508	60,510,031	70,546,333	49,697,563
61 - 90 days	71,831,940	58,711,628	59,490,898	49,464,554
91 - 121 days	71,654,057	40,138,269	56,756,773	31,071,827
121 - 150 days	33,271,104	31,585,235	20,653,435	22,415,086
151 - 180 days	71,968,795	43,177,995	55,804,597	32,773,057
181 - 365 days	684,309,934	531,728,288	180,530,805	114,249,760
365+ days	694,058,085	548,400,866	693,932,474	548,400,866
	<b>2,197,729,167</b>	<b>1,765,396,211</b>	<b>1,610,076,228</b>	<b>1,288,360,569</b>

\* See Note 47



**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*
<b>22. Consumer receivables (continued)</b>				
<b>Other fees and levies</b>				
Current (0 -30 days)	16,860,268	1,798,565	16,860,268	1,798,565
31 - 60 days	2,217,824	12,080,070	2,217,824	12,080,070
61 - 90 days	4,079,134	2,351,839	4,079,134	2,351,839
91 - 120 days	(503,995)	(3,743,278)	(503,995)	(3,743,278)
121 - 150 days	(2,070,647)	313,295	(2,070,647)	313,295
151 - 180 days	7,125,826	(2,202,544)	7,125,826	(2,202,544)
181 - 365 days	(3,304,871)	114,774,274	(3,304,871)	114,774,274
365+ days	460,369,475	501,585,582	460,369,475	501,585,582
	<b>484,773,014</b>	<b>626,957,803</b>	<b>484,773,014</b>	<b>626,957,803</b>
<b>Sanitation</b>				
Current (0 -30 days)	117,007,704	99,228,985	117,007,704	99,228,985
31 - 60 days	7,327,713	9,517,479	7,327,713	9,517,479
61 - 90 days	7,896,823	6,883,228	7,896,823	6,883,228
91 - 120 days	8,729,834	5,820,678	8,729,834	5,820,678
121 - 150 days	3,981,413	4,451,885	3,981,413	4,451,885
151 - 180 days	10,006,392	5,674,192	10,006,392	5,674,192
181 - 365 days	33,277,087	25,116,081	33,277,087	25,116,081
365+ days	145,103,783	127,294,656	145,103,783	127,294,656
	<b>333,330,749</b>	<b>283,987,184</b>	<b>333,330,749</b>	<b>283,987,184</b>
<b>Solid waste</b>				
Current (0 -30 days)	101,158,988	81,137,038	101,158,988	81,137,038
31 - 60 days	12,948,277	13,733,210	12,948,277	13,733,210
61 - 90 days	13,123,930	8,747,348	13,123,930	8,747,348
91 - 120 days	12,028,953	7,609,747	12,028,953	7,609,747
121 - 150 days	8,949,061	8,080,058	8,949,061	8,080,058
151 - 180 days	13,956,217	9,157,126	13,956,217	9,157,126
181 - 365 days	52,804,862	38,240,958	52,804,862	38,240,958
365+ days	237,877,539	211,132,118	237,877,539	211,132,118
	<b>452,847,827</b>	<b>377,837,603</b>	<b>452,847,827</b>	<b>377,837,603</b>
<b>Interest</b>				
Current (0 -30 days)	85,565,527	67,164,425	85,565,527	67,164,425
31 - 60 days	25,756,129	25,463,438	25,756,129	25,463,438
61 - 90 days	27,373,312	26,722,251	27,373,312	26,722,251
91 - 120 days	32,356,300	23,423,200	32,356,300	23,423,200
121 - 150 days	19,305,601	22,271,662	19,305,601	22,271,662
151 - 180 days	31,629,710	24,313,176	31,629,710	24,313,176
181 - 365 days	137,770,711	135,569,498	137,770,711	135,569,498
365+ days	641,922,057	507,208,717	641,922,057	507,208,717
	<b>1,001,679,347</b>	<b>832,136,367</b>	<b>1,001,679,347</b>	<b>832,136,367</b>
<b>Ageing: Total gross debtors</b>				
Current (0 -30 days)	2,069,084,357	2,148,413,028	2,055,890,914	2,137,556,985
31 - 60 days	234,377,738	240,092,238	219,717,563	229,279,770
61 - 90 days	214,656,293	204,410,002	202,315,251	195,162,928
91 - 120 days	204,186,051	148,164,200	189,288,768	139,097,758
121 - 150 days	118,465,400	122,355,807	105,847,731	113,185,658
151 - 180 days	223,237,148	145,838,158	207,072,950	135,433,220
181 - 365 days	1,267,738,299	1,213,651,500	763,959,170	796,172,972
365+ days	4,026,325,940	3,636,298,948	4,026,325,940	3,636,298,948
	<b>8,358,071,226</b>	<b>7,859,223,881</b>	<b>7,770,418,287</b>	<b>7,382,188,239</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*
<b>22. Consumer receivables (continued)</b>				
<b>Consumer receivables - past due and impaired</b>				
60 days and beyond	5,664,049,393	5,034,345,185	5,088,882,854	4,573,249,942
<b>Consumer receivables - past due and not impaired</b>				
31 - 60 days	624,937,476	676,465,668	625,644,519	671,381,312
Note must be taken that the amounts indicated as past due and impaired and past due and not impaired will not balance back to the total age analysis as the municipality only impairs from 60 days onward. However, due to the new methodology adopted for the impairment of consumer receivables, impairment may happen earlier than 60 days.				
<b>Summary of receivables by customer classification</b>				
<b>Consumers</b>				
Household	5,332,592,352	5,024,213,141	4,773,551,442	4,574,785,336
Industrial/commercial	2,267,659,290	2,130,670,655	2,256,161,614	2,126,447,625
National and Provincial Government	298,501,991	287,087,983	281,387,638	263,703,176
Other	459,317,593	417,252,102	459,317,593	417,252,102
	<b>8,358,071,226</b>	<b>7,859,223,881</b>	<b>7,770,418,287</b>	<b>7,382,188,239</b>
<b>Households</b>				
Current (0 -30 days)	1,618,248,623	1,511,859,632	1,607,073,665	1,501,010,056
31 - 60 days	111,683,583	150,874,161	98,546,549	140,829,760
61 - 90 days	123,902,922	118,091,266	113,108,740	109,515,834
91 - 120 days	120,668,704	95,922,327	108,082,528	87,661,150
121 - 150 days	74,802,576	84,174,611	64,227,148	75,449,036
151 - 180 days	145,573,016	101,894,219	129,909,987	91,693,561
181 - 365 days	963,606,552	899,630,162	478,496,449	506,859,176
365 + days	2,174,106,376	2,061,766,763	2,174,106,376	2,061,766,763
	<b>5,332,592,352</b>	<b>5,024,213,141</b>	<b>4,773,551,442</b>	<b>4,574,785,336</b>
<b>Industrial/ commercial</b>				
Current (0 -30 days)	857,709,320	906,484,465	855,863,190	906,590,875
31 - 60 days	90,724,231	62,098,647	89,502,293	61,772,729
61 - 90 days	65,299,807	71,516,541	64,528,554	71,162,180
91 - 120 days	54,337,988	40,947,720	52,759,376	40,660,576
121 - 150 days	30,656,880	29,903,848	28,955,194	29,581,404
151 - 180 days	44,538,004	36,177,311	44,349,562	36,022,215
181 - 365 days	202,632,029	192,569,322	198,442,414	189,684,845
365 + days	921,761,031	790,972,801	921,761,031	790,972,801
	<b>2,267,659,290</b>	<b>2,130,670,655</b>	<b>2,256,161,614</b>	<b>2,126,447,625</b>
<b>National and provincial government</b>				
Current (0 -30 days)	170,890,988	170,081,389	170,718,634	169,968,512
31 - 60 days	14,115,925	7,293,172	13,814,722	6,851,023
61 - 90 days	10,278,045	6,945,464	9,502,438	6,628,183
91 - 120 days	12,287,078	4,473,603	11,554,582	3,955,482
121 - 150 days	8,422,439	2,593,706	8,081,884	2,471,576
151 - 180 days	8,808,164	567,160	8,495,437	517,976
181 - 365 days	42,618,938	43,289,704	28,139,527	21,466,639
365 + days	31,080,414	51,843,785	31,080,414	51,843,785
	<b>298,501,991</b>	<b>287,087,983</b>	<b>281,387,638</b>	<b>263,703,176</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*
<b>22. Consumer receivables (continued)</b>				
<b>Other</b>				
Current (0 -30 days)	65,252,733	55,759,058	65,252,733	55,759,058
31 - 60 days	(6,869,726)	(1,847,934)	(6,869,726)	(1,847,934)
61 - 90 days	(7,590,012)	(10,592,340)	(7,590,012)	(10,592,340)
91 - 120 days	(4,407,443)	(6,328,590)	(4,407,443)	(6,328,590)
121 - 150 days	(7,327,015)	(5,015,985)	(7,327,015)	(5,015,985)
151 - 180 days	1,017,073	(5,603,256)	1,017,073	(5,603,256)
181 - 365 days	(27,083,752)	2,898,773	(27,083,752)	2,898,773
365 + days	446,325,735	387,982,376	446,325,735	387,982,376
	<b>459,317,593</b>	<b>417,252,102</b>	<b>459,317,593</b>	<b>417,252,102</b>
<b>Reconciliation of allowance for impairment</b>				
Balance at beginning of the year	(5,034,345,185)	(3,741,379,797)	(4,573,249,942)	(3,353,295,969)
Contributions to allowance	(842,780,280)	(1,272,836,856)	(699,944,326)	(1,166,475,292)
Debt impairment written off against allowance	496,204,502	235,255,005	474,939,843	206,404,856
Corrections of write-offs against the allowance	(290,628,429)	(259,883,537)	(290,628,429)	(259,883,537)
Sandspruit: Amounts recovered during the year	7,499,999	4,500,000	-	-
	<b>(5,664,049,393)</b>	<b>(5,034,345,185)</b>	<b>(5,088,882,854)</b>	<b>(4,573,249,942)</b>
<b>23. Other receivables</b>				
AARTO fine debtor (i.t.o. IGRAP 1)	237,883,400	114,004,525	237,883,400	114,004,525
Gauteng Province: Housing grants	-	48,553,230	-	48,553,230
Creditors reclassification	14,598,214	24,960,842	14,598,214	24,960,842
Housing debtors	43,273,872	37,693,897	43,273,872	37,693,897
Prepaid expenses	1,589,575	2,229,732	-	-
Pre-payment Sanral	470,659,738	513,918,961	470,659,738	513,918,961
Miscellaneous	344,381,448	247,611,645	255,573,356	194,206,266
Lease revenue	47,932,434	46,767,973	47,932,434	46,767,973
Waste management	1,220,661	312,903	1,220,661	312,903
Sundry rentals	82,926,752	68,148,314	82,926,752	68,148,314
Sundry persons	237,677,859	262,455,364	237,677,859	262,455,364
Public contributions	315,448,745	242,714,143	315,448,745	242,714,143
Sandspruit	-	-	34,298,530	34,298,530
RTMC: AARTO debtor	1,256,293	1,256,293	1,256,293	1,256,293
	1,798,848,991	1,610,627,822	1,742,749,854	1,589,291,241
Less: Allowance for impairment	(499,123,621)	(478,417,617)	(498,411,620)	(478,101,696)
	<b>1,299,725,370</b>	<b>1,132,210,205</b>	<b>1,244,338,234</b>	<b>1,111,189,545</b>
<b>AGEING</b>				
<b>Pre-payment Sanral</b>				
> 365 days	470,659,738	513,918,961	470,659,738	513,918,961
<b>Housing debtors</b>				
121 - 365 days	43,273,872	37,693,897	43,273,872	37,693,897
<b>Pre-paid expenses</b>				
61 - 90 days	1,589,575	2,229,732	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
121 - 365 days	344,381,448	247,611,645	255,573,356	194,206,266

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*
<b>23. Other receivables (continued)</b>				
<b>Lease revenue</b>				
31 - 60 days	344,381,448	247,611,645	255,573,356	194,206,266
<b>AARTO fine debtor (ito IGRAP 1)</b>				
> 365 days	237,883,400	114,004,525	237,883,400	114,004,525
<b>Waste Management</b>				
61 - 90 days	1,220,661	312,903	1,220,661	312,903
<b>Sundry rentals</b>				
61 - 90 days	82,926,752	68,148,314	82,926,752	68,148,314
<b>Sundry Persons</b>				
91 - 120 days	237,677,859	262,455,364	237,677,859	262,455,364
<b>Public contributions</b>				
121 - 365 days	72,734,602	82,534,013	72,734,602	82,534,013
> 365 days	242,714,143	160,180,130	242,714,143	160,180,130
	<b>315,448,745</b>	<b>242,714,143</b>	<b>315,448,745</b>	<b>242,714,143</b>
<b>Sandspruit Works Association</b>				
> 365 days	-	-	34,298,530	34,298,530
<b>RTMC: AARTO debtor</b>				
121 - 365 days	-	1,256,293	-	1,256,293
> 365 days	1,256,293	-	1,256,293	-
	<b>1,256,293</b>	<b>1,256,293</b>	<b>1,256,293</b>	<b>1,256,293</b>
<b>Reconciliation of allowance for impairment</b>				
Opening balance	(478,417,617)	(374,900,434)	(478,101,696)	(374,893,214)
Contributions to provision	(44,406,395)	(76,724,433)	(43,905,567)	(76,408,512)
Write-off against the provision	9,310,323	4,416,468	9,222,845	4,416,468
Amounts recovered	17,270	7,220	-	-
Corrections of write-offs against allowance	14,372,798	(31,216,438)	14,372,798	(31,216,438)
	<b>(499,123,621)</b>	<b>(478,417,617)</b>	<b>(498,411,620)</b>	<b>(478,101,696)</b>

**Other receivables from exchange and non-exchange transactions past due but not impaired**

Trade and other receivables which are less than 2 months past due are not considered to be impaired. At 30 June 2015, R1,299,725,370 (2014: R 1,132,210,205) was past due but not impaired with regard to the municipality.

Trade and other receivables which are less than 2 months past due are not considered to be impaired. At 30 June 2015, R1,299,725,370 (2014: R 1,132,210,205) was past due but not impaired with regard to the group.

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

2 months past due	1,299,725,370	1,132,210,205	1,244,338,234	1,111,189,545
-------------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R

**23. Other receivables (continued)**

**Other receivables from exchange and non-exchange transactions past due and impaired**

As of 30 June 2015, trade and other receivables of R 1,798,848,991 (2014: R 1,610,627,822) were impaired and provided for with regard to the municipality.

As of 30 June 2015, trade and other receivables of R 1,798,848,991 (2014: R 1,610,627,822) were impaired and provided for with regard to the group.

The amount of the impairment was R (499,123,621) as of 30 June 2015 (2014: R (478,417,617)) for the municipality.

The amount of the impairment was R (499,123,621) as of 30 June 2015 (2014: R (478,417,617)) for the group.

The ageing of these receivables is as follows:

Over 2 months	499,123,621	478,417,617	498,411,620	478,101,696
---------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

Up to June 2015 an amount of R9 222 845 was written off with regard to sundry/other receivables of the municipality against the allowance. For the group an amount of R9 310 323 was written off against the allowance.

Up to June 2014 an amount of R4 416 468 was written off with regard to sundry/other receivables of the municipality against the allowance. For the group an amount of R4 416 468 was written off against the allowance.

**24. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	373,598	338,477	358,055	329,087
Cash book (bank account) balances	97,185,178	224,528,830	56,800,335	173,970,339
Short-term investments (refer to Note 19)	502,959,644	622,948,673	493,261,328	622,948,673
	<b>600,518,420</b>	<b>847,815,980</b>	<b>550,419,718</b>	<b>797,248,099</b>
Cash and bank	97,558,776	224,867,307	57,158,390	174,299,426
Short-term investments (refer to Note 19)	502,959,644	622,948,673	493,261,328	622,948,673
	<b>600,518,420</b>	<b>847,815,980</b>	<b>550,419,718</b>	<b>797,248,099</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**24. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)**

The municipality and municipal entities have the following bank accounts

Account number/description	Bank statement balances			Cash book balances		
	30 June 2015	30 June 2014	30 June 2013	30 June 2015	30 June 2014	30 June 2013
Absa - 4060738263	24,355,342	24,526,283	53,425,770	(25,654,420)	22,580,444	53,425,770
FNB - 51420107207	17,291,903	19,227,713	29,947,819	(6,402,849)	17,745,899	29,947,819
Standard - 410801453	163,315,841	93,282,021	542,419,806	51,147,872	101,398,473	564,333,136
Insurance Contingency - Absa - 4062593950	232,135	108,155	3,765,923	232,135	108,155	3,765,923
Tshwane Market - Absa - 4068829119	36,158,223	27,973,747	28,505,953	32,814,759	29,228,692	28,365,848
Nedbank - 1454121963	9,455,310	5,961,424	5,956,092	4,662,838	2,908,676	5,956,092
<b>Municipality</b>	<b>250,808,754</b>	<b>171,079,343</b>	<b>664,021,363</b>	<b>56,800,335</b>	<b>173,970,339</b>	<b>685,794,588</b>
Housing Company Tshwane: Absa - 4065722829	11,730,624	8,720,956	5,914,551	11,730,624	8,720,956	5,914,551
Housing Company Tshwane: Absa - 4057481879	5,586,660	22,245,505	20,439,337	5,586,660	22,245,505	20,439,336
Housing Company Tshwane: Absa - 911408066	598,581	557,445	534,490	598,581	557,445	534,490
Sandspruit: Standard - 32250738	382,346	5,801,687	7,336,707	376,111	5,686,626	7,189,507
Sandspruit: ODI Standard - 31906842	1,196,499	187,996	166,095	1,164,140	187,996	166,096
Sandspruit: ODI Standard - 738717959	17,806,359	4,524,666	3,896,360	17,806,359	4,524,667	3,896,360
Sandspruit: Absa - 4051139634	2,769,397	3,318,984	706,559	2,750,620	3,318,984	706,559
Sandspruit: Absa Money Market - 9074185817	174,297	163,959	156,627	169,990	163,959	156,012
TEDA: Standard - 410791830	195,808	3,426,693	15,834,405	195,808	3,426,693	15,834,405
TEDA: Standard - 011057491	5,950	1,725,660	-	5,950	1,725,660	-
<b>Entities</b>	<b>40,446,521</b>	<b>50,673,551</b>	<b>54,985,131</b>	<b>40,384,843</b>	<b>50,558,491</b>	<b>54,837,316</b>
<b>Group Total</b>	<b>291,255,275</b>	<b>221,752,894</b>	<b>719,006,494</b>	<b>97,185,178</b>	<b>224,528,830</b>	<b>740,631,904</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*
	R	R	R	R
<b>25. Property rates</b>				
<b>Rates received</b>				
Property rates	4,925,333,122	4,457,364,251	4,925,535,427	4,457,532,111
Less: Interdepartmental charges - assessment rates	(33,384,862)	(25,022,717)	(33,384,862)	(25,022,717)
Less: Grants-in-aid - Assessment rates	(25,600,087)	(22,006,956)	(25,600,087)	(22,006,956)
	<b>4,866,348,173</b>	<b>4,410,334,578</b>	<b>4,866,550,478</b>	<b>4,410,502,438</b>
<b>Valuations</b>				
Residential	276,245,582,455	269,532,026,567	276,245,582,455	269,532,026,567
Other	123,145,145,117	121,749,459,313	123,145,145,117	121,749,459,313
	<b>399,390,727,572</b>	<b>391,281,485,880</b>	<b>399,390,727,572</b>	<b>391,281,485,880</b>
<p>The land value was changed to market value according to the Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act 6 of 2004) (MPRA) that came into effect on 1 July 2008. The increase in valuation is due to the fact that the full market value of a property is now the basis of levying rates and not the land value.</p> <p>No difference is made between land value and the value of improvements and only the market value appears on the valuation roll. With the implementation of the MPRA, different categories of properties are levied at different tariffs with different rebates applicable.</p> <p>Property owners who are 60 years and older and/or physically or mentally disabled, who can substantiate receipt of a social pension, and owners certified by the Medical Officer of Health as physically or mentally disabled, can qualify for a rebate, subject to certain conditions.</p>				
<b>26. Service charges</b>				
Sale of electricity	8,980,907,849	8,508,568,172	8,982,611,447	8,511,463,339
Sale of water	2,830,379,012	2,573,128,894	2,947,600,732	2,662,580,141
Solid waste	991,166,534	788,777,865	991,166,534	788,777,865
Sewerage and sanitation charges	768,239,905	683,556,115	727,475,636	643,495,058
Other service charges	178,480,401	135,714,966	178,480,401	135,714,966
	13,749,173,701	12,689,746,012	13,827,334,750	12,736,646,894
Less: Interdepartmental - Electricity	(243,995,707)	(197,814,924)	(243,995,707)	(197,814,924)
Less: Interdepartmental - Water	(125,572,085)	(134,265,299)	(125,572,085)	(134,265,299)
Less: Interdepartmental - Solid Waste	(21,523,120)	(20,666,526)	(21,523,120)	(20,666,526)
Less: Interdepartmental - Sanitation	(13,947,956)	(20,053,052)	(13,947,956)	(20,053,052)
<b>Net service charges per statement of financial performance</b>	<b>13,344,134,833</b>	<b>12,316,946,211</b>	<b>13,422,295,882</b>	<b>12,369,231,568</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*
<b>27. Government grants, subsidies, awards &amp; donations</b>				
<b>Operating grants</b>				
Equitable share	1,375,518,341	1,166,964,000	1,375,518,341	1,166,964,000
Local Government Revenue Enhancement	-	2,275,200	-	2,275,200
Emergency Management Services subsidy	56,683,000	53,750,000	56,683,000	53,750,000
Fuel levy	1,352,410,000	1,308,179,000	1,352,410,000	1,308,179,000
Finance Management Grant (FMG)	4,539,576	4,012,167	4,539,576	4,012,167
PTIS	138,000,000	178,366,181	138,000,000	178,366,181
LG SETA grant	-	669,079	-	669,079
Department Water Affairs (DWA)	-	4,833	-	4,833
Integrated Development Contribution	-	400,000	-	400,000
Operation Clean Audit Grant	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Municipal Human Settlement Capacity Grant	31,086,516	-	31,086,516	-
Health subsidy	39,967,000	35,837,000	39,967,000	35,837,000
HIV/AIDS subsidy	10,923,000	14,603,977	10,923,000	14,603,977
Community libraries	1,836,707	2,569,477	1,836,707	2,569,477
Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)	30,760,000	33,170,000	30,760,000	33,170,000
Gautrans	222,417	2,777,583	222,417	2,777,583
Tshepo 10 000	-	8,750,000	-	8,750,000
USDG operational	194,671	39,177,936	194,671	39,177,936
Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant	991,732	-	991,732	-
Integrated City Development	38,351,975	8,096,000	38,351,975	8,096,000
Development Bank of South Africa	-	780,000	-	780,000
	<b>3,081,484,935</b>	<b>2,861,382,433</b>	<b>3,081,484,935</b>	<b>2,861,382,433</b>
<b>Capital grants</b>				
INEP	31,999,050	65,000,000	31,999,050	65,000,000
PTIS roads and storm water	136,000,000	104,795,858	136,000,000	104,795,858
PTIS transport	731,346,892	506,133,131	731,346,892	506,133,131
Neighbourhood Development (NDPG)	174,998,474	198,964,369	174,998,474	198,964,369
Blue IQ	-	11,999,119	-	11,999,119
Libraries	3,203,336	2,340,663	3,203,336	2,340,663
Finance Management Grant (FMG)	243,891	752,847	243,891	752,847
USDG capital	1,477,217,753	1,206,603,308	1,477,217,753	1,206,603,308
Electricity demand side	-	406,964	-	406,964
Department of Water Affairs (DWA)	-	14,000,000	-	14,000,000
Expanded Public Works Programme	-	924,606	-	924,606
Social Infrastructure grant	5,517,789	500,000	5,517,789	500,000
SANBI/Groen Sebenza	-	91,177	-	91,177
	<b>2,560,527,185</b>	<b>2,112,512,042</b>	<b>2,560,527,185</b>	<b>2,112,512,042</b>
	<b>5,642,012,120</b>	<b>4,973,894,475</b>	<b>5,642,012,120</b>	<b>4,973,894,475</b>

**Conditional and Unconditional**

Included above are the following categories of grants and subsidies recognised as revenue:

Conditional grants	2,914,083,779	2,498,751,475	2,914,083,779	2,498,751,475
Unconditional grants (equitable share and fuel levy)	2,727,928,341	2,475,143,000	2,727,928,341	2,475,143,000
	<b>5,642,012,120</b>	<b>4,973,894,475</b>	<b>5,642,012,120</b>	<b>4,973,894,475</b>

\* See Note 47



**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*

**27. Government grants, subsidies, awards & donations (continued)**

**Equitable Share (DoRA)**

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

All registered indigents receive a monthly subsidy of R465.38 (2014 = R384 and 2013 = R419.92), which is funded from the grant.

Current-year receipts	1,375,518,341	1,166,964,000	1,375,518,341	1,166,964,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1,375,518,341)	(1,166,964,000)	(1,375,518,341)	(1,166,964,000)
	-	-	-	-

**Fuel levy (DoRA)**

Current-year receipts	1,352,410,000	1,308,179,000	1,352,410,000	1,308,179,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1,352,410,000)	(1,308,179,000)	(1,352,410,000)	(1,308,179,000)
	-	-	-	-

The purpose of the fuel levy grant is to provide for basic services and infrastructure development in under-served communities, specifically to transport infrastructure, given the link between fuel sales and road usage.

**Primary Health Care Subsidy (Provincial)**

Current-year receipts	39,967,000	35,837,000	39,967,000	35,837,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(39,967,000)	(35,837,000)	(39,967,000)	(35,837,000)
	-	-	-	-

The Municipality renders health services on behalf of the provincial government. The purpose of this subsidy is to render comprehensive primary health services according to service level agreements. This subsidy has been used exclusively to fund clinic services. The conditions of the subsidy have been met.

**Emergency Management Services Subsidy (Provincial)**

Current-year receipts	56,683,000	53,750,000	56,683,000	53,750,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(56,683,000)	(53,750,000)	(56,683,000)	(53,750,000)
	-	-	-	-

The Municipality renders ambulance services on behalf of the provincial government and is reimbursed. The purpose of this subsidy is to ensure rapid and effective emergency care. This grant has been used exclusively to fund the rendering of ambulance services (included in the Emergency Medical Services vote in Appendix D). The conditions of the subsidy have been met.

**Department of Water Affairs (DoRA)**

Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	4,833	-	4,833
Current-year receipts	-	14,000,000	-	14,000,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(14,004,833)	-	(14,004,833)
	-	-	-	-

The purpose of this grant is to subsidise and build capacity in water schemes owned and/or operated by the Department of Water Affairs or by other agencies on behalf of the department and transfer these schemes to local government. This grant was received for the supply of water services for community upliftment.

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R

**27. Government grants, subsidies, awards & donations (continued)**

**Electricity for All (INEP) (DoRA)**

Current-year receipts	32,000,000	65,000,000	32,000,000	65,000,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(31,999,050)	(65,000,000)	(31,999,050)	(65,000,000)
	<b>950</b>	-	<b>950</b>	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see Note 11)

A rollover of the balance of R950 was requested.

The purpose of the grant is to implement the Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP) by providing capital subsidies to municipalities to address the electrification backlog of occupied residential dwellings, the installation of bulk infrastructure, and rehabilitation and refurbishment of electricity infrastructure in order to improve the quality of supply.

**Finance Management Grant (FMG) (DoRA)**

Balance unspent at beginning of year	705,152	470,166	705,152	470,166
Current-year receipts	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(4,783,467)	(4,765,014)	(4,783,467)	(4,765,014)
	<b>921,685</b>	<b>705,152</b>	<b>921,685</b>	<b>705,152</b>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see Note 11)

A request was submitted to National Treasury for approval to roll forward of the balance of R921 685.

The balance of the 2013/14 financial year was approved by National Treasury to be rolled forward.

The purpose of this grant was to promote support reforms in financial management by building capacity in municipalities to implement the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA). As part of strengthening financial and asset management in municipalities, the grant provides funding for water and energy internship programmes to graduates in selected wards, boards and municipalities.

**SANBI/Groen Sebenza (DoRA)**

Balance unspent at beginning of year	7,823	-	7,823	-
Current-year receipts	-	99,000	-	99,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(91,177)	-	(91,177)
	<b>7,823</b>	<b>7,823</b>	<b>7,823</b>	<b>7,823</b>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see Note 11)

The City of Tshwane acts as a host organisation for the Groen Sebenza Internship Programme. The City will receive a grant for the duration of the internship programme.

**Housing grants (provincial)**

Balance unspent at beginning of year	68,393,290	70,686,712	68,393,290	70,686,712
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(2,159,544)	-	(2,159,544)
Reversal of expenditure (incorrect in prior year)	-	2,159,544	-	2,159,544
Transfer to Delft grant	-	(2,293,422)	-	(2,293,422)
Write back of debtor - grant will not be received	(48,553,230)	-	(48,553,230)	-
	<b>19,840,060</b>	<b>68,393,290</b>	<b>19,840,060</b>	<b>68,393,290</b>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see Note 11)

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R

**27. Government grants, subsidies, awards & donations (continued)**

The debtor of R48 553 229 was created during 2012/13 for amounts already expensed by the Municipality but it was now indicated that the claims will no longer be accepted and the grant will not be paid over.

The expenditure of R2 159 544 relates to the Delft grant for housing which was included in the opening balance. This expenditure however, was deemed not to be of a capital nature and the expense was reversed to operational expenses. This has now been transferred to a separate grant.

Government approved a comprehensive housing strategy to speed up housing delivery and develop sustainable human settlements. The Gauteng Department of Housing approve housing subsidies and projects and provide support to municipalities for housing development. Municipalities are responsible for the provision and ongoing operation of associated bulk and distribution infrastructure and services, such as water, sanitation, roads, and in many cases electricity.

**Integrated Development Corporation (DoRA)**

Current-year receipts	-	400,000	-	400,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(400,000)	-	(400,000)
	-	-	-	-

The purpose of this contribution is to develop an Agri-cluster development and management plan.

**Urban Settlement Development Grant (USDG) (DoRA)**

Balance unspent at beginning of year	44,829,756	-	44,829,756	-
Current-year receipts	1,469,450,000	1,290,611,000	1,469,450,000	1,290,611,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1,477,412,423)	(1,245,781,244)	(1,477,412,423)	(1,245,781,244)
	<b>36,867,333</b>	<b>44,829,756</b>	<b>36,867,333</b>	<b>44,829,756</b>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see Note 11)

A request for the approval to roll over the balance of R36 867 333 at the end of 2014/15 was submitted to National Treasury.

The request for roll over of the balance of 2013/14 to the value of R44 829 756 was approved by National Treasury.

The grant is intended to provide specific capital finance for backlogs in basic municipal infrastructure for poor households, micro enterprises and social institutions servicing poor communities. No funds have been withheld.

**Public Transport Grant (PTIS and PTNOG) (DoRA)**

Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	15,534,170	-	15,534,170
Current-year receipts	1,005,571,000	788,761,000	1,005,571,000	788,761,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1,005,346,892)	(789,295,170)	(1,005,346,892)	(789,295,170)
Transfer (correction of incorrect allocation)	-	(15,000,000)	-	(15,000,000)
	<b>224,108</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>224,108</b>	<b>-</b>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see Note 11)

The balance consists of the unspent portion of the 2014/15 financial year and a request for a rollover was submitted to National Treasury.

The purpose of this grant is to provide for accelerated planning, construction and improvement of public and non-motorised transport networks.

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*

**27. Government grants, subsidies, awards & donations (continued)**

**HIV and AIDS (Provincial Health Department)(provincial)**

Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	4,200,977	-	4,200,977
Current-year receipts	10,923,000	10,403,000	10,923,000	10,403,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(10,923,000)	(14,603,977)	(10,923,000)	(14,603,977)
	-	-	-	-

The purpose of this grant is to sustain and extend coverage of the ward based door to door education programme with referrals to local services; to build communities and support and utilise local services appropriately and to support wards structures to address AIDS in the local community.

**Gautrans (operational and capital)**

Balance unspent at beginning of year	12,293,525	71,108	12,293,525	71,108
Current-year receipts	-	15,000,000	-	15,000,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(222,418)	(2,777,583)	(222,418)	(2,777,583)
	<b>12,071,107</b>	<b>12,293,525</b>	<b>12,071,107</b>	<b>12,293,525</b>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see Note 11)

During 2013/14 an amount of R11 500 000 was received in advance for the 2014/15 financial year.

The purpose of this grant is to reconstruct and update the Garsfontein Road (K50) to a dual carriageway between Loristo and Anton van Wouw Streets.

**Neighbourhood Development Programme (DoRA)**

Balance unspent at beginning of year	2,359,341	2,187,710	2,359,341	2,187,710
Current-year receipts	175,000,000	199,136,000	175,000,000	199,136,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(174,998,474)	(198,964,369)	(174,998,474)	(198,964,369)
Returned to National Treasury	(2,359,341)	-	(2,359,341)	-
	<b>1,526</b>	<b>2,359,341</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>2,359,341</b>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see Note 11).

The balance consists of the unspent portion of the 2013/14 financial year. Rollover of the balance was not approved by National Treasury and the 2014/15 allocation was decreased by the amount of R2 359 341. The transferring official did not approve the request for roll-forward, as they deemed the 2014/15 allocation to be enough to finalise the projects.

The purpose of this grant is to support neighbourhood development projects that provide community infrastructure and create the platform for other public and private sector development towards improving the quality of life of residents in targeted underserved neighbourhoods (townships generally).

**Research and Technology Grant**

Current-year receipts	892,857	-	892,857	-
-----------------------	---------	---	---------	---

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see Note 11).

The purpose of this grant is to transfer funds to the municipality for the purpose of maintenance and operationalising mechanisation assets, namely tractors and implements (including trailers). The project life is 12 months .

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*

**27. Government grants, subsidies, awards & donations (continued)**

**Community library services (Provincial Department of Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation)**

Balance unspent at beginning of year	1,942,452	2,752,593	1,942,452	2,752,593
Current-year receipts	4,282,695	4,100,000	4,282,695	4,100,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(5,040,042)	(4,910,141)	(5,040,042)	(4,910,141)
	<b>1,185,105</b>	<b>1,942,452</b>	<b>1,185,105</b>	<b>1,942,452</b>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see Note 11).

The balance consists of the unspent portion of the 2013/14 financial year, and rollover of the amount was approved by the National Treasury.

The purpose of the grant is to have transformed urban and rural community library infrastructure, facilities and services (primarily targeting previously disadvantaged communities) through a re-capitalised programme at provincial and local government level; and to provide the best possible sport and recreation facilities and service to all people in Tshwane to enhance their quality of life.

**Local economic development (provincial)**

Current-year receipts	-	8,750,000	-	8,750,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(8,750,000)	-	(8,750,000)
	-	-	-	-

The purpose of the grant is in support of the urban renewal program. An assessment has been undertaken on the requirements and a scope exercise conducted looking at the viability of current projects which the department is undertaking in other townships.

**Municipal Human Settlement Capacity Grant**

Current-year receipts	47,506,000	-	47,506,000	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(31,086,516)	-	(31,086,516)	-
	<b>16,419,484</b>	-	<b>16,419,484</b>	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see Note 11).

The balance consists of the unspent portion of the 2014/15 financial year and a request for a rollover was submitted to National Treasury.

The purpose of this grant is to build capacity in municipalities to deliver and subsidise the operational costs of administering human settlements programmes and to ensure effective management of human settlements programmes at the local government level in line with the accreditation framework.

**Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) (DoRA)**

Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	4,424,606	-	4,424,606
Current-year receipts	30,760,000	29,670,000	30,760,000	29,670,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(30,760,000)	(34,094,606)	(30,760,000)	(34,094,606)
	-	-	-	-

The purpose of this grant was to encourage local authorities and provincial departments to increase job creation efforts in infrastructure, environment and culture programmes through the use of labour-intensive methods and the expansion of job creation in line with the Expanded Public Works Programme guidelines.

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*

**27. Government grants, subsidies, awards & donations (continued)**

**Delft housing grant**

Delft housing grant	2,293,422	2,293,422	2,293,422	2,293,422
---------------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see Note 11).

On 5 November 2005 the mayors of the sister cities of Tshwane and Delft (Netherlands) agreed that the City of Delft will give financial support for the building of the multi-purpose community centre as part of the integrated community-building project in Mamelodi Extension 5.

The City of Delft decided to co-fund the multi purpose community centre because of its importance for the neighbouring communities

**Municipal disaster recovery grant**

Current-year receipts	14,878,000	-	14,878,000	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(991,732)	-	(991,732)	-
	<b>13,886,268</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,886,268</b>	<b>-</b>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 11).

During the month of November 2013, severe damage to infrastructure was caused by hail in Gauteng Province. Because of this a state of disaster was declared in Tshwane in December 2013. The infrastructure and services damage reports and preliminary costing of damages were submitted by the Department of Human Settlements and the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality through the Gauteng Provincial Disaster Management Centre in May 2014.

**DBSA grant**

Current-year receipts	-	780,000	-	780,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(780,000)	-	(780,000)
	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

This grant was received from the Development Bank of South Africa to conduct a feasibility study for the retrofitting of seven municipal owned buildings occupied and managed buildings/facilities for the City of Tshwane.

**Sandspruit Works Association**

Balance unspent at beginning of year	278,854	1,164,242	-	-
Current-year receipts	-	1,338,789	-	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(673,132)	-	-
Reclassification of error	-	(1,551,045)	-	-
	<b>278,854</b>	<b>278,854</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see Note 11).

The above amounts consist of the New Meter and Repeat Offenders Project and the Housing project of Sandspruit Works Association. The balance will be utilised in the following financial year.

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R

**27. Government grants, subsidies, awards & donations (continued)**

**Social Infrastructure Grant**

Current-year receipts	11,200,000	500,000	11,200,000	500,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(5,517,789)	(500,000)	(5,517,789)	(5,517,789)
	<b>5,682,211</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,682,211</b>	<b>-</b>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see Note 11).

The balance consists of the unspent portion of the 2014/15 financial year and a request for a rollover was submitted to National Treasury.

20 Priority Township project Hammanskraal - the purpose of this grant is to plan and design the Hammanskraal Early Childhood Development Centre and the Hammanskraal Care Centre for the Aged.

**Blue IQ**

Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	11,999,119	-	11,999,119
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(11,999,119)	-	(11,999,119)
	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

This amount was received in advance and was ring-fenced until the project was finalised.

This amount was received with the purpose of ring-fencing a contribution towards bulk contributions for electricity infrastructure supply. The project was finalised in the 2013/14 financial year.

**LG SETA Merit Awards**

Balance unspent at beginning of year	266,921	-	266,921	-
Current-year receipts	-	936,000	-	936,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(669,079)	-	(669,079)
	<b>266,921</b>	<b>266,921</b>	<b>266,921</b>	<b>266,921</b>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see Note 11).

This money is an award for skills development. The purpose is to strengthen the municipality's capacity in relation to skills development for the purpose of training the Skills Development Facilitator or employees within the Human Resources/Skills Development Department, or to enhance the capacity of the Training Committee.

**DPSA Smart Connect Grant**

Current-year receipts	378,440	-	378,440	-
-----------------------	---------	---	---------	---

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see Note 11).

The amount indicated was received in advance to be used in 2015/16.

The grant was received for the project Smart Connect. This project envisages a system where citizens and government communicate effectively to maximise service delivery. It aims to increase the efficiency of service delivery by facilitating improved communication between stakeholders such as the public and the service departments. By providing an integrated communication framework between departments, service requests that involve more than one department can be coordinated efficiently.

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R

**27. Government grants, subsidies, awards & donations (continued)**

**Sport and Recreation**

Balance unspent at beginning of year	72,617	72,617	72,617	72,617
--------------------------------------	--------	--------	--------	--------

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 11).

The department requested a rollover of the balance to be utilised in the 2013/14 financial year. However, no expenditure was incurred during 2013/14 or 2014/15.

This amount was received during the 2010/11 financial year for the HM Pitje Stadium.

**Performance management (COGTA) (DoRA)**

Balance unspent at beginning of year	268,665	268,665	268,665	268,665
--------------------------------------	---------	---------	---------	---------

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see Note 11).

These funds were received for the upgrading of the municipality's performance management system, the quality performance result system and the enterprise project management system to include the newly merged municipalities

**Electricity demand side**

Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	406,964	-	406,964
Current-year receipts	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(406,964)	-	(406,964)
	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see Note 11).

The department requested a rollover of the unspent portion from the Department of Mineral and Energy and the National Treasury during 2014/15, as the service level agreement with the CSIR was finalised late.

The purpose of this grant is to provide subsidies to municipalities to implement electricity demand side management (EDSM) in municipal infrastructure in order to reduce electricity consumption and improve energy efficiency.

**Revenue enhancement**

Balance unspent at beginning of year	1,224,800	3,500,000	1,224,800	3,500,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(2,275,200)	-	(2,275,200)
	<b>1,224,800</b>	<b>1,224,800</b>	<b>1,224,800</b>	<b>1,224,800</b>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see Note 11).

This once-off allocation was received from the Department of Local Government to assist with revenue enhancement programmes. Rollover of the balance as at 30 June 2014 was requested from National Treasury.

**Operation Clean Audit (OPCA) (Provincial DPLG & H)**

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

This grant was awarded to the municipality by the Provincial Department of Local Government and Housing for the implementation of the Operation Clean Audit project in the Municipality.

\* See Note 47



**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*
	R	R	R	R
<b>27. Government grants, subsidies, awards &amp; donations (continued)</b>				
<b>Integrated City Development (DoRA)</b>				
Current-year receipts	44,659,000	8,096,000	44,659,000	8,096,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(38,351,975)	(8,096,000)	(38,351,975)	(8,096,000)
	<b>6,307,025</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,307,025</b>	<b>-</b>
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see Note 11).				
The balance consists of the unspent portion of the 2014/15 financial year and a request for a rollover was submitted to National Treasury.				
The purpose of this grant from National Treasury is to provide a financial incentive for metropolitan municipalities to integrate and focus their use of all available infrastructure investment and regulatory instruments, to achieve a more compact urban spatial form and the development of more inclusive, livable, productive and sustainable urban built environments in metropolitan municipalities.				
<b>Changes in the level of government grants</b>				
Based on the allocations set out in the Division of Revenue Act, no significant changes in the level of government grant funding are expected over the forthcoming 3 financial years.				
<b>28. Other income</b>				
Market fees	130,244,462	127,870,599	130,244,462	127,870,599
Land sales	306,842	975,096	306,842	975,096
VAT audit refund	80,573,129	46,076,490	80,573,129	46,076,490
Sale of unusable stock	467,017	3,173,158	467,017	3,173,158
Drain cleaning fees	814,890	1,150,681	814,890	1,150,681
Interest on property sales	316,815	266,255	316,815	266,255
Donated:Assets	2,993,797	7,811,376	2,993,797	7,811,376
Dumping fees	2,078	63,077	2,078	63,077
Building plan fees	47,903,223	43,822,890	47,903,223	43,822,890
Income from grave services	6,657,875	5,867,879	6,657,875	5,867,879
Motor vehicle licences (refund - Province)	73,165,158	73,384,644	73,165,158	73,384,644
Training fees recovered	10,648,550	11,689,104	10,648,550	11,689,104
Newly identified assets	30,020,007	85,403,449	30,020,007	85,403,449
Insurance claims	54,338,205	61,799,060	54,338,205	61,799,060
A re Yeng revenue	3,859,886	-	3,859,886	-
Sundry fees	8,461,622	6,571,742	1,683,301	2,360,014
Airside income	4,538,714	4,455,887	4,538,714	4,455,887
Ambulance fees	4,376,591	3,619,710	4,376,591	3,619,710
Reminder fees	75,020,843	28,269,137	75,020,843	28,269,137
Discount on prompt payments	822,543	733,943	822,543	733,943
Approval fees: advertisements	55,672,323	38,903,042	55,672,323	38,903,042
LG Seta discretionary allocation	4,454,390	-	4,454,390	-
Cemetery fees	5,821,612	4,853,474	5,821,612	4,853,474
Application fees	5,153,837	4,316,202	5,153,837	4,316,202
Income fom bulk containers	2,587,628	441,105	2,587,628	441,105
Sales: Aeroplane fuel	11,098,807	15,398,187	11,098,807	15,398,187
Transport fees	31,624,779	31,422,841	31,624,779	31,422,841
Miscellaneous	123,291,791	117,767,944	124,824,847	117,763,694
	<b>775,237,414</b>	<b>726,106,972</b>	<b>769,992,149</b>	<b>721,890,994</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*
	R	R	R	R
<b>29. Employee-related costs</b>				
Salaries and wages	4,178,513,903	4,029,060,856	4,086,498,773	3,942,665,159
Bonus	437,927	90,014	-	-
Medical aid contributions	389,753,230	349,368,317	373,453,747	341,613,908
UIF	30,803,324	32,465,598	30,803,324	32,041,398
Leave pay provision charge	1,469,462	3,813,874	-	-
Pension fund contributions	801,472,162	744,115,632	797,774,122	735,631,470
Travel, motor car, subsistence and other allowances	298,710,633	285,962,105	298,710,633	285,962,105
Overtime payments	305,323,007	303,652,335	305,323,007	303,652,335
Long-service awards	6,195,010	6,935,205	6,195,010	6,935,205
Incentive bonuses	356,188	245,564	356,188	245,564
Other allowances	242,223,608	271,332,239	240,433,675	269,874,800
Housing benefits and allowances	25,863,510	23,308,065	25,032,667	22,556,620
Compensation commissioner (COIDA)	37,831,668	36,154,725	37,831,668	36,154,725
	<b>6,318,953,632</b>	<b>6,086,504,529</b>	<b>6,202,412,814</b>	<b>5,977,333,289</b>
<b>Remuneration of City Manager (Jason Ngobeni)</b>				
Annual Remuneration	3,052,954	2,858,838	3,052,954	2,858,838
Cell phone allowance	24,000	36,000	24,000	36,000
Other	15,701	10,473	15,701	10,473
	<b>3,092,655</b>	<b>2,905,311</b>	<b>3,092,655</b>	<b>2,905,311</b>
The remuneration of staff is within the upper limits of the SALGA Bargaining Council determinations.				
<b>Remuneration of Chief Financial Officer - municipal entities</b>				
Annual Remuneration	2,118,474	2,330,653	-	-
Bonus and performance related payments	43,476	40,631	-	-
Vehicle allowance	327,486	318,752	-	-
Medical and retirement contributions	130,554	194,492	-	-
Expense allowance	216,084	72,690	-	-
	<b>2,836,074</b>	<b>2,957,218</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Remuneration of Chief Executive Officer - municipal entities</b>				
Annual remuneration	2,476,809	4,246,081	-	-
Vehicle allowance	306,731	284,948	-	-
Performance bonuses	-	130,592	-	-
Other allowances	106,809	83,389	-	-
Pension and medical aid contributions	23,572	169,160	-	-
Termination benefit	-	378,287	-	-
Leave capitalisation	-	124,336	-	-
	<b>2,913,921</b>	<b>5,416,793</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Remuneration of other managers - municipal entities</b>				
Annual remuneration	8,912,127	6,862,114	-	-
Vehicle allowance	1,812,189	747,134	-	-
Performance bonuses	250,432	142,627	-	-
Other allowances	1,086,253	418,224	-	-
Pension and medical aid contributions	1,154,288	709,730	-	-
	<b>13,215,289</b>	<b>8,879,829</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R
<b>29. Employee-related costs (continued)</b>				
<b>Directors - municipal entities</b>				
Non-executive directors: board fees	3,628,159	5,380,599	-	-
<b>Remuneration: Executive Mayor (Kgosientso D Ramokgopa)</b>				
Annual Remuneration	883,229	841,171	883,229	841,171
Travel allowance	294,410	280,390	294,410	280,390
Cell phone allowance	27,880	41,820	27,880	41,820
Other	11,555	11,073	11,555	11,073
	<b>1,217,074</b>	<b>1,174,454</b>	<b>1,217,074</b>	<b>1,174,454</b>
<b>Remuneration: Speaker (Audrey W M K Mosupyo-Letsholo)</b>				
Annual Remuneration	670,328	647,281	670,328	647,281
Travel allowance	237,771	224,312	237,771	224,312
Cell phone allowance	27,880	41,820	27,880	41,820
Other	52,360	34,598	52,360	34,598
	<b>988,339</b>	<b>948,011</b>	<b>988,339</b>	<b>948,011</b>
<b>Remuneration: Members of the Mayoral Committee</b>				
Annual Remuneration	6,235,472	5,904,339	6,235,472	5,904,339
Travel allowance	2,006,190	1,892,633	2,006,190	1,892,633
Cell phone allowance	139,120	208,680	139,120	208,680
Other	752,141	694,987	752,141	694,987
	<b>9,132,923</b>	<b>8,700,639</b>	<b>9,132,923</b>	<b>8,700,639</b>

Refer to General information for the list of the individual members of the mayoral committee.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**30. Remuneration of top management**

**Reporting directly to the City Manager**

**June 2015**

Name	Designation	Remuneration	Travel allowance	Cell phone allowance	Other allowances	Total
Dyakala, Andile P	Group Chief Financial Officer	1,969,040	45,909	16,527	-	2,031,476
Kwele, Lindiwe	Deputy City Manager	2,151,294	300,000	21,600	43,684	2,516,578
Mangcu, Lisa N	Deputy City Manager	2,016,009	60,000	21,600	-	2,097,609
Boshielo, Mokholela, K F	Deputy City Manager	1,896,009	180,000	21,600	-	2,097,609
Lukhwareni, Ndvihoniswani	Service Delivery Coordinator and Transformation Manager	1,968,005	108,000	21,600	-	2,097,605
Seabela, Bruno S	SED: Group Legal Services	1,744,575	180,000	21,600	572	1,946,747
Aborn, Pieter K	Contract Management Director	1,696,640	12,000	21,600	-	1,730,240
Shozi, Ernest W	Chief of Staff	1,540,896	236,412	21,600	23,664	1,822,572
Otumile, Dudlana J	Group Chief Information Officer	1,597,308	180,000	21,600	-	1,798,908
De Beer, Joan K	Chief of Emergency Services	1,680,200	72,000	21,600	-	1,773,800
Ramulifho K C (From 1 December 2014)	SED: Corporate & Shared Services	1,513,600	86,400	21,600	-	1,621,600
Nemahagala, Tshilidzi D	SED: City Manager Support	1,658,171	81,818	14,727	-	1,754,716
Ngobeni, Khazamula S	Chief of Police	1,719,974	-	21,600	17,552	1,759,126
Matsena, Mapiti David	SEH: Secretariat of Council	1,352,993	234,546	21,600	-	1,609,139
Mkhwebane, Kgaugelo W	SEH: Office of the Chief Whip	1,497,536	90,000	21,600	-	1,609,136
Manganye, Mahlomola D	Safer City Coordinator	1,551,536	36,000	21,600	2,288	1,611,424
Thenga, Obed	Chief Audit Executive	1,527,525	60,000	21,600	21,615	1,630,740
		<b>29,081,311</b>	<b>1,963,085</b>	<b>355,254</b>	<b>109,375</b>	<b>31,509,025</b>

**June 2014**

Name	Designation	Remuneration	Travel allowance	Cell phone allowance	Other allowance	Total
Dyakala, Andile P	Group Chief Financial Officer	1,826,833	60,000	21,600	858	1,909,291
Kwele, Lindiwe	DCM: Strategy Development and Implementation	1,995,434	300,000	21,600	34,602	2,351,636
Mangcu, Lisa N	DCM: Infrastructure and Programme Management	1,995,434	300,000	21,600	-	2,317,034
Boshielo, Mokholela, K F	DCM: Operations and Service Delivery	1,764,010	180,000	21,600	-	1,965,610
Lukhwareni, Ndvihoniswani	Service Delivery Coordinator and Transformation Manager	1,836,006	108,000	21,600	-	1,965,606
Seabela, Bruno S	SED: Group Legal Services	1,622,205	180,000	21,600	-	1,823,805
Aborn, Peter K	Project Manager	1,588,000	12,000	21,600	-	1,621,600
Shozi, Ernest W	SED: Office of the Executive Mayor	1,427,889	236,412	21,600	28,380	1,714,281
Otumile, Dudlana J	SED: Group Information Technology	1,484,301	180,000	21,600	11,748	1,697,649
De Beer, Joan K	Chief of Emergency Services	1,568,790	72,000	21,600	-	1,662,390
Ntsikeni, Zukiswa (resign 30 April)	SED: Corporate and Shared Services	1,549,355	80,000	18,000	1,144	1,648,499
Nemahagala, Tshilidzi D	SED: City Manager Support	1,509,355	120,000	21,600	16,638	1,667,593
Ngobeni, Khazamula S	Chief of Metro Police	1,610,613	-	21,600	37,809	1,670,022
Matsena, Mapiti David	SEH: Secretary of Council	1,252,052	234,546	21,600	-	1,508,198
Mkhwebani, Kgaugelo W	SEH: Office of the Chief Whip	1,396,596	90,000	21,600	-	1,508,196
Manganye, Mahlomola D	Safer City Coordinator	1,414,596	72,000	21,600	30,106	1,538,302
Thenga, Obed	Chief Audit Executive	1,426,585	60,000	21,600	9,915	1,518,100
		<b>27,268,054</b>	<b>2,284,958</b>	<b>363,600</b>	<b>171,200</b>	<b>30,087,812</b>

\* Other allowances comprise S & T allowances.

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**30. Remuneration of top management (continued)**

**Reporting to the Deputy City Managers**

**June 2015**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Remuneration</b>	<b>Travel allowance</b>	<b>Cell phone allowance</b>	<b>Other allowance</b>	<b>Total</b>
Madlala, Lungile N	Executive Project Manager: IRPNT	1,775,141	43,200	10,800	-	1,829,141
Mhlekwana, Thembeke	SED: Economic Development	1,731,989	8,000	21,600	20,976	1,782,565
Makgata, Makgorometje A	SED: City Planning	1,631,989	108,000	21,600	47,074	1,808,663
Ncunyana, Zukiswa	SED: Strategy, Research and Innovation	1,667,989	72,000	21,600	16,625	1,778,214
Ndlovu, Nomasonto Cynthia	SED: Communication, Marketing and Events	1,619,989	120,000	21,600	65,576	1,827,165
Kekana, Seoketsa E	SED: Health and Social Development	1,600,596	48,000	21,600	19,585	1,689,781
Maganlal, Mayur	SED: City Strategies and Performance Management	1,531,792	102,000	21,600	-	1,655,392
Nteo, Lemao D	SED: Green Desk	1,437,587	84,000	21,600	31,922	1,575,109
Kolisa, Mthobeli S	SED: Environmental Management	1,341,587	180,000	21,600	16,430	1,559,617
Letlonkane, Pheko I	ED: Transport Development	1,705,904	120,000	21,600	-	1,847,504
Mothoagae, Amolemo G	SED: Housing and Human Settlement	1,409,806	240,000	21,600	-	1,671,406
Tshwale, Ngako D	SED: Sport and Recreation	1,388,270	-	21,600	-	1,409,870
Mutshidza, Ndwamato T	SED: Electricity	1,601,850	-	21,600	-	1,623,450
		<b>20,444,489</b>	<b>1,125,200</b>	<b>270,000</b>	<b>218,188</b>	<b>22,057,877</b>

**2014**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Remuneration</b>	<b>Travel allowance</b>	<b>Cell phone allowance</b>	<b>Other allowance</b>	<b>Total</b>
Madlala, Lungile N	Tshwane Rapid Transit Project Leader	1,616,325	86,400	21,600	15,901	1,740,226
Mhlekwana, Thembeke	SED: Economic Development	1,581,355	48,000	21,600	12,016	1,662,971
Makgata, Makgorometje A	SED: City Planning	1,521,355	108,000	21,600	30,621	1,681,576
Ncunyana, Zukiswa	SED: Strategy, Research and Innovation	1,557,355	72,000	21,600	13,728	1,664,683
Ndlovu, Nomasonto Cynthia	SED: Communication, Marketing and Events	1,509,355	120,000	21,600	34,390	1,685,345
Kekana, Seoketsa E	SED: Health and Social Development	1,495,773	48,000	21,600	-	1,565,373
Memela, Nontobeko	ED: Housing Provision	1,304,403	132,000	21,600	572	1,458,575
Maganlal, Mayur	SED: City Strategies and Performance Management	1,427,911	102,000	21,600	286	1,551,797
Nteo, Lemao D	Specialist: Green Desk/City Sustainability Office	1,340,840	84,000	21,600	63,846	1,510,286
Kolisa, Mthobeli S	SED: Environmental Management	1,424,840	-	21,600	9,405	1,455,845
Letlonkane, Pheko I	ED: Transport Development	1,589,808	120,000	21,600	1,716	1,733,124
Mothoagae, Amolemo G	SED: Housing and Human Settlement	1,304,906	240,000	21,600	17,496	1,584,002
Tshwale, Ngako D	SED: Sport and Recreation	1,300,000	-	21,600	-	1,321,600
Mutshidza, Ndwamato T	SED: Electricity	1,500,000	-	21,600	12,798	1,534,398
		<b>20,474,226</b>	<b>1,160,400</b>	<b>302,400</b>	<b>212,775</b>	<b>22,149,801</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*
<b>31. Remuneration of councillors</b>				
Councillors' allowances	101,735,728	94,546,753	101,735,728	94,546,753
Travelling allowance	8,487	73,462	8,487	73,462
Other (Caucus management)	2,448,608	2,168,287	2,448,608	2,168,287
	<b>104,192,823</b>	<b>96,788,502</b>	<b>104,192,823</b>	<b>96,788,502</b>

**In-kind benefits**

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

According to the organisational structure of the Municipality the sub-section Executive Mayor Protection has 7 staff members of, which 5 are VIP protection officers.

The Executive Mayor is entitled to stay at the mayoral residence owned by the Municipality at no cost. The Executive Mayor has use of a municipal vehicle for official duties.

The allowances and benefits of Councillors, loans made to Councillors, if any, and payments made to Councillors for loss of office, if any, as disclosed above are within the upper limits of the framework envisaged in Section 219 of the Constitution, read with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act and the Minister of Provincial and Local Government's determination in accordance with this Act.

**Remuneration of the Executive Mayor, Speaker and members of the Mayoral Committee:**

For the disclosure of the remuneration of the executive mayor, speaker and members of the mayoral committee refer to Note 29

**32. Depreciation and amortisation**

Depreciation: Investment property (Note 14)	4,949,079	4,861,400	4,699,390	4,611,711
Amortisation: Intangible assets (Note 15)	63,205,172	77,162,308	63,071,370	77,102,500
Depreciation: Property, plant & equipment (Note 13)	1,137,272,183	1,067,833,740	1,132,288,284	1,064,284,747
Depreciation: Leased assets (Note 17)	70,530,567	74,499,813	70,530,567	74,499,813
Depreciation: Rehabilitation assets (Note 13)	53,637,933	27,202,069	53,637,933	27,202,069
	<b>1,329,594,934</b>	<b>1,251,559,330</b>	<b>1,324,227,544</b>	<b>1,247,700,840</b>

**33. Finance costs**

Long-term liabilities (external loans)	875,390,680	757,340,949	875,016,160	756,921,712
Interest rate swaps	38,959,100	-	38,959,100	-
Finance leases	13,708,000	5,170,781	13,708,000	5,170,781
Bank overdraft	558,712	2,558,718	14,572	2,082,826
Other finance costs (bank charges, transit banking, etc)	12,144,836	10,900,075	12,144,836	10,900,075
Amortisation: provisions	56,705,202	37,856,677	56,705,202	37,856,677
	<b>997,466,530</b>	<b>813,827,200</b>	<b>996,547,870</b>	<b>812,932,071</b>

**34. Investment revenue**

**Interest revenue (interest received)**

Bank	6,146,925	5,222,047	5,742,166	5,045,952
Investments	15,003,896	21,847,120	14,151,280	21,420,289
Long-term investments	15,351,018	23,484,654	15,351,018	23,484,654
Contingency Insurance	1,629,873	1,848,678	1,629,873	1,848,678
	<b>38,131,712</b>	<b>52,402,499</b>	<b>36,874,337</b>	<b>51,799,573</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R
<b>35. Debt impairment</b>				
Contributions to impairment allowance (refer to Note 20, 22, 23)	850,661,938	1,338,600,788	721,971,875	1,242,883,805
<hr/>				
Please note the amounts reflected above are the net balance in the expenditure accounts.				
For the 2014/15 financial year the total amount written off was R474 939 843 for consumer receivables and R9 222 845 for other receivables which was written off against the allowance with regard to the municipality. For the group an amount of R496 204 502 was written off against the allowance for consumer receivables and R9 310 323 for other receivables.				
In 2013/14 the total amount written off was R206 404 856 for consumer receivables and R4 416 468 for other receivables which was written off against the allowance with regard to the municipality. For the group an amount of R235 255 005 was written off for consumer receivables and for other receivables an amount of R4 416 468 was written off against the allowance.				
For amounts written off refer to Note 20, 22 and 23.				
<b>36. Bulk purchases</b>				
Electricity	6,074,185,393	5,771,986,187	6,075,797,312	5,774,862,972
Water	1,500,068,781	1,284,554,858	1,641,280,162	1,401,846,775
	<b>7,574,254,174</b>	<b>7,056,541,045</b>	<b>7,717,077,474</b>	<b>7,176,709,747</b>
<hr/>				
<b>37. Grants and subsidies paid</b>				
<b>Grants paid to municipal entities</b>				
Transfers to Sandpruit, TEDA and Housing Company Tshwane	-	-	191,734,734	264,529,992
<hr/>				

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*
<b>38. General expenses</b>				
National Health Insurance	10,188,845	24,261,102	10,188,845	24,261,102
Consumables	9,853,709	15,125,737	9,853,709	15,125,737
Auditor's remuneration	22,057,672	23,966,900	20,784,528	22,712,811
Commission paid	27,436,582	33,929,809	27,436,582	33,929,809
Wi-Fi	179,999,729	-	179,999,729	-
Cleaning services	17,480,745	19,964,986	16,350,628	18,827,331
Protective clothing	19,862,627	17,590,489	19,518,642	17,285,419
Chemicals	37,047,061	36,359,033	37,047,061	36,359,033
Gratuities	19,567,470	18,867,743	19,567,470	18,867,743
Ward committee: Administration	11,073,657	19,475,565	11,073,657	19,475,565
Rental of plant and equipment	193,701,015	657,498,657	193,701,015	657,498,657
HIV and AIDS grant	10,923,000	22,488,400	10,923,000	22,488,400
Refreshments for meetings	11,104,444	13,931,398	11,104,444	13,931,398
Insurance	116,327,274	77,668,127	115,566,744	77,117,810
LED initiatives	60,133,030	30,726,797	60,133,030	30,726,797
Imbizo	24,144,817	54,650,180	24,144,817	54,650,180
End-user support	17,082,231	18,686,163	17,082,231	18,686,163
Implementation: OITPS	77,826,361	79,545,331	77,826,361	79,545,331
Postage	32,069,117	24,125,783	32,069,117	24,125,783
USDG grant expenditure	194,671	39,177,936	194,671	39,177,936
EPWP expenditure	30,760,000	33,170,000	30,760,000	33,170,000
Communications	47,442,492	-	47,442,492	-
Leasing of property	220,733,771	197,283,651	224,783,771	197,283,651
Advertising and marketing	12,200,231	35,132,090	12,097,513	34,873,593
Post-employment benefit expenses	180,404,220	200,792,972	180,404,220	200,792,972
Consultant fees	110,979,352	46,738,449	104,961,274	40,769,734
Private sector labour	53,754,668	1,002,904	53,754,668	-
Telecommunication	102,515,251	131,732,717	101,090,279	-
Service providers	9,474,587	84,313,696	-	-
Project-linked housing	-	30,043,000	-	30,043,000
Forensic audit	52,099,009	45,660,547	52,099,009	45,660,547
Tshwane Open	40,000,000	39,053,869	40,000,000	39,053,869
Dinokeng	10,868,574	15,000,000	10,868,574	15,000,000
Lease expenses	72,357,751	3,387,434	62,503,204	(7,236,717)
EPWP: Job creation	139,292,437	97,045,385	139,292,437	97,045,385
Management information	43,521,370	44,071,777	43,521,370	44,071,777
Subsistence and travelling	19,903,986	11,593,046	19,704,843	11,255,276
Formalisation: Informal sector	110,376,687	137,026,793	110,376,687	137,026,793
Medical aid fund	53,648,241	50,810,843	53,648,241	50,810,843
Tshepo 10 000 Council	17,371,851	-	17,371,851	-
Locomotion allowance	24,049,393	22,753,723	24,049,393	22,753,723
Prevention of illegal land invasion	33,675,827	47,478,111	33,675,827	47,478,111
Household refuse removal	344,272,546	122,039,807	344,272,546	122,039,807
Rental vehicles - vatable	95,811,004	140,747,132	95,811,004	140,747,132
Tanker water services	19,682,340	42,806,896	19,682,340	42,806,896
CCTV	48,958,690	24,129,110	48,958,690	24,129,110
Petrol and diesel fuel	145,171,695	187,684,820	145,171,695	187,684,820
Re-aga-Tshwane	101,399,735	376,984	101,399,735	376,984
Legal costs	26,040,113	72,670,765	26,029,705	72,637,308
Licences	53,345,180	49,576,341	53,345,180	49,576,341
Stationery	30,541,450	25,900,412	29,841,167	25,129,536
PTIS grant expenditure	138,000,497	178,366,181	138,000,497	178,366,181
Tshwane Inner City	6,196,450	8,274,819	6,196,450	8,274,819
Internet fees	25,187,623	17,586,881	25,187,623	17,586,881
Training board fees	54,765,494	50,895,488	54,765,494	50,895,488
Stipend learners	79,754,837	-	79,754,837	-
Events management	18,981,841	29,748,590	18,981,841	29,748,590
Watchmen services	299,749,326	266,878,522	291,886,736	259,768,480
Service fee	808,333,532	177,557,908	808,333,532	177,557,908
Other expenses	676,926,033	447,463,642	673,529,727	405,329,763
	<b>5,256,622,141</b>	<b>4,344,835,441</b>	<b>5,218,120,733</b>	<b>4,188,504,916</b>

\* See Note 47



**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*
	R	R	R	R
<b>39. Cash generated from operations</b>				
Surplus	1,178,662,431	607,303,401	1,177,976,313	619,290,297
<b>Adjustments for:</b>				
Depreciation and amortisation	1,329,594,934	1,251,559,330	1,324,227,544	1,247,700,840
Gain on sale of assets and liabilities	171,819,804	143,237,630	171,774,542	143,165,651
Fair value adjustments	(52,091,422)	(3,536,565)	(52,091,422)	(3,536,565)
Impairment deficit	124,922,833	5,200,760	124,922,833	5,200,760
Debt impairment	850,661,938	1,338,600,788	721,971,875	1,242,883,805
Movements in operating lease assets and accruals	(1,872,193)	(2,457,968)	(2,308,997)	(2,990,938)
Movements in retirement benefit assets and liabilities	180,404,220	200,792,972	180,404,220	200,792,972
Movements in provisions	209,834,832	203,092,749	209,837,394	203,090,187
Annual charge for deferred tax	(449,203)	26,550	-	-
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>				
Inventories	(93,559,209)	10,322,696	(93,812,886)	10,934,798
Other receivables	(167,515,165)	(76,724,037)	(133,148,689)	(74,128,930)
Consumer receivables	(837,664,628)	(752,216,270)	(712,428,564)	(657,007,634)
Payables from exchange transactions	156,873,930	349,248,718	124,296,790	337,585,165
VAT	227,239,389	(106,992,341)	231,146,048	(110,808,315)
Unspent grants and receipts	(12,845,357)	8,442,137	(12,845,357)	9,327,525
Consumer deposits	(55,733,493)	(7,918,647)	(55,763,968)	(8,150,633)
Taxation	(2,181,693)	2,092,154	-	-
	<b>3,206,101,948</b>	<b>3,170,074,057</b>	<b>3,204,157,676</b>	<b>3,163,348,985</b>
<b>40. Additional disclosure in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act</b>				
<b>Contributions to organised local government</b>				
Current year subscription / fee	3,326,196	3,387,544	3,326,196	3,387,544
Amount paid - current year	(3,326,196)	(3,387,544)	(3,326,196)	(3,387,544)
	-	-	-	-
<b>Audit fees</b>				
Opening balance	1,310,946	-	1,310,946	-
Current year audit fee	20,334,332	29,637,517	17,830,402	27,526,494
Amount paid - current year	(20,051,775)	(28,326,571)	(17,830,402)	(26,215,548)
Amount paid - previous years	(1,310,946)	-	(1,310,946)	-
	<b>282,557</b>	<b>1,310,946</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,310,946</b>
The balance of the previous financial year was paid in the following financial year.				
<b>PAYE and UIF</b>				
Opening balance	79,392,746	66,692,022	76,496,349	64,637,294
Current year payroll deductions	965,756,460	870,004,976	942,824,943	847,972,730
Amount paid - current year	(880,637,866)	(791,679,950)	(859,549,709)	(771,476,381)
Amount paid - previous years	(77,031,988)	(65,624,302)	(76,496,349)	(64,637,294)
	<b>87,479,352</b>	<b>79,392,746</b>	<b>83,275,234</b>	<b>76,496,349</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*

**40. Additional disclosure in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (continued)**

**Pension and Medical Aid Deductions**

Opening balance	276,968	102,871	-	-
Current year payroll deductions and council contributions	1,761,182,071	1,607,539,090	1,734,559,756	1,587,865,173
Amount paid - current year	(1,761,298,313)	(1,761,298,313)	(1,734,559,756)	(1,587,865,173)
Amount paid - previous year	(160,726)	-	-	-
	<b>-</b>	<b>276,968</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Councillors' arrear consumer accounts**

The following Councillors had arrear accounts outstanding as at 30 June 2015:

# These Councillors made arrangements to pay off their arrear debt.

30 June 2015	Less than 90 days	More than 90 days	Total R
Ncube, M E	1,109	3,325	4,434
Lesufi M L	1,519	8,106	9,625
Lesufi M M (Heir) #	657	2,905	3,562
Buthelezi, M M # (Inactive)	6,405	35,198	41,603
Marema, M P	4,416	435	4,851
Matentjie, M J	1,399	4,587	5,986
Thobejane, E M #	630	13,778	14,408
Khumalo, Z C #	2,314	13,973	16,287
Majeng, M J	586	345	931
Zitha, B P and F T	1,797	599	2,396
Babane, T J	787	156	943
Mathafa, O M	551	474	1,025
Boshomane, M J	3,378	3,057	6,435
Strijdom, C E	30,143	2,149	32,292
Mabelane, V P	3,750	374	4,124
Maseko, N E	10,070	11,540	21,610
Majeng, J (Sandspruit)	673	2,871	3,544
Mampheko, A M (Sandspruit)	836	5,962	6,798
Motsepe, R H (Sandspruit)	401	24,121	24,522
Rammushi, J P (Sandspruit)	1,680	3,705	5,385
Sekonya, M D (Sandspruit)	117	-	117
Sindane, J M (Sandspruit)	1,140	15,251	16,391
	<b>74,358</b>	<b>152,911</b>	<b>227,269</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Group		Municipality	
2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
R	R	R	R

**40. Additional disclosure in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (continued)**

30 June 2014	Less than 90 days	More than 90 days	Total R
Buthelezi M M #	12,790	21,985	34,775
Huma S E	865	259	1,124
Katake N S	538	170	708
Khoza K S	465	10	475
Khumalo Z C #	3,594	22,352	25,946
Kwenda L H	341	85	426
Lehobye M J	751	242	993
Mabona A D	511	170	681
Majeng M J	719	231	950
Marotola M S	649	71	720
Marotola Y K & M S	568	5,187	5,755
Maseko N E	1,004	214	1,218
Matentjie M J	1,548	573	2,121
Mathafa O M	741	238	979
Mbele N B	365	72	437
Mohlala R K B	2,365	778	3,143
Mosime D W	580	339	919
Mosito D B	730	235	965
Motswapong B J	455	109	564
Ncube M E	1,209	295	1,504
Ngwenya F P & Moqoba A #	3,160	1,770	4,930
Rammushi J P	241	60	301
Thobejane E M #	(2,922)	21,038	18,116
Baloyi, R W (Sandspruit)	121	-	121
Sesoko, A M (Sandspruit)	117	-	117
Majeng, J (Sandspruit)	1,978	3,394	5,372
Mampheko, R M (Sandspruit)	126	3,689	3,815
Motsepe, R H (Sandspruit)	766	18,657	19,423
Rammushi, J P (Sandspruit)	696	929	1,625
Sindane, J M (Sandspruit)	1,426	11,878	13,304
	<b>36,497</b>	<b>115,030</b>	<b>151,527</b>

# These councillors made arrangements to pay off their arrear debt

**41. Non-compliance with applicable legislation**

**MFMA: Section 116(3)**

Contracts were amended or extended without notifying the public as required by section 116(3) of the MFMA.

**Supply Chain Management Regulations**

In terms of Supply Chain Management Regulation 44, awards may not be made to a person who is in service of the state. Awards were made by the municipality to persons who are in the service of the state.

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R
<b>42. Commitments</b>				
<b>Authorised capital expenditure</b>				
<b>Approved and contracted for</b>				
• Infrastructure	2,596,038,643	2,993,697,396	2,596,038,643	2,993,697,396
• Community	164,000,000	556,925,500	164,000,000	556,925,500
• Other	571,933,150	325,712,626	571,933,150	325,712,626
	<b>3,331,971,793</b>	<b>3,876,335,522</b>	<b>3,331,971,793</b>	<b>3,876,335,522</b>
<b>Approved but not yet contracted for</b>				
• Infrastructure	223,521,429	307,719,559	223,521,429	307,719,559
• Community	62,300,000	95,886,359	62,300,000	95,886,359
• Other	238,773,260	73,839,849	238,773,260	73,839,849
• Housing	-	35,000,000	-	35,000,000
	<b>524,594,689</b>	<b>512,445,767</b>	<b>524,594,689</b>	<b>512,445,767</b>
	<b>3,856,566,482</b>	<b>7,752,671,044</b>	<b>3,856,566,482</b>	<b>4,388,781,289</b>
<b>Total capital commitments</b>				
Approved and contracted for	3,331,971,793	3,876,335,522	3,331,971,793	3,876,335,522
Approved but not yet contracted for	524,594,689	512,445,767	524,594,689	512,445,767
	<b>3,856,566,482</b>	<b>4,388,781,289</b>	<b>3,856,566,482</b>	<b>4,388,781,289</b>
<b>Authorised operational expenditure</b>				
<b>Approved and contracted for</b>				
• TEDA	8,331,873	596,642	-	-
• Sandspruit Works Association	12,896,025	23,628,840	-	-
	<b>21,227,898</b>	<b>24,225,482</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total operational commitments</b>				
Already contracted and authorised	21,227,898	24,225,482	-	-
<b>Total commitments</b>				
<b>Total commitments</b>				
Authorised capital expenditure	3,856,566,482	4,388,781,289	3,856,566,482	4,388,781,289
Authorised operational expenditure	21,227,898	24,225,482	-	-
	<b>3,877,794,380</b>	<b>4,413,006,771</b>	<b>3,856,566,482</b>	<b>4,388,781,289</b>

The amount of the 2013/14 financial year regarding the parent municipality has been restated to reflect the amounts as approved in the adjustment budget.

Note: The capital commitments disclosed in this note, with regard to the Municipality, is based on the capital budget for the next financial year. Although most of the projects are multi year projects, however, only one year's approved capital budget for these projects has been disclosed.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**43. Accumulated surplus**

**Ring-fenced internal funds and reserves within accumulated surplus - Group - 2015**

	Insurance reserve	COID reserve	Housing development fund	Accumulated surplus	Total
Opening balance	25,020,508	67,171,810	156,442,652	17,556,532,882	17,805,167,852
Net surplus for the year	-	-	-	1,178,662,431	1,178,662,431
Transfer to/(from) reserves	838,583	3,946,548	-	(4,785,131)	-
	<b>25,859,091</b>	<b>71,118,358</b>	<b>156,442,652</b>	<b>18,730,410,182</b>	<b>18,983,830,283</b>

**Ring-fenced internal funds and reserves within accumulated surplus - Group - 2014**

	Insurance reserve	COID reserve	Housing development fund	Other	Total
Opening balance	58,163,634	150,012,090	156,442,652	13,238,923,501	13,603,541,877
Net surplus for the year	-	-	-	943,163,655	943,163,655
Restatement of 2013/14 financial year	-	-	-	(334,031,240)	(334,031,240)
Restatement of 2012/13 and prior financial years	-	-	-	3,602,029,427	3,602,029,427
Restatement of 2012/13 and prior - municipal entities	-	-	-	(7,706,853)	(7,706,853)
Restatement of 2013/14 financial year - municipal entities	-	-	-	(1,829,014)	(1,829,014)
Transfer to/(from) reserves	(33,143,126)	(82,840,280)	-	115,983,406	-
	<b>25,020,508</b>	<b>67,171,810</b>	<b>156,442,652</b>	<b>17,556,532,882</b>	<b>17,805,167,852</b>

**Ring-fenced internal funds and reserves within accumulated surplus - Municipality - 2015**

	Insurance reserve	COID reserve	Housing development fund	Accumulated surplus	Total
Opening balance	25,020,508	67,171,810	156,442,652	17,513,578,123	17,762,213,093
Net surplus for the year	-	-	-	1,177,976,313	1,177,976,313
Transfer to/(from) reserves	838,583	3,946,548	-	(4,785,131)	-
	<b>25,859,091</b>	<b>71,118,358</b>	<b>156,442,652</b>	<b>18,686,769,305</b>	<b>18,940,189,406</b>

**Ring-fenced internal funds and reserves within accumulated surplus - Municipality - 2014**

	Insurance reserve	COID reserve	Housing development fund	Other	Total
Opening balance	58,163,634	150,012,090	156,442,652	13,176,274,997	13,540,893,373
Net surplus for the year	-	-	-	953,321,534	953,321,534
Restatement of 2013/14 financial year	-	-	-	(334,031,240)	(334,031,240)
Restatement of 2012/13 and prior financial years	-	-	-	3,602,029,427	3,602,029,427
Transfer to/(from) reserves	(33,143,126)	(82,840,280)	-	115,983,406	-
	<b>25,020,508</b>	<b>67,171,810</b>	<b>156,442,652</b>	<b>17,513,578,124</b>	<b>17,762,213,094</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated* R	R	Restated* R

**44. Employee benefit obligations**

**Pension funds**

Most employees of the Municipality are members of one of the following funds and those who are not, are paid a lump-sum gratuity at retirement age. The Municipality's contributions to these funds are reflected as a charge against income in the financial statements.

**Defined contribution plan (as classified by the relevant fund):**

The Municipality contributes to the following defined contribution plans, which are governed by the Pension Fund Act of 1956. The total contributions are included under employee-related costs, Note 29).

**Tshwane Municipal Provident Fund/Tshwane Municipal Gratuity Fund**

5 651 (31.45 %) of the Municipality's employees are members of this fund

312,845,933	280,017,389	312,845,933	280,017,389
-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

**Pension Fund for Municipal Councillors**

The Councillors of the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality are members of this fund. 67 (0.37 %) of the Municipality's employees are members of this fund.

6,195,402	5,909,449	6,195,402	5,909,449
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

**National Fund for Municipal Workers**

6 252 (34.80 %) of the Municipality's employees are members of this fund.

380,608,532	346,974,897	380,608,532	346,974,897
-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

**SALA Provident Fund/Gratuity Fund**

55 (0.31 %) of the Municipality's employees are members of this fund.

1,177,803	1,124,358	1,177,803	1,124,358
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

**SAMWU National Pension Fund**

14 (0.08 %) of the Municipality's employees are members of this fund.

928,555	888,292	928,555	888,292
---------	---------	---------	---------

**SAMWU National Provident Fund**

1 193 (6.64 %) of the Municipality's employees are members of this fund.

59,626,072	56,841,160	59,626,072	56,841,160
------------	------------	------------	------------

**Germiston Municipal Retirement Fund**

4 (0.02 %) of the Municipality's employees are members of this fund.

439,572	450,515	439,572	450,515
---------	---------	---------	---------

**Meshawu National Local Authorities Retirement Fund**

34 (0.19 %) of the Municipality's employees are members of this fund.

1,486,281	1,539,887	1,486,281	1,539,887
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

<b>763,308,150</b>	<b>693,745,947</b>	<b>763,308,150</b>	<b>693,745,947</b>
--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------

**Defined benefit plan (as classified by the relevant funds):**

**Tshwane Municipal Pension Fund**

256 (1.42%) of the Municipality's employees are members of this fund.

**Included in general expenses are:**

Current service cost	27,994,833	24,041,577	27,994,833	24,041,577
Interest cost	202,496,145	58,407,763	202,496,145	58,407,763
Expected return on assets	(194,855,117)	(58,069,726)	(194,855,117)	(58,069,726)
Recognised Net (Gain)/Loss	118,187,597	(24,013,553)	118,187,597	(24,013,553)

**Defined benefit expense**

<b>153,823,458</b>	<b>366,061</b>	<b>153,823,458</b>	<b>366,061</b>
--------------------	----------------	--------------------	----------------

**Post-employment benefit liability (funded status)**

Present value of the obligation	(2,459,626,867)	(2,335,595,676)	(2,459,626,867)	(2,335,595,676)
Fair value of plan assets	2,233,686,185	2,247,463,862	2,233,686,185	2,247,463,862

**Liability recognised in statement of financial position**

<b>(225,940,682)</b>	<b>(88,131,814)</b>	<b>(225,940,682)</b>	<b>(88,131,814)</b>
----------------------	---------------------	----------------------	---------------------

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated* R	R	Restated* R
<b>44. Employee benefit obligations (continued)</b>				
<b>Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation:</b>				
Present value of obligation at beginning of year	2,335,595,677	698,138,451	2,335,595,677	698,138,451
Interest cost	202,496,145	58,407,763	202,496,145	58,407,763
Current service cost	27,994,833	24,041,577	27,994,833	24,041,577
Member contributions	6,395,138	6,352,929	6,395,138	6,352,929
Risk premiums	(1,947,828)	(1,913,807)	(1,947,828)	(1,913,807)
Benefits paid	(127,727,283)	-	(127,727,283)	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	16,820,185	12,311,255	16,820,185	12,311,255
Past service cost	-	1,538,257,509	-	1,538,257,509
<b>Present value of obligation at end of year</b>	<b>2,459,626,867</b>	<b>2,335,595,677</b>	<b>2,459,626,867</b>	<b>2,335,595,677</b>
<b>Reconciliation of plan assets (none of the Municipality's own financial instruments or property are included in the fair value of plan assets)</b>				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	2,247,463,863	694,097,951	2,247,463,863	694,097,951
Expected return on plan assets	194,855,117	58,069,726	194,855,117	58,069,726
Contributions	22,409,729	1,460,885,185	22,409,729	1,460,885,185
Risk premiums	(1,947,828)	(1,913,807)	(1,947,828)	(1,913,807)
Benefits paid	(127,727,283)	-	(127,727,283)	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	(101,367,412)	36,324,808	(101,367,412)	36,324,808
<b>Fair value of plan assets at end of year</b>	<b>2,233,686,186</b>	<b>2,247,463,863</b>	<b>2,233,686,186</b>	<b>2,247,463,863</b>
<b>Composition of plan assets:</b>				
Cash	18.17 %	18.17 %	18.17 %	18.17 %
Equity	40.68 %	40.68 %	40.68 %	40.68 %
Bonds	8.45 %	8.45 %	8.45 %	8.45 %
Property	4.65 %	4.65 %	4.65 %	4.65 %
Other	2.33 %	2.33 %	2.33 %	2.33 %
International	25.72 %	25.72 %	25.72 %	25.72 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>
<b>Actual return on plan assets</b>	<b>194,855,117</b>	<b>56,674,040</b>	<b>194,855,117</b>	<b>56,674,040</b>
<b>Estimated contributions to be paid to the Tshwane Pension Fund in the next financial period</b>	<b>22,409,729</b>	<b>22,528,641</b>	<b>22,409,729</b>	<b>22,528,641</b>
<b>Municipal Gratuity Fund</b>				
1 577 (8.67%) of the Municipality's employees are members of this fund. No specific plan assets are set aside for the Gratuity Fund.				
<b>Included in general expenses are:</b>				
Current service cost	1,329,965	2,414,596	1,329,965	2,414,596
Interest cost	5,183,923	5,609,874	5,183,923	5,609,874
Recognised net (gain)/loss	12,379,149	(6,141,372)	12,379,149	(6,141,372)
<b>Defined benefit expense</b>	<b>18,893,037</b>	<b>1,883,098</b>	<b>18,893,037</b>	<b>1,883,098</b>
<b>Post-employment benefit liability (funded status)</b>				
Present value of the obligation	(71,244,758)	(76,279,430)	(71,244,758)	(76,279,430)
Net (expense)/income recognised in statement of financial performance	14,914,672	5,034,672	14,914,672	5,034,672
<b>Liability recognised in statement of financial position</b>	<b>(56,330,086)</b>	<b>(71,244,758)</b>	<b>(56,330,086)</b>	<b>(71,244,758)</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*
<b>44. Employee benefit obligations (continued)</b>				
<b>Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation:</b>				
Present value of obligation at beginning of year	71,244,758	76,279,432	71,244,758	76,279,432
Interest cost	5,183,923	5,609,874	5,183,923	5,609,874
Current service cost	1,329,965	2,414,596	1,329,965	2,414,596
Benefits paid	(9,049,411)	(6,917,771)	(9,049,411)	(6,917,771)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	(12,379,149)	(6,141,373)	(12,379,149)	(6,141,373)
<b>Present value of obligation at end of year</b>	<b>56,330,086</b>	<b>71,244,758</b>	<b>56,330,086</b>	<b>71,244,758</b>
<b>Estimated benefit payments to be paid iro gratuities in the next financial period</b>	<b>7,185,066</b>	<b>9,049,411</b>	<b>7,185,066</b>	<b>9,049,411</b>
<b>Multi-employer funds</b>				
The Municipality contributes to the following defined benefit plans, which are governed by the Pension Fund Act of 1956. Due to the nature of these funds, the lack of information and the fact that assets are not specifically associated to meet the obligations in respect of individual employers, these funds are accounted for as defined contribution funds in terms of paragraph 30 of IAS 19. The total contributions are included in employee-related costs, Note 29)				
<b>SALA Pension Fund</b>				
The actuarial valuation is carried annually since 1 July 1998. The actuarial valuation performed on 1 July 2004 showed an unfunded liability of R516,62 million (81,9% funding level). The Municipality's employees make up approximately 5,4% of the total membership and therefore the Municipality's possible liability with regard to the unfunded liability is calculated at R28 104 128. 693 (3.15%) of the Municipality's employees are members of this fund.	34,440,342	35,815,687	34,440,342	35,815,687
<b>The Government Employees Pension Fund</b>				
Actuarial valuations are performed every 3 years. The actuarial valuation performed on 31 March 2008 reported the fund to be in a sound financial position with a funding level of 100%. 7 (0.04%) of the Municipality's employees are members of this fund.	511,042	580,736	511,042	580,736
<b>Joint Municipal Pension Fund</b>				
Actuarial valuations are performed every 3 years. The actuarial valuation performed on 30 September 2010 indicated a funding level of 104.9% and the fund was in a sound financial position at the valuation date. 40 (0.22 %) of the Municipality's employees are members of this fund.	4,014,982	3,861,615	4,014,982	3,861,615
<b>Municipal Employees Pension Fund</b>				
The actuarial valuation performed on 1 February 2010 reported the fund to be in a sound financial position with a funding level of 100%. 2 272 (12.64 %) of the Municipality's employees are members of this fund.	115,118,516	102,962,106	115,118,516	102,962,106
<b>Magalies Water Pension Fund</b>				
Part of the transfer of functions during 2012/13	-	(5,885)	-	(5,885)
	<b>154,084,882</b>	<b>143,214,259</b>	<b>154,084,882</b>	<b>143,214,259</b>

\* See Note 47



**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*
<b>44. Employee benefit obligations (continued)</b>				
<b>Medical aid funds</b>				
<b>Included in general expenses are:</b>				
Current service cost	25,443,000	16,423,238	25,443,000	16,423,238
Interest cost	105,946,044	92,922,554	105,946,044	92,922,554
Expected employer benefit payments	(46,696,764)	(43,713,480)	(46,696,764)	(43,713,480)
Recognised net (gain)/loss	(90,128,255)	36,622,636	(90,128,255)	36,622,636
Rounding correction	152	-	152	-
<b>Defined benefit expense</b>	<b>(5,435,823)</b>	<b>102,254,948</b>	<b>(5,435,823)</b>	<b>102,254,948</b>
<b>Post-employment benefit liability (funded status)</b>				
Present value of the unfunded obligation	(1,232,429,948)	(1,130,175,000)	(1,232,429,948)	(1,130,175,000)
Recognised actuarial gains	5,435,823	(102,254,948)	5,435,823	(102,254,948)
<b>Liability recognised in statement of financial position</b>	<b>(1,226,994,125)</b>	<b>(1,232,429,948)</b>	<b>(1,226,994,125)</b>	<b>(1,232,429,948)</b>
<b>Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation:</b>				
Present value of unfunded obligation at beginning of year	1,232,429,948	1,130,175,000	1,232,429,948	1,130,175,000
Interest cost	105,946,044	92,922,554	105,946,044	92,922,554
Current service cost	25,443,000	16,423,238	25,443,000	16,423,238
Employer contributions	(46,696,764)	(43,713,480)	(46,696,764)	(43,713,480)
Actuarial gains/losses	(90,128,255)	36,622,636	(90,128,255)	36,622,636
Rounding correction	152	-	152	-
<b>Present value of obligation at end of year</b>	<b>1,226,994,125</b>	<b>1,232,429,948</b>	<b>1,226,994,125</b>	<b>1,232,429,948</b>
<b>Actuarial (gains)/losses recognised in other comprehensive income:</b>				
Tshwane Pension Fund	118,187,597	(24,013,553)	118,187,597	(24,013,553)
Gratuities	12,379,149	(6,141,372)	12,379,149	(6,141,372)
Medical aid funds	(90,128,255)	36,622,636	(90,128,255)	36,622,636
<b>Total amount of actuarial (gains)/losses recognised</b>	<b>40,438,491</b>	<b>6,467,711</b>	<b>40,438,491</b>	<b>6,467,711</b>
<b>Estimated employer benefit payments to be paid iro Medical aid funds in the next financial period</b>	<b>47,780,436</b>	<b>46,696,764</b>	<b>47,780,436</b>	<b>46,696,764</b>
<b>Sensitivity results</b>				
The effect of an increase or decrease of one percentage point in the assumed health cost inflation is the following:				
<b>Subsidy Increase rate:</b>				
Accrued liability 30 June	1,226,993,973	1,232,430,100	1,226,993,973	1,232,430,100
Decrease of 1 %	1,113,097,173	1,135,548,100	1,113,097,173	1,135,548,100
% change	(13.0)%	(7.9)%	(13.0)%	(7.9)%
Increase of 1 %	1,377,809,973	1,356,237,200	1,377,809,973	1,356,237,200
% change	15.0 %	10.1 %	15.0 %	10.1 %

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R
<b>44. Employee benefit obligations (continued)</b>				
<b>Long service awards</b>				
<b>Included in general expenses are:</b>				
Current service cost	48,557,875	45,835,095	48,557,875	45,835,095
Interest cost	35,691,770	31,357,478	35,691,770	31,357,478
Expected employer benefit payments	(40,407,011)	(40,542,857)	(40,407,011)	(40,542,857)
Recognised net (gain)/loss	19,103,214	(17,168,334)	19,103,214	(17,168,334)
<b>Defined benefit expense</b>	<b>62,945,848</b>	<b>19,481,382</b>	<b>62,945,848</b>	<b>19,481,382</b>
<b>Post-employment benefit liability (funded status)</b>				
Present value of the unfunded obligation	(564,094,126)	(544,612,744)	(564,094,126)	(544,612,744)
Recognised actuarial gains	(62,945,848)	(19,481,382)	(62,945,848)	(19,481,382)
<b>Liability recognised in statement of financial position</b>	<b>(627,039,974)</b>	<b>(564,094,126)</b>	<b>(627,039,974)</b>	<b>(564,094,126)</b>
<b>Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation:</b>				
Present value of unfunded obligation at beginning of year	564,094,126	544,612,745	564,094,126	544,612,745
Interest cost	35,691,770	31,357,477	35,691,770	31,357,477
Current service cost	48,557,875	45,835,095	48,557,875	45,835,095
Employer contributions	(40,407,011)	(40,542,857)	(40,407,011)	(40,542,857)
Actuarial gains/losses	19,103,214	(17,168,334)	19,103,214	(17,168,334)
<b>Present value of obligation at end of year</b>	<b>627,039,974</b>	<b>564,094,126</b>	<b>627,039,974</b>	<b>564,094,126</b>
<b>Actuarial (gains)/losses recognised in other comprehensive income:</b>				
Long service awards	19,103,214	(17,168,334)	19,103,214	(17,168,334)
<b>Estimated employer benefit payments to be paid iro long service awards in the next financial period</b>	<b>42,986,327</b>	<b>40,407,011</b>	<b>42,986,327</b>	<b>40,407,011</b>
<b>Sensitivity Results</b>				
The effect of an increase and decrease of one percentage point in the assumed medical cost trend rates on is as follows:				
<b>Salary Increase rate:</b>				
Accrued liability 30 June	627,039,974	564,094,126	627,039,974	564,094,126
Decrease of 1 %	550,649,006	523,131,671	550,649,006	523,131,671
% change	(9.0)%	(7.3)%	(9.0)%	(7.3)%
Increase of 1 %	720,337,400	815,604,557	720,337,400	615,604,557
% change	11.0 %	9.1 %	11.0 %	9.1 %
<b>Post-employment benefit liability: Statement of financial position</b>				
Pension Fund	(225,940,682)	(88,131,815)	(225,940,682)	(88,131,815)
Municipal gratuity fund	(56,330,086)	(71,244,758)	(56,330,086)	(71,244,758)
Medical aid funds	(1,226,994,125)	(1,232,429,948)	(1,226,994,125)	(1,232,429,948)
Long service awards	(627,039,974)	(564,094,126)	(627,039,974)	(564,094,126)
	<b>(2,136,304,867)</b>	<b>(1,955,900,647)</b>	<b>(2,136,304,867)</b>	<b>(2,136,304,867)</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R

**44. Employee benefit obligations (continued)**

**Actuarial assumptions**

A summary of the assumptions used in the valuation, together with a short description on each is given below:

**Economic assumptions (pension fund and gratuities):**

Discount rate	8.58 %	8.67 %	8.58 %	8.67 %
Inflation rate	6.29 %	6.35 %	6.29 %	6.35 %
Salary Increase rate	7.29 %	7.35 %	7.29 %	7.35 %
Expected rate of return on assets	8.58 %	8.67 %	8.58 %	8.67 %
Pension increase allowance	2.91 %	2.95 %	2.91 %	2.95 %
Health Care Cost Inflation	7.95 %	8.02 %	7.95 %	8.02 %

**Discount rate (pension fund and gratuities):**

The rate to discount post-employment benefit obligations should be determined by reference to market expectations at the valuation date for the period over which the liability obligations are to be settled. If the market is not liquid then government bond yields at the estimated term of the defined benefit obligation should be used. Consequently a discount rate of 8.58% per annum has been used.

**Inflation rate (pension fund and gratuities):**

While not used explicitly in the valuation, we have assumed the underlying future rate of consumer price inflation (CPI) to be 6.29 % per annum. This assumption has been based on the relationship between current conventional bond yields and current index-linked bond yields. The expected inflation assumption was obtained from the differential between index-linked bonds (1.69%) and nominal bonds (8.58%) with a risk premium adjustment for the uncertainty implicit in guaranteeing real increases (0.50%). Therefore determined as follows:  $(8.58\% - 0.5\% - 1.69\%)/1.0169$ .

**Salary increase:**

Salary increases have historically exceeded CPI inflation by between 1.0% and 1.5% per annum. We have assumed that salaries will exceed the assumed inflation rate by 1% (pension funds) and 1% (gratuities).

**Expected return on assets:**

The accounting standard was recently amended and now requires the assumed rate of return on assets to equal the discount rate, namely 8.58%.

**Pension rate increase:**

The fund's pension increase policy aims to grant increases of between 75% and 100% of annual CPI inflation. If an average of 87.5% is assumed then increases of 5.51% per annum will be awarded on average over the longterm. This implies a post-retirement interest rate of 2.91% (from  $1.0858/1.0551 - 1.0$ ).

**Health care cost inflation:**

We have assumed that the current contribution table(s) of the medical scheme(s) would continue to apply in the future, with allowance for inflationary increases of 7.95% per annum. We have assumed that health care cost inflation exceeds CPI inflation by an average of 1.50% per annum over the longterm.

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**44. Employee benefit obligations (continued)**

**History of liabilities, assets and experience adjustments**

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

	2015 R	2014 R	2013 R	2012 R	2011 R
<b>History of liabilities and assets</b>					
Accrued liability	1,910,364,185	1,867,768,832	1,751,067,174	1,449,361,665	1,366,271,668
Plan assets	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus (deficit)	(1,910,364,185)	(1,867,768,832)	(1,751,067,174)	(1,449,361,665)	(1,366,271,668)
<b>Experience adjustments on plan: (Gains) and losses</b>					
Liabilities	45,114,019	49,430,832	317,872,196	(236,307,193)	29,556,431

**45. Events after the reporting date**

**2014/15:**

**Termination of the Security of Revenue Project (Smart meter pre-paid):**

The master service agreement (MSA) between PEU Capital (Pty) Ltd and the City of Tshwane to assist with the Security of Revenue Project (SORP) - which was originally signed on 6 June 2013 - has been terminated effective 30 June 2015. The system will be taken over from PEU, at a price yet to be determined. The contracted service fee, namely 19.5 cents in a Rand, will cease to be paid. From 1 July 2015, PEU will commence with a handover and transfer process estimated to last six (6) months. During the handover and transfer period, a service fee of 9.5 cents in a Rand will apply for the maintenance and upkeep of the system.

The expenditure incurred to date on the contract amounted to R808 333 532 (2013/14 – R177 557 908).

**TEDA:**

**Non-adjusting events**

The entity is in the process of finalising the organisational design (OD) process to position itself to its external environment. There was a need to identify capacity needs and skills requirements aligned to a business model that will allow TEDA to be a larger entity. The OD process identified a new organisational structure, which was approved with 60 positions. Based on the new structure, competency assessments were conducted for all employees to ascertain competency levels and their suitability in terms of competencies required as informed by the new structure. The cost implication of the process is yet to be established.

On 10 and 24 July 2015 two (2) laptops were reported stolen with a combined book value of R14 527 and were reported to the South African Police Service with the following case numbers: 223/07/2015 and 356/07/2015 respectively.

On 7 and 20 July 2015 a deviation in terms of section 36(1) of the Supply Chain Management Regulations for Multichoice and Greenboard was approved and noted to the amount of R13 501.76 and R227 179.20 respectively.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R
<b>46. Related parties</b>				
<b>Relationships</b>				
Members of key management				Refer to Note 29 for remuneration of the City Manager Refer to Note 30 for remuneration of top management Refer to Note 29 and 31 for remuneration of Councillors
<b>Related party balances</b>				
<b>Amounts included in trade receivables and loans regarding related parties</b>				
Sandspruit Works Association			34,298,530	34,298,530
<b>Amounts included in trade payables regarding related parties</b>				
Housing Company Tshwane: Rental received on behalf of City of Tshwane			(195,431)	(187,968)
Housing Company Tshwane: Grant owed by City of Tshwane			8,000,000	-
Housing Company Tshwane: Unspent conditional grant			-	(7,849,460)
Housing Company Tshwane: Services charges owed by City of Tshwane			22,446	-
Sandspruit Works Association: Operating loss account			(12,138,910)	6,995,304
Sandspruit Works Association: Water treatment works			18,076,115	3,821,089
Sandspruit Works Association: Water accounts			3,298,235	1,451,298
TEDA			6,936	543,975
<b>Related party transactions</b>				
<b>Sales to related parties</b>				
Housing Company Tshwane: Rates			(202,305)	(167,860)
Housing Company Tshwane: Water and electricity			(91,679)	(18,382)
Housing Company Tshwane: Interest			(369)	-
Housing Company Tshwane: Deposit paid			(350)	-
Sandspruit Works Association (water purchases from CoT)			168,095,578	132,532,414
Sandspruit Works Association (electricity purchases from CoT)			1,611,919	2,876,785
<b>Purchases from related parties</b>				
Sandspruit Works Association (water sales to CoT)			140,954,128	116,864,174
TEDA: Loan from shareholder			-	588,482
TEDA: Printing services			1,208	-
<b>Expenses paid on behalf of related parties</b>				
Housing Company Tshwane: Telephone expenses			72,528	50,915
TEDA (salary of acting CEO) (seconded from CoT)			1,057,278	-
TEDA: Rental received from City of Tshwane			4,050,000	-
TEDA: SAP implementation MM and FICO			505,296	-
<b>Grants to related parties</b>				
Housing Company Tshwane			15,849,460	12,288,435
Sandspruit Works Association: CoT subsidy			193,576,330	161,457,228
TEDA - grant			57,651,938	47,500,000
TEDA - rental income			4,050,000	543,975
<b>Disestablishment of municipal entities:</b>				
Metsweding Economic Development Agency (MEDA)			-	244,393

MEDA was part of the former Metsweding District Municipality and it was resolved by Council on 25 August 2011 to disestablish the municipal entity. During the 2011/12 financial year all assets and liabilities of MEDA were taken over by the City of Tshwane and creditors outstanding were paid by the City of Tshwane. The amount of R244 393 (2012 = R480 474) relates to the net balance (accumulated surplus) between assets and liabilities on 1 July 2011 and 30 June 2013 respectively. The final close-down financial statements are still to be compiled and finalised. No movement occurred in the balance during 2013/14. The balance was cleared to revenue during 2014/15.

\* See Note 47

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 47. Prior period restatements

#### Change in accounting policy

With the implementation of GRAP 103: Heritage assets in 2013 the accounting policy of the Municipality regarding the valuation of heritage assets changed. However, the Municipality used the transitional provisions which lapsed on 30 June 2015. According to the transitional provisions the Municipality was not required to measure heritage assets for reporting periods beginning on or after a date within three (3) years following the date of initial adoption of the standard. Up to 30 June 2014, heritage assets were therefore recognised at provisional amounts. An expert was appointed to value the heritage assets during 2014/15 and the value of heritage assets as on 30 June 2014 was therefore restated with an amount of R3 581 871 158.

#### Reclassification

##### Statement of financial performance:

A reclassification was done on general expenditure to the amount of R332 227 417 and consist of collection cost: electricity disconnection expenses which were reclassified to collection cost (R67 697 425) and an amount of R264 529 992 was reclassified to grants and subsidies paid, which relate to transfers to municipal entities. This reclassification was necessary, as the mapping of the expenses was incorrect.

A reclassification was done on expenditure relating to grants-in aid: assessment rates, as this was reclassified to property rates revenue to comply with paragraph 72 of GRAP 23 (R22 006 956).

##### Statement of financial position:

Non-current assets held for sale (R170 509) were reclassified to property, plant and equipment in terms of the revised GRAP 100 requirements.

Other receivables and consumer receivables: An amount of R25 714 380 was reclassified from other receivables to consumer receivables, as the smart prepaid electricity debtor was incorrectly mapped to other receivables.

##### Cash flow statement:

A reclassification between receipts from ratepayers and other sources was done (R1 930 320 268) to be comparable, as the calculation method with regard to the receipts from ratepayers was changed during 2014/15. For the group the reclassification amounted to R764 958 649.

For the Municipality reclassification was done between payments to suppliers and transfers and grants to show the transfers to municipal entities correctly (R264 529 992). This is a result of the reclassification between general expenditure and transfers and grants.

For the Municipality an amount of R46 820 859 was reclassified between movement in long-term receivables and movement in financial assets, as these two (2) line items were split on the cash flow statement during 2014/15 to give more detailed information.

#### Correction of errors

##### Revenue:

Service charges were restated with an amount of R4 817 287 due to accruals that were corrected.

Rental of facilities and equipment was restated with an amount of R14 546 434 (group = R13 914 464) as a result of the correction of the straight lining calculations. Refer to other receivables on the statement of financial position as well.

Grant revenue was restated with an amount of R2 159 543 as a result of incorrect expenditure against a capital project which had to be transferred to operational expenditure and the grant revenue recognition had to be reversed as well. Refer to unspent grant under liabilities as well.

Other income was restated with an amount of R48 494 206 as a result of newly identified assets (assets identified during the year which were not on the asset register).

##### Expense:

For the group remuneration was restated with an amount of R518 967 due to corrections done by the municipal entities.

Depreciation and amortisation were restated with an amount of R13 853 678 (Group = R14 081 874) due to purification of the asset register.

Repairs and maintenance was restated with an amount of R65 094 008 (group = R74 654 536) due to purification of the asset register (i.e. amounts relate to operational expenditure which cannot be capitalised as an asset) and creditors accrual correction.

\* See Note 47

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 47. Prior period restatements (continued)

General expense was restated with an amount of R271 625 443 (group = R527 960 118) as a result of a correction of the creditors accrual as invoices were paid in 2014/15 and were dated before 30 June 2014. Refer to payables under liabilities as well.

Gain/loss on disposal of assets was restated with an amount of R8 421 329 (group = R8 412 324) as a result of scrapping of assets and disposal of assets.

Finance cost was restated with an amount of R158 928 as a result of corrections to lease liabilities.

Collection cost was restated with an amount of R575 365 as a result of creditors accrual correction.

Bulk purchases were restated with an amount of R28 368 560 as a result of creditors accrual correction.

TEDA: Taxation was restated with an amount of R9 608 due to errors picked up by the entity.

#### Statement of financial position:

Other receivables were restated with an amount of R503 069 828 (group = R505 612 372) mainly as a result of corrections to levies for rental of facilities and waste management debtors which form party of sundry debtors and the pre-payment made to Sanral out of a capital project for which a debtor had to be created.

Investment property was restated with an amount of R102 873 780 due to purification of the fixed asset register and for the group it was restated with R111 130 210 as Housing Company Tshwane used the fair value model for investment property and an adjusting entry had to be done on consolidation.

The restatement of property, plant and equipment with an amount of R607 313 908 (group = R607 322 693) consists mainly of purification of the fixed asset register and transferring amounts to operational expenditure which cannot be capitalised as an asset under the purification of assets under construction.

Leased assets were restated with an amount of R1 847 328 and the lease liability was also restated with R1 866 272. This was due to calculation errors picked up.

Intangible assets were restated with an amount of R4 959 757 (group = R5 119 062) due to purification actions.

Heritage assets were restated with an amount of R3 581 871 158 due to the valuation of heritage assets as the transitional provisions of GRAP 103 lapsed on 30 June 2015.

Trade payables were restated with an amount of R271 095 714 (group = R273 519 145 ) due to the correction of creditor accruals due to late receiving of invoices (R368 317 362 increase) and the gain on transfer of functions which was transferred to revenue (R97 221 647 decrease).

Consumer deposits were restated with an amount of R3 001 653 due to the restatement of the transfer of functions. Council approval was obtained to write off or transfer to revenue the balances which showed no movement since the transfer of functions were finalised.

The municipality restated VAT receivable with R122 506 729 and VAT payable with R45 916 232 mainly due to the claiming of VAT on non-vatable services e.g. transport services and corrections by the municipal entities and the VAT audit done by SARS.

Unspent grants and receipts were restated with an amount of R2 159 545, and a municipal entity (Sandspruit) with an amount of R1 551 045 as a result of incorrect expenditure against a capital project which had to be transferred to operational expenditure and the grant revenue recognition had to be reversed as well. (Refer to grant revenue as well).

Accumulated surplus was restated with a net amount of R3 267 998 188 (group = R3 258 462 319) consisting of a decrease in the surplus of 2013/14 of R334 031 240 and an increase in the surplus of 2012/13 and prior of R3 602 029 427 and for municipal entities an amount of R9 535 867.

#### Restatement on disclosure notes:

##### Note 46 - Related party transactions were restated due to errors picked up only in the 2013/14 financial year:

TEDA:

Trade receivables were restated from R0 to R543 975 due to rental income that is owed to TEDA by the City of Tshwane.

Sandspruit Works Association:

Purchases from this related party was restated from R132 232 368 to R132 532 414.

\* See Note 47

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 47. Prior period restatements (continued)

#### Note 42 - Commitments:

The amount of the commitments relating to 2013/14 has been restated during 2014/15 to reflect the amounts as per the adjustment budget. The total was restated with an amount of R220 794 533 from R4 167 986 756 to R4 388 781 289.

#### Note 49 - Fruitless and wasteful expenditure:

TEDA: The entity restated the fruitless and wasteful expenditure of 2013/14 from R50 515 to R246 174.

#### Note 50 - Irregular expenditure:-

The irregular expenditure of the municipality in 2013/14 was restated with an amount of R177 557 908 relating to non-compliance with section 23 of the SCM regulations which was only picked up during 2014/15.

#### Note 53 - Operating leases were restated due to errors picked up in the 2014/15 financial year

During 2014/15 it was identified that the balance of R43 200 000 disclosed in the 2013/14 financial year was incorrect and should have been zero as the lease of the buses was fully repaid in 2013/14.

Presented below are the prior period restatements contained in the surplus for the year, the statement of financial position and the cash flow statement.

Group	As previously reported	Reclassification	Correction of errors	Restated
<b>2014</b>				
<b>Statement of Financial Performance</b>				
<b>Revenue:</b>				
Property rates	4,432,341,534	(22,006,956)	-	4,410,334,578
Service charges	12,312,128,924	-	4,817,287	12,316,946,211
Rental of facilities and equipment	112,856,800	-	(13,944,464)	98,912,336
Interest received outstanding consumer debtors	326,815,627	25,200	-	326,840,827
Public contributions and donations	237,944,478	-	-	237,944,478
Fines	196,885,787	-	(62,022,251)	134,863,536
Licences and permits	55,801,028	-	-	55,801,028
Government grants, subsidies, awards and donations	4,976,054,018	-	(2,159,543)	4,973,894,475
Other income	677,612,767	-	48,494,206	726,106,973
Interest received - external investments	52,427,699	(25,200)	-	52,402,499
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>23,380,868,662</b>	<b>(22,006,956)</b>	<b>(24,814,765)</b>	<b>23,334,046,941</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>				
Remuneration	6,085,985,562	-	518,967	6,086,504,529
Remuneration of councillors	96,788,502	-	-	96,788,502
Depreciation and amortisation	1,237,477,456	-	14,081,874	1,251,559,330
Impairment loss/reversal of impairments	5,200,760	-	-	5,200,760
Finance cost	813,986,128	-	(158,928)	813,827,200
Debt impairment	1,400,623,038	-	(62,022,250)	1,338,600,788
Collection costs	92,113,866	67,697,425	575,365	160,386,656
Repairs and maintenance	1,305,150,179	-	74,654,536	1,379,804,715
Bulk purchases	7,028,472,531	-	28,068,514	7,056,541,045
Grants and subsidies paid	22,006,956	242,523,036	(264,529,992)	-
General expenses	4,149,102,740	(332,227,417)	527,960,118	4,344,835,441
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>22,236,907,718</b>	<b>(22,006,956)</b>	<b>319,148,204</b>	<b>22,534,048,966</b>
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets and liabilities	(151,649,954)	-	8,412,324	(143,237,630)
Fair value adjustments	(47,226,582)	-	(300,000)	(47,526,582)
Gain/(loss) on foreign exchange	42,326	-	-	42,326
Taxation	(1,963,079)	-	(9,608)	(1,972,687)
<b>Surplus for the year</b>	<b>943,163,655</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(335,860,253)</b>	<b>607,303,402</b>

\* See Note 47



**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**47. Prior period restatements (continued)**

Group	As previously reported	Changes in accounting policy	Reclassification	Correction of errors	Restated
<b>2014</b>					
<b>Statement of financial position</b>					
<b>Current assets</b>					
Inventory	391,915,943	-	-	2	391,915,945
Current portion of long-term receivables	162,118,924	-	-	-	162,118,924
Other receivables	652,312,213	-	(25,714,380)	505,612,372	1,132,210,205
VAT receivable	1,785,209	-	-	120,721,520	122,506,729
Consumer receivables	2,534,752,267	-	25,714,380	16,668	2,560,483,315
Call investment deposits	622,948,673	-	-	-	622,948,673
Cash and cash equivalents	224,867,307	-	-	-	224,867,307
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Investment property	864,677,551	-	-	(111,130,320)	753,547,231
Property, plant and equipment	26,090,032,722	-	170,509	(607,322,693)	25,482,880,538
Leased assets	9,931,773	-	-	(1,847,328)	8,084,445
Intangible assets	392,033,888	-	-	(5,119,062)	386,914,826
Heritage assets	25,750,552	3,581,871,158	-	-	3,607,621,710
Investments	5,807,092	-	-	-	5,807,092
Long-term receivables	108,213,966	-	-	-	108,213,966
Interest rate swap asset	34,411,454	-	-	-	34,411,454
Non-current assets held for sale	170,509	-	(170,509)	-	-
<b>Current liabilities</b>					
Long-term liabilities	507,460,155	-	-	-	507,460,155
Lease liabilities	10,624,474	-	-	(1,878,706)	8,745,768
Deferred operating lease liability	2,608,775	-	-	-	2,608,775
Payables from exchange transactions	5,264,814,545	-	-	273,519,145	5,538,333,690
VAT payable	45,916,232	-	-	(45,066,990)	849,242
Consumer deposits	413,750,974	-	-	(3,001,653)	410,749,321
Unspent grants and receipts	134,328,118	-	-	608,500	134,936,618
Taxation	3,071,875	-	-	206,110	3,277,985
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>					
Long-term liabilities	8,746,039,145	-	-	-	8,746,039,145
Lease liabilities	210,183	-	-	12,434	222,617
Deferred operating lease liability	481,254	-	-	-	481,254
Retirement benefit obligation	1,955,900,647	-	-	-	1,955,900,647
Deferred tax	9,700	-	-	(847)	8,853
Provisions	445,694,280	-	-	-	445,694,280
Interest rate swap liability	44,114,153	-	-	-	44,114,153
<b>Equity</b>					
Accumulated surplus	14,546,705,533	-	-	3,258,462,319	17,805,167,852

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**47. Prior period restatements (continued)**

Group	As previously reported	Reclassification	Correction of errors	Restated
<b>2014</b>				
<b>Cash flow statement</b>				
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>				
Cash receipts from rate payers and service charges	16,744,470,458	(764,958,649)	(25,200)	15,979,486,609
Cash receipts from other revenue sources	1,066,971,302	742,976,893	(423,335,899)	1,386,612,296
Grants	4,984,560,786	-	-	4,984,560,786
Cash paid to suppliers	(12,651,146,942)	266,502,677	150,749,048	(12,233,895,217)
Cash paid to employees	(6,182,774,064)	-	(518,967)	(6,183,293,031)
Transfers and grants	(22,006,956)	(242,523,036)	264,529,992	-
Finance costs (interest paid)	(813,986,128)	-	158,928	(813,827,200)
Taxes on surpluses	-	(1,972,685)	-	(1,972,685)
Interest income	52,427,699	(25,200)	-	52,402,499
<b>Net cash generated from operations</b>	<b>3,178,516,155</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(8,442,098)</b>	<b>3,170,074,057</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(4,628,611,029)	-	(972,246)	(4,629,583,275)
Purchase/redemption of leased assets	117,884	-	2,340,752	2,458,636
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	(20,591,172)	-	9,163,630	(11,427,542)
Purchase of investment property	23,316,350	-	724,160	24,040,510
Purchase of other intangible assets/restatements	(9,267,146)	-	(369,230)	(9,636,376)
Proceeds from sale of intangible assets	13,434,315	-	-	13,434,315
Purchase of heritage assets	(7)	-	7	-
Proceeds from sale of heritage assets	536	-	-	536
Movement in long-term receivables	-	(46,820,859)	-	(46,820,859)
Movement in financial assets	(47,641,739)	46,820,859	-	(820,880)
Movement in interest rate swap asset	47,142,677	-	-	47,142,677
Movement in interest rate swap liability	44,114,153	-	-	44,114,153
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>	<b>(4,577,985,178)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,887,073</b>	<b>(4,567,098,105)</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>				
Proceeds from long-term liabilities	1,600,000,000	-	-	1,600,000,000
Repayment of long-term liabilities	(648,537,164)	-	-	(648,537,164)
Finance lease repayments	(81,149,114)	-	(2,444,976)	(83,594,090)
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>	<b>870,313,722</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,444,976)</b>	<b>867,868,746</b>
<b>Net cash flow</b>				
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(529,155,301)	-	-	(529,155,301)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,376,971,281	-	-	1,376,971,281
<b>Cash flow at the end of the year</b>	<b>847,815,980</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>847,815,980</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**47. Prior period restatements (continued)**

Municipality	As previously reported	Reclassification	Correction of errors	Restated
2014	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Statement of Financial Performance</b>				
<b>Revenue:</b>				
Property rates	4,432,509,394	(22,006,956)	-	4,410,502,438
Service charges	12,364,114,235	-	5,117,333	12,369,231,568
Rental of facilities and equipment	109,863,153	-	(14,546,434)	95,316,719
Interest received: Outstanding consumer debtors	299,341,658	-	-	299,341,658
Public contributions and donations	237,944,478	-	-	237,944,478
Fines	196,885,787	-	(62,022,251)	134,863,536
Licences and permits	55,801,028	-	-	55,801,028
Government grants and subsidies	4,976,054,018	-	(2,159,543)	4,973,894,475
Other income	673,396,789	-	48,494,206	721,890,995
Interest received - external investments	51,799,573	-	-	51,799,573
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>23,397,710,113</b>	<b>(22,006,956)</b>	<b>(25,116,689)</b>	<b>23,350,586,468</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>				
Employee costs	5,977,333,289	-	-	5,977,333,289
Remuneration of councilors	96,788,502	-	-	96,788,502
Depreciation and amortisation	1,233,847,162	-	13,853,678	1,247,700,840
Impairment loss/reversal of impairments	5,200,760	-	-	5,200,760
Finance cost	813,090,999	-	(158,928)	812,932,071
Debt impairment	1,304,906,055	-	(62,022,250)	1,242,883,805
Collection costs	92,048,535	67,697,425	575,365	160,321,325
Repairs and maintenance	1,302,647,008	-	65,094,008	1,367,741,016
Bulk purchases	7,148,341,187	-	28,368,560	7,176,709,747
Grants and subsidies paid	22,006,956	242,523,036	-	264,529,992
General expenses	4,249,106,890	(332,227,417)	271,625,443	4,188,504,916
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>22,245,317,343</b>	<b>(22,006,956)</b>	<b>317,335,876</b>	<b>22,540,646,263</b>
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets and liabilities	(151,586,980)	-	8,421,329	(143,165,651)
Fair value adjustments	(47,526,582)	-	-	(47,526,582)
Gain/(loss) on foreign exchange	42,326	-	-	42,326
<b>Surplus for the year</b>	<b>953,321,534</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(334,031,236)</b>	<b>619,290,298</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**47. Prior period restatements (continued)**

	As previously reported	Changes in accounting policy	Reclassification	Correction of errors	Restated
<b>Statement of Financial Position</b>					
<b>Current assets</b>					
Inventory	388,533,035	-	-	-	388,533,035
Current portion of long-term receivables	162,118,924	-	-	-	162,118,924
Other receivables	633,834,417	-	(25,714,380)	503,069,508	1,111,189,545
Consumer receivables	2,518,811,868	-	25,714,380	16,668	2,544,542,916
VAT receivable	-	-	-	122,506,729	122,506,729
Call investment deposits	622,948,673	-	-	-	622,948,673
Cash and cash equivalents	174,299,426	-	-	-	174,299,426
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Investment property	851,177,551	-	-	(102,873,780)	748,303,771
Property, plant and equipment	26,071,567,438	-	-	(607,313,908)	25,464,424,039
Leased assets	9,931,773	-	-	(1,847,328)	8,084,445
Intangible assets	391,730,090	-	-	(4,959,757)	386,770,333
Heritage assets	25,750,552	3,581,871,158	-	-	3,607,621,710
Investments	5,807,092	-	-	-	5,807,092
Long-term receivables	108,213,966	-	-	-	108,213,966
Interest rate swap asset	34,411,454	-	-	-	34,411,454
Non-current assets held for sale	170,509	-	(170,509)	-	-
<b>Current liabilities</b>					
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	5,207,107,468	-	-	271,095,714	5,478,203,182
Deferred operating lease liability	2,308,997	-	-	-	2,308,997
Long-term liabilities	507,144,757	-	-	-	507,144,757
Lease liabilities	10,624,474	-	-	(1,878,706)	8,745,768
VAT payable	45,916,232	-	-	(45,916,232)	-
Unspent grants and receipts	132,498,219	-	-	2,159,545	134,657,764
Consumer deposits	410,025,312	-	-	(3,001,653)	407,023,659
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>					
Long-term liabilities	8,743,549,702	-	-	-	8,743,549,702
Lease liabilities	210,183	-	-	12,434	222,617
Retirement benefit obligation	1,955,900,647	-	-	-	1,955,900,647
Provisions	445,691,718	-	-	-	445,691,718
Interest rate swap liability	44,114,153	-	-	-	44,114,153
<b>Equity</b>					
Accumulated surplus	14,494,214,906	-	-	3,267,998,188	17,762,213,094

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**47. Prior period restatements (continued)**

Municipality	As previously reported	Reclassification	Correction of errors	Restated
<b>2014</b>				
<b>Cash flow statement</b>				
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>				
Cash receipts from ratepayers and service charges	14,174,122,626	1,924,952,462	5,367,806	16,104,442,894
Cash receipts from other revenue sources	3,747,875,554	(1,946,959,418)	(425,905,727)	1,375,010,409
Grants received	4,983,222,000	-	-	4,983,222,000
Cash paid to suppliers	(12,876,189,503)	264,529,992	412,117,476	(12,199,542,035)
Cash paid to employees	(6,074,121,790)	-	-	(6,074,121,790)
Transfers and grants paid	(22,006,956)	(242,523,036)	-	(264,529,992)
Finance costs (interest paid)	(813,090,999)	-	158,928	(812,932,071)
Interest Income	51,799,573	-	-	51,799,573
<b>Net cash generated from operations</b>	<b>3,171,610,505</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(8,261,517)</b>	<b>3,163,348,988</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(4,617,961,242)	-	(972,246)	(4,618,933,488)
Purchase/redemption of leased assets	117,884	-	2,340,752	2,458,636
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	(20,591,172)	-	9,163,630	(11,427,542)
Purchase of investment property	23,316,350	-	724,159	24,040,509
Purchase of other intangible assets/restatements	(9,045,120)	-	(549,807)	(9,594,927)
Proceeds from sale of intangible assets	13,434,315	-	-	13,434,315
Purchase of heritage assets	(7)	-	7	-
Proceeds from sale of heritage assets	536	-	-	536
Movement in long-term receivables	-	(46,820,859)	-	(46,820,859)
Movement in financial assets	(47,641,739)	46,820,859	-	(820,880)
Movement in interest rate swap asset	47,142,677	-	-	47,142,677
Movement in interest rate swap liability	44,114,153	-	-	44,114,153
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>	<b>(4,567,113,365)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,706,495</b>	<b>(4,556,406,870)</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>				
Proceeds from long-term liabilities	1,600,000,000	-	-	1,600,000,000
Repayment of long-term liabilities	(648,221,694)	-	-	(648,221,694)
Finance lease repayments	(81,149,114)	-	(2,444,976)	(83,594,090)
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>	<b>870,629,192</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,444,976)</b>	<b>868,184,216</b>
<b>Net cash flow</b>				
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(524,873,668)	-	-	(524,873,668)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,322,121,767	-	-	1,322,121,767
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>797,248,099</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>797,248,099</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*
<b>48. Unauthorised expenditure</b>				
Opening balance	1,193,981,952	-	1,193,981,952	-
Unauthorised expenditure in current year (refer to Appendix D for detail)	785,504,172	1,193,981,952	785,504,172	1,193,981,952
Less: Approved/Condoned by Council in respect of previous financial year	(1,193,981,952)	-	(1,193,981,952)	-
	<b>785,504,172</b>	<b>1,193,981,952</b>	<b>785,504,172</b>	<b>1,193,981,952</b>

**2014/15:**

Refer to Appendix D relating to municipal votes and Appendix E relating to revenue and expenditure line items for more detail.

The over-expenditure can mainly be attributed to, debt impairment, depreciation, finance charges and loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment.

Note: The unauthorised expenditure disclosed above is determined by the over-expenditure per municipal vote. While the unauthorised expenditure disclosed in the Statement of Comparison between Budget and Actual Amount is determined by the overexpenditure on the type of expenditure line items.

**Unauthorised expenditure: Budget overspending - per strategic unit**

Group Financial Services	-	100,937,287	-	100,937,287
Health and Social Development	26,270,026	10,006,092	26,270,026	10,006,092
Information and Communication Technology Management	115,159,925	25,322,297	115,159,925	25,322,297
Metro Police Services	19,425,662	161,920,826	19,425,662	161,920,826
Office of the Chief Audit Executive	97,595,821	-	97,595,821	-
Regional Service Delivery	216,622,176	203,817,966	216,622,176	203,817,966
Service Infrastructure: Electricity	129,465,017	330,797,025	129,465,017	330,797,025
Service Infrastructure: Water and Sanitation	137,027,219	89,328,107	137,027,219	89,328,107
Transport	43,938,326	-	43,938,326	-
City Planning	-	4,573,719	-	4,573,719
City Strategies and Performance Management	-	2,110,624	-	2,110,624
Corporate and Shared Services	-	133,993,117	-	133,993,117
Emergency Services	-	19,540,982	-	19,540,982
Environmental Management	-	79,658,664	-	79,658,664
Housing and Human Settlement	-	14,335,000	-	14,335,000
Legal Services	-	330,829	-	330,829
Macro Economic Planning	-	1,829,000	-	1,829,000
Office of the Chief Whip	-	1,072,956	-	1,072,956
Office of the Speaker	-	14,407,461	-	14,407,461
	<b>785,504,172</b>	<b>1,193,981,952</b>	<b>785,504,172</b>	<b>1,193,981,952</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*
	R	R	R	R
<b>49. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure</b>				
Opening balance	17,428,956	16,667,942	13,503,181	13,139,024
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure in current year (from declarations)	992,600	329,768	992,600	329,768
SCM: Lowest price quotation not selected	-	1,894	-	1,894
Electricity: Disputing interest levied by Eskom	-	32,495	-	32,495
Interest on overdue accounts not recorded	40,392	-	40,392	-
Current year expenditure - TEDA	662,939	246,174	-	-
Current year expenditure - Housing Company Tshwane	31,342	113,579	-	-
Current year expenditure - Sandspruit	-	50,287	-	-
Less: Condoned - TEDA	(38,990)	-	-	-
Less: Recoveries - Housing Company Tshwane	(150)	(13,183)	-	-
Less: Condoned - Housing Company Tshwane	(144,402)	-	-	-
Less: Approved by Council	(329,768)	-	(329,768)	-
	<b>18,642,919</b>	<b>17,428,956</b>	<b>14,206,405</b>	<b>13,503,181</b>

**Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure – current year**

	<b>Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings</b>	
Electricity: Eskom interest	Under investigation - dispute with Eskom	664,832
Interest on overdue accounts not recorded	Non-compliance	40,392
Group Finance: Cheque fraud	Under investigation	327,768
Housing Company Tshwane: Interest and penalty to SARS	Under investigation - VAT review ongoing	31,342
TEDA: Interest and penalties in respect of provisional tax	None. Due to delay in registering for PAYE, SDL and UIF	147,052
TEDA: Provisional tax CSRI for TITIIC	None. Under provision due to TITIIC postponement	515,887
		<b>1,727,273</b>

**Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure condoned**

	<b>Condoned by Council/City Manager/SED</b>	
Housing Company: Recoveries	Recovered during the year	150
Housing Company: Condonement	Condoned by the board	144,402
City of Tshwane: Cheque fraud	Condoned by Council	35,448
City of Tshwane: Cheque fraud	Condoned by Council	294,320
TEDA: Condoned or written off	Condoned by the board	38,990
		<b>513,310</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated* R	R	Restated* R
<b>50. Irregular expenditure</b>				
Opening balance	627,469,867	293,590,854	612,048,099	284,186,513
Add: Irregular Expenditure (from declarations) - current year	124,312	-	124,312	-
Add: Irregular expenditure due to non-compliance with regulation 44 of MFMA - persons in service of City of Tshwane	186,775	8,328,629	186,775	8,328,629
Add: Irregular expenditure due to awards to employees of other state institutions	1,920,492	-	1,920,492	-
Add: Irregular expenditure ito section 32 of the MFMA	65,083,419	11,903,603	65,083,419	11,903,603
Add: Irregular expenditure due to rotation of suppliers	68,322	505,891	68,322	505,891
Add: Irregular expenditure due to procurement splitting	231,250	427,439	231,250	427,439
Add: Irregular expenditure due to unfair and subjective awards	-	189,999	-	189,999
Add: Irregular expenditure because 3 quotations were not obtained	11,288	68,101	11,288	68,101
Add: Irregular expenditure due to lowest price quotation not selected	-	80,548	-	80,548
Add: Irregular expenditure due to BRT System contract 239	-	79,161,683	-	79,161,683
Add: Irregular expenditure due to transactions with employees	-	1,794,764	-	1,794,764
Add: Irregular expenditure due to no disclosure of awards to spouses of employees	-	2,416,421	-	2,416,421
Add: Irregular expenditure due to value of awards made not disclosed	-	1,202,640	-	1,202,640
Add: Irregular expenditure due to SCM deviations	-	24,773,145	-	24,773,145
Add: Irregular expenditure due to the ward committee system found to be invalid by the courts	8,162,651	19,450,815	8,162,651	19,450,815
Add: Irregular expenditure due to expired BBBEE certificate	38,029,172	-	38,029,172	-
Add: Irregular expenditure due to non-compliance with section 19 (a) of SCM regulations (identified in current year)	808,333,532	177,557,908	808,333,532	177,557,908
Add: Sandspruit non-compliance with SCM regulations	14,251,713	7,205,515	-	-
Add: Housing Company Tshwane - non-compliance with SCM regulations	1,570,498	-	-	-
Less: Ward committee expenditure of 2014 condoned ito court ruling	(19,450,815)	-	(19,450,815)	-
Less: Ward committee expenditure of 2015 condoned ito court ruling	(8,162,651)	-	(8,162,651)	-
Less: Sandspruit condoned	(707,405)	-	-	-
Less: TEDA condoned	-	(1,188,088)	-	-
Less: Approved/condoned during the year	(50,611)	-	(50,611)	-
	<b>1,537,071,809</b>	<b>627,469,867</b>	<b>1,506,535,235</b>	<b>612,048,099</b>

\* See Note 47



**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**50. Irregular expenditure (continued)**

**Details of irregular expenditure – current year**

	<b>Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings</b>	
Ex facto payments - section 32	Non-compliance with SCM regulations	65,083,419
Irregular expenditure due to the ward committee system	Ward committee system found to be invalid by the courts	8,162,651
Non-compliance with regulation 44 of MFMA - persons in service of City of Tshwane	Non-compliance with SCM regulations	186,775
Declaration: Group Financial Services - remuneration	Court judgement in favour of employee who was reinstated	42,246
Declaration: Corporate and Shared Services - salaries of 3 employees paid into fraudulent bank account	Matter is still investigated	82,066
Irregular expenditure due to non-compliance with section 19(a) of SCM regulations (R177 557 908 of 2013/14 was identified in current year)	Non-compliance with SCM regulations	808,333,532
Procurement of goods and/services split into parts	Non-compliance	231,250
Awards to employees of other state institutions	Non-compliance	1,920,492
Three quotations not obtained	Non-compliance with MFMA	11,288
Supplier of goods and services not rotated	Non-compliance	68,322
Expired BBBEE certificate	Non-compliance	38,029,172
Sandspruit: Manhole covers	None. Amount has been condoned	73,391
Sandspruit: Municipal Finance Management Programme	None. Amount has been condoned	289,332
Sandspruit: TLB hire at WWTW	None. Amount has been condoned	28,500
Sandspruit: Grass cutting at Rietgat WWTW	None. Amount has been condoned	28,158
Sandspruit: Repairs and maintenance at water purification works	None. Amount has been condoned	30,435
Sandspruit: Facilitation of strategic workshop and development of turnaround strategy	None. Amount has been condoned	171,000
Sandspruit: Other items below R10 000 individually	None. Amount has been condoned	36,577
Sandspruit: Supply and delivery of customised ODI diaries	None. Amount has been condoned	38,500
Sandspruit: Annual software licence fee	None. Amount has been condoned	11,512
Sandspruit: Various repairs and maintenance at various WWTW	None. Awaiting investigation/condonement	8,981,217
Sandspruit: TLB hire	None. Awaiting investigation/condonement	1,210,825
Sandspruit: Cash collection security services	None. Awaiting investigation/condonement	312,893
Sandspruit: Grading of job profiles	None. Awaiting investigation/condonement	33,354
Sandspruit: Office cleaning products	None. Awaiting investigation/condonement	268,872
Sandspruit: Cutting of grass services	None. Awaiting investigation/condonement	35,867
Sandspruit: Other various WWTW expenses	None. Awaiting investigation/condonement	126,120
Sandspruit: Municipal Finance Management programme	None. Awaiting investigation/condonement	289,332
Sandspruit: Repair and removal of branding on vehicles	None. Awaiting investigation/condonement	33,516
Sandspruit: Valid emergencies reclassified due to lack of rotation of suppliers	None. Awaiting investigation/condonement	363,884
Sandspruit: Repairs to submersible pump	None. Awaiting investigation/condonement	29,901
Sandspruit: DN300 hydroclass pipe due to pipe burst in Ga-Rankuwa	None. Awaiting investigation/condonement	53,153
Sandspruit: Cleaning of all Sandspruit offices	None. Awaiting investigation/condonement	1,015,700
Sandspruit: Legal fees	None. Awaiting investigation/condonement	679,875
Sandspruit: Accommodation hire for IMESA conference	None. Awaiting investigation/condonement	14,847
Sandspruit: Secretarial services for board meetings	None. Awaiting investigation/condonement	5,903
Sandspruit: Venue hire for board meeting	None. Awaiting investigation/condonement	5,212
Sandspruit: Catering during Kuka Maoto	None. Awaiting investigation/condonement	4,200
Sandspruit: Transport for funeral arrangements	None. Awaiting investigation/condonement	4,900
Sandspruit: Advertising of position in newspapers	None. Awaiting investigation/condonement	33,902
Sandspruit: Incident investigation training	None. Awaiting investigation/condonement	40,835
Housing Company: Awarding security services contract without following bidding process (Eloff)	Investigation will be launched to verify whether there was an act of negligence or misconduct	431,345
Housing Company: Awarding cleaning services contract without following bidding process (Clarina)	Investigation will be launched to verify whether there was an act of negligence or misconduct	476,450
Housing Company: Awarding security services contract without following bidding process (Clarina)	Investigation will be launched to verify whether there was an act of negligence or misconduct	521,903
Housing Company: Contract awarded without following the bidding process and the amount is more than R200 000	Investigation will be launched to verify whether there was an act of negligence or misconduct	140,800
		<b>937,973,424</b>

\* See Note 47

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 50. Irregular expenditure (continued)

#### Details of irregular expenditure condoned

	<b>Condoned by Council/City Manager/SED</b>	
2015: Group IT and Communications Management - engaging service provider while contract has expired	Condoned by Council	50,611
2014: Irregular expenditure due to the ward committee system	Condoned by Council and in terms of court ruling	19,450,815
2015: Irregular expenditure due to the ward committee system	Condoned by Council and in terms of court ruling	8,162,651
Sandspruit: Manhole covers	Condoned by the board	73,391
Sandspruit: Municipal Finance Management Programme	Condoned by the board	289,332
Sandspruit: TLB hire at WWTW	Condoned by the board	28,500
Sandspruit: Grass cutting at Rietgat WWTW	Condoned by the board	28,158
Sandspruit: Repairs and maintenance at water purification works	Condoned by the board	30,435
Sandspruit: Facilitaion of strategic workshop and development of turnaround strategy	Condoned by the board	171,000
Sandspruit: Other items below R10 000 individually	Condoned by the board	36,577
Sandspruit: Supply and delivery of customised ODI diaries	Condoned by the board	38,500
Sandspruit: Annual software licence fee	Condoned by the board	11,512
		<b>28,371,482</b>

The irregular expenditure relating to prior year deviations was condoned in terms of the Supply Chain Management Policy by the Accounting Officer and was noted by Council. This irregular expenditure was then viewed as irregular subsequently and not complying with section 36 of the Supply Chain Management Policy, which allows the Accounting Officer to dispense with the official procurement process established by policy to procure any required goods or services through any convenient process, but only:

- (i) in an emergency;
- (ii) if such goods or services are produced or available from single provider only;
- (iii) in any other exceptional case where it is impractical or impossible to follow the official procurement process.

The prerogative of approval and condonement of deviation is a permission granted to the Accounting Officer of the Municipality and to be noted by Council. However, these particular deviations were viewed as not having complied with regulation 36, namely not being emergency or impractical or impossible to follow official procurement process, in the prior year.

These prior year deviations were also contracts running for the future years, but were condoned and certified by Council as irrecoverable, which is a core competency and function of the Council.

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 51. Regulation 45 disclosure

As per section 45 of the MFMA SCM regulations (awards to close family members of persons in the service of the state), the notes to the annual financial statements of a municipality must disclose particulars of any award of more than R2 000 to a person who is a spouse, child or parent of a person in the service of the state or has been in the service of the state in the previous 12 months, indicating:

- The name of that person;
- The capacity in which that person is in the service of the state/municipality; and
- The amount of the award.

The information regarding awards made for the financial year is indicated below.

#### Municipality

Employee	Family member and capacity	Value of awards June 2015	Value of awards 30 June 2014
F C Wilkins (Fire Fighter, senior/leading)	E J Wilkens (Spouse)	45,444	-
L W M Maudi (Deputy Director: Cemeteries)	C M Maudi (Spouse)	13,950	-
G G Jacobs (Functional Head: Fleet Support and Logistics)	E M Jacobs (Spouse)	127,628	-
T G Ngwenya (Deputy Director: Judicial Operational Support)	N L M Ngwenya (Spouse)	66,000	-
N P Kekana (Constable/Sergeant)	M G Kekana (Spouse)	3,800	-
N C Mulaudzi (Social Worker)	R C N Mulaudzi (Spouse)	12,105	-
M M Siwela (Snr HR Benefits Administrative Specialist)	D K Siwela (Spouse)	41,959	-
A Springbok (Snr Safety Officer)	V Springbok (Spouse)	31,995	-
W J Snyman (Storekeeper)	Z Snyman (Spouse)	84,336	-
A E Mukwevho (IT Helpdesk Agent)	M F Tibane (Spouse)	2,485,571	-
T M Madiba (Administrator)	Spouse	-	9,000
L Dlamini (Artisan)	Spouse	-	65,798
L H Ramohle (Artisan)	Spouse	-	3,850
M C Magoane (Community Health Nurse)	Spouse	-	450,004
R M Moagi (Community Health Nurse)	Spouse	-	4,670
K Z Khotlele (Disaster Management Officer)	Spouse	-	47,070
V S Mashifane (Worker)	Spouse	-	5,884,129
J M Simoes (Transport Inspector)	M Simoes (Spouse)	-	34,041
D Mthetwa (Councillor)	M A Mthetwa (Spouse)	-	458,457
Z W Kgopa (Health Worker)	M E Kgopa (Spouse)	-	29,000
J Ditlhake (Artisan)	M F Matsho (Spouse)	-	59,570
R A Rachidi (Building Inspector)	W M Rachidi (Spouse)	-	15,117
T H Mashilo (Management Support Officer)	M S Mashilo	-	37,500
Z J Khumalo (Secretary)	M C Mabuza (Spouse)	-	330,000
M M Siwela (Senior HR Benefits Specialist)	D K Siwela (Spouse)	-	466,990
N P Kekana (Constable)	M G Kekana (Spouse)	-	406,338
N P Kekana (Constable)	M G Kekana (Spouse)	-	136,089
M S Matsimela (Planner)	P S Matsimela (Spouse)	-	443,320
TEDA: I Z Joubert	Spouse (as Chief Director, Department of Higher Education)	7,980	-
TEDA: A Muller	Spouse (as Director Social Development)	7,980	-
TEDA: F A Henning	Spouse (as Pilot Mango SOC Ltd)	7,980	-
TEDA: T T Carrim	Spouse (GCSI as Chief Director)	4,104	-
		<b>2,940,832</b>	<b>8,880,943</b>

\* See Note 47

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 52. In-kind donations and assistance

#### 2014/15:

The Municipality received the following in-kind donations and assistance during the 2014/15 financial year:

- Emergency Services Department received the following:
  - # Simba chips (4 boxes) from Willards factory for the Fire Brigade Service to the value of R600
  - # Telephone instruments from Mediscor for the Emergency Operational Call Centre and Technical Support Section to the value of R96 000
- Metro Police Services:
  - # Flights, accommodation and conference fees - estimated value R122 627
  - # Horse for duty - estimated value R10 000
  - # Sponsorship to Barcelona Tetra Conference - 3 persons attended
  - # Training course of the Law Enforcement Agency for 5 members
  - # Furniture donated by USA Embassy - estimated value R50 000
- Corporate and Shared Services:
  - # Pen and memory stick set, power bank, wrist silicone memory stick, key chain (2) and bag
  - # Promotional material for the Women's Month event for interns and Tshepo 10 000 staff - estimated value R50
  - # TSEA project cookbook - estimated value R300
  - # George Foreman food fryer from DPSA for being an adjudicator for the National Service Excellence Awards - estimated value R500

The Municipality rendered the following in-kind donations and assistance during the 2014/15 financial year:

- Disaster Management Division - blankets, food, mattresses, plastic to cover roofs
- Fire brigade services to the value of R29 884
- Fire brigade services accounts waived and free quotes to the value of R1 084 418

### 53. Operating leases

The group leases premises (buildings and parking) from various property owners for terms ranging from three to five years with fixed annual escalation ranging from 8% to 10%. The Municipality has the option to extend the agreement for periods ranging between one month and three years.

#### Non-cancelable operating leases - office equipment

The amounts of minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases in respect of office equipment and properties were repaid in full during the 2013/14 financial year.

#### Non-cancelable operating leases - vehicles (buses):

The amounts of minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in respect of vehicles (buses) were repaid in full during the 2014/15 financial year. The 2013/14 balance was restated with an amount of R43 200 000, as it was supposed to be zero.

#### Housing Company Tshwane:

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the entity for its head office. The first lease was negotiated for a term of 3 years from 1 October 2011 to 30 September 2014, with an annual escalation of 10%. The second lease was negotiated for the period 1 March 2012 to September 2014, with an escalation of 10%. The third lease for parking bays was negotiated for the period 1 August 2013 to September 2014. The lease had no binding renewal terms. These leases expired on 30 September 2014 and the company entered into a new lease agreement from 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2017, with an annual escalation of 10%. Housing Company Tshwane does not have the option to purchase the building. No contingent rent is payable. The lease payments for the year under review amounts to R540 070.

#### TEDA:

Operating lease commitment is the rental of offices used by TEDA situated at 349 Witch-Hazel Avenue, Eco-origin Building, Block F, Highveld extension 70, Centurion for the period of three years starting 1 November 2013. No contingent rent is payable.

#### Sandspruit Works Association:

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the entity for some of its office properties. Leases are negotiated for an average term of seven years and rentals are fixed for an average of three years. No contingent rent is payable.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated* R	R	Restated* R
<b>53. Operating leases (continued)</b>				
<b>Non-cancellable property leases</b>				
Payable within a year	10,587,102	22,228,250	-	11,686,260
Payable within 2 to 5 years	9,602,151	20,236,581	-	-
	<b>20,189,253</b>	<b>42,464,831</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,686,260</b>
<b>54. Rental income straight lining</b>				
<b>Gross investment in the lease due</b>				
- within one year	15,977,384	16,065,876	15,977,384	16,065,876
- in second to fifth year inclusive	40,756,239	45,275,540	40,756,239	45,275,540
- later than five years	168,689,254	174,427,697	168,689,254	174,427,697
	<b>225,422,877</b>	<b>235,769,113</b>	<b>225,422,877</b>	<b>235,769,113</b>
<b>55. Contingencies</b>				
<b>Housing loan guarantees</b>				
Guarantees for housing loans to employees at financial institutions	13,000	192,394	13,000	192,394
<p>With the implementation of the MFMA no new guarantees are issued. The liability would therefore decrease in future. The property was used as collateral in cases of default of payments.</p>				
<b>Indemnification</b>				
Capitalised pension value in compliance with Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, 1993	71,118,358	67,171,810	71,118,358	67,171,810
<p>The capitalised value as at 31 December 2014 that is calculated by the Department of Labour amounted to R71 118 358. The actual amount is guaranteed with a bank guarantee during 2014/15.</p>				
<b>Guarantees issued</b>				
Guarantees issued in favour of Eskom	213,500	213,500	213,500	213,500
<b>Insurance claims</b>				
Pending claims iro asset-, motor own damage- contractors and electricity claims	438,747,631	27,132,083	438,747,631	27,132,083
Pending claims iro public liabilities	281,114,770	23,375,225	281,114,770	23,375,225
	<b>719,862,401</b>	<b>50,507,308</b>	<b>719,862,401</b>	<b>50,507,308</b>

Above-mentioned insurance claims originated before 30 June.

The payment of claims against the City of Tshwane is provided for in the Self Insurance Reserve, which, as at 31 December 2014, has a balance of R25 020 508 (2014 = R25 020 508 and 2013 = R58 163 634).

**Litigation matters:**

The legal claims listed below are those that have arisen in the normal course of business and represent the possible amounts that could be awarded should the claims prove successful. The amounts have been based on the attorney's best estimates of the possible amount payable. Amounts have not been provided in certain cases as the court has not yet determined a value. The claims are divided in the under-mentioned groups. The total value of claims, where amounts have been linked to the cases, amount to R104 237 465.37.

\* See Note 47

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 55. Contingencies (continued)

#### a. General litigation

##### **Housing and Sustainable Human Settlement Development Department (total value = R1 579 810.00):**

###### **Case 1:**

The plaintiffs are not satisfied with the compensation offered by the City of Tshwane on the Winterveldt expropriation and are claiming additional compensation for the expropriation of their property. The total claim is for an amount of R746 110 (market value) and R43 700 as solatium together with interest in terms of the Expropriation Act. Awaiting court date.

###### **Case 2:**

Expropriation. Property was expropriated by the City of Tshwane and the claimant is not satisfied with the amount of compensation paid. Negotiations are underway to find an appropriate amount (R790 000). Awaiting court date.

##### **Financial Service Department (total value = R7 133 086.43):**

###### **Case 1:**

Applicant claims that interest amounting to R80 000 is owing due to an incorrect clearance memorandum that was issued by the City of Tshwane.

###### **Case 2:**

Damages and refund claim amounting to R71 296. Plaintiff paid monies in order to obtain a clearance certificate to transfer property. He, however, was disputing the account and is now claiming a refund. Plaintiff to apply for trial date.

###### **Case 3:**

Breach of contract. Matter arises out of work that was to have been done before the 2010 Soccer World Cup. City of Tshwane alleges that the work was never done. Claim value is R33 593.52.

###### **Case 4:**

Payment for services rendered. In this matter summons was issued for the payment of services rendered amounting to R2 622 000. There is a dispute regarding the payment of the claim. Negotiations to resolve the matter took place and the matter is still pending.

###### **Case 5:**

Demand for legal fees for debt collection. The matter pertains to a dispute relating to legal fees. Apparently, the Municipality verbally instructed ("orally engaged the services of") a firm of attorneys in September 2005 to do debt collection on behalf of the Municipality and that the Municipality owes the legal firm R1 657,251.00 (being the legal costs on work done on 951 files). The matter is defended.

###### **Case 6:**

Claim for refund. The plaintiff alleges that they were overcharged for water. They claim to have disputed their account and questioned the City of Tshwane's measuring devices. According to them they were overcharged by the amount claimed of R1 505 427.50. The City of Tshwane has filed a plea.

###### **Case 7:**

Claim for damages. This is a claim for the payment of an amount that the plaintiff avers that the City of Tshwane owes him for not informing him that his tenant did not pay for services. The matter is defended and a trial date is awaited. Total claim value is R1 097 936.69.

###### **Case 8:**

Damages claim for wrong calculation. Consumer is alleging that because the Municipality incorrectly charged for services accounts, they are now seeking damages in the form of a refund for overpayment (R20 274.48).

###### **Case 9:**

Claim for refund of money overpaid for electricity due to wrong calculation. Claimant is now seeking damages in the form of a refund for overpayment (R45 306.94).

##### **Corporate and Shared Services: Property Management and Community Safety (total value = R20 181 002.15):**

###### **Case 1:**

Breach of contract. Matter arises out of a contract that was concluded in Pretoria and the breach terms thereof put the Magistrate's court in Nigel as the forum for adjudication. Matter is in court on that dispute (R100 000).

###### **Case 2:**

Breach of contract. Claimant claims that the Municipality has constructively dismissed him in that his position was no longer available on the erstwhile Nokeng Municipality organogram. He then resigned on the basis that he has been constructively dismissed and claimed compensation. He further claims performance bonuses for 4 years. Defence of the Municipality is that he was never constructively dismissed. The matter is still pending (R159 705.00).

\* See Note 47

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 55. Contingencies (continued)

**Case 3:**

Breach of contract. Matter arises out of 2 councillors and an official who procured work to be done for the City without following prescribed procurement procedures. Claimant now sues for payment (R796 680.00). Both councillors are no longer in office and the official is on suspension.

**Case 4:**

Unfair dismissal. The Municipality (erstwhile Nokeng) advertised positions for 8 student traffic officers. The claimants (3) applied for the positions, were interviewed and subsequently appointed even though they did not meet one or more of the minimum requirements. The then Chief Financial Officer discovered it and indicated that he would not continue to pay them. They were then relieved of their duties after an internal hearing. They should not have been interviewed in the first place. The matter is still pending at the Bargaining Council. (R97 734.00).

**Case 5:**

Unfair labour practice. The Municipality (erstwhile Nokeng Municipality) paid employer medical aid contributions directly to the claimant even though she was not a member of any designated medical aid fund. No contributions should have been made for her let alone directly paid to her as part of her salary. The matter is still pending (R42 000.00).

**Case 6:**

Payment of damages. This is a claim for damages relating to the appointment of a former municipal manager of Kungwini Municipality. The matter is defended and a trial date is awaited. (R2 250 000.00).

**Case 7:**

Claim for damages due to unlawful termination of employment. Plaintiff alleges that his contract of employment was unlawfully terminated by the City of Tshwane. As a result he had to find other employment at a lower salary. Plaintiff now claims from the City of Tshwane the difference in the reduced salary and his previous salary. Plaintiff took the unfair dismissal to the Labour Court and won and was awarded damages. He now seeks an additional claim which amounts to R2 500 000.

**Case 8:**

Motor vehicle accident. The plaintiff alleges that the traffic officer caused the accident on 1 September 2009 at Poort Primary School on the Kameeldrift Road and since, at all material times, the traffic officer was acting within the scope of his employment the Municipality is vicariously liable for the damages caused to the plaintiff's car to the amount of R29 238.04. The applicant secured a default judgement against the former Nokeng Municipality without the said municipality being aware of the application, since it was not served on the Municipality. Matter is defended to set aside the default judgement and a trial date is awaited.

**Case 9:**

Claim for damages resulting from repudiation of a contract of employment. Plaintiff alleges that a contract of employment was repudiated by the City of Tshwane. Consequently, plaintiff suffered damages as a result of such repudiation and is now claiming damages amounting to R5 464 800 from the City of Tshwane.

**Case 10:**

Suspension damages claim. The plaintiff alleges that she was suspended pending an investigation into alleged misconduct. The suspension was never lifted until the employee's contract lapsed. Now she alleges that she has not been able to find employment due to the suspension hanging over her head. She alleges she suffered damages as a result and claims R8 000 000. The plaintiff recently filed an amendment to her particulars as claimant. The City of Tshwane is to file an amended plea.

**Case 11:**

This is a claim for stolen pension money. The matter has been referred to the Commercial Crimes Unit of the South African Police Service. In the meantime, the claimant has issued summons for R649 016.79 against the City, as it is suspected that some officials had a hand in the fraudulent payout.

**Case 12:**

Labour dispute. City of Tshwane had an agreement with UNISA in terms of which the City of Tshwane provided buses to UNISA for transporting UNISA employees. The buses were driven by UNISA employees. UNISA in turn paid the City of Tshwane a fee. When the contract between UNISA and the City of Tshwane was terminated, the driver lodged a dispute for termination of employment. They are seeking remuneration either from UNISA or the City of Tshwane, depending on who is found to have been the employer. Value of the claim cannot be estimated at this stage.

**Case 13:**

This is a claim for stolen pension money. Claimant was an employee of the City of Tshwane and a cheque for his pension payout was issued and given to the wrong person. Plaintiff never received his cheque. Estimated value R327 211.32.

**Case 14:**

Tender for the hiring of vehicles for use by the Electricity Department. Services provided and never paid for (R6 964 617.00).

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 55. Contingencies (continued)

**Case 15:**

Unfair labour practices. Various cases in arbitration or Labour Court stage. Amounts not quantified.

**Public Works and Infrastructure Development Department (total value = R46 431 829.58):**

**Case 1:**

Retention monies claim. Applicant wants the City of Tshwane to pay retention monies withheld by the Municipality since the project laying sewer network pipes was stopped (R2 508 171.92).

**Case 2:**

Contractual claim for payment arising out of contractual disputes relating to payment for work done and costs incurred due to adverse conditions experienced on site over and above amounts paid as the contract price. The matter was referred for adjudication as per the Condition of Contract and the adjudicator ruled that the contractor was entitled to claim R6 683 428.18. The plaintiff brought an application for summary judgement. The City of Tshwane opposed the summary judgement application and this was upheld and the City was granted leave to defend.

**Case 3:**

Breach of contract: The claim arises out of a roads and water reticulation construction, which the department alleges was not properly done. Matter is defended and the claim value is R2 858 036.62.

**Case 4:**

Breach of contract. Matter arises from a tender awarded to provide security services on information gathered by the City. Matter has been finalised but the City has to date not retrieved its information from the company (R98 724.00).

**Case 5:**

Breach of contract. Tender awarded to plaintiff for City-wide communication system. Plaintiff failed to live up to tender specifications and the City of Tshwane cancelled the contract and is now being sued for R1 401 516. Matter is defended and the matter has been set down for trial.

**Case 6:**

Breach of contract. Plaintiff provided services to the Municipality but was never paid. Hence the claim of R159 219.22.

**Case 7:**

Breach of contract. Contribution payment for bulk services. Department alleges the services were inadequately rendered for the claim value of R952 952.29.

**Case 8:**

Contribution payment for bulk services. In this matter summons was issued for the payment of bulk services contributions after the City of Tshwane took over the services. Plaintiff alleges that they are entitled to a refund every time a new developer connects to services the plaintiff installed. The matter was defended and a trial date is awaited. R150 000.00.

**Case 9:**

Payment of bulk services contribution. Plaintiff alleges they had an agreement with the erstwhile Kungwini Municipality in that they would during township development, install infrastructure, which was the responsibility of Kungwini Municipality, and in turn Kungwini Municipality would refund them. R2 705 431.37.

**Case 10:**

Damages claim amounting to R120 000. The matter arises from the construction of a road on private property. Negotiations are underway to expropriate the land on which the road was constructed.

**Case 11:**

Personal injuries claim. Plaintiff alleges that he was injured when the vehicle he was travelling in collided with a barrier on the road and he lost control. As a result of the collision he sustained injuries and is now claiming R100 000 from the City of Tshwane. Awaiting a trial date.

**Case 12:**

Constructive dismissal damages claim. Plaintiff was diagnosed with PTS disorder that was classified as an injury on duty. Plaintiff was then unable to perform her duties and was subsequently dismissed for mental incapacity. Plaintiff is now suing for damages as a result of the dismissal (R850 883.71). Awaiting a new trial date.

**Case 13:**

Personal injury allegedly caused by Council's negligence in leaving cables hanging and the substation's door open and as a result a young boy was electrocuted and his body sustained 90 degree burns. Claim value cannot be estimated at this stage.



## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 55. Contingencies (continued)

#### Case 14:

Application for rescission. The applicant wants to reverse the decision of the court ordering the City of Tshwane to pay over a certain amount. If the rescission is made, the City could find itself having to pay another amount to the applicant. The City of Tshwane has already made the payment to someone else in accordance with the previous court order. Total claim is R2 081 409.42.

#### Case 15:

Summons has been issued and an appearance to defend has been entered. The crux of the action is to compel the City of Tshwane to allocate land to persons listed in the summons as former residents of Lady Selbourne. A closer look at the summons revealed that looking at the dates of birth of those people, they could never have been former residents of that area. They are also not claiming through their parents or grandparents or even great grandparents. Awaiting court date. The amount of the claim cannot be estimated at this stage.

#### Case 16:

The applicant has brought an application against the City of Tshwane and the City Manager for an order declaring that the City of Tshwane should contribute towards the monthly premium of the medical aid scheme after their retirement in terms of the applicable pension rules. Applicant wants an order declaring that the Municipality has a contractual obligation to contribute towards premiums payable by retired employees towards the medical aids. The matter is being defended and the Municipality is preparing for trial. The amount of the claim cannot be estimated at this stage.

#### Case 17:

Breach of contract. Applicant is taking the interpretation of a contract to court. The dispute is about the contract price adjustment. No amount is claimed, simply a referral to arbitration on the interpretation of the contract.

#### Case 18:

Breach of contract. Construction of roads within the City of Tshwane. Work done and contractor never paid. Awaiting court date. R25 762 056.85.

#### Agricultural and Environmental Management Department (total value = R22 142 621.53):

##### Case 1:

The plaintiff issued summons for damages for the alleged breach of contract by appointing two new contractors before the expiry of the tender. Relief sought is payment in the amount of R432 220.50 (including interest on the aforesaid amount and at the rate of 15.5%) and cost of the suit. Matter is awaiting trial.

##### Case 2:

Breach of contract. Claimant is suing for payment in respect of services rendered to the City of Tshwane. R1 120 884.52.

##### Case 3:

Breach of contract. Claim arises out of work allegedly done, which the relevant department disputes. Matter is defended. R1 210 876.70.

##### Case 4:

Breach of contract. A claim amounting to R2 299 500 for rubbish bins for sandblasting and painting as well as the storage costs has been made against the City of Tshwane.

##### Case 5:

Breach of contract. Matter arises out of refuse removal tender and a dispute over its terms. Department says tenderer was aware that the by-laws of the Municipality required him to inform the City of any generation of refuse before executing the work, which it did not do. Matter is in court and the claim value is R200 812.66.

##### Case 6:

Waste Management ordered delivery of refuse bins, which were delivered. Contractor was never paid. Refuse bins were defective. R158 232.00.

##### Case 7:

Tender for the provision of security services at 5 locations in the erstwhile Kungwini Municipality. Services provided and never paid. R16 720 095.15.

#### Health and Social Development (total value = R64 993.74):

##### Case 1:

Breach of contract. Tender by City for pesticides and insecticides. Work done and never paid for. Payment for damages claimed. R64 993.74.

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 55. Contingencies (continued)

#### Transport and Roads Department (total value = R690 446.30):

##### Case 1:

Breach of contract. Matter arises out of roads and water reticulation services by a tenderer who was incompetent and the work was completed by another contractor. The original contractor now claims payment for the full contract price. Matter is before court. R690 446.30.

#### Office of the Speaker (total value = R2 360 610.06):

##### Case 1:

Claim for services rendered. Matter arises out of a dispute over the terms of a tender. Contractor did work which the relevant department denies ever receiving. Matter is before court. R2 360 610.06.

#### Metro Police Services (total value = R620 103.18):

##### Case 1:

Breach of contract. Security services were provided but never paid for. R620 103.18

#### Municipal entities (Total value = R3 032 962.40):

##### Sandspruit Works Association:

An amount of R219 750 remained in dispute with an attorney's firm for work performed on the investigation in the case of the suspended Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

##### Housing Company Tshwane:

##### Case 1:

The claimant entered into an agreement with City Properties as a managing agent for the City of Tshwane in terms of which the claimant would provide maintenance and repair services at Schubart and Kruger Park complexes. Housing Company Tshwane took over the duties of City Properties and suspended the agreement on 1 December 2006. The claimant is suing Housing Company Tshwane for R86 613 for suspending the agreement.

##### Case 2:

The claimant entered into an agreement with City Properties as a managing agent for the City of Tshwane in terms of which the claimant would provide guarding/security services at Schubart and Kruger Park complexes. Housing Company Tshwane took over the duties of City Properties and terminated the agreement with effect from 31 January 2008. The claimant is suing Housing Company Tshwane for R715 474 for non-payment of invoices relating to 2006 after their service was terminated. It should be noted that at no stage did the claimant raise the alleged non-payment matter prior to their services being terminated on 31 January 2008. No contract existed between the claimant and Housing Company Tshwane at the time. The claimant alleges to have rendered guarding services to Housing Company Tshwane. The claimant is not sure about alleged amount owed, as various amounts have been banded about by the claimant.

##### Tshwane Economic Development Agency (TEDA):

TEDA had a contingent liability of approximately R2 991 937 pertaining to:-

- Possible penalties and interest from SARS regarding non-compliance with section 28 of the VAT Act;
- The former CEO who lodged an appeal against his dismissal and as a result the entity might pay R1 138 000 for both settlement and litigation costs; and
- Claim of TITIIC 2015 (postponed conference) amounting to R873 125 and litigation is underway.

### 56. Change in estimate

#### Property, plant and equipment

The useful lives of all asset classes were reviewed and adjusted during 2014/15 to more accurately reflect the period of economic benefits or service potential derived from these assets. Refer to Note 13 under property, plant and equipment for a discussion on the basis on which the review of useful lives was done.

During 2014/15 certain water and sanitation assets were assessed to provide a deeper level of detail to align with best asset management practice. Through this data improvement exercise some components were unbundled to align with the adopted Data Dictionary. The total number of assets affected was 360 748.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**56. Change in estimate (continued)**

The effect of changing the remaining useful lives during 2014/15 has increased the depreciation charge for the current and future periods. The total number of assets affected was 360 748.

TEDA: When TEDA signed the lease agreement for its current office it was not yet registered for VAT. The effect of the VAT registration on 1 July 2014 resulted in a change on the straight lined amount, as the prior year's amortisation schedule was VAT inclusive and the current year schedules exclude VAT. The estimated straight lined amount was adjusted to align the amortisation tables. The current operating lease liability was reduced by R950 207.21 and the future operating expense was reduced by R1 266 942.94. The total decrease amounted to R2 217 150.15.

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R
<b>Effect of change in estimates</b>				
Other and infrastructure assets	46,516,604	29,201,650	46,516,604	29,201,650
Housing Company Tshwane: Other assets	-	45,131	-	-
TEDA: Operating lease	2,217,150	-	-	-
	<b>48,733,754</b>	<b>29,246,781</b>	<b>46,516,604</b>	<b>29,201,650</b>

**57. 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 then reports them to the next meeting of the accounting officer and includes a note to the consolidated annual financial statements.

In terms of section 36(1)(a) of the Supply Chain Management Regulations, the accounting officer may dispense with the official procurement processes in the following instances:

- in an emergency;
- if such goods or services are produced or available from a single provider only;
- for the acquisition of special works of art or historical objects where specifications are difficult to complete;
- acquisition of animals for zoos and/or nature and game reserves; and
- in any other exceptional case where it is impractical or impossible to follow the official procurement processes.

**Deviation from tender and quotation process:**

- Sole suppliers
- Emergency
- Impracticality

In terms of section 36 of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations, any deviation from the supply chain management policy needs to be approved/condoned by the accounting officer and noted by Council. Deviations from the official procurement process during the financial year were approved by the accounting officer and noted by Council in terms of the delegations as stipulated in the Supply Chain Management Policy and amount to approximately the following:

**Deviation from tender process (amounts above R200 000)**

Municipality - various reasons	137,793,700	94,066,541	137,793,700	94,066,541
Housing Company Tshwane	253,361	-	-	-
TEDA - sole provider	862,908	8,040,883	-	-
Sandspruit - emergency	627,781	1,201,812	-	-
	<b>139,537,750</b>	<b>103,309,236</b>	<b>137,793,700</b>	<b>94,066,541</b>

**Deviation from quotation process**

Municipality - various reasons	-	570,880	-	570,880
Housing Company Tshwane	12,265	63,409	-	-
TEDA - sole provider	131,701	-	-	-
	<b>143,966</b>	<b>634,289</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>570,880</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**58. Budget differences**

**Material differences between budget and actual amounts (Municipality only)**

It is general practice to deem a 10% deviation on operational revenue and expenditure versus the final budget as material. For capital expenditure the percentage deviation is 5%.

The following revenue and expenditure line items showed a material variance for the year ending 30 June 2015:

Other own revenue category:

- Rental of facilities and equipment (56.3% under) - this line item is based on demand from users of the facilities and equipment.
- Interest on external investments (44.6% under) - decrease in interest earned due to decrease in investments held.
- Interest on outstanding debtors (71.6 % over) - overrecovery is due to an increase in levying of interest on long overdue accounts.
- Fines (41.5 % over) - this is due to the IGRAP1 accounting requirements on AARTO fines.
- Public contributions (85.8% over) - underrecovery is due to more contributions in terms of township establishment and rezoning applications.
- Other income (23.2% under) - under recovery due to Tshwane Open, insurance claims, sale of airplane fuel, TRT services and land sales revenue not realising as anticipated.

Other expenditure category:

- Debt impairment (23.3% over) - overexpenditure is due to write-off of Region 5 and 7 debtors amounts in July 2014 and IGRAP 1 requirements in respect to AARTO fines.
- Grants and subsidies paid (15.5% under) - due to fewer applications received than anticipated in the budget.
- Depreciation (29.6% over) - due to purification of asset register and review of useful lives.

Capital expenditure:

- The capital expenditure shows a 94% spending level against the total budget at the end of the financial year.

**Changes from the approved budget to the final budget**

The adjustment budget was approved by Council on 26 February 2015.

The mid-year budget review report approved by the Council on 29 January 2015 indicated the necessity for an adjustments budget for the 2014/15 financial year for, inter alia, the following:

- To adjust operating revenue sources in line with performance trends;
- To accommodate GRAP-related provisions;
- To authorise the utilisation of projected savings in one vote towards spending under another vote; and
- To facilitate the inclusion of rolled over/transfer grant funding.

The Council approved the 2014/15 original revenue budget to the amount of R26.918 billion, which was increased with R236.815 million to R27.154 billion (increase of 0.88%). Furthermore, the total expenditure of R23.274 billion was increased with an amount of R736.386 million to R24.010 billion (increase of 3.16%). As a result the budgeted surplus of R3.644 billion was decreased to R3.144 billion, indicating that contractual obligations compromised the downscaling of expenditure.

After the adjustment budget was approved it was determined that the LG Seta discretionary allocation is not a grant and it was reclassified to other revenue (budget amount R689 400).

On the budgeted cash flow statement the consumer deposits were incorrectly accounted for under net cash from financing activities, whereas it should actually be part of net cash from operating activities (R8 200 000).

Group		Municipality	
2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
R	R	R	R

**59. Distribution losses: Water**

**Non-revenue water (NRW) - kilolitre**

Technical	46,600,996	47,392,725	46,600,996	47,392,725
Non-technical	11,650,249	11,848,181	11,650,249	11,848,181
Sandspruit: Technical	1,987,886	1,865,871	-	-
Sandspruit: Non-technical	2,981,780	2,798,806	-	-
	<b>63,220,911</b>	<b>63,905,583</b>	<b>58,251,245</b>	<b>59,240,906</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*
<b>59. Distribution losses: Water (continued)</b>				
<b>Non-revenue water (NRW) - Rand value</b>				
Technical	279,908,986	261,085,349	279,908,986	261,085,349
Non-technical	69,977,246	65,271,336	69,977,246	65,271,336
Sandspruit: Technical	13,298,824	11,344,496	-	-
Sandspruit: Non-technical	19,948,242	17,016,740	-	-
	<b>383,133,298</b>	<b>354,717,921</b>	<b>349,886,232</b>	<b>326,356,685</b>

Water is supplied to Tshwane from Rand Water and the City's own water sources. Monthly meter readings of the supply are used to monitor the total gross supply and monthly meter readings of water exported to the neighbouring municipalities are used to calculate the net water input into the City.

Water loss management is monitored, managed and controlled by the implementation of the Water Conservation and Water Demand Management strategies. The primary outcome of these strategies is to reduce:

- Technical losses (where not all water supplied reached the consumer; and
- Financial losses (where not all water reaching the consumer is paid for).

These losses are caused by:

- Real losses (physical loss of water from the system); and
- Apparent losses (losses due to meter inaccuracies, meter estimations, non-metering of water and unauthorised consumption - this is water consumed but not properly measured, accounted and paid for).

From the above, water losses in the city is determined by calculating the amount of non-revenue water (NRW), which is the difference between the volume of water supplied into the system and the authorised consumption.

Activities undertaken by the Water and Sanitation Division involve the continuous investigation of various factors leading to water loss and the implementation of various initiatives to assist with the reduction of non-revenue water. These investigations with subsequent mini projects are often cross-region initiatives where work performed in one region directly affects other regions. The initiatives include the following:

- Network analysis of existing systems;
- Monitoring and logging of pressures and flows;
- Engineering investigations in problematic areas;
- Pressure management - installation and setting of PRVs and/or PRV controllers;
- Domestic and commercial meter audits and meter replacements;
- Active leak detection by locating water leaks using various methods and equipment;
- Continuous meter audits.

At the end of June 2015 the NRW in the city was calculated at 58 251 245 kl (18.94% of the total input into the system). This indicates a deterioration of NRW in the city when compared to June 2014 when the NRW was 59 240 906 kl (20.7% of the total input into the system). The losses in Rvalue amount to R349.8 million. The calculation is based on the unit tariff of Rand Water purchases per kilolitre at R6.00 for 2014/15 and R5.50 for 2013/14 respectively.

At the end of June 2014 the NRW in the city was calculated at 59 240 906 kl (20.7% of the total input into the system). This was a marked improvement of NRW in the city when compared to June 2013 when the NRW was 75 112 366 kl (23.6% of the total input into the system). The losses in Rvalue amount to R326.3 million (2013 = R376.3 million). The calculation is based on the unit tariff of Rand Water purchases per kilolitre at R5.50 for 2013/14 and R5.01 for 2012/13 respectively.

**60. Distribution losses: Electricity**

**Distribution loss: kWh**

Technical	674,884,927	688,355,278	674,884,927	688,355,278
Non-technical	872,529,799	712,939,396	872,529,799	712,939,396
	<b>1,547,414,726</b>	<b>1,401,294,674</b>	<b>1,547,414,726</b>	<b>1,401,294,674</b>

**Distribution loss - Rand value**

Technical	424,584,758	402,343,660	424,584,756	402,343,660
Non-technical	548,927,434	416,713,077	548,927,434	416,713,077
	<b>973,512,192</b>	<b>819,056,737</b>	<b>973,512,190</b>	<b>819,056,737</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R

**60. Distribution losses: Electricity (continued)**

For the 2014/15 financial year the distribution losses amount to 16,05%. The annual electricity distribution losses are made up of technical and non-technical losses, which are the difference between electricity purchased and electricity sold. For the 2013/14 financial year the distribution losses amounted to 14,25%.

The City of Tshwane has a five-year target to reduce non-technical losses through theft and illegal connections to less than 2%. The refurbishment of the electricity network will assist in managing the technical losses because the technical losses increase with the ageing of the electricity network. The five-year target is to have unaccounted losses to 9% (7% technical and 2% non-technical losses).

**Non-technical losses:**

Non-technical losses are amongst others the result of administrative and technical errors, negligence, theft of electricity, tampering with meters and connections that form part of illegal consumption, faulty meters, etc. The acceptable industry standard for the technical losses is between 5% and 6%, and 9% for non-technical losses.

For the 2014/15 financial year the value of non-technical loss amounts to R548.9 million or 872 529 799 kWh (2013/14 = R416,7 million or 712 939 396 kWh) based on the cost per unit purchased, namely 62,91 c/kWh (2013/14 = 58,45 c/kWh).

The City of Tshwane's Services Infrastructure Department is currently busy with the following initiatives to reduce the non-technical losses:

- Installation of non-intrusive meter boxes;
- Auditing of metering installation;
- Installation of smart meters;
- Regular illegal cable removal operations.

**Technical losses:**

Technical losses are the result of electricity losses while being distributed from the source of generation through the transmission and distribution network to the final consumer. The wires (copper or aluminium) being used to distribute electricity which resist the throughput of current. As a result there is a certain portion of electricity that is lost due to distribution. The NERSA acceptable figure for a network like that of the City of Tshwane is estimated to be 7%.

For the 2014/15 financial year the value of technical loss amounts to R424,5 million or 674 884 927 kWh (2013/14 = R402.3 million or 688 355 278 kWh) based on the cost per unit purchased, namely 62,91 c/kWh (2013/14 = 58,45 c/kWh).

The City of Tshwane's Services Infrastructure Department is further also busy addressing the technical losses by:

- Refurbishing and replacing old equipment in the network;
- Strengthening overhead lines.

**61. Deferred tax**

**Deferred tax asset**

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(51,121)	(385,840)	-	-
Provision	362,899	265,615	-	-
Unspent grant	1,648,156	571,657	-	-
Section 24C allowance	(1,648,156)	(571,657)	-	-
Straight lining of operation lease	130,376	111,372	-	-
Prepayment	(1,804)	-	-	-
<b>Total deferred tax asset</b>	<b>440,350</b>	<b>(8,853)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liability relate to income tax in the same jurisdiction, and the law allows net settlement. Therefore, they have been offset in the statement of financial position as follows:

Deferred tax liability	-	(8,853)	-	-
Deferred tax asset	440,350	(8,853)	-	-
	<b>440,350</b>	<b>(17,706)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*
	R	R	R	R
<b>61. Deferred tax (continued)</b>				
<b>Reconciliation of deferred tax asset/(liability)</b>				
At beginning of year	(8,853)	17,696	-	-
Movement on property, equipment and intangible fixed assets	334,719	(370,870)	-	-
Movement in provision for leave pay	97,284	232,949	-	-
Movement on unspent grant	1,076,499	(3,358,657)	-	-
Section 24C allowance	(1,076,499)	3,358,657	-	-
Operating lease straight lining	19,004	111,372	-	-
Pre-payment	(1,804)	-	-	-
	<b>440,350</b>	<b>(8,853)</b>	-	-
<b>62. Deferred operating lease liability</b>				
Current assets	181,025	57,995	-	-
Non-current liabilities	(765,930)	(481,254)	-	-
Current liabilities	(574,936)	(2,608,775)	-	(2,308,997)
	<b>(1,159,841)</b>	<b>(3,032,034)</b>	-	<b>(2,308,997)</b>
There were no operating lease liabilities for the Municipality at the end of 30 June 2015.				
<b>63. Impairment of assets</b>				
<b>Impairments</b>				
Property, plant and equipment	124,922,833	5,200,760	124,922,833	5,200,760
The main classes of assets affected by impairment losses are: Moveable assets with a condition rating of poor and very poor. Infrastructure assets were impaired according to specific indicators. Assets held for sale: Fair values were determined based on the selling price of assets received according to previous auctions held, taking into consideration their current condition.				
Assets were impaired according to specific indicators. For the 2014/15 year, included in the impairment figure is also impairment of assets under construction (AUC).				
<b>64. Taxation</b>				
<b>Major components of the tax expense</b>				
<b>Current</b>				
Normal tax - current year	948,923	1,946,135	-	-
Over provision - current year	(10,451)	-	-	-
Deferred tax - current year	(449,203)	27,891	-	-
Arising from prior period adjustments	-	(1,341)	-	-
	<b>489,269</b>	<b>1,972,685</b>	-	-
<b>Taxation liability movement</b>				
Opening balance	3,277,985	1,136,191	-	-
Current year	948,923	1,946,135	-	-
Normal income tax paid	(3,130,616)	-	-	-
Arising from prior period adjustments	-	195,659	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1,096,292</b>	<b>3,277,985</b>	-	-

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	R	Restated*	R	Restated*
<b>64. Taxation (continued)</b>				
<b>Reconciliation of the tax expense</b>				
Tax in note @ 28%	489,269	1,972,685	-	-
Profit before tax	1,859,250	6,861,916	-	-
Tax as % of income before tax	28.00 %	28.00 %	-	-
<b>Reconciliation between applicable tax rate and average effective tax rate</b>				
Tax effect on permanent differences	28.00 %	28.00 %	-	-
Tax effect on non-deductible expenses	2.52 %	1.01 %	-	-
Over provision - current tax	(0.64)%	-	-	-
	<b>29.88 %</b>	<b>29.01 %</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**65. Going concern**

We draw attention to the fact that at 30 June 2015, the Municipality had an accumulated surplus of R18 686 769 305 (2014 = R17 513 578 123) and that the Municipality's total assets exceed its liabilities by R 18,983,830,283 (2014 = R17 762 213 094). The difference consists of the Housing Development Fund, Self-insurance Reserve and COID Reserve to a total of R253 420 101.

We draw attention to the fact that at 30 June 2015, the group had an accumulated surplus of R18 730 410 182 (2014 = R17 556 532 882) and that the group's total assets exceed its liabilities by R 18,983,830,283 (2014 = R17 805 167 852). The difference consists of the Housing Development Fund, Self-insurance Reserve and COID Reserve to a total of R253 420 101.

The consolidated 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.

**66. Actual operating expenditure versus budgeted operating expenditure**

For additional information on the comparison of actual operating expenditure versus budgeted expenditure, please refer to Appendix C, D and E.

**67. Actual capital expenditure versus budgeted capital expenditure**

For additional information on the comparison of actual capital expenditure versus budgeted expenditure, please refer to Appendix F.

**68. Expenditure by National Treasury classification**

Expenditure type				
Employee-related cost	6,318,953,632	6,086,504,529	6,202,412,814	5,977,333,289
Remuneration of councillors	104,192,823	96,788,503	104,192,823	96,788,503
Debt impairment	850,661,938	1,338,600,788	721,971,875	1,304,729,422
Depreciation and asset impairment	1,454,517,767	1,256,760,090	1,449,151,377	1,239,047,922
Finance charges	997,466,530	813,827,200	996,547,871	813,090,998
Bulk purchases	7,574,254,174	7,056,541,045	7,717,077,475	7,148,341,187
Other materials	268,560,899	311,868,288	268,560,899	311,868,288
Contracted services	2,936,655,542	3,676,033,109	2,936,655,542	3,676,033,109
Transfers and grants	25,600,087	22,006,956	217,334,821	227,042,145
Other expenditure	3,606,240,167	1,722,131,824	3,557,721,975	1,298,055,846
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	192,399,344	152,986,634	192,399,344	152,986,634
	<b>24,329,502,903</b>	<b>22,534,048,966</b>	<b>24,364,026,816</b>	<b>22,245,317,343</b>
Total expenditure per statement of financial performance	24,329,502,903	22,534,048,966	24,364,026,816	22,245,317,343

\* See Note 47



## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 69. Interest rate swaps

The Municipality holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its interest rate risk exposures. The Municipality entered into interest rate swap contracts that entitle it to receive interest at fixed rates on notional principal amounts and that oblige the Municipality to pay interest at variable rates on the same amounts. The interest rate swap allows the Municipality to raise long-term borrowings at variable rates and effectively swap them into fixed rates in terms of the structured finance contractual requirements. The interest rate swaps are initially measured at fair value on the contract/trade date; any attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, the interest rate swaps are measured at fair value at each reporting date.

#### During 2014/15 the Municipality entered into interest rate swaps with the following role players:

Regiments:

Trade date: 1 September 2014. Settlement date: 1 March 2023

Nominal amount: R573 577 919

Fixed rate: 9.75% and Variable rate: Jibar + 2.55 basis points

Payable: Semi-annual

Regiments:

Trade date: 30 June 2014. Settlement date: 30 June 2034

Nominal amount: R1 600 000 000

Fixed rate: 11.0% and Variable rate: Jibar + 2.50 basis points

Payable: Semi-annual

Regiments:

Trade date: 18 August 2015 (effective date 29 June 2015). Settlement date: 29 June 2035

Nominal amount: R1 500 000 000

Fixed rate: 11.48% and Variable rate: Jibar + 2.4 basis points

Payable: Semi-annual

#### During 2013/14 the Municipality entered into interest rate swaps with the following role players:

Nedbank:

Trade date: 31 December 2013. Settlement date: 30 June 2026

Nominal amount: R943 766 167

Fixed rate: 9.31% and Variable rate: floating - Prime -1.28

Payable: Semi-annual

Nedbank:

Trade date: 1 April 2014. Settlement date: 30 June 2026

Nominal amount: R890 312 447

Fixed rate: 9.31% and Variable rate: Jibar + 2.22 basis points

Payable: Semi-annual

#### Fair values of financial assets measured or disclosed at fair value:

##### Class 1: Interest rate swaps:

The method to determine the fair value of the interest rate swaps is the discounted cash flow method. Various parameters are used to value the swaps, eg start date, end date, payment dates in between, fixed rate, floating rate spread, payment frequency, yield curve, etc. Cash flows are discounted using the zero curve.

#### Fair value hierarchy of financial assets at fair value:

For financial assets recognised at fair value, disclosure is required of a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used to make the measurement. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1: Represents those assets that are measured using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.

Level 2: Applies inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: Applies inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The City of Tshwane classifies its interest rate swaps as Level 2 and no transfers were made between the different levels of hierarchy in the year under review. None of the financial assets that are fully performing have been renegotiated in the last year.

\* See Note 47

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Group		Municipality	
	2015	2014 Restated*	2015	2014 Restated*
	R	R	R	R

**69. Interest rate swaps (continued)**

**Nominal value of financial assets at fair value:**

The nominal value of the existing interest rate swaps is R3 909 911 976 as at 30 June 2015.

Interest paid on the interest rate swaps to the amount of R38 959 100 was recognised in surplus or deficit during 2013/14 as part of finance cost - refer to Note 33.

The fair value of interest rate swaps for the period under review is as follows:

**Interest rate swap - amounts (in total)**

Interest rate swap asset	130,122,756	34,411,454	130,122,756	34,411,454
Interest rate swap liability	(85,625,408)	(44,114,153)	(85,625,408)	(44,114,153)
	<b>44,497,348</b>	<b>(9,702,699)</b>	<b>44,497,348</b>	<b>(9,702,699)</b>

**70. Public private partnerships (PPP)**

**Tshwane House:**

The City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality has entered into a PPP agreement with Tsela Tshweu, a private consortium led by Group 5, to finance, construct and operate the City of Tshwane's head office. The agreement is for a period of 27 years, of which 2 years would be to construct the property and 25 years to operate the property on behalf of the City of Tshwane. At the end of the 27-year agreement, ownership of the building would pass to the City of Tshwane.

The City of Tshwane will pay the consortium a fixed unitary fee for the construction and operation of the asset for the 27-year period. The first fee would begin on the completion of the first block of the building. This unitary payment would escalate with inflation each year.

**Appendix A**  
**External loans and leases**  
**Supplementary unaudited information**

**Schedule of external loans as at 30 June 2015**

	Redeemable	Interest Rate (%)	Balance at 30 June 2014		Received during the period		Redeemed/written off during the period		Amortised value		Balance at 30 June 2015		Carrying Value of Property, Plant & Equipment	
			Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	
<b>LOCAL REGISTERED STOCK :</b>														
<b>Issued</b>														
Loan 105 (Issued 1997)	2014.06.30	16.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan 43 (Issued 1984)	2004.04.30	16.25	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			<b>5,000</b>			<b>5,000</b>								
<b>TERM LOANS</b>														
DBSA: bullet portion	2018.04.30	13.50	51,897,643	-	-	-	-	-	(214,766)	51,682,877	59,111,265			
DBSA: Floating rate	2019.10.31	Variable	76,331,528	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,331,528	89,590,130			
Housing Company: National Housing Finance Corporation	2011.10.31	14.00	2,803,841	-	-	315,421	-	-	-	2,488,420	2,488,420			
TEDA			1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-			
DBSA Bullet repayment loan	2034.06.30	Jibar +2.5 margin	1,600,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600,000,000	1,829,968,237			
DBSA Bullet repayment loan	2035.06.30	Jibar +2.5 margin	-	1,500,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,500,000,000	1,715,595,222			
			<b>1,733,034,012</b>	<b>1,500,000,000</b>		<b>315,421</b>			<b>(214,766)</b>	<b>3,232,503,825</b>	<b>3,696,753,274</b>			
<b>ANNUITY LOANS :</b>														
DBSA	2018.04.30	13.5	142,607,677	-	-	24,044,666	-	-	(1,010,581)	117,552,430	134,448,259			
DBSA (Restructuring)	2018.12.31	10.97	135,548,252	-	-	24,410,235	-	-	-	109,138,017	124,824,440			
INCA	2019.06.30	11.03	10,451,340	-	-	1,667,585	-	-	-	8,783,755	10,046,245			
INCA	2020.03.31	9.52	129,428,391	-	-	16,490,704	-	-	(437,266)	112,500,421	128,670,123			
INCA	2020.06.30	11.01	29,662,375	-	-	3,720,633	-	-	-	25,941,742	29,670,353			
DBSA	2020.12.31	9.36	165,075,115	-	-	19,482,309	-	-	-	145,592,806	166,518,882			
INCA	2020.12.31	10.92	62,583,790	-	-	7,052,981	-	-	-	55,530,809	63,512,260			
INCA	2021.06.30	10.81	52,555,988	-	-	5,357,931	-	-	-	47,198,007	53,981,784			
DBSA	2021.12.31	5.0	55,609,388	-	-	6,818,916	-	-	-	48,790,472	55,803,134			
DBSA	2021.12.31	9.84	253,457,829	-	-	26,672,580	-	-	-	226,785,249	259,381,127			
Ivuzi	2021.12.31	8.74	131,016,719	-	-	13,009,324	-	-	-	118,007,395	134,968,614			
DBSA	2028.06.30	6.25	81,358,425	-	-	3,781,169	-	-	-	77,577,256	88,727,446			
DBSA	2028.06.30	11.32	179,213,252	-	-	5,103,853	-	-	-	174,654,022	199,757,070			
DBSA	2021.03.31	12.5	169,910,190	-	-	5,317,194	-	-	-	173,896,059	198,890,165			
DBSA Roodepiaat Temba	2021.03.31	11.99	87,439,470	-	-	15,753,175	-	-	(83,396)	154,073,619	176,218,642			
DBSA Roodepiaat Temba	2021.03.31	12.51	116,813,254	-	-	8,253,810	-	-	(152,448)	79,033,212	90,392,668			
Nedbank Roodepiaat Temba	2021.03.31	12.51	116,813,254	-	-	10,830,309	-	-	(57,333)	105,925,612	121,150,317			
DBSA TIP	2029.06.30	6.75	128,705,566	-	-	5,181,347	-	-	-	123,524,219	141,278,373			
Nedbank	2020.05.18	9.27	251,662,110	-	-	33,376,163	-	-	(115,701)	218,170,246	249,527,887			
Nedbank	2020.06.16	9.32	250,338,506	-	-	33,231,986	-	-	7,380	217,113,900	248,319,712			
Standard Bank	2026.06.30	7.72	881,198,270	-	-	46,361,362	-	-	(117,898)	834,719,010	954,578,923			
DBSA	2016.08.31	5.00	469,251	-	-	209,177	-	-	-	260,074	297,456			
DBSA	2016.06.30	15.04	9,484,154	-	-	4,393,171	-	-	-	5,090,983	5,822,710			
Standardbank - Magalies Water	2014.09.30	13.50	335,755	-	-	335,755	-	-	-	-	-			
Nedbank	2029.06.29	Jibar	620,108,275	-	-	45,367,253	-	-	(5,736,052)	569,004,970	650,788,139			
Nedbank	2025.12.01	Jibar	349,983,684	-	-	25,247,112	-	-	(3,281,006)	321,455,566	367,658,422			
Ivuzi (Firstrand bank)	2022.06.30	Jibar	421,265,161	-	-	52,631,579	-	-	(212,529)	368,421,053	421,374,265			
Ivuzi (Firstrand bank)	2027.12.01	Jibar	448,494,113	-	-	34,482,759	-	-	(218,251)	413,793,103	473,267,647			
			<b>5,342,534,125</b>			<b>478,585,038</b>			<b>(11,415,081)</b>	<b>4,852,534,006</b>	<b>5,549,875,063</b>			

**Appendix A**  
**External loans and leases**  
**Supplementary unaudited information**

Schedule of external loans as at 30 June 2015									
	Interest Rate (%)	Redeemable	Balance at 30 June 2014	Received during the period	Redeemed/written off during the period	Amortised value	Balance at 30 June 2015	Carrying Value of Property, Plant & Equipment	
			Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
<b>MUNICIPAL BONDS</b>									
CoT1: Standard bank	10.20	2023.04.02	574,165,042	-	-	(237,152)	573,927,890	656,418,631	
CoT2: Standard bank	9.11	2023.04.02	848,691,794	-	-	(254,652)	848,437,142	970,383,138	
CoT3: Standard bank	9.46	2028.06.05	755,069,327	-	-	(15,354)	755,053,973	863,577,992	
			<b>2,177,926,163</b>	-	-	<b>(507,158)</b>	<b>2,177,419,005</b>	<b>2,490,379,761</b>	
			<b>9,253,499,300</b>	<b>1,500,000,000</b>	<b>478,905,459</b>	<b>(12,137,005)</b>	<b>10,262,456,836</b>	<b>11,737,008,098</b>	
<b>FINANCE LEASES</b>									
ABSA	Variable*		3,565,761	-	3,630,086	64,325	-	-	
DEBIS FLEET MANAGEMENT	Variable*		3,756,964	-	3,792,492	35,528	-	-	
ZEDA	Variable*		255,425	-	261,362	5,937	-	-	
TSHWANE AUTO LEASING	Variable*		1,365,314	-	1,239,050	77,882	204,146	184,136	
MAN	Variable*		-	266,860,621	71,731,494	13,523,169	208,652,296	204,226,183	
ABSA SOL	Variable*		24,921	-	19,631	1,159	6,449	4,178	
			<b>8,968,385</b>	<b>266,860,621</b>	<b>80,674,115</b>	<b>13,708,000</b>	<b>208,862,891</b>	<b>204,414,497</b>	

**Appendix B**  
**Analysis of property, plant and equipment**  
**Supplementary unaudited information**

		Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2015											
		Cost						Accumulated depreciation					
	Opening Balance	Acquisitions	Disposals	Transfers	Additions and adjustments	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Additions	Impairment	Disposals	Transfers	Closing Balance	Carrying value
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
<b>Infrastructure</b>													
Assets under construction	5,571,966,519	3,226,903,727	-	(1,460,830,884)	299,646,747	7,637,686,109	-	-	(123,216,100)	-	-	(123,216,100)	7,514,470,009
Electricity	5,434,210,787	189,893,528	(50,064,299)	37,969,711	2,733,595	5,614,743,322	(1,389,387,535)	(207,406,055)	-	16,741,684	(1,832,593)	(1,581,884,499)	4,032,858,823
General	182,742,256	1,905,814	(19,874)	-	57,153,255	241,781,451	(111,953,520)	(16,376,469)	-	18,870	(48,842,009)	(177,153,128)	64,628,323
Roads	7,719,715,188	123,493,814	(1,917,902)	990,340,783	686,460	8,832,318,343	(2,208,703,896)	(321,157,419)	-	109,038	(617,776)	(2,530,370,053)	6,301,948,290
Water and sanitation	6,413,761,851	102,767,678	(64,979,474)	429,592,958	-	6,881,133,013	(1,559,876,808)	(259,546,876)	(2,422)	13,220,603	-	(1,806,205,503)	5,074,927,510
Sandspruit Works Association	12,689,770	412,692	-	-	-	13,102,462	(9,897,366)	(888,656)	-	-	-	(10,796,022)	2,306,440
	<b>25,335,086,371</b>	<b>3,645,377,253</b>	<b>(116,981,549)</b>	<b>(2,937,432)</b>	<b>360,220,057</b>	<b>29,220,764,700</b>	<b>(5,279,819,125)</b>	<b>(805,385,475)</b>	<b>(123,218,522)</b>	<b>30,090,195</b>	<b>(51,292,378)</b>	<b>(6,229,625,305)</b>	<b>22,991,139,395</b>
<b>Community Assets</b>													
General	2,905,964,956	26,031,846	(6,782,258)	18,136,311	254,565,695	3,197,916,550	(663,526,085)	(121,773,035)	(802)	1,003,490	(148,172,321)	(932,468,753)	2,265,447,797
Assets under construction	232,262,465	178,725,735	-	(17,285,093)	71,009,553	464,712,660	(663,526,085)	(121,773,035)	(802)	1,003,490	(148,172,321)	(932,468,753)	2,730,160,457
	<b>3,138,227,421</b>	<b>204,757,581</b>	<b>(6,782,258)</b>	<b>851,218</b>	<b>325,575,248</b>	<b>3,662,629,210</b>	<b>(663,526,085)</b>	<b>(121,773,035)</b>	<b>(802)</b>	<b>1,003,490</b>	<b>(148,172,321)</b>	<b>(932,468,753)</b>	<b>2,730,160,457</b>
<b>Housing</b>													
Housing assets	180,068,440	-	(197,123)	85,562	254,280,824	434,237,703	(7,097,719)	(10,055,289)	-	45,556	(49,171,269)	(66,278,721)	367,958,982
Assets under construction	152,591,190	191,552,500	-	(3,252,442)	-	340,891,248	(7,097,719)	-	-	-	-	-	340,891,248
	<b>332,659,630</b>	<b>191,552,500</b>	<b>(197,123)</b>	<b>(3,166,880)</b>	<b>254,280,824</b>	<b>775,128,951</b>	<b>(7,097,719)</b>	<b>(10,055,289)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45,556</b>	<b>(49,171,269)</b>	<b>(66,278,721)</b>	<b>708,850,230</b>
<b>Biological assets</b>													
Game (livestock)	16,587,413	-	-	-	(2,108,625)	14,478,788	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,478,788
	<b>16,587,413</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,108,625)</b>	<b>14,478,788</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,478,788</b>
<b>Land</b>													
Land	321,440,139	-	(8,001,139)	40,420,634	(628,189)	353,231,445	-	-	-	-	-	-	353,231,445
	<b>321,440,139</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(8,001,139)</b>	<b>40,420,634</b>	<b>(628,189)</b>	<b>353,231,445</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>353,231,445</b>
<b>Buildings</b>													
Buildings	1,231,567,763	2,683,987	-	5,244,954	(313,896,014)	925,600,690	(599,724,508)	(36,407,780)	-	400,860	100,053,602	(535,677,826)	389,922,864
Sandspruit Works Association	7,383,244	-	-	-	-	7,383,244	(2,860,300)	(345,544)	-	-	-	(3,205,844)	4,177,400
	<b>1,238,951,007</b>	<b>2,683,987</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,244,954</b>	<b>(313,896,014)</b>	<b>932,983,934</b>	<b>(602,584,808)</b>	<b>(36,753,324)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>400,860</b>	<b>100,053,602</b>	<b>(538,883,670)</b>	<b>394,100,264</b>

**Appendix B**  
**Analysis of property, plant and equipment**  
**Supplementary unaudited information**

	Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2015												
	Cost						Accumulated depreciation						
	Opening Balance	Acquisitions	Disposals	Transfers	Additions and adjustments	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Additions	Impairment	Disposals	Transfers	Closing Balance	Carrying value
Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
<b>Other</b>													
General	2,120,758,574	65,666,063	(42,392,234)	27,737,269	(254,895,627)	1,916,874,045	(1,133,345,819)	(160,252,195)	(1,695,675)	34,140,135	148,582,366	(1,112,571,188)	804,302,857
Rehabilitation assets	339,145,909	168,689,262	-	-	-	507,835,171	(101,746,201)	(53,637,933)	-	-	-	(155,384,134)	352,451,037
Assets under construction	417,002,679	241,615,330	-	(69,790,988)	(370,656,300)	218,170,721	-	-	-	-	-	-	218,170,721
Sandspruit Works Association	8,635,267	363,544	(19,993)	-	-	8,978,818	(7,920,699)	(446,334)	-	-	-	(8,367,033)	611,785
Housing Company Tshwane	962,446	279,363	(15,653)	-	-	1,226,156	(283,700)	(92,601)	-	-	-	(376,301)	849,855
TEDA	11,610,233	653,452	(9,616)	-	-	12,254,069	(1,862,396)	(3,200,763)	-	-	-	(5,063,159)	7,190,910
	<b>2,898,115,108</b>	<b>477,267,014</b>	<b>(42,437,496)</b>	<b>(42,053,719)</b>	<b>(625,551,927)</b>	<b>2,665,338,980</b>	<b>(1,245,158,815)</b>	<b>(217,629,826)</b>	<b>(1,695,675)</b>	<b>34,140,135</b>	<b>148,582,366</b>	<b>(1,281,761,815)</b>	<b>1,383,577,165</b>
<b>Total property plant and equipment</b>	<b>33,281,067,089</b>	<b>4,521,638,335</b>	<b>(174,399,565)</b>	<b>(1,641,225)</b>	<b>(2,108,626)</b>	<b>37,624,556,008</b>	<b>(7,798,186,552)</b>	<b>(1,191,596,949)</b>	<b>(124,914,999)</b>	<b>65,680,236</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(9,049,018,264)</b>	<b>28,575,537,744</b>
<b>Heritage assets</b>													
General	3,607,621,710	6,491	-	-	-	3,607,628,201	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,607,628,201
	<b>3,607,621,710</b>	<b>6,491</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,607,628,201</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,607,628,201</b>
<b>Investment properties</b>													
Property capitalised: parent	932,705,637	13,626,000	(11,196,745)	1,673,401	-	936,808,293	(184,401,866)	(4,699,390)	-	19,568	-	(189,081,688)	747,726,605
Housing Company Tshwane	7,490,657	-	-	-	-	7,490,657	(2,247,197)	(249,689)	-	-	-	(2,496,886)	4,993,771
	<b>940,196,294</b>	<b>13,626,000</b>	<b>(11,196,745)</b>	<b>1,673,401</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>944,298,950</b>	<b>(186,649,063)</b>	<b>(4,949,079)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,568</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(191,578,574)</b>	<b>752,720,376</b>
<b>Intangible assets</b>													
Computer software	574,105,874	1,029,288	(397,630,639)	(32,176)	-	177,472,347	(371,368,485)	(63,071,370)	(7,834)	319,955,052	-	-	62,979,710
Servitudes	184,032,944	-	-	-	-	184,032,944	-	-	-	-	-	-	184,032,944
TEDA computer software	28,437	250,827	-	-	-	279,264	(9,473)	(15,979)	-	-	-	-	253,812
HCT computer software	77,198	138,150	-	-	-	215,348	(27,994)	(76,330)	-	-	-	-	111,024
Sandspruit computer software	102,485	-	-	-	-	102,485	(26,160)	(34,161)	-	-	-	-	34,832
	<b>758,346,938</b>	<b>1,418,265</b>	<b>(397,630,639)</b>	<b>(32,176)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>362,102,388</b>	<b>(371,432,112)</b>	<b>(63,197,840)</b>	<b>(15,166)</b>	<b>319,955,052</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(114,690,066)</b>	<b>247,412,322</b>
<b>Total</b>													
Land	321,440,139	-	(8,001,139)	40,420,634	(628,189)	353,231,445	-	-	-	-	-	-	353,231,445
Infrastructure	25,335,086,371	3,645,377,253	(116,981,549)	(2,937,432)	360,220,057	29,220,764,700	(5,279,819,125)	(805,385,475)	(123,218,522)	30,090,195	(51,292,378)	(6,229,625,305)	22,991,139,395
Community Assets	3,136,227,421	204,757,581	(6,782,258)	851,218	325,575,248	3,662,629,210	(663,526,085)	(121,773,035)	(802)	1,003,490	(148,172,321)	(932,468,753)	2,730,160,457
Housing	332,659,630	191,552,500	(197,123)	(3,166,880)	254,280,824	775,128,951	(7,097,719)	(10,055,289)	-	45,556	(49,171,269)	(66,278,721)	708,850,230
Other	2,898,115,108	477,267,014	(42,437,496)	(42,053,719)	(625,551,927)	2,665,338,980	(1,245,158,815)	(217,629,826)	(1,695,675)	34,140,135	148,582,366	(1,281,761,815)	1,383,577,165
Heritage assets	3,607,621,710	6,491	-	-	-	3,607,628,201	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,607,628,201
Intangible assets	758,346,938	1,418,265	(397,630,639)	(32,176)	-	362,102,388	(371,432,112)	(63,197,840)	(15,166)	319,955,052	-	(114,690,066)	247,412,322
Investment properties	940,196,294	13,626,000	(11,196,745)	1,673,401	-	944,298,950	(186,649,063)	(4,949,079)	-	19,568	-	(191,578,574)	752,720,376
Buildings	1,238,951,007	2,683,987	-	5,244,954	(313,896,014)	932,883,934	(602,584,808)	(36,753,324)	-	400,860	100,053,602	(538,883,670)	394,100,264
Biological assets	16,587,413	-	-	-	(2,108,625)	14,478,788	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,478,788
	<b>38,587,232,031</b>	<b>4,536,689,091</b>	<b>(583,226,949)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,108,626)</b>	<b>42,538,585,547</b>	<b>(8,356,267,727)</b>	<b>(1,259,743,868)</b>	<b>(124,930,165)</b>	<b>385,654,856</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(9,355,286,904)</b>	<b>33,183,298,643</b>

**Appendix C**  
**Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by standard classification) for the year ended 30 June 2015**  
**Supplementary unaudited information**

	2014/15										2013/14 Restated			
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Virement (i.t.o. Council approved policy) & Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of MFMA)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance of Actual Outcome against Adjustments Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
<b>Revenue - Standard</b>														
<b>Governance and administration</b>	<b>8,851,027,497</b>	<b>(13,132,115)</b>	<b>8,837,895,382</b>	-	<b>8,837,895,382</b>	<b>8,327,002,138</b>	-	<b>(510,893,244)</b>	<b>94 %</b>	<b>94 %</b>	-	-	-	<b>7,577,388,885</b>
Executive and council	153,513,000	33,165,533	186,678,533	-	186,678,533	181,695,359	-	(4,983,174)	97 %	118 %	-	-	-	212,009,448
Budget and treasury office	7,721,480,202	675,152	7,722,155,354	-	7,722,155,354	7,957,200,493	-	235,045,139	103 %	103 %	-	-	-	7,190,650,085
Corporate services	976,034,295	(46,972,800)	929,061,495	-	929,061,495	188,106,286	-	(740,955,209)	20 %	19 %	-	-	-	174,729,352
<b>Community and public safety</b>	<b>1,255,937,413</b>	<b>162,453,531</b>	<b>1,418,390,944</b>	-	<b>1,418,390,944</b>	<b>1,283,667,713</b>	-	<b>(134,723,231)</b>	<b>91 %</b>	<b>102 %</b>	-	-	-	<b>819,070,284</b>
Community and social services	49,768,757	26,752,782	76,521,539	-	76,521,539	67,391,980	-	(9,129,559)	88 %	135 %	-	-	-	35,296,804
Sport and recreation	26,028,718	1,989,700	28,018,418	-	28,018,418	28,859,305	-	840,887	103 %	111 %	-	-	-	47,005,495
Public safety	121,693,848	103,364,000	225,057,848	-	225,057,848	173,830,658	-	(51,227,190)	77 %	143 %	-	-	-	149,142,565
Housing	941,813,965	30,297,049	972,111,014	-	972,111,014	895,378,400	-	(76,732,614)	92 %	95 %	-	-	-	473,758,418
Health	116,632,125	50,000	116,682,125	-	116,682,125	118,207,370	-	1,525,245	101 %	101 %	-	-	-	113,867,002
<b>Economic and environmental services</b>	<b>1,620,021,634</b>	<b>16,566,879</b>	<b>1,636,588,513</b>	-	<b>1,636,588,513</b>	<b>1,606,718,930</b>	-	<b>(29,869,583)</b>	<b>98 %</b>	<b>99 %</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,444,073,561</b>
Planning and development	259,065,434	9,516,288	268,581,722	-	268,581,722	281,597,546	-	13,015,824	105 %	109 %	-	-	-	271,109,671
Road transport	1,360,399,600	6,200,217	1,366,599,817	-	1,366,599,817	1,324,137,622	-	(42,462,195)	97 %	97 %	-	-	-	1,171,599,009
Environmental protection	556,600	556,600	1,406,974	-	1,406,974	983,762	-	(423,212)	70 %	177 %	-	-	-	1,364,881
<b>Trading services</b>	<b>15,546,371,536</b>	<b>79,200,020</b>	<b>15,625,571,556</b>	-	<b>15,625,571,556</b>	<b>14,702,034,725</b>	-	<b>(923,536,831)</b>	<b>94 %</b>	<b>95 %</b>	-	-	-	<b>13,675,028,629</b>
Electricity	10,208,624,135	(7,000,000)	10,201,624,135	-	10,201,624,135	9,613,573,243	-	(588,050,892)	94 %	94 %	-	-	-	8,882,628,664
Water	3,321,983,622	83,700,000	3,405,683,622	-	3,405,683,622	994,442,075	-	(2,411,241,547)	29 %	30 %	-	-	-	1,198,440,032
Waste water management	979,668,976	-	979,668,976	-	979,668,976	1,044,072,497	-	64,403,521	107 %	107 %	-	-	-	851,432,157
Waste management	1,036,094,803	2,500,020	1,038,594,823	-	1,038,594,823	3,049,946,910	-	2,011,352,087	294 %	294 %	-	-	-	2,742,527,776
<b>Other</b>	<b>210,525,959</b>	<b>5,102,000</b>	<b>215,627,959</b>	-	<b>215,627,959</b>	<b>191,499,478</b>	-	<b>(24,128,481)</b>	<b>89 %</b>	<b>91 %</b>	-	-	-	-
Other	210,525,959	5,102,000	215,627,959	-	215,627,959	191,499,478	-	(24,128,481)	89 %	91 %	-	-	-	253,432,266
<b>Total Revenue - Standard</b>	<b>27,483,884,039</b>	<b>250,190,315</b>	<b>27,734,074,354</b>	-	<b>27,734,074,354</b>	<b>26,110,922,984</b>	-	<b>(1,623,151,370)</b>	<b>94 %</b>	<b>95 %</b>	-	-	-	<b>23,768,993,625</b>

Appendix C  
Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by standard classification) for the year ended 30 June 2015  
Supplementary unaudited information

	2014/15										2013/14 Restated			
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.c. S1 and S11 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Virement (i.t.c. Council approved policy) & Shifting of funds (i.t.c. S1 or MFMA)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance of Actual Outcome against Adjusted Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
<b>Expenditure - Standard</b>														
<b>Governance and administration</b>	5,117,741,756	23,292,648	5,141,034,404	-	5,141,034,404	5,376,755,351	235,720,947	235,720,947	105 %	105 %	-	-	-	4,641,238,219
Executive and council	1,398,270,052	114,896,442	1,513,166,494	-	1,513,166,494	1,521,938,282	8,771,788	8,771,788	101 %	109 %	-	-	-	815,250,177
Budget and treasury office	629,788,177	(200,977,533)	428,810,644	-	428,810,644	586,509,252	157,698,608	157,698,608	137 %	93 %	-	-	-	538,335,043
Corporate services	3,089,683,527	109,373,739	3,199,057,266	-	3,199,057,266	3,268,307,817	69,250,551	69,250,551	102 %	106 %	-	-	-	3,287,652,999
<b>Community and public safety</b>	3,490,120,255	106,089,089	3,596,209,344	-	3,596,209,344	3,427,583,750	45,964,695	(168,625,594)	95 %	98 %	-	-	-	3,856,379,696
Community and social services	573,423,765	29,856,392	603,280,157	-	603,280,157	566,132,689	-	(37,147,468)	94 %	99 %	-	-	-	508,504,088
Sport and recreation	620,487,144	7,604,085	628,091,229	-	628,091,229	450,648,408	-	(177,442,821)	72 %	73 %	-	-	-	696,899,597
Public safety	1,254,374,799	182,203,344	1,436,578,143	-	1,436,578,143	1,446,872,718	10,294,575	10,294,575	101 %	115 %	-	-	-	1,713,975,185
Housing	595,881,798	(94,806,450)	501,075,348	-	501,075,348	528,934,407	27,859,059	27,859,059	106 %	89 %	-	-	-	531,856,589
Health	445,952,749	(18,768,282)	427,184,467	-	427,184,467	434,995,528	7,811,061	7,811,061	102 %	98 %	-	-	-	405,144,237
<b>Economic and environmental services</b>	2,234,763,987	142,281,971	2,377,045,958	-	2,377,045,958	2,328,562,714	63,743,650	(48,483,244)	98 %	104 %	-	-	-	2,129,986,965
Planning and development	648,311,933	109,438,518	757,750,451	-	757,750,451	645,523,557	-	(112,226,894)	85 %	100 %	-	-	-	612,768,545
Road transport	1,528,513,206	38,592,338	1,567,105,544	-	1,567,105,544	1,628,008,912	60,903,368	60,903,368	104 %	107 %	-	-	-	1,454,950,496
Environmental protection	57,938,848	(5,748,885)	52,189,963	-	52,189,963	55,030,245	2,840,282	2,840,282	105 %	95 %	-	-	-	62,262,924
<b>Trading services</b>	12,784,430,168	488,386,458	13,272,816,626	-	13,272,816,626	13,599,142,520	684,778,231	326,325,894	102 %	106 %	-	-	-	12,348,453,269
Electricity	8,723,960,366	429,797,815	9,153,758,181	-	9,153,758,181	9,352,842,875	199,084,694	199,084,694	102 %	107 %	-	-	-	8,829,832,484
Water	1,042,253,016	66,314,465	1,108,567,481	-	1,108,567,481	750,115,144	-	(358,452,337)	68 %	72 %	-	-	-	652,703,303
Waste water management	607,802,871	(86,687,823)	521,115,048	-	521,115,048	1,018,060,888	466,925,840	466,925,840	185 %	167 %	-	-	-	617,388,293
Waste management	2,410,413,915	48,942,001	2,459,355,916	-	2,459,355,916	2,478,123,613	18,767,697	18,767,697	101 %	103 %	-	-	-	2,248,529,189
<b>Other</b>	212,899,589	(10,288,844)	202,610,745	-	202,610,745	200,216,217	-	(2,394,528)	99 %	94 %	-	-	-	-
Other	212,899,589	(10,288,844)	202,610,745	-	202,610,745	200,216,217	-	(2,394,528)	99 %	94 %	-	-	-	185,632,074
<b>Total Expenditure - Standard</b>	23,839,955,755	749,761,322	24,589,717,077	-	24,589,717,077	24,932,260,552	1,030,207,523	342,543,475	101 %	105 %	-	-	-	23,161,690,223
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</b>	3,643,928,284	(489,571,007)	3,144,357,277	-	3,144,357,277	1,178,662,432	-	(1,965,694,845)	37 %	32 %	-	-	-	607,303,402



**Appendix D**  
**Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote) for the year ended 30 June 2015**  
**Supplementary unaudited information**

	2014/15										2013/14 Restated					
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Virement (i.t.o. Council approved policy) & Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of MFMA)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance of Actual Outcome against Adjustments Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome		
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand		
<b>Revenue by Vote</b>																
City Planning and Development	136,041,534	-	136,041,534	-	136,041,534	195,564,548	-	59,523,014	144 %	144 %	-	-	-	147,642,726		
City Strategies & Performance Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	454		
Communications, Marketing & Events	71,835,300	-	71,835,300	-	71,835,300	55,672,323	-	(16,162,977)	77 %	77 %	-	-	-	39,903,256		
Corporate and Shared Services	723,068,526	(219,300)	722,869,226	-	722,869,226	102,944,811	-	(619,924,415)	14 %	14 %	-	-	-	75,105,985		
Emergency Services	70,013,406	15,794,000	85,807,406	-	85,807,406	73,757,379	-	(12,050,027)	86 %	105 %	-	-	-	71,178,284		
Environmental Management	1,186,289,050	(5,350,906)	1,180,938,144	-	1,180,938,144	1,177,623,367	-	(3,314,777)	100 %	99 %	-	-	-	977,892,474		
Financial Services	7,810,642,058	705,152	7,811,347,210	-	7,811,347,210	8,001,729,367	-	190,382,157	102 %	102 %	-	-	-	7,252,173,145		
Health & Social Development	13,284,025	11,200,000	24,484,025	-	24,484,025	47,160,935	-	22,676,910	193 %	355 %	-	-	-	17,446,370		
Housing & Human Settlement Information & Communication	888,862,590	26,438,075	915,300,665	-	915,300,665	871,118,095	-	(44,182,570)	95 %	98 %	-	-	-	451,565,450		
Technology Management	16,713	-	16,713	-	16,713	43,717	-	27,004	262 %	262 %	-	-	-	139,993		
Legal Services	375,700	-	375,700	-	375,700	111,507	-	(264,193)	30 %	30 %	-	-	-	535,862		
Macro Economic Planning	33,800,700	-	33,800,700	-	33,800,700	30,365,124	-	(3,415,576)	90 %	90 %	-	-	-	45,386,651		
Metro Police Services	253,225,372	87,620,000	340,845,372	-	340,845,372	290,971,907	-	(49,873,465)	85 %	115 %	-	-	-	268,230,385		
Office of the Chief Audit Executive	184,654,500	(46,753,500)	137,901,000	-	137,901,000	40,864,932	-	(97,036,068)	30 %	22 %	-	-	-	39,305,276		
Office of the City Manager	150,000,000	25,000,000	175,000,000	-	175,000,000	174,998,474	-	(1,526)	100 %	117 %	-	-	-	198,970,541		
Office of the Executive Mayor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181		
Regional Service Delivery	131,546,599	36,485,168	168,031,767	-	168,031,767	175,248,087	-	7,216,320	104 %	133 %	-	-	-	244,303,941		
Service Infrastructure: Electricity	10,441,735,335	(7,000,000)	10,434,735,335	-	10,434,735,335	9,600,143,198	-	(834,592,137)	92 %	92 %	-	-	-	8,855,672,227		
Service Infrastructure: Water and Sanitation	4,101,994,423	97,075,262	4,199,069,685	-	4,199,069,685	4,044,190,512	-	(154,879,173)	96 %	99 %	-	-	-	3,940,848,130		
Sport and Recreation	3,420,907	2,996,147	6,417,054	-	6,417,054	3,206,743	-	(3,210,311)	50 %	94 %	-	-	-	5,178,488		
Transport	1,283,057,302	6,200,217	1,289,257,519	-	1,289,257,519	1,225,187,957	-	(64,069,562)	95 %	95 %	-	-	-	1,137,513,808		
<b>Total Revenue by Vote</b>	<b>27,483,884,040</b>	<b>250,190,315</b>	<b>27,734,074,355</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,734,074,355</b>	<b>26,110,922,983</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,623,151,372)</b>	<b>94 %</b>	<b>95 %</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,768,993,627</b>		

City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality  
Consolidated Annual Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2015

**Appendix D**  
**Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote) for the year ended 30 June 2015**  
**Supplementary unaudited information**

	2014/15						2013/14 Restated							
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.e. s28 and s31 of the MIFMA)	Final adjustments Budget	Virement (i.e. Council approved policy) & Shifting of funds (i.e. s31 of MIFMA)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance of Actual Outcome against Adjustments Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MIFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
<b>Expenditure by Vote to be appropriated</b>														
City Planning	276,287,949	9,518,160	285,806,109	-	285,806,109	259,298,966	(26,507,143)	91%	94%	-	-	-	-	249,233,341
City Strategies & Performance Management	27,300,436	2,109,381	29,409,817	-	29,409,817	24,459,632	(4,950,185)	83%	90%	-	-	-	-	25,537,513
Communications, Marketing & Events	198,170,539	3,220,337	201,390,876	-	201,390,876	181,591,054	(19,799,822)	90%	92%	-	-	-	-	146,875,982
Corporate & Shared Services	1,546,117,244	19,508,580	1,565,625,824	-	1,565,625,824	1,499,590,227	(66,035,597)	96%	97%	-	-	-	-	1,794,539,517
Emergency Services	543,437,899	13,390,307	556,828,206	-	556,828,206	535,439,457	(21,388,749)	96%	99%	-	-	-	-	528,382,117
Environmental Management	575,009,039	60,749,579	635,758,618	-	635,758,618	625,917,578	(9,841,040)	98%	109%	-	-	-	-	680,472,008
Financial Services	1,305,764,340	105,321,463	1,411,085,803	-	1,411,085,803	1,194,598,159	(216,487,644)	85%	91%	-	-	-	-	1,272,675,857
Health & Social Development	256,445,687	(23,172,667)	233,273,020	-	233,273,020	245,490,242	12,217,222	105%	96%	-	-	-	-	256,718,151
Housing & Human Settlement	491,414,039	(145,187,237)	346,226,802	-	346,226,802	327,741,809	(18,484,993)	95%	67%	-	-	-	-	331,707,865
Information & Communication														
Technology Management	577,032,486	65,266,888	642,299,374	-	642,299,374	761,459,299	119,159,925	119%	132%	-	-	-	-	470,011,198
Legal Services	92,717,359	2,776,274	95,493,633	-	95,493,633	85,381,757	(10,111,876)	89%	92%	-	-	-	-	95,808,186
Macro Economic Planning	246,056,270	84,180,960	330,237,230	-	330,237,230	314,586,398	(15,650,832)	95%	128%	-	-	-	-	305,417,604
Metro Police Services	1,425,915,170	168,751,647	1,594,666,817	-	1,594,666,817	1,615,045,479	20,378,662	101%	113%	-	-	-	-	1,494,270,700
Office of the Chief Audit Executive	272,089,804	(49,647,658)	222,442,146	-	222,442,146	320,037,967	97,595,821	144%	118%	-	-	-	-	225,114,644
Office of the Chief Whip	29,070,565	1,397,351	30,467,916	-	30,467,916	27,244,358	(3,223,558)	89%	94%	-	-	-	-	22,808,351
Office of the City Manager	114,359,274	(5,323,176)	109,036,098	-	109,036,098	97,039,189	(11,996,909)	89%	85%	-	-	-	-	101,344,229
Office of the Executive Mayor	204,697,391	51,891,062	256,588,453	-	256,588,453	242,673,329	(13,915,124)	95%	119%	-	-	-	-	174,984,713
Office of the Speaker	325,246,640	(79,672,980)	245,573,660	-	245,573,660	240,861,963	(4,711,697)	98%	74%	-	-	-	-	222,029,348
Regional Service Delivery	3,127,242,457	66,472,381	3,193,714,838	-	3,193,714,838	3,423,986,126	230,271,288	107%	109%	-	-	-	-	2,991,743,462
Research & Innovation	26,334,200	937,467	27,271,667	-	27,271,667	20,236,654	(7,035,013)	74%	77%	-	-	-	-	29,911,359
Service Infrastructure: Electricity	8,130,664,160	420,926,820	8,551,590,980	-	8,551,590,980	8,572,555,997	20,965,017	100%	105%	-	-	-	-	8,107,983,049
Service Infrastructure: Water and Sanitation														
Sanitation	2,702,749,909	(73,986,677)	2,628,763,232	-	2,628,763,232	2,879,948,837	251,185,605	110%	107%	-	-	-	-	2,440,110,385
Sport and Recreation	59,769,410	19,284,534	79,053,944	-	79,053,944	76,025,735	(3,028,209)	96%	127%	-	-	-	-	32,899,230
Transport	1,286,063,488	31,048,525	1,317,112,013	-	1,317,112,013	1,361,050,339	43,938,326	103%	106%	-	-	-	-	1,161,111,416
<b>Total Expenditure by Vote</b>	<b>23,839,955,755</b>	<b>749,761,321</b>	<b>24,589,717,076</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,589,717,076</b>	<b>24,932,260,551</b>	<b>342,543,475</b>	<b>101%</b>	<b>105%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,161,690,225</b>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</b>	<b>3,643,928,285</b>	<b>(499,571,006)</b>	<b>3,144,357,279</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,144,357,279</b>	<b>1,178,662,432</b>	<b>(1,965,694,847)</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>607,303,402</b>

**Appendix E**  
**Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure) for the year ended 30 June 2015**  
**Supplementary unaudited information**

	2014/15										2013/14 Restated					
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget (i.t.o. 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 of Actual Outcome against Adjustments Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome	
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	
<b>Revenue By Source</b>																
Property rates	4,888,153,500	-	4,888,153,500	-	-	4,888,153,500	4,866,348,173	-	(21,805,327)	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	-	4,410,394,579
Service charges - electricity revenue	9,613,283,000	-	9,613,283,000	-	-	9,613,283,000	8,738,615,740	-	(874,667,260)	91 %	91 %	-	-	-	-	8,313,648,415
Service charges - water revenue	2,915,881,108	84,000,000	2,999,881,108	-	-	2,999,881,108	2,743,867,599	-	(256,013,509)	91 %	94 %	-	-	-	-	2,476,029,486
Service charges - sanitation revenue	745,935,177	-	745,935,177	-	-	745,935,177	713,527,680	-	(32,407,497)	96 %	96 %	-	-	-	-	623,442,006
Service charges - refuse revenue	956,672,900	-	956,672,900	-	-	956,672,900	969,643,413	-	12,970,513	101 %	101 %	-	-	-	-	768,111,339
Service charges - other	289,069,880	12,500,000	301,569,880	-	-	301,569,880	178,480,401	-	(123,089,479)	59 %	62 %	-	-	-	-	135,714,966
Rental of facilities and equipment	268,883,645	(3,918,364)	264,965,281	-	-	264,965,281	116,602,095	-	(148,363,186)	44 %	43 %	-	-	-	-	98,912,336
Interest earned - external investments	66,621,700	202,682	66,824,382	-	-	66,824,382	38,131,712	-	(28,692,670)	57 %	57 %	-	-	-	-	52,402,499
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	227,378,560	(126,036)	227,252,524	-	-	227,252,524	374,647,547	-	147,395,023	165 %	165 %	-	-	-	-	326,840,827
Fines	111,402,400	87,620,000	199,022,400	-	-	199,022,400	160,562,313	-	(38,460,087)	81 %	144 %	-	-	-	-	134,863,536
Licences and permits	58,577,730	-	58,577,730	-	-	58,577,730	53,243,503	-	(5,334,227)	91 %	91 %	-	-	-	-	55,801,028
Transfers recognised - operational	3,174,408,229	202,789,163	3,377,197,392	-	-	3,377,197,392	3,081,484,936	-	(295,712,456)	91 %	97 %	-	-	-	-	2,861,382,433
Other revenue	1,623,216,211	(211,589,870)	1,411,626,341	-	-	1,411,626,341	1,026,321,663	-	(385,304,678)	73 %	63 %	-	-	-	-	967,588,011
Gains on disposal of PPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,440,818	-	20,440,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,580,649
<b>Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)</b>	<b>24,839,484,040</b>	<b>171,477,575</b>	<b>25,110,961,615</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,110,961,615</b>	<b>23,081,917,593</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,029,044,022)</b>	<b>92 %</b>	<b>93 %</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,236,652,110</b>

**Appendix E**  
**Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure) for the year ended 30 June 2015**  
**Supplementary unaudited information**

	2014/15										2013/14 Restated				
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. Council approved policy)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance of Actual Outcome against Adjustments Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
<b>Expenditure By Type</b>															
Employee related costs	6,599,934,768	(102,006,349)	6,497,928,419	-	-	6,497,928,419	6,318,953,632	-	(178,974,787)	97 %	-	-	-	-	6,086,504,529
Remuneration of councillors	109,043,173	593,682	109,636,855	-	-	109,636,855	104,192,823	-	(5,444,032)	95 %	-	-	-	-	96,788,503
Debt impairment	650,517,597	110,762,269	761,279,866	-	-	761,279,866	850,661,938	89,382,072	89,382,072	112 %	131 %	-	-	-	1,338,600,788
Depreciation & asset impairment	1,116,340,529	7,637,288	1,123,977,817	-	-	1,123,977,817	1,454,517,767	330,539,950	330,539,950	129 %	130 %	-	-	-	1,256,760,091
Finance charges	898,191,101	39,261,675	937,452,776	-	-	937,452,776	997,466,531	60,013,755	60,013,755	106 %	111 %	-	-	-	813,827,199
Bulk purchases	8,129,270,036	9,395,000	8,138,665,036	-	-	8,138,665,036	7,574,254,175	-	(564,410,861)	93 %	-	-	-	-	7,056,541,045
Other materials	410,262,273	(94,160,979)	316,101,294	-	-	316,101,294	253,598,690	-	(62,502,604)	80 %	62 %	-	-	-	308,117,758
Contracted services	2,002,022,919	2,583,598,837	4,585,621,756	-	-	4,585,621,756	4,878,529,228	292,907,472	292,907,472	106 %	244 %	-	-	-	3,943,390,390
Transfers and grants	262,326,995	(5,161,207)	257,165,788	-	-	257,165,788	-	-	(257,165,788)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenditure	3,662,046,364	(1,800,159,895)	1,861,886,469	-	-	1,861,886,469	1,844,151,877	192,398,344	(17,734,592)	99 %	50 %	-	-	-	1,688,527,179
Loss on disposal of PPE	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	192,398,344	192,398,344	192,398,344	19,239,934 %	-	-	-	-	154,775,955
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>23,839,955,755</b>	<b>749,761,321</b>	<b>24,589,717,076</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,589,717,076</b>	<b>24,468,726,005</b>	<b>965,241,593</b>	<b>(120,991,071)</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>103 %</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,743,833,437</b>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit)</b>	<b>1,099,528,285</b>	<b>(578,283,746)</b>	<b>521,244,539</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>521,244,539</b>	<b>(1,386,808,412)</b>	<b>(965,241,593)</b>	<b>(1,908,052,951)</b>	<b>(266)%</b>	<b>(126)%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,507,181,327)</b>
Transfers recognised - capital	2,544,400,000	78,712,740	2,623,112,740	-	-	2,623,112,740	2,564,981,574	-	(58,131,166)	98 %	101 %	-	-	-	2,112,512,042
Contributions recognised - capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers &amp; contributions</b>	<b>3,643,928,285</b>	<b>(499,571,006)</b>	<b>3,144,357,279</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,144,357,279</b>	<b>1,178,173,162</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,966,184,117)</b>	<b>37 %</b>	<b>32 %</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>605,330,715</b>
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	489,270	-	489,270	-	-	-	-	-	1,972,687
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) after taxation</b>	<b>3,643,928,285</b>	<b>(499,571,006)</b>	<b>3,144,357,279</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,144,357,279</b>	<b>1,178,662,432</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,965,694,847)</b>	<b>37 %</b>	<b>32 %</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>607,303,402</b>
Attributable to minorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality</b>	<b>3,643,928,285</b>	<b>(499,571,006)</b>	<b>3,144,357,279</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,144,357,279</b>	<b>1,178,662,432</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,965,694,847)</b>	<b>37 %</b>	<b>32 %</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>607,303,402</b>
Share of surplus/(deficit) of associate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</b>	<b>3,643,928,285</b>	<b>(499,571,006)</b>	<b>3,144,357,279</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,144,357,279</b>	<b>1,178,662,432</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,965,694,847)</b>	<b>37 %</b>	<b>32 %</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>607,303,402</b>

**Appendix F  
Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, standard classification and funding (municipality only) for the period ended 30 June 2015  
Supplementary unaudited information**

	2014/15				2013/14									
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget (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	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
<b>Capital expenditure - Vote</b>														
<b>Multi-year expenditure</b>														
City Planning	500,000	-	500,000	-	500,000	461,906	-	(38,094)	92 %	92 %	-	-	-	1,191,802
City Strategies & Performance Management	300,000	-	300,000	-	300,000	273,612	-	(26,388)	91 %	91 %	-	-	-	490,762
Communications, Marketing & Events	300,000	-	300,000	-	300,000	198,713	-	(101,287)	66 %	66 %	-	-	-	482,564
Corporate & Shared Services	1,000,000	17,235,944	18,235,944	-	18,235,944	17,692,850	-	(543,094)	97 %	1,769 %	-	-	-	98,390,038
Emergency Services	23,036,756	-	23,036,756	-	23,036,756	22,944,660	-	(92,096)	100 %	100 %	-	-	-	15,727,861
Environmental Management	14,000,000	2,000,000	16,000,000	-	16,000,000	15,874,151	-	(125,849)	99 %	113 %	-	-	-	34,609,169
Financial Services	750,000	30,000	780,000	-	780,000	736,294	-	(43,706)	94 %	98 %	-	-	-	14,884,997
Health & Social Development	9,000,000	18,056,000	27,056,000	-	27,056,000	21,079,153	-	(5,976,847)	78 %	234 %	-	-	-	8,372,064
Housing & Human Settlement	851,304,764	25,616,011	876,920,775	-	876,920,775	838,697,599	-	(38,223,176)	96 %	99 %	-	-	-	362,142,743
Information & Communication Technology Management	91,800,000	-	91,800,000	-	91,800,000	88,174,074	-	(3,625,926)	96 %	96 %	-	-	-	142,331,591
Legal Services	500,000	-	500,000	-	500,000	496,946	-	(3,054)	99 %	99 %	-	-	-	477,501
Macro Economic Planning	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	1,971,666	-	(28,334)	99 %	99 %	-	-	-	1,000,000
Metro Police Services	9,000,000	-	9,000,000	-	9,000,000	8,663,795	-	(336,205)	96 %	96 %	-	-	-	50,863,152
Office of the Chief Executive	13,500,000	-	13,500,000	-	13,500,000	11,935,923	-	(1,564,077)	88 %	88 %	-	-	-	6,672,060
Office of the Chief Whip	500,000	-	500,000	-	500,000	298,881	-	(201,119)	60 %	60 %	-	-	-	493,937
Office of the City Manager	214,200,000	66,269,849	280,469,849	-	280,469,849	277,985,436	-	(2,484,413)	99 %	130 %	-	-	-	198,139,639
Office of the Executive Mayor	300,000	-	300,000	-	300,000	122,085	-	(177,915)	41 %	41 %	-	-	-	474,880
Office of the Speaker	500,000	300,000	800,000	-	800,000	706,168	-	(93,832)	88 %	141 %	-	-	-	443,299
Regional Services Delivery	178,350,000	36,891,682	215,241,682	-	215,241,682	183,283,717	-	(31,957,965)	85 %	103 %	-	-	-	282,767,344
Research & Innovation	300,000	-	300,000	-	300,000	263,432	-	(36,568)	88 %	88 %	-	-	-	422,432
Service Infrastructure: Electricity	642,500,000	29,420,000	671,920,000	-	671,920,000	616,076,199	-	(55,843,801)	92 %	96 %	-	-	-	414,957,402
Service Infrastructure: Water and Sanitation	498,746,236	26,000,000	524,746,236	-	524,746,236	435,737,704	-	(89,008,532)	83 %	87 %	-	-	-	939,935,520
Sport and Recreation	7,629,000	975,047	8,604,047	-	8,604,047	7,641,341	-	(962,706)	89 %	100 %	-	-	-	6,253,720
Transport	1,561,470,000	-	1,561,470,000	-	1,561,470,000	1,525,846,972	-	(35,623,028)	98 %	98 %	-	-	-	1,427,529,894
<b>Capital multi-year expenditure subtotal</b>	<b>4,121,486,756</b>	<b>222,794,533</b>	<b>4,344,281,289</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,344,281,289</b>	<b>4,077,163,277</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(267,118,012)</b>	<b>94 %</b>	<b>94 %</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,009,054,371</b>

**Appendix F**  
**Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, standard classification and funding (municipality only) for the period ended 30 June 2015**  
**Supplementary unaudited information**

	2014/15										2013/14				
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. Council approved policy)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
<b>Single-year expenditure</b>															
Corporate and Shared Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,303,173
Communications, Marketing & Events	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000	-	(1,500,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,999,641
Environmental Management	15,000,000	(2,000,000)	13,000,000	-	-	13,000,000	10,404,734	(2,595,266)	80 %	69 %	-	-	-	-	3,228,817
Housing & Human Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,995,348
Regional Service Delivery	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	-	-	30,000,000	27,349,572	(2,650,428)	91 %	91 %	-	-	-	-	9,581,364
Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113,419,798
<b>Capital single-year expenditure subtotal</b>	<b>46,500,000</b>	<b>(2,000,000)</b>	<b>44,500,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44,500,000</b>	<b>37,754,306</b>	<b>(6,745,694)</b>	<b>85 %</b>	<b>81 %</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>219,528,141</b>
<b>Total Capital Expenditure - Vote</b>	<b>4,167,986,756</b>	<b>220,794,533</b>	<b>4,388,781,289</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,388,781,289</b>	<b>4,114,917,583</b>	<b>(273,863,706)</b>	<b>94 %</b>	<b>99 %</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,228,582,512</b>

City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality  
Consolidated Annual Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2015

**Appendix F**  
**Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, standard classification and funding (municipality only) for the period ended 30 June 2015**  
**Supplementary unaudited information**

	2014/15										2013/14					
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. Council approved policy)	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated Audited Outcome	
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	
<b>Capital Expenditure - Standard</b>																
<b>Governance and administration</b>																
Executive and Council	327,100,000	83,835,793	410,935,793	-	-	410,935,793	401,338,703	-	(9,597,090)	98%	123%	-	-	-	461,831,452	
Budget and treasury office	200,550,000	25,464,000	226,014,000	-	-	226,014,000	224,301,102	-	(1,712,898)	99%	112%	-	-	-	203,683,098	
Corporate services	125,800,000	30,000	780,000	-	-	780,000	736,294	-	(43,706)	94%	98%	-	-	-	2,903,524	
<b>Community and public safety</b>																
Community and social services	1,106,370,520	81,538,740	1,187,909,260	-	-	1,187,909,260	1,107,133,886	-	(80,775,374)	93%	100%	-	-	-	255,244,830	
Sport and recreation	26,529,000	43,666,729	70,195,729	-	-	70,195,729	57,449,059	-	(12,746,670)	82%	217%	-	-	-	33,894,105	
Public safety	112,500,000	22,400,000	134,900,000	-	-	134,900,000	106,183,275	-	(28,716,725)	79%	94%	-	-	-	231,267,274	
Housing	32,036,756	-	32,036,756	-	-	32,036,756	31,608,455	-	(428,301)	99%	99%	-	-	-	68,590,654	
Health	901,304,764	10,616,011	911,920,775	-	-	911,920,775	873,448,099	-	(38,472,676)	96%	97%	-	-	-	450,138,091	
<b>Economic and environmental services</b>																
Planning and development	1,565,770,000	-	1,565,770,000	-	-	1,565,770,000	1,529,809,584	-	(35,960,416)	98%	98%	-	-	-	1,528,588,195	
Road transport	3,300,000	-	3,300,000	-	-	3,300,000	2,979,329	-	(320,671)	90%	90%	-	-	-	2,682,564	
Environmental protection	1,561,470,000	-	1,561,470,000	-	-	1,561,470,000	1,525,846,972	-	(35,623,028)	98%	98%	-	-	-	1,520,066,018	
<b>Trading services</b>																
Electricity	1,156,246,236	55,420,000	1,211,666,236	-	-	1,211,666,236	1,064,218,609	-	(147,447,627)	88%	92%	-	-	-	1,382,532,095	
Water	642,500,000	29,420,000	671,920,000	-	-	671,920,000	616,076,199	-	(55,843,801)	92%	96%	-	-	-	422,955,844	
Waste water management	406,646,236	21,828,571	428,474,807	-	-	428,474,807	361,796,917	-	(66,677,890)	84%	89%	-	-	-	766,424,647	
Waste management	15,000,000	-	15,000,000	-	-	15,000,000	12,404,706	-	(2,595,294)	83%	83%	-	-	-	19,640,731	
<b>Other</b>																
Other	12,500,000	-	12,500,000	-	-	12,500,000	12,416,801	-	(83,199)	99%	99%	-	-	-	36,960,142	
Other	12,500,000	-	12,500,000	-	-	12,500,000	12,416,801	-	(83,199)	99%	99%	-	-	-	36,960,142	
<b>Total Capital Expenditure - Standard</b>	<b>4,167,986,756</b>	<b>220,794,533</b>	<b>4,388,781,289</b>	-	-	<b>4,388,781,289</b>	<b>4,114,917,583</b>	-	<b>(273,863,706)</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>99%</b>	-	-	-	<b>4,228,582,512</b>	
<b>Funded by:</b>																
National Government	2,529,271,000	62,037,693	2,591,308,693	-	-	2,591,308,693	2,551,806,060	-	(39,502,633)	98%	101%	-	-	-	2,097,657,610	
Provincial Government	15,129,000	12,175,047	27,304,047	-	-	27,304,047	8,721,122	-	(18,582,925)	32%	58%	-	-	-	5,000,193	
District Municipality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers and grants	-	4,500,000	4,500,000	-	-	4,500,000	4,454,390	-	(45,610)	99%	-	-	-	-	12,090,886	
<b>Transfers recognised - capital</b>	<b>2,544,400,000</b>	<b>78,712,740</b>	<b>2,623,112,740</b>	-	-	<b>2,623,112,740</b>	<b>2,564,981,572</b>	-	<b>(58,131,168)</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>101%</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,114,748,689</b>	
Public contributions & donations	60,100,000	16,000,000	76,100,000	-	-	76,100,000	57,530,022	-	(18,569,978)	76%	96%	-	-	-	93,818,354	
Borrowing	1,500,000,000	-	1,500,000,000	-	-	1,500,000,000	1,387,942,005	-	(112,057,995)	93%	93%	-	-	-	1,493,166,334	
Internally generated funds	63,486,756	126,081,793	189,568,549	-	-	189,568,549	104,463,984	-	(85,104,565)	55%	165%	-	-	-	526,849,135	
<b>Total Capital Funding</b>	<b>4,167,986,756</b>	<b>220,794,533</b>	<b>4,388,781,289</b>	-	-	<b>4,388,781,289</b>	<b>4,114,917,583</b>	-	<b>(273,863,706)</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>99%</b>	-	-	-	<b>4,228,582,512</b>	

Appendix G  
Budgeted Cash Flows for the period ended 30 June 2015  
Supplementary unaudited information

	2014/15						2013/14		
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.e. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Final Budget	Actual Outcome	Variance	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Restated Audited Outcome
	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>									
<b>Receipts</b>									
Other sources	1,401,858,603	-	1,401,858,603	1,401,858,603	1,410,489,511	8,630,908	101 %	101 %	1,408,560,306
Ratepayers/consumers	19,146,045,357	(49,269,240)	19,096,776,117	19,096,776,117	17,711,635,661	(1,385,140,456)	93 %	93 %	15,979,487,609
Government - operating	3,166,497,986	210,699,405	3,377,197,391	3,377,197,391	3,115,441,552	(261,755,839)	92 %	98 %	2,635,463,786
Government - capital	2,544,400,000	78,712,740	2,623,112,740	2,623,112,740	2,562,278,440	(60,834,300)	98 %	101 %	2,349,107,000
Interest received	96,624,060	(24,545)	96,599,515	96,599,515	38,131,712	(58,467,803)	39 %	39 %	52,402,499
<b>Payments</b>									
Suppliers	(14,174,601,615)	(1,004,219,624)	(15,178,821,239)	(15,178,821,239)	(14,210,772,673)	968,048,566	94 %	100 %	(12,255,844,226)
Employees	(6,571,034,790)	-	(6,571,034,790)	(6,571,034,790)	(6,423,146,455)	147,888,335	98 %	98 %	(6,183,293,031)
Interest paid	(898,191,101)	(39,261,675)	(937,452,776)	(937,452,776)	(997,466,530)	(60,013,754)	106 %	111 %	(813,827,200)
Transfers and grants	(236,673,180)	(20,492,608)	(257,165,788)	(257,165,788)	-	257,165,788	-	-	-
Taxes on surpluses	-	-	-	-	(489,269)	(489,269)	-	-	(1,972,685)
<b>Net cash flow from/used operating activities</b>	<b>4,474,925,320</b>	<b>(823,855,547)</b>	<b>3,651,069,773</b>	<b>3,651,069,773</b>	<b>3,206,101,949</b>	<b>(444,967,824)</b>	<b>88 %</b>	<b>72 %</b>	<b>3,170,074,058</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>									
<b>Receipts</b>									
Proceeds on disposal of PPE	-	-	-	-	(62,413,642)	(62,413,642)	-	-	(11,427,542)
Decrease/(increase) other non-current receivables	48,553,230	-	48,553,230	48,553,230	109,762,466	61,209,236	226 %	226 %	(46,820,859)
Decrease/(increase) in financial assets	(100,000,000)	39,508,026	(60,491,974)	(60,491,974)	5,096,572	65,588,546	(8) %	(5) %	90,435,950
<b>Payments</b>									
Capital assets	(4,012,608,417)	(257,377,910)	(4,269,986,327)	(4,269,986,327)	(4,714,696,944)	(444,710,617)	110 %	117 %	(4,599,285,654)
<b>Net cash flow from/used investing activities</b>	<b>(4,064,055,187)</b>	<b>(217,869,884)</b>	<b>(4,281,925,071)</b>	<b>(4,281,925,071)</b>	<b>(4,662,251,548)</b>	<b>(380,326,477)</b>	<b>109 %</b>	<b>115 %</b>	<b>(4,567,098,105)</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>									
<b>Receipts</b>									
Increase in finance lease payments	-	-	-	-	199,894,504	199,894,504	-	-	(83,594,090)
Borrowing long term/refinancing	1,500,000,000	-	1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000	-	100 %	100 %	1,600,000,000
<b>Payments</b>									
Repayment of borrowing	(634,301,442)	116,647,654	(517,653,788)	(517,653,788)	(491,042,465)	26,611,323	95 %	77 %	(648,537,164)
<b>Net cash flow from/used financing activities</b>	<b>865,698,558</b>	<b>116,647,654</b>	<b>982,346,212</b>	<b>982,346,212</b>	<b>1,208,852,039</b>	<b>226,505,827</b>	<b>123 %</b>	<b>140 %</b>	<b>867,868,746</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash held</b>	<b>1,276,568,691</b>	<b>(925,077,777)</b>	<b>351,490,914</b>	<b>351,490,914</b>	<b>(247,297,560)</b>	<b>(598,788,474)</b>	<b>(70) %</b>	<b>(19) %</b>	<b>(529,155,301)</b>
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin	1,416,667,468	(564,682,274)	851,985,194	797,248,099	847,815,980	564,682,274	106 %	60 %	1,376,971,281
<b>Cash/cash equivalents at the year end</b>	<b>2,693,236,159</b>	<b>(1,489,760,051)</b>	<b>1,203,476,108</b>	<b>1,148,739,013</b>	<b>600,518,420</b>	<b>(34,106,200)</b>	<b>52 %</b>	<b>22 %</b>	<b>847,815,980</b>



**Appendix H**  
**Disclosures of Grants and Subsidies in terms of Section 123 MFMA, 56 of 2003**  
**Supplementary unaudited information**

Name of Grants	Name of organ of state or municipal entity	Opening balance	Correction of prior years	Transfers and Returned	Quarterly Receipts				Expenditure	Closing balance	Grants and Subsidies delayed/ withheld	Reason for delay/ withholding of funds	Compliant with the grant conditions in terms of grant framework in the latest DoHA/ Provincial Gazette
					September	December	March	June					
<b>Capital Grants:</b>													
DFPSA Smart Connect	Department Public Service & Administration	-	-	-	-	-	378,440	-	378,440	None	None	Yes	
Integrated national electrification Programme (INEP)	Department of Mineral & Energy (DME)	-	-	-	-	14,200,000	2,900,000	14,900,000	31,999,050	None	None	Yes	
Gauteng Project Linked Housing	Gauteng: Local Government & Housing (GLGH)	16,543,009	2,159,543	(2,293,422)	-	-	(48,553,229)	-	(32,144,099)	None	None	Yes	
Urban Settlement Development (USDG)	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA)	44,007,692	-	-	-	734,725,000	514,308,000	1,477,217,752	36,239,940	None	None	Yes	
Gautrans Job Creation	Gauteng: Transport	71,107	-	12,000,000	-	-	-	136,000,000	12,071,107	None	None	Yes	
PTIS: Roads	Gauteng: Transport (GDoT)	-	-	26,000,000	-	60,000,000	50,000,000	731,346,892	-	None	None	Yes	
PTIS: Transport	Gauteng: Transport (GDoT)	-	-	(26,000,000)	-	427,571,000	330,000,000	-	224,108	None	None	Yes	
Delft Grant	Municipality of Delft (Netherlands)	-	-	2,293,422	-	-	-	-	2,293,422	None	None	Yes	
Housing Accreditation	Gauteng: Local Government & Housing (GLGH)	67,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,394	None	None	Yes	
Green Sebenza	Development Bank South Africa/SANBI	7,823	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,823	None	None	Yes	
Sport and Recreation	Gauteng: Sport, Arts, Culture & Recreation	72,617	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,617	None	None	Yes	
Electricity Demand Side (EDSM)	Department of Mineral & Energy (DME)	-	-	-	-	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000	None	None	Yes	
Social Infrastructure Grant	National Treasury	-	-	-	-	6,492,312	4,707,688	5,517,789	5,682,211	None	None	Yes	
Community Libraries Services	Gauteng: Sport, Arts, Culture & Recreation	783,095	-	-	-	3,129,000	300,000	3,203,335	1,008,760	None	None	Yes	
Finance Management	National Treasury	30,243	-	-	-	250,000	-	243,891	36,352	None	None	Yes	
Grant (FMG)	National Treasury	2,359,341	-	(2,359,341)	-	117,312,000	57,688,000	174,998,474	1,526	None	None	Yes	
Neighbourhood Development (NDPG)	Department Water Affairs	278,855	-	-	-	-	-	-	278,855	None	None	Yes	
Sandspruit: DWA		64,221,176	2,159,543	9,640,659	247,238,312	1,342,758,000	971,903,688	(48,174,789)	2,513,725,211	29,219,406			

City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality  
Consolidated Annual Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2015

**Appendix H**  
**Disclosures of Grants and Subsidies in terms of Section 123 MFMA, 56 of 2003**  
**Supplementary unaudited information**

Name of Grants	Name of organ of state or municipal entity	Opening balance	Correction of prior years	Transfers and Returned	Quarterly Receipts				Expenditure	Closing balance	Grants and Subsidies delayed/ withheld	Reason for delay/ withholding of funds	Compliant with the grant conditions in terms of grant framework in the latest DoFA/ Provincial Gazette
					September	December	March	June					
<b>Operational grants/subsidies:</b>													
Health: HIV/AIDS	Gauteng: Department of Health & Social Development	-	-	-	10,923,000	-	-	-	10,923,000	-	None	None	Yes
Primary Healthcare	Gauteng: Department of Health & Social Development	-	-	-	15,986,800	11,990,100	11,990,100	-	39,967,000	-	None	None	Yes
Emergency Medical Services (EMS)	Gauteng: Department of Health & Social Development	-	-	-	-	39,678,100	17,004,900	-	56,683,000	-	None	None	Yes
Top Structures: Project	Gauteng: Local Government & Housing (GLGH)	50,681,533	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,681,533	None	None	Yes
Linked Housing	National Treasury	674,909	-	-	4,750,000	-	-	-	4,750,000	885,333	None	None	Yes
Finance Management	Department of Local Government	266,921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	266,921	None	None	Yes
Grant (FMG)	National Treasury	-	-	2,359,341	544,476,000	456,147,000	372,536,000	-	1,373,159,000	-	None	None	Yes
Equitable share	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA)	822,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	194,671	627,392	None	None	Yes
Urban Settlement	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA)	-	-	-	-	-	47,506,000	-	47,506,000	16,419,484	None	None	Yes
Development (USDG)	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,886,268	None	None	Yes
Human Settlements	Department Local Government	-	-	-	-	-	14,878,000	-	14,878,000	1,235,233	None	None	Yes
Capacity grant	Gauteng: Local Government & Housing (GLGH)	1,235,233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	892,857	None	None	Yes
municipal Disaster Recov	Department Local Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176,346	None	None	Yes
Housing Accreditation	Department Local Government	-	-	-	892,857	-	-	-	892,857	268,665	None	None	Yes
Research and Technology	Gauteng: Sport, Arts, Culture & Recreation	1,159,358	-	-	753,695	-	100,000	-	853,695	268,665	None	None	Yes
Development	Department of Local Government	268,665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222,417	None	None	Yes
Community Libraries	Gauteng: Transport (GDoT)	12,222,417	-	(12,000,000)	-	-	-	-	-	138,000,000	None	None	Yes
Services	Gauteng: Transport (GDoT)	1,224,800	-	-	54,000,000	-	84,000,000	-	138,000,000	1,224,800	None	None	Yes
Performance Management	Department Public Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,307,025	None	None	Yes
Gautrans	Department Local Government	-	-	-	450,803,000	450,804,000	450,803,000	-	1,352,410,000	6,307,025	None	None	Yes
PTNOG: Transport	National Treasury	-	-	-	44,659,000	-	-	-	44,659,000	-	None	None	Yes
Revenue Enhancement	Department of Public Works	-	-	-	-	21,532,000	9,228,000	-	30,760,000	-	None	None	Yes
Equitable Share: Fuel levy		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	None	Yes
Integrated City		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	None	Yes
Development		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	None	Yes
EPWP		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	None	Yes
<b>Revenue per Statement of Financial Performance (see note 27)</b>		<b>68,555,899</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(9,640,6591)</b>	<b>1,127,244,352</b>	<b>980,151,200</b>	<b>1,008,046,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,115,441,552</b>	<b>92,871,857</b>			
<b>Unspent conditional grants per Statement of Financial Position (see note 11)</b>		<b>132,777,075</b>	<b>2,159,543</b>	<b>(134,936,618)</b>					<b>5,642,012,118</b>	<b>122,091,263</b>			









City of Tshwane | Official (Page)  
[www.twitter.com/CityTshwane](https://www.twitter.com/CityTshwane)  
[www.tshwane.gov.za](http://www.tshwane.gov.za)