

Planning by	Reviewed	Performed by	Final review

Client details

Client name: West Rand District Municipality
Year end: 30 June 2020

Draft

West Rand District Municipality

(Registration number DC48)

Trading as West Rand District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

General Information

Legal form of entity	District Municipality DC48 Municipal Finance Management Act (No. 56 of 2003)
Nature of business and principal activities	Local Municipality
Members of Council	
Speaker of Council	Ald. N. Tundzi-Hawu
Executive Mayor	Cllr. S.D Thabe
Council Whip	Cllr S.P Monoane
Mayoral Committee	Ald. F.O Bhayat (MMC: Financial Services) Cllr D.D Moreotsenye (MMC: Corporate & Shared Services) Cllr H.O Butler (MMC: Public Safety) Cllr S. Konopi (MMC: Transport & Human Settlements) Cllr M.J Selibo (MMC: Infrastructure) Cllr P. Chabane (MMC: Regional Industrialisation) Cllr B. Xulu (MMC: Health & Social Services) Ald. T.P Matuwane (MMC: Environmental Management)
Councillors	Cllr V.B Khumalo (Chairperson of Section 79 Committee) Ald. D.H Pretorius Cllr G.S Isherwood Ald. D.B Blake Cllr E.P Du Plessis Cllr M.N Ndzilane Cllr A.L Rowles-Zwart Cllr R.T Molusi Cllr K. Mandyu Cllr J.D.H Du Bruyn Cllr B.A Mpeke Cllr S.G Agondo Cllr M. Ndamase Cllr Ald. J. Zwart Cllr A.J Van Tonder Cllr P.C Orpen-Reid Cllr M. Nkoe Cllr B. Van Der Berg Cllr K.E Lekagane Cllr J.N Kotze Cllr W. Segolodi Cllr X.L Mkruquli Cllr B.R Mafika Cllr W. Njani Cllr M. Sello Cllr L. Modise

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General Information

	Cllr M. Myeki Cllr M.P Teleko Cllr J.L Pannall Cllr M. Naki Cllr H.H Hild Cllr I.M Merabe Cllr H.B Munyai
Grading of local authority	Medium Capacity Category C
Accounting Officer	E.M Koloji
Chief Finance Officer (CFO)	L.S Ramaele
Registered office	Cnr Sixth & Park Street Randfontein 1760
Business address	Private Bag X033 Randfontein 1760
Bankers	First National Bank Standard Bank of South Africa
Auditors	Auditor General South Africa

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MBRR	Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations
MPAC	Municipal Public Accounts Committee
SALGBC	South African Local Government Bargaining Council
RSC	Regional Service Council Levy
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
mSCOA	Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts
FMG	Finance Management Grant
LG SETA	Local Government Sector Educational and Training Authority
NDPG	Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant
GDARD	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
ME's	Municipal Entities
MMC	Member of the Mayoral Committee
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
WCA	Workmens Compensation Assistance
COGTA	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs

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Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and Approval

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

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP).

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

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

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

The accounting officer has reviewed the municipality's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2021 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, he is satisfied that the municipality has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

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

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

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the municipality's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the municipality's external auditors and their report is presented on page 5.

The annual financial statements set out on page 5, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the accounting officer on 30 August 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

E.M Koloj
Acting Municipal Manager

West Rand District Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Accounting Officer's Report

The accounting officer submits his report for the year ended 30 June 2020.

1. Going concern

We draw attention to the fact that at 30 June 2020, the municipality had an accumulated surplus (deficit) of R (95 015 969) and that the entity's total liabilities exceed its assets by R (95 015 969). The municipality had a surplus (deficit) for the year of R 21 320 173.

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

The ability of the municipality to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the accounting officer access continued funding from National and Provincial Government.

Additional details on municipal going concern assessment is fairly disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements.

2. Subsequent events

All matters and events that occurred between 30 June 2020 and the date of submission of the annual financial statements have been taken into account and appropriately reported. Please refer to note 44.

3. Accounting Officer's interest in contracts

The accounting officer did not have any interest in any contract of the municipality.

4. Accounting policies

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the prescribed Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practices (GRAP) including any interpretations and guidelines issued by the Accounting Standards Board as the prescribed framework by National Treasury.

5. Accounting Officer

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

Name	Nationality
E.M Koloji	South African

6. Bankers

The Municipality primarily banks with First National Bank.

The Municipality also banks with Standard Bank of Southern Africa.

7. Auditors

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

8. Non-compliance with applicable legislation

Any instance of non compliance to applicable legislation is fairly disclosed in the Notes to the Annual Financial Statements. Please refer to note 52.

E.M Koloji
Acting Municipal Manager

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2020

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019
Assets			
Current Assets			
Inventories	2	90 108	99 092
Receivables from exchange transactions	3	8 467 293	29 294 274
VAT receivable	4	4 955 999	6 069 789
Non-current assets held for sale	5	290 120	288 304
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1 045 473	2 500 573
		14 848 993	38 252 032
Non-Current Assets			
Biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity	7	264 287	331 058
Investment property	8	6 900 000	5 600 000
Property, plant and equipment	9	52 489 250	58 884 616
Intangible assets	10	3	3
Investments in controlled entities	11	14 578 528	14 578 528
Long-term Receivables	12	254 916	254 916
		74 486 984	79 649 121
Total Assets		89 335 977	117 901 153
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Finance lease obligation	13	-	12 839 512
Payables from exchange transactions	14	79 390 776	62 842 720
Transfers payable (non-exchange)	15	30 444 344	30 444 344
Employee benefit obligation	16	2 315 936	2 494 905
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	17	1 318 119	47 814 928
Provisions	18	27 887 329	24 014 297
		141 356 504	180 450 706
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee benefit obligation	16	42 995 442	53 786 591
Total Liabilities		184 351 946	234 237 297
Net Assets		(95 015 969)	(116 336 144)
Accumulated deficit		(95 015 969)	(116 336 144)

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Statement of Financial Performance

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019
Revenue			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Service charges	19	1 558 880	1 799 032
Rental of facilities and equipment	20	1 830 372	1 750 295
Interest on outstanding receivables		533 496	703 601
Licences and permits	21	117 272	421 739
Recoveries	22	7 611	177 291
Operating income	23	3 628 453	13 571 066
Interest earned	24	769 237	411 298
Total revenue from exchange transactions		8 445 321	18 834 322
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfer revenue			
Government grants & subsidies	26	270 663 414	273 183 632
Public contributions and donations	27	-	254 590
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		270 663 414	273 438 222
Total revenue		279 108 735	292 272 544
Expenditure			
Employee related costs	28	(181 590 505)	(176 417 337)
Remuneration of councillors	29	(13 243 521)	(13 020 091)
Depreciation	30	(6 393 705)	(7 179 266)
Interest costs and penalties	31	(9 328 407)	(14 257 417)
Lease rentals on operating lease	32	(5 349 172)	(8 721 864)
Contributions to/ (reversals) of debt impairment provision	33	(8 239 732)	(841 819)
Contracted services	34	(17 945 887)	(17 233 881)
Transfers and Subsidies	35	(7 444 069)	(13 144 340)
Operating costs	36	(25 506 992)	(16 728 852)
Total expenditure		(275 041 990)	(267 544 867)
Operating surplus		4 066 745	24 727 677
Fair value adjustments	37	1 233 229	492 847
Actuarial gains/losses	25&16	17 169 651	10 439 480
Workmen's compensation movement		(1 149 450)	(1 159 070)
		17 253 430	9 773 257
Surplus for the year		21 320 175	34 500 934

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Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Figures in Rand	Accumulated deficit	Total net assets
Balance at 01 July 2018	(150 837 078)	(150 837 078)
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	34 500 934	34 500 934
Total changes	34 500 934	34 500 934
Opening balance as previously reported	(104 117 894)	(104 117 894)
Adjustments		
Prior year adjustments (Note 43)	(12 218 249)	(12 218 249)
Balance at 01 July 2019 as restated*	(116 336 144)	(116 336 144)
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	21 320 175	21 320 175
Total changes	21 320 175	21 320 175
Balance at 30 June 2020	(95 015 969)	(95 015 969)

Note(s)

Draft

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Cash Flow Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Grants		233 345 575	276 412 000
Interest income		769 237	411 298
Other receipts		21 735 278	24 627 814
		255 850 090	301 451 112
Payments			
Employee costs		(183 628 433)	(204 647 296)
Suppliers		(59 793 521)	(70 628 395)
Interest costs and penalties		(648 668)	(1 739 493)
		(244 070 622)	(277 015 184)
Net cash flows from operating activities	38	11 779 468	24 435 928
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	9	(17 999)	(35 257)
Purchase of investment property	8	-	-
Net cash flows from investing activities		(17 999)	(35 257)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Finance lease payments		(13 216 569)	(15 547 021)
Inter-company loan		5 000 000	-
Repayment of inter-company loan		(5 000 000)	-
Net cash flows from financing activities		(13 216 569)	(15 547 021)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(1 455 100)	8 853 650
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2 500 573	(6 353 077)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6	1 045 473	2 500 573

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Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
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Figures in Rand

Statement of Financial Performance

Revenue

Revenue from exchange transactions

Service charges	1 033 000	-	1 033 000	1 558 880	525 880	A
Rental of facilities and equipment	1 038 000	353 000	1 391 000	1 830 372	439 372	B
Interest on outstanding receivables	-	569 000	569 000	533 496	(35 504)	
Licences and permits	700 000	(300 000)	400 000	117 272	(282 728)	C
Recoveries	-	-	-	7 611	7 611	
Operating income	8 357 000	(2 172 000)	6 185 000	3 628 453	(2 556 547)	D
Interest earned	-	120 000	120 000	769 237	649 237	E
Total revenue from exchange transactions	11 128 000	(1 430 000)	9 698 000	8 445 321	(1 252 679)	

Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfer revenue

Government grants & subsidies	222 576 000	10 015 000	232 591 000	270 663 414	38 072 414	F
Total revenue	233 704 000	8 585 000	242 289 000	279 108 735	36 819 735	

Expenditure

Employee related costs	(180 354 000)	(6 697 000)	(187 051 000)	(181 590 505)	5 460 495	G
Remuneration of councillors	(14 643 000)	712 000	(13 931 000)	(13 243 521)	687 479	H
Depreciation and amortisation	(7 000 000)	-	(7 000 000)	(6 393 705)	606 295	I
Finance costs	(1 564 000)	(30 000)	(1 594 000)	(9 328 407)	(7 734 407)	J
Lease rentals on operating lease	(1 474 215)	(4 027 348)	(5 501 563)	(5 349 172)	152 391	
Debt impairment	-	-	-	(8 239 732)	(8 239 732)	K
Contracted Services	(28 758 000)	6 474 000	(22 284 000)	(17 945 887)	4 338 113	L
Transfers and Subsidies	(12 640 000)	4 392 000	(8 248 000)	(7 444 069)	803 931	M
Operating costs	(26 641 785)	(606 652)	(27 248 437)	(25 506 992)	1 741 445	N

Total expenditure	(273 075 000)	217 000	(272 858 000)	(275 041 990)	(2 183 990)	
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Operating surplus	(39 371 000)	8 802 000	(30 569 000)	4 066 745	34 635 745	
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Fair value adjustments	-	-	-	1 233 229	1 233 229	O
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Actuarial gains/losses	-	-	-	17 169 651	17 169 651	
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Workmen's compensation provision	-	-	-	(1 149 450)	(1 149 450)	
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	-	-	-	17 253 430	17 253 430	
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Deficit	(39 371 000)	8 802 000	(30 569 000)	21 320 175	51 889 175	
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Actual Amount on Comparable Basis as Presented in the Budget and Actual Comparative Statement	(39 371 000)	8 802 000	(30 569 000)	21 320 175	51 889 175	
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Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
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Figures in Rand

Statement of Financial Position

Assets

Current Assets

Inventories	136 000	-	136 000	90 108	(45 892)	P
Receivables from exchange transactions	26 585 000	-	26 585 000	8 467 293	(18 117 707)	Q
VAT receivable	-	-	-	4 955 999	4 955 999	R
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	290 120	290 120	
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	1 045 473	1 045 473	S
	26 721 000	-	26 721 000	14 848 993	(11 872 007)	

Non-Current Assets

Biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity	338 000	-	338 000	264 287	(73 713)	O
Investment property	5 370 000	430 000	5 800 000	6 900 000	1 100 000	O
Property, plant and equipment	58 912 000	-	58 912 000	52 489 250	(6 422 750)	I
Intangible assets	-	-	-	3	3	
Investments in controlled entities	14 579 000	-	14 579 000	14 578 528	(472)	
Long-term Receivables	-	254 000	254 000	254 916	916	
	79 199 000	684 000	79 883 000	74 486 984	(5 396 016)	
Total Assets	105 920 000	684 000	106 604 000	89 335 977	(17 268 023)	

Liabilities

Current Liabilities

Payables from exchange transactions	101 391 656	(21 237 000)	80 154 656	79 390 776	(763 880)	
Transfers payable (non-exchange)	30 444 344	-	30 444 344	30 444 344	-	
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	2 315 936	2 315 936	U
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	-	-	-	1 318 119	1 318 119	V
Provisions	5 355 000	(2 364 000)	2 991 000	27 887 329	24 896 329	W
	137 191 000	(23 601 000)	113 590 000	141 356 504	27 766 504	

Non-Current Liabilities

Employee benefit obligation	74 589 000	(17 952 000)	56 637 000	42 995 442	(13 641 558)	U
Total Liabilities	211 780 000	(41 553 000)	170 227 000	184 351 946	14 124 946	
Net Assets	(105 860 000)	42 237 000	(63 623 000)	(95 015 969)	(31 392 969)	

Net Assets

Net Assets Attributable to Owners of Controlling Entity

Reserves

Accumulated deficit	(105 860 000)	42 237 000	(63 623 000)	(95 015 969)	(31 392 969)	
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Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
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Figures in Rand

Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows from operating activities

Receipts

Grants	222 576 000	10 015 000	232 591 000	233 345 575	754 575	V
Interest income	-	120 000	120 000	769 237	649 237	E
Other receipts	40 022 000	(1 799 000)	38 223 000	21 735 278	(16 487 722)	A, C, D
	262 598 000	8 336 000	270 934 000	255 850 090	(15 083 910)	

Payments

Employee costs	(180 354 000)	(6 697 000)	(187 051 000)	(183 628 433)	3 422 567	G
Suppliers	(61 737 000)	(16 519 000)	(78 256 000)	(59 793 521)	18 462 479	X
Interest costs and penalties	-	(1 594 000)	(1 594 000)	(648 668)	945 332	J
	(242 091 000)	(24 810 000)	(266 901 000)	(244 070 622)	22 830 378	

Net cash flows from operating activities	20 507 000	(16 474 000)	4 033 000	11 779 468	7 746 468	
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Cash flows from investing activities

Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(24 739 000)	18 200 000	(6 539 000)	(17 999)	6 521 001	Z
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Cash flows from financing activities

Finance lease payments	-	-	-	(13 216 569)	(13 216 569)	X
Inter-company loan	-	-	-	5 000 000	5 000 000	T
Repayment of inter-company loan	-	-	-	(5 000 000)	(5 000 000)	T

Net cash flows from financing activities	-	-	-	(13 216 569)	(13 216 569)	
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Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(4 232 000)	1 726 000	(2 506 000)	(1 455 100)	1 050 900	
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Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4 232 000	(1 726 000)	2 506 000	2 500 573	(5 427)	
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Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	-	-	-	1 045 473	1 045 473	
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Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
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Figures in Rand

A - Service charges over-collected due to the increased payments from consumers.

B - The increase is due to the implementation escalation fees to rental revenue as per the SLAs.

C - Under-collection was mainly driven by the negative economic effects caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

D - During the budget and planning stage the municipality classified funds expected as a result of VAT refunds as other income while the accounting treatment of these funds are allocated to the VAT control account.

E - The over-collection was a result of the interest earned under the FNB call account used for the ring-fencing of grants.

F - Over-collection is due to the 2018/2019 unspent grants which were transferred to revenue during the 2019/2020 financial year.

G - The municipality underspent on employee related costs due to the under expenditure of current costs during the year.

H - The concurrence for increasing the councilor's remuneration was not approved by the MEC due to the municipality's financial constraints.

I - This was driven by the municipality's fixed assets reaching the end of their useful life during the year.

J - Increase in interest costs and penalties was due to the interest expenditure charged due to non-payment of invoices timeously.

K - The decrease in impairment was due to the improved collection of long outstanding debt as at 30 June 2020.

L - Under expenditure in contracted services relates to reclassification of payments as finance lease payments for fire engines and rescue vehicles

M - Variance relates to the computation of pensioners medical aid based on the valuation assessment made at year end for post-retirement benefits on medical aid liability.

N - Under expenditure is mainly due to the low expenditure incurred for software licences.

O - Fair value gains/ (losses) were not budgeted for because they are valued at year end by qualified experts.

P - Due to cost containment measures in terms of circular 82 some of stock items were not procured during the year.

Q - The municipality collected more than anticipated in order to improve its available cash and cash equivalents required during the year.

R - This was budgeted for because the municipality claims VAT on payment basis and reports on accrual basis.

S - The unspent funds contribute to the available cash and cash equivalents. These funds have been cash-backed.

T - This is emergency loan which had to be taken from the WRDA in order to assist the municipality's in settling salary obligations.

U - This results from actuarial valuation performed during the year and classification of short-term portion of medical aid liability.

V - The service provider was appointed on 1 March 2020 and due to there being minimal work undertaken due to the COVID-19 lockdown which was in place, subsequent expenditure related to the project was could not be incurred.

W - This is due to the increase in workmen's compensation provision and long-service award provision.

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Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
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Figures in Rand

X - During the budget and planning stage the municipality included the finance lease payments under suppliers because the A-schedule do not have a separate line for finance lease payments.

Z - During the budget and planning stage the municipality included the final lease payments under capital expenditure. The actual payments have been included under finance lease payments.

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Appropriation Statement

Figures in Rand

	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
2020											
Financial Performance											
Service charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 558 880	-	1 558 880	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %
Interest earned	-	120 000	120 000	-	-	120 000	769 237	-	649 237	641 %	DIV/0 %
Transfers recognised - operational	207 828 000	22 015 000	229 843 000	-	-	229 843 000	268 418 550	-	38 575 550	117 %	129 %
Other own revenue	11 128 000	(1 550 000)	9 578 000	-	-	9 578 000	24 520 084	-	14 942 084	256 %	220 %
Total revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	218 956 000	20 585 000	239 541 000	-	-	239 541 000	295 266 751	-	55 725 751	123 %	135 %
Employee costs	(180 354 000)	(6 697 000)	(187 051 000)	-	-	(187 051 000)	(181 590 505)	-	5 460 495	97 %	101 %
Remuneration of councillors	(14 643 000)	712 000	(13 931 000)	-	-	(13 931 000)	(13 243 521)	-	687 479	95 %	90 %
Debt impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8 239 732)	-	(8 239 732)	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %
Depreciation and asset impairment	(7 000 000)	-	(7 000 000)	-	-	(7 000 000)	(6 393 705)	-	606 295	91 %	91 %
Finance charges	(1 564 000)	(30 000)	(1 594 000)	-	-	(1 594 000)	(9 328 407)	-	(7 734 407)	585 %	596 %
Transfers and grants	(12 640 000)	4 392 000	(8 248 000)	-	-	(8 248 000)	(7 444 069)	-	803 931	90 %	59 %
Other expenditure	(56 874 000)	1 840 000	(55 034 000)	-	-	(55 034 000)	(49 951 501)	-	5 082 499	91 %	88 %
Total expenditure	(273 075 000)	217 000	(272 858 000)	-	-	(272 858 000)	(276 191 440)	(3 333 440)	(3 333 440)	101 %	101 %
Surplus/(Deficit)	(54 119 000)	20 802 000	(33 317 000)	-	-	(33 317 000)	19 075 311	-	52 392 311	(57)%	(35)%

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Figures in Rand

	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
Transfers recognised - capital	14 748 000	(12 000 000)	2 748 000	-		2 748 000	2 244 864		(503 136)	82 %	15 %
Surplus (Deficit) after capital transfers and contributions	(39 371 000)	8 802 000	(30 569 000)	-		(30 569 000)	21 320 175		51 889 175	(70)%	(54)%
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	(39 371 000)	8 802 000	(30 569 000)	-		(30 569 000)	21 320 175		51 889 175	(70)%	(54)%
Cash flows											
Net cash from (used) operating	20 506 000	(17 151 000)	3 355 000	-		3 355 000	11 779 468		8 424 468	351 %	57 %
Net cash from (used) investing	(24 739 000)	18 878 000	(5 861 000)	-		(5 861 000)	(17 999)		5 843 001	- %	- %
Net cash from (used) financing	-	-	-	-		-	(13 216 569)		(13 216 569)	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(4 233 000)	1 727 000	(2 506 000)	-		(2 506 000)	(1 455 100)		1 050 900	58 %	34 %
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4 233 000	(1 727 000)	2 506 000	-		2 506 000	2 500 573		(5 427)	100 %	59 %
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	-	-	-	-		-	1 045 473		(1 045 473)	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %

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Figures in Rand

	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated audited outcome
2019				
Financial Performance				
Service charges				1 799 032
Interest earned				411 298
Transfers recognised - operational				273 183 632
Other own revenue				27 556 319
Total revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)				302 950 281
Employee costs	-	-	-	(176 417 337)
Remuneration of councillors	-	-	-	(13 020 091)
Debt impairment	-	-	-	(841 819)
Depreciation and asset impairment	-	-	-	(7 179 266)
Finance charges	-	-	-	(14 257 417)
Transfers and grants	-	-	-	(13 144 340)
Other expenditure	-	-	-	(43 843 667)
Total expenditure	-	-	-	(268 703 937)
Surplus/(Deficit)				34 246 344
Contributions recognised - capital and contributed assets				254 590
Surplus (Deficit) after capital transfers and contributions				34 500 934
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year				34 500 934

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Figures in Rand

	Reported unauthorised expenditure	Expenditure authorised in terms of section 32 of MFMA	Balance to be recovered	Restated audited outcome
Cash flows				
Net cash from (used) operating				24 435 928
Net cash from (used) investing				(35 257)
Net cash from (used) financing				(15 547 021)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents				8 853 650
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year				(6 353 077)
Cash and cash equivalents at year end				2 500 573

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Accounting Policies

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019
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1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

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

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

The municipality and its entity have complied with Municipal standard chart of accounts (mSCOA) in terms of mSCOA regulations. The primary objective of mSCOA is to achieve an acceptable level of uniformity and quality from the collection of data. Data is then used to compile both budgets and financial statements. Budget and financial transactions are captured in the system using seven segments code.

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

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

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Presentation currency

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

1.2 Going concern assumption

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

1.3 Materiality

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

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

1.4 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the annual financial statements. When any significant judgement and sources of estimation uncertainty are applicable, they have been disclosed in the relevant notes and policies.

Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions are included in note 18 - Provisions.

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Accounting Policies

1.4 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Post-retirement benefits

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

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

Other key assumptions for post medical aid retirement obligations are based on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 16.

Allowance for doubtful debts

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

1.5 Biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity

The entity recognises biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity or agricultural produce when, and only when:

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

Biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity are measured at their fair value less costs to sell.

Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, biological assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

1.6 Investment property

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Accounting Policies

1.6 Investment property (continued)

Fair value

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

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

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

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..

1.7 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Land	Straight-line	Indefinite
Buildings	Straight-line	7 - 30 years
Leasehold property	Straight-line	5 - 20 years
Plant and machinery	Straight-line	3 - 17 years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight-line	5 - 20 years
Motor vehicles	Straight-line	
Specialised vehicles	Straight-line	5 - 20 years
Other vehicles	Straight-line	3 - 20 years
Office equipment	Straight-line	3 - 17 years
Roads and stormwater	Straight-line	20 - 30 years
Water	Straight-line	20 - 30 years
Community	Straight-line	20 - 30 years
Emergency equipment	Straight-line	5 - 15 years
Watercraft	Straight-line	20 - 30 years

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Accounting Policies

1.7 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Security measures	Straight-line	5 - 15 years
Other leased assets	Straight-line	2 - 3 years

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.8 Intangible assets

An asset is identifiable if it either:

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

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

An intangible asset is recognised when:

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

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

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

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

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

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Accounting Policies

1.8 Intangible assets (continued)

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

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

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

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

Internally generated goodwill is not recognised as an intangible asset.

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Computer software, other	Straight-line	3 years

1.9 Investments in controlled entities

In the municipality's separate annual financial statements, investments in investments in controlled entities are carried at cost.

The WRDA was established to promote tourism and attract investment in the West Rand region.

1.10 Financial instruments

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

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

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 municipality's statement of financial position.

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

A financial asset is:

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

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

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Accounting Policies

1.10 Financial instruments (continued)

- 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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Accounting Policies

1.10 Financial instruments (continued)

Classification

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

Class	Category
Long term receivables	Financial asset measured at cost
Receivables from exchange transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Cash and cash equivalents	Financial asset measured at amortised cost

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

Class	Category
Payables from exchange transactions	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Transfers payable (non-exchange)	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	Financial liability measured at amortised cost

Initial recognition

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

The municipality recognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

1.11 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.

Finance leases - lessee

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

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

The interest rate implicit in the lease is the discount rate that, at the inception of the lease, causes the aggregate present value of:

- (a) the minimum lease payments; and
- (b) the unguaranteed residual value

to be equal to the sum of (i) the fair value of the leased asset; and (ii) any initial direct costs of the lessor.

A finance lease gives rise to a depreciation expense for depreciable assets as well as finance expense for each accounting period. The depreciation policy for depreciable leased assets shall be consistent with that for depreciable assets that are owned, and the depreciation recognised shall be calculated in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Property, Plant and Equipment and the International Accounting Standard on Intangible Assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that the lessee will obtain ownership.

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

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1.11 Leases (continued)

Operating leases - lessor

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

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

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

Operating leases - lessee

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

1.12 Inventories

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The cost of inventories is assigned using the weighted average cost formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use to the municipality.

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

1.13 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are assets used with the objective of generating a commercial return. Commercial return means that positive cash flows are expected to be significantly higher than the cost of the asset.

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

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

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

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

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Accounting Policies

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

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

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

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

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

Useful life is either:

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

Designation

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

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

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

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

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.

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

Reversal of an impairment loss

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

1.14 Employee benefits

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

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

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

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1.14 Employee benefits (continued)

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.

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

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1.14 Employee benefits (continued)

Post-employment benefits: Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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1.14 Employee benefits (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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1.14 Employee benefits (continued)

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.

1.15 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

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

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

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

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

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 entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement is treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement does not exceed the amount of the provision.

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

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

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

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

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

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1.15 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when an entity:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 41.

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

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

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

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

1.16 Commitments

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

Disclosures are required in respect of unrecognised contractual commitments.

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

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

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1.17 Revenue from exchange transactions

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

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

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

Measurement

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

Rendering of services

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

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

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

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

Interest, royalties and dividends

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

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

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

1.18 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

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

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

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

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

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1.18 Revenue from non-exchange transactions (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recognition

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

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

Measurement

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

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

Transfers

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

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

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

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1.18 Revenue from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Grants and subsidies in-kind

Grants and subsidies in kind are recognised as 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.

1.19 Investment income

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

1.20 Comparative figures

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

1.21 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure means:

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

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.

1.22 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

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

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

1.23 Irregular expenditure

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

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

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

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

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1.23 Irregular expenditure (continued)

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

1.24 Budget information

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

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

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

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 2019/07/01 to 2020/06/30.

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

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

1.25 Related parties

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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1.26 Events after reporting date

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

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

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

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

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Figures in Rand	2020	2019
2. Inventories		
Consumable stores	90 108	99 092
3. Receivables from exchange transactions		
Contributions from local municipalities	16 025 800	28 925 800
Other consumer debtors	4 936 944	4 624 283
Fire debtors	3 691 891	3 691 801
Impairment of Receivables	(16 187 342)	(7 947 610)
	8 467 293	29 294 274

Trade and other receivables impaired

As of 30 June 2020, trade and other receivables of R 25 019 136 (2019: R 38 617 547) were impaired and provided for.

The amount of the provision was R (16 187 342) as of 30 June 2020 (2019: R (7 947 610)).

The ageing of these loans is as follows:

3 to 6 months	415 622	807 610
Over 6 months	15 771 720	7 140 000

4. VAT receivable

VAT	4 955 999	6 069 789
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The amount relates to amounts receivable from SARS as at 30 June 2020.

5. Non-current assets held for sale

The municipality planned to proceed with the sale of non-current assets which was scheduled to be auctioned on 27 March 2020 but due to the lockdown regulations announced by the President on 23 March 2020 the process could not unfold. The municipality will be proceeding with the anticipated auction during 2020/2021 financial year.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	7 116	7 505
Bank balances	193 904	2 490 102
Short-term deposits	844 453	2 966
	1 045 473	2 500 573

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6. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

The municipality had the following cash and cash equivalents accounts

Account number / description	Bank statement balances			Cash book balances		
	30 June 2020	30 June 2019	30 June 2018	30 June 2020	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
First National Bank - Corporate	109 039	2 438 145	-	124 817	2 443 190	-
Standard Bank - Corporate	69 353	47 180	(6 356 424)	69 353	47 180	(6 356 312)
Standard Bank - Call Account	2 967	2 967	2 967	2 967	2 967	2 967
First National Bank - Call Account	841 486	-	-	841 486	-	-
Petty Cash	7 116	7 205	-	7 150	7 205	398
Heritage Account	-	-	(93)	-	-	(93)
Total	1 029 961	2 495 497	(6 353 550)	1 045 773	2 500 542	(6 353 040)

7. Biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity

	2020			2019		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Biological assets - Flowers	264 287	-	264 287	331 058	-	331 058

Reconciliation of biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity - 2020

	Opening balance	Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value	Total
Biological assets - Flowers	331 058	(66 771)	264 287

Reconciliation of biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity - 2019

	Opening balance	Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value	Total
Biological assets - Flowers	338 212	(7 154)	331 058

Non-financial information

Quantities of each biological asset

Biological assets - Flowers	198 000	214 080
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The municipality performed a physical verification of all biological assets at 30 June 2020.

A register of all biological assets is available at the Local Economic Development (LED) office of the WRDM for inspection.

Methods and assumptions used in determining fair value

The fair value of the different varieties of plants(flowers) were determined by the Multiflora Auction Market. Multiflora Auction Market is the outlet through which the flowers are sold. The decrease in fair value is due to less flowers planted which were valued at year-end compared to the previous financial year.

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8. Investment property

	2020			2019		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Investment property	6 900 000	-	6 900 000	5 600 000	-	5 600 000

Reconciliation of investment property - 2020

	Opening balance	Fair value adjustments	Total
Investment property	5 600 000	1 300 000	6 900 000

Reconciliation of investment property - 2019

	Opening balance	Fair value adjustments	Total
Investment property	5 100 000	500 000	5 600 000

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.

Restrictions on the realisability of investment property or the remittance of revenue and proceeds of disposal are as follows:

Amounts recognised in surplus or deficit

From Investment property that generated rental revenue

Rental revenue	835 514	705 941
Expenses incurred for the year	(143 082)	(121 498)
	692 432	584 443

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9. Property, plant and equipment

	2020			2019		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Land	1 425 001	-	1 425 001	1 425 001	-	1 425 001
Buildings	37 529 231	(26 638 229)	10 891 002	37 529 231	(25 975 628)	11 553 603
Plant and machinery	4 383 844	(4 202 557)	181 287	4 542 331	(4 299 196)	243 135
Furniture and fixtures	4 713 071	(4 317 306)	395 765	4 754 471	(4 225 375)	529 096
Motor vehicles	13 744 595	(12 572 195)	1 172 400	13 744 595	(12 311 346)	1 433 249
Infrastructure	8 684 377	(6 898 045)	1 786 332	8 684 377	(4 518 506)	4 165 871
Security measures	5 061 649	(4 887 784)	173 865	5 061 649	(4 874 905)	186 744
Emergency equipments	3 061 553	(2 955 362)	106 191	3 464 909	(3 339 272)	125 637
Other property, plant and equipment	20 338	(18 353)	1 985	20 340	(18 059)	2 281
Electrical equipment	152 259	(76 656)	75 603	152 259	(71 056)	81 203
Office equipment	12 647 598	(12 023 298)	624 300	12 426 833	(11 614 861)	811 972
Finance lease fire engines and rescue vehicles	-	-	-	34 763 519	(4 320 191)	30 443 328
Leased Computer equipment	-	-	-	203 326	(191 813)	11 513
Specialised vehicles	39 741 658	(8 794 986)	30 946 672	4 978 139	(2 163 807)	2 814 332
Community Facilities	9 757 656	(5 048 809)	4 708 847	9 757 656	(4 700 005)	5 057 651
Total	140 922 830	(88 433 580)	52 489 250	141 508 636	(82 624 020)	58 884 616

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9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2020

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Land	1 425 001	-	-	-	-	-	1 425 001
Buildings	11 553 603	-	-	-	(662 601)	-	10 891 002
Plant and machinery	243 135	7 000	(71)	-	(68 793)	-	181 287
Furniture and fixtures	529 096	-	(365)	-	(132 954)	-	395 765
Motor vehicles	1 433 249	-	-	-	(260 849)	-	1 172 400
Infrastructure	4 165 871	-	-	-	(415 167)	(1 964 372)	1 786 332
Security measures	186 744	-	-	-	(12 879)	-	173 865
Emergency equipment	125 637	-	-	-	(18 617)	-	106 191
Other property, plant and equipment	2 281	-	(831)	-	(294)	-	1 985
Electrical equipment	81 203	-	-	-	(5 600)	-	75 603
Office equipment	811 972	17 999	(549)	11 512	(216 630)	-	624 300
Finance lease fire engines and rescue vehicles	30 443 328	-	-	(30 443 328)	-	-	-
Leased Computer equipment	11 513	(79)	-	(11 434)	-	-	-
Specialised vehicles	2 814 332	-	-	30 443 328	(2 310 988)	-	30 946 672
Community facilities	5 057 651	-	-	-	(348 804)	-	4 708 847
	58 884 616	24 920	(1 816)	78	(4 454 176)	(1 964 372)	52 489 250

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9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2019

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Land	1 425 001	-	-	1 425 001
Buildings	13 172 484	-	(1 618 881)	11 553 603
Plant and machinery	347 028	-	(103 893)	243 135
Furniture and fixtures	692 364	4 347	(167 615)	529 096
Motor vehicles	2 324 145	-	(890 896)	1 433 249
Infrastructure	4 699 741	-	(533 870)	4 165 871
Security measures	320 648	-	(133 904)	186 744
Emergency equipment	212 883	-	(87 246)	125 637
Other property, plant and equipment	2 847	-	(566)	2 281
Electrical equipment	89 661	-	(8 458)	81 203
Office equipment	1 081 000	271 470	(540 498)	811 972
Finance lease fire engines and rescue vehicles	32 181 504	-	(1 738 176)	30 443 328
Leased Computer equipment	79 288	-	(67 775)	11 513
Specialised vehicles	3 366 162	-	(551 830)	2 814 332
Community Facilities	5 793 309	-	(735 658)	5 057 651
	65 788 065	275 817	(7 179 266)	58 884 616

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.

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10. Intangible assets

	2020			2019		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Computer software	2 716 412	(2 716 409)	3	2 716 412	(2 716 409)	3

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2020

	Opening balance	Total
Computer software	3	3

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2019

	Opening balance	Total
Computer software	3	3

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11. Investments in controlled entities

Name of company	Held by	% holding 2020	% holding 2019	Carrying amount 2020	Carrying amount 2019
West Rand Development Agency		100,00 %	100,00 %	14 578 528	14 578 528

The total investment in WRDA, comprises of assets transferred on establishment of the Agency. The assets are accounted for in line with GRAP 34 - Separate Financial Statements. Reference should be made to paragraph 10 of GRAP 34 which states that:

"When an entity prepares separate financial statements, it shall account for similar investments in controlled entities, joint venture and associates either:

(a) at cost

(b) accordance with GRAP 104; or

(c) using the equity method as described in GRAP 36

The investment in WRDA is accounted for appropriately at cost in accordance with GRAP 34, paragraph 10, sub-section (a).

12. Long-term Receivables

Study assistance	254 916	254 916
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Long term receivables comprises of study assistance that were previously allocated to employees in accordance with Council approved policy. The study assistance has since been abolished on implementation of cost containment.

13. Finance lease obligation

Minimum lease payments due

- within one year	-	13 216 569
	-	13 216 569
less: future finance charges	-	(377 057)
Present value of minimum lease payments	-	12 839 512

Present value of minimum lease payments due

- within one year	-	12 839 512
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It is municipality policy to lease certain property, plant and equipment under finance leases.

14. Payables from exchange transactions

Trade payables	44 485 234	38 268 056
Debtors with credit balances	40 787	40 787
Third parties outstanding	10 998 622	144 200
Leave payable	23 852 037	24 375 581
Stock in transit	14 096	14 096
	79 390 776	62 842 720

15. Transfers payable (non-exchange)

Transfers payable	30 444 344	30 444 344
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15. Transfers payable (non-exchange) (continued)

Transfers payable amount relates to amount received from Provincial Human Settlements in terms of implementation protocol and the unspent portion is payable to Gauteng Department of Human Settlements. The funds were withheld with VBS Mutual Bank which was placed under curatorship from 11 March 2018.

16. Employee benefit obligations

Defined benefit plan

An actuarial valuation has been performed of the liability in respect of post-employment medical aid benefits to employees and retirees of the WRDM, and to their registered dependants as at 30 June 2020. An independent Actuarial Valuer, which is One Pangaea Financial was appointed by the Municipality to perform these valuations. The company is practising according to the conditions and requirements of the Actuarial Society of South Africa. D.T. Mureriwa is a qualified member of the Actuarial Society of South Africa.

The valuation considers all employees, retired employees and their dependants who participate in the medical aid arrangements and are entitled to a post-employment medical aid subsidy. The post-employment medical aid subsidy liability is not a funded arrangement, i.e no separate assets have been set aside to meet this liability. The Accounting Standards require that an employer's liability be based on the cost of the benefits provided by the employer.

The Medical Schemes Act 1998 enforces community ratings which means that the contributions payable by retirees are the same as those paid by younger members. The employer's cost can therefore be taken as the expected contributions only, as opposed to the expected cost of actual medical aid benefits.

Post retirement medical aid plan

The municipality offers employees and continuation members the opportunity of belonging to one of several medical aid scheme, most of which offers a range of options pertaining to the levels of cover. Upon retirement a retired employee may continue membership of the medical aid scheme. Upon a member's death-in-service or death-on-retirement the surviving dependants may continue membership of the medical scheme.

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

Opening balance	56 281 496	56 594 036
Benefits paid	(2 494 905)	(1 666 873)
Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance	(8 475 213)	1 354 333
	45 311 378	56 281 496

Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance

Current service cost	2 784 750	2 886 074
Interest cost	5 883 139	9 243 129
Actuarial (gains) losses	(17 143 102)	(10 774 870)
	(8 475 213)	1 354 333

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16. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

Key assumptions used

Assumptions used at the reporting date:

Discount rates used	13,36 %	10,69 %
Health care cost inflation	9,08 %	7,99 %
Consumer price inflation	7,58 %	6,49 %
Net discount rate	3,92 %	2,50 %

Medical Scheme Arrangements

The Municipality offers employees and continuation members the opportunity of belonging to one of several medical schemes, most of which offer a range of options pertaining to levels of cover.

Contribution Rate Structure

Members contribute according to tables of contribution rates which differentiate between them on the type and number of dependants. Some options also differentiate on the basis of income.

Financial Assumptions

Discount Rate: GRAP 25 stipulates that the choice of this rate should be derived from government bond yields consistent with the estimated term of the post-employment liabilities. However, where there is no deep market in government bonds with a sufficiently long maturity to match the estimated term of all the benefit payments, current market rates of the appropriate term should be used to discount shorter term payments, and the discount rate for longer maturities should be estimated by extrapolating current market rates along the yield curve

Consequently, a discount rate of 13.36% per annum has been used. These rates do not reflect any adjustment for taxation. These rates were deducted from the yield curve obtained from the Bond Exchange of South Africa after the market closed on 30 June 2020.

Key Demographic Assumptions

The normal retirement age of employees is 65. It has been assumed that in-service members will retire at age 63, which then implicitly allows for expected rates of early and ill-health retirement.

We have assumed continuation of the post-employment health care subsidy would be at 100% of active employees, or their surviving dependants.

It has been assumed that female spouses will be four years younger than their male counterparts. Further, we have assumed that 95% of eligible employees on a health care arrangement at retirement will have an adult dependant. For current retiree members, actual marital status was used and the potential for remarriage was ignored.

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16. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

Other assumptions

Assumed healthcare cost trends rates have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in surplus or deficit. A one percentage point change in assumed healthcare cost trends rates would have the following effects:

	One percentage point increase	One percentage point decrease
Effect on the aggregate of the service cost and interest cost	7 439 398	8 833 305
Effect on defined benefit obligation	40 110 284	51 696 407

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

	2020 R	2019 R	2018 R	2017 R	2016 R
Defined benefit obligation	45 311 378	56 281 496	56 594 036	51 940 686	53 364 877

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Figures in Rand	2020	2019
17. Unspent conditional grants and receipts		
Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:		
Unspent conditional grants and receipts		
Gauteng Department of Agriculture And Rural Development (1)	-	5 633 395
Neighborhood development partnership grant (2)	-	14 196 560
Fire brigade service grant (3)	-	20 108 423
Disaster management grant (4)	-	7 876 550
Rural Roads Asset Management Systems grant (5)	503 136	-
HIV/ Aids grant (6)	814 983	-
	1 318 119	47 814 928
Movement during the year		
Balance at the beginning of the year	47 814 928	44 586 560
Additions during the year	224 166 605	276 412 000
Income recognition during the year	(270 663 414)	(273 183 632)
	1 318 119	47 814 928

(1) This grant was transferred to the Municipality during April 2018. The municipality transferred this amount to WRDA during May 2018 to assist with operationalising the Milling Plant. Further R4 million was received during the year under review (2018/2019), however the funds were not sufficient to cover the scope required to operationalise the milling plant. Therefore the funds were returned back to Provincial government revenue fund net of the electricity and security cost incurred between 1 July 2018 to June 2019.

(2) The funds are withheld with VBS Mutual Bank which is presently under curatorship from 11 March 2018. The Municipality entered into a repayment arrangement with National Treasury which the amounts unspent were offset in three equal installment against equitable share. The last installment of R14.1 million was paid in July 2019.

(3) This grant was transferred on May 2019 and is utilised to subsidise fire and rescue service operations since the fire services function is an unfunded mandate. In terms of the agreement between Cogta and the Municipality this is a multi-year grant. This assisted the municipality in making payments for specialised vehicles (fire engines and mini rescue vehicles) acquired through finance lease and to finance other operational requirements. The funds were utilised during the 2019/20 financial year for its intended purpose.

(4) This grant was transferred to the municipality on June 2019 and is used to assist with the disaster management issues within West Rand region. In terms of the agreement between Cogta and the Municipality this is a multi-year grant. The funds were utilised during the 2019/20 financial year for its intended purpose.

(5) This grant was transferred to the municipality to assist with the improve asset management at rural and farming areas. The service provider was appointed during the year, but due to the COVID-19 lockdown regulations, the service provider could not work and thus, the WRDM could not spend.

(6) Mogale City Local Municipality and Merapong City Local Municipality had unspent funds due to projects funded by the grant being stopped during the COVID-19 lockdown period. The funds are cash-backed by the local municipalities.

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18. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions - 2020

	Opening Balance	Additions	Reversed during the year	Interest charged	Total
Arbitration awards	-	1 843 824	-	-	1 843 824
Long Service Award provision *	14 700 897	621 209	-	-	15 322 106
Performance Bonus	934 067	-	(101 798)	-	832 269
Department of labour assessment provision ^	8 173 698	1 149 450	-	188 758	9 511 906
Interest on pension funds	205 635	-	-	171 589	377 224
	24 014 297	3 614 483	(101 798)	360 347	27 887 329

Reconciliation of provisions - 2019

	Opening Balance	Additions	Utilised during the year	Reversed during the year	Interest charged	Total
Long Service Award provision	13 529 247	1 171 650	-	-	-	14 700 897
Performance Bonus	1 135 660	-	-	(201 593)	-	934 067
Department of labour assessment provision	7 792 538	1 159 070	(900 000)	-	122 090	8 173 698
Interest on pension funds	-	205 635	-	-	-	205 635
	22 457 445	2 536 355	(900 000)	(201 593)	122 090	24 014 297

^ The Department of Labour introduced a new system during the financial year, and correspondence on amounts outstanding sent to municipality. The municipality entered into an arrangement to settle the balance outstanding. At year end, the system could not generate a new assessment due to arrangements in place. The total provision by the municipality is based on 1% of basic earnings..

Arbitration awards

Arbitration awards through court order	1 843 824	-
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Long service awards

Opening accrued liability	14 700 897	13 529 247
Current service cost	1 034 560	902 257
Current interest	1 149 453	1 159 884
Expected benefits paid	(1 536 255)	(1 225 881)
Actuarial gain/ (loss) over financial year	(26 549)	335 390
	15 322 106	14 700 897

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Figures in Rand	2020	2019
18. Provisions (continued)		
Performance bonus		
Opening liability accrued	934 067	1 135 660
Movement based on year end provision	(101 798)	(201 593)
	832 269	934 067
Department of labour assessment provision		
Opening liability accrued	8 173 698	7 792 538
1% of basic earnings	1 149 450	1 159 070
Payment	-	(900 000)
Interest charged	188 758	122 090
	9 511 906	8 173 698
Employee benefit cost provision		
Opening liability accrued	205 635	-
Interest charged on late payments	171 589	205 635
	377 224	205 635

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19. Service charges		
Electricity on properties rented out	611 075	553 216
Fire and rescue services	910 531	1 245 816
Other service charges	37 274	-
	1 558 880	1 799 032
20. Rental of facilities and equipment		
Facilities and equipment		
Rental of facilities (Shops and BP garage)	1 654 556	1 572 181
Parking spaces	175 816	178 114
	1 830 372	1 750 295
21. Licences and permits (exchange)		
Atmospheric air quality licensing	117 272	421 739
22. Recoveries		
Recovery - MGF (1)	-	5 226
Recovery - Municipal expenditure (2)	7 611	172 065
	7 611	177 291
<p>(1) This amount relates to the court settlement in respect of the fraud case which was opened against a former employee of the Municipality. The respective employee was dismissed during 2011/ 2012 financial period.t</p> <p>(2) This amount relates to amounts recovered from employees as a result of expenditure incurred by the municipality due to employee negligence.</p>		
23. Operating income		
Contributions from local municipalities (1)	-	13 300 000
Commission	73 359	80 687
Sale of plants	9 519	1 234
LG Seta Grant (2)	3 545 575	189 145
	3 628 453	13 571 066
<p>(1) Contributions from local municipalities relates to contributions made for the regional transformation supporting the West Rand region to become Metro in future.</p> <p>(2) The amount received from LG SETA relates to amounts claimed training of staff members and stipends paid to interns.</p>		
24. Interest earned		
Interest revenue		
Favourable bank balance	460 445	411 298
Call account	308 792	-
	769 237	411 298

The amount included in Investment revenue arising from non-exchange transactions amounted to R 769 237.

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25. Actuarial gains/ losses		
Long service award	26 549	(335 390)
Post Employment Medical Subsidy	17 143 102	10 774 870
	17 169 651	10 439 480

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Figures in Rand	2020	2019
26. Government grants and subsidies		
Operating grants		
Equitable share	39 436 000	34 742 000
RSC Replacement grant	168 065 560	163 265 000
Expanded public works programme	1 080 000	1 105 000
Disaster management grant	119 000	-
Financial management grant	1 000 000	1 000 000
Fire brigade service grant	40 108 423	57 391 577
Disaster management grant	7 876 550	2 123 450
HIV/AIDS grant	7 433 017	7 796 000
Network Libraries	2 800 000	2 800 000
Rural asset management grant	2 244 864	2 594 000
Performance Management Systems grant	500 000	-
Gauteng Department of Agriculture And Rural Development	-	366 605
	270 663 414	273 183 632
Conditional and Unconditional		
Included in above are the following grants and subsidies received:		
Conditional grants received	63 976 777	75 176 632
Unconditional grants received	207 501 560	198 007 000
	271 478 337	273 183 632
Equitable share		
Current-year receipts	39 436 000	34 742 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(39 436 000)	(34 742 000)
	-	-
The grant used for Labour Intensive programmes as outlined by National Government.		
Expanded public works programme		
Current-year receipts	1 080 000	1 105 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1 080 000)	(1 105 000)
	-	-
The grant used for Labour Intensive programmes as outlined by National Government.		
Municipal Disaster Relief Grant		
Current-year receipts	119 000	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(119 000)	-
	-	-
The grant was used for COVID-19 related expenditure.		
Financial management grant		
Current-year receipts	1 000 000	1 000 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1 000 000)	(1 000 000)
	-	-

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26. Government grants and subsidies (continued)

The grant is used to promote and support reforms in financial management by building capacity in the municipality.

RSC Replacement grant

Current-year receipts	153 869 000	134 875 000
Recoupment of NDPG grant	14 196 560	28 390 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(168 065 560)	(163 265 000)
	-	-

The grant used as revenue adjustment factor as the district does not collect own revenue from service levies.

The Municipality entered into a repayment arrangement with National Treasury which the amounts unspent were offset in three equal installment against equitable share. The last installment of R14.1 million was paid in July 2019.

HIV/AIDS grant

Current-year receipts	8 248 000	7 796 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(7 433 017)	(7 796 000)
	814 983	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

Grant is utilised to finance HIV/AIDS project campaigns at the WRDM and its Local Municipalities.

Network Libraries

Current-year receipts	2 800 000	2 800 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(2 800 000)	(2 800 000)
	-	-

This grant is used to assist with wireless connection and hardware of libraries within the West Rand region.

Rural asset management grant

Current-year receipts	2 748 000	2 594 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(2 244 804)	(2 594 000)
	503 196	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

This grant is used to improve asset management at rural and farming areas.

Fire brigade service grant

Balance unspent at beginning of year	20 108 423	-
Current-year receipts	20 000 000	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(40 108 423)	77 500 000
Other	-	(57 391 577)
	-	20 108 423

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26. Government grants and subsidies (continued)

This grant is utilised to subsidise fire and rescue service operations since the fire services function is an unfunded mandate. This assisted the municipality in making payments for specialised vehicles (fire engines and mini rescue vehicles) acquired through finance lease and to finance other operational requirements.

Performance Management grant

Current-year receipts	500 000	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(500 000)	-
	-	-

The grant was provided to assist the municipality with the performance management system.

Gauteng Department of Agriculture And Rural Development (GDARD)

Balance unspent at beginning of year	5 633 395	2 000 000
Current-year receipts	-	4 000 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(366 605)
Current year payments - Unspent funds	(5 633 395)	-
	-	5 633 395

This grant was used to assist with operationalising the Milling plant. The funds were transferred to the Gauteng Provincial Treasury on 22 July 2019.

Disaster management grant

Balance unspent at beginning of year	7 876 550	-
Current-year receipts	-	10 000 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(7 876 550)	(2 123 450)
	-	7 876 550

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

This grant is used to assist with the disaster management issues within West Rand region.

Neighborhood Development partnership grant

Balance unspent at beginning of year	14 196 560	42 586 560
Recoupment through RSC levy grant	(14 196 560)	(28 390 000)
	-	14 196 560

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

The grant is used for the development of Regional capital projects within West Rand region.

27. Public contributions and donations

Donation of Office equipment	-	254 590
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28. Employee related costs		
Basic	116 026 405	109 425 852
Bonus	8 675 370	8 072 941
Medical aid - company contributions	11 657 570	11 267 236
UIF	625 468	592 412
SDL	1 177 084	1 110 183
Contributions to unions	185 705	-
Leave pay provision charge	389 321	6 708 731
Pension fund contribution	21 769 252	20 172 022
Group Insurance	2 012 714	1 838 851
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	6 431 527	5 475 486
Overtime payments	1 280 413	4 839 478
Acting allowances	846 994	578 648
Housing benefits and allowances	923 905	935 496
Standby and night shift allowance	7 266 542	2 798 017
Bargaining council	39 180	39 534
Current service cost (Post retirement medical aid)	2 283 055	2 562 450
	181 590 505	176 417 337

Executive Manager: Acting Municipal Manager (M.E. Kolozi)

Annual Remuneration	1 125 192	1 043 340
Car Allowance	216 000	216 000
Acting allowance	111 866	-
Other	11 637	12 267
	1 464 695	1 271 607

Mr. M.E Kolozi has been acting as the Municipal Manager from 1 November 2020.

Remuneration of Former Municipal Manager (M.D. Mokoena)

Annual Remuneration	764 018	1 304 560
Car Allowance	130 909	236 000
Leave resign	164 070	-
Other	10 626	14 934
	1 069 623	1 555 494

Mr. M.D Mokoena's contract lapsed during January 2020.

Chief Financial Officer (L.S Ramaele)

Annual Remuneration	295 530	-
Car Allowance	72 000	-
Acting allowance	50 498	-
Other	3 370	-
	421 398	-

Mr. L.S Ramaele's 5 year term as the CFO began on 1 March 2020.

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28. Employee related costs (continued)

Remuneration of Former Chief Financial Officer (R. Mohaudi)

Annual Remuneration	516 600	1 440 564
Car Allowance	80 000	240 000
Other	5 806	16 326
	602 406	1 696 890

Mr. R Mohaudi's 5 year term as the CFO lapsed on the 31 October 2019.

Executive Manager: Regional and Economic Development (H. Hamer)

Annual Remuneration	-	129 047
Car Allowance	-	11 000
Leave pay	-	107 556
Other	-	2 171
	-	249 774

The contract for Executive manager: Regional and economic development ended on 31 August 2018.

Executive Manager: Corporate Services (R Mokebe)

Annual Remuneration	1 065 192	983 340
Car Allowance	276 000	276 000
Other	10 829	12 147
	1 352 021	1 271 487

Executive Manager: Health & Social Services (MM Mazibuko)

Annual Remuneration	1 125 192	1 043 340
Car Allowance	216 000	216 000
Other	9 923	11 133
	1 351 115	1 270 473

Acting Executive Manager: Public Safety (H.N.J Kahts)

Mr. H.N.J Kahts has been the acting Executive Manager: Public Safety from 1 November 2019. No acting allowance was paid due to the position not being vacant.

Acting Executive Manager: Regional & Economic Development (M. Nevhungoni)

Acting allowance	49 131	-
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Mr. M. Nevhungoni has been the acting Executive Manager: Regional & Economic Development from 1 November 2019.

29. Remuneration of councillors

Executive Mayor	898 442	936 877
Mayoral Committee Members	4 792 848	5 578 280
Speaker	823 915	826 128
Councillors	6 728 316	5 678 806
	13 243 521	13 020 091

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29. Remuneration of councillors (continued)

In-kind benefits

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

The Executive Mayor is entitled to stay at the mayoral residence owned by Council at no cost. The Executive Mayor and Speaker have a right of use of municipal vehicle for official duties as per Councilors upper limits gazette.

30. Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment	6 393 705	7 179 266
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31. Interest costs and penalties

Breach of contract	172 399	-
Finance leases	377 055	1 788 703
Bank overdraft fees	-	147 778
Interest charged by creditors	909 745	-
Interest cost	7 032 592	10 403 013
Late payments - SARS	449 591	1 590 198
Interest on inter-company loan	26 678	-
Department of Labour	188 758	122 090
Interest on late payments of pension funds	171 589	205 635
	9 328 407	14 257 417

32. Lease rentals on operating lease

Motor vehicles

Contractual amounts	4 065 466	7 459 646
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Equipment

Contractual amounts	1 283 706	1 262 218
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	5 349 172	8 721 864
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33. Contributions to/ (reversals) of debt impairment provision

Contributions to debt impairment provision	8 239 732	841 819
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The impairment is contributed by debt owed from Merafong City Local Municipality not paid for the past two years.

34. Contracted services

Outsourced Services

Qualification verification	1 113	-
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Business and Advisory	6 485 949	5 473 082
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Security Services	4 550 340	5 787 923
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Consultants and Professional Services

Business and Advisory	4 063 367	2 578 044
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Legal Cost	2 566 445	2 813 767
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Contractors

Maintenance of Equipment	-	154 147
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Maintenance of vehicles	278 673	426 918
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Figures in Rand	2020	2019
34. Contracted services (continued)	17 945 887	17 233 881
35. Transfers and subsidies		
Grants paid to ME's		
WRDA Subsidy	-	4 400 000
Other subsidies		
Subsidy: Post retirement benefits	(414 331)	982 210
Local Municipalities HIV/ Aids Subsidy	7 835 600	7 741 800
Bereavement subsidy	22 800	20 330
	7 444 069	8 744 340
	7 444 069	13 144 340
36. Operating costs		
Advertising	147 530	190 319
Auditors remuneration	3 656 651	2 555 941
Bank charges	36 110	166 743
Insurance	4 769 591	3 362 982
Municipal Levies	4 634 452	5 107 136
Membership fees	2 086 460	965 850
Fuel and oil	1 729 420	909 719
License fees	107 502	131 969
Software expenses	2 729 307	2 427 188
Telephone and fax	887 522	744 674
Training	2 527 454	-
Travel - local	4 347	-
COVID-19 PPE	192 937	-
Arbitration award	1 843 824	-
Stock and material	153 885	166 331
	25 506 992	16 728 852
37. Fair value adjustments		
Investment property (Fair value model)	1 300 000	500 000
Biological assets - (Fair value model)	(66 771)	(7 153)
	1 233 229	492 847

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Figures in Rand	2020	2019
38. Cash generated from operations		
Surplus	21 320 175	34 500 934
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	6 393 705	7 179 266
Movement on WCA	1 149 450	1 159 070
Fair value adjustments	(1 233 229)	(492 847)
Debt impairment	8 239 732	841 819
Movements in retirement benefit assets and liabilities	(10 970 118)	(312 540)
Movements in provisions	3 873 032	20 358 599
Additions - donations	-	(240 560)
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	8 984	79 413
Receivables from exchange transactions	11 832 700	(3 568 499)
Payables from exchange transactions	16 548 056	(36 932 317)
VAT	1 113 790	(1 364 778)
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	(46 496 809)	3 228 368
	11 779 468	24 435 928

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39. Financial instruments disclosure

Categories of financial instruments

2020

Financial assets

	At amortised cost	At cost	Total
Long term receivables	-	254 915	254 915
Receivables from exchange transactions	8 467 293	-	8 467 293
Cash and cash equivalents	1 045 473	-	1 045 473
	9 512 766	254 915	9 767 681

Financial liabilities

	At amortised cost	Total
Payables from exchange transactions	(79 390 776)	(79 390 776)
Transfers payable (non-exchange)	(30 444 344)	(30 444 344)
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	(1 318 119)	(1 318 119)
	(111 153 239)	(111 153 239)

2019

Financial assets

	At amortised cost	At cost	Total
Long-term receivables	-	254 915	254 915
Receivables from exchange transactions	29 294 274	-	29 294 274
Cash and cash equivalents	2 500 573	-	2 500 573
	31 794 847	254 915	32 049 762

Financial liabilities

	At amortised cost	Total
Payables from exchange transactions	(62 842 720)	(62 842 720)
Transfers payable (non-exchange)	(30 444 344)	(30 444 344)
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	(47 814 928)	(47 814 928)
	(141 101 992)	(141 101 992)

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40. Commitments

Authorised capital expenditure

Already contracted for but not provided for 1 year

• Property, plant and equipment	4 089 131	-
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Total capital commitments

Already contracted for but not provided for	4 089 131	-
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The municipality committed a capital amount of R4 million which relates to outright purchase of municipal vehicles through National Treasury Transversal Contract. Delivery of these vehicles is expected between July and November 2020.

Authorised operational expenditure

Already contracted for but not provided for

• Security services	3 366 312	2 917 020
• Insurance Services	2 024 599	4 764 041
• Operationalisation of RRAMS Programme	2 961 480	-
• Cellphone Services	1 419 528	753 774
• Supply and Delivering of Photocopy Machines and Digital Office Automation Equipments	1 325 888	1 283 706
• mSCOA Financial System	3 438 762	2 729 306
	14 536 569	12 447 847

Total operational commitments

Already contracted for but not provided for	14 536 569	12 447 847
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Amounts in operational commitments relates to figures committed to be spend for the next 12 months.

Total commitments

Total commitments

Authorised capital expenditure	4 089 131	-
Authorised operational expenditure	14 536 569	12 447 847
	18 625 700	12 447 847

Investment properties

Operating leases - as lessee (expense)

Minimum lease payments due

- within one year	220 980	7 084 039
- in second to fifth year inclusive	-	220 980
	220 980	7 305 019

The operating lease commitment related to the lease of municipal vehicles and printing equipment.

Operating leases - as lessor (income)

Minimum lease payments due

- within one year	1 736 365	1 542 003
- in second to fifth year inclusive	2 127 606	4 009 174
	3 863 971	5 551 177

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Figures in Rand	2020	2019
41. Contingencies		
Trifecta Trading 22 (Pty) Ltd t/a Shell Westonia	32 095	-
Alleged non-payment of goods purchased by West Rand District Municipality from plaintiff		
Mafoko Security Patrols (Pty) Ltd	4 546 221	-
Alleged non-payment of services rendered to West Rand District Municipality by the plaintiff.		
Zoliswa Patricia Ndaba	-	1 705 000
Notice in terms of Section 3 of the Institution of Legal Proceedings against Organs of State Act 40 of 2002 received. Claim for injury due to hazard on pavement. Claimant informed that WRDM not responsible for pavements and claim must be referred to Randfontein LM. No further information received as at date of submission of AFS.		
ES du Toit	-	15 710
Motor vehicle accident. However, WRDM erroneously cited as neither the vehicle nor the driver has any relation to the WRDM. Plaintiff served a combined summons on the WRDM		
WE Delpport t/a Henico motors	-	191 177
Plaintiff claiming outstanding rental for property rented as Fochville fire station in terms of a lease agreement (January to May 2018)		
	4 578 316	1 911 887

Contingent assets

VBS Mutual Bank was placed under curatorship on 11 March 2018. On the 14 March 2018, the curator informed the municipality that he will consider the interests of all depositors and creditors. The WRDM made investments in terms of Section 13 of the MFMA supported by Council approved policy.

The curator is currently assessing the liquidity position of VBS Mutual Bank and is developing possible remedial strategies. No further notification from the curator was received by the municipality since March 2018. The municipality expects that an inflow of economic benefits (recovery of investments) is probable, however cannot reliably determine the extent of the amounts of the investments that will probably be recovered.

The municipality lodged a claim for the amount of R76 million with the Liquidator and office of the Master of the High Court in 2018/19. In a meeting of the creditors on March 2019 the claim of the WRDM (and 3 other Municipalities) were accepted by the Liquidators.

In a meeting of November 2019, the Liquidator allowed for the submission of claims from other creditors (to allow assistance to unrepresented claimants). A Liquidation and Distribution account was due to be filed in terms of the Companies Act and in May 2020, the Liquidator applied for an extension of time from the Master of the High Court.

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42. Related parties

Relationships

Accounting Officer

Controlled entities

Members of key management

Refer to Accounting Officer's report note

Refer to note 11

M.E Koloji: Accounting Officer

M.D Mokoena: Accounting Officer (Former)

L.S Ramaele: Chief Financial Officer

R. Mohaudi: Chief Financial Officer (Former)

R. Mokebe: Executive Manager - Corporate Services

M.M Mazibuko: Executive Manager - Health & Social Development

N. Nevhungoni: Acting Executive Manager - Regional & Economic Development

N. Kahts: Acting Executive Manager - Public Safety

Related party balances

Amounts included in Trade receivable (Trade Payable) regarding related parties

West Rand Development Agency - 2 200 000

This balance relates to the sale of Katlego facilities. The sale was administered by WRDM on behalf of WRDA and the amount was paid after 30 June 2019. The R2.2 million relates to the subsidy which was outstanding by the end of 30 June 2019.

Related party transactions

Subsidy receivable to related party

West Rand Development Agency - 2 200 000

Subsidy paid to related party

West Rand Development Agency 2 200 000 2 200 000

The WRDM has a relationship with Rand West City, Merafong City, and Mogale City Local Municipalities and the WRDA which has resulted in the transfers by the WRDM during the 2018/19 financial year end.

To the best of the WRDM knowledge and taking into account all disclosures made, no councillor or official has any direct or indirect personal or private business in any matter before the council, or acquired or stand to acquire any direct benefit from contract concluded with the municipality. All assets contributed for the establishment of the WRDA were at fair value.

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42. Related parties (continued)

Remuneration of other members of management

Management class: Councillors

2020

Name	Basic salary	Other short-term employee benefits	Other benefits received	Total
D.S Thabe (Executive Mayor)	666 848	44 400	187 194	898 442
Ald. N Tundzi-Hawu (Speaker)	580 804	44 400	198 711	823 915
Ald. F.O Bhayat (MMC: Financial Services)	316 917	3 600	109 014	429 531
D.D Moreotsenye (MMC: Corporate and Shared Services)	552 845	44 400	189 176	786 421
S. Konopi (MMC: Transport and Human Settlements)	544 503	44 400	186 314	775 217
M.J Selibo (MMC: Infrastructure)	443 165	42 700	154 600	640 465
B. Xulu (MMC: Health and Social Services)	544 503	44 400	186 763	775 666
P. Chabane (MMC: Regional Industrialisation)	350 208	3 600	120 462	474 270
Ald. T.P Matuwane (MMC: Environmental Management)	544 503	44 400	186 314	775 217
H.O Butler (MMC: Public Safety)	544 503	44 400	187 619	776 522
S.P Monoane (Council Whip)	544 503	44 400	186 314	775 217
V.B Khumalo (MPAC Chairperson)	387 683	24 000	105 679	517 362
Ald. J Zwart	44 387	24 000	502	68 889
Ald. D.H Pretorius	227 586	44 400	78 498	350 484
G.S Isherwood	227 586	44 400	78 498	350 484
Ald. B.D Blake	227 586	44 400	78 498	350 484
E.P Du Plessis	227 586	44 400	77 953	349 939
M.N Ndzilane	227 586	44 400	78 089	350 075
A.L Rowles-Zwart	227 586	44 400	78 634	350 620
R.T Molusi	227 586	44 400	78 634	350 620
K Mandyu	227 586	44 400	78 089	350 075
J.D.H Du Bruyn	227 586	44 400	78 089	350 075
B.A Mpeke	44 387	24 000	502	68 889

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42. Related parties (continued)

D.S David	-	24 000	34 129	58 129
L.A Mganu	7 398	4 000	97	11 495
M Ndamase	-	24 000	32 068	56 068
S. Khenene	11 097	6 000	145	17 242
A.J Van Tonder	44 387	24 000	502	68 889
D. Cloete	11 097	6 000	145	17 242
P.C Orpen	-	24 000	12 494	36 494
M. Nkoe	44 387	24 000	502	68 889
B. Van Der Berg	44 387	24 000	502	68 889
K.E Lekagane	-	24 000	12 494	36 494
J.N Kotze	-	24 000	23 827	47 827
W. Segolodi	-	24 000	15 585	39 585
X.L Mkruquli	-	24 000	14 555	38 555
L Modise	-	24 000	33 098	57 098
M.M Sello	-	24 000	35 159	59 159
B.R Mafika	44 387	24 000	502	68 889
W.S Njani	44 387	24 000	502	68 889
M. Myeki	237 991	40 700	84 112	362 803
M.P Teleko	40 688	22 000	453	63 141
J.L Pannall	-	20 000	9 381	29 381
M. Naki	36 989	20 000	405	57 394
H.H Hild	33 290	18 000	356	51 646
I.M Merabe	33 290	18 000	356	51 646
H.B Munyai	25 892	22 500	20 406	68 798
	8 817 700	1 389 900	3 035 921	13 243 521

2019

Name	Basic salary	Other short-term employee benefits	Other benefits received	Total
Ald. B.M Maneli (Executive Mayor)	665 505	40 700	230 672	936 877

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42. Related parties (continued)

Ald. N. Tundzi-Hawu (Speaker)	580 804	44 400	200 923	826 127
Ald. F.O Bhayat (MMC: Financial Services)	316 917	3 600	109 689	430 206
D.D Moreotsenye (MMC: Corporate & Shared Services)	552 845	44 400	190 139	787 384
H.O Butler (MMC: Public Safety)	544 503	44 400	188 842	777 745
S. Konopi (MMC: Transport and Human Settlements)	544 503	44 400	187 277	776 180
Cllr. D.S Thabe (MMC: Infrastructure)	544 503	44 400	187 436	776 339
P. Chabane (MMC: Regional Industrialisation)	350 208	3 600	122 399	476 207
B. Xulu (MMC: Health & Social Services)	544 503	44 400	187 943	776 846
Ald. T.P Matuwane (MMC: Environmental Management)	544 503	44 400	188 468	777 371
S.P Monoane (Council Whip)	544 503	44 400	187 277	776 180
V.B Khumalo (MPAC Chairperson)	190 887	24 000	65 634	280 521
Ald. D.H Pretorius	227 586	44 400	78 985	350 971
G.S Isherwood	227 586	44 400	78 985	350 971
Ald. D.B Blake	227 586	44 400	78 985	350 971
E.P Du Plessis	227 586	44 400	78 330	350 316
M.N Ndzilane	227 586	44 400	78 534	350 520
A.L Rowles-Zwart	227 586	44 400	79 189	351 175
R.T Molusi	227 586	44 400	79 189	351 175
K. Mandyu	227 586	44 400	78 534	350 520
J.D.H Du Bruyn	227 586	44 400	78 534	350 520
B.A Mpeke	44 387	24 000	582	68 969
D.S David	-	24 000	24 863	48 863
L.A Mganu	44 387	24 000	582	68 969
M. Ndamase	-	24 000	25 893	49 893
P.S Mapena	29 591	16 000	388	45 979
S. Khenene	44 387	24 000	582	68 969
Ald. J Zwart	44 387	24 000	582	68 969
A.J Van Tonder	44 387	24 000	582	68 969
P.C Orpen-Reid	-	24 000	13 531	37 531
M. Nkoe	44 387	24 000	582	68 969
B. Van der Berg	44 387	24 000	582	68 969
K.E Lekagane	-	24 000	14 561	38 561
J.N Kotze	-	24 000	20 742	44 742
W. Segolodi	-	24 000	14 561	38 561
X.L Mkruquli	-	24 000	14 561	38 561

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42. Related parties (continued)

B.R Mafika	3 699	2 000	48	5 747
W. Njani	3 699	2 000	48	5 747
M. Sello	-	10 000	11 390	21 390
C.P Zagagana	-	14 000	10 388	24 388
B. Mahuma	167 118	12 000	57 861	236 979
T. Mokuke	40 688	22 000	533	63 221
D. Cloete	44 387	24 000	582	68 969
I.E Mukwevho	39 103	21 143	513	60 759
R.B Masemola	39 103	21 143	513	60 759
M.J Selibo	-	24 000	24 863	48 863
V. Mhlari	-	14 000	7 292	21 292
L. Modise	-	10 000	11 381	21 381
	8 650 555	1 354 986	3 014 550	13 020 091

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43. Prior period restatements

Receivables from exchange transactions

The consumer debtors were under charged as a result of the rental amounts not being in line with the SLAs and as a result of this, the error was rectified in the current financial year and prior period transactions were allocated to the correct accounting periods.

VAT receivable

Prior year VAT refunds were incorrectly captured into the accounting records as fire prevention fees. This was rectified in the prior financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents

There were transactions hanging on the financial system when the municipality migrated from previous chart of accounts to mSCOA. Transactions have been cleared in the bank reconciliation.

Property, plant and equipment

The municipality undertook annual review of useful lives of fixed assets. The change in useful life resulted in the changes in depreciation values.

Payables from exchange transactions

Credit notes were performed for creditors who could not be validated. Transactions were initially captured under the prior years and when the error was corrected, amounts had to be allocated to the correct accounting period.

Provisions

The restatement is as a result of the reinstatement of the Long Service Award Policy. The long service award policy was erroneously quoted as part of policies which were at the SALGBC as part of a policy dispute.

The correction of the error(s) results in adjustments as follows:

Statement of Financial Position	As previously reported	Restatement	Restated balance
Receivables from exchange transactions	30 669 937	(1 375 663)	29 294 274
VAT receivable	4 188 821	1 880 968	6 069 789
Cash and cash equivalents	2 746 673	(246 100)	2 500 573
Property, plant and equipment	58 856 827	27 789	58 884 616
Finance lease obligation	(13 094 862)	255 350	(12 839 512)
Payables from exchange transactions	(70 177 614)	7 334 894	(62 842 720)
Provisions	(3 918 810)	(20 095 487)	(24 014 297)
Accumulated deficit	104 117 894	12 218 249	116 336 143
	113 388 866	-	113 388 866

Statement of Financial Performance	As previously reported	Restatement	Restated balance
Service charges	1 843 195	(44 163)	1 799 032
Rental of facilities	1 566 269	184 026	1 750 295
Interest on outstanding receivables	536 616	166 985	703 601
Recoveries	5 226	172 065	177 291
Operating income	13 490 379	80 687	13 571 066
Actuarial gains	10 774 870	(335 390)	10 439 480
Employee related costs	(176 743 161)	(900 057)	(177 643 218)
Depreciation	(7 205 520)	26 254	(7 179 266)
Interest costs and penalties	(12 949 662)	(1 307 755)	(14 257 417)
Contracted services	(17 241 047)	7 166	(17 233 881)
Transfers and subsidies	(13 144 340)	1 225 881	(11 918 459)
Operating costs	(16 790 465)	61 613	(16 728 852)
	(215 857 640)	(662 688)	(216 520 328)

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44. Events after the reporting date

Any events or transactions which occurred after 30 June 2020 and that require a disclosure or adjustment in the annual financial statements of West Rand District Municipality were duly accounted for.

45. Risk management

Liquidity risk

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

Credit risk

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

46. Going concern

We draw attention to the fact that at 30 June 2020, the entity had an accumulated surplus (deficit) of R (95 015 969) and that the entity's total liabilities exceed its assets by R (95 015 969). The municipality had a surplus (deficit) for the year of R 21 320 173.

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

The municipality has presented a surplus budget with the aim of sourcing alternative and innovative ways of raising additional revenue to improve its financial position. The financial turnaround strategy of the District dictates radical revenue enhancement strategies in medium term in order to generate municipal own revenue and strengthen the municipality's financial position. The municipality will also be approaching National and Provincial government in terms of the funding model in order to sustain firefighting function.

With the implementation of the District Development Model, the District will be playing its coordinating function to ensure that service delivery is not compromised. A detailed funding assessment will have to be undertaken prior to the implementation of the District Development Model. The District Development Model is a new integrated planning model for Cooperative Governance which seeks to be a new integrated, district-based, service delivery approach aimed at fast-tracking service delivery and ensure that municipalities are adequately supported and resourced to carry out their mandate.

The municipality has further applied cost vs benefit analysis on current contracts in order to terminate unnecessary contracts, scaling down the existing contracts and relook at purchase options on contracts which has impact on service delivery.

The ability of the municipality to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The Service Delivery Agreement entered into between the WRDA and the WRDM, in terms of Section 76(b) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000, for the promotion of economic development in the West Rand, was resolved for termination in terms of the provisions of the Service Delivery Agreement to restore the solvency of the municipality. The municipal functions currently executed by the WRDA, is not executed to the satisfaction of the WRDM and to the benefit of the community and also not in an unsustainable manner. In terms of Section 81 of the Systems Act, the WRDM remains responsible for ensuring that the municipal services are provided to the local community to the satisfaction of the WRDM. Therefore, the services could better be better executed by the internal directorate of Local Economic Development, where the WRDM could coordinate the function concerned in collaboration with the Local Municipalities within its area of jurisdiction.

The application of sound financial management principles for the compilation of the municipality's financial turnaround strategy is essential and critical to ensure that the municipality becomes financially viable and that services are provided sustainably, economically and equitably to all communities. It is our view that the 2020/21 financial year should be approached with realism and a tightening fiscal discipline and we should further identify revenue initiative opportunities through the utilization of resource mobilization task team established by the Accounting Officer.

West Rand District Municipality

(Registration number DC48)

Trading as West Rand District Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2020	2019
47. Unauthorised expenditure		
Opening balance as previously reported (1)	80 009 320	51 137 625
Opening balance as restated	80 009 320	51 137 625
Add: Unauthorised expenditure - current period (2)	31 510 012	28 871 695
Less: Authorised for write-off - Prior period	(28 871 695)	-
Less: Authorised for write-off - Current period	(28 176 572)	-
Closing balance	54 471 065	80 009 320

(1) Unauthorised expenditure relates to non-cash items which are impairment on current assets as at 30 June 2018 and unspent conditional grants which were not cash-backed for the year ended 30 June 2019 as a result of the funds being utilised other operational purposes.

(2) This resulted from remuneration of employees relating to the fire service functions which were removed from the municipal 2019/2020 special adjustment budget which was approved by Council on 30 September 2019 in line with the recommendations of the financial recovery plan. Additionally, there was an unauthorised expenditure due to debt impairment on amounts owed by local municipalities.

Analysed as follows: non-cash

Debt impairment	3 333 440	-
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Analysed as follows: cash

Unspent conditional grants not cash backed	-	28 871 695
Operating costs for Fire brigade services	28 176 572	-
	28 176 572	28 871 695

48. Irregular expenditure

Opening balance as previously reported	2 133 381	10 228 515
Add: Irregular Expenditure - prior year	-	22 122 583
Less: Irregular Expenditure - prior year(1)	-	(8 094 864)
Opening balance as restated	2 133 381	24 256 234
Add: Irregular Expenditure - current	20 803 347	-
Less: Amount written off - current	(17 866 849)	(22 122 853)
Closing balance	5 069 879	2 133 381

The prior year adjustments on irregular expenditure are as a result:

(1) Revised schedule on irregular expenditure which arose from the overpayments of the locomation allowance for a period not exceeding 72 months.

49. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Opening balance as previously reported	1 857 981	267 783
Opening balance as restated	1 857 981	267 783
Add: Expenditure identified - current	3 805 510	1 590 198
Add: Expenditure identified - prior period	409 438	-
Less: Amount written off - prior period	(1 857 981)	-
Closing balance	4 214 948	1 857 981

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2020

2019

49. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure (continued)

Amounts written-off

After the council committee investigations, council adopted the council committee recommendation to write-off an amount of R 1 857 981 from the total fruitless and wasteful expenditure amount as it was proven without reasonable doubt that the amount was not recoverable.

Written off by:

Interest on late payments and penalties to SARS Council	1 857 981	-
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50. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act

Contributions to organised local government

Opening balance	2 409 615	1 456 265
Current year subscription / fee	2 086 460	953 350
	4 496 075	2 409 615

Material losses

Opening balance	2 219 775	2 225 001
Amount paid - current year	-	(5 226)
	2 219 775	2 219 775

Audit fees

Opening balance	1 820 817	604 105
Current year subscription / fee	3 729 421	2 891 598
Amount paid - current year	(3 132 256)	(1 674 886)
	2 417 982	1 820 817

West Rand District Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2020 2019

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

PAYE and UIF

Opening balance	-	4 299 856
Current year subscription / fee	29 369 046	26 311 302
Amount paid - current year	(24 563 277)	(30 611 158)
	4 805 769	-

Pension and Medical Aid Deductions

Opening balance	-	8 572 784
Current year subscription / fee	33 426 824	31 189 259
Amount paid - current year	(30 637 435)	(39 762 043)
	2 789 389	-

VAT

VAT receivable	4 955 999	6 069 789
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VAT output payables and VAT input receivables are shown in note .

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

Supply chain management regulations

In terms of section 36 of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations (MSCMR) any deviation from the Supply Chain Management Policy needs to be approved by the Municipal Manager and must be reported to Council. The expenses incurred as listed hereunder have been approved in compliance with Section 36 of the MSCMR.

Incident

Sole provider	11 097	-
Impractical to follow SCM procedures	174 164	60 904
	185 261	60 904

51. Deviation from supply chain management regulations

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

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

52. Non-compliance with Laws and Regulations

The municipality did not always comply with the provisions of Section 65(2)(e) of the MFMA which requires that all payments be reasonably made within 30 days. The non-compliance is directly attributable to the financial challenges experienced by the municipality. The accounting officer has taken all reasonable step to ensure payments are made by negotiating with its creditors to implement the extended payment plan linked with the dates of receipt of equitable share.