# **BLM ANNUAL REPORT 2017/2018**



This Annual Report produced by the Office of the Municipal Manager covers all performance and finance related activities from the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2018.

Various departments have provided information contained in this publication. Several measures were put in place to ensure that facts and figures provided are correct.

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# I. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

# II. ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
AFS	Annual Financial Statement
AGSA	Auditor-General South Africa
BLM	Bushbuckridge Local Municipality
CDWs	Community Development Workers
CIP	Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan
COGTA	Department of Corporative Governance and Traditional Affairs
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
DOE	Department of Energy
EE	Employment Equity
EDPE	Economic Development Planning and Environment
IGR	Inter-Governmental Relations
ISF	Integrated Spatial Framework
ITP	Integrated Transport Plan
LM	Local Municipality
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MPRA	Municipal Property Rates Act
MPI	Municipal Priority Issue
NKPI	National Key Performance Indicator
NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
PCC	Presidential Coordination Council
PCF	Premiers Coordinating Forum
RED	Regional Electricity Distributor
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SDBIP	Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan

SDF	Spatial Development Framework			
SMMEs Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises				
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine			
WSP	Workplace Skill Plan			
Section 46	Report Required in Terms of Section 46 of the MSA			
Report				
Section 121	Report Required in Terms of Section 121 of the MFMA			
Report				

# III. DEFINITIONS

ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION		
Key Performance Areas (KPA's):	KPA's are clear statements of intent, which guide the development of the programmers and projects making up the IDP.  Example: Basic Service delivery.		
Key Performance Indicator (KPIs):	KPIs are derived from KPAs/objective statements. It is an expression of what is going to be measured and what parameter is going to be used with a view to establishing the degree at which the KPA/objective has been reached Example: Accumulative number of low-cost residential stands provided with basic levels of sanitation		
Baseline	The baseline explains the status quo or the current situation.  Example: 5000 low-cost residential stands provided with basic levels of sanitation		
Target	The target expresses the commitment towards performance. Example: 20000 low-cost residential stands provided with basic levels of sanitation by the end of the year. In this example, the baseline at the beginning of the year was 10000 low-cost residential stands provided with basic levels of sanitation.		
Inputs / Activities	Activities that an employee is expected to complete in order to produce a KPI.		
Weighting	Percentage value of a KPA in relation to other KPA's.		
Source Document	A document used to prove whether the KPA has been performed or not.		
Performance Contract	The document that records the agreements between the employee and the manager on what is expected from the employee in terms of performance for the performance cycle. This also records the employee's development plan.		
Performance Review	The process where the performance of the employee is measured by checking the variance between the actual and the expected performance. Employees progress in terms of performance and development are also measured.		
Performance	This is a 1 to 5 numeric value scale used to assess the		
Assessment	degree to which targets have been achieved.		

## 1.1 Introduction

The Municipality was established in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act to serve the interests of the people of South Africa in the Bushbuckridge area.

The Municipality has a number of challenges, the solutions to which forms part of its priorities in the medium-term and certainly the Long Term Development Strategy. These challenges includes high poverty levels, unemployment, service delivery backlogs and skills shortage. HIV/AIDS pandemic in the Municipality has added to increased poverty levels due to high loss of parents in families.

The Municipality therefore adopted a holistic approach towards addressing these interrelated socio—economic factors in order to contribute towards improving the quality of life of the communities in the Bushbuckridge Local Municipality.

This report is therefore presented in line with circular 63 of the National Treasury guidelines for preparing Annual Reports.

## 1.2 MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT

The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (2000) section 46 requires that:

- (1) A Municipality must prepare for each financial year, a performance report reflecting:
  - (a) The performance of the Municipality and of each external service provider during the financial year.
  - (b) A comparison of the performance referred to in paragraph (a) with targets set for performances in the previous financial year.
  - (c) Measures that were taken to improve performance.
- (2) An annual performance report must form part of the Municipality's annual report in terms of Chapter 12 of the Municipal Finance Management Act.

#### 1.3 THE PURPOSE OF THE ANNUAL REPORT IS:

- i. To provide a record of the activities of the Municipality during the financial year to which the report relates.
- ii. To provide a performance report on service delivery and budget implementation for the financial year.
- iii. To promote accountability to the local community for the decisions taken by the Municipality and its entities throughout the year.
- iv. To present the annual financial statement and annual performance report which has been audited by AGSA for the attention of the members of the community of BLM and the report of AGSA in this regards.
- v. In addition, the Municipal Systems Act requires that the Municipality's annual report must include the annual performance rendered by external service providers.
- vi. The performance of external service providers during the 2017/2018 financial year has been reported as the last position of annual performance report.
- vii. The Bushbuckridge Local Municipality, in accordance with the Municipal Systems Act (Section 46), and the Municipal Finance Management Act (Section 88), presents this report on the performance of the Municipality to ensure compliance and accurate reporting of the overall Municipal performance against set performance standards. This report subscribes to the provisions of the Municipal Systems Act and to other legislative requirements that are described in the Bushbuckridge Performance Management Policy Framework.

## 1.4 CONTENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

Sections 121(3) and (4) of the MFMA and circular 63 of treasury guidelines sets out the framework relating to the content of the annual reports for both Municipalities and Municipal entities. These include:

- a) The Annual financial statements of the Municipality and if the Municipality has entities, consolidated annual financial statements as submitted to the Auditor-General for audit:
- b) Municipality's annual performance report in terms of section 46 of the MSA;
- c) Assessment of any arrears on Municipal taxes and service charges;
- d) Assessment of the Municipality's performance against measurable performance objectives for revenue collection from each revenue source and for each vote in the Municipality's approved budget;
- e) Particulars of corrective action taken or to be taken on issues raised in audit reports;
- f) Explanations to clarify issues on financial statements;
- g) Any other information determined by the Municipality including recommendations made by the audit committee and any other information as may be prescribed; and
- h) Audit report from AGSA.

## 1.5 FORMAT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

Municipalities are required to adopt the following format for an Annual Report in line with section 63 of Treasury Regulation on Annual Report. The details are briefly described below with further information.

- Chapter 1: Municipal Manager, Executive Foreword and Executive Summary
- Chapter 2: Governance
- Chapter 3: Service Delivery Performance
- Chapter 4: Organisational Development Performance
- Chapter 5: Financial Performance
- Chapter 6: Auditor General's Findings
- o Appendices:
  - Annual performance report,
  - Annual Financial Statement and AGSA report

# CHAPTER 1

## 1. EXECUTIVE MAYOR FOREWORD AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

# 1.1 EXECUTIVE MAYOR'S FOREWORD

The 2017/2018 financial year has ended and the Municipality is at beginning of the new financial year 2018/2019. The Municipal Council has adopted the IDP and budget for 2018/2019 within stipulated time. This Annual Report presents the performance status quo on the implementation of the 2017/2018 financial year. The members of Mayoral Committees "worked together" with administration to ensure the implementation of the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan 2017/2018, and monitoring was done by conducting guarterly performance reviews.

I present the 2017/2018 Annual Report, which reflects positive performance of the Municipal Council, whereby a ceremony that recognises good performance through excellent awards to employees has been done. Different role players commended the effectiveness of BLM Council and further encouraged the positive performance of all employees that contributed to the performance.

This Annual Report will inter-alia reflect on a number of key areas of performance as legislated.

# • Strategic Alignment to Provincial Growth and Development Strategy

The Municipality worked hard together with the relevant stakeholders to ensure that as enshrined in the Bill of Rights of the Republic of South Africa everyone has a right to clean accessible water in their yards. The Municipality has been supplying water to its community using the Rand Water bulk water supply.

The Municipality worked together with the Department of Water and Sanitation, Department of Public Works, Roads, and Transport, Ehlanzeni District Municipality and Department of Co-operative and Traditional Affairs in addressing service delivery backlogs. The Municipal strategic growth planned targets are aligned to both the National and Provincial Growth Development Plans.

# Corrective actions taken to ensure that strategic objectives as stipulated in the IDP are achieved

Bushbuckridge like many other Municipalities in the country was faced with the triple challenge of inequality, poverty and unemployment. To address the above concerns, Bushbuckridge Municipality engaged private investors to invest in agriculture property development, steel manufacturing plants, brick making and crushers stones initiatives to respond to challenges of the communities. The Municipality also collaborated with different investors to create jobs. During the financial year 2017/2018, the Municipality has realised the opening of Dwarsloop Mall that contributed to the improvement of the lives of the community of BLM.

The Accounting Officer and all Senior Managers directly reporting to the Municipal Manager signed performance agreements at the beginning of each financial year to commit to performance expectations. Performance assessments were conducted on a quarterly basis for accountability. All employees in BLM participates on the Performance Management System program and their performance are monitored on the quarterly basis depending on the nature of the job the incumbent is holding. Employees' performance plans were aligned to the Municipal SDBIP 2017/2018.

# Method used to improve public participation

Like in the previous financial years, the Municipality improved in public consultation mechanisms and strategies which inter-alia included Mayoral Imbizo's. The office of the Executive Mayor continued to give feedback on service delivery through the Mayoral Imbizo's. The Municipality had visited all the wards within the jurisdiction of BLM. The Mayoral Imbizo platform has afforded the community space to engage the Municipality on matters of services delivery.

# Service delivery improvement goals

During 2017/2018, the Municipality was stricken with shortage of water, which contributed to numerous service delivery protests. The water shortages were caused

by bulk supply restrictions imposed by the services provider due to volume disputes. However, the Municipality addressed most of its challenges by engaging on the process of refurbishing all the boreholes, in areas where water provision continued to

be a challenge water was supplied using mobile water tanks. The dispute with Rand

Water was escalated to MEC COGTA.

Roads and streets infrastructure were also a challenge. However, this challenge is being addressed through implementation of projects such as paving, road regravelling and upgrading of provincial roads by Department of Public Works Roads and Transport. At the same time, various infrastructure developments were embarked upon through the implementation of IDP and SDBIP projects in respect of paving of internal streets, water reticulation, road infrastructure and sanitation projects in certain areas, and intervention by introducing water standpipes. In other words, vital service delivery areas have been done in this financial year. All the above had to be prioritised

to ensure a better life for all residents of BLM.

The Municipality improved its financial system and aligned with mSCOA as required by National Treasury. The Municipality successfully managed to implement and went live in implementing the Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA) as from the 1st of July 2017 after a vigorous trial and testing period. The implementation of the mSCOA although delayed capturing of few expenditures, however the process is now improving and we hope that it will not be a challenge in the new financial year.

The support offered to my office by both political office bearers, Municipal staff, and Municipal Council will not go unnoticed.

It is with great pleasure to preside and present the Bushbuckridge Local Municipality's 2017/2018 Annual Report.

OBAP L

**CIIr C.S Nxumalo** 

**Executive Mayor: BLM** 

#### 1.1.1 STATEMENT BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

I would like to thank the Municipal Council, management team and all staff members for the support offered to me in carrying out the responsibilities as the Municipal Manager for Bushbuckridge Local Municipality.

# Entities related to Municipality and sharing of power and sector departments contributions

The Municipality appointed Rand Water as an implementing agent in order to accelerate project implementation during the 2015/16 financial year. In the current year (2017/2018), Rand Water was only concluding those projects that were still incomplete.

# Previous financial year's audit opinion

During 2016/17 financial year, the Municipality obtained an unqualified audit opinion and the action plan to deal with prior year audit findings by the Auditor General was developed on financial management and predetermined objectives. For the 2017/18 financial year, the Municipality obtained a qualified audit opinion, which is a regression from the previous years unqualified audit opinion. The Municipality found challenges with its fair presentation of accounts payables, which were hereby affected by the changes in the Municipal standard chart of accounts. There was also incompleteness of recording traffic fines and VAT payable. Other challenges related to reporting of performance information. All the gaps identified will be closed as a matter of priority.

# Financial health of the Municipality

The Annual Financial Statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis in accordance with GRAP standards. The notes to the Annual Financial Statements include additional information where available, as required by the Municipal Financial Management Act no.56 of 2003.

The notes to the Annual Financial Statements disclose the required information in terms of section 123 of the Municipal Finance Management Act. Refer Annexure, as part of the 2017/18 attachments.

# Operating results

The operating results for the year ended 30 June 2018 disclosed a surplus. The financial year was closed off with a surplus of R 499,436,717 against a surplus of R 730,231,769 for the previous financial year. The current year provision for debt impairment amounts to R 161,014,044, total income billed amounts to R 396 011 775 and grant income realised amounts to R1, 207,193,951.

## Revenue management

The major income streams of the Municipality can best be disclosed as follows, giving a bird's eye view of total income and disclosing the dependency of the Municipality on grants and subsidies from the State, as income from grants represents 80% of total income of the Municipality. Own income generated from the sale of water, the raising of assessment rates and other income represent 20% of the total income of the Municipality. The difference between sale of water and bulk purchase from Rand Water indicates that the Municipality is not doing well in terms of water sales. The water sale is currently running at a loss. The generation of own, income streams will become more and more important as the current increase in investment in infrastructure continues. The Municipality appointed two turnkey contractors in order to accelerate water reticulation and install water meters in areas where there was no water provision, and in return, the Municipality will generate revenue.

During the 2017/18 financial year, the Municipality implemented its Revenue Enhancement Strategy with a theme "I PAY MY MUNICIPAL ACCOUNT, DO YOU?" which included the granting of debt settlement incentives to encourage customers to settle their old debt as well as clean the slate to start paying their accounts on a regular basis. The response from households has only been 5% of accumulated debt. Though small, the Municipality considers this significant especially because they had a below

1% payment rate. Thus, this process is seen as having the potential to go a long way towards cultivating the culture of regular payment for Municipal services.

# Internal management related to section 56 managers

The top-level management positions are filled with qualified incumbents who are running an extra mile to ensure the improvement of the organisational performance, except for the Municipal Manager position, which became vacant on 1 February 2018. The minimum qualifications for all section 56 managers have been reported on chapter 2 section 2.5.1.3. Their performance makes it possible for me to play a team leader role with comfort of their undoubtable support and positive perspective in carrying the municipal mandate of achieving the five key performance areas. It is with great privilege to report that all performance assessments were conducted with the help of the members of Mayoral Committee on all key performance areas. The performance of the Municipality has been improving throughout the financial year.

#### Risk assessment

The Municipality conducted strategic and operational risk assessments in May/June 2017 after the adoption of Municipal strategic objectives as articulated on the IDP 2017/18 and developed a risk register, which was updated on a quarterly basis. The Municipality's Annual Internal Audit Plan is based on the results of the directorate's risk assessments. The results of the risk assessments were recorded and summarised in a risk matrix report in order to provide a holistic view of risk and the planned internal audit assurance to be provided to the Municipality.

## In conclusion

I would like to express my appreciation to the Municipal staff who are working together with top management to achieve the mandate of Bushbuckridge Local Municipality. We are committed to continuously put our best foot forward.

CA Nkuna:

**BLM Municipal Manager** 

#### 1.1.3 REPORT OF THE BLM AUDIT COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

The Audit Committee is pleased to present its Final Annual Report for the financial year ending 30 June 2018.

# **Background Overview**

The Audit Committee (the Committee) consisted of five (5) members. The same members also constituted the Performance Audit Committee.

The Committee adopted its Terms of Reference in the year under review which sets out its fundamental roles and responsibilities as per the requirements of section 166 the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) and requirements of sound corporate governance. The Committee's Terms of Reference were approved by the Council and, therefore, the Committee reports that it has conducted its activities as per its Terms of Reference.

# **Membership and Meeting Attendance**

The Committee comprised of the members mentioned below, and it has also met Nine (9) times during the year under review, as per the table below:

Name of member	Attended	Apologies*	Total
Mr J. Ngobeni (Chairperson)	9	0	9
Mr A. Keyser	9	0	9
Mr V. Bhengu	9	0	9
Mr J. Sithole	9	0	9
Dr T Madzivhandila	2	(Appointed on 01 May 2018)	2

The Municipality has appointed Mr P. Ramalepe as the Chairperson of the Risk Management Committee. This Committee had three meetings for the 2017/2018 financial year.

# **Responsibilities of the Audit Committee**

The Committee has conducted its affairs in compliance with **S**ection 166 of the MFMA and its approved Charter and has advised the Municipal **C**ouncil, the Political Office-bearers, the Accounting Officer and the Management team of the Municipality in terms of the above-mentioned requirements.

# Effectiveness of Internal controls and compliance

The Committee has reviewed reports from Internal Audit on the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control systems in the Municipality. From the various reports of the Internal Audit, we can report that there are some weaknesses in the internal control systems of the Municipality relating to non-compliance with legislations, policies and prescribed procedures. Weak internal controls were mainly in the following areas:

- a) Sanitation and Water Management;
- b) Cash Management;
- c) Occupational Health and Safety Management;
- d) Expenditure Management;
- e) Revenue Management;
- f) Fleet Management;
- g) Supply Chain Management;
- h) Governance Processes;
- i) Projects Management; and
- i) Assets Management.

Action plans to implement the recommendations of Internal Audit were developed and are being implemented by the Management.

# **Effectiveness of Internal Audit Activity**

The Committee has approved the Internal Audit Charter, the three year rolling plan as well as the Annual Audit Plan for the financial year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2018. The

Committee monitored and evaluated the implementation of the internal audit plan and provided feedback to management on the work performed by the Internal Audit unit. Although the Committee noted progress on the implementation of the Annual Audit Plan, the Internal Audit Unit experienced challenges concerning limitations brought about by Management inertia in other instances, which the Committee raised sharply. The Committee reports and confirms that the internal audit plan for the year ending 2017/2018 was fully implemented. The Committee commends the Internal Audit Unit for its commitment and perseverance in executing their functions, whilst noting the human resource capacity challenges the unit is experiencing.

## **Review of Annual Financial Statements**

The Committee has reviewed the 2017/2018 final annual financial statements of the Municipality before submission to the Auditor General South Africa (the AGSA) for auditing. However, the Committee noted that the Annual Financial Statements were incomplete due to information on Assets that were still outstanding. The Committee raised its concern with management regarding the incomplete AFS, but noted the submission to the AGSA, since the Municipality needed to comply. The Committee reports that the Municipality is unaccounted for water losses, defaulting debtors, inefficient internal controls and non-compliance with supply chain regulations, still remained a challenge to its financial viability.

Notwithstanding the Committee's concerns regarding the AFS's incompleteness, these were presented to Council at the sitting of the 28 August 2018, due to regulatory requirements.

## **Performance Management**

The Municipality has systems in place to manage performance in line with the National Treasury Framework for Managing Programme Performance Information.

Performance is reviewed periodically and reported as required. However, the Municipality was not able to achieve all its planned objectives of service delivery due to insufficient funds and inadequate water projects in respect of Rand Water. In addition, the issues relating to submission of proof of evidence by departments, still remained a challenge. The Committee has emphasised that this matter will require the attention of the Municipal Manager and her intervention as a matter of urgency.

Furthermore, the Committee stressed to management to pay more attention to the findings raised by the Internal Audit and Auditor General South Africa regarding performance information.

# **Risk Management**

The Risk Management Committee has been established by the Accounting Officer to review the Municipality's system of risk management. The Municipality was advised to develop clear guidelines and documented procedures to incorporate risk management into the Municipality's strategic planning processes, and the development of performance measurements on an operational level to promote the integration of risk management into its day-to-day operations. While noting the above, the Audit Committee has emphasised the implementation of measures to mitigate the identified risks, as a critical necessity. However, the Committee noted the improvement by management in respect of risk management issues.

# The quality of In-year Management and Quarterly Reports

The Committee was gravely concerned with the late submission of reports to be discussed at Audit Committee meetings. Some of the reports were not checked for quality and correctness purposes by directors and the Accounting Officer. Despite quarterly advice to management to quality check their reports before submitting, some reports were still of a poor quality and lacked relevant information to enable the Committee to discharge its oversight role fully. The Committee insisted that Management must ensure that all reports submitted are quality checked before submission to every meeting.

# Audit Outcome of the Municipality by the Auditor General South Africa (AGSA) – 2017/2018

The Committee was satisfied that the staff members of the AGSA who conducted the audits were independent of the Municipality. The Committee noted the possible effect of the audit outcome for the 2017/2018 financial year, concurs and accept the conclusion and the audit opinion of the AGSA on the annual financial statements. Although the Committee accepted the AGSA's audit opinion for a Qualified Audit for the Municipality, the Committee takes responsibility to further provide adequate oversight to management to ensure that a properly structured Audit Action Plan is developed to address the audit matters that the AGSA has raised in the audit. The Committee recommends that the audited annual financial statements be read together with the audit report issued by the AGSA

# Conclusion and appreciation

The Committee wishes to express its appreciation to the Executive Mayor, the MMC Finance, Chairperson of MPAC, the Municipal Manager, Directors and their teams for their courtesy and kind assistance during the financial year.

On behalf of the Audit Committee

Mr J. Ngobeni

Chairperson of the Audit Committee: BLM

## 1.1.4 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The annual report highlights that the Municipal Council has played its oversight role and conducted all ordinary Council sittings and two special Council sittings during the 2017/2018 financial year. The Municipal IDP has met all the requirements for the development of a credible IDP set by COGTA.

The Municipal Council capacitated the IMPACT committee to execute its oversight role and took action to address financial and administration challenges.

Council developed and adopted the sectoral plans for the smooth implementations of the IDP. The implementation of Council resolutions and reports were submitted to Council on a quarterly basis to update Council about all its resolutions. The Municipal Council has received reports from the audit committee for functionality and responsiveness on financial and performance management of the BLM.

The Municipality was operating and fully functional in all satellite offices that are regional offices, DLTCS and traffic stations.

# **CHAPTER 2**

#### 2. GOVERNANCE

#### 2.1. INTRODUCTION

The Bushbuckridge Local Municipality is a category B Municipality that forms part of the five local Municipalities of Ehlanzeni District Municipality. The Municipality accounts for 34% of the total population of the Ehlanzeni District Municipality; it is renowned for its agricultural and tourism attraction and it was declared a presidential nodal point by the president of the Republic of South Africa in 2001. The BLM is located in the North-Eastern part of the Mpumalanga Province and is bounded by the Kruger National park in the east, the Mbombela Local Municipality in the South and the Thaba Chweu Local Municipality in the West. It covers approximately over 1 million hectares after the Municipal Demarcation Board recently expanded the locality to include part of the Kruger National Park. Currently, the Municipality consist of 37 wards.

## 2.2. Vision

The Municipality strives for a developmental and prosperous life for all.

## 2.3. MISSION

Through accountability, transparency and responsible governance, the Municipality commits itself to provide affordable and sustainable services by enhancing community participation.

#### 2.4. VALUES

The core values of the Municipality are:

- Accountability;
- Transparency;
- Responsible Governance; and
- Service delivery principles of Batho Pele.

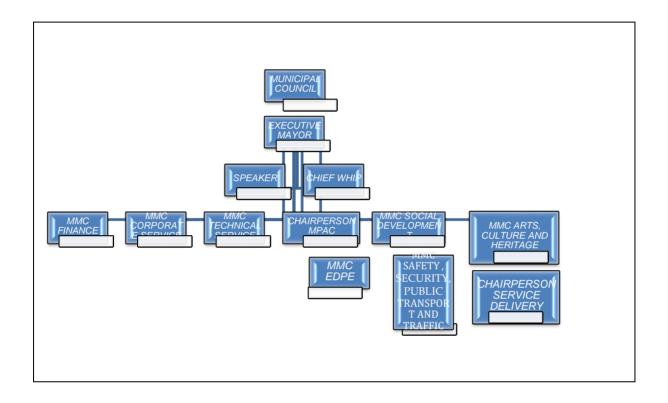
This annual report is divided into four sections as follows:

- 1. Component A: Political Governance Structure
- 2. Component B: Socio Economic Profile
- 3. Component C: Service Delivery Performance
- 4. Component D: Organisational Development Performance

# **COMPONENT A**

# 2.5. POLITICAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

# 2.5.1. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL COMPOSITION



# 2.5.1.1. LIST OF COUNCILLORS IN 2017/2018

# 2.5.1.1.1. EXECUTIVE MAYOR: NXUMALO CONSTANCE SYLVIA

SPEAKER: CLLR RANGANYA Ruth

CHIEF WHIP: CLLR MAKARINGE M

## 2.5.1.1.2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

# MMC: CLLR MMC MOKOENA BUTINYANA KRISJAN

# Members

Cllr Nkuna Lot Mkhungeni

Cllr Khoza Luzile Engrate

Cllr Maatsie-Mlambo Vernecia Thandiwe

Cllr Lekhuleni Mathalaza Lizah

Cllr Mokome Mobu Prudence

Cllr Mnene Filita

Cllr Mathebula Mavis

Cllr Tivane Nelson Wisane

Cllr Thobakgale Hamilton Phillip

## 2.5.1.1.3. CORPORATE SERVICES

MMC: Cllr MATHEBULA Sylvia

# Members

Cllr Malibe Lebelelang Reineck

Cllr Malibe Tiny Dikeledi

Cllr Ndlovu Lodrick

Cllr Shilane Michael Phili

Cllr Mathebula Asnath Maduva

Cllr Mbandze Freddy

Cllr Magezi Kulani

Cllr Mnisi Mkoli Louis

Cllr Mokone Dalas

Cllr Malahle Canny

# 2.5.1.1.4. Sports, ARTS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE

## MMC: CLLR NKUNA BUSANI VIOLET

## Members

Cllr Siwela Punkie Florence

Cllr Sedibe Raymond Tafola

Cllr Matjia Kgotlelelo Richard

Cllr Zitha Robert Secheni

Cllr Gumede Malamule Prince

Cllr Phelepe Martina Sphelele

Cllr Mokoena Patrick Delta

Cllr Sekgobela Ishmael

# 2.5.1.1.5. FINANCE AND SUPPLY CHAIN

# MMC: CLLR SELOWE PHINEAS TINYIKO

## Members:

Cllr Nxumalo Themba Arnold

Cllr Ngomane Thembinkosi William

Cllr Mzimba Virginia Nkhensani

Cllr Mhlaba Rabie Shikwavo

Cllr Mgwena Madala Jan

Cllr Kubayi Pritricia

Cllr Mashilone Shila Motlagomang

Cllr Qhibi Rhulani

Cllr Mashego Daniel

Cllr Pilane Khunjulwa Pearl

## 2.5.1.1.6. TECHNICAL SERVICES

# MMC: CLLR MALANDULE BHUNU WITNESS

## Members

Cllr Nyundu Eckson Mbanzu

Cllr Sambo Gram Lefokisi Donald

Cllr Mdluli Duladula Vanryn

Cllr Mathebula Obert

Cllr Mkansi Winny Meriam

Cllr Malele Esther Dimpho

Cllr Seerane Allios

**Cllr Mhaule Luther** 

Cllr Dube Inkie

#### 2.5.1.1.7. ETHICS COMMITTEE

# SPEAKER: CLLR RAGANYA RUTH

## Members

Cllr Khoza Luzile Engrate Whip

Cllr Khoza Sydney

Cllr Malibe Tiny Dikeledi

Cllr Ndlovu Mavis Lorraine

Cllr Mzimba Virginia Nkhensani

Cllr Mashego Daniel

Cllr Mathebula Mavis

Cllr Moropane Belinda Dina

## 2.5.1.1.8. MPAC COMMITTEE

# CHAIRPERSON: MMC: CLLR MAPIYEYE MANDLA ADOLF

# Members

Cllr Kgwedi Albert

Cllr Hlathi Xikoi Ernest

Cllr Dube Khangezile Inkie

Cllr Mashaba Ivy Shandow

Cllr Mashiloane Shila Motlagomang

Cllr Tibane Nelson Wisane

Cllr Mzimba Virginia Khensani

Cllr Mgwena Madala Jan

Cllr Mnisi Mkoli Louis (Whip)

Cllr Sihlabela Helman Ezekiel

Cllr Mthisi Cutberry Robert

## 2.5.1.1.9. WHIPERY COMMITTEE

CHIEF WHIP: CLLR MAKARINGE TUTANI MILLION

Chairperson : Cllr Mhaule Sydwel Secretary : Cllr Mathebula Girly

## 2.5.1.1.10. **AGENDA COMMITTEE**

Cllr Malebe Reineck

Cllr Mhlaba Rabie

Cllr Mashaba Ivy

Cllr Thabane Nonhlanhla

## 2.5.1.1.11. SERVICE DELIVERY COMMITTEE

## CHAIRPERSON: CLLR Malebe Reineck

Cllr Ngomane Thembinkosi William

Cllr Mathebula Asnath Maduva

Cllr Sambo Gram Lefokisi Donald

Cllr Mokone Senias Dallas

Cllr Nonyane Dudu Constance

Cllr Nyundu Eckson Mbanzu

Cllr Thabane Nonhlanhla Priscilla

# 2.5.1.1.12. COMPILATION OF MONTHLY REPORTS

Cllr Malebe Reineck

Cllr Mhlaba Rabie

Cllr Mgwena Jan

## 2.5.1.1.13. BUDGET AND TREASURY STEERING COMMITTEE

Chairperson: Cllr Nxumalo Sylvia

Cllr Raganya Ruth

Cllr Makaringe Tutani Million

**Cllr Selowe Phineas** 

## 2.5.1.1.14. LABOUR FORUM

Cllr Mathebula Sylvia

Cllr Malebe Reineck

Cllr Malomane Lenard

# 2.5.1.1.15. Environmental Development PLANNING AND Economic Affairs

Chairperson: Cllr Malomane Leonard Mphikelele

Cllr Sihlabela Helman Ezekiel

CllrMakhubela Oscar Samson

CllrMthombeni Isaih Leanard

CllrMathebula Girly

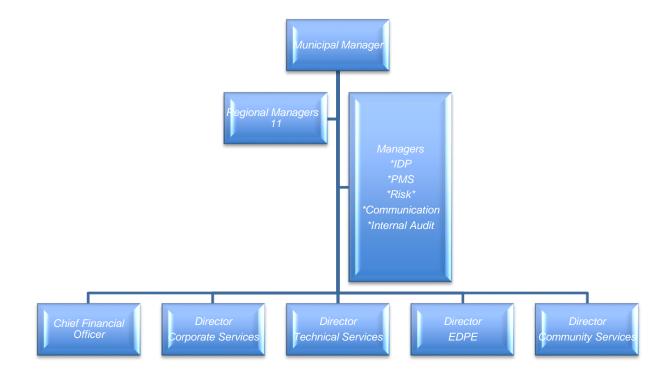
CllrHlabane Nonhlahla Priscilla

CllrMalele Ester Dimpho,

CllrNkope Salia Magreth

Cllr Mashile Elsina Trifie

# 2.5.1.2. ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



#### **COMPONENT B**

#### 2.6. Socio-Demographic Profile

The information contained in this section provides an understanding of the key social, economic, physical and environmental features of the Municipal area and their impact on spatial and sustainable development.

The precise Bushbuckridge population statistics remain a challenge and the statistics in this report is based on the information provided by Statistics South Africa.

#### 2.6.1. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

## 2.6.1.1. POPULATION SUMMARY

The population of Bushbuckridge Local Municipality was 545 811 according to the Statistics South Africa 1996 Census. The 2001 census showed that there was a population decrease from 545 811 to 500 128. The 2011 census recorded a population increase as the number rose to 541 248. The results of the 2016 community survey for Bushbuckridge reflects a total population of 548 760; gender population of 295 444 females and 253 316 males. The contributing factors for population growth might be the fertility and mortality rates, migration and influx to increase residential and business development in the Municipality because of neighbouring countries such as Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Swaziland.

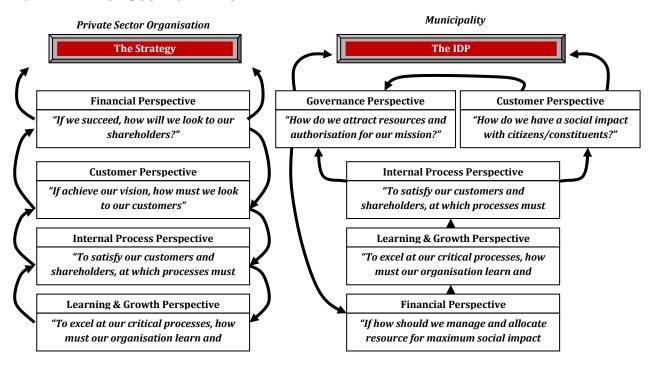
The population of the BLM has been affected by the HIV & AIDS pandemic that plunged the Municipality into poverty and child headed families. The level of unemployment according to the results for community survey indicate that 67 152 people are unemployed and this is equivalent to 12% of the population which contributes to a huge number of free basic services beneficiaries. The Municipality has developed an indigent register to respond to the poverty and unemployment rate of Bushbuckridge Local Municipality citizens.

## 2.6.1.2. **CONCLUSION**

This section set out to compare the organizational performance against the adopted IDP. The process followed during the financial year is the Balance

Scorecard Model. It has been anticipated that the use of population growth will enforce the Municipality to improve the rendering of service to the communities.

## 2.6.2. BALANCE SCORECARD MODEL

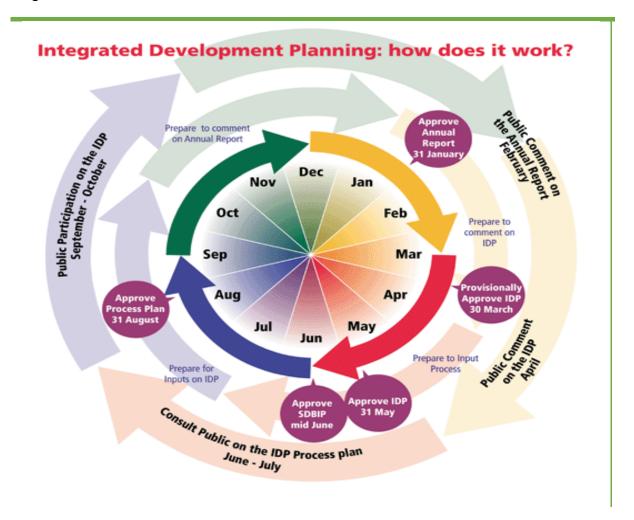


## 2.6.3.1THE IDP PROCESS

The figure below highlights the IDP 2017/2018 process that was adopted by the Municipality. However, the following challenges were experienced in the IDP:

- I. Project costing and budgeting
- II. Non-availability of funds to fund capital projects
- III. Poor revenue collection

Figure: IDP Process



# 2.6.3. IDP PERFORMANCE REPORT MATRIX

The processing of Integrated Development Planning process during 2017/2018 were done as follows:

## 2.6.3.1. APPROVAL PHASE

The 2017 /2018, IDP draft was tabled to the portfolio committee on the 29<sup>th</sup> March 2017, the Mayoral committee on the 30<sup>th</sup> March 2017 and to Council for adoption during the Council sitting on the 30<sup>th</sup> March 2017 (Council resolution number BLM/110/30/08/16/2016/17).

After the adoption of the draft document, the Municipality started with the advertising process of the public participation dates and the draft document.

The document was placed on the Municipal website and in all eleven regional offices of the Municipality. The Municipal Council approved the final IDP document on the 31<sup>st</sup> May 2017 with Council resolution number: BLM/130/31/05/17/2016/17. The document was logged on the Municipal website for the access of all stakeholders.

IDP PERFORMANCE STATEMENT	YES	NO	REMARKS
IDP approved by Council and implemented	$\checkmark$		Adoption date
·			31 /05/2017
Approved IDP seen as the single, inclusive and strategic plan for the Municipality	$\checkmark$		IDP aligned with Budget and SDBIP 2017/2018
IDP prepared within set time-frames, is the approved IDP seen as the single, inclusive and strategic plan for the Municipality	√		IDP 2017/2018 implementations to end on June 2018.
IDP includes all core components of (MSA)	<b>V</b>		MSA 2000 Chapter 5
Community needs prioritised at ward	V		Public Participation
level			Processes
SDF approved (date) prior to IDP approval by Council	<b>V</b>		SDF approved in 2017
Sector plans were prepared and included in the IDP	<b>V</b>		6 sectoral plans attached on IDP
IDP process plan	$\sqrt{}$		BLM/11/30/08/16/2017
IDP resolution number	V		BLM/130/31/05/17/2016/17

#### 2.6.3.2. IDP 2017/2018 AND ITS ACHIEVEMENT

The Municipal IDP of 20117/18 met all the requirements set- out by upon assessment, and it was regarded as a credible IDP document.

All identified gaps were addressed through the assistance of Ehlanzeni District Municipalities (EDM) of developing and reviewing sectoral plans. For this reason two sectoral plan were reviewed in 2017/2018 financial year, which are: The Municipal LED strategy and the disaster management plan. The Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan (CIP) that consists of the water plan, roads plan and sanitation plan as well as the SDF review and ensuring that the environmental plan and the human resource strategy are in place and they were also reviewed during 2017/2018.

During the planning process, the ward committees, councillors and CDWs, traditional leaders, NGOs and sector departmental representatives, represented all wards. The steering committee prioritized all needs and projects were formulated out of the identified needs. The technicians did the projects' cost estimates on the IDP under the Project Management Unit.

Council approved the 2017/2018 IDP document on the 31<sup>st</sup> of May 2017 and it was submitted to the MEC of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs for comments.

#### 2.6.3.3. CHALLENGES ON IDP PROCESSES

The Municipal experienced the following challenges during the implementation of the IDP process plan:

- Lack of Intergovernmental Relations Forums.
- Poor participation of sector departments on IDP forums that resulted in a lack of integration of plans between the Municipality and sector departments.
- Poor communication between the sector departments and the Municipality that resulted in planning disjointedly.
- Inadequate funding to implement the IDP and to respond to basic service needs of the communities.

#### 2.6.3.4. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The Municipality approved the 2017/2018 SDBIP and revised it during budget adjustments.

The Accounting officer and the members of the Mayoral committee conducted quarterly performance reviews.

Internal workshops were conducted to capacitate employees to develop measurable indicators and compilation of performance portfolios of evidence.

The Municipality fulfilled all requirements of ensuring consistency and usefulness of the reported information as per the National Treasury's requirements.

# 2.6.3.5. **CONCLUSION**

The Municipal IDP is forward-looking to feed the new financial year budget and SDBIP. This Annual Report is aligned with the planning documents and the Municipal budget for the year reported on. This means that the IDP, budget, SDBIP, in-year reports, the annual performance report and annual report have similar and consistent information to facilitate understanding and to enable the linkage between plans and actual performance.

The above can only occur if Municipalities set appropriate key performance indicators and performance targets with regard to the development of priorities and objectives in its IDP and outcomes (MSA S46). This requires an approved budget together with a resolution of approving measurable performance objectives for revenue from each source and each vote in the budget (MFMA, S24). It is recommended that a Municipality limit its performance targets not to exceed five for every strategic objective as identified in the IDP to make monitoring and evaluation more manageable.

#### **COMPONENT C**

# **CHAPTER 3**

# 3. SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE

# 3.1.1 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

#### 3.1.1.1. Introduction

Performance Analysis reflects that the Municipality has managed to carry out its mandate by ensuring that Infrastructure Projects, as well as operation and maintenance programmes as guided by the IDP were implemented.

This section of the report addresses some of the progress made as well as the challenges experienced and interventions undertaken by the various spheres of government.

This section presents the overall performance of the BLM across all the service delivery lines offered by the Municipality in terms of the Key Performance Areas as discussed in the previous section:

- i. Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development
- ii. Infrastructure Development and Delivery
- iii. Local Economic Development (LED)
- iv. Municipal Financial Viability and Management
- v. Good Governance and Public Participation

In instances where appropriate departmental KPA's were not available, departments were assisted in creating them.

These sections of the report present detailed information of all the services provided by the Municipality. The focus is primarily on the extent of service delivery for key functions like electricity, water, sanitation and refuse removal.

#### 3.1.2. RENDERING OF FREE BASIC SERVICES

#### 3.1.2.1. FREE BASIC ELECTRICITY

As part of implementing government policies in the 2016/17 financial year, the Municipality has provided free basic electricity to 45 132 households according to the Eskom free basic beneficiary lists. The Municipality has submitted and approved 5 919 indigent households to Eskom to implement in 2017/18 financial year. The Municipality is paying Eskom on a monthly basis according to the number of households that qualify to get 50 units of free basic electricity. In 2017/2018 financial year, BLM utilised the indigent policy and only compensated Eskom on 5 919 indigent householders as per the indigent register.

#### 3.1.2.2. FREE BASIC REFUSE

In 2016/2017 financial year, the Municipality has provided free basic refuse to all residence at the rural areas using 75 skip bins distributed to all the sensitive and busy areas. However, only 50 skip bins purchased in 2017/2018, to improve the collection of free basic refuse in rural areas.

# 3.1.2.3. CHALLENGES ON SERVICE DELIVERY

The Municipality's challenges on service delivery are mainly due to insufficient budget for maintenance. The Municipality is grant dependent with minimal revenue potential. A lot of money from equitable share is spent on bulk water purchases, thus reducing the budget for maintenance. Procurement of tools of trade and materials for maintenance is always a struggle due to cash flow management.

Basic infrastructure development is dependent only on grants funding which is limited. Backlog eradication for water provision takes longer while the communities are becoming impatient due to the delay in providing water to their households.

There is very limited yellow fleet to mend the Municipality's gravel roads and the filling of critical positions in the infrastructure department need to be prioritized.

#### 3.1.2.4. HOUSING PROJECTS

The Municipality is assisting on the project of providing human shelter that is run by the department of human settlement. The role of the Municipality in this regards is to identify beneficiaries and monitor the allocation of households to only approved beneficiaries.

#### **CHALLENGES FOR HOUSING PROJECTS**

- Late appointment of service providers by Department of Human Settlements.
- Delays in claim payment by Department of Human Settlements to service providers.
- Re-allocation of wards by BLM as it has usually scattered the allocation.
- Shortage of BLM employees under Human Settlements Unit.
- Poor implementation of joint site visit and inspections by all stakeholders.

#### POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS/ IMPROVEMENT MEASURES

- Early appointments of service providers by Department of Human Settlements.
- Appointment of capacitated service providers.
- Improvement in quality assurance on site.

#### 3.1.2.5. ROADS/STREETS AND CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES

# 3.1.2.5.1 STATUS QUO

The Municipality has an approximate total length of 4 640 km network of roads or internal streets, which approximately 92.6% (4300 km) is gravel streets and 7.4% (340 km) is asphalt surfaced and paved. The Municipality has rehabilitated gravel access streets that leads to gravel yards, clinics and schools through the joint program with Public Works Roads and Transport, in a form of re-gravelling and grading. Four culvert bridges were re-constructed during the 2017/18 financial year. The Municipality also managed to rehabilitate 900m through patching of potholes at Dwarsloop and Malubane.

#### CHALLENGES FOR ROADS AND STREETS PROJECTS

- Insufficient human resources to maintain roads infrastructure and to implement maintenance projects
- Insufficient machineries to maintain gravel roads
- Huge backlog of untarred roads
- Inadequate funding to the project and resources

#### POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS/ IMPROVEMENT MEASURES

- Filling of vacant positions in the roads unit including heavy machinery operators.
- Additional procurement of machineries as planned for the 2018/19 financial
- Review of Roads and Storm Water Operation and Maintenance Plan for 2018/19 financial year.

#### 3.1.2.6. Provision Of Public Electricity

The Municipality did not install high masts lights in the financial year 2017/18. However, 30 high masts lights are planned for 2018/19 financial year.

# 3.1.2.7. ELECTRIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLDS

The Municipality has managed to electrify 395 households in the financial year 2017/18. However, the project is awaiting Eskom to energise for it to reach 100%.

# 3.1.2.8. Provision of Cemetery

Since the Municipality was established in 2002 to date, the service of rural emeteries are still under the control of traditional leaders. In this respect, the Municipality has provided maintenance and services of cemeteries on the R293 town (Mkhuhlu, Dwarsloop, Shatale and Thulamhashe) only.

# 3.1.2.9. PUBLIC AMENITIES

The services of public amenities are allocated to different regional officers. Communities are applying for use of Municipal sports field before use. In 2017/2018, the Municipality planned 100% completion of one sports facilities at Acornhoek and Thulamahashe (soccer field, running tracks and ablution) in order to provide access to sport, culture and recreation. However, only 5% was achieved by end of June 2018, because it was discovered that the identified site is not suitable to be a sport field and new site is awaiting approval and signing of Memorandum of Understanding.

#### 3.1.2.10. ACCESS TO WATER

Bushbuckridge Municipality has total number of 146 720 households of which (113 720 households had access to water at the end of 2017/18 financial year. The backlog then was 44 000 households without access to water. The Municipality has reduced the backlog in the financial year 2017/18 by 11 000 households, therefore the Municipality is currently sitting at 33 000 (22%) households backlog where 113 720 (78 %) households have access to water.

# 3.1.2.11. **SANITATION**

The Municipality has completed the implementation of Dwarsloop Waste Water Treat Works to improve the life of Bushbuckridge. 1 200 VIP units were erected in the 2017/18 financial year. The Municipality also managed to complete the palisade fence of Bushbuckridge Regional landfill at Thulamahashe.

# 3.1.2.12. PROGRAMME GOALS AND OBJECTIVE ON MIG

The MIG programme is about planning and delivering Municipal infrastructure basic services. It is an integral part of the infrastructure development function of a Municipality. The objective of MIG programme is to provide all South Africans with at least a basic level of service through the provision of grant finance aimed at covering the capital cost of basic infrastructure for the poor

#### 3.1.2.13. LIMITATIONS AND WEAKNESSES

- Capital investment including project management costs
- Basic infrastructure which is used by the poor
- Building new infrastructure and rehabilitating existing infrastructure (i.e. reconstruction of infrastructure which has reached its lifespan)
- Upgrading existing infrastructure to basic levels

- Project feasibility studies and project business plans
- Ensuring sound operational arrangements for the infrastructure.

# 3.1.2.14. SERVICE DELIVERY CHALLENGES

- Delays in the approval of technical reports and business plans
- Insufficient budget to address all basic services backlog
- Aged workforce especially on water services

Number	LIMITATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS
1	Community and labour strikes
2	Poor performance by the Implementing Agent on water projects ( Rand Water)
3	Late completion of projects by service providers

# 3.1.2.15. REMEDIAL MEASURES

Number	Measures To Be Taken based On Lesson Learnt
1	<ul> <li>The community should be fully engaged/involved from</li> </ul>
	start to finish of the projects to avoid strikes.
3	■ The Municipality should terminate the services of all
	poor performing service provider.
4	<ul> <li>Penalties should be applied to service providers that fail</li> </ul>
	to complete projects in time

#### **COMPONENT D**

# CHAPTER 4

# ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE

# 4. BACKGROUND

# 4.1. OVERVIEW BY PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM UNIT

#### 4.1.1. THE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

		PN	MS	Annua	ıl Perfor	mance F	Report	
Policy and Framework	Performance Management Committee	S56 appointees	All Staff	Performance agreements signed	Comparisons previous F/Y	Service delivery priority	Performance targets	Improvement measures
	√	$\sqrt{}$	√	√	√	V	√	<b>V</b>

The planning processes were completed on time but service delivery was hampered during the financial year due to community unrests that brought about inadequate performance of some planned projects. Reasons for variance with remedial measures have been reported for each project on the Annual Performance Report 2017/2018.

# 4.1.2. CHALLENGES FOR PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

During the financial year, new performance management templates were designed based on the balanced scorecard principles and best practices to guide the recording of performance information, conducting monitoring and evaluation. However, the PMS unit had challenges of inadequate human capital due to vacant positions and the transfer of the OPMS officer due to medical conditions.

#### 4.1.3. SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS

It is a legislative requirement that all stakeholders of the Municipality must be involved in its performance management. The Municipality must set performance measurements for the Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee and Municipal Public Accounts Committee. Building the capacity of these stakeholders to participate meaningfully in the performance management processes is imperative. During the 2017/2018 year, the Municipality improved its process of monitoring performance and even established a team for identifying best performers.

The filling of critical positions with relevant and qualified officials in order to improve service delivery and proper monitoring of the performance of the Municipality cannot be over-emphasized.

The senior management of the Municipality must prepare monthly reports in line with the SDBIP in order to detect poor performance on time. The Municipal Council must apply consequence management on poor performers and none adherence of the performance management system framework.

# 4.1.4. DEVELOPMENT OF KPA PROCEDURE MANUALS

All directorates were required to review and update the KPA procedure manuals during the 2016/2017 financial year for all indicators. The relevant directors together with the accounting officer authorized and prepared the KPA procedure manuals. In 2017/2018, the Municipality operated and performed its duties following the procedure manuals developed in 2016/2017 because the functional areas are the same.

#### 4.1.5. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

#### 4.1.5.1. INTRODUCTION

This section of the report set-out to evaluate the performance of Municipality in the development and implementation of LED strategies and implementation of the plan as well as in the development of structures required to meeting the challenges. It also reports on the capacity of Municipalities to implement LED in their respective Municipalities.

The 5 year local government strategic agenda requires that all provinces conduct LED capacity assessments of all their Municipalities. The Municipality successfully conducted both a capacity assessment and status quo report of LED capacity. To this end, the report reveals that the Municipality has an LED strategy in place and still under implementation beside the challenges and constraints experienced. The same strategy is still under review.

Bushbuckridge Municipality has a decisive and impenitent role to play in shaping its economic destiny. In order to achieve this Local Economic Development (KPA 3) is listed as one of the five key performance areas in the local government system. It has been proven that investment can only take place where the potential and competitive advantages of the various local economies are mapped and harnessed, known and exploited. The Municipality play a critical role which entails harnessing diverse stakeholders for the realisation of the economic development of the area and implementation of LED strategies and plans.

#### 4.1.5.2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic development remains amongst the priority areas of the Municipality due to the unacceptable levels of poverty and unemployment in the area.

Regulations of Informal Trading: Over the previous years, there has been a mushrooming of informal trading within the Municipal area. Although the sector contributes positively to job creation and poverty alleviation, it is necessary to ensure some support and control for purposes of proper management and sustainability. Hence, the Municipality identified and prioritized the need to regulate this sector and the informal trading policy was developed in this regard.

#### 4.1.5.3. **PROGRESS**

There has been some improvement in the implementation of LED strategy and job creation. Performance of the directorate during 2017/2018 in terms of Local Economic Development, Planning and Environmental affairs has been reported on the annual performance report 2017/2018.

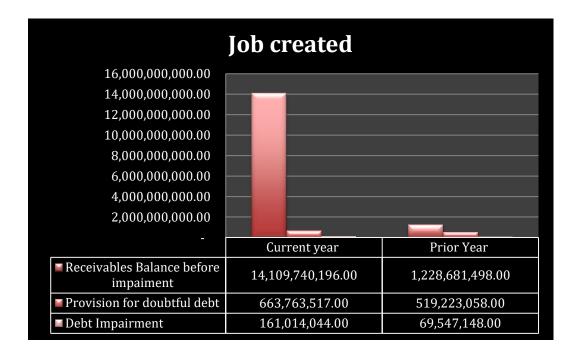
# 4.1.5.4. NUMBER OF JOBS CREATED THROUGH LED AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES

Job creation is one of the important indicators of LED. The table below reflect the total number of jobs created in three financial years.

Financial Year	PLANNED	ACTUAL
2015/2016	1500	1312
2016/2017	2000	1840
2017/2018	2000	2264

Reasons for variances for 2017/2018 job creation challenges are reported on the annual performance report 2017/2018.

# GRAPH OF LED JOB CREATION



# 4.1.5.5. STRUCTURE & LOCATION OF LED UNITS WITHIN EACH MUNICIPALITY

The LED National Framework 2006 to 2011 requires that LED must be strategically located within the Municipal organogram, as part of the Municipal Key Performance Area (institutional development and transformation, financial viability and management, good governance and public participation and Municipal service delivery). The current positioning of the LED unit is in line with the LED National Framework. The table below reflect key functions performed by this unit during 2017/2018 financial year.

Economic research	V	
Conducting feasibility studies	V	
Developing business or project concept papers for identified opportunities	V	
Developing business plans for certain projects	V	
LED planning, implementation and monitoring	V	
Investment and business promotions and summits	V	
SMME support and skills development	V	
Tourism sector promotion through summits	V	

# 4.1.5.6. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES AND LED FORUMS

Political leadership is very important in the implementation of LED in Municipalities. Section 79 of the Municipal Structures Act allows a Municipality to establish committees necessary for the effective performance of any of its functions or the exercise of its powers in this regard. The Municipality have 5 section 79 committees and they are all functional.

The table below represents the status quo in terms of aligning LED with relevant fundamental structures:

# LED PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE /LED FORUM

	2016/2017	2017/2018
Establishment	✓	✓
Functionality	х	✓

# 4.1.5.7. CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED BY EDPE DIRECTORATE

The speedy progress in implementing the LED programmes is weakened by the fact that process for releasing land for Economic Development is very slow, there are lot of engagement processes in order to meet the requirements for the leasing of land as most of the land is communally owned and most of the land is claimed for restitution. Group dynamics and capacity for the leadership of claimants to drive these processes remains a challenge. These is further constrain by the functionality of the regional land claims commission.

The table below reflect the critical challenges the Municipality encountered on EDPE directorate.

Funding by sector departments
Investors' mobilization
Credible bankable business plans
Group dynamics from stakeholders (community)
SMME development and support
Land claims and land acquisitions
Human capital under LED and waste units

Below table reflect the mitigating factors towards the above mentioned challenges.

Improve stakeholder coordination (Department of Land Affairs and Traditional Authority)
Seek commitment on allocated project funding and projects monitoring.
Conduct investors' summit.
Conduct Feasibility study (research)
Fast track land claims processes by DRDLR
Filling of vacant positions

# 4.1.6. PUBLIC AMENITIES PROGRAMMES

this target was not achieved due to financial constraints experienced during the adjustment budget. However, all sports facilities The Municipality planned to improve the Acornhoek sport facilities to improve the public amenities of the community of BLM, and in the R293 town are maintained and managed by regional managers

The table below presents a list of public amenities programmes for the year 2017/2018 and their status.

Functional Area	<b>Objectives</b>	KPI/ Measurement	Baseline	Annual Target	Ordinary/ Revised Revised Target	Revised Target	APR departmental layer 2017/2018	tal layer 2017/7	2018	
				)	Budget	)	Annual Achievement	Reasons for Variance	Reasons for Improvement Variance Measures	POE
SPORTS AND RECREATION (Summit)	Ensure accessibility to Sports and Recreation Facilities /Programs for all inhabitants of the Municipality	Number of sports and recreation programs	6 Sports and Recreation programs implemented in 2016/17	6 Sports and recreation programs to be implemented by June	1208 00	6 sports and recreation program to be implemented by June	5 Sports and Recreation programs implemented	1 Municipal sports day was postponed	To be implemented on the next financial year	Minutes, Agenda, program, Invitation attendance register and pictures

Functional Area	Objectives	KPI/ Measurement	Baseline	Annual Target	Ordinary/ Revised	Revised Target	APR departmental layer 2017/2018	tal layer 2017 <i> </i> .	2018	
				0	Budget		Annual Achievement	Reasons for Variance	Improvement Measures	POE
ARTS, CULTURE & HERITAGE	Social & Cultural integration as well as conservation of important cultural and historical sites	Number of Arts, culture and heritage	7 Arts, culture,& heritage implemented in 2016/17	8 Arts, culture,& heritage to be implemented by June	1050 000	8 Programmes (Arts, culture and heritage programs to be implemented )	7 Programmes (Arts, culture and heritage conducted	1 Cultural festival not done due to late appointme nt of service provider	Appointment of service provider to be done on time	Minutes, Agenda, program, Invitation attendance register
YOUTH AFFAIRS [Youth entrepreneur ship workshop]	To contribute in youth development	Number of youth affairs events and programs	9 youth affairs programs implemented in 2016/17	8 Youth affairs programs to be implemented by June	000 008	6 Youth programs to be implemented by June	5 Youth programs implemented	1 Was not done due to delays on appointme nt of service provider	To be implemented on the next financial year	Agenda, program, Invitation and attendance register

Functional Area	<b>Objectives</b>	KPI/ Measurement	Baseline	Annual Target	Ordinary/ Revised Revised Target	Revised Target	APR departmental layer 2017/2018	tal layer 2017 <i>/</i> 7	2018	
				)	Budget	)	Annual Achievement	Reasons for Variance	Improvement Measures	POE
SPORTS	To encourage employees to be health conscious	Number of sports committee meetings to be conducted	Meetings and sports activities conducted in 2016/17	4 Meetings and sports to be implemented by June		4 Meetings and sports to be implemented by June	7 Meetings and 1 sports implemented	Follow-up meetings held	Plan special meetings	Minutes, agenda Invitations and attendance registers
GENDER AFFAIRS matters for community	To reduce the rate of gender based violence cases as per gender strategy	Number of gender affairs meetings/launching events to address community matters	5 Campaigns conducted in 2016/17	9 matters for community to be implemented by June		9 community programme to be implemented	9 programme events achieved			Request, Agenda, Invitations and Attendance register

	POE	Request, Agenda, Invitations and Attendance register
2018	Improvement Measures	Plan special activities
tal layer 2017/	Reasons for Variance	More need identified and dealt with
APR departmental layer 2017/2018	Annual Achievement	4 activities conducted
Revised Target		2 activities to
Ordinary/ Revised	Budget	
Annual Target		2 activities to be conducted by June
Baseline		1 Children's day celebration hosted in 2016/17
KPI/ Measurement		Number of children affairs events to be conducted
Objectives		To create an enabling environment for children towards their development
Functional Area		CHILDREN AFFAIRS

Functional Area	Objectives	KPI/ Measurement	Baseline	Annual Target	Ordinary/ Revised	Revised Target	APR departmental layer 2017/2018	tal layer 2017/	2018	
				)	Budget	<b>.</b>	Annual Achievement	Reasons for Variance	Improvement Measures	POE
FIRE AND RESCUE reports	Ensure all business compliant with NFBR	Number of fire and rescue reports	4 fire and rescue reports	4 fire and rescue reports		4 fire and rescue reports	3 Fire and rescue reports done	3rd quarter not projected	1	Reports
ROAD TRAFFIC SERVICES	Create Awareness and buy-in to BLM strategy	Number of summons to issued	Law enforcement road users	10 000 summons		To issue 10 000 summons	47 791 summons issued	Camera speed assisted to issue more summons	1	Statistics summons
DLTC AND REGISTRY AUTHORITY	Financial management and viability	Amount to be collected at DLTC	R 29025 000 collected in 2016/17	R35103 000 to be collected by June	None	None	35 746 272. 60 collected		1	Chief Licensing Officer

# 4.1.6.1.1. **COMMUNITY BURSARY**

The Municipality offered financial support (bursaries) to 40 needy learners in the 2017/2018 financial year to further their studies after grade 12. Bursary holders were monitored during midterm and end of the term to ensure that only hard working learners continue benefiting.

# 4.1.7. SECTION A: WORKFORCE PROFILE AND CORE & SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

The Municipal Council played a role of ensuring that capable, suitable and qualifying employees were deployed to execute Municipality responsibilities without fail during the 2017/2018 financial year.

# 4.1.8. OCCUPATIONAL LEVELS

The below reports the total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational levels: Note: A=Africans, C=Coloureds, I=Indians and W=White

Occupational Levels		Ma	le			Fei	male			eign onals	Total
	Α	С	I	W	Α	С	I	W	Male	Female	
Top management	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Senior management	37	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	45

Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid- management	64	1	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	110
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents	57	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	113
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	201	0	0	0	157	1	0	0	0	0	359
Unskilled and defined decision making	278	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	478
TOTAL PERMANENT	640	1	0	0	467	1	0	0	1	0	1110
Temporary employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	640	1	0	0	467	1	0	0	1	0	1110

The below table reports the total number of employees with disabilities in each of the following occupational levels: Note: A=Africans, C=Coloureds, I=Indians and W=Whites.

Occupational Levels		Má	ale			Fen	nale			reign ionals	Total
	Α	С	I	W	Α	С	I	W	Male	Female	
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unskilled and defined decision making	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
TOTAL PERMANENT	9	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	12
Temporary employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	9	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	12

#### 4.1.9. CORE OPERATION FUNCTIONS AND SUPPORT FUNCTIONS BY OCCUPATIONAL LEVEL

A job could be either a core operation function or a support function. Core operation function positions are those that directly relate to the core business of an organization and may lead generations e.g. sales production, human resources corporate services etc.

# 4.1.9.1. LEVEL

The below table indicate the total number of employees (including people with disabilities), that are involved in / **Core Operational Function positions** at each level in the Municipality. Note: A=African, C=Coloured, I=Indians and W=Whites.

Occupational levels	G	Gender	Total
	Male	Female	M&F
Top management	2	1	3
Senior management	12	1	13
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid- management	14	3	17
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	157	44	201
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	114	61	175
Unskilled and defined decision making	135	137	272
TOTAL PERMANENT	434	247	681
Temporary employees	1	0	1
Grand total	435	247	682

The below indicate the total number of employees (including people with disabilities), that are involve in **support function** positions at each level in the Municipality. Note: A=Africans, C=Coloureds, I=Indians and W=Whites

Occupational Levels		Gender	Total
	Male	Female	M&F
Top Management	2	1	3
Senior Management	14	2	16
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	56	7	63
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and	78	114	192
superintendents	70	714	102
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	18	88	106
Unskilled and defined decision making	34	10	44
TOTAL PERMANENT	172	216	388
Temporary employees	34	10	44
GRAND TOTAL	206	226	432

# 4.1.9.2. SECTION B: WORKFORCE MOVEMENT

# 4.1.9.2.1. **RECRUITMENT**

The below reports the total number of new recruits, including people with disabilities. Note: A=African, C=Coloureds, I=Indians and W=Whites

Occupational Levels		Ма	ale			Fen	nale			oreign tionals	Total
	Α	С	I	W	Α	С	I	W	Male	Female	
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid- management	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unskilled and defined decision making	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL PERMANENT	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	11
Temporary employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	11

# 4.1.9.2.2. **TERMINATION**

The table below reports the total number of terminations in each occupational level, including people with disabilities. Note: A=Africans, C=Coloured, I=Indians and W=Whites.

Occupational Levels		Ма	ıle			Ferr	nale			reign tionals	Total
	Α	С	I	W	Α	С	1	W	Male	Female	
Top management	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Unskilled and defined decision making	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	24
TOTAL PERMANENT	17	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	32
Temporary employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	17	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	32

#### 4.1.9.3. SECTION C: SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

#### 4.1.9.3.1. **SKILLS DEVELOPMENT**

The report below shows the total number of people from the designated groups, including people with disabilities, who receive training **solely** for the purpose of achieving the numerical goals, Note: A=Africans, C=Coloureds, I=Indians and W=Whites

Occupational Levels	G	ender	Total
	Male	Female	M&F
Top Management	0	0	0
Senior Management	0	0	0
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	0	0	0
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	0	0	0
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	0	0	0
Unskilled and defined decision making	0	0	0
TOTAL PERMANENT	0	0	0
Temporary employees	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	0	0	0

#### 4.1.9.3.2. **NUMERICAL GOALS**

The below table indicate the numerical goals (i.e. the workforce profile) projected to achieve for the total number of employees with **Disabilities** only at the end of current employment equity plan in terms of occupational levels.

Male Occupational Levels		Female				Foreign Nationals		Total			
	Α	С	1	W	Α	С	1	W	Male	Female	
Top management	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Senior management	36	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	47
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	63	1	0	1	57	0	1	1	0	0	124
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents	57	0	0	0	56	1	0	0	0	0	114
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	205	0	0	0	184	1	0	0	0	0	390
Unskilled and defined decision making	283	1	0	1	248	0	0	0	0	0	533
TOTAL PERMANENT	648	2	0	2	557	2	1	2	0	0	1214
Temporary employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	648	2	0	2	557	2	1	2	0	0	1214

#### 4.1.9.4. SECTION D: MONITORING & EVALUATION (DC)

#### 4.1.9.4.1. **DISCIPLINARY ACTION**

Disciplinary action: (Total number of disciplinary actions during the twelve months preceding this report). Report on formal outcomes only. Note: A=Africans, C=Coloureds, I=Indians and W=Whites

DISCIPLINARY ACTION	Male			Fen	nale			eign onals	Total		
	Α	С	1	W	Α	С	I	W	Male	Female	
	04										04

#### 4.1.9.4.2. AWARENESS OF EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

The below table indicate the following awareness measures of employment equity implemented by BLM:

	Yes	No	Employees Covered
Formal written communication		No	0
Policy statement includes reference to employment equity	yes		1
Summary of the Act displayed	yes		1
Employment Equity training		Yes	Forum
Diversity Management programmes		No	0
Discrimination awareness programmes		Yes	All

		0

#### 4.1.9.4.3. **CONSULTATION**

The below table indicate which stakeholders were involved in the consultation process prior to the development of employment equity plan:

Stakeholders	Yes	No
Consultative body or employment equity forum	yes	
Registered trade union	yes	
Employees	yes	

#### 4.1.9.4.4. STATUS ON HUMAN RESOURCE POLICIES AND PLANS:

The following HR policies are in place to guide the Human capital affairs of BLM

Policy/ Plan	Developed and implemented	Developed and not implemented	Status
Language Policy		V	Not adopted
Recruitment and selection	V		Adopted
Performance management	V		Adopted
Skills development plan	V		Adopted

Policy/ Plan	Developed and implemented	Developed and not implemented	Status
Employment equity plan	V		Adopted
Skills development charter	V		Review
Code of conduct	V		Adopted
Employment equity policy	V		Adopted
Transport Control policy	V		Adopted
Payroll policy and procedures	V		Adopted
Training and Development Policy	V		Adopted
Relocation policy	V		Adopted
Smoking policy	V		Adopted
HIV/AIDS Policy	V		Adopted
Bursary policy	V		Adopted
cash policy	V		Review
Retirement Policy	X		To be developed
Dress Code Policy	V		Adopted
Sexual Harassment Policy	V		Adopted
Probation Policy	V		Adopted
Induction Policy	V		Adopted

Policy/ Plan	Developed	Developed	Status
	and	and not	
	implemented	implemented	
Internet and E-Mail Policy	V		Adopted
Long Service Recognition Policy	V		Adopted
Cell Phone Allowance Policy	V		Adopted
Occupational Health & Safety Policy	V		Adopted
Human Resource Strategy	V		Adopted

#### 4.1.9.4.5. MINIMUM QUALIFICATION OF SENIOR MANAGERS

The Municipality ensured that all senior manager positions (Section 54 and 56 employees) filled. The minimum qualification for senior and middle management has been describe by SALGA and National treasury and all position advertisements done in line with the requirements.

The table below reflects the minimum qualification for employees appointed in terms of Section 56/54 of Local Government: Municipal System Act, Amended Act 32 of 2000:

NO.	Surname and initials	Position	Qualification
1.	Khoza R (Section 56 Employee)	Director Corporate Services	Matriculation, Master of Business  Administration, Bachelor of Commerce In Informatics, Bachelor of Arts, Higher Diploma in Education Contract  Management Certificate, Human Resource Management Certificate Managing Labour Relations in the New Dispensation; International Computer Driving Licence (ICDL).

	Mkhabela LZ		
2.	(Section 56 Employee)	Director Community Services	Matriculation, Doctor Of Education (Ph.D), Masters in Curriculum, B.ED (Honours) and Higher Diploma In Education
3.	Mashava E (Section 56 Employee)	Director Technical Services Acting Municipal Manager (01 February to 30 June 2018)	Matriculation, National Diploma in Civil Engineering (NQF6), Certificate in Executive Leadership Management Programme (ELMDP), Programme in Municipal Development (CPMD) and Labour intensive Construction (NQF7).
4.	Mogakane S (Section 56 Employee)	E Director DPE	Matriculation, Bachelor Of Arts Degree, Bachelor of Education, Master of Management Degree And Executive Leadership Municipal Development Programme Certificate.
5.	Nkuna CA (Section 56 Employee)	CFO	Matriculation, Bachelor of commerce, Post graduate degree in executive leadership in Municipal finance Management Program and South African Income Tax and Accounting 3 certificates.
6.	Lisa C (section 54 employee)	Municipal Manager (Contract expired 31/01/2018)	Matriculation, Higher Diploma in Development And Planning, Bachelor Of Arts Degree, Master Of Development Planning, Industrial Relation Certificate, Management Development Certificate, Safety And Representation Certificate And Disaster Management Certificate. Certificate for Business And Studies In Administration And Commerce, Infrastructure Planning Partnership For

Local Government And Project
Management For Built Environment For
Professionals. MFMA program.

#### 4.1.9.4.6. **CONCLUSION**

The Municipality has a staff establishment as per the approved organogram which was monitored by sending quarterly staff establishment reports to the Council. The various human resources management policies as approved by Council were also implemented. Moreover, as a designated employer in terms of the Employment Equity Act, the Municipality had a 2017/18 Employment Equity Plan approved by the Department of Labour as prescribed. Male to female ratio stood at 57.7: 42.3. Implementation of Employment Equity Plan reports were also compiled as control measures to ensure the Municipality performs in line with the Employment Equity Plan; as reflected in the various occupational levels tables herein. There has been, as highlights for the financial year's awareness campaign to encourage employees living with disability to declare in terms of the EEA1 forms. To that effect, the Municipality recorded 1.08% against the required 2% of the total workforce on employees living with disability.

#### CHAPTER 5

#### 5. MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

#### 5.1. **INTRODUCTION**

This section focuses on the Municipality's finances, as an objective that the financial performance of the institution against all financial management plans and expenditure items.

National Treasury has introduced a new Standard Chart of Accounts for Municipalities that are commonly referred to as mSCOA. mSCOA which stands for "Municipal standard chart of accounts" provides a uniform and standardised financial transaction classification framework for all Municipalities in South Africa and will facilitate improved alignment between the IDP, budget, SDF and other strategic processes within the Municipality. Essentially this means that mSCOA prescribes the method and format that Municipalities and their entities should use to record and classify all expenditure (capital and operating), revenue, assets, liabilities, equity, policy outcomes and legislative reporting.

Bushbuckridge Municipality successfully implemented the 2017/18 budget on mSCOA principles with effect from 01 July 2017 and complied with all the Treasury mSCOA requirements.

Council adopted the 2018/19 Budget which reinforces the following principles of budgeting:

- that the Municipality may not budget for a cash deficit;
- expenses may only be incurred in terms of an approved budget;
- the budget must always be within the IDP framework.

By following this principles the Municipal Council was able to produce future budgets that are realistic, practical and affordable to the Municipality. The 2018/19 budget of Bushbuckridge Municipality will be regarded by all

stakeholders as credible, sustainable and responsive towards the current and future needs of the community. The management of revenue is governed by policies that are directly aligned to revenue management and debt collection such as billing systems and indigent policies.

Highlights have been achieved in terms of collecting outstanding debts from government institutions with the assistance of National Treasury. However, it should be noted that continuous improvement is key to achieving the sustained desired result over a period of time.

The concern about the increasing levels of debtors that may undermine the liquidity of the Municipality still exists. However, the Municipality has developed the revenue enhancement strategy in order to curb the accumulation of debt as well as the enforcement of the debt collection and credit control policy. A service provider was appointed to collect the outstanding debt due to the Municipality. Incentives were also provided to consumers for settlement of accounts as a means to encourage payment of debt.

Bushbuckridge Municipality has been implementing the Supply Chain Management Regulations through the Supply Chain Management Policy. The SCM Policy is in adherence to the SCM Regulations and is in line with the Model Policy issued by National Treasury (NT). The SCM Policy was reviewed during the 2017/18 financial year in order to reduce some of the more cumbersome requirements and included clearer instructions in alignment with other legal requirements.

Procurement and Demand Management have been identified as areas of particular concern and will be addressed over the next financial year.

Projects and procurement are being planned with cognisance of the requirements of the Supply Chain Management legislative framework to ensure that the process of the Municipality are fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective and comply with the prescripts of the Municipal Finance Management Act in order to give effect to Section 217 of the Constitution.

#### 5.2. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE STATUS

The matrix below highlights financial performance measures achieved in terms of their compliance dates within the Finance Section.

Objectives	Performance Measure/service delivery	Perfori	mance
<i>-</i> ,	indicator	Target	Actual
To develop a medium term financial framework	Three-year capital and operational budget approved by Council	31 May 2018	31 May 2018
(budget)	Approval of the adjustment budget by Council	25 Jan. 2018	25 Jan. 2018
To provide a framework for financial accountability	Approved Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)	31 May 2018	31 May 2018
	Adoption of Tariff Structure	31 May 2018	31 May 2018
To manage and control	Monthly billing	Monthly	Monthly
revenue	Credit control policy enforcement	01/07/2017	Fully implemented
To manage the cash-flow of the Council to ensure timely payment of creditors and Servicing of long term liabilities.	Creditors paid within 30 days	Monthly	Partially achieved due to Cash flow challenges coupled with low revenue collection by

			the
			Municipality.
To prepare and submit Annual Financial Statement (AFS) to AG for 2016/17 FY	AFS submitted to Council, & AG	31 August 2018	31 August 2018
To monitor and control the budget & expenditure	Submission of monthly financial report to Provincial & National Treasury	Monthly	Monthly

#### 5.3. Annual Financial Statements 2017/2018

The Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018 have been prepared in accordance with GRAP standards and submitted to the office of the Auditor-General on 31 August 2018.

The notes to the Annual Financial Statements include additional information where available, as required by the Municipal Financial Management Act no.56 of 2003.

The notes to the Annual Financial Statements disclose the required information in terms of section 123 of the Municipal Finance Management Act. Refer Annexure, as part of the 2017/2018 attachments.

#### 5.4. **OPERATING RESULTS**

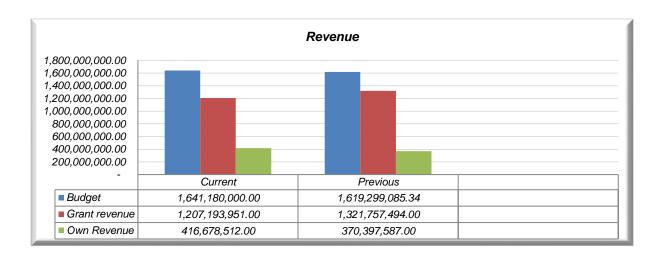
The operating results for the year ended 30 June 2018 disclosed a surplus. The financial year was closed off with a surplus of R 499,436,717 against a surplus of R 730,231,769 for the previous financial year. The current year provision for debt

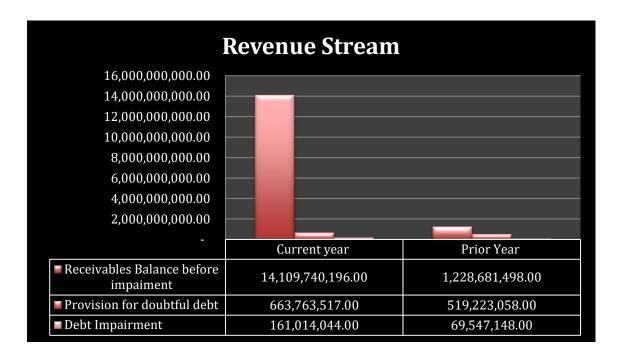
impairment amounts to R 161,014,044, total income billed amounts to R 396 011 775 and grant income realised amounts to R1, 207,193,951.

#### 5.5. **INCOME**

The major income streams of the Municipality can best be disclosed as follows, giving a bird's eye view of total income and disclosing the dependency of the Municipality on grants and subsidies from the State, as income from grants represents 80% of total income of the Municipality. Own income generated from the sale of water, the raising of assessment rates and other income represent 20% of the total income of the Municipality. The difference between sale of water and bulk purchase from Rand water indicates that the Municipality is providing most of the water to communities that are not billed. The recovery from sales of water is currently running at a loss.

The generation of own income streams will become more important as the current increase in investment in infrastructure progresses. The graph below presents a summary of income as compared with the previous year and budget.





Grants revenue includes all the grants received from National and Provincial Government.

Although it is good and fair to receive grants from Government, it can also have a negative impact, as the Municipality will become more dependent on Government to fund operational and capital expenditure due to the accumulation of the debt.

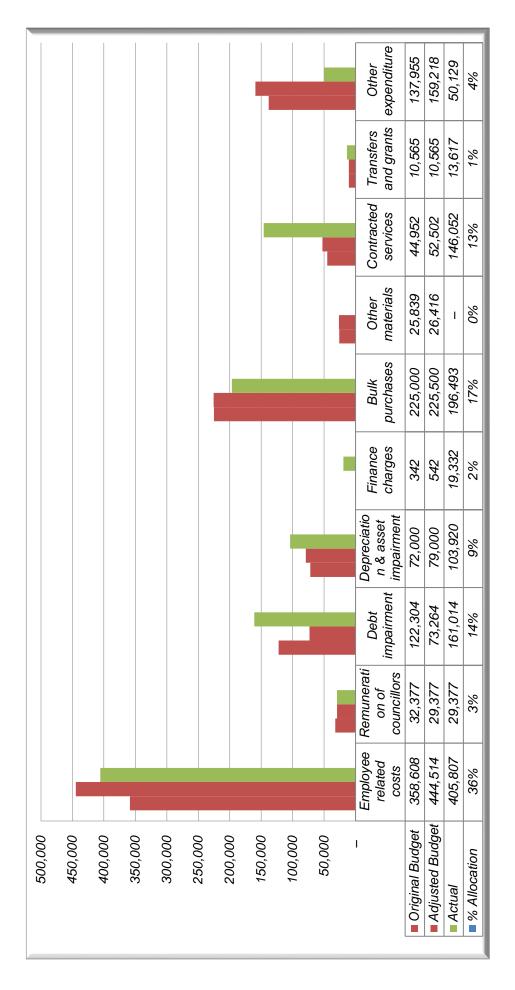
#### 5.6. OPERATING RESULTS PER CATEGORY OF EXPENDITURE

Detailed information on the operating results per category will be reflected in the Annual Financial Statements. The following could however, be highlighted:

The total salary expenditure of the Municipality amounted to R 405,806,934 of the total operating expenditure for the year.

Bulk water purchase for the year amounted to R 196,493,342 invoice submitted by Rand Water. An agreement was reached between the two parties to fix monthly billing until dispute resolution has been reached.

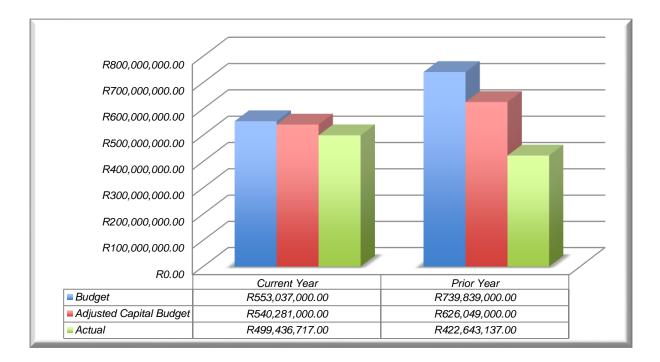
The graph below indicate the budget allocated and actual expenditures as at year end:



#### 5.7. **CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

The original Capital budget amounted to R 553,037,000 and was adjusted to R 540,281 000 for capital expenditure in 2017/2018,

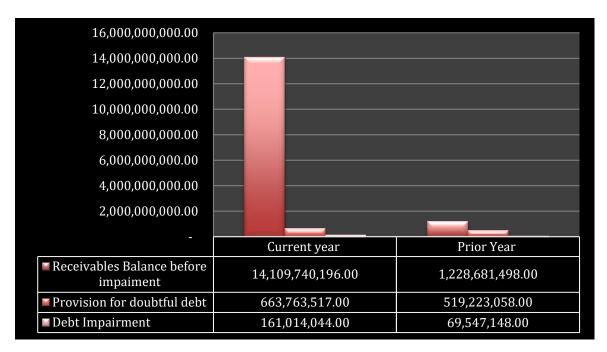
The Graph below depicts Capital expenditure spent against the budget



#### 5.8. **DEBTORS ASSESSMENT**

The graph below depicts the comparative incremental pattern of outstanding consumer debtors between the two financial years of 2016/2017 and 2017/2018. The total outstanding debt as at 30 June 2018 amounted to R 1,410 974 195 as compared to R 1 228 681 498 for 2016/17.

Interest due on outstanding debt for 2017/18 was charged amounted to R 110,327,568.



#### 5.9. **BILLING SYSTEMS**

The Municipality has an adequate billing system in place. Data clean-up processes are ongoing to ensure accurate and valid data. Average collection rate on billing is 40%.

Summary of billing for the services rendered for 2017/18 is as follows:

	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
Billing	R 97 144 83.00	R 97 903 831	R 98 872 883	R 102 090 180	R 396 011 775
Collection	R 48,156,256	R 21,785,423	R 83,489,230	R6,333,389	R 159 764 298

#### 5.10. REMEDIAL MEASURES

- a) The Municipal Council has appointed a service provider to assist with the recovery of the outstanding debts to curb the accumulation of debt.
- b) COGTA, SALGA, Office of the Premier and Provincial Treasury are currently assisting the Municipality in collecting the debt due by the Government

c) Council has undertaken to implement a vigorous Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy against the defaulters regarding payment and to update the indigent register.

#### 5.11. ABILITY TO SPEND CAPITAL BUDGET

The Municipality was able to spend 99% of the capital budget allocations. The expenditure pattern was monitored on a quarterly basis through performance review of the SDBIP.

#### 5.12. Review of Auditor General's reports

Section 126(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act requires the accounting officer of a Municipality to prepare and submit Annual Financial Statements and, within two months after the end of the financial year to which those statements relate, submit the statements to the Auditor-General for auditing. The AFS was submitted to the Office of the Auditor-General on the 31<sup>st</sup> August 2018.

#### 5.13. CREDIT CONTROL AND INDIGENT POLICIES IN MUNICIPALITIES

The table below depicts improvement in the development of credit control policies within the Municipality

Credit Control Policies			
Indigent policy	Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy	By-laws	
Adopted	Adopted	Adopted	

#### 5.14. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MUNICIPAL PROPERTY RATES ACT

2005-2009	2009-2014	2014 - 2018
Valuation roll	Valuation roll	Valuation roll
Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes

#### 5.15. FINANCIAL POLICIES

Policy	Approved by Council	Implemented	Promulgated in By- Law
Tariff policy	V	V	V
Credit control policy	V	V	V
Indigent policy	V	V	V
SCM policy	V	V	V
Property rate policy	V	V	V
Cash Management and Investment policy	√	√	<b>√</b>
Asset management policy	V	V	V
Financial management policy	V	V	V
Budget Policy	V	V	V
Virement Policy	V	V	V

#### 5.16. **Conclusion**

The financial management of BLM were managed professionally and in compliance with relevant legislation and all financial management policies as adopted by Council.

#### CHAPTER 6

#### 6. INTERNAL AUDIT REPORT

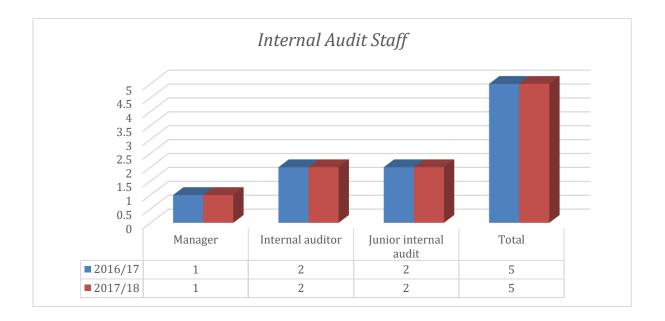
#### 6.1. **BACKGROUND**

The Municipality has its own internal audit unit. Internal audit addresses in particular, issues of governance, risk management and internal control. The Internal Audit functions independently and it is headed by a Manager who reports administratively to the Municipal Manager and functionally to the Audit Committee. All Internal Audits assignments were performed in house.

#### 6.2. Composition Of Internal Audit

In order to provide a focused and industry-specific audit service, the Internal Audit section has a dedicated team of auditors that provide internal audit services. The benefit of this set up is that the Municipality receives advice from internal auditors who are well acquainted with systems and processes within the Municipality. Internal Audit performs its duties according to its approved charter, which is reviewed on an annual basis.





#### 6.3. INTERNAL AUDIT SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work of the Internal Audit is to determine whether the Municipality's risk management, control, and governance processes, as designed and represented by management, is adequate and functions in a manner to ensure that the following aspects are addressed:

Risks are appropriately identified and managed;

- a) Appropriate reporting and communication with the various governance groups occurs effectively.
- b) Significant financial, managerial, and operating information is accurate, reliable and timeously.
- c) Significant financial, managerial, and operating information is accurate, reliable and timeously.
- d) Employees' actions are in compliance with policies, standards, procedures and applicable laws and regulations.
- e) Assets are safeguarded, used efficiently, adequately protected and verified.
- Resources are acquired economically, used efficiently and are adequately protected.

OUTCOME

HOURS

- g) Economic and efficient management of the entity's financial, human and other resources and the effective conduct of its operations.
- h) Programs, plans and objectives are achieved.
- i) Quality and continuous improvement are fostered in the Municipality's control process.
- j) Significant legislative or regulatory issues impacting on the Municipality are recognized, addressed appropriately and timeously and compliance is ensured.

#### 6.4. INTERNAL AUDIT WORKING HOURS

Table below reports the working hours of internal auditors during 2017/2018 financial year.

**AUDIT PERFORMANCE ACTIVITIES** 

Re-Visiting Current Risk Profile and Priorities	42	Effective
Compiling Strategic Audit Plan and Annual Plan	200	<b></b>
	200	Effective
Pe	erformance Audits (PN	(IS/IDP/SDBIP)
-First Quarter	168	Effective
-Second Quarter	200	Effective
-Third Quarter Ending March	200	Effective
-Fourth Quarter	300	Effective
	Fo	ollow Up Audits
Action Log	360	Effective
Ad-Hoc Audits	348	
		FINANCE
Assets Management	420	Effective
Supply Chain Management	420	Effective
Revenue Management	200	Effective
Cash Management	120	Effective

AUDIT PERFORMANCE ACTIVITIES	HOURS	OUTCOME
Expenditure Management	320	Effective
	CORPORA	TE SERVICES
Fleet management	320	Effective
Occupational Health and Safety Management	320	Effective
Human Resource	320	Effective
	TECHNIC	AL SERVICES
Water Management	150	Effective
Sanitation Management	150	Effective
Project Management Unit	420	Effective
	Office of The Mur	icipal Manager
Governance	200	Effective
Administration	200	Effective
Training and Education	200	Effective
MFMA Compliance	200	Effective
Follow Up On AG Report	320	Effective
Total Hours	6098	

#### 6.5. **OPERATIONAL PLAN**

#### 6.5.1. RISK-BASED AUDITS

The objectives of risk-based types of audits are to evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of controls in respect of key risks and business processes (linked to the strategic objectives and prioritised organisational risks of the Department).

The Municipality's Risk-Based Audit plan is developed separately for each Directorate based on the Directorate's identified risks and risk profile as assessed by the Municipality's management team.

A risk assessment was performed in May/June 2017. The Municipality's Annual Internal Audit plan is based on the results of the Directorate's risk assessment workshops held. The results of the risk assessments were recorded and summarised in a risk matrix report in order to provide a holistic view of risk and the planned internal audit assurance to be provided to the Municipality.

The output of the risk assessment process was used to develop the Rolling 3 Year Strategic Internal Audit Plan, as required by Treasury Regulation 3.2.7, by:

- Identifying and allocating a priority ranking to the respective risk areas.
- Based on experience, establishing the need and appropriateness for the specific types of audits/reviews.
- Assessing the level of audit skills required and estimating resources required for each type of audit/review.
- Determining the timing of the respective audits/reviews.

#### 6.5.2. THE RISK- BASED AUDIT PROCESS INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING:

Preparing/updating the process documentation to extend the understanding of the process. This includes;

- The identification of the process-level objectives, risks and controls
- Evaluating and testing the controls currently in place
- Confirming the factual correctness of findings with management
- Reporting recommendations for improvement of controls where applicable, and
- Assessing management's corrective actions.

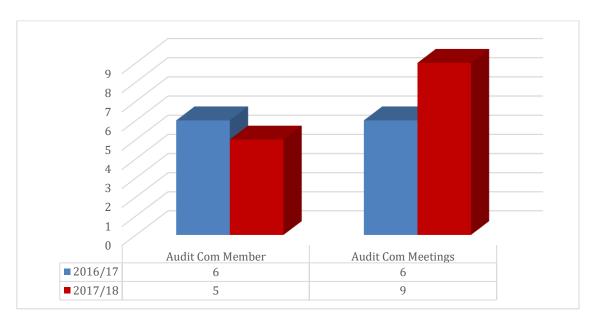
The following were also done during the financial year

- Review of the Audit Committee charter.
- Review of the internal audit charter.
- Review of the internal audit manual.

- A continuous professional development plan was adopted at the beginning of the financial year and was implemented.
- A quality assurance review was undertaken of which the overall outcome was general compliance status.

#### 6.5.3. FUNCTIONING OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

An Audit Committee was successfully established comprising of external members and effectively function. An Audit Committee Charter was approved and adopted by Council and the respective number of meeting held as per graph below:



#### 6.5.4. AUDIT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Sithole Khethiwe (Member)

Keyser August (Member)

Bhengu Vincent (Member)

Dr Madzivhandila Thanyani (Member)

Ngobeni Jasper(Chairperson)

#### 6.6. AGSA AUDIT OPINION

The submission of AFS and APR to AGSA and the status of the Municipal audit opinion for three financial years is as follows:

2015	5/2016	2016	5/2017	2017	7/2018
AFS and APR finalized and Submitted	Audit Opinion	AFS and APR finalized and Submitted	Audit Opinion	AFS and APR finalized and Submitted	Audit Opinion
31 August 2016	Unqualified	31 August 2017	Unqualified	31 August 2018	Qualified

#### 7. RECOMMENDATION

It is a legal requirement in terms of section 127 (5) (b) of the MFMA that prior to the printing of an audit report, the annual report should be submitted to AGSA.

Management submit the Annual Report to AGSA within the timeframe.

Management to respond to all queries of AGSA and respond within required timeframe.

#### 8. CONCLUSION

This report serves as an achievement by the Municipality to report progress made in terms of service delivery KPAs and other related KPAs discussed in the report. The management of the BLM has ensured accurate reporting and submission of accurate data that made it possible for the PMS Unit to consolidate and report against the five Key Performance Areas. It is anticipated that this report will do justice to the situation on the ground and that it will achieve what it set out to achieve.

#### 2. AUTHORISATION

Title	Initials and Surname	Comments	Signature	Date
Municipal Manager	C. A Nkuna	Recommended	Jeff down.	15/01/2019
Executive Mayor	S. C Nxumalo	Approved	A St	15/01/2019

#### 3. APPENDIXES

3.1.	APPENDIX A: ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT	180 Pages
3.2.	APPENDIX B: ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT	77 Pages

3.3. APPENDIX C: AGSA AUDIT REPORT 16 PAGES



## TOP LAYER APR 2017/2018

This Municipal APR was produced from the Office of the Municipal Manager in terms of section 53 of MFMA. It reflects all performance related activities in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000(Act No. 32 of 2000) and MFMA for the period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018. Information contained in this publication was provided by the various departments.

Every effort was made to ensure that facts are correct.

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#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Municipal Financial Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA) defines the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation plan (SDBIP) as "a detailed plan approved by the Mayor of a municipality in terms of section 53(1) (c) (ii) for implementing the municipality's delivery of services and the execution of its annual budget".

Bushbuckridge Local Municipality has undertaken to accelerate implementation of its developmental goals and consolidate gains made during the current term of office, in an effort to be ensure service delivery continuity for the next term. Through the 2017/2018 institutional SDBIP, the Municipality has translated its strategic objective into an implementable plan that seeks to align its priorities, the service delivery needs of communities, and the annual budget.

Circular 13 of MFMA indicates that the SDBIP provides integration between the Executive mayor, Council and the Administration, by essentially assisting to hold management accountable for its performance. Furthermore, it states that the goals and objectives set by the municipality must be quantifiable outcomes that can be measured to enable to monitor performance and evaluate service delivery outcomes.

As an effective management tool, the 2017/2018 SDBIP consolidates the planning and performance management processes for the institution. It outlines the key performance indicators and targets associated with the municipality's as aligned to the 2017/2018 IDP review. The document is a critical part for planning, implementation and monitoring, ensuring alignment between the municipality's vision and mission.

In terms of section 1 of the MFMA, it state that the SDBIP must include:

- a) Projections for each month of-
  - Revenue to be collected by source; and
  - Operational and capital expenditure, by vote;
- b) Service delivery targets and performance indicators for each quarter; and
- c) Any other matters that may be prescribed.

In line with National Treasury (NT) Guidelines and Regulations, municipalities are required to prepare the SDBIP comprising of the following:

- Budget Implementation Plan;
- CAPEX (Capital Budget); and
- Service delivery breakdown including measurable performance indicators.

#### 2. LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

Bushbuckridge Local Municipality's Services Delivery Budget Implementation plan (SDBIP) is compiled in terms of the municipal systems Act 32 of 2000 and complies is further mandated by the following pieces of legislation to budget and deliver services to the community of Bushbuckridge.

#### 3. TIMING AND METHODOLOGY FOR PREPARATION OF THE SDBIP

"section 69 (3) (a) of the MFMA requires the accounting officer (municipal manager) to submit draft SDBIP and annual performance agreement for the municipal manager and all senior managers, as required in terms of section 56 (1) (b) of the municipal systems Act. These should be submitted to the mayor not later than 28 days after the approval of the annual budget.

The Executive Mayor in accordance with section 53 (3) (a) & (b) of the MFMA must not later than 28 days after the approval of the SDBIP ensure that the revenue and expenditure projections for each month and service delivery targets and performance indicators for each quarter, as set out in the SDBIP are made public.

In the light of this statement must also ensure that the performance agreements of the municipal manager, senior managers and any other categories of officials as may be prescribed, are also made public. Copies of such performance agreements must be submitted to the council and MEC for Local Government in the province".

#### 4. BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR 2017/2018

The Municipality is faced with challenges which include amongst others, an increasing population demand for services as the populations and the demographics of the municipality are growing, as well as development backlogs and increasing poverty levels. The expenditure required to address these challenges will inevitably always exceed available funding; hence difficult choices have to be made in relation balancing expenditures against available financial resources.

The municipality still needs to ensure the implementation of the Revenue strategy which will be built around the following key components:

- National Treasury's guidelines and macroeconomic policy;
- Growth in the municipality and continued economic development;
- Identification of new possible revenue sources and the sustainability of such sources
- Increased pressure to deliver and maintain services and recover costs;

# 4.1 REVENUE COLLECTION REPORT

The budget implementation component of the SDBIP, circular 13 requires a break down by monthly projections of revenue for each source and monthly projections of capital expenditure and operational expenditure and revenue for each vote.

Vote Description	2017/18 N	2017/18 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework	Framework
R thousand	Budget Year 2017/18	Budget Year +1 2018/19	Budget Year +2 2019/20
Revenue by Vote			
Vote 1 - Dept. 001 - Budget & Treasury Office	949 270	990 026	1 020 653
Interest on Investments	15 010	14 500	15 000
Interest On Outstanding Debtors	55 000	28 665	35 000
Database Registration	88	93	89
Gains loss on Sales of Assets	750	795	1 200
Rates Rebate Resident	(6 163)	(6 533)	(7 125)
Property Rates			
Agricultural	285	302	320
Business & commercial	25 557	27 090	28 716
Protected area business	21875	23 188	24 579
State owned	124 482	131 951	139 868
Protected area residence	2 944	3 121	3 308
Public benefit	73	77	82
Residence	18 875	20 008	21 208
Vacant stand	4 307	4 565	4 839
Industrial property	2 555	2 708	2 870

BushbuckridgeLocalMunicipality

## 4.2 MONTHLY PROJECTIONS OF REVENUE FOR EACH SOURCE

One of the most important and basic priorities for any municipality is collect all its revenue as budgeted for. The failure to collect all such collected and should reconcile to the cash flow statement approved with the budget documentation. The reason for specifying actual measures to achieve monthly revenue targets for each revenue source. The revenue projections relate to actual cash expected to be revenue will undermine the ability of the municipality to deliver on services. The municipality MUST ensure that it has instituted revenue collected rather than accrued (billed) revenue is to ensure that expenditure does not exceed actual income.

		=			-	-	=					=	
Revenue by Vote R000	Current Year 2017/2018	JULY	AUGUST	SEP	0СТ	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
Vote 1 - Dept. 001 - Budget & Treasury Office	265 638												
Interest on Investments	15 010	1 251	1 251	1 251	1 251	1 251	1251	1 251	1 251	1 251	1 251	1 251	1 251
Interest On Outstanding Debtors	22 000	4 583	4 583	4 583	4 583	4 583	4 583	4 583	4 583	4 583	4 583	4 583	4 583
Database Registration	88	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	2	7	7	7	7
Gains loss on Sales of Assets	750	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Rates Rebate Resident	(6 163)	(514)	(514)	(514)	(514)	(514)	(514)	(514)	(514)	(514)	(514)	(514)	(514)
Property Rates													
Agricultural	285	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Business & commercial	25 557	2 130	2130	2130	2130	2130	2130	2130	2130	2130	2130	2130	2130
Protected area business	21 875	1 823	1823	1823	1823	1823	1823	1823	1823	1823	1823	1823	1823
State owned	124 482	10 374	10374	10374	10374	10374	10374	10374	10374	10374	10374	10374	10374
Protected area residence	2 944	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245
Public benefit	73	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	9	9	9	9	9
Residence	18 875	1573	1573	1573	1573	1573	1573	1573	1573	1573	1573	1573	1573
Vacant stand	4 307	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359
Industrial property	2 555	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
Vote 2 - Dept. 002 - Corporate Services	3 106												
Office Rental	135	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Rent Received House	251	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Site Rental	472	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Hire of Water Tanker	28	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Bushbuckridge Local Municipality

Bushbuckridge Local Municipality

Sewer Business	1 235	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
Sewer Government	1 540	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128
Honey Sucker Services( sucking of sludge)	61	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Vote 14 - Dept. 020 - Municipal Works - PMU	120												
Penalties - Construction delays	120	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

### 5. TOP LAYER SDBIP

The top layer SDBIP will assist departments to track achievements through regular collection of information to assist timely decision making, ensure accountability, and provide the basis for evaluation.

The top layer service delivery budget implementation plan, indicating how the budget and the strategic objectives of council will be implemented, is here-under attached in order for the internal and extend stakeholders to acclimatise themselves.

### 5.1 KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS

The following key performance Areas (KPA's) as outlined in the local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations inform the strategic objectives listed in the table below.

Weight	25%	15%	20%	20%	10%	10%	
Key Performance Area	INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY	MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED)	MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT.	• SCM	GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	
Number							100%

6. TOP LAYER SDBIP: KPA

The top layer SDBIP only reflects the performance plan for all key performance areas at high level.

## 6.1 KPA: MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION (15% WEIGHT)

This KPA covers the performance of Community services and corporate services departments.

## TOP LAYER COMMUNITY

6.2

Strategic objective as	KPI/ Measurement	Baseline/ previous	Annual target	Ordinary Adjusted budget Budget	Adjusted Budget	Revised Target	Annual Perfor	Annual Performance Report 2017/2018	2017/2018	POEs
		performance					Annual Reason fo Achievement Variance	Reason for Variance	Improvement Measure	
_	Provide free Reviewal of	Indigent	Review	Internal	Internal	Review	Indigent	Late	Finalise the	None
	basic service indigent	register was	the	driven	driven	the	register not	appointment	appointment	
_	register	not reviewed	indigent			indigent	reviewed	of data	and review	
		in 2016/17	register			register		captures	the register	
			by						before	
			November						December	
			2017						2018.	

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6.3 Top layer corporate services

POEs		None	Quarterly reports	Attendanc e registers and minutes
017/2018	Improveme nt Measure	To be done on the 2018/19 financial year		
Annual Performance Report 2017/2018	Reason for Variance	Only Draft organisation al structure 2017/18 done		
Annual Perfor	Annual Achieveme nt	Not done	Achieved	4 Ordinary Council sittings done
Revised Target		Adopted organisation al structure for 2017/18		
Adjuste d	Budget			
Ordinar y	budget		Internal driven	
Annual target		1	Service level agreement for security service be fully enforced	4 Ordinary Council sittings.
Baseline/ previous	performanc e	Organisation al structure approved by Council still in use	SLAs were not adequately enforced	4 ordinary council and 1 special council were conducted in 2015/16 F/Y
KPI/ Measureme	<b>t</b>	Adopted organisationa l structure 2015/16	Compliance with SLA between BLM and Security companies	Number of council sitting
Strategic objective as	per IDP	Assess the capacity of Bushbuckridg e Local Municipality	Enforce protection of employees and municipal assets	To effectively manage council support activities.
Functional Area		Organisation al structure	Security of Human resource and municipal assets	Council Support

6.4 KPA: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED) 20% WEIGHT

### 6.5 TOP LAYER EDPE

POE		Report for the tourism projects Attendanc e register, programs and minutes	Attendanc e registers Appointme nt letter
rt 2017/2018	Improvemen t Measure	To be done on 2018/19 financial year	To be done on first quarter 2018/19
Annual Performance Report 2017/2018	Reason For Variance	Projects on first and second quarter not done due to Budget constrain.	Unplanned support from other sectors has increased the achievement
Annual Pe	Annual Achievem ent	4 tourism projects done	245 SMME achieved Develop of funding policy not achieved
Revised Target		Support 8 tourism projects	To have 100 SMME's supported by June 2018 To develop funding policy,
Adjusted Budget		785 000	400 000
Ordinary Budget		385 000	265 000 00
Annual Target		To develop business plans for tourism projects by June 2018	To have 100 SMME's supported by June 2018 To develop funding policy,
Baseline/ Previous performance		6 tourism projects and 1 programme done in 2016/17 F/Y	300 SMME supported by 2016/17 Requisition sent to supply chain and specification
KPI Measurement		No. of projects and initiatives supported	Number of SMME supported and type of support given Developed and approved policies (
Strategic Objective As Per IDP		Implementati on of LED Strategy	Promote Public- Private- Partnership
Functional Area		Enhance Tourism Growth and development	Small Medium Micro Enterprises (SMMEs)Develo pment

POE

Annual Performance Report 2017/2018

Revised Target

Adjusted Budget

Ordinary Budget

Annual

Target

Baseline/ Previous performance

KPI Measurement

Strategic Objective As Per IDP

Functional Area Improvemen t Measure

Reason For Variance

Annual Achievem

ent

establishme nt

ı		
Į		

## 6.6 KPA: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT (WEIGHT 20%) SCM 10%

This department did not revised its targets.

manage ment

6.7 KPA: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY (WEIGHT 25%)

	POEs	Approval letters	MIG (DORA) Reports
Report	Improve ment Measure	-	
Annual Performance Report 2017/2018	Reason for Variance		
Annu	Annual Achiev ement	7	12
Revised	Target	7 Business plan to be developed for paving on internal street	12 MIG report to be submitted
Adjusted	Budget	R0.00	None
Total	Budget	R3 500 000	Internal driven
Annual	target	7 Business plan to be developed for paving on internal street	12 report MIG to be submitted
Baseli	ne	New Busine ss plan	12 MIG report s
KPI/ Measureme	nt	Number of Business plan to be developed for paving on internal streets	Number of MIG reports
Objective		Provide safe and accessible roads and bridges	Complianc e with the conditions of the grant (MIG)
Ctrotonic	objective s as per the IDP	Provision of access roads	Monitorin g the implemen tation of capital projects and services
Function	al area	Developm ent of Business plan for internal streets projects	Municipal Infrastruc ture Grant
Vote			

POEs	Completio	n	certificate	and list of	beneficiari	es								
Improve ment Measure	Monitor	the	increase of	connection										
Reason for Variance	More	connections	achieved due	to extra	houses in	close by areas								
Annual Achiev ement	100%	of 395	Honseh	olds	electric	ity	connect	pə	done.					
iaigei	100%	completion	of 322	households	electricity	connected	progress							
punger	R10000	000												
nagang	R5 000	000												
lalget	322	households	electricity	connected	progress to be	monitored								
au I	145	380	house	holds	have	access	to	electri	city	while	1340	are	withou	t
nt	%	completion	of Number of	households	connected	electricity to	be monitored							
	Electrificat	jon of	household	s										
objective s as per the IDP	Ensure	implemen	tation of	IDP	priorities									
ai ai ea	Electrifica	tion of	househol	ds for	municipal	projects								
	objective nt me target buuget target Annual Reason for Improve sasper the IDP Measure	objective s as per the IDPntnttarget targetbuuget buugetJanget BuugetAnnual AchievReason for Variance mentImprove ments as per the IDPementAchiev ementVariance mentthe IDPementMeasureEnsureElectrificat%145322R5 000R10 000100%MoreMoreMonitor	objective s as per the IDPntinetarget targetbuuget buuget buugetJarget buuget buugetAnnual Achiev ementReason for Achiev ementImprove ment AchievSas per the IDPAchiev ementVariance ementEnsure implemenElectrificat ion of completion%145322R5 000R10 000100%More completionMore ompletionMore ompletionMore ompletionMore ompletionMore ompletionMore ompletion	objective s as per the IDPntIIILarget Larget AnnualDuuget I arget Achiev EmentAnnual Achiev EmentReason for Achiev EmentImprove Achiev EmentImprove Achiev EmentEnsure implemen tation of tation of nousehold000 of Number of house145 house lectricity322 house lectricityR5 000 of 000 of 000 of 322 house lectricityR10 000 of 000 of 322 house lectricity100% house lectricityR10 000 of 325 house lectricityR10 000 of 325 lectricityRone lectricity lectricityR10 000 of 322 lectricityRone lectricity lectricity	objective s as per the IDPntIIILarget Larget Achiev Buuget Buuget Achiev Buuget He IDPAchiev Achiev Buuget Achiev Buuget Buuget Achiev Buuget Bunget Buuget Buuget Bunget Buuget Bunget Bu	Sas per same same same same same same same same	objective s as per the IDPntIIPCarl Set the IDPBuuget s as per the IDPAchiev Achiev saberAchiev Achiev tementAchiev Achiev tementAchiev Achiev tementAchiev Achiev tementAchiev Achiev tementAchiev Ac	objective s as per the IDPmtIII s as per the IDPAchiev sas per the IDPAchiev sas per the IDPAchiev sas per the IDPAchiev sas per the IDPAchiev sas per sas per the IDPAchiev sas per sas per the IDPAchiev sas per sas per sa	objective s as per the IDPIntIntIntIntIntIntIntIntIntIntIntthe IDPthe IDPthe IDPthe Intthe IDPthe IDPthe IDPthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe IntEnsure implemen tation of prioritiesElectrificat tation of to nueschold sthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe IntIDP prioritiessthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe IntIDP prioritiessthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe IntIDP prioritiesthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe IntIDP prioritiesthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe IntIDP prioritiesthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe IntIDP prioritiesthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intthe Intth	objective s as per the IDPntHetanget table tablebuuget table the IDPbuuget tementbuuget tementbuuget tementbuuget tementAchiev tementAchiev tementVariance mentment mentEnsure table implemen tation of prioritiesS145 table townsehold tonnected tonnected tonnected tonnecticity to tement table table tonnecticity to tementionedR10 000 tonnected tonnected tonnected tonnecticity to tonnected tonnecticity to tementionedR5 000 tonnected tonnected tonnected tonnected tonnecticity to tonnected tonnecticity to tonnected tonnecticity to tonnected tonnecticity to tonnected 	objective sasper the IDPmtinetarget targetbe monitored citymtinetarget targetbe monitored citymthunget targetbe monitored citymthunget targetbe monitored connection connection citymthunget target targetmundent connected target connected targetmtmthunger target target target target target target target target target targetmt <t< th=""><th>objective sasper the IDP       Intention of bounded in the IDP       I</th><th>objective       as a sper the IDP       nt       In the IDP       Action       Action       Action       Action       Action       Action       Improve ment         the IDP       sa sper the IDP       Securificat       %       145       322       R5 000       R10 000       100%       More More the More than the Mouseholds of Number of households of Number of Number of Households of Number of Households of Number of Households of Number of</th><th>objective sasper the IDP         Interpretation of Energificat Annual and Interpretation of Energificat Annual and Interpretation of Energy and Interpretation</th></t<>	objective sasper the IDP       Intention of bounded in the IDP       I	objective       as a sper the IDP       nt       In the IDP       Action       Action       Action       Action       Action       Action       Improve ment         the IDP       sa sper the IDP       Securificat       %       145       322       R5 000       R10 000       100%       More More the More than the Mouseholds of Number of households of Number of Number of Households of Number of Households of Number of Households of Number of	objective sasper the IDP         Interpretation of Energificat Annual and Interpretation of Energificat Annual and Interpretation of Energy and Interpretation

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6.8 KPA: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (WEIGHT 10%)

POEs		Internal	andit	report on	alignment						
/2018	Improvement Measure	ı									
ance Report 2017	Reason for Variance	ı									
Revised Annual Performance Report 2017/2018 Target	Annual Achievement	Achieved									
		ment	Jo	2017/18	IDP,	Budget	and	SDBIP			
Annual Ordinary/ target adjusted	budget	Internal	driven								
Annual target		2016/17 Internal	IDP,	Budget	and	SDBIP	were	aligned			
Baseline/ previous	performance	Budget	aligned to	IDP and	SDBIP						
KPI/ Measurement		100%	Credible &	Realistic	Budget						
	as per IDP	Allocate	available	funds to	identified	priorities	on a	multi-	year Plan		
Functional Strategic Area objective		Alignment	of IDP,	Budget and	SDBIP						

### 7. CONCLUSION

Circular 13 of MFMA indicates that the SDBIP provides integration between the executive mayor, council and the Administration, by essentially assisting to hold management accountable for its performance. Furthermore, it states that the goals and objectives set by the municipality must be quantifiable outcomes that can be measured to enable to monitor performance and evaluate service delivery outcomes. The top layer APR should be read together with the departmental layer APR 2017/18.



### BLM APR (DEPARTMENTAL LAYER) 2017/2018

This Municipal APR was produced from the Office of the Municipal Manager in terms of section 53 of MFMA. It reflects all performance related activities in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000(Act No. 32 of 2000) and MFMA for the period 1 Jun 2017 to 30 July 2018. Information contained in this publication was provided by the various departments.

Every effort was made to ensure that facts are correct.

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### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

### 1.1 MUNICIPALITY VISION

Bushbuckridge Local Municipality strives for developmental and prosperous life for all.

### 1.2 MUNICIPALITY MISSION

Through accountability, transparency and responsible governance, the municipality commits itself to provide affordable and sustainable services by enhancing community participation.

### 1.2.1 MUNICIPALITY CORE VALUES

- Accountability
- Transparency
- Responsible governance
- Efficient service delivery

### 1.2.2 MUNICIPAL GOALS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1.2.2 MUNICIPAL GOALS AND STRATE	GIC OBJECTIVES
Municipal Goals	Strategic Objectives
Goal 1: Ensuring integrated development planning for the Municipality as a whole  Goal 2: Promoting bulk	<ul> <li>Strengthen existing IDP structures</li> <li>Improve the IDP and budget planning process</li> <li>Ensure implementation of IDP priorities</li> <li>Allocate available funds to identified priorities on a Multi-Year Plan</li> <li>Promote Public-Private-Partnerships Ensure</li> <li>Implementation of tourism and LED strategy</li> </ul> • Conduct research and development on
infrastructural development and	existing and future infrastructure
services for the Municipality as a whole	<ul> <li>development and services</li> <li>Solicit additional funding for infrastructural development and services</li> <li>Monitoring the implementation of capital projects and services</li> </ul>
Goal 3: Building the capacity of BLM to perform its functions and exercise its powers where such capacity is lacking	<ul> <li>Assess the capacity of Bushbuckridge Local Municipality</li> <li>Provide support to regional offices</li> <li>Strengthen inter-governmental relations</li> </ul>

Goal 4: Promoting the equitable distribution of resources between all the wards in the Municipal area to ensure appropriate levels of municipal services within the areas	<ul> <li>Conduct constant monitoring of municipal services</li> <li>Facilitate appropriate response for identified priority needs</li> </ul>
Goal 5: Building a modern and performance driven municipality	<ul> <li>Implement performance management system</li> <li>Create awareness and buy-in to BLM strategy</li> <li>Improve communication strategy</li> <li>Continuous assessment and staff development through PMS</li> </ul>

### 1.2.3 SERVICE DELIVERY BUDGET AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SDBIP) FRAMEWORK

### 1.2.4 PURPOSE OF THE DEPARTMENTAL SDBIP REPORT

The Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) report is a detailed annual financial report for implementing services using the approved budget for 2017/2018. This annual service delivery report is based on the implementation of approved IDP and adjusted Budget 2017/2018. SDBIP serves as a contract between the municipality (Section 56& s54 Employees) and the community (council) on the services that the municipality commits to deliver over the twelve (12) months. The report will also help to hold the municipality and its management accountable for the performance on the mentioned programmes and projects. The Municipal Finance Management Act and the guiding MFMA circular requires the following to be included in the SDBIP of a municipality:

- I. Monthly projection of revenue to be collected for each source
- II. Monthly projections of expenditure (operating and capital) and revenue for each vote (as attached)
- III. Quarterly projections of service delivery targets and performance indicators for each vote (revenue plan
- IV. Ward information for the delivery of a specific service

### 2. KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS

The following key performance Areas (KPA's) as outlined in the local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations inform the strategic objectives listed in the table below.

Weight	25%	15%	70%	20%	10%	100%
	WATER SERVICES AND MUNICIPAL WORKS	COMMUNITY SERVICES AND CORPORATE SERVICES	EDPE	FINANCE management and SCM	PMS, IDP	
Key Performance Area	INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY	MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED)	MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT.  • SCM	GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	TOTAL
Number	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	

# 3. MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (15%)

## DEPARTMENTAL LAYER COMMUNITY SERVICES

nnual Target Ordinary Revised APR departmental layer 2017/2018 / target	Revised     Annual     Reasons     Improveme     POE       Budget     Achievemen to     for     nt Measures       t     variance	Sports and creation       1208 00       6 sports and recreation       5 Sports       1       To be minutes, Agenda, implemente       Minutes, Agenda, implemente       Municipal implemente       Minutes, Agenda, implemente       Program, of in the implemente       Program, of in the implemente       Invitation attendance         applemented       by June       implemente       postponed       financial       register and pictures         fune       d       year       pictures	Arts, Acts, and Arts, and Arts, and Anter, Agenda, and Arts, and Arts, culture and and heritage culture and programs to programs to programs to be appointme be conducted appointme implemented)  Applementation and heritage culture and done due time register be conducted to late appointme implemented)  I onducted appointme appointmentation appoin
APR depa	Annual Achievem t	9 7	
Revised target	50	6 sports and recreation program to b implemente by June	8 Programmes (Arts, culturand heritage programs to be implementee
Ordinary /	, Revised Budget	1208 00	1050 000
Annual Target		6 Sports and recreation programs to be implemented by June	8 Arts, culture,& heritage to be implemented by June
Baseline		6 Sports and Recreation programs implement ed in 2016/17	7 Arts, culture,& heritage implement ed in 2016/17
KPI/ measurement		Number of sports and recreation programs	Number of Arts, culture and heritage
Objectives		Ensure accessibility to Sports and Recreation Facilities /Programs for all inhabitants of the municipality	Social & Cultural integration as well as conservation of important cultural and historical sites
Functional Area		SPORTS AND RECREATION (Summit)	ARTS, CULTURE & HERITAGE

017/2018	Improveme POE nt Measures	To be Agenda, implemente program, d in the Invitation and next attendance financial register year	List of awarded students, Student results, proof of payment	- Agenda, program, Invitation and attendance register, Pictures
APR departmental layer 2017/2018	Reasons for variance	1 Was not done due to delays on appointme nt of service provider		
APR departn	Annual Achievemen t	5 Youth programs implemente d	40 students to be awarded bursaries achieved	5 life skills programs achieved
Revised target		6 Youth programs to be implemented by June	40 students to be awarded bursaries by June	5 life skills <b>programs</b> to be conducted
Ordinary /	Revised Budget	000 008	850 000	
Annual Target		8 Youth affairs programs to be implemented by June	1 youth affairs programs to be implemented by June	12 life skill programs to be implemented by June
Baseline		9 youth affairs programs implement ed in 2016/17	Youth Affairs programs implement ed in 2016/17	10 life skills programs implement ed in 2016/17
KPI/ measurement		Number of youth affairs events and programs	Number of students to be supported with bursary	Number of HIV & AIDS programs to be conducted
Objectives		To contribute in youth development		To reduce new infections
Functional Area		YOUTH AFFAIRS [Youth entrepreneurshi p workshop]	COMMUNITY BURSARY	HIV AND AIDS life skills

Functional Area	Objectives	KPI/ measurement	Baseline	Annual Target	Ordinary /	Revised target	APR departmental layer 2017/2018	ental layer 20	17/2018	
					Revised Budget	·	Annual Achievemen t	Reasons for variance	Improveme nt Measures	POE
HIV AND AIDS Local AIDS Council Meetings	To reduce new infections	Number of HIV&AIDS council meeting to be conducted	4 local Aids Council Meetings implement ed in 2016/17	4 local Aids Council meetings to be implemented by June		2 Meetings convened	4 Local AIDS Council meeting implemente d		1	Request, Agenda, program, Invitation and attendance register, pictures
HIV AND AIDS WACs	To reduce new infections	Number of WAC trainings to be conducted	12 WACs visited & Re- established in 2016/17	4 WACs visits to be implemented by June		14 WACs visited	14 WACs visited			Request, Agenda, program, Invitation and attendance register, pictures
SUPPORT	To provide support to the affected employees	Number of reports for support programs on employees	8 Psycho Social support implement ed in 2016/17	8 Psycho Social support to be implemented by June		8 Psycho Social support to be implemented	9 Psycho Social support implemente d	More need identified and attended to.		Request, Agenda, attendance register and report

Functional Area	Objectives	KPI/	Baseline	Annual Target <b>Ordinary</b>	Ordinary ,	Revised	APR departmental layer 2017/2018	ental layer 20	17/2018	
		measurement			/ Revised Budget	ranget.	Annual Achievemen t	Reasons for variance	Improveme nt Measures	POE
-	To provide support to the affected employees	Number of staff educational programs on wellness		4 peer educational programs		4 peer educational programs does not change	4 peer educational programs done			Request, Agenda, attendance register and report
BEREAVEMENT	To provide support to the bereaved immediate employee's families	Providing bereavement support to concern employees	Bereaveme nt committee is not in place	Support all bereaved families		Support all bereaved families	Bereaved families as per list of deceased were supported and 4			Request, consolidated reports
Health and wellness	To encourage employees to participate on programmes	Number of programmes on health and wellness	4 programme s	4 programmes		4 programs	3 programme s conducted	1 program Postponed	Reschedule for next financial year	Request/invitati on, Agenda, and attendance register.

1	Г		_
	POE	Minutes, agenda Invitations and attendance registers	Request, Agenda, Invitations and Attendance register
017/2018	Improveme nt Measures	Plan special meetings	
nental layer 2	Reasons for variance	Follow-up meetings held	1
APR departmental layer 2017/2018	Annual Achievemen t	7 Meetings and 1 sports implemente d	9 programme events achieved
Revised target		4 Meetings and sports to be implemented by June	9 community programme to be implemented
Ordinary /	Revised Budget		
Annual Target		4 Meetings and sports to be implemented by June	9 matters for community to be implemented by June
Baseline		Meetings and sports activities conducted in 2016/17	5 Campaigns conducted in 2016/17
KPI/ measurement		Number of sports committee meetings to be conducted	Number of gender affairs meetings/launching events to address community matters
Objectives		To encourage employees to be health conscious	To reduce the rate of gender based violence cases as per gender strategy
Functional Area		MUNICIPAL SPORTS	GENDER AFFAIRS matters for community

	РОЕ	Request, Agenda, Invitations and Attendance register
017/2018	Improveme nt Measures	Plan special activities
APR departmental layer 2017/2018	Reasons for variance	More need identified and dealt with
APR departn	Annual Achievemen t	4 activities conducted
Revised	198	2 activities to be conducted
Ordinary	Revised Budget	,
Annual Target		2 activities to be conducted by June
Baseline		1 Children's day celebration hosted in 2016/17
KPI/		Number of children affairs events to be conducted
Objectives		To create an enabling environment for children towards their development
Functional Area		CHILDREN AFFAIRS

		Reports, Agenda, Invitation, Attendance register	Indigent Register	Inspection certificate
	POE	Reports Invitatic Attenda register	Indig	Inspe
017/2018	Improveme nt Measures	•	-	
APR departmental layer 2017/2018	Reasons for variance	1	1	Opening of Dwarsloop mall
APR departn	Annual Achievemen t	awareness, 2 meeting and 6 Disaster managemen t reports on disaster support done	Indigent register Reviewed	286 inspection conducted
Revised target		3 awareness campaign 2 reports	Reviewed indigent register for 2017/18	146 fire inspection to be conducted
Ordinary /	Revised Budget	1130.000	364 000	150 000
Annual Target		19 activities implemented by June	Reviewed indigent register for 2017/18	36 fire inspection to be conducted
Baseline		18 activities implement ed in 2016/17	Indigent register was not reviewed for 2016/17	35 fire inspection conducted
KPI/ measurement		Number of disaster management awareness to be conducted to the community members	Reviewal of indigent register	Number of fire and rescue inspection
Objectives		To protect community form disaster	To ensure responsive government for all	Ensure all business compliant with NFBR
Functional Area		COMMUNITY DISASTER MANAGEMENT	INDIGENT SERVICES	FIRE AND RESCUE INSPECTION

3.2 COMMUNITY SERVICES SDBIP

Iβ

Bushbuckridge Local Municipality

				Annual Performance Report	mance Report
Vote No	Description	Total Budget	Adjusted budget	Total Expenditure	Reason for variance
	Sports Arts Culture Heritage	1 500 000	2500 000	1 426 889	Capturing of invoices not yet finalised
	Security Services	23,000 000	27 000 000	32 000 000	Additional of security services
	Indigent Funeral	343 000	30 000	20 000	Minimised requests.

;				Annual Perfor	Annual Performance Report
Vote No	Description	Total Budget	Adjusted budget	Total Expenditure	Reason for variance
	Procurement of face values (DLTC)	100 000	None		Expenditure not reported
	AARTO Forms (Traffic)	400 000	00		Not spent, the budget was removed during budget adjustment
	Upgrading repeater	1m	297	-	Not spent, the budget was removed during budget adjustment
	Fire arms services (Traffic)	300 000	363		Expenditure not reported
	Installation of boom gate at Mhala DLTC	250 000	None		Not spent, the budget was removed during budget adjustment

3.3 DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE PLAN CORPORATE SERVICES (7%)

Functional Area	<b>Objective</b>	KPI/ Measureme nt	Baseline	Annual Target	Ordinary/Adjus ted budget	Revised Target	APR departmental layer 2017/2018	ental layer 20	17/2018	
							Annual Achievemen t	Reason For Variance	Improvem ent Measures	Portfolio of Evidence
Human Resource Management (Staff establishmen t)	To manage human resources and offer support Administrative to all departments	An updated staff establishmen t report	Filled posts in the organisation al and vacancy positions were quantified.	Compile 4 quarterly reports on filled and vacancy rate.	1		4 quarterly report on filled post and vacancy rate done	ı	ı	Council resolutions on staff establishment reports
HRM (Recruitmen t of staff)	Ensure availability of human capital	Number of appointed employees with individual	163 employees recruited for 2016/2017.	Recruitment of 100 critical positions employees to close gaps for service	Internal driven	60 Appointe d employee S	35 post filled and 3 job description done	Manageme nt to decide on positions to be filled as per the identified	Finalize the prioritization of the critical posts	Appointment letters and individual job descriptions

Functional Area	Objective	KPI/ Measureme nt	Baseline	Annual Target	Ordinary/Adjus ted budget	Revised Target	APR departmental layer 2017/2018	ental layer 20	17/2018	
							Annual Achievemen t	Reason For Variance	Improvem ent Measures	Portfolio of Evidence
		job descriptions		delivery and provide 100 individual job descriptions				critical positions list		
HRM (Organogra m)	Reviewed staff establishment in line with the IDP	An approved Organogram	Approved Organisation al Structure 2015/2016	An approved reviewed organogram	Internal driven		Organogram not reviewed	Appointme nt of Deloitte still in progress	Speed up the process	Council resolution on the approved organogram
Proper utilisation of staff (Leave management )	To manage and ensure productive utilization of personnel within the Municipality	Number of Report on Controlled attendance registers against leave registers	All leave taken are registered and captured.	4 reports on staff verification.	Internal driven		4 reports on staff verification done	1	1	Compiled leave management reports
Payrolls and head count	Ensuring that salaries are paid to existing staff	Signed workstations payrolls	Non singing and control of issuing salary	To ensure that all employees sign payroll register on	Internal driven		Payroll distributed and employees	1	1	Signed workstations payrolls

	Portfolio of Evidence	Reports and proof of submission.	Attendance registers, minute and agenda
17/2018	Improvem ent Measures	Do reports even if there are no cases	Alinement of meeting calendar
ental layer 20	Reason For Variance	No disciplinar y cases on 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 Meeting not conducted due to unavailabil ity of members
APR departmental layer 2017/2018	Annual Achievemen t	3 quarterly cases of misconduct database submitted to CoGTA	9 Meetings done
Revised Target		•	
Ordinary/Adjus ted budget		Internal driven	Internal driven
Annual Target		Updated 4 quarterly cases of misconduct database submitted to CoGTA	12 meetings to be held.
Baseline		4 updated cases of misconduct database was submitted to CoGTA	4 LLF meetings were held per quarter.
KPI/ Measureme nt		Updated cases of misconduct database submitted to CoGTA	Number of LLF meetings to be attended
Objective		Consequences management and update on disciplinary measures.	Ensure sound relations
Functional Area		Labour Relations Management (Disciplinary enquiries / grieviances)	LLF

Functional Area	Objective	KPI/ Measureme	Baseline	Annual	Ordinary/Adjus ted budget	Revised Target	APR departmental layer 2017/2018	ental layer 20	17/2018	
		nt		Target						
							Annual Achievemen t	Reason For Variance	Improvem ent Measures	Portfolio of Evidence
OHS (meetings)	Ensure sound management of occupational health and safety issues	Number of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Committee Meetings	4 OHS Committee meetings were held	Conduct 4 OHS Committee meetings.	Internal driven		4 OHS meeting conducted	1	1	Attendance registers and minutes of OHS meetings
OHS ( protective clothing & equipment)	Ensure employee have protective closing	Number of employee to receive protective clothing.		To ensure that 320 employees receive protective clothing.	1 510 000		320 employees have Protective clothing done	T	ı	List of PPE beneficiaries
OHS ( medical examination )	Ensure the availability of medical examination records for employee working in hazardous areas.	Number of employee to undergo medical examination		To ensure that 320 employees are medically examined by the registered medical	289 000	To ensure that 320 employee s are medically examined by the registere d medical	Not achieved	Appointme nt of medical practitione r not done	Finalise the appointmen t and examine employee before end of the 1st quarter 2018/19	None

	Portfolio of Evidence		List of employees to be trained, Attendance registers and training report
17/2018	Improvem ent Measures		Incorporate the EDPWP training on the WSP
ental layer 20	Reason For Variance		Additional EPWP staff trained
APR departmental layer 2017/2018	Annual Achievemen t		232 employees trained
Revised Target		practition er for lungs, ears, eyes and sugar diabetes.	
Ordinary/Adjus ted budget			350 000
Annual Target		for lungs, ears, eyes and sugar diabetes.	189 officials to be trained
Baseline			348 officials trained
KPI/ Measureme nt			Number of staff to be trained as per WSP.
Objective			To ensure capacity building within BLM staff
Functional Area			Skills development and Staff Training Workshop

	Portfolio of Evidence	WSP Implementatio n report	Bursary awards letters and payment reports
17/2018	Improvem ent Measures	•	
ental layer 20	Reason For Variance	•	1
APR departmental layer 2017/2018	Annual Achievemen t	1 WSP 2018/2019 to be submitted to LGSETA and provide 4 WSP Implementat ion reports achieved	16 staff to be awarded bursaries achieved
Revised Target			
Ordinary/Adjus ted budget		1 460 000	1 460 000.00
Annual Target		1 WSP 2018/2019 to be submitted to LGSETA and provide 4 WSP Implementat ion reports	16 staff to be awarded bursaries
Baseline		1 WSP submitted for 2017/2018 submitted to LGSETA	21 officials provided with bursaries
KPI/ Measureme nt		Timeouts development of WSP	Number of Staff allocated /awarded with bursaries in line with the Bursary policy
Objective		To have skills development plan	To provide officials with bursaries to further their studies.
Functional Area		Workplace Skills Plan	Bursaries

	Portfolio of Evidence	Council resolution.
17/2018	Improvem ent Measures	-
ental layer 20	Reason For Variance	-
APR departmental layer 2017/2018	Annual Achievemen t	1 EE Plan in place.
. Revised Target		
Ordinary/Adjus   1 ted budget		
Annual Target		To have one EE Plan in place .
Baseline		A draft Employment Equity Plan is in place.
KPI/ Measureme nt		An approved A draft Employment Employment Equity (EE) Equity Plan Plan. is in place.
Objective		To ensure equal representation at all levels against discrimination and the promotion affirmative action.
Functional Area		Preparation of EE plan.

		<b>ي</b>	Ae
	Portfolio of Evidence	Council resolutions of fleet management report	Administrative reports
17/2018	Improvem ent Measures		
ental layer 20	Reason For Variance	-	-
APR departmental layer 2017/2018	Annual Achievemen t	4 fleet management reports achieved	4 reports on the performance of the administrati ve support achieved
Revised Target			,
Ordinary/Adjus ted budget			
Annual Target		Compile 4 fleet management reports	(4) four reports on the performance of the administrati ve support budget votes and provision of cleaning services, tools of trade and insurance services
Baseline		4 quarterly fleet management reports	Four reports on cleaning services
KPI/ Measureme nt		Number of fleet management reports	Number of reports on the performance of the administrati ve support budget votes and provision of cleaning services, tools of trade and insurance services
Objective		To ensure proper utilisation of council fleet.	To provide a clean and hygienic work environment, telecommunica tion services (phones, faxes, photocopiers and insurance services)
Functional Area		AUXILIARY SERVICSE (Fleet management)	Administrati ve support services

	· J	L	bb T	T
	Portfolio of Evidence	Quarterly ICT Progress Report	ICT Steering Committee Minutes and attendance registers	Quarterly ICT Progress report
17/2018	Improvem ent Measures		1	
ental layer 20	Reason For Variance		1	
APR departmental layer 2017/2018	Annual Achievemen t	4 reports on ICT status against the ICT Governance Framework achieved	4 ICT Steering Committee meetings achieved	4 ICT Progress report achieved
Revised Target			1	1
Ordinary/Adjus ted budget				R 1 000 000
Annual Target		4 reports on ICT status against the ICT Governance Framework	4 ICT Steering Committee meetings	4 ICT Progress report
Baseline		4	1	
KPI/ Measureme nt		Compiled reports on ICT status against the ICT Governance Framework	Implementat ion of ICT Charter through ICT Steering Committee meetings	Implementat ion of ICT Strategic Plan and
Objective		To manage and provide reliable ICT Infrastructure and computer equipment in line with the ICT Governance framework		
Functional Area		Information Communicati on and Technology		

Functional Area	Objective	KPI/ Measureme nt	Baseline	Annual Target	Ordinary/Adjus ted budget	Revised Target	APR departmental layer 2017/2018	intal layer 20	17/2018	
							Annual Achievemen t	Reason For Variance	Improvem ent Measures	Portfolio of Evidence
		Implementat ion plan								
Risk Management	Manage all risks related to Corporate Services KPA	Developed Risk Action Log And Reports On Quarterly Basis	Corporate Services Strategic and Operational Risks Register 2016/17 in place	Update the Strategic and Operational Risk Registers with quarterly reports			Strategic and Operational Risk Registers with 4 quarterly reports			Quarterly Risk management reports
Performance Management	Proper Alignment Of SDBIP with employees compacts	Number Of Performance Plans To Be Developed And Evaluated	Developed Risk Action Log And Reports On Quarterly Basis	Develop 4 quarterly PMS reports			Develop plans and 4 quarterly PMS reports done			Assessed Performance compacts
Departmenta I meetings	Effective and efficient utilisation of municipal human resource	Number of departmenta I meeting addressing HR issues	A schedule of departmenta I meetings was scheduled	Conduct 12 departmenta I meetings			8 departmenta I meetings	Only meeting done during 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter	Alignment of meeting calendars	Attendance registers and minutes of departmental meetings

Portfolio of Evidence

Improvem ent Measures

Reason For Variance

Annual Achievemen

APR departmental layer 2017/2018

Revised Target

Annual

Baseline

**Objective** 

Functional Area

KPI/ Measureme nt

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Actual payment happened in the second quarter. Reason For Variance Budget under estimated Budget over estimated. Under projected. Annual Performance Report **Total Expenditure** 266 832.20 2 262 328 1 537 825 1 060 664 2 313 567 664 000 9105691000 Adjusted Budget **Ordinary Budget** 2, 920, 000.00 1,000,000.00 4,857 000.00 588,000.00 714 000.00 305 000.00 530 000.00 565,000.00 65,000.00 Occupational Health & Safety: Testing and Maintenance Motor Vehicles Conference and Workshop **Books and Periodicals** Employee's Bursaries Cell phone Contract Filing system **Fuel Vehicles** Description Advertising Check-ups Diesel BLMCORPOPEX005 BLMCORPOPEX007 BLMCORPOPEX008 BLMCORPOPEX009 BLMCORPOPEX003 BLMCORPOPEX004 BLMCORPOPEX006 BLMCORPOPEX030 BLMCORPOPEX031 BLMCORPOPEX001 Vote No

SDBIP CORPORATE SERVICES: BUDGET

3.3.1

		Ordinary Budget	Adjusted Budget	Annual Performance Report	
Vote No	Description			Total Expenditure	Reason For Variance
BLMCORPOPEX023	Interview Attendance	26,000.00		3 000	Outstanding claim for senior managers
BLMCORPOPEX024	Service Level Agreement	650,000.00	3 650 000.00	5 318 453	Budget under estimated
BLMCORPOPEX025	Wall Picture	65, 000.00	ı		Not procured
BLMCORPOPEX026	Refreshments	98,000.00	ı	48 000	Cost curtailment measures
BLMCORPOPEX037	Salaries	48, 000 000.00	240, 000 000.00	297 994 000	Additional of new employees.
BLMCORPOPEX038	Overtime	323,000.00	3 278 000.00	3 142 000	Over estimated
BLMCORPOPEX039	Bonus (13 <sup>th</sup> Cheque)	3, 900 000.00	22 416 000.00	1 900 000	Over estimated
BLMCORPOPEX040	Performance Reward	245 000.00	4 245 000.00	4 245 000.00	ı
BLMCORPOPEX041	Leave	110 000.00	ı	3 939 000	Budget under estimated
BLMCORPOPEX042	Housing	55 000.00	1	412 000	Budget under estimated
BLMCORPOPEX043	Travel ( Car) Allowance	2 036 000.00	14 205 000.00	10 196 000	Budget under estimated

		Ordinary Budget	Adjusted Budget	Annual Performance Report	
Vote No	Description			Total Expenditure	Reason For Variance
	Employment equity	265 000.00			Unexpected claims.
	Job evaluation	636 000.00	3 000 000.00		Not implemented
CAPITAL BUDGET					-
	Purchase of Vehicles		1		-
	Honey Sucker Truck		ı		-
	Mayor's vehicle		1		
	Office Furniture	150 000.00	1		Not implemented
	Purchase of Office Computers	120 000.00			Not implemented
	Construction of Offices at BBR	2, 220 000.00		1 374 000	Budget over estimated
	Purchasing of Office Equipment	250 000.00	ı		Not implemented
	Purchase of Fire Fighter Vehicle & Equipment				

		Ordinary Budget	Adjusted Budget	Annual Performance Report	
Vote No	Description			Total Expenditure	Reason For Variance
	Mayoral Excellence Awards	350 000.00	550 000.00	514 000	Under budgeted
	Mayoral Izimbizo	450 000.00		449 885	Under budgeted
	Executive Mayor's Security	275 000.00			Expenditure not reported
	Refreshments Mayor	148 000.00		138 000	Cost curtailments
	Donations	369 000.00		349 000	Over Budgeted
	Mayor's Outreach Programme	170 000.00			Expenditure not reported
	Mayor's Prayer Day	152 000.00			Expenditure not reported
	Skills Development	132 000.00			Expenditure not reported
	Mayor's Breakfast	1500 000.00		1 532 000	More activities done
	Mayor's Travel	280 000.00		70 000	Overestimated budget

## 4. KPA: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED) 20% WEIGHT

## 4.1 DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE PLAN EDPE

Functional Area	Objective	KPI Measurement	Baseline/ Previous performance	Annual target	Ordinary Adjusted budget	Revised Target	Annual Perfo	Annual Performance Report 2017/2018	t 2017/2018	POE
							Annual Achievement	Reason for Variance	Improvement Measures	
Enhance Environmental sustainability	Greening of RDP villages and rural schools	1RDP and 8 schools to be greened	5 green settlements and 12 schools greened	1 RDP Village and 8 schools to be green by June 2018	247 000	1 RDP Village and 8 schools to be green by June 2018	1 RDP Village and 4 schools to be green by June 2018	Delays of SCM processed	Finalised the procurement processes before the beginning of the new f/Y	Report and pictures of material used for greening
Climate Change	To promote safe and secure environment for communities	Drafting of climate change strategy for BLM	Established Climate Change Committee	Completed Climate Change Strategy by June 2018	348 406. 80	Completed Climate Change Strategy by June 2018	Achieved			Copy of the climate change strategy and report
Air quality	To comply with the Air Quality Act no 39 of 2004).	Drafting of air Quality management plan for BLM	Designated Air Quality Officer	Completed Air Quality Management Plan by June 2018	405 657. 60	Completed Air Quality Managemen t Plan by June 2018	Achieved			Copy of the air quality management plan

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Objective KPI Baseline/ Ann Measurement Previous tar	Baseline/ Previous performance		Ann	Annual target	Ordinary Adjusted budget	Revised Target	Annual Perfo	Annual Performance Report 2017/2018	rt 2017/2018	POE
							Annual Achievement	Reason for Variance	Improvement Measures	
To comply with Reviewed Integrated R Waste Act (Act Integrated waste in No 59 of 2008) waste management plan (IWMP) m plan (IWMP) plan (IW	red Integrated ted waste management ement plan (IWMP)		ス ii > E 'Z 'Z	Reviewed integrated waste management plan by June 2018	638 035. 00	Reviewed integrated waste managemen t plan by June 2018	Achieved		ı	Copy of Final IWMP
To comply with Promulgation Draft waste by Pr Waste Act (Act of Waste by laws no No 59 of 2008) laws laws laws laws 20	on Draft waste by laws	waste by	Pr la	Promulgatio n of Waste by laws by June 2018	0.00	Deferred to 2018/19				
To minimise Number of Skip 77 Skip bins 50 sk waste and Bins/ purchased for to be create a healthy containers waste purchased for collection for waste collection collection June 2	er of Skip 77 Skip bins purchased for vers waste ised for collection ion	o bins ised for ion	50 to l pur for coli	50 skip bins to be purchased for waste collection by June 2017	1170 000	50 skip bins to be purchased for waste collection by June 2017	50 skip bins purchased			Purchase order and pictures of skip bins
Well planned Number of Lack of legal 100% and applications tools to process Applic coordinated assessed and the process settlement and finalised applications businesses as directed by the SDF	Lack of legal tools to process the applications		100 App pro	100% Applications processed	R 293 000	100% applications processed	42 % application approved	Late submission of application	Set timeframe for submission of application in all regions	List of applications
Buckburgan I and Municipality	icinalitu						1.1			

POE		Appointment letter	Social Facilities Geo dataset	List of all trading licenses applications (new and renewals) attached
t 2017/2018	Improvement Measures			
Annual Performance Report 2017/2018	Reason for Variance			
Annual Perf	Annual Achievement	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved
Revised Target		Appointmen tof service provider for developmen tof Town planning and Building control modules	Developmen t of Social Facilities Geo dataset	Business license applications and renewals to be processed continuousl y
Ordinary Adjusted budget		592 000	468 000	
Annual target		Implementati on of year one of the three years GIS Strategy	Social Facilities Geo dataset	Business license applications and renewals to be processed continuously
Baseline/ Previous performance		GIS Policy	2003 Address survey	Municipality authorised as Business licensing Authority in 2010
KPI Measurement		Year one of the GIS Strategy	Social Facilities Geo dataset	Number of business licenses issued
<b>Objective</b>		Implementatio n of the year one of the GIS Strategy	Geo referencing and mapping of social facilities	To issue business and trading licenses ( new and renewals)
Functional Area		Spatial Information Management (e.g. GIS	Spatial Information Management (e.g. GIS	Business Licensing operation

4.2 SDBIP EDPE

			Adjusted budget	Annual performance Report 2017/18	eport 2017/18
Vote No	Description	Total Budget		Total Expenditure	Reason for Variance
	Environmental Management-Clean up Campaigns	173 000	173 000	163 000	Budget under estimated
	Greening programme	111 000	111 000	147 480	Budget under estimated
	Informal Recycler Support	273 000	373 000	189 200	Over budgeted
	Environment youth clubs	250 000	225 000	281 000	Budget under estimated
	Commemorating Environment Days	127 000	177 000	119 435	Over budgeted
	Climate change adaptation strategy BLM	515 000	348 406.80	27 043	Over budgeted
	Climate change	152 000	152 000	353750	R60 000 added to Commemorating environmental days through virement.
	Greening of schools	136 000	136 000		Delayed SCM processes
	EIA	140 000	140 000	119 479	Budget over estimated
	Greenest region competition	375 000	375 000	429 736	Under budgeted
	Development of the regional landfill site	15 500 000	9 500 000	5 998 840	Budget over estimated

			Adjusted budget	Annual performance Report 2017/18	keport 2017/18
Vote No	Description	Total Budget		Total Expenditure	Reason for Variance
	URP: Formalisation of Bushbuckridge CBD/ Formalisation of CBD project	1 302 000	1 302 000	1 832 191	Under budgeted
	Formalisation of Acornhoek CBD	1 520 000	2 520 000	3 456 113	Budget under estimated
	Bulk site demarcations	000 089	2 170 000	3 059 430	Under budgeted
	Conveyance of approved townships	1000 000	1 973 000	1338180	Over budgeted
	- Rolle				
	- Rooiboklaagte				
	- Burlington				
	- Casteel				
	- Lillydale				
	URP: Precinct plan: Bushbuckridge/Maviljan CBD	300 000	300 000		Not implemented
	Formalisation of Matsikitsane/Sefoma	1 482 000	1 682 000	2 085 552	Budget under estimated

			Adjusted budget	Annual performance Report 2017/18	Report 2017/18
Vote No	Description	Total Budget		Total Expenditure	Reason for Variance
	Formalisation of Mkhuhlu A & IA	1102000	1 602 000	1 271 342	Some Requests not processed
	GIS: Application Development	000 009	000 009	ı	Not implemented
	GIS: Equipments and Consumables	150 000	150 000	80 000	Budget over estimated
	GIS: Awareness	100 000	100 000	300 000	Over budgeted
	GIS software	876 000	876 000	656300	Over budgeted
	GIS Updating and maintenance	750 000	592 000	ı	Requisitions not processed
	Formalisation of College View	1			
	LED Tourism Development Projects Support	385 000	785 000	566 942	Over budgeted
	LED Agricultural Development Projects Support	455 000	1000000	000 009	
	LED SMME Development/Informal Trading Support	265 000	400 000	423 000	Under budgeted
	Tourism safety and Ambassador programme	210 000	210 000	229 000	Budget under estimated

			Adjusted budget	Annual performance Report 2017/18	teport 2017/18
Vote No	Description	Total Budget		Total Expenditure	Reason for Variance
	BBR Information Centre	222 000	422 000	407 000	Budget over estimated
	Formation of Bushbuckridge Agency	1390000	1 000 000	1 534 000	Budget under estimated

5. MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT (WEIGHT 20%)

5.1.1 PERFORMANCE PLANFINANCE

	POEs	Tariff adjustment report	Supplement ary valuation roll	Billing reports per month	Revenue collection reports per quarter
Report	Improve ment measure		,	ı	Improve the target in the financial year.
Annual Performance Report 2017/2018	Reasons for variance			,	Payment from rural developmen t, implementa tion of RES and increase of increase of
Annual	Annual Achieveme nt	Achieved	Achieved	12 Monthly billing reports generated	Revenue collection increased 99%
Revis	ed targe t				
Ordin	ary Budge t	Interna Ily driven	965 000		Interna Ily Driven
Annual	Target UAL TARGET	Review Tariff policies to align with MSA	Review the Municipal valuation roll	12 Monthly billing reports generated	To increase collection by 25%
Baseline/	Frevious performan ce	Current tariffs do not address cost recovery	The valuation roll is incomplete	Billing not entirely accurate	Revenue collection increased by 25%
	KPI	Number of tariff policies reviewed	Updated valuation roll	Number of billing reports generated	% increase in revenue collection
	Objective	Tariff setting and correct	Valuation of properties	Accurate billing	To ensure monies owed to the municipalit y are collected in full
strategic	objectives as per the IDP	Monitoring the implementa tion of capital projects and services			Allocate available funds to identified priorities on a Multi- year Plan
	al Area	Billing			Revenue
	Functional Area			revenue Management	

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5.1.2 SDBIP FINANCE

Vote No	Description	Total Budget	Adjusted budget	Annual Performance Report 2017/2018	Report 2017/2018
				Total Expenditure	Reason for Variance
	Bad debts provision				
		122 304 000	61 152 000	130 300 000	Year-end journals not yet processed, however the expenditure based on current calculations is projected at 130m due to increased debtors.
	Data cleansing	557 000	278 500		Did not appoint service provider
	Equipment IT	452 000		190 662.11	Idle computers from damaged buildings at Mkhuhlu were allocated to finance staff.

Vote No	Description	Total Budget	Adjusted budget	Annual Performance Report 2017/2018	Report 2017/2018
		000,			
				Total Expenditure	Reason for Variance
	Implementation of Pastel System	1 250 000		128 000	Challenges with the Mscoa required more consultants hours. This funds were shifted to Mscoa implementation to address the problems
	Audit Fees	5 835 000	2 917 500		None
	Bank Charges	342 000	85 500	558 254	More transactions closer to year end
	Software Licensing Fees	1 115 000	278 750	717 000	The functionality of the project system has been reduced, hence less fees.

000.	
	Total Reason for Variance Expenditure
Collection Costs 2 100 000	The service provider did not perform as anticipated

## 6. KPA SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT:

## 6.1.1 DEPARTMENTAL TECHNICAL SERVICES

6.1.1.1 Roads and storm water

POEs		Monthly reports
ce Report	Improvem ent measure	Finalise the appointme nt of services providers before the beginning of the next $f/y$
Annual Performance Report 2017/18	Reason for Varianc e	Late appoint ment of services provider s
Annual	Annual Achieve ment	15%
Revised	Target	To reach 100%
Adjuste	Budget	R17 000 000
Total	Budget	
Annual	target	To reach 100%
Racalina		70% implemen tation of annual maintenan ce plan
KPI/ Meseuromo	nt	Ensure Percentage ccessibil (%) ity and implementatio properly n of the naintain Maintenance d access Plan and internal roads
Objectiv	a	Ensure Perce accessibil (%) ity and imple properly n of the maintain Mainted access Plan and internal roads
Strateoic	objective s as per the IDP	Monitorin g the implemen tation of capital projects and services
KPA/	Project	Maintenan ce of Roads & Storm- water infrastruct ure
Vota		

SANITATION

6.1.2

Iste Revised	get Target Annual Performance Report 2017/2018	Reaso n	Achie varia t veme nce measu	varia	Achie varia veme nce nt A0% 40% None	Achie varia t veme varia t veme nce measu nt veme nce measu nt re re veme veme nce measu nt veme nce m	Achie varia t veme nce measu nt veme nce measu re re le	Achie varia t veme nce measu nt veme nce measu re re lead to l	Achie varia t veme nce measu nt veme nce measu re re re l'Upgradin go f Dwarsloo p WWTW	Achie varia t veme nce measu nt veme nce measu re re re l'Upgradin gof Dwarsloo p WWTW (1)	Achie varia t veme nce measu nt veme nce measu re re re veme None Upgradin g of Dwarsloo p WWTW ((	Achie varia t veme nce measu nt veme nce measu re re re veme None Upgradin g of Dwarsloo p WWTW ((	Achie varia t veme nce measu nt veme nce measu re re re l'upgradin g of Dwarsloo p WWTW ((
Adjuste d Budget !				00 R14									
Total Budget				R 4 000									
	Anna				40%	'n							
		Baseline			%09	8						-	-
	KPI/	Measureme nt			Environme % Upgrading	% Upgrading of	% Upgrading of Dwarsloop	% Upgrading of Dwarsloop WWTW	% Upgrading of Dwarsloop WWTW	% Upgrading of Dwarsloop WWTW	% Upgrading of Dwarsloop WWTW	% Upgrading of Dwarsloop WWTW	% Upgrading of Dwarsloop WWTW
		Objective			Environme	Environme ntally	Environme ntally friendly	Environme ntally friendly and	Environme ntally friendly and appropriat	Environme ntally friendly and appropriat e hygienic	Environme ntally friendly and appropriat e hygienic standards	Environme ntally friendly and appropriat e hygienic	Environme ntally friendly and appropriat e hygienic standards
	Strateoic	objective as per IDP			En				Environm entally friendly and	Environm entally friendly and appropria te	Environm entally friendly and appropria te	Environm entally friendly and appropria te hygienic	Environm entally friendly and appropria te te hygienic standards
		KPA			Provis	Provis ion of	Provis ion of sanita	Provis ion of sanita tion	Provis ion of sanita tion	Provis ion of sanita tion	Provis ion of sanita tion	Provis ion of sanita tion	Provis ion of sanita tion
	Vot	e e											

Annual Performance Report 2017/2018	POES	maintenance report
ance Repo	Impro vemen t measu re	Quantify the project ed budget against the perfor mance plan
Perform	Reaso n for varia nce	Insuffi cient funds
Annual	Annu al Achie veme nt	L
Revised Target		Maintena nce of 7 WWTW
Adjuste d Budget		None
Total	Budget	R2 100 000
Annial	target	Maintenanc e of 7 WWTW
	Baseline	8 WWTW infrastru cture in place
KP1/	Measureme nt	wwrw Number of refurbishm wwrw to be maintained in BLM
	Objective	WWTW refurbishm ent
Strategic	objective as per IDP	Provis Maintenan WWTW ion of ce of refurbishm sanita infrastruct ent tion ure
	KPA	Provis ion of sanita tion
Vov	. o	

6.1.3 WATER PROVISION

	POE	Progress	Progress reports and Completion certificate (The project is complete and now at 100%)
2017/18	Improvem ent Measure	The co tractor to fast track the finalisation of the project	None
Annual performance Report 2017/18	Reason for variance	The contractor delay the finalisation the construction Manholes	None
Annual perf	Annual Achievement	35%	11%
Revised	Target	40% constructio n of New Forest and Orinocco Bulk Supply (B14)	11% of constructio n outstanding works Tsakani Branch (A5)
Adjusted	Budget	R13,377,36 4.59	R10,931,70 8.28
Total	Budget	R 5 000 000,00	R 5 000 000,00
Annual	target	40% constructi on of New Forest and Orinocco Bulk Supply (B14)	11% of constructi on outstandin g works Tsakani Branch (A5)
Raceline		60% of constructi on of New Forest and Orinocco Bulk Supply (B14) done	89% of constructi on Tsakani Branch (A5) done
KPI/ Measureme	nt	% construction of New Forest and Orinocco Bulk Supply (B14)	% of construction of outstanding works Tsakani Branch (A5)
Ohiective		Provision of portable water	Provision of portable water
Ctrateaic	objective as per IDP	Provision of portable water	Provision of portable water
KDA	2	New Forest and Orinocco Bulk Supply (B14)	Completio n of outstandin g works Tsakani Branch (A5)
> 5	<b>5</b> •		

6.1.4 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS & BUILDING

II9

18	POE	Completi	on	Certificat	es								
ort 2017/20	Improve ment measure												
Annual Performance Report 2017/2018	Reason for Variance												
Annual	Annual Achievement	12											
Revised Target		12	Maintenance	Projects to be	Implemented	in 2017/18							
Adjusted Budget			000000										
Total Budget		R 2 500	00.000										
Annual target		12	Maintena	nce	Projects	to be	Implemen	ted in	2017/18				
Baseline		12	Projects	Complete	d in	2016/17							
KPI/ Measure	ment	Number of	maintenan	ce projects	oo	municipal	buildings						
Objective I		Compliance	with	National	Building	Regulations	and	Building	Standards	Act 103 of	1977 and	OHS Act	
Strateoic	objective as per IDP	Monitorin	g the	implement	ation of	projects	and	services					
КРА		Maintena	nce of	Municipal	Infrastruc	ture	(Municip	al	Buildings	(			
Vote													

7. KPA: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (Weight 10%)

POEs		Internal audit report on alignment	Attendance registers and minutes
	Improveme nt Measure	_ 1 0	- L
nce Report 2017/	Reason for Variance		
Annual Performance Report 2017/2018	Annual Achievement	Achieved	Achieved
Revised Target		Internal driven	4 Ordinary Council sittings.
Ordinary /	aujusteu budget	Alignmen t of 2017/18 IDP, Budget and SDBIP	
Annual target		2016/17 IDP, Budget and SDBIP were aligned	4 Ordinary Council sittings.
Baseline/ previous	periormano e	Budget aligned to IDP and SDBIP	4 ordinary council and 1 special council were conducted in 2015/16 F/Y
KPI/ Measuremen	_	Alignment of 2017/18 IDP, Budget and SDBIP	Number of council sitting
Strategic objective as		Allocate available funds to identified priorities on a multi- year Plan	To effectively manage council support activities.
Functional Area		Alignment of IDP, Budget and SDBIP	Council Support

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7.1 MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S UNITS

7.1.1 PMS and IDP

POEs		SDBIP, Council resolution, publication notice and letters of submission
2018	Improvement Measure	
nce Report 2017//	Reason for Variance	
Annual Performance Report 2017/2018	Annual Achievement	1 SDBIP by July and 4 SDBIP implementation reports (1 per quarter) achieved
Ordinary/ adjusted budget		driven
Annual target Ordinary/ adjusted budget		1 SDBIP by July and 4 SDBIP implementation reports (1 per quarter)
Baseline/ previous performance		2016/17 SDBIP was developed and approved by July 2016 and 4 quarterly reports were done
KPI/ Measurement		Number of SDBIP and quarterly Reports to be to developed
<b>Objectives</b>		Ensure compliance
Functional Area		SDBIP

POEs		Performance plans and review 4 reports and attendance register
2018	Improvement Measure	1
nce Report 2017/;	Reason for Variance	
Ordinary/ Annual Performance Report 2017/2018 adjusted budget	Annual Achievement	Achieved
Ordinary/ adjusted budget		Internal driven
Annual target		6 performance agreement developed and signed before end of July 2017
Baseline/ previous performance		of 6 performance agreement to developed and signed timeously
KPI/ Measurement		Number performance agreements be developed
Objectives		Proper Alignment Of SDBIP with employees compacts
Functional Area		Performance agreements

POEs		Assessment reports, schedule and attendance register	Benchmarking approval and TOR on PMS System
2018	Improvement Measure	-	-
nce Report 2017/	Reason for Variance	,	
Annual Performance Report 2017/2018	Annual Achievement	11 Regional officers performance plans and 1 assessments to assess the functionality of regional offices done	Achieved
Ordinary/ adjusted budget		Internal driven	Internal
Annual target		officers performance plans and 2 assessments to assess the functionality of regional offices	Procurement of the software by June 2018.
Baseline/ previous performance		Two assessment on the functionality of regional offices	Benchmarking for PMS automation was done in May 2017
KPI/ Measurement		Number of performance plans and assessment to be done	Development of terms and reference and do design and development of PMS electronically
Objectives		Provide support to regional officers	To develop a PMS that is effective and electronic
Functional Area		Regional offices performance	PMS automation

POEs		Process plan and council resolution.	Sectoral plans and council resolutions	IDP documents, council resolution, letters of submitting and publication notices
2018	Improvement Measure	1	-	
nce Report 2017/	Reason for Variance	,	-	
Annual Performance Report 2017/2018	Annual Achievement	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved
Ordinary/ adjusted budget			Internal driven	Internal driven
Annual target		Approval of IDP process plan by third quarter	2 sectoral plans to be done by third quarter	Ensure that IDP is aligned with legislation framework.
Baseline/ previous performance		IDP process plan was done in 2016/2017	LED strategy was done in 2016/17	1DP done in 2016/2017
KPI/ Measurement		Develop the IDP process plan and submit to council by end of August 2016	Number of sectoral plans to be review.	Ensure that IDP is aligned with legislation framework.
Objectives		To comply with IDP legislative requirements	Ensure review of sector plan	To establish 1 year service delivery plan
Functional Area		IDP process plan	Sectoral plans	Development of IDP

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		assessment reports, attendance register and minutes
Improvement Measure		The new MM to schedule monthly meetings
Reason for Variance		6 planned meeting did not take place due change incumbent for MM's post
Annual Achievement		6 meeting achieved
		Internal driven
		Conduct (12) monthly meeting to monitor the effectiveness of regional offices and Unit managers
		4 meetings conducted
		Provide support and monitor the effectiveness of regional office
	the proper running of IA.	Management of operational functions of the municipality
		Staff management Meetings
	Reason for Variance	Achievement Variance Achievement Variance

7.1.2 PERFORMANCE PLAN INTERNAL AUDIT

KPA	Ohiective	KPI/	Raceline	Annual	Ordinary/Adjusted Budget	Annual Perf	Annual Performance Report 2017/2018	2017/2018	POEs
		Measurement		Target		Annual Achievement	Reason for Variance	Improvement Measure	
Internal Audit policy development and review	Ensure that all planned audit assignments are performed	To ensure that all relevant policy documents are developed and reviewed timeously for the proper running of IA.	Reviewed IA charter, IA policy, AC charter & IA manual approved by the Audit Committee.	Reviewed IA charter, IA policy, AC charter & IA manual approved by the Audit Committee to be in line with the IIA standards.		Achieved			IA charter, IA policy, AC charter & IA manual approved by the Audit Committee
Strategic plan & annual plan	Ensure that all planned audit assignments are performed	Ensure that the three year strategic plan and the annual plan is developed	Annual plan and three year strategic plan approved by the Audit Committee.	Internal Audit plan approved and implemented.		Achieved			Reports
	Ensure that all planned audit	Audit reports							Reports
- 11 - 11 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 11 - 11 - 11 -	14				60,00				

7.1.3 COMMUNICATION

Functional	<b>Objective</b>	KPI/	Baseline	Annual	Ordinary/	Annual Perform	Ordinary/ Annual Performance Report 2017/2018	/2018	Portfolio of
Area		Measurement			budget				Evidence
				Target		Annual Achievement	Reason for Variance	Improvement Measure	
Customer Care and Complaints Management	Timeous respond to clients and community complaints.	Complaints register and number of resolved complaints	Complaint Management committee and suggestion boxes in place.	Undated Complaints register and list (number) of resolved issues	Internal driven	Achieved			Undated Complaints Register( action log), List of resolve issues
Effective and Improved communication both internal and external	Inform and educate community about municipal actions, programmes and projects.	Ensure all municipal activities are effectively Communicated to internal and external stakeholders and produced number of	All municipal activities were communicated internal and externally via website, newspapers, radio and notices during 2016/2017	Ensure all municipal activities are effectively Communicated to internal and external stakeholders and produced 4 quarterly reports	Internal driven	Achieved			Consolidated report.

Bushbuckridge Local Municipality

Functional Area	Objective	KPI/ Measurement	Baseline	Annual	Ordinary/ budget	Annual Perform	Ordinary/ Annual Performance Report 2017/2018 budget	/2018	Portfolio of Evidence
				Target	)	Annual Achievement	Reason for Variance	Improvement Measure	
Positive	To build the		Marketing	To Develop a	Internal	Developmental	Pending	Developed by the	Installed
Corporate	positive	policy for	policy not in	policy for	driven	of the policy	establishment	BEDA	signage
Image,	image of the	marketing	place	marketing and		not achieved	on BEDA		pictures.
Marketing and	municipality			continuously					Municipal
Branding				monitoring the					profile
				implementation					document

7.2 SDBIP MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Vote No	Description	Total Budget	Annual Performano	Annual Performance Report 2017/2018
			Total Expenditure	Reason for variance
	Official functions	875 000	0009	Cost curtailment
	Refreshment	26 000	26 000	
	Special services	1 1 724 000	400 000	Limited needs for special services
	Risk Management	319 000	31 000	Budget over estimated
	Communication Services	4 446 000	1 834 692	Budget over estimated
	PMS Workshop and Training	120 000	000 98	Budget over estimated
	PMS Automation	000 006	30 000	Late appointment of the service provider
	Audit Committee Allowance	435 000	184 000	Budget over estimated
	Pro Audit Software	118 000	10 000	Limited requisition made
	Operational Support Mkhuhlu Regional Office	20 000	0006	Expenditure incurred by the vote for maintenance
	Operational Support Lillydale Regional Office	20 000		No requisition made

Annual Performance Report 2017/2018	Reason for variance	Expenditure incurred by the vote for maintenance
Annual Performan	Total Expenditure	
Total Budget		213 000
Description		Office of the Municipal Manager
Vote No		

# 7.3 REPORT OF EXTERNAL SERVICE PROVIDERS FINANCE 2017/2018 F/Y

## 7.3.1 RAND WATER

below table reflects how the services has been rendered to BLM by Rand Water and how BLM has been processing the invoices to cater for its financial obligation to Rand Water. BLM purchases bulk water from Rand Water to supply water to the communities within its locality. The municipality has a Services Level Agreement with Rand Water. The The total expenditure on bulk water purchase as at 30 June 2018 was R236, 252,848.07 including VAT.

## 7.3.2 CHALLENGES

Rand Water billed the municipality for consumption above the fixed monthly volumes as per agreement hence the municipality is disputing the excess charges. The payment for May, June and July 2018 monthly were delayed due to cash flow challenges.

		Consumption	Amount Per		Debt		Responsible	
Month	Objective	units	Invoice	Amount Paid	Settlement	Date of Payment	Official	
2017/07/31	2017/07/31   supply of bulk							
	water	3,016,457.58	18,225,436.69				CFO/ DTS	
2017/08/31	2017/08/31 supply of bulk							
	water	2,659,657.58	16,069,651.09		16,200,000	2017/08/25	CFO/ DTS	

2017/09/30	2017/09/30 supply of bulk							
	water	2,670,516.58	16,135,261.17	17,334,000.00	16,200,000	2017/09/29	CFO/ DTS	
2017/10/31	supply of bulk							
	water	2,864,976.33	18,339,000.00		16,200,000	2017/10/31	CFO/ DTS	
2017/11/30	Historic debt							
	instmnt	2,864,976.33	18,339,000.00	34,668,000.00	16,200,000	01 and 30/11/2017	CFO/ DTS	
2017/12/31	supply of bulk							
	water	2,864,976.33	18,338,999.99	23,100,963.71		2018/01/02	CFO/ DTS	
2018/01/31	supply of bulk							
	water	2,864,976.33	18,339,000.01	23,100,963.71		2018/02/16	CFO/ DTS	
2018/02/28	2018/02/28 supply of bulk							
	water	2,864,976.33	18,339,000.01	40,468,072.58		20 & 29/03/2018	CFO/ DTS	
2018/03/31	supply of bulk							
	water	2,864,976.33	18,339,000.00	17,334,000.00		2018/05/03	CFO/ DTS	
2018/04/30	supply of bulk							
	water	3,287,088.97	18,457,004.57	15,446,848.07		2018/06/08	CFO/ DTS	
2018/05/31	supply of bulk							
	water	3,294,722.78	18,499,868.42				CFO/ DTS	
2018/06/30	supply of bulk							
	water	3,298,733.75	18,522,390.02	-			CFO/ DTS	
		35,417,035.24	215.943.611.97	171,452,848.07	64.800,000.00			
					201020/2010			

## 7.3.3 CCG SYSTEMS

BLM has a Service Level Agreement with CCG Systems for financial system support and MSCOA implementation.

The expenditure as at the end of the 2017/1financial year was R3, 849,287.65. The performance of CCG Systems is satisfactory.

Responsible official			
Service type		mScoa Implementation	
	Amount Per Invoice	849,094.00	
	Invoice no	6Z09/NI	
	Objective	Consultation	
	Month	17/07/2017	

Bushbuckridge Local Municipality

18/06/2018		INV8498		mScoa Implementation	CFO
	Consultation		42,594.28		
		INV8499		mScoa Implementation	CFO
	Consultation		12,696.00		
		1NV8270		mScoa Implementation	CFO
	Consultation		32,183.90		
		INV8271		mScoa Implementation	CFO
	Consultation		53,996.60		
		8688ANI		mScoa Implementation	CFO
	Consultation		68,193.00		
		1NV8394		mScoa Implementation	CFO
	Consultation		139,191.00		

### 7.3.4 I-CHAIN

BLM signed a Service Level Agreement with I-chain during 2014/2015 financial year. The amount paid during the financial year is R1, 313,736.00. This service provider was appointed to assist with updating the assets register in compliance with the standards of GRAP 17. The performance of I-Chain was satisfactory.

4,480,865.07

Month	Objective	Invoice no	Amount Per	Amount Paid Date of	Date of	Responsible Official
			Invoice		Payment	
01/08/2012	Consultation	102549	378480	378480	378480 06/10/2017	CFO
07/09/2017	Consultation	102563	8.929969	8.929969	596676.8 18/10/2017	CFO
30/11/2017	Consultation	102598	238579.2	238579.2	238579.2 15/12/2017	CFO

1,313,736.00 1,313,736.00

## 7.3.5 VALUERS AFRIKA

compilation of a General Valuation Roll and updating of the Supplementary Valuation Roll for a period of four years. The performance of Valuers Afrika is satisfactory. BLM signed a Service Level Agreement with Valuers Afrika during 2014/2015 financial year. The service provider was appointed to assist the municipality with the

					Date Paid	Responsible	
Month	Objective	Іпгоісе по	Amount Per Invoice	Amount Paid		official	
28/08/2017	LAND VALUATION FORYEAR END 30 JUNE 2017	IN103101	240,950.00	240,950.00	13/09/2017	CFO	
31/01/2018	TRANSFERS, TRAVELLING COSTS AND MEETINGS.	IN102756	38,148.77	38,148.77	01/11/2017	CFO	
43039	TRANSFERS, TRAVELLING COSTS	OCT 2017	15 452 00	15 452 00	20/02/2018	OEO	
0000	AND WILLIAMOS.	707 707	294,550.77	294,550.77	20102/2010		7
			/	,	,		

7.3.6 SAGE VIP

BLM has a Service Level Agreement with Sage VIP for the provision and maintenance of the VIP Payroll, HR and Self Service modules.

Month	Objective	Іпvoice no	Amount Per Invoice	Amount Paid	Date Paid	Date Paid Responsible official
	MONTHLY SUBSCRIBTION AND CONSULTATION					
July 2016 to 30 June 2017   FEES	FEES	2017/18 invoices	170,563.15	170,563.15	13/07/2017 CFO	CFO
21/05/2018	PREMIER HR REPORT CUSTOMISATION	PREMIER HR REPORT CUSTOMISATION   MAR021380/379/1144/1143   16,882.00	16,882.00	1		CFO

## 187,445.15 170,563.15

## 7.4 REVENUE COLLECTION BY VOTE

The municipalities is expected to generate and collect revenue optimally from all possible revenue sources in order to sustain the activities of the municipality and ensuring service delivery to the citizens.

## 7.4.1 BILLING V/S ACTUAL PER MONTH

The reports cover Property rates, Refuse removal, Sanitations and Water

Quarters	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
Billing	R55,750,881.71	R55,750,881.71 R 56,316,010.12 R 56,494,279.92 R 56,199,819.51 R 224,760,991	R 56,494,279.92	R 56,199,819.51	R 224,760,991
Collection	R91,294,203.43	R91,294,203.43 R 15,311,315.96 R 20,417,232.55 R 8,930,846.45 R135, 953,598.	R 20,417,232.55	R 8,930,846.45	R135, 953,598.

This report was prepared by the office of the CFO as a true reflection of the external services provider performance under finance section. Signed by Matlala, ACFO

Bushbuckridge Local Municipality

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# 7.5 REPORT OF EXTERNAL SERVICE PROVIDERS TECHNICAL SERVICES 2017/2018 F/Y

## 7.5.1 RAND WATER

BLM appointed Rand water to be the implementing on four bulk water projects in 2013/14 financial year. The projects were meant to be completed within 6 Months from the appointment date.. The allocated budget on those projects in the 2017/18 financial year was R 8.2M

### 7.5.2 CHALLENGES

Rand Water failed to fully complete the projects due to poor performance, however all those projects are on practical completion. The Municipality decided to terminate a contract in one of the projects (B22 Bulk water supply), a new contractor was appointed to complete the project.

### 8. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this Annual performance report 2017/2018 is to make possible for the relevant stakeholder groups to evaluate progress made by the municipality towards achieving its vision and mission. This plan serves as key element of aligning IDP and budget in terms of service delivery KPA and other related KPA.

The challenge is to ensure accurate planning and submission of accurate data which will make it possible for the PMS Unit to consolidate the plan against the five Key Performance Areas.

Regardless of this it is anticipate that this plan does justice to the situation on the ground and that it achieves what it purport to achieve.



### ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

Audited By

2018 -11- 30

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### **General Information**

### **LEGAL FORM OF ENTITY**

Local Municipality

### NATURE OF BUSINESS AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Provision of municipal services in terms of the Municipal Systems Act No.32 of 2000 (MSA) and Municipal Finance Management Act No.56 of 2003

### **MAYORAL COMMITTEE**

**Executive Mayor** 

Speaker

Chief Whip

Member of Mayoral Committee

Service Delivery Committee Chairperson

Municipal Public Accounts Committee Chairperson

Councillors

Nxumalo CS

Raganya BR

Makaringe TM

Selowe PT

Mathebula S

Malandule BW

Malomane LM

Sithole L

Mokoena BR

Nkuna BK

Malebe LR

Mapiyeye AM

Chadi SM

Chiloane LB

Dube KI

Gubayi P

Gumede MP

Kgoedi A

Khoza LE

Lekhuleni ML

Leshaba P

Maatsie-Mlambo VT

Mageza K

Makhubela SO

Malahle C

Malele E

Malibe TD

Malomane SC

Mashava IS

Mashego D

Mashile ET

Mashiloane SM

Mathebula AM

Mathebula G

Mathebula M Mathebula O

Matjia HR

Mbhandze F

Mdluli DV Mgwenya MJ

Mhaule LS

Mhlaba RS

Mkansi WM

Mkhonto VM - Deceased February 2018

Audited

Ву

2018 -11- 30

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### **General Information**

Mohlabine MM Mokoena PD Mokoena SD Mokome MP Moropane BD Mthisi CR Mthombeni LI Mzimba VN Ndhlovu L Ndlovu ML Ngomane TW Nkope SM Nkuna LM Nkuna SS Nonyane DC Nxumalo TA Nyundu EM Phelephe MS Philane KP Qhibi R

Sambo GL Sedibe RT

Seerane KA Shilane MP

Sihlabela HE Siwela PF Thabane NP Thobakgale HP Tivane NW Zitha RS

Mnene F Mnisi ML

Ву

2018 -11- 30

Audited

Auditor General South Africa Mpumalanga Business Unit

Mrs. CA Nkuna (Until June 2018)

Mr. M Matlala (Acting Chief Financial Officer from 01 July 2018)

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (CFO)

Mrs. CA Nkuna (Appointed 01 July

2018)

**ACCOUNTING OFFICER** 

**ACCOUNTING OFFICERS** 

Mr. CJ Lisa (Contract ended 31 January 2018)

Mr. E Mashava (Acting Municipal Manager from 01 February 2018 to

30 June 2018)

**REGISTERED OFFICE** 

R533 Graskop Road

Bushbuckridge

1280

**POSTAL ADDRESS** 

Private Bag X9308 Bushbuckridge

1280

BANKERS

First National Bank

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### **General Information**

Standard Bank of South Africa

**AUDITORS** 

The Auditor General South Africa (AGSA)

Audited By

2018 -11- 30

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### **Contents**

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

	PAGE
Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and Approval	5
Audit Committee Report	6
Accounting Officer's Report	7 - 8
Statement of Financial Position	9
Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2018	10
Statement of Changes in Net Assets as at 30 June 2018	11
Cash Flow Statement as at 30 June 2018	12
Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual for the year ended 30 June 2018	13 - 17
Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2018	17 - 42
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018	43 - 77

AGSA	Auditor General of South Africa
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FMG	Finance Management Grant
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
INEP	Intergrated National Electrification Programme
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
IPSASB	International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board

MFMA Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG Municipal Infrastructure Grant
mSCOA Municipal Standard Chart of Account
MSIG Municipal System Improvement Grant
MWIG Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant
RBIG Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant

SALGA South African Local Government Association

VAT Value Added Taxation

WSIG Water Service Infrastructure Grant

Audited By

2018 -11- 30

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### 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 are 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 are given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

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

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 she 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 2019 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, she is satisfied that the municipality has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 7 to 77, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, are approved by the council and signed on their behalf by the Accounting Officer on 31 August 2018

Mrs. CANkuna (Appointed 01 July 2018) Accounting Officer

Accounting Officer

Audited By

2018 -11- 3 0

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### **Audit Committee Report**

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 30 June 2018.

### **AUDIT COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND ATTENDANCE**

The audit committee consists of the members listed hereunder and meets on a regular basis per annum as per its approved terms of reference. During the current year nine meetings were held.

NAME OF MEMBER

Mr. Ngobeni J (Chairperson) Rev. Bhengu FMV CA(SA)

Mr. Kyser AC

Mr. Sithole JK CA(SA)

Dr. Madzivhandila T (PhD)

NUMBER OF MEETINGS ATTENDED

9 (Joined 26 January 2017)

9 (Joined 05 December 2015)

9 (Joined 03 December 2015) 9 (Joined 26 January 2017)

2 (Joined 01 May 2018)

### **AUDIT COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITY**

The audit committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from section 166(2)(a) of the MFMA.

The audit committee also reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its audit committee charter, has regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter and has discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein.

### THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL

The system of internal controls applied by the municipality over financial and risk management is effective, efficient and transparent. In line with the MFMA and the King IV Report on Corporate Governance requirements, Internal Audit provides the audit committee and management with assurance that the internal controls are appropriate and effective. This is achieved by means of the risk management process, as well as the identification of corrective action and suggested enhancements to the controls and processes. From the various reports of the Internal Auditors, the Audit Report on the annual financial statements, and the management report of The Auditor General of South Africa, any material deficiencies in the system of internal controls or any deviations there from are disclosed in their Audit Report.

### **QUALITY OF PERIODIC REPORTS**

The audit committee is satisfied with the content and quality of the monthly and quarterly reports prepared and issued by the Accounting Officer of the municipality during the year under review.

### **EVALUATION OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The audit committee has:

reviewed the draft annual financial statements and management's response thereto.

### **INTERNAL AUDIT**

The audit committee is satisfied that the internal audit function is operating effectively and that it has addressed the risks pertinent to the municipality and its audits. The external auditors used internal audit reports for risk identification purposes.

Chairperson of the Audit Committee	Audited
	Ву
Date:	2018 -11- 3 0
	Auditor General South Africa Mpumalanga Business Unit

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Accounting Officer's Report

The Accounting Officer submit her report for the year ended 30 June 2018.

### **REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES**

### MAIN BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS

The municipality is engaged in the provision of municipal services in terms of Municipal Systems Act no: 32 of 2010 (MSA) and Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA) and operates principally in South Africa. Net surplus for the year ended 30 June 2018 was R 499,436,717 (2017: surplus R 730,231,769).

### **GOING CONCERN** 2.

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.

### SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Council took a resolution in March 2014 in terms of which employees that are on the entry level will move one level after 12 months of service and all other employees will move one level after three years of service from the date of the resolution. The resolution was not implemented and the matter was taken to bargaining council by the labor union, which ruled in their favor.

The municipality had taken the matter to court and as at year-end; the matter had not been finalized. The municipality has a potential obligation to employees for payments of additional salaries that were supposed to have been paid from 2015 FY. The municipality is in negotiations with the labour union regarding the implementation of this matter as it is the view of management that the municipality cannot afford to pay the amount outstanding.

The matter was finalized subsequent to year-end.

The municipality have greed the following with the employees in terms of payments;

- 31 October 2018- payment of back pay for the month of October 2018
- 25 November 2018-payment of back pay for the 3 months due from July September 2018.
- No later than 31 December 2019 -payment of back pay for the remaining balance provided funds are permitting. Failing which the parties will engage on a revised settlement date. The municipality is in the process of determining the cost implications of this excercise as at the time of finalising the audit.

### **ACCOUNTING OFFICERS' INTEREST IN CONTRACTS**

The Accounting Officer declared her interest in terms of the Supply Chain Management Regulations.

### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES** 5.

The annual financial statements were prepared in accordance with the South African Statements of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), including any interpretations of such Statements issued by the Accounting Standard Board and as per the prescribed framework by National Treasury.

### **ACCOUNTING OFFICER**

The accounting officers of the municipality during the year and to the date of this report are as follows:

Nationality Name South African Contract ended 31 January 2018 Mr CJ Lisa Appointed for Acting from 01 February South African Mr E Mashava 2018, Contract ended 30 June 2018 Appointed 01 July 2018

South African Mrs. CA Nkuna (Appointed 01 July 2018)

> Audited Bv2018 -11- 3 0

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### **Accounting Officer's Report**

#### 7. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

#### **GENERAL**

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

The municipality confirms and acknowledges its responsibility to total compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance Practices and Conduct ("the Code") laid out in the King IV Report . The Accounting Officer discusses the responsibilities of management in this respect, at management meetings and monitors the municipality's compliance with the code on a regular basis.

#### **INTERNAL AUDIT**

The municipality has its own internal audit function. This is in compliance with the Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003.

#### 8. BANKERS

The municipality's bankers did not change during the year under review. First National Bank is the primary banker of the municipality

#### 9. AUDITORS

The Auditor General South Africa AG(SA) will continue to audit the financial affairs of the municipality.

Audited By

2018 -11- 3 0

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2018	2017 Restated*
Assets			
Current Assets			
Inventories	3	2,801,098	3,115,673
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	4	514,933,398	431,067,762
VAT receivable	5	73,346,266	118,158,372
Receivables from exchange transactions	6	295,701,816	300,779,807
Cash and cash equivalents	7	109,805,713	98,339,417
	•	996,588,291	951,461,031
Non-Current Assets			
Investment property	8	9,159,315	10,063,962
Property, plant and equipment	9	3,334,125,844	2,991,747,060
Intangible assets	10	632,048	891,041
-		3,343,917,207	3,002,702,063
Total Assets		4,340,505,498	3,954,163,094
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Payables from exchange transactions	11	436,581,295	551,285,681
Consumer deposits	12	2,454,242	2,440,536
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	13	330,595	7,580,329
Provisions	14	52,657,298	57,731,376
		492,023,430	619,037,922
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	14	59,034,940	45,114,761
Total Liabilities		551,058,370	664,152,683
Net Assets		3,789,447,128	3,290,010,411

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<sup>\*</sup> See Note 46 & 47

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

## Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2018	2017 Restated*
Revenue			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Service charges	15	37,583,578	39,388,438
Rental of facilities and equipment	16	795,901	1,108,530
Agency services	17	11,614,736	10,353,927
Licences and permits	18	589,885	153,310
Operating Income	19	5,021,189	12,175,834
Interest earned	20	123,785,323	121,533,340
Gain on disposal of assets		167,390	-
Actuarial gains		-	2,521,346
Total revenue from exchange transactions		179,558,002	187,234,725
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Taxation revenue			
Property rates	21	185,624,245	160,280,800
Transfer revenue			
Transfers and subsidies	22	1,207,193,951	1,321,757,494
Public contributions and donations	23	7,041,592	11,120,498
Fines and penalties	24	44,454,673	11,761,564
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		1,444,314,461	1,504,920,356
Total revenue		1,623,872,463	1,692,155,081
Expenditure			
Employee related costs	25	(405,806,934)	(362,349,050)
Remuneration of councillors	26	(28,072,033)	(28,075,753)
Depreciation and amortisation	27	(95,974,687)	(83,131,938)
Impairment loss/ Reversal of impairments	28	(7,944,908)	-
Finance costs	29	(19,331,593)	(22,850,016)
Debt impairment	30	(161,014,044)	(69,547,148)
Bulk purchases	31	(196,493,342)	(212,877,636)
Contracted services	32	(146,052,409)	(109,253,984)
Transfers and subsidies	33	(13,617,199)	(16,600,813)
Loss on disposal of assets and liabilities		-	(9,627,119)
General expenses	34	(50,128,597)	(47,609,855)
Total expenditure		(1,124,435,746)	(961,923,312)
Surplus for the year		499,436,717	730,231,769

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<sup>\*</sup> See Note 46 & 47

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

## Statement of Changes in Net Assets as at 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand	Accumulated surplus	Total net assets
Balance as previously reported at 01 July 2016 Surplus for the year Prior year adjustments	<b>2,625,446,958</b> 730,231,769 (65,890,055) 221,739	<b>2,625,446,958</b> 730,231,769 (65,890,055) 221,739
Net adjustments Total changes	664,563,453	664,563,453
Restated balance at 01 July 2017	3,290,010,411	3,290,010,411
Net income (losses) recognised directly in net assets Surplus for the year	499,436,717	499,436,717
Surplus for the year	499,436,717	499,436,717
Total changes	499,436,717	499,436,717
Balance at 30 June 2018	3,789,447,128	3,789,447,128

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<sup>\*</sup> See Note 46 & 47

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Cash Flow Statement as at 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2018	2017 Restated*
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts			
Receipts from customers		159,764,298	58,651,072
Grants		1,193,386,000	1,267,881,503
Interest earned		13,457,755	13,355,531
		1,366,608,053	1,339,888,106
Payments			
Employee costs		(433,878,967)	(390,424,803)
Suppliers		(476, 172, 224)	(373,279,408)
Finance costs		(54,109)	(32,667)
		(910,105,300)	(763,736,878)
Net cash flows from operating activities	37	456,502,753	576,151,228
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	9	(445,207,732)	(613,827,802)
Proceeds from sale of assets	9	171,275	1,238,517
Purchase of intangible assets	10	-	(805,243)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(445,036,457)	(613,394,528)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		11.466,296	(37,243,300)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		98,339,417	135,582,717
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7	109,805,713	98,339,417

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<sup>\*</sup> See Note 46 & 47

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

## Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Adjustments	rillai Duuyet	Actual	Difference	Referen
Figures in Rand	_			amounts on comparable	between final budget and	
				basis	actual	
Statement of Financial Performs	ance					
Revenue						
Revenue from exchange transactions					(00.000.400)	
Service charges	73,917,000	4 500 000	73,917,000 2,386,000	37,583,578	(36,333,422) (1,590,099)	1 2
Rental of facilities and equipment Agency services	886,000 10,027,000	1,500,000	10,027,000	795,901 11,614,736	* . *	3
Licences and permits	11,473,000	(4,000,000)		589,885		4
Other income	11,909,000	1,700,000	13,609,000	5,021,189		5
Interest earned	70,010,000	55,000,000	125,010,000	123,785,323	(1,224,677)	6
Total revenue from exchange transactions	178,222,000	54,200,000	232,422,000	179,390,612	(53,031,388)	
Revenue from non-exchange transactions						
Taxation revenue Property rates	194,789,000	-	194,789,000	185,624,245	(9,164,755)	
Transfer revenue			4 000 040 000		(40.040)	
Government grants & subsidies Public contributions and donations	1,207,212,000	-	1,207,212,000	1,207,193,951 7,041,592		7
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2,756,000	4,000,000	6,756,000	44,454,673	37,698,673	8
Total revenue from non-	1,404,757,000		1,408,757,000		35,557,461	<u></u>
exchange transactions						
Total revenue	1,582,979,000	58,200,000	1,641,179,000	1,623,705,073	(17,473,927)	
Expenditure						
Employee costs	(358,608,000)			( / /		9
Remuneration of councillors	(32,377,000)		(29,377,000)	, , , .		40
Depreciation and amortisation	(72,000,000)	(7,000,000)	(79,000,000)	(,		10 11
Impairment loss/ Reversal of impairments	_	-	-	(7,944,908	) (1,944,900)	1 1
Finance costs	(342,000)	(200,000)	(542,000)	(19,331,593	(18,789,593)	12
Debts impairment	(122,304,000)		(73,264,000)		•	13
Bulk purchases	(225,000,000)		(225,500,000)	(196,493,342		14
Contracted services	(44,952,000)	(7,550,000)				15
Grant funded expenditure	(10,565,000)		(10,565,000)			16
General expenses	(137,955,000)			,	) 109,089,403 26,416,000	17
Other materials	(25,839,000)	-				18
<u>-</u>	(1,029,942,000)		(1,100,898,000)			······································
Operating surplus (Loss)/Gain on disposal of assets		(12,756,000) -		<b>499,269,327</b> 167,390	167,390	
Surplus before taxation	553,037,000	(12,756,000)		499,436,717		
Actual Amount on Comparable Basis as Presented in the Budget and Actual	553,037,000	(12,756,000)	Nameny o secured respects and no registering accompany of personal about and	499,436,717	(40,844,283)	
Comparative Statement			Audited			
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			2018 -11- 3			13
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# BUSHBUCKRIDGE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual for the year ended 30 June 2018

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable	Difference between final budget and	Reference
Figures in Rand				basis	actual	
Statement of Financial Position	l					
Assets						
Current Assets						
Inventories	4,127,000	-	4,127,000	2,801,098	(1,325,902)	19
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	587,312,000	-	587,312,000	514,933,398	(72,378,602)	20
VAT receivable	-	-	-	73,346,266	73,346,266	21
Receivables from exchange transactions	848,486,000	-	848,486,000	295,701,816	(552,784,184)	22
Cash and cash equivalents	85,000,000	-	85,000,000	109,805,713	24,805,713	23
	1,524,925,000	•	1,524,925,000	996,588,291	(528,336,709)	
Non-Current Assets						
Investment property	-	-	-	9,159,315	9,159,315	24
Property, plant and equipment	3,154,240,000	-	3,154,240,000	, , ,	179,885,844	25
Intangible assets	1,301,000	-	1,301,000	632,048	(668,952)	26
	3,155,541,000		3,155,541,000		188,376,207	
Total Assets	4,680,466,000		4,680,466,000	4,340,505,498	(339,960,502)	
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities Payables from exchange transactions	401,614,000	-	401,614,000	436,581,290	34,967,290	27
Consumer deposits	_	_	-	2,454,242	2,454,242	28
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	-	-	-	330,595	330,595	
Provisions	-	-	-	52,657,298	52,657,298	29
	401,614,000	<b>L</b>	401,614,000	492,023,425	90,409,425	
Non-Current Liabilities						
Provisions	138,443,000	-	138,443,000	59,034,940	(79,408,060)	
Total Liabilities	540,057,000	•	540,057,000	551,058,365	11,001,365	•
Net Assets	4,140,409,000	-	4,140,409,000	3,789,447,133	(350,961,867)	
Net Assets						
Net Assets Attributable to Owners of Controlling Entity						
Reserves						

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

## Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual for the year ended 30 June 2018

Budget on Accrual Basis						
	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable	Difference between final budget and	Reference
Figures in Rand				basis	actual	
Cash Flow Statement						
Cash flows from operating activ	vities					
Receipts						
Receipts	91,929,000	66,422,000	158,351,000	159,764,298	1,413,298	
Grants	1,207,212,000	-	1,207,212,000		(13,826,000)	
Interest income	27,110,000	-	27,110,000	13,457,755	(13,652,245)	30
	1,326,251,000	66,422,000	1,392,673,000	1,366,608,053	(26,064,947)	
Payments						
Suppliers and employee costs	(807,439,000)	_	(807,439,000)	(910,051,191)	(102,612,191)	31
Finance costs	(342,000)	(200,000)	(542,000)	(54,109)	487,891	32
Transfers and subsidies	(10,168,000)	-	(10,168,000)	-	10,168,000	33
	(817,949,000)	(200,000)	(818,149,000)	(910,105,300)	(91,956,300)	
Net cash flows from operating activities	508,302,000	66,222,000	574,524,000	456,502,753	(118,021,247)	
Cash flows from investing activ	rities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(553,041,000)	-	(553,041,000)	(445,207,732)	107,833,268	33
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment & intangible assets	750,000	-	750,000	171,275	(578,725)	34
Net cash flows from investing activities	(552,291,000)	•	(552,291,000)	(445,036,457)	107,254,543	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(43,989,000)	66,222,000	22,233,000	11,466,296	(10,766,704)	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	125,763,000	-	125,763,000	98,339,417	(27,423,583)	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	81,774,000	66,222,000	147,996,000	109,805,713	(38,190,287)	

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### **BUSHBUCKRIDGE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 40 June n2018 usiness Unit

Figures in Rand

2018

2017

#### VARIANCE EXPLANATIONS.

- 1. Service charges : the variance is due to a considerable number of faulty meters and slow formalisation of townships
- 2. Rental of facilities and equipment: due to slow economic growth and persistent economic challenges there was insignificant take up of rental properties and equipment by the business and community.
- 3. Agency services: the municipality collected more form license and car registrations as well as drivers licensing. Automated process through e-Natis has improved the operations hence the DLTCs have capacity to serve more people.
- 4. License and permits: the municipality had anticipated to register more business licenses in the current year. Due to slow economic growth this was not achieved.
- 5. Other income: the variance is due to insurance refund and a debtor raised against Eskom which was not anticipated during budget preparations.
- 6. Interest on outstanding debtors: due to the slow payment of debtors the municipality realised an increase in interest on outstanding balances.
- 7.Public Contributions and donations: the donations from quasi government and private sector were not anticipated at the budget stage.
- 8. Fines, penalties and forfeits: through the contracted service provider the municipality issued a substantial number of traffic tickets hence the higher revenue.
- 9. Employee related costs: the variance was due to the revised approved organogram to cater for vacant positions which were substantially filled.
- 10.Depreciation: the ageing infrastructure reaching its useful lives and significant write downs due to the full verification carried out by the municipality in the 2017-18 period.
- 11.Impaiment loss: the municipality emabarked on the full verification and conditional assets of all municipal assets and this resulted in the imagirment loss which was not budgeted for.
- 12. Debt impairment : the municipality collection rate was low from households and business during the year and a considerable number of consumers are indigent hence an marginal increase in impairment.
- 13, Bulk purchases; water restrictions and cuts led to low usage hence low billings from Rand Water.
- 14. Finance costs: the interest largely consist of Rand water interest billing on disputed readings .The dispute resolution process as per the signed agreement is underway.
- 15.Contracted Services: the reclassifications from operating expenditure, repairs and maintenace to be in line with the mSCOA and adherance to GRAP reporting framework led to the significant variances.
- 16.General/ Operating expenses: the reclassifications to be in line with the mSCOA and GRAP reporting framework led to the significant variances.
- 17 &18 .General/ Operating expenses: the reclassifications to be in line with the mSCOA and GRAP reporting framework led to the significant variances.
- 19.Inventories: through proper inventory management, mantaining a reoder levels through automated processes the municipality did not hold up large quantities of inventory during the year.
- 20.Receivable from non exchange: Government debtors paid for property rates in the current year, this was mainly enhanced through government forums, intervention by COGTA, Provincial Treasury and the Premier office.
- 21. VAT receivable: this was a result of proper application controls to ensure accuracy on both input and output VAT.

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand 2018 2017

- 22. Receivables from exchange: with low collection rates which have been prevalent in prior years, there was an anticipated higher debtors book.
- 23. Cash and cash equivalents :through proper management of cashflows a positive balance was achieved .
- 24. Investment property: during the budget stage this was bundled together as property plant and equipment.
- 25. Property, plant and equipment: Increased funding for capital projects for MIG, WSIG and RBIG led to the implementation of capital projects hence increase in asset base than anticipated during budget preparations.
- 26.Intangible Assets:the municipality had anticipated to buy more software for mSCOA implementation which was not the case during the year.
- 27. Payables from exchange transactions: the municipality settled long outstanding creditors including the Rand Water debt leading to the reduction in accounts payable.
- 28. Consumer deposits: during the budget phase, these were included in payables from exchange transactions.
- 29. Provisions: the useful lives of landfill sites were reviewed to nil thus the rehabilitation costs falls due in the next twelve months.
- 30. Interest income: lower interest earned from the bank balances than anticipated.
- 31. Supplier and employee costs: the variance is due to increased expenditure in the year under review and payments made in the settlement of creditors, including significant payment to reduce the Rand Water balance.
- 32 .Finance cost: the outflow of cash through finance cost was minimum as the municipality was ensuring a significant number of payments are done within 30 days.
- 33 .Transfers and subsidies: All the actual payments are grouped under suppliers and employee cost and this class of transaction was erroneously budgeted for.
- 34 .Purchase of curent year Assets:the cash paid for the asset additions was less than anticipated though a significant invoices were acrued and paid in the new year.
- 35 .Proceeds from sale of assets: the assets approved by council and eventually sold were less than the anticipated ones.

### MANAGEMENT BASIS FOR VARIANCE EXPLANATIONS

1. Management considers variances in excess of 10% or where it is deemed fit and appropriate to do so, an explanation is provided.

#### Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2018

#### 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.

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 annual financial statements, is disclosed below.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

#### 1.1 Presentation currency

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

#### 1.2 Going concern assumption

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

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

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

#### impairment of trade and other receivables

The municipality assesses its trade receivables for impairment at the end of each reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in surplus or deficit, the municipality makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.

The calculation in respect of the impairment of debtors is based on assessment of the extent to which debtors have defaulted on payments already due to uncertainty surrounding the recoverability of the outstanding amount. This was perfored per debtor.

The impairment of trade receivables is calculated based on the grading of individual debtors according to their payment history. An accumulation of arrear balances is an indicator of debtor deliquency. Such debtors are provided for as they are considered to be impaired due to uncertainty surrounding the recoverability of the outstanding amount. Debtors are graded on the following basis:

Grade A: No provision, Customer payments are up to date. There is no balance in arrears.

Grade B: 100% of balance outstanding in excess of 90 days: Customers with a payment history but with balances outstanding in excess of 90 days. The balance outstanding in excess of 90 days is provided for in full.

Grade C: 100% of total balance outstanding on account. Customers with no payment history. Accounts are considered to be deliquent. The balance is provided for in full (100% of the amount outstanding).

Government debtors are excluded from provision calculation as they generally have a history of meeting their obligations.

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

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

### Fair value estimation

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

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

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

The carrying amount of available-for-sale financial assets would be an estimated R - lower or R - higher were the discounted rate used in the discount cash flow analysis to differ by 10% from management's estimates.

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### BUSHBUCKRIDGE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2018

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

#### Impairment testing

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

The municipality reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. In addition, goodwill is tested on an annual basis for impairment. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows used to determine the value in use of goodwill and tangible assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by a number of factors including [list entity specific variables, i.e. production estimates, supply demand], together with economic factors such as [list economic factors such as exchange rates inflation interest].

#### **Provisions**

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosures of these estimates of provisions are included in note 14 - Provisions.

#### Useful lives of waste water and water network assets and other assets

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

#### 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.

#### Depreciation and carrying value of items of property, plant and equipment

The estimation of the useful lives of assets is based on management's judgement. Management considers the impact of technology, availability of capital funding, service requirements and required return on assets to determine the optimum useful life expectation where appropriate. The estimation of residual values of assets is also based on management's judgement whether the assets will be sold or used to the end of their useful lives, and what their condition will be at that time.

#### 1.4 Investment property

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

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

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

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

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.

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2018

#### 1.4 Investment property (continued)

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

#### Cost model

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

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

Property - buildings

3-41 years

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

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

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### **BUSHBUCKRIDGE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2018

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#### 1.5 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses except for work in progress which is carried at revalued amount being the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated 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	Infinite
Community Assets	Straight line	3-82 years
Buildings	Straight line	3-41 years
Infrastructure Assets	Straight line	2-100 years
Motor Vehicles	Straight line	3-10 years
Computer Equipment	Straight line	2-10 years
Furniture and Office Equipment	Straight line	1-12 years
Other Machinery and Equipment	Straight line	1-20 years
Temporary Operational Buildings	Straight line	5-60 years

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### Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2018

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 1.6 Site restoration and dismantling cost

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

If the related asset is measured using the cost model:

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

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### Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2018

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

If the related asset is measured using the revaluation model:

- (a) changes in the liability alter the revaluation surplus or deficit previously recognised on that asset, so that:
  - a decrease in the liability (subject to (b)) is credited to revaluation surplus in net assets, except that it is recognised in surplus or deficit to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit on the asset that was previously recognised in surplus or deficit
  - an increase in the liability is recognised in surplus or deficit, except that it is debited to the revaluation surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset.
- (b) in the event that a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount that would have been recognised had the asset been carried under the cost model, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit; and
- (c) a change in the liability is an indication that the asset may have to be revalued in order to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period. Any such revaluation is taken into account in determining the amounts to be taken to surplus or deficit or net assets under (a). If a revaluation is necessary, all assets of that class are revalued.

#### 1.7 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.

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.

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

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.

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

ItemUseful lifeComputer software5 years

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

#### 1.8 Financial instruments

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

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### Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2018

#### 1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

#### Classification

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

#### Class

Cash and cash equivalents Receivables from exchange transaction Receivables from non-exchange transaction

#### Category

Financial asset measured at amortised cost Financial asset measured at amortised cost Financial asset measured at amortised cost

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

#### Class

Payables from exchange transactions Consumer deposits Unspent conditional grants

#### Category

Financial liability measured at amortised cost Financial liability measured at amortised cost 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.

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

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

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## BUSHBUCKRIDGE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

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### Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2018

#### 1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

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

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

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

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

#### Fair value measurement considerations

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

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

#### Gains and losses

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

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

#### Impairment and uncollectibility of financial assets

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

#### Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

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

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

#### Financial assets measured at cost:

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an investment in a residual interest that is not measured at fair value because its fair value cannot be measured reliably, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed.

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### **BUSHBUCKRIDGE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2018

1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

#### Derecognition

#### Financial assets

The entity derecognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

The municipality derecognises a financial asset only when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, are settled or waived;
- the municipality transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset; or

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

#### Financial liabilities

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

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in surplus or deficit.

#### Presentation

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

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

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

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits, and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash that are held with registered banking institutions and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially and subsequently recorded at fair value.

#### Trade payables

Trade payables are measured at fair value.

Liabilities for annual leave (accrued leave) and annual bonus are recognised as they accrue to employees. Accrual is based on potential liability to the municipality.

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at fair value.

Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in surplus or deficit when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probabiliy that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or deliquency in payments (more than 90 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired.

Amounts receivable within 12 months from date of reporting are classified as current.

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## BUSHBUCKRIDGE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

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### Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2018

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#### 1.9 Leases

#### Operating leases - lessor

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

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

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

#### 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.

#### 1.10 Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, water and consumables.

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

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

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

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

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

Current replacement cost is the cost 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 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.

#### 1.11 Impairment of 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.

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 used 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

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

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2018

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

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

Recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher its 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.

#### Identification

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

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

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

#### Value in use

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

When estimating the value in use of an asset, the municipality estimates the future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal and the municipality applies the appropriate discount rate to those future cash flows.

#### Discount rate

The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money, represented by the current risk-free rate of interest and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

#### Recognition and measurement (individual asset)

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

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

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

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

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

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### Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2018

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

#### Cash-generating units

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

If an active market exists for the output produced by an asset or group of assets, that asset or group of assets is identified as a cash-generating unit, even if some or all of the output is used internally. If the cash inflows generated by any asset or cash-generating unit are affected by internal transfer pricing, the municipality use management's best estimate of future price(s) that could be achieved in arm's length transactions in estimating:

- · the future cash inflows used to determine the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use; and
- the future cash outflows used to determine the value in use of any other assets or cash-generating units that are affected by the internal transfer pricing.

Cash-generating units are identified consistently from period to period for the same asset or types of assets, unless a change is justified.

The carrying amount of a cash-generating unit is determined on a basis consistent with the way the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is determined.

An impairment loss is recognised for a cash-generating unit if the recoverable amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the cash-generating assets of the unit on a pro rata basis, based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. These reductions in carrying amounts are treated as impairment losses on individual assets.

In allocating an impairment loss, the entity does not reduce the carrying amount of an asset below the highest of:

- its fair value less costs to sell (if determinable);
- · its value in use (if determinable); and
- zero.

The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other cash-generating assets of the unit.

Where a non-cash-generating asset contributes to a cash-generating unit, a proportion of the carrying amount of that non-cash-generating asset is allocated to the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit prior to estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit.

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

#### Reversal of impairment loss

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

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

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

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

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

A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit is allocated to the cash-generating assets of the unit pro rata with the carrying amounts of those assets. These increases in carrying amounts are treated as reversals of impairment losses for individual assets. No part of the amount of such a reversal is allocated to a non-cash-generating asset contributing service potential to a cash-generating unit.

In allocating a reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit, the carrying amount of an asset is not increased above the lower of:

- its recoverable amount (if determinable); and
- the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

The amount of the reversal of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit.

### Redesignation

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

#### 1,12 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Useful life is either:

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

#### Identification

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

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

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

#### Value in use

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

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

#### Depreciated replacement cost approach

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

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

#### Recognition and measurement

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

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

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

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

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

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### Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2018

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

#### Reversal of an impairment loss

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

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

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

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

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

#### Redesignation

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

#### 1.13 Accumulated Surplus

The accumulated surplus represents the net difference between the total assets and the total liabilities of the entity. Any surpluses and deficits realised during a specific financial year are credited / debited against accumulated surplus / deficit. Prior year adjustments, relating to income and expenditure, are credited / debited against accumulated surplus when retrospective adjustments are made. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an municipality after deducting all of its liabilities.

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### Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2018

#### 1,14 Employee benefits

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

#### Short-term employee benefits

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

Short-term employee benefits include items such as:

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

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

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

#### Post-employment benefits

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

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

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

#### Post-employment benefits: defined contribution plans

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

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

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

The municipality does not have any post employment benefits.

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### Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2018

#### 1.14 Employee benefits (continued)

#### Other post retirement obligations

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

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

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

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

- · current service cost:
- · interest cost;
- the expected return on any plan assets and on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset;
- · actuarial gains and losses, which shall all be recognised immediately;
- past service cost, which shall all be recognised immediately; and
- · the effect of any curtailments or settlements.

### 1.15 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provisions are not recognised for future operating deficit.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 39.

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#### 1.15 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

### Decommissioning, restoration and similar liability

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

If the related asset is measured using the cost model:

- changes in the liability is added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the current period.
- the amount deducted from the cost of the asset does not exceed its carrying amount. If a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.
- if the adjustment results in an addition to the cost of an asset, the entity consider whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. If there is such an indication, the entity test the asset for impairment by estimating its recoverable amount or recoverable service amount, and account for any impairment loss, in accordance with the accounting policy on impairment of assets as described in accounting policy 1.11 and 1.12.

If the related asset is measured using the revaluation model:

- · changes in the liability alter the revaluation surplus or deficit previously recognised on that asset, so that:
  - a decrease in the liability is credited directly to revaluation surplus in net assets, except that it is recognised in surplus or deficit to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit on the asset that was previously recognised in surplus or deficit; and
  - an increase in the liability is recognised in surplus or deficit, except that it is debited directly to revaluation surplus in net assets to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset;
- in the event that a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount that would have been recognised had the
  asset been carried under the cost model, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit;
- a change in the liability is an indication that the asset may have to be revalued in order to ensure that the carrying
  amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the reporting date. Any
  such revaluation is taken into account in determining the amounts to be taken to surplus or deficit and net assets. If
  a revaluation is necessary, all assets of that class is revalued; and
- the Standard of GRAP on Presentation of Financial Statements requires disclosure on the face of the statement of changes in net assets of each item of revenue or expense that is recognised directly in net assets. In complying with this requirement, the change in the revaluation surplus arising from a change in the liability is separately identified and disclosed as such.

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

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

#### 1,16 Commitments

Items are classified as commitments when the municipality has committed itself to future transactions that will normally result in the outflow of cash. Commitments represent goods/services that have been ordered, but no delivery has taken place at the reporting date.

Approved and contracted commitments represent expenditure that has been approved and the contract awarded at the reporting date.

Approved and not yet contracted commitments represent the expenditure that has been approved and the contract is yet to be awarded or is awaiting finalisation at the reporting date.

Commitments are dislosed in the financial statements if they meet the following criteria;

- the underlying contracts are non-cancellable or only cancellable at significant cost; and
- contracts relate to non- routine transactions.

Commitments are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as a liability or as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance but are shown in the dislosure notes to the extent that such amounts have not been recorded in the financial statements. Commitments dislosed in the notes to the financial statements represent the aggregate amount of the capital and current expenditure at the reporting date.

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

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

#### Measurement

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

#### Sale of goods

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

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

#### Rendering of services

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

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

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

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

#### Service charges

Water - charges relating to the distribution of water are based on consumption. Meters are read on a monthly basis and are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Provisional estimates on the consumption history are made on a monthly basis when meter readings have not been performed. Approved tariffs are levied on different catergories of property on a monthly basis.

Refuse - refuse removal is recognised on a monthly basis by applying the approved tariff to each property receiving services. Tariffs are determined per category of property and levied on a monthly basis.

Sewerage and sanitation - charges are based on the type of service and the number of sewer connections on all developed property using the approved tariffs.

**Agency service** - income from agency is recognised on a monthly basis once the income collected on behalf of agents is earned. The income is recognised in terms of the agency agreement.

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2018

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#### 1.17 Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

### Interest, royalties and dividends

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

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

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

Royalties are recognised as they are earned in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

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

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

#### 1.18 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## BUSHBUCKRIDGE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2018

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

#### 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 nonexchange 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.

### Rates, including collection charges and penalties interest

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

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

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

The taxable event for income tax is the earning of assessable income during the taxation period by the taxpayer.

The taxable event for value added tax is the undertaking of taxable activity during the taxation period by the taxpayer.

The taxable event for customs duty is the movement of dutiable goods or services across the customs boundary.

The taxable event for estate duty is the death of a person owning taxable property.

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

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

#### **Transfers**

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

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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### BUSHBUCKRIDGE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2018

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

#### Fines

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

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

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

#### Government grants

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

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

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

#### 1.19 Borrowing costs

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

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

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

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

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.

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#### 1.23 Irregular expenditure (continued)

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.

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 Distribution losses

Distribution losses are calculated as the difference between water consumed and billed, water freely given to the community and water purchased.

#### 1.25 Budget information

Municipality is 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 an accrual basis and presented by functional classification linked to performance outcome objectives.

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.

#### 1.26 Related parties

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

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

Only transactions with related parties with arm's length or not in th ordinary caurse of business are disclosed.

#### 1.27 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:

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2018

#### 1.27 Events after reporting date (continued)

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date);
- 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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### Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2018

#### 1.28 Expenditure

Expenses are decreases in economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period in the form of outflows or consumption of assets or incurrences of liabilities that result in decreases in net assets, other than those relating to distributions to owners

Generally, expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis at fair value. Under the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognised when incurred, usually when goods are received or services are consumed. This may not be when the goods or services are actually paid for. 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.

Expenses include write downs of inventory and decreases in fair values of financial instruments classified as held at fair value. Losses on the disposal of non-current assets are reported separately from expenses in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Major expense items disclosed in the Statement of Financial Performance include;

- Bulk purchases expenditure on the procurement of bulk water.
- Contracted services included are debt collection costs, data cleansing costs, service level agreement costs, property valuation roll and asset register verification costs, software support costs and security services costs. Due to mSCOA repairs and maintanace is now clasiffied as contracted service.
- Transfers and grants which relate to expenditure pertaining to free basic services and general expenses which constitute several expense items which are not individually significant.
- Write downs of inventory and decreases in fair values of financial instruments classified as held at fair value.
- Losses on the disposal of non-current asssets are reported separately from expenses in the Statement of Financial Performance.

An expense is recognised in the municipality's Statement of Financial Performance when, and only when, the following criteria are satisfied:

 The cost or value may involve estimation. Where an item possesses the essential characteristics of an expense but fails to meet the criteria for recognition it is disclosed in the note.

Where an outflow of economic benefits does not result in future benefits, it is disclosed as fruitless and wasteful expenditure. The point at which an expense is recognised is dependent on the nature of the transaction or other event that gives rise to the expense. Where future economic benefits are consumed immediately or soon after acquisition, for example, repairs and maintenance expenditure, bulk purchases and general expenses, the expense is recognised in the reporting period in which the acquisition of the future economic benefit occurs. Where future economic benefits are expected to be consumed over several reporting periods e.g. non-current assets, expenses (depreciation) is allocated systematically to the reporting period during which the future economic benefits are expected to be consumed; where expenditure produces no future economic benefits e.g. fines paid, an expense is recognised immediately; and where a liability is incurred without the recognition of an asset an expense is recognised simultaneously with the recognition of the liability.

#### 1.29 Value Added Tax

The municipality accounts for Value Added Tax on a payment basis in accordance with section 15(2)(a) of the VAT Act (Act No 89 of 1991). The municipality is liable to account for VAT at the standard rate (14%) and (15% from 1 April 2018 as announced by the minister of Finance) in terms of section 7 (1) (a) of the VAT Act in respect of the supply of goods or services, except where supplies are specifically zero-rated in terms of section 11, exempted in terms of section 12 of the VAT Act or are scoped out for VAT purposes. The municipality accounts for VAT on a monthly basis.

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

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### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### 2. New standards and interpretations

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

The municipality has not applied the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the municipality's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2018 or later periods:

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

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

The most significant changes to the Standard are:

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

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

The municipality expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in 2021.

It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the municipality's annual financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the reporting entity if that person:
  - has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
  - has significant influence over the reporting entity;
  - is a member of the management of the entity or its controlling entity.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

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

• An entity is related to the reporting entity if any of the following conditions apply:

- the entity is a member of the same economic entity (which means that each controlling entity, controlled entity and fellow controlled entity is related to the others);
- one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of an economic entity of which the other entity is a member);

both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;

- one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
- the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the entity or an entity related to the entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are related to the entity;

the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a); and

- a person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over that entity or is a member of the management of that entity (or its controlling entity).

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

The standard elaborates on the definitions and identification of:

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

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

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

The effective date of the standard is 1 April 2019.

The municipality expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in 2020.

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

### GRAP 32: Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor

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

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

The effective date of the standard is 1 April 2019.

The municipality expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in 2020.

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

### **GRAP 108: Statutory Receivables**

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

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

The effective date of the standard is 1 April 2019.

The municipality expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in 2020.

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### **BUSHBUCKRIDGE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Auditor General South Africa Mpumalanga Business Unit

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

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

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

### GRAP 109: Accounting by Principals and Agents

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

It furthermore covers Definitions, Identifying whether an entity is a principal or agent, Accounting by a principal or agent, Presentation, Disclosure, Transitional provisions and Effective date.

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

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

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

### IGRAP 18: Interpretation of the Standard of GRAP on Recognition and Derecognition of Land

This Interpretation of the Standards of GRAP applies to the initial recognition and derecognition of land in an entity's financial statements. It also considers joint control of land by more than one entity.

When an entity concludes that it controls the land after applying the principles in this Interpretation of the Standards of GRAP, it applies the applicable Standard of GRAP, i.e. the Standard of GRAP on Inventories, Investment Property (GRAP 16), Property, Plant and Equipment (GRAP 17) or Heritage Assets. As this Interpretation of the Standards of GRAP does not apply to the classification, initial and subsequent measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements of land, the entity applies the applicable Standard of GRAP to account for the land once control of the land has been determined. An entity also applies the applicable Standards of GRAP to the derecognition of land when it concludes that it does not control the land after applying the principles in this Interpretation of the Standards of GRAP.

In accordance with the principles in the Standards of GRAP, buildings and other structures on the land are accounted for separately. These assets are accounted for separately as the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the land differs from those included in buildings and other structures. The recognition and derecognition of buildings and other structures are not addressed in this Interpretation of the Standards of GRAP.

The effective date of the interpretation is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2019.

The municipality expects to adopt the interpretation for the first time in the 2020 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the interpretation will have a material impact on the municipality's annual financial statements.

### GRAP 12 (as amended 2016): Inventories

Amendments to the Standard of GRAP on Inventories resulted from inconsistencies in measurement requirements in GRAP 23 and other asset-related Standards of GRAP in relation to the treatment of transaction costs. Other changes resulted from changes made to IPSAS 12 on Inventories (IPSAS 12) as a result of the IPSASB's Improvements to IPSASs 2015 issued in March 2016.

The most significant changes to the Standard are:

- General improvements: To clarify the treatment of transaction costs and other costs incurred on assets acquired
  in non-exchange transactions to be in line with the principle in GRAP 23 (paragraph .12)
- IPSASB amendments: To align terminology in GRAP 12 with that in IPSAS 12. The term "ammunition" in IPSAS 12 was replaced with the term "military inventories" and provides a description of what it comprises in accordance with Government Finance Statistics terminology

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2018.

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**Auditor General South Africa** 

Mpumaianga Business Unit

### BUSHBUCKRIDGE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### New standards and interpretations (continued)

The municipality expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2019 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the municipality's annual financial statements.

### GRAP 16 (as amended 2016): Investment Property

Amendments to the Standard of GRAP on Investment Property resulted from editorial changes to the original text and inconsistencies in measurement requirements in GRAP 23 and other asset-related Standards of GRAP in relation to the treatment of transaction costs. Other changes resulted from changes made to IAS 40 on Investment Property (IAS 40) as a result of the IASB's amendments on Annual Improvements to IFRŠs 2011 – 2013 Cycle issued in December 2013.

The most significant changes to the Standard are:

- General improvements: To clarify the treatment of transaction costs and other costs incurred on assets acquired in non-exchange transactions to be in line with the principle in GRAP 23 (paragraph .12); and To clarify the measurement principle when assets may be acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets.
- IASB amendments: To clarify the interrelationship between the Standards of GRAP on Transfer of Functions Between Entities Not Under Common Control and Investment Property when classifying investment property or owner-occupied property.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2018.

The municipality expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2019 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the municipality's annual financial statements.

### GRAP 17 (as amended 2016): Property, Plant and Equipment

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

The most significant changes to the Standard are:

- General improvements: To clarify the treatment of transaction costs and other costs incurred on assets acquired in non-exchange transactions to be in line with the principle in GRAP 23 (paragraph .12); and To clarify the measurement principle when assets may be acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets.
- IPSASB amendments: To clarify the revaluation methodology of the carrying amount and accumulated depreciation when an item of property, plant, and equipment is revalued; To clarify acceptable methods of depreciating assets; To align terminology in GRAP 17 with that in IPSAS 17. The term "specialist military equipment" in IPSAS 17 was replaced with the term "weapon systems" and provides a description of what it comprises in accordance with Government Finance Statistics terminology; and To define a bearer plant and include bearer plants within the scope of GRAP 17, while the produce growing on bearer plants will remain within the scope of GRAP 27.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2018.

The municipality expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2019 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the municipality's annual financial statements.

### GRAP 21 (as amended 2016): Impairment of non-cash-generating assets

Amendments to the Standard of GRAP on Impairment of Non-cash Generating Assets resulted from changes made to IPSAS 21 on Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets (IPSAS 21) as a result of the IPSASB's Impairment of Revalued Assets issued in March 2016.

The most significant changes to the Standard are:

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

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

IPSASB amendments: To update the Basis of conclusions and Comparison with IPSASs to reflect the IPSASB's
recent decision on the impairment of revalued assets.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2018.

The municipality expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2019 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the municipality's annual financial statements.

### GRAP 26 (as amended 2016): Impairment of cash-generating assets

Amendments Changes to the Standard of GRAP on Impairment of Cash Generating Assets resulted from changes made to IPSAS 26 on Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets (IPSAS 26) as a result of the IPSASB's Impairment of Revalued Assets issued in March 2016.

The most significant changes to the Standard are:

IPSASB amendments: To update the Basis of conclusions and Comparison with IPSASs to reflect the IPSASB's
recent decision on the impairment of revalued assets.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2018.

The municipality expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2019 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the municipality's annual financial statements.

### GRAP 31 (as amended 2016): Intangible Assets

Amendments to the Standard of GRAP on Intangible Assets resulted from inconsistencies in measurement requirements in GRAP 23 and other asset-related Standards of GRAP in relation to the treatment of transaction costs. Other changes resulted from changes made to IPSAS 31 on Intangible Assets (IPSAS 31) as a result of the IPSASB's Improvements to IPSASs 2014 issued in January 2015.

The most significant changes to the Standard are:

- General improvements: To add the treatment of transaction costs and other costs incurred on assets acquired in non-exchange transactions to be in line with the principle in GRAP 23 (paragraph .12); and To clarify the measurement principle when assets may be acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets
- IPSASB amendments: To clarify the revaluation methodology of the carrying amount and accumulated depreciation when an item of intangible assets is revalued; and To clarify acceptable methods of depreciating assets

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2018.

The municipality expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2019 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the municipality's annual financial statements.

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### **BUSHBUCKRIDGE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements fo	or the year er	nded 30 June	2018
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Figures in Rand		2018	2017
3. INVENTORIES			
Maintenance materials		2,801,098	3,115,673
INVENTORY PLEDGED AS SECURIT	Y		
None of the inventory was pledged as	security during the year or the previous financial yea	ar.	
4. RECEIVABLES FROM NON-EX	CHANGE TRANSACTIONS		
Fines Eskom deposits Other taxes Grant rollover declined- Equitable shar	re withheld	38,915,050 4,491,374 2,866,591 6,245,671 462,414,712	12,366,342 1,768,922 26,240 - 416,906,258
Tropolity (March		514,933,398	431,067,762
RECEIVABLES FROM NON - EXCHA	NGE TRANSACTIONS		
	nange transactions were pledged as security during	the current or previou	ıs financial vear.
ESKOM DEPOSITS	ange naneauthe were pro-agreement, and c	•	•
0-365 days >365 days		2,722,452 1,768,922	189,430 1,579,492
- 500 days	Audited	4,491,374	1,768,922
FINES	2018 -11- 3 0	62 702 640	19,680,356
Gross balances Provision for impairment	Auditor General South Africa Mpumalanga Business Unit	62,702,649 (23,787,599) 38,915,050	(7,314,013) 12,366,343
PROPERTY RATES	an a gramma face the analysis of the definition of the forest companying graphs and provide the companying graphs are as the company		
Gross balances Provision for impairment		781,791,589 (319,376,877) 462,414,712	727,341,341 (310,378,935) 416,962,406
RECONCILIATION OF PROVISION F	OR IMPAIRMENT OF RECEIVABLES FROM NON	-EXCHANGE TRANS	SACTIONS
Opening balance Provision for impairment		310,378,935 8,997,942	280,873,472 29,505,463
		319,376,877	310,378,935
5. VAT RECEIVABLE			
VAT		73,346,266	118,158,372
VAT CONTROL ACCOUNT VAT OUTPUT VAT INPUT		20,106,725 (35,140,100) 88,379,641	37,146,590 (30,041,559) 111,053,341
		73,346,266	118,158,372

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand	2018	2017
5. VAT RECEIVABLE (continued)		
VAT is accounted for on a payments basis.		
6. RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS		
Eskom -Free basic services Water Waste water Rental Waste Interest Housing Service Charges	10,905,848 214,886,936 32,135,377 1,804,945 43,695,597 328,004,774 2,601,804 6,053,174	8,283,773 191,720,244 28,115,533 947,735 41,474,396 217,753,593 2,601,804 18,726,852 509,623,930
LESS: ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT		
Water Waste water Rental Waste Interest Housing Service Charges	(99,585,947) (14,913,052) (837,611) (20,277,692) (204,745,257) (1,207,405) (2,819,675)	(82,033,468) (12,007,637) (404,428) (17,719,906) (92,923,875) (1,110,270) (2,644,539)
	(344,386,639)	(208,844,123)
NET BALANCE Eskom -Free basic services Water Waste water Rental Waste Interest Housing rental Service Charges	10,905,848 115,300,989 17,222,325 967,334 23,417,905 123,259,517 1,394,399 3,233,499	8,283,773 109,686,776 16,107,896 543,307 23,754,490 124,829,718 1,491,534 16,082,313 300,779,807
ESKOM-FREE BASIC SERVICES		
Current (0 -30 days)	10,905,848	8,283,773
WATER Current (0 -30 days) 31 - 60 days 61 - 90 days 91 - 120 days > 121days  2018 -11 - 3 0	1,456,462 1,391,089 1,152,969, 302,594 110,997,874	4,896,501 2,157,689 3,349,475 2,877,876 96,922,046 110,203,587
WASTE WATER Current (0 -30 days) 31 - 60 days 61 - 90 days 91 - 120 days > 121 days	243,424 172,746 292,011 192,058 22,517,666 23,417,905	40,765 (3,255) 588,837 586,149 14,918,538 <b>16,131,034</b>

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand	2018	2017
6. RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS (continued)		
WASTE		
Current (0 -30 days)	133,687	173,143
31 - 60 days	166,392	333,830
61 - 90 days	152,659	324,297
91 - 120 days	204,832	586,148
> 121 days	16,564,755	22,387,466
	17,222,325	23,804,884
RENTAL		
Current (0 -30 days)	37,821	16,720
31 - 60 days	37,749	9,548
61 - 90 days	37,749	16,174
91 - 120 days	37,749	143,708
> 121 days	816,266	357,157
·	967,334	543,307
INTEREST		
Current (0 -30 days)	3,694,735	9,652,892
31 - 60 days	3,687,880	15,078,738
61 - 90 days	3,538,931	9,338,457
91 - 120 days	3,344,359	13,345,855
> 121 days	108,993,611	77,413,776
	123,259,516	124,829,718
HOUSING	·	
> 121 days	1,394,399	1,491,534
SERVICE CHARGES		
Current (0 -30 days)	(189,481)	10,699
31 - 60 days	(43,330)	6,285
61 - 90 days	(2,022,722)	71,463
91 - 120 days	(855,700)	95,464
> 121 days	6,344,732	15,898,402
	3,233,499	16,082,313

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand		2018	2017
6. RECEIVABLES FROM EXC	HANGE TRANSACTIONS (continued)		
SUMMARY OF DEBTORS BY CL			
HOUSEHOLDS AND OTHER Current (0 -30 days) 31 - 60 days 61 - 90 days 91 - 120 days 121 - 150 days > 151 days		30,325,507 (17,714) 9,581,728 9,981,502 21,528,272 461,294,300	5,536,997 6,936,691 7,152,329 6,874,250 6,925,073 316,464,744
		532,693,595	349,890,084
COMMERCIAL		0.400.045	4 000 707
Current (0 -30 days)		6,429,215 17.621	4,062,727 4,373,456
31 - 60 days 61 - 90 days		3,027,461	4,060,022
91 - 120 days		3,045,151	3,951,882
121 - 150 days		5,738,801	3,886,959
> 151 days		126,746,982	151,509,594
		145,005,231	171,844,640
GOVERNMENT	Audited		
Current (0 -30 days)	By	30,262,349	4,481,719
31 - 60 days		13,151 14,721,001	6,312,163 6,992,488
61 - 90 days 91 - 120 days	2018 -11- 30	14,552,475	6,605,588
121 - 150 days		30,219,610	6,534,480
> 151 days	Auditor General South Africa	654,182,508	664,085,051
	Mpumalanga Business Unit	743,951,094	695,011,489
	Wpumalanka Dushing and a series of the serie		
TOTAL	And the state of t		
Current (0 -30 days)		67,017,071	14,081,444
31 - 60 days		13,058 27,330,190	17,622,310 18,204,839
61 - 90 days 91 - 120 days		27,579,128	17,431,720
121 - 150 days		57,486,683	17,346,512
> 151 days		1,242,223,790	1,132,059,390
		1,421,649,920	1,216,746,215

### RECEIVABLES PLEDGED AS SECURITY

No receivables were pledged as security for any facilities.

### RECEIVABLES PAST DUE BUT NOT IMPAIRED

Government debtors past due were not impaired due to their nature and that they generally meet their obligations.

### RECONCILIATION OF PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT OF RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Opening balance		208,844,122	171,995,223
Allowance for impairment		135,542,515	36,848,899
	•	344,386,637	208,844,122

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand	2018	2017
7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash on hand Current account balances Call account balances	158,979 15,840,833 93,805,901	110,633 8,407,323 89,821,461
	109,805,713	98,339,417

Included in the cash and cash equivalents is an amount of R5 927 660.75 which was withheld by First National Bank due to an ongoing court case.

### THE MUNICIPALITY HAD THE FOLLOWING BANK ACCOUNTS

Account number / description	Bank	statement bala	nces	Ca	ash book balanc	es
7,000an, named 7 accompany	30 June 2018	30 June 2017	30 June 2016	30 June 2018	30 June 2017	30 June 2016
FNB Bank IA09591	10,570,093	(21,893)	611,026	10,570,093	(21,893)	611,026
FNB Bank IA09538	7,774,039	2,765,818	2,873,878	7,774,039	2,765,818	2,873,878
FNB Bank IA09494	84,410,358	82,885,609	62,473,930	84,410,358	82,885,609	62,473,930
FNB Bank IA09538	1,621,505	4,170,035	1,252,355	1,621,505	4,170,035	1,252,355
Standard Bank IA09518	5,270,740	8,429,516	68,275,439	5,270,740	8,429,216	68,275,439
Total	109,646,735	98,229,085	135,486,628	109,646,735	98,228,785	135,486,628

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Auditor General South Africa
Mpumalanga Business Unit

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

# Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand

### 8. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

		2018			2017	
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Carrying value depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Carrying value depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
	13,685,028	(4,525,713)	9,159,315	13,685,028	(3,621,066)	10,063,962
RECONCILIATION OF INVESTMENT PROPERTY - 2018						
				Opening	Depreciation	Total
				10,063,962	(904,647)	9,159,315

### RECONC

Buildings

RECONCILIATION OF INVESTMENT PROPERTY - 2017	

10,063,962

(904,028)

Audited

Total

Depreciation

Opening balance 10,967,990

### PLEDGED AS SECURITY

Buildings

None of the investment property assets were pledged as security during the current or previous financial yea

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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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Buildings
Infrastructure
Community
Other property, plant and equipment
Work in progress (WIP)
Other Assets (WIP)

Land

Total

	2018			2017	
Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Carrying value depreciation and accumulated impairment	ng value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Carrying value depreciation and accumulated impairment	ng value
172,443,983 69,620,302	(24,721,324) 44,	172,443,983 44,898,978	172,443,983 68,831,727		172,443,983 48,965,827
2,746,852,774 179,866,121	(288, 133, 569) 2,448, 719, 105 2,216, 717, 953 (54,878,077) 124,988,044 176,179,575	448, 719, 105 124,988,044	2,210,717,955 176,179,575	 	131,388,033
97,697,259 498,163,816	(52,785,341) 44, - 498,	44,911,918 498,163,816	78,566,831 601,479,248	(39,112,097) 39, - 601,	39,454,734 601,479,248
	1	1	5,918,419	رع ،	5,918,419

## BUSHBUCKRIDGE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018
Figures in Rand

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

30 JUNE 2018

RECONCILIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - 3(	Land Buildings	Infrastructure Community	Other property, plant and equipment Work in progress (WIP)
--	-------------------	-----------------------------	--

(94,876,427) (7,948,592) 3,334,125,844	(7,948,5	(94,876,427)	•	(3,885)	445,207,732	2,991,747,060 445,207,732
-		1	(6,688,630)	•	770,211	5,918,419
- 498,163,816		1	(515, 132, 546)	1	411,817,158	601,479,248
(1,109,543) 44,911,918	(1,109,5	(13,260,925)	6,688,630	(3,885)	13,142,907	39,454,734
- 124,988,044		(10,086,534)	3,686,545	1	ı	131,388,033
(6,839,049) 2,448,719,105	(6,839,0	(66,673,544)	511,446,001	•	18,688,881	1,992,096,816
- 44,898,978		(4,855,424)	•	•	788,575	48,965,827
- 172,443,983		•	•	1	1	172,443,983
	oss					balance
nt Total	Impairment	Depreciation	Transfers	Disposals	Additions	Opening

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

# Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

RECONCILIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - 30 JUNE 2017

	Opening	Additions	Dísposals	Transfers	Revaluations C	Revaluations Other changes, Depreciation	Depreciation	Total
c a	balance 236,139,811	ī	(1,068,000)	ι	•	(62,627,828)	•	172,443,983
Riildings	49,862,986	1,281,533	(1,536,922)	4,514,876	•	•	(5, 156, 646)	48,965,827
Infrastructure	1,590,752,488	15,488,503	(400,241)	442,956,304	•	1	(56,700,238)	56,700,238) 1,992,096,816
Community	116,942,321	5 141 409	1	20,637,009	1	1	(11,332,706)	11,332,706) 131,388,033
Other property plant and equipment	26.245.493	20 145 766	(292,802)		1,329,156	•	(7,972,879)	39,454,734
Mork in process (M/ID)	499,710,129	569.877.308		- (468,108,189)	•	•	•	601,479,248
Other Assets (WIP)	4,025,136	1,893,283	1		1	ī		5,918,419
	2 523 678 364	364 613.827.802	(3.297.965)		1,329,156	1,329,156 (62,627,828) (81,162,469) 2,991,747,060	(81,162,469)	,991,747,060

PLEDGED AS SECURITY

None of the tangible assets were pledged as security during the current or previous financial year.

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

# Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand

### 9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

### RECONCILIATION OF WORK-IN-PROGRESS 2018

Opening balance Additions Transferred to completed items	Included within Infrastructure 601,479,248 411,817,158 (511,446,002)	Included within Community - (3,686,545)	Included within Other PPE 5,918,419 770,211 (6,688,630)	Total 607,397,667 412,587,369 (521,821,177)	
	501,850,404	(3,686,545)		498,163,859	
RECONCILIATION OF WORK-IN-PROGRESS 2017					Auditor General South Africa
		Included within Infrastructure	Included within Other PPE	Total	Mpumalanga Business Unit
Opening balance Additions Transferred to completed items		499,710,129 569,877,308 (468,108,189)	4,025,136 1,893,283	503,735,265 571,770,591 (468,108,189)	

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.

607,397,667

5,918,419

601,479,248

### 10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

		2018			ZU1/	
	Cost /	Accumulated Carrying value Cost /	rrying value	Cost /	Accumulated Carrying value	rying value
	Valuation			Valuation	amortisation	
		and			and	
		accumulated			accumulated	
		impairment			impairment	
Computer software	4,828,947	4,828,947 (4,196,899)	632,048	4,828,947	632,048 4,828,947 (3,937,906) 891,041	891,041

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

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10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

RECONCILIATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS -30 JUNE 2018

Computer software

Opening Amortisation Total balance 891,041 (258,993) 632,048

Auditor General South Africa

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

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10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

RECONCILIATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS - 30 JUNE 2017

Computer software

PLEDGED AS SECURITY

891,041

(896,924)

805,243

982,722 Opening balance

Total

Amortisation

Additions

None of the intangible assets were pledged as security during the current or previous financial year.

11. PAYABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Trade payables	221,277,520	286,357,870	The second secon
Retention and Surety	106,227,251	91,610,314	
Accrued bonus	11,253,503	10,124,900	
Other payables	(3,892,652)	17,312,908	
Sundry creditors	101,715,673	145,879,689	
	456,501,235	331,203,001	

12. CONSUMER DEPOSITS Consumer Deposit

Auditor General South Africa Mpumalanga Business Unit

2,440,536

2,454,242

Audited

13. UNSPENT CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND RECEIPTS

UNSPENT CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND RECEIPTS COMPRISES OF:

**UNSPENT CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND RECEIPTS** Integrated National Electrification Programme Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant

3,765,317 3,815,012 7,580,329 330,595

330,595

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

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14. PROVISIONS

RECONCILIATION OF PROVISIONS - 30 JUNE 2018

Environmental rehabilitation provision Leave provision Long service awards Provision for bulk purchases

24,521,992 29,696,482 28,405,227 29,068,537

1,108,231 4,393,643 3,344,227

Opening Balance 23,413,761 25,302,839 25,061,000 29,068,537

Total

Additions

111,692,238

8,846,101

102,846,137

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

# Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand

### 14. PROVISIONS (continued)

### RECONCILIATION OF PROVISIONS - 30 JUNE 2017

		Opening	Additions	Additions Utilised during Reversed	Reversed	Total
		Balance		the year	the year during the year	
Environmental rehabilitation provision		17.848.176	5,565,585	•	•	23,413,761
Leave provision		26,322,480	•	(1,019,641)	•	25,302,839
Long service awards		24,299,000	4,573,000	(1,289,654)	(1,289,654) (2,521,346)	25,061,000
Provision for bulk purchases		29,068,537	1	•	1	29,068,537
	•	97,538,193	10,138,585	(2,309,295)	(2,521,346) 102,846,137	102,846,137
	-					
Non-current liabilities	59,034,940	45,114,761				
Current liabilities	52,657,298	57,731,376				
	111,692,238	102,846,137				

### ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION PROVISION

The municipality has an obligation to rehabilitate the landfill sites in the Bushbuckridge municipal area.

The environmental rehabilitation provision represents the estimated costs to rehabilitate and close existing waste landfill sites. The provision is recognised at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation. It is carried at the amortised cost.

The rehabilitation costs were determined by OnePangea, who are qualified and experienced engineers.

	Auditor General South Africa	Mpumalanga Business Unit

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

		004
Figures in Rand	2018	2017
i iguies in Rana		

### 14. PROVISIONS (continued)

### LONG SERVICE AWARDS

Long service awards consist of an obligation to pay out a bonus in the year of the employee attaining the required length of service. The obligation presents a liability to the employer and the value is represented by the present value of the total long service bonus awards expected to become payable under the municipality's current policy.

The municipality offers long service bonusses for every five(5) years of continuous service completed, starting from ten(10) years to forty-five(45) years. Long service accumulated leave must be taken within one year of receiving such leave or may be wholly or partially settled in cash.

The key assumption used in the valuation;

Discount rate
 CPI
 Salary increase rate
 Net Discount rate
 Mortality
 B.98% (2017:8.84%)
 (2017:6.64%)
 (2017:6.64%)
 (2017:2.06%)
 (2017:2.06%)
 (2017:SA85-90)

The actuarial valuation of the long service awards accrued liability was carried out by D.T. Mureriwa, a fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.

### 15. SERVICE CHARGES

Water reconnection fees Refuse Sewerage and sanitation charges Sale of water		45,837 6,906,069 3,906,993 26,724,679	60,303 5,180,485 2,902,972 31,244,678
		37,583,578	39,388,438
16. RENTAL OF FACILITIES AND E	QUIPMENT		
PREMISES Premises	Audited	551,882	825,380
ELON ITIES AND ESHIBITATI	By		
FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT Rental of facilities Rental of equipment	2018 -11- 3 0	141,662 102,357	154,226 128,924
• •	50.9 -11., 2.0	244,019	283,150
	Auditor General South Africa Mpumalanga Business Unit	795,901	1,108,530
17. AGENCY INCOME	Inhamaranga pasmosa ome		
Agency services		11,614,736	10,353,927

The municipality receives the 20% agents income on all funds collected on behalf of the Department of Safety Security and Liason

### 18. LICENCES AND PERMITS

Licences and permits 589,885 153,310

This represents funds received in relation to business, trading and traffic income licensing.

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand		2018	2017
19. OPERATING INCOME			
Administration fee Amendment of names Eskom: Free basic electricity Cemetry Clearance certificates Insurance refund Library fees Photocopies Plan approval Proof of residence Sale of tender documents Site inspection Sundry income	Audited By  2018 -11- 3 0  Auditor General South Africa Mpumalanga Business Unit	167,984 1,310 - 50,269 733 800,253 6,886 99,638 933,402 2,385,397 440,032 37,137 98,148	14,042 3,403 8,283,773 63,824 350 - 13,471 142,864 286,877 1,838,781 1,386,788 47,780 93,881 
20. INTEREST			
INTEREST REVENUE Interest		123,785,323	121,533,340

The amount of R13 457 755 respresents interest earned from positive bank balances mantained during the year.

The amount of R110 327 568 represents interest levied to outstanding debtors.

### 21. PROPERTY RATES

### **RATES LEVIED**

Business and Commercial Residential Developed Vacant Land Industrial Properties State Owned Properties Agricultural Property, Protected Areas, Public Benefit Organisation and Public Service Infrastructure	39,306,954 17,289,774 3,729,614 2,054,573 120,438,684 2,804,646	33,360,604 13,836,229 3,555,545 1,943,515 104,969,329 2,615,578
VALUATIONS		
Agriculture Commercial Public Benefit Organisations Public Service Infrastructure Residential State Vacant land Municipality Protected Area Protected Area Business Protected Area Individual	94,845,000 629,524,200 25,668,000 53,500 1,918,184,800 3,257,749,050 155,644,600 247,263,000 23,338,113,000 550,665,000 192,890,000 30,410,600,150	94,845,000 629,524,200 25,668,000 53,500 1,918,184,800 3,257,749,050 155,644,600 247,263,000 23,335,673,000 550,665,000 192,890,000 30,408,160,150

Valuations on land and buildings are performed every 4 (four) years. The last general valuation done by Valuers Africa came into effect on 1 July 2014. Interim valuations are processed on an annual basis to take into account changes in individual property values due to alterations. Various rates are used for the different categories which are applied to property valuations to determine assessment rates.

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand				2018	2017
22. TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES	Section of the sectio				
Operating grants Equitable Share Financial Management Grant Local Government Sector Education Training Authority Expanded Public Works Programme Grant			South Africa Isiness Unit	683,632,000 2,145,000 312,546 9,355,000	647,298,000 1,810,000 2,500,928 3,780,000
	0	Section .		695,444,546	655,388,928
Capital grants Integrated National Electrification Programme Municipal Infrastructure Grant Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant Human Settlement Grant Water Services Infrastructure Grant	Audit	8	Auditor General Mpumalanga B	5,000,000 394,080,000 2,669,405 110,000,000	2,360,883 393,773,000 40,000,000 36,234,683 44,000,000 150,000,000
	Zanana na n		The PA companies a survival Para table for a survival sur	511,749,405	666,368,566
				1,207,193,951	1,321,757,494

### CONDITIONAL AND UNCONDITIONAL

All allocations to the municipality were received from National Treasury and has complied interms of section 214(1)(c) of the constitution.

### **EQUITABLE SHARE**

This grant is used to enable the municipality to provide basic services and perform functions allocated to it.

In terms of Section 227 of the Constitution, the Equitable Share Grant provides funding for the municipality to deliver free basic services to poor households and subsidises the cost of administration and other core services for the municipality.

### **MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG)**

Current-year receipts Conditions met - transferred to revenue	394,080,000 (394,080,000)	393,773,000 (393,773,000)
	E	-

The grant is mainly used to fund infrastructure related projects (mainly as part of services delivery). Capitalised projects funded by this grant are included in property, plant and equipment whilst the unspent portion of the grant is included in current liabilities.

### FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT GRANT (FMG)

Current-year receipts Conditions met - transferred to revenue	2,145,000 (2,145,000)	1,810,000 (1,810,000)
	-	-

The purpose of the grant is to promote and support reforms in financial management by building capacity in municipalities to implement the Municipal Finance Management Act.

### EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME INCENTIVE GRANT (EPWP)

Current-year receipts Conditions met - transferred to revenue	9,355,000 (9,355,000)	3,780,000 (3,780,000)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

### 22. TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES (continued)

The purpose of the grant is to incentivise municipalities to expand work creation efforts through the use of labour intensive delivery methods in the identified focus areas, in compliance with EPWP guidelines.

### REGIONAL BULK INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (RBIG)

	330,595	3,765,317
Rollover	(3,765,317)	
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(2,669,405)	(36,234,683)
Current-year receipts	3,000,000	40,000,000
Balance unspent at beginning of year	3,765,317	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 13).

The purpose of this grant is to construct bulk water line that will enable the municipality to reticulate water in its various areas.

### INTEGRATED NATIONAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMME (INEP)

Balance unspent at beginning of year	3,815,012	1,175,895
Current-year receipts	5,000,000	5,000,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(5,000,000)	(2,360,883)
Rollover	(3,815,012)	
	<u> </u>	3,815,012

The purpose of the grant is to implement the Integrated National Electrification Programme by providing capital subsidies to municipalities to address the electrification backlog of occupied residential dwellings, and the installation of bulk infrastructure and rehabilitation and refurbishment of electricity infrastructure in order to improve quality of supply.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in	Rand		2018	201	7
22. TRAN	NSFERS AND SUBSIDIES (continued)				
HUMAN S	ETTLEMENTS GRANT				
	ear receipts a met - transferred to revenue				0,000
			\$	<del></del>	
The purpor	se of the grant is to assist in the reticulation of water for the	e comm	unity through increased wa	ter storage capac	ity.
WATER S	ERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT				
	ear receipts s met - transferred to revenue		110,000, (110,000,		
The purpor	se of the grant is to reticulate water in various areas of the	munici	pality .		
MUNICIPA	AL WATER INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT				
Current-ye Conditions Other	ear receipts s met - transferred to revenue			- (40,00	00,000 (000,00) (000,000)
				-	
The purpo supply to o	se of the grant is to facilitate the planning, acceleration ar communities identified as not receiving a basic water suppl	nd imple ly servic	ementation of various projecte.	cts that will ensure	e water
23. PUB	LIC CONTRIBUTIONS AND DONATIONS				
Public con	ntributions and donations		7,041	,592 11,12	20,498
1. The mu	nicipality received R20 000 and R25 000 from Standard ba	ank & Fi	irst National Bank respectiv	/ely	
	nzeni District Municiplaity funded and implemented th ridge municipality.	e upgr	rading of Agincourt boost	er and pumpsta	ition in
24. FINE	S AND PENALTIES				
Current ye	ear		44,454	,673 11,76	61,564
The figure	relates to traffic fines for the current year				
			Audited	ana ang mangangangangangangangangangangangan ang ara-ara-ara-ara-ara-ara-ara-ara-ara-ara	
			Ву		
			1		

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

	2018	2017
25. Employee related costs		
Basic Bonus Medical aid - company contributions UIF SDL Leave pay provision charge Pension Overtime payments Long-service awards Acting allowances Car allowance Housing benefits and allowances South African Local Government Association Shift and Standby Allowance  Remuneration of municipal manager	268,357,038 27,763,466 15,476,023 2,030,270 3,317,996 3,684,952 52,277,083 5,489,199 1,264,773 2,058,483 20,480,920 373,516 110,333 3,122,882	240,919,867 24,324,342 13,809,540 1,794,724 2,819,395 (267,428) 47,559,228 3,318,208 2,503,000 1,444,541 17,318,474 490,895 98,293 6,215,971 362,349,050
Remuneration of municipal manager		
Annual Remuneration Car Allowance Performance Bonuses Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds Acting Allowance Rural Allowance SDL, SALGA, Leave Payout and Reimbursement (km)	548,228 355,586 72,093 14,550 107,163 57,778 170,615	915,502 596,979 35,024 45,836 - 114,825 21,966 1,730,132
The Munipal Manager Mr C Lisa was appointed in January 2015 and contract ended 3		
Mr E Mashava acted from 1 February till 30 June 2018	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Remuneration of Chief Finance Officer		
Annual Remuneration Car Allowance Performance Bonuses Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds SDL, SALGA, Leave Payout and Reimbursement (km)	999,634 628,902 78,289 48,237 16,374 1,771,436	1,140,028 372,616 37,682 48,237 15,311 1,613,874
Annual Remuneration Car Allowance Performance Bonuses Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds SDL, SALGA, Leave Payout and Reimbursement (km)	628,902 78,289 48,237 16,374	372,616 37,682 48,237 15,311
Annual Remuneration Car Allowance Performance Bonuses Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	628,902 78,289 48,237 16,374	372,616 37,682 48,237 15,311

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figi	ıres in Rand		2018	2017
0.5	Fundamental agets (continued)		વ્ય	
25.	Employee related costs (continued)	Audited	444	
Ren	nuneration of Director Corporate Services	Ву	MAY SHOW THE	
Ann	ual Remuneration		764,202	726,828
	Allowance	2018 -11- 3 0	468,504	446,875
	formance Bonuses		58,933	11,346
	tributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	Auditor General South Africa	24,765	19,716
SDI	., SALGA, Leave Payout and Reimbursement (	km) Anica	16,450	12,540
		Mpumalanga Business Unit	1,332,854	1,217,305
Mr I	R Khoza was the Director Corporate and Huma	n Resources during the year under review.		
Rer	nuniration of Director Local Economic Deve	lopment Planning and Enviroment		
Δnr	ual Remuneration		715,472	670,240
	Allowance		450,085	415,527
	formance Bonuses		60,135	28,366
Cor	tributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds		48,237	48,237
	n Cheque		88,177	55,510
SD	_, SALGA, Leave Payout and Reimbursement	(km)	95,892	11,419
		_	1,457,998	1,229,299
revi	S Mogakane was the Director for Local ew.Additional	Economic Development, Planning and E	Environment for	the year under
Rer	nuniration of Director Community Services			
Anr	nual Remuneration		767,864	726.828
	Allowance		496,693	461,472
	formance Bonuses		58,933	28,366
	ntributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds		1,758	1,785
	L, SALGA, Leave Payout and Reimbursement	(km)	14,334	12,569
			1,339,582	1,231,020
Dr l	_Z Mkhabela was the Director for Community S	Services Directorate for the year under review	W.	
26.	REMUNERATION OF COUNCILLORS			
110			829,677	829,677
Ma	yor yoral committee members		6,019,826	5,033,855
	yorar committee members eaker		682,821	682,812
- 1-	uncillors		20,539,709	21,529,409
-0		-	28,072,033	28,075,753
		-		

### **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 provided with a Council owned vehicle for official duties.

The Executive Mayor has two full time bodyguards

The remuneration of councillors and political office-bearers are within the upper limits.

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand	2018	2017
27. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION		
Property, plant and equipment	95,974,687	83,131,938
28. IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS		
IMPAIRMENTS Property, plant and equipment	7,944,908	-
29. FINANCE COSTS		
Trade and other payables	19,331,593	22,850,016
The interest disclosed is mainly current interest cost for the year.		
30. DEBT IMPAIRMENT		
Debt impairment traffic Impairment of consumer receivables	16,473,586 144,540,458	3,192,786 66,354,362
	161,014,044	69,547,148
31. BULK PURCHASES		
Water	196,493,342	212,877,636
32. CONTRACTED SERVICES		
Outsourced Profesional Services and Consultants Contractors	78,814,554 44,622,162 22,615,693	62,085,678 33,514,144 13,654,162
	146,052,409	109,253,984
33. TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES		
OTHER SUBSIDIES	13,617,199	16,600,813
Indigent relief	13,017,198	10,000,013

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand	2018	2017
4. GENERAL EXPENSES		
Advertising	2,999,008	665,411
Auditor's remuneration	5,320,715	5,725,788
Bank charges	635,806	508,377
Discount allowed	5,330,611	1,210,339
Fines and Penalties		352,743
Hire	200,219	- 450 454
nsurance	8,734,289	9,459,454
Community development and training	-	2,631,380
IT expenses	1,236,160	985,479
Fuel and oil	4,390,342	4,097,906
Postage and courier	28,659	16,727
Printing and stationery	802,941	2,804,756
Protective clothing	3,402,047	818,423
Subscriptions and membership fees	4,813,819	108,999
Telephone and fax	267,891	100,668
Travel - local	5,584,424	166,478
Utilities - Other	1,896,619	9,722,642
Local Economic Development Expenses	436,923	4,816,477
Other expenses	4,048,124	3,417,808
	50,128,597	47,609,855
35. REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE		
Included in Note 32 for Contracted services is the repairs and maint	enance as per the disclosure below;	
REPAIRS PER ASSET CLASS		
Community Assets	3,773,874	1,978,151
Infrastructure Assets	23,561,998	15,970,737
Buildings	207,746	970,297
Other Assets	4,630,710	6,420,921
	32,174,328	25,340,106
36. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION		
External Auditors fees	5,320,715	5,725,788
	·····	

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand	2018	2017
37. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS		
Surplus	499,436,717	730,231,769
ADJUSTMENTS FOR:		00 404 000
Depreciation and amortisation	95,974,687	83,131,938
(Loss) gain on sale of assets and liabilities	(167,390)	9,627,119
Impairment deficit	7,944,908	60 547 149
Debt impairment /	161,014,044 8,846,101	69,547,148 5,307,944
Movements in provisions	8,846,101 2,964	5,307,844
Disposal of assets	S S / 12,904	2,521,346
Disposal of assets Actuarial gains ACTUARIAL GAINS (LOSS) Inventories	12,964 12,964 314,575 (130,464,525)	2,021,040
ACTUARIAL GAINS (LOSS) Inventories	2 5 / 314,575	1,667,303
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	(130,464,525)	(164,418,383)
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	2 (109,281,016)	(135,307,372)
Payables from exchange transactions	(114,704,390)	58,539,761
VAT /	(5 vg / 44,812,106)	(30,838,864)
Unspent conditional grants and receipts /	$\frac{1}{2}$ (7,249,734)	(53,875,992)
Consumer deposits	13,706	17,511
	(167,390) 7,944,908 161,014,044 8,846,101 12,964  314,575 (130,464,525) (109,281,016) (114,704,390) 44,812,106 (7,249,734) 13,706 456,502,753	576,151,228
The state of the s		
38. COMMITMENTS		
AUTHORISED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		
ALREADY CONTRACTED FOR BUT NOT PROVIDED FOR		
Property, plant and equipment	258,718,481	220,199,432
TOTAL CAPITAL COMMITMENTS		
Approved and Contracted for	258,718,481	220,199,432
reprotos ons contractos to		•

### **AUTHORISED OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE**

This committed expenditure relates to plant and equipment and will be financed by inter alia grant funds, existing cash resources and funds internally generated. The commitments disclosed is inclusive of VAT.

### **OPERATING LEASES - AS LESSEE (EXPENSE)**

### MINIMUM LEASE PAYMENTS DUE

	3,197,661	8,005,883
- in second to fifth year inclusive	<del>,,</del>	3,197,661
- within one year	3,197,661	4,808,222

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the municipality for certain of its office equipment. Leases are negotiated for an average term of three years and rentals are fixed for an average of three years. No contingent rent is payable.

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the Municipality for certain office equipments and mobile offices. Operational lease entered with **Nashua** is negotiated for an average term of three years and rental is fixed as per the agreed appointment letter for an average of three years. No contingent rent is payable. Nashua Lowveld supplied forty photocopying machines to the Municipality for a period of 36 Months at 0% escalation. The contract for Nashua will come to an end on the 28 of Februay 2019.

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand	2018	2017
•		

### 39. CONTINGENCIES

Contingencies arising from pending litigation on contractual disputes and damage claims:

Litigation is in process against the municipality relating to several contractual disputes and claims for damages. As the conclusion of the processes is dependent on the setting of dates by the respective courts, the timing of the economic outflow is therefore uncertain. Amounts disclosed do not include legal fees. Details of the claims are listed below:

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES  1. Gloria Bassie - The case is in relation to demolition of illegal structures  2. Telkom SA - Alleged damages to property by the municipality  3. Izingwenya 210 Investmeent CC and Jusio Security Services - Claim for	130,323 3,101,915	310,000
payment of services 4. NAD Property Income Fund - Claim for services rendered 5. Bannie Job Ngobeni - A claim for damages suffered as a result of demolitions	23,525,000	300,000
6. Niloti/EX Services Construction - Claim against the municipality for	1,138,700	1,138,700
serving the Thulamahashe site 7. MGN Security - The case is for illegally providing security services around 2007 for which the claims were never submitted to the municipality until 2009	149,454	149,454
8. Turqoise Moor Trading - Claim for damages as a result of termination of	-	90,922
contract  9. Makaula Zilwa Inc/MNB Chartered Accountants - An alleged claim for	4,517,135	4,517,135
services rendered 10. Malo Construction - Claim for allaged non-payment of bulk water supply project	10,180,646	10,180,646
11. Ngwenya Swenkie - A claim for damages as a results of spillage municipal reseviours	-	90,000
12. Ayeno Gabriel - A claim as a results of assultand arrest by traffic officers	-	600,000
13.0 Tsebu Brothers Holding - A claim as a results cancillation of agreement for electrification at Maluvana phase 2	4,050,157	4,050,157
14. Malikwa Fanie Mayinga - À claim for damages as a result of Thulamahashe dumping site	-	400,000
15. Coshiwe Melina on behlf of minors and others - Claim for damages	600,000	600,000
16. Hwali Business Enterprise - Claim for services rendered	4,364,330	4,364,330
17. Robert Theba - Damages	200,000	200,000
18. Defending municipality against a claim for R118 950 000	-	17,964,227
<ol> <li>Employee benefits relating to notch upgrade for employees (see</li> <li>Accounting Officer's report on subsequent events on page (7)</li> </ol>	-	
	51,957,660	44,955,571

### 40. RELATED PARTIES

Key Management Personnel and Councillors in nature are related parties an a disclosure in this regard was provided. Related party transactions mainly of the supply of of goods and services to the municipality. The businesses are owned by close family members of staff, as detailed: Matlalanyapele - Ms Moripe an SCM officer with the municiality she is a sister to the Director. Richbless - Mr. Mkhabela a Salaries Accountant for the municipality, he is a cousin to the Director.

### **RELATED PARTY BALANCES**

AMOUNTS INCLUDED IN TRADE PAYAE PARTIES	BLES REGARDING RELATED		
Richbles Trading Pty(Ltd) Matlala-nyapele Investment Properties	Audited By	- 17,060,022	13,920 1,562,598
	2018 -11- 3 0		
	Auditor General South Africa Mpumalanga Business Unit		73

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand	 2018	2017
•		

### 41. RISK MANAGEMENT

### LIQUIDITY RISK

The municipality's risk to liquidity as 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 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.

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 counterparty.

Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base. Management evaluated credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.

Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end were as follows:

Financial instrument	2018	2017
FNB Bank	104,375,995	89,950,107
Standard Bank	5,270,740	8,429,216
Receivable from exchange transactions	295,701,816	300,779,807
Receivable from non exchange transactions	514,933,398	431,067,762
Accounts Pavable	(436,581,290)	(551,285,681)

### MARKET RISK

### MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as interest rates affect the municipality income or the value of financial instruments holdings. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters , while optimising the return on the risk.

### INTEREST RATE RISK

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

### 42. UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE

Opening balance Current year Written off	467,183,789 45,172,819 (120,431,810)	411,862,979 55,320,810
witten on	391,924,798	467,183,789

The Internal Audit unit investigated the unauthorised expenditure for the 2016/17 financial year. The curent year unauthorised expenditure is under investigation by Internal Audit unit.

Audited	
Ву	
2018 -11- 3 0	
or General Sout Imalanga Busine	

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand	2018	2017
43. FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE		
Opening balance	27,607,877	390,372
Auditor General	2,983	13,283
Eskom	46,096	271,342
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for prior year identified in current year	90,868	-
SARS penalties and interest	324,644	39,414
Nashua	· -	12,094
Telkom	6,498	16,486
Rand Water	14,497,817	26,864,886
Avis Car Rental	2,260	· · · -
Municipal truck repairs	7,718	-
	42,586,761	27,607,877

Fruitess and wasteful expenditure for the current year is largely composed of Rand water, Auditor General, Eskom and Interest on bank overdraft. The expenditure is being investigated by Internal Audit Unit.

### 44. IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

1,836,770,279	1,346,765,669
(1,116,719,323)	-
45,526,478	51,415,758
90,320,704	-
7,170,991	-
73,755,190	-
(683,597)	-
· -	438,588,852
936,140,722	1,836,770,279
	(1,116,719,323) 45,526,478 90,320,704 7,170,991 73,755,190 (683,597)

The municipality was in the process of conducting investigations for the 2017/18 irregular expenditure and the process could not be concluded as it was impracticable to carryout the process before finalisation of the audit.

### 45. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE IN TERMS OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT

### **SALGA**

Opening balance Current year subscription / fee Amount paid - current year		688,847 3,513,340 (3,514,171)	688,847 3,335,580 (3,335,580)
		688,016	688,847
DISTRIBUTION LOSS			
Billed Add: Free basic water	Audited By	26,724,679 107,204,356	33,511,209 75,119,385
Bulk purchases	2018 -11- 30	(196,493,342) ( <b>62,564,307</b> )	(212,877,636) (104,247,042)
AUDIT FEES	Auditor General South Africa		
Current year fees	Mpumalanga Business Unit	5,320,715	5,725,708

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand			2018	2017
45. ADDITIONAL	DISCLOSURE IN TERMS OF MUNICIPAL FINAN	NCE MANAGEMENT	ACT (continued)	
PAYE, SDL AND UI	F			
Opening balance Current year subscr Amount paid - curre			3,927 62,531,239 (62,535,166)	54,220,360 (54,216,433)
				3,927
PENSION AND ME	DICAL AID DEDUCTIONS			
Opening balance Current year subscr Amount paid - curre			5,081,448 98,599,666 (103,482,650)	92,752,354 (87,670,906)
			198,464	5,081,448
VAT				
VAT receivable			73,346,266	118,158,372
VAT output payable	s and VAT input receivables are shown in note 8.			
In some months the	municipality submitted the VAT returns late.			
COUNCILLORS' AI	RREAR CONSUMER ACCOUNTS			
The following Counc	cillors had arrear accounts outstanding as at 30 J	une 2018:		
30 June 2018		Outstanding less than 90 days	Outstanding more than 90 days	Total R
Mokoena BK Nxumalo TA	Audited By	Ř 1,398 2,246	Ř 30,811 16,946	32,209 19,192
	2018 -11- 3 0	3,644	47,757	51,401
30 June 2017	Auditor General South Africa  Mpumalanga Business Unit	Outstanding less than 90 days R	Outstanding more than 90 days R	Total R
Nxumalo TA Timba FS		12,738 30,614	2,547 26,724	·15,285 57,338
		43,352	29,271	72,623
SUPPLY CHAIN DE	EVIATIONS			
INCIDENT			2 024 252	2,826,329
INCIDENT Emergencies Specialised Service	es		3,821,352 466,148	91,294

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand	2018	-	2017

### 46. RECLASSIFICATION

### **DISCLOSURE NOTES**

### 2017

,	Note	Audited	Added to Component	Moved to other componets	2017 Restated balances
General Expenses		74,794,094	9,459,953	(36,644,192)	47,609,855
Repairs and Maintanance		25,340,106	-	(25,340,106)	-
Contracted Services		56,729,639	61,984,298	(9,459,953)	109,253,984
	•	156,863,839	71,444,251	(71,444,251)	156,863,839

### RECLASSIFICATIONS

The following reclassifications adjustment occurred:

### RECLASSIFICATION

### General expenses and repairs and maintanance reclassified to contracted services

The reclassification in the annual financial statements provides a reliable and more relevant information about the effects of the transactions on the municipality. The reclassification was done retrospectively to allow and enable faithful representation of the status quo of each transaction or class of transactions. The expenditure is is classified based on the nature of the expense to provide reliable and relevant information.

### 47. PRIOR PERIOD ERRORS

- 1. Land values for the 2016-17 were restated. The restatement was to effect the changes as per the deeds information.
- 3.Receivable from exchange and non exchange transactions emanated from corrections of incorrect billing done to certain customers.
- 4.Payables from exchange transaction adjustment were due, invoicing of suppliers, write off of supplier debit balances.
- 5. Other property plant and equipment relates to accumulated depreciation for furniture and fittings.
- 6.Operating Income: Donations reclassified to public contributions and donations

  All donations are non-exchange transactions hence the reclassification to public contributions from other income under revenue from exchange transactions. This will give the user a more reliable and relevant information.

	The state of the s		
	Audited		
	By		
Property plant and equipment- land Receivables from exchange transactions Receivables from non exchange transactions Trade payables-Sundry creditors Other property, plant and equipment Decrease in accumulated surplus	2018 -11- 3 0  Auditor General South Africa  Mpumalanga Business Unit	(53,050,500) (591,320) (55,172) (12,193,586) 519 65,890,059	- - - - -
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE Public contributions and donations Operating Income		11,120,498 (11,120,498)	- -
Decrease in surplus		. =	*

### Report of the auditor-general to the Mpumalanga Provincial Legislature and the council on the Bushbuckridge Local Municipality

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

### **Qualified opinion**

- 1. I have audited the financial statements of the Bushbuckridge Local Municipality set out on pages 1 to 77, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, cash flow statement and statement of comparison of budget information with actual information for the year then ended, as well as the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
- 2. In my opinion, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the basis for qualified opinion section of this auditor's report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bushbuckridge Local Municipality as at 30 June 2018, and its the financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the South African Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (SA Standards of GRAP) and the requirements of the Municipal Finance Management Act of South Africa, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA).

### Basis for qualified opinion

### Payables from exchange transactions

- 3. The municipality did not have adequate internal controls to maintain records of accounts payable for goods and services for payables from exchange transactions. This resulted in payables from exchange transactions being overstated by R5 728 409 and the accumulated surplus consequently being understated by R5 728 409.
- 4. In addition, I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the amounts disclosed as payables from exchange transactions, as supporting documents provided did not match the creditors balance recorded. I could not confirm payables from exchange transactions by alternative means.
- Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any further adjustments were necessary to payables from exchange transactions stated at R436 581 295 in the financial statements.

### Value-added tax (VAT) receivable

6. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the amounts disclosed as the VAT receivable, as the municipality did not have adequate internal controls to reconcile the VAT control accounts. I was unable to confirm the VAT receivable by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any adjustments were necessary relating to the VAT receivable of R73 346 266 (2016-17: R118 158 372) disclosed in the financial statements.

### Revenue - fines and penalties

7. The municipality did not recognise all the revenue from traffic fines in accordance with GRAP 23, Revenue from non-exchange transactions. Consequently, the traffic fines revenue amounting to R44 454 673 as disclosed in note 24 to the financial statements was understated by R20 554 097. Additionally, the receivables from non-exchange transactions was understated and there was an impact on the surplus for the period.

### **Contracted services**

8. Contrary to GRAP 1, *Presentation of financial statements*, the municipality did not ensure that cancelled invoices, where goods and services were not delivered, were removed. Consequently, payables from exchange transactions was overstated by R6 107 986. Furthermore, the municipality had misclassifications and inaccuracies between contracted services, transfers and subsidies and general expenditure resulting in an overstatement of R16 352 021.

### Context for the opinion

- I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs).
   My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of this auditor's report.
- 10. I am independent of the municipality in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of ethics for professional accountants (IESBA code) and the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
- 11. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

### **Emphasis of matters**

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

### Restatement of corresponding figures

13. As disclosed in note 47 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 30 June 2017 were restated as a result of an error in the financial statements of the municipality at, and for the year ended, 30 June 2018.

### Material impairments - receivables from exchange and non-exchange transactions

14. As disclosed in notes 4 and 6 to the financial statements, the receivables balance was significantly impaired. The total impairment of consumer debtors amounted to R663 763 516 (2016-17: R519 223 058), which represented 47% (2016-17: 42%) of the total consumer debtors. The contribution to the provision for debt impairment was R161 014 044 (2016-17: R69 547 148).

### Material losses - water

15. As disclosed in note 45 to the financial statements, material water losses of R62 564 307 (2016-17: R104 247 042) were incurred, which represented 32% (2016-17: 49%) of the total water purchased.

### Irregular expenditure

16. As disclosed in note 44 to the financial statements, the municipality incurred irregular expenditure of R216 773 363, as it did not comply with the Supply Chain Management (SCM) Regulations.

### Unauthorised expenditure

17. As disclosed in note 42 to the financial statements, the municipality incurred unauthorised expenditure of R45 172 819 due to overspending on the votes.

### Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

18. As disclosed in note 43 to the financial statements, the municipality incurred fruitless and wasteful expenditure of R14 978 884 due to the late payment of invoices.

### Other matter

19. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### Unaudited disclosure notes

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

### Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

- 21. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the SA Standards of GRAP and the requirements of the MFMA and Dora, and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
- 22. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the municipality's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the municipality or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

- 23. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
- 24. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

### Report on the audit of the annual performance report

### Introduction and scope

- 25. In accordance with the Public Audit Act of South Africa, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report material findings on the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for selected development priorities presented in the annual performance report. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
- 26. My procedures address the reported performance information, which must be based on the approved performance planning documents of the municipality. I have not evaluated the completeness and appropriateness of the performance indicators included in the planning documents. My procedures also did not extend to any disclosures or assertions relating to planned performance strategies and information in respect of future periods that may be included as part of the reported performance information. Accordingly, my findings do not extend to these matters.

27. I evaluated the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in accordance with the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice, for the following selected development priority presented in the annual performance report of the municipality for the year ended 30 June 2018:

Development priority	Pages in the annual performance report
KPA 2 – infrastructure development and basic services delivery	26 to 30 Top layer and
	90 to 120 Departmental layer

- 28. I performed procedures to determine whether the reported performance information was properly presented and whether performance was consistent with the approved performance planning documents. I performed further procedures to determine whether the indicators and related targets were measurable and relevant, and assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.
- 29. The material findings in respect of the usefulness and reliability of the selected development priority are as follows:

### KPA 2 - infrastructure development and basic services delivery

Reported achievements not consistent with planned and reported indicator and target

### Indicator: Water reticulation at Orinoco A west

30. The planned indicator was 'Water reticulation at Orinoco A west' but the target was '1 259 households to be reticulated at Allendale A and B'.

### Indicator: % RBIG expenditure

31. The planned indicator was '% RBIG expenditure' but the target was '0% because were not provided by DWS (discontinue)'.

### Indicator: % completion of number of households connected electricity to be monitored

32. The planned indicator was '% completion of number of households connected electricity to be monitored' but the planned target was '100% completion of 322 households electricity connected progress' and the reported achievement was '100% completion of 322 households electricity connected done'.

### Performance indicators not well defined and targets not specific and measurable

### Indicator: % Construction of outstanding works Tsakani

33. The planned target for this indicator was not specific in clearly identifying the nature of performance.

### Comparison between performance of year under review and previous year

### Indicator: % construction for Agincourt and Ireagh bulk water supply(B22)

34. A comparison between the performance of the year under review and that of the previous year was overstated in the annual performance report by 28%.

### Reliability: disagreement misstatements

### Various indicators

35. The reported achievements in the annual performance report did not agree to the supporting evidence provided for the indicators listed below. The supporting evidence provided indicated that the achievements of these indicators were as follows:

Indicator description	Reported achievement	Audited value	
% Construction of bulk water package plant in Setlhare	80% (construction of SetIhare package plant)	80%(Refurbishment of SetIhare package plant)	
% construction of culvert bridge at Rolle D,E,F & G	90%	95%	
Number of households reticulated at Soweto	1756	1503	
Indicator: % completion of number of households connected electricity to be monitored	3482	3820	

### Reported achievement not complete

### Various indicators

36. The achievement for targets reported in the annual performance report was not complete when compared to the supporting evidence for the following indicators:

Indicators description	Projected misstatement
Number of households to be reticulated at Soweto	753

Indicators description	Projected misstatement	
Number of households to be reticulated at Matsikitsane	158	
Number of households to be reticulated at Orinoco A west	802	
Number of households reticulated at Mphenyatsatsi	80	
Number of households to be reticulated at MP Stream	819	
Number of households to be reticulated at Belfast	208	
Number of households to be reticulated at Sanford	302	
Number of households to be reticulated at Kumani	527	
Number of households to be reticulated at Ceko.	71	

### Performance indicators not verifiable

### Indicator: number of households to be reticulated at Maviljan A & B Matenting

37. The systems and processes that enable reliable reporting of achievements against indicators were not adequately designed, as I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence for the reported achievement of this indicator.

### Other matters

38. I draw attention to the matters below.

### Achievement of planned targets

39. Refer to the annual performance report on pages 15 to 31 of the top layer and 6 to 138 of the departmental layer for information on the achievement of planned targets for the year and explanations provided for the under- or overachievement of a significant number of targets. This information should be considered in the context of the material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in paragraphs 30 to 37 of this report.

### Adjustment of material misstatements

40. I identified material misstatements in the annual performance report submitted for auditing. These material misstatements were on the reported performance information of KPA 2 – infrastructure development and basic services delivery. As management subsequently corrected only some of the misstatements, I raised material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information. Those that were not corrected are reported above.

### Report on the audit of compliance with legislation

### Introduction and scope

- 41. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report material findings on the compliance of the municipality with specific matters in key legislation. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
- 42. The material findings on compliance with specific matters in key legislation are as follows:

### Annual financial statements, performance report and annual report

43. The financial statements submitted for auditing were not prepared in all material respects in accordance with the requirements of section 122(1) of the MFMA. Material misstatements of non-current assets, current assets, liabilities, expenditure and disclosure items identified by the auditors in the submitted financial statements were subsequently corrected and the supporting records were subsequently provided, but the uncorrected material misstatements and supporting records that could not be provided resulted in the financial statements receiving a qualified audit opinion.

### **Expenditure management**

- 44. Money owed by the municipality was not always paid within 30 days, as required by section 65(2)(e) of the MFMA.
- 45. Reasonable steps were not taken to ensure that the municipality implemented and maintained an effective system of expenditure control, as required by section 65(2)(a) of the MFMA.
- 46. An adequate management, accounting and information system was not in place to recognise expenditure when it was incurred and to account for creditors, as required by section 65(2)(b) of the MFMA.
- 47. Reasonable steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure, as required by section 62(1)(d) of the MFMA. The value of R216 773 363 as disclosed in note 44 is not complete, as management was still in the process of quantifying the full extent of the irregular expenditure.
- 48. Reasonable steps were not taken to prevent fruitless and wasteful expenditure amounting to R14 978 884, as disclosed in note 43 to the financial statements, in contravention of section 62(1)(d) of the MFMA. The majority of the disclosed fruitless and wasteful expenditure (R14 497 817) was caused by interest charges on late payments of Rand Water for bulk water purchases.

49. Reasonable steps were not taken to prevent unauthorised expenditure amounting to R45 172 819, as disclosed in note 42 to the financial statements, in contravention of section 62(1)(d) of the MFMA. The majority of the unauthorised expenditure was caused by overspending on employee costs in the corporate services vote.

### Revenue management

50. An effective system of internal control for revenue was not in place, as required by section 64(2)(f) of the MFMA.

### **Asset management**

51. An effective system of internal control for assets (including an adequate asset register) was not in place, as required by section 63(2)(c) of the MFMA.

### Liability management

- 52. An adequate management, accounting and information system was not in place to account for liabilities, as required by section 63(2)(a) of the MFMA.
- 53. An effective system of internal control for liabilities (including an adequate liability register) was not in place, as required by section 63(2)(c) of the MFMA.

### Procurement and contract management

- 54. Sufficient appropriate audit evidence could not be obtained that the contract for water reticulation in MP Stream phase 1 was awarded in accordance with the legislative requirements, as management did not submit the contract for auditing.
- 55. Some contracts were awarded to bidders based on points given for criteria that differed from those stipulated in the original invitation for bidding, in contravention of SCM regulations 21(b) and 28(1)(a) and the Preferential Procurement Regulations.
- 56. Some bid documentation for the procurement of commodities designated for local content and production did not stipulate the minimum threshold for local production and content, as required by preferential procurement regulation 8(2) of 2017.
- 57. Some commodities designated for local content and production were procured from suppliers who did not meet the prescribed minimum threshold for local production and content, as required by preferential procurement regulation 8(5) of 2017.
- 58. The performance of some contractors or providers was not monitored on a monthly basis, as required by section 116(2)(b) of the MFMA. Similar non-compliance was also reported in the prior year.
- 59. The contract performance and monitoring measures and methods were not sufficient to ensure effective contract management, as required by section 116(2)(c) of the MFMA. Similar non-compliance was also reported in the prior year.

### Consequence management

- 60. All of the irregular expenditure incurred by the municipality was not investigated to determine if any person is liable for the expenditure, as required by section 32(2)(b) of the MFMA.
- 61. All fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred by the municipality was not investigated to determine if any person is liable for the expenditure, as required by section 32(2)(b) of the MFMA.

### Other information

- 62. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, which includes the audit committee's report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and the selected development priority presented in the annual performance report that has been specifically reported in this auditor's report.
- 63. My opinion on the financial statements and findings on the reported performance information and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- 64. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected development priority presented in the annual performance report, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- 65. I have read the other information included in the draft annual report and have nothing to report in this regard.

### Internal control deficiencies

- 66. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, reported performance information and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the basis for the qualified opinion, the findings on the annual performance report and the findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.
- 67. Adequate oversight responsibility was not exercised regarding financial and performance reporting, compliance and related internal controls.
- 68. The developed action plan to address external and internal audit findings was not adequate, as recurring audit findings were identified during the audit.
- 69. Management did not adequately review the annual financial statements.

- 70. Management did not implement adequate record keeping in a timely manner to ensure that complete, relevant and accurate information was accessible and available to support financial and performance reporting in a timeous manner.
- 71. Management did not implement adequate controls over daily and monthly processing and reconciling of transactions.
- 72. Management did not adequately review and monitor compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- 73. The audit committee could not adequately discharge their duties over the review of the annual financial statements due to the late submission by the municipality as well as missing sections in the submitted financial statements.
- 74. The internal audit unit was not adequately resourced and did not comply with all regulations in terms of the Municipal Systems Act of South Africa, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000). In the year under review, the quality control report indicated areas of improvement.
- 75. The audit committee did not timeously report to the council on their review of the municipality's year-end financial statements.

Mbombela

30 November 2018

Andres - General

AUDITOR-GENERAL SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

### Annexure - Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

 As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements, and the procedures performed on reported performance information for the selected development priority and on the municipality's compliance with respect to the selected subject matters.

### **Financial statements**

- 2. In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor's report, I also:
  - identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
  - obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the municipality's internal control
  - evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the accounting officer
  - conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the municipality's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a municipality to cease continuing as a going concern
  - evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

### Communication with those charged with governance

- 3. I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
- 4. I also confirm to the accounting officer that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to have a bearing on my independence and, where applicable, related safeguards.