

A - F (32 – 2026) CM 23/06/2026	FINANCE DEPARTMENT: MEDIUM-TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK (MTREF) FOR 2026/27 TO 2028/29 AND THE AMENDMENT 2022/23 TO 2026/27 INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) (2026/27).
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9.10. That **Council APPROVE** the amended **Policies** and **By-Laws** as contained in **Annexure E** to guide the implementation of the municipality's annual budget.

POLICIES

Annexure E1	Medium – Term Budget Statement Policy (Reviewed).....
Annexure E2	Pricing Policy Statement (Reviewed).....
Annexure E3	Property Rates Policy (Reviewed).....
Annexure E4.1	Provision of Free Basic Electricity Policy (Reviewed).....
Annexure E4.2	Provision of free Basic Water supply services (Reviewed).....
Annexure E5	Waste Management Tariff Policy (Reviewed).....
Annexure E6	Consumer Deposit Policy (Reviewed).....
Annexure E7	Indigent Support Policy (Reviewed).....
Annexure E8	Credit Control & Debt Collection Policy (Reviewed).....
Annexure E9	Provision for Doubtful Debt and Debt Write-Off Policy (Reviewed).....
Annexure E10	Budget Implementation and Monitoring Policy (Reviewed).....
Annexure E11	Municipal Entity Financial Support Policy (Reviewed).....
Annexure E12	Accounting Policy (Reviewed).....
Annexure E13	Electricity Metering for Residential and business Customers (Reviewed)...
Annexure E14	Policy for the vending of pre-paid electricity (Reviewed).....
Annexure E15	Policy for the Estimation and Correction of Energy or Demand Meter Reading and Billing Data (Reviewed).....
Annexure E16	Electricity Tariff Policy (Reviewed).....
Annexure E17	Virements Policy (Reviewed).....
Annexure E18	Consumer Agreement Policy (Reviewed).....
Annexure E19	Supply Chain Management Policy (Reviewed).....
Annexure E20	Treasury Policy (Reviewed).....
Annexure E21	Expanded Public Works Programme Policy (Reviewed).....
Annexure E22	Asset Management Policy (Reviewed).....
Annexure E23	Cost Containment Policy (Reviewed).....
Annexure E24	Policy for the wheeling of Electricity (Reviewed).....
Annexure E25	Policy for Embedded Generation Ekurhuleni (Reviewed).....
Annexure E26	Ekurhuleni Community Enterprise Development Fund Policy (Reviewed).....
Annexure E27	Long Term Financial Strategy 2020/21-2029/30 (Reviewed).....
Annexure E28	Ekurhuleni Public Employment Programme & Implementation Framework Policy (Reviewed).....
Annexure E29	CoE Inventory Management Policy (Reviewed)
Annexure E30	Unauthorised, Irregular and Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure Policy (UIFW) (Reviewed)...
Annexure E31	Investment Support Package for Developers Policy (Reviewed).....

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1. PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

1.1 PRESENTATION CURRENCY

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

1.2 CONSOLIDATION

Basis of consolidation

Consolidated annual financial statements are the consolidated annual financial statements of the economic entity presented as those of a single entity.

The consolidated annual financial statements incorporate the consolidated annual financial statements of the controlling entity and all controlled entity, including special purpose entities, which are controlled by the controlling entity.

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

The results of controlled entities, are included in the consolidated annual financial statements from the effective date of acquisition or date when control commences to the effective date of disposal or date when control ceases. The difference between the proceeds from the disposal of the controlled entity and its carrying amount as of the date of disposal, including the cumulative amount of any exchange differences that relate to the controlled entity recognised in net assets in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, is recognised in the consolidated Statement of Financial Performance as the surplus or deficit on the disposal of the controlled entity.

An investment in the City is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy on financial instruments from the date that it ceases to be a controlled entity, unless it becomes an associate or a jointly controlled entity, in which case it is accounted for as such. The carrying amount of the investment at the date that the entity ceases to be a controlled entity is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset in accordance with the accounting policy on financial instruments.

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

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

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

Non-controlling interests in the net assets of the economic entity are identified and recognised separately from the controlling entity's interest therein, and are recognised within net assets. Losses applicable to the minority in a consolidated controlled entity may exceed the non-controlling interest in the controlled entity's net assets. The excess, and any further losses applicable to the minority, are allocated against the majority interest except to the extent that the minority has a binding obligation to, and is able to, make an additional investment to cover the losses. If the controlled entity subsequently reports surpluses, such surpluses are allocated to the majority interest until the minority's share of losses previously absorbed by the majority has been recovered.

Non-controlling interests in the statement of financial performance of the economic entity is separately disclosed.

1.3 SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the process of applying the City's accounting policies, management has made the following significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the annual financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively:

Going concern

Management considers key financial metrics and approved medium-term budgets, together with the City's dependency on the grants from national and provincial government, to conclude that the going concern assumptions used in the compilation of its consolidated annual financial statements, is appropriate.

Operational lease commitments - City as lessor or less

Leases where risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments received or paid under operating leases are recognised in the statement of financial performance on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension and other post - employment benefits

The cost of defined-benefit pension plans and other employment medical benefits is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuations involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. Further assumptions and estimates are disclosed in note 16 to the financial statements.

Cash generating assets

The City is not a profit-oriented entity as its primary objective is service delivery. Tariffs and charges are cost-effective to ensure continued financial sustainability. No profit element is included in the determination of a tariff.

As such, management has determined that the City does not control assets that meet the definition of cash-generating assets, and that the GRAP standard for the impairment of non-cash-generating assets will apply to all assets of the City.

Impairment of receivables

The calculation in respect of the impairment of receivables is based on an assessment of the extent to which debtors have defaulted on payments already due, and an assessment of their ability to make payments. The City first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. Accordingly, management believes no further credit provisions are required in excess of the present allowance for doubtful debts.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The calculation in respect of the impairment of property, plant and equipment is based on an assessment of the extent to which the recoverable amount of the asset has declined below carrying amount. This was performed across all classes of property, plant and equipment.

Residual value of property, plant and equipment

Management has determined that none of its infrastructure assets have any active market value, and the value of the amount at the end of their useful lives would therefore be insignificant.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and investment property held at cost

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

Significant delays in assets under construction

The City regards delays in assets under construction of more than three years as significant. Further disclosures are made in notes 3 to 6 to the consolidated annual financial statements.

Investment accounted using the cost model

The City has accounted for the investment in Rand airport using the cost model, the City has 20% shareholding. The reason for accounting this under the cost model is due to the fact that the City has not exercised significant control, does not participate in operations or management decision nor serve on the board of directors of the entity.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Management's judgement is required when recognising and measuring provisions, as well as when measuring contingent liabilities and contingent assets. Provisions are discounted where the effect of discounting is material using cost of capital.

Traffic 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 City.

Budget information

A difference of 8% or more between budget and actual amounts is regarded as material. All material differences are explained in the notes to the consolidated annual financial statements.

Material losses

Material losses are losses that occur due to factors other than normal production and utilisation, and are regarded as material if their omission or misstatement will affect the decisions made by users of the information. The losses disclosed include that of technical losses and non-technical losses related to water and electricity.

Losses that occur due to normal production and utilisation are classified as production costs and factored into the City's tariffs. They, therefore, do not constitute material losses. If actual production and utilisation losses exceed the normal budgeted production and utilisation losses factored into the tariff, this difference is considered material losses.

Service charges

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

Services provided on a prepaid basis

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

1.4 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Investment property includes property (land or a building, or part of a building, or both land and buildings held under a finance lease) held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, rather than held to meet service delivery objectives, the production or supply of goods or services, or the sale of an asset in the ordinary course of operations.

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

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

Cost model

Investment property is subsequently measured using the cost model. Under the cost model, investment property is carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable amount, using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The City depreciates separately each part of an item of investment property that has a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item. A significant part of the item of investment property may have a useful life and depreciation method that are the same as the useful life and depreciation method of another significant part of that same item. Such parts may be grouped on determining the depreciation charge. Costs of replacing parts are capitalised and the existing parts being replaced are derecognised. The annual depreciation rates are based on the following estimated average asset lives:

Item	Useful life
Property - land	Indefinite
Property - buildings	14 - 80 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 the statement of financial performance in the period of retirement or disposal.

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

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 City; and the cost or the fair value 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. Cost also includes initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located. 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. Servitudes that are acquired with the relevant infrastructure items are capitalised with the relating infrastructure asset when it is an integral part of the asset.

Assets under construction represents capital expenditure incurred on projects not yet completed nor ready for use at period end. Assets under construction are carried at cost.

Property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Where property, plant and equipment are acquired through non-exchange transactions, the cost is deemed to be the item's fair value on the date of acquisition. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets is measured at its fair value. If the acquired item could not be measured at its fair value, its cost was measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

Subsequent cost is capitalised when the recognition and measurement criteria of an asset are met.

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

The City maintains and acquires assets to provide a social service to the community. The useful lives and economic lives of these assets are equal and consequently no residual values are determined.

The City depreciates separately each part of an item of property, plant and equipment that has a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item. A significant part of an item of property, plant and equipment may have a useful life and a depreciation method that are the same as the useful life and the depreciation method of another significant part of the same item. Such parts may be grouped in determining the depreciation charge. Costs of replacing parts are capitalised and the existing parts being replaced are derecognised. Depreciation is calculated at cost, using the straight-line method, over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Depreciation starts when the asset is available for use.

Assets under construction are not depreciated.

The depreciation rates are based on the following estimated useful lives:

Item	Useful life
Land	Indefinite
Buildings	14 - 80 years

Infrastructure

Roads and storm water	2 - 100 years
Pedestrian malls	10 - 60 years
Electricity	3 - 100 years
Water	3 - 100 years
Sewer	3 - 100 years
Housing	80 years
Solid Waste	5 - 100 years
ICT	5 - 50 years
Waste water purification works	2 - 82 years

Community

Buildings	14 - 80 years
Recreational facilities	10 - 80 years
Security	5 - 15 years
Landfill sites	10 - 80 years

Other property, plant and equipment

Furniture and fittings	3 - 33 years
Water craft	15 years
Office equipment	3 - 35 years
Specialised plant and equipment	10 - 26 years
Other items of plant and equipment	2 - 29 years
Buildings	20 - 80 years
Specialised vehicles	3 - 20 years
Other vehicles	3 - 28 years

The asset management policy contains the details of the components and their specific useful life estimates.

The residual value, the useful life and the depreciation method of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at least at every reporting date.

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 on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the statement of financial performance.

The City assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the City 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 City 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 the statement of financial performance 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 the statement of financial performance 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.

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

1.6 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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

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

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

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

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

Intangible assets are derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Internally generated brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance are not recognised as intangible assets.

Amortisation to intangible assets is provided on a straight line basis as follows:

Item	Useful life
Computer software	1 - 23 years
Servitudes	Indefinite

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset is recognised in the statement of financial performance when the asset is derecognised.

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

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

1.7 HERITAGE ASSETS

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

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

Heritage assets are measured at cost. Where a heritage asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition. The cost of a purchased heritage asset comprises:

- its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; and
- any costs directly attributable to bringing the heritage asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Heritage assets are subsequently measured at cost, less accumulated impairment losses. Where a heritage asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is deemed to be its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Transfers to heritage assets are made only when the asset meets the definition of a heritage asset and transfers from heritage assets are made only when the asset no longer meets the definition of a heritage asset. Transfers to and from heritage assets are done at the carrying amount of the assets transferred at the date of transfer.

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

Most heritage assets have an indefinite useful life as they are to be preserved for current and future generations and might appreciate in value over time due to their cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological and/or artistic significance. Based on this analysis, there is no definite limit to the period over which a heritage asset is expected to be held by the City. The useful life of the heritage asset is therefore likely to be indefinite or the annual depreciation is likely to be immaterial.

The City derecognises heritage asset on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of a heritage asset is recognised in the statement of financial performance when the asset is derecognised.

1.8 INVESTMENTS IN CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Investments in controlled entities

Municipal controlled entities are those entities which the City owns or over whose financial and operating policies it has the power to exercise beneficial control.

In the consolidated annual financial statements, investments in controlled entities are eliminated

1.9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Instruments

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

Financial Assets

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

- Financial asset at amortised cost being a non-derivative financial asset with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months, which are classified as non-current asset
- Financial assets measured at fair value being financial assets that meet either of the following conditions:
 - a) Derivatives;
 - b) Combined instruments that are designated at fair value;
 - c) Instruments held for trading;
 - d) Non-derivative financial assets or financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are designated at fair value at initial recognition; or
 - e) Financial instruments that do not meet the definition of financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost.

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

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

Type of financial assets

Classifications

Other investments	amortised cost
Receivables from exchange	amortised cost
Cash and cash equivalents	amortised cost
Long-term receivables	amortised cost
Other investments (unlisted shares)	cost

Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

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

Type of financial liability	Classifications
Long-term liabilities	amortised cost
Trade and other-payables from exchange transactions	amortised cost

Initial recognition

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

The City recognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

Initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

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

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 City establishes fair value by using a valuation technique.

Gains and losses

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

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

Impairment and uncollectibility of financial assets

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

a) 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 through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of financial performance. 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 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 the statement of financial performance.

b) 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.

Derecognition

a) Financial assets

The City derecognises financial assets (or part of a financial assets) when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, are settled or waived or when the City has transferred all of the significant risks and rewards of ownership using trade date accounting.

On derecognition of a financial asset (or part of a financial asset), the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received is recognised in the statement of financial performance.

b) Financial liabilities

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

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

Presentation

Interest relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability is recognised as revenue or expense in the statement of financial performance.

Dividends or similar distributions relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability is recognised as revenue or expense in the statement of financial performance.

Gains and losses relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability is recognised as revenue or expense in the statement of financial performance.

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

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

1.10 VALUE ADDED TAX

Value Added Tax

The City accounts for value-added tax (VAT) on the payment basis.

Taxes

Controlling entity

The City is exempt from tax in terms of section 10(1)(c)B(i)(ff) of the Income Tax Act.

Economic entity

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authorities, using the tax rates

(and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

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

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

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

Tax expenses

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited to net assets if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, to net assets.

1.11 LEASES

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

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

Finance leases – lessor

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

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the interest rate implicit in the lease. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and reduction of the outstanding liability.

The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of on the remaining balance of the liability.

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

Finance leases – lessee

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

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

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

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

1.12 INVENTORIES

Inventories are assets:

- a) in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process;
- b) in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed or distributed in the rendering of services;
- c) held for sale or distribution in the ordinary course of operations; or
- d) in the process of production for sale or distribution.

Inventories shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:

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

Inventories are initially recognised at cost. The cost of inventory shall comprise of all costs, costs of conversion and other costs, incurred to bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

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

Inventories held for sale in the ordinary course of business are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, or where unless they are to be distributed at no or nominal charge, in which case they are measured at the lower of cost or current replacement cost.

Inventories held for consumption, distribution, consumables stores, raw materials, finished goods and unsold properties, are valued at lower of cost and net replacement cost.

The carrying amount of inventories is recognised as an expense in the period that the inventory was sold, distributed, written off or consumed, unless that cost qualifies for capitalisation to the cost of another asset. The first-in-first-out method is the basis of allocating costs to inventories, except for water balance which is determined at weighted average cost at the reporting date based on the water volume in the network on hand.

Redundant and slow-moving inventories are identified and written down to the estimated net realisable value, and are recognised as an expense in the period in which the write-down or loss occurs. Inventories identified for write-down/write-off, but for which a council resolution, to authorise the write-down/write-off, has not yet been obtained, is provided for as a provision for obsolete stock. Differences arising on the valuation of inventory are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year in which they arose. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

1.13 IMPAIRMENT OF CASH-GENERATING ASSETS

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

The City does not have any cash generating assets, as its primary objective is service delivery.

1.14 IMPAIRMENT OF NON-CASH-GENERATING ASSETS

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

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

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

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

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

Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties, less the costs of disposal. If the recoverable service amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable service amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

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

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

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

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

Designation

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

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

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

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

An asset used with the objective of generating a commercial return and service delivery, is designated either as a cash-generating asset or non-cash-generating asset based on whether the economic entity expects to use that asset to generate a commercial return. When it is not clear whether the objective is to use the asset to generate a commercial return, the economic entity designates the asset as a non-cash-generating asset and applies this accounting policy, rather than the accounting policy on Impairment of Non-cash-generating assets.

1.15 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Employee benefits

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

Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

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

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 expected cost of bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance and a reliable estimate can be made at the reporting date.

Liabilities for annual leave are recognised as they accrue to employees. The liability is based on the total accrued leave days at year end, any unused leave days are forfeited six months after the end of leave cycle.

Long services awards

The City offers various types of long service awards to its employees. The provision is to recognise the present value of the obligation as at the reporting date.

Retirement funds

The City contributes to defined contribution and defined benefit funds. These funds are multi-employer funds.

Defined contribution plans

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

The City's contributions to the defined contribution funds are established in terms of the rules governing those plans. Contributions are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which the service is rendered by the relevant employees.

Defined benefit plans

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

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

Valuations of these obligations are carried out by independent qualified actuaries regularly, as may be required for fair presentation.

Actuarial gains or losses recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Past service costs are recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested, and are otherwise amortised on a straight line basis over the average period until the amended benefits become vested.

The City recognises all liabilities and all gains and losses.

Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan is recognised when the City is demonstrably committed to curtailment or settlement.

When it is virtually certain that another party will reimburse some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation, the right to reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset. The asset is measured at fair value. In all other respects, the asset is treated in the same way as plan assets. In statement of financial performance, the expense relating to a defined benefit plan is presented as the net of the amount recognised for a reimbursement.

The amount recognised in the statement of financial position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised actuarial gains and losses and unrecognised past service costs, and reduces by the fair value of plan assets.

Any asset is limited to unrecognised actuarial losses and past service costs, plus the present value of available refunds and reduction in future contributions to the plan.

The City does not apply “defined benefit accounting” to the defined benefit funds to which it is a member where these funds are classified in terms of IAS 19 as multi-employer plans, as sufficient information is not available to apply the principles involved.

To the extent that a surplus or deficit in the plan, based on available information, may affect the amount of future contributions, these are assessed. In the case of surpluses, no change is made in the rate of contributions. In the case of deficits, the City will increase contributions on a phased basis. To the extent that the full discounted value of obligations to the funds is not fully accounted for at year end, a contingent liability arises and is reported on accordingly.

Medical Aid: Continued Members

The City provides post-retirement benefits by subsidising the medical aid contributions of certain retired staff. According to the rules of the medical aid funds, with which the City is associated, a member (subject to the applicable conditions of service), on retirement, is entitled to remain a continued member of such medical aid fund, in which case the member is liable for the portion as determined by Council from time to time, of the medical aid membership fee, and the City for the remaining portion.

1.16 PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

A provision is recognised when the City has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and 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 amount of the obligation.

The City does not recognise a contingent liability or contingent asset. A contingent liability is disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

The amount of a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where 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.

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

a) COID provision

The provision for COID pensions and medical aid liability is based on eligible members, their current age and their future life expectancy. Cash flows are projected on the basis of current pension payments escalated at 6.50% (2018: 7.00%) per annum over members' expected lives.

Resulting cash flows have been discounted to Net Present Value applying a discount rate of 10.68% (2018: 10.52%).

b) Landfill rehabilitation provision

The landfill rehabilitation provision is created for the rehabilitation of the current operational sites at the future estimated time of closure.

The value of the provision is based on the expected future cost to rehabilitate the various sites discounted back to the statement of financial position date at the cost of capital (time value of money), which is currently 10.68% (2018: 10.52%).

The City has an obligation to rehabilitate these landfill sites. The cost of such property includes the initial estimate of the costs of rehabilitating the land and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which the City incurs as a consequence of having used the property during a particular period for landfill purposes. The City estimates the useful lives and make assumptions as to the useful lives of these assets, which influence the provision for future costs.

Changes in the measurement of the provision 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:

- 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 the statement of financial performance; and
- b) if the adjustment results in an addition to the cost of an asset, the City considers whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. If such an indication exists, the asset is tested for impairment by estimating its recoverable amount, and any impairment loss is recognised in the statement of financial performance.

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 the statement of financial performance as they occur.

The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognised in the statement of financial performance as a finance cost as it occurs.

1.17 REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

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

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

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

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

Service Charges

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

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

Service charges from sewerage and sanitation are based on the type of service and the number of sewer connections on all developed property, using the tariffs approved by Council and are levied monthly. In circumstances where services cannot readily be measured and quantified, a flat rate service charge is levied monthly on such properties.

Services provided on prepaid

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

Sale of goods

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

- > the City has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- > the City 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 City;

> the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Income from agency services

Income for agency services, where the entity acts as an agent, is recognised monthly once the income collected on behalf of principals is earned. The income is recognised in terms of the agency agreement.

Interest

Interest earned on investments is recognised in the statement of financial performance on a time-proportionate basis, which takes into account the effective yield on the investment.

Dividends

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

Revenue Recognition of Unclaimed Deposits – exchange revenue

Unclaimed deposits older than one (1) year are recognised as revenue.

1.18 REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

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

Rates and Taxes – non-exchange revenue

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

Fines

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

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

Donations and Contributions

Donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the City has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. Where the agreement contains a stipulation to return the asset, other future economic benefits or service potential, in the event of non-compliance to these stipulations and would be enforced by the transferor, a liability is recognised to the extent that the criteria, conditions

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

Transfers and subsidies

Unconditional Grants

Equitable share allocations are recognised in revenue when they are appropriated and received by the City.

Conditional Grants

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

Interest earned on grants received and invested is treated in accordance with grant conditions. If it is payable to the funder it is recorded as part of the creditor and if it is the City's interest it is recognised as interest earned in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Services Received In-kind

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

Bequests

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

Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Amounts received before the related work is performed are included in the statement of financial position as a liability, as unspent conditional grants and receipts.

1.19 GRANTS-IN-AID (EXPENSES)

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

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

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

1.20 BORROWING COSTS

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

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

1.21 RELATED PARTIES

Individuals as well as their close family members, and/or entities are related parties if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or jointly control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and/or operating decisions.

Management is regarded as a related party and comprises the councillors, Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee members, City Manager, Head of departments and all other managers reporting directly to the City Manager or as designated by the City Manager.

1.22 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

When the presentation or classification of items in the annual financial statements is amended due to better presentation and/or better understand ability and/or comparability and/or due to the implementation of a new or amended standard, prior period comparative amounts are restated. Where accounting errors have been identified in the current year, the correction is made retrospectively as far as is practicable, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly. Where there has been a change in accounting policy in the current year, the adjustment is made retrospectively as far as is practicable, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly.

1.23 UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE

Unauthorised expenditure is expenditure that has not been budgeted for, expenditure that is not in terms of the conditions of an allocation received from another sphere of government, City or organ of state and expenditure in the form of a grant that is not permitted in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No.56 of 2003). Unauthorised expenditure is accounted for as an expense in the statement of financial performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

1.24 FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised. Fruitless and wasteful 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.

1.25 IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

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 City'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.

1.26 INTERNAL RESERVES

Included in the accumulated surplus are internal reserves, no separate line items are presented, in accordance with the GRAP reporting framework, but provision is made in the budget process for funding of these reserve. The amounts set aside for these reserves are invested in accordance with the investment policy of the City. The following internal reserves are maintained:

Capital replacement reserve (CRR)

The reserve is created for the replacement of service delivery assets when they reach the end of their economic lives to ensure continue of provision of such services, and to minimise the impact of raising external funding or over reliance on grant funds.

Self-insurance reserve

A self insurance reserve was established for a self-insurance purpose and to minimize the external insurance costs. The reserve is based on recognised insurance industry principles to complement the external cover provided by insurance companies.

Sinking funds reserve

The reserve is created for the provision of repayments of long-term borrowing raised to funds capital projects, and to meet repayment conditions on such borrowings.

1.27 BUDGET INFORMATION

The approved budget is prepared in accordance with GRAP standards on an accrual basis, and are consistent with accounting policies as adopted by the Council for the preparation of this annual financial statements, and presented by economic classification linked to performance outcome objectives.

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 2018/07/01 to 2019/06/30. These figures are those approved by Council both at the beginning and during the year, following a period of consultation with the public as part of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The amounts are scheduled as a separate additional financial statement, called the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. Explanatory comments to material differences are provided in the notes to the annual financial statements.

1.28 EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

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

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

Reporting date means the date of the last day of the reporting period to which the annual financial statements relate. The City adjusts the amounts recognised in its annual financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting date. The City does not adjust the amounts recognised in its annual financial statements to reflect non-adjusting events after the reporting date.

1.29 COMMITMENTS

The City discloses capital expenditure as approved in the budget for each class of capital assets (PPE, investment properties, intangible assets and heritage assets) and as well as future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases. No commitments are disclosed for operating expenditure as the nature of the contracts “As and When required”.

1.30 GOING CONCERN

Basis of Preparation

These annual financial statements were prepared based on the expectation that the City will continue to operate as a going concern for at least the next 12 months. The City's budget for the next financial year as approved by Council is fully funded.

