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# Notes to the Financial Statements

# 2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

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

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2019.

The entity does not envisage the adoption of the amendment until such time as it becomes applicable to the entity's operations.

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

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

Paragraphs .03 and .42 were amended by the Improvements to the Standards of GRAP issued in November 2010. If an entity elects to apply these amendments earlier, it shall disclose this fact.

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

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2019.

The entity does not envisage the adoption of the standard until such time as it becomes applicable to the entity's operations.

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

# GRAP 8 (as revised 2010): Interests in Joint Ventures

Paragraph .04 was amended by the Improvements to the Standards of GRAP issued in November 2010. If an entity elects to apply these amendments earlier, it shall disclose this fact.

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

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2019.

The entity does not envisage the adoption of the standard until such time as it becomes applicable to the entity's operations.

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

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

	2020	2019
	R	R
3. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Bank balances	32 388 424	13 403 965
Short-term deposits	5 008	151 944
	32 393 432	13 555 909
Short-term deposits consist of:		
ABSA - 1 Day call account	5 008	151 944

Short-term deposits consist of the following short-term investment with ABSA. The details and interest earned on this investment is set out below:

# The municipal entity had the following bank accounts

Account number / description	Bank st	atement balar	nces	Cash	book balances	5
·	30 June 2020 3	0 June 2019 3	0 June 2018	30 June 2020 3	0 June 2019 30	June 2018
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 4058833582	7 339 445	5 807 147	67 092 738	12 217 477	10 081 227	74 971 033
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 4055133721	65 118	733	12 597	65 118	733	12 597
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 4054065339	508 858	59 655	292 339	505 129	64 395	300 339
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 470001402	28 037 946	5 497 729	3 598 112	21 868 526	5 498 154	3 605 869
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 4054530924	815	(19 612)	3 619	(325)	(19 551)	3 619
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 4078209583	905 890	43 229	92 981	(2 044 416)	(664 145)	(426 626)
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 4080522070	66 316	1 806	78 579	(399 124)	(1 526 429)	84 674
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 4080521896	128 543	1 504	77 894	128 543	1 504	77 894
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 9326102088	60 816	3 337	208 912	47 496	(31 923)	208 913
Total	37 113 747	11 395 528	71 457 771	32 388 424	13 403 965	78 838 312

<sup>-</sup> ABSA 1 Day call account with varying interest rates between 0.00% and 6.70% depending on the amount invested and the change in the prime interest rate.

		2020 R	2019 R
4.	Consumer receivables from exchange transactions		
Gro	ss balances		
Elect	ricity	1 125 310 833	947 929 998
Less	s: Allowance for impairment		
Elect	ricity	(256 759 338)	(179 084 722)
	balance		
Elect	ricity	868 551 495	768 845 276
	tricity		
	ent (0 -30 days)	315 011 235	116 185 981
	60 days	25 055 231	27 472 048
	90 days	26 163 572 594 016 642	19 131 568 624 094 919
90+ 0	adys er reading estimate at year end (Consumption across year end)	165 099 316	165 064 827
	ounting	(35 163)	(1 229 163)
	sferred to non-current receivables	(33 103)	(2 790 182)
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	seried to non-carrent receivables	1 125 310 833	947 929 998
		1125 510 855	
Sum	mary of debtors by customer classification		
	idential and sundry		
	ent (0 -30 days)	8 987 539	9 660 509
	60 days	1 506 814	1 399 018
	90 days	1 106 688 132 818 348	964 030
90+ 0	uays	144 419 389	134 001 063 146 024 620
	iness/Commercial and municipal		
	ent (0 -30 days)	78 392 941	84 902 672
	50 days	14 972 970	10 910 905
	90 days	15 156 959	3 398 094
90+ 0	na/2	131 489 674 240 012 544	95 077 995
			194 289 666
	vernment	227 620 754	21 622 700
	ent (0 -30 days)	227 630 754	21 622 799
	60 days 90 days	8 575 447 9 899 925	15 162 124 14 769 443
90+		329 708 620	395 015 861
		575 814 746	446 570 227

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

	2020	2019
	R	R
4. Consumer receivables from exchange transactions (continued)		
Total		
Current (0 -30 days)	315 011 235	116 185 981
31 - 60 days	25 055 231	27 472 048
61 - 90 days	26 163 572	19 131 568
90+ days	594 016 642	624 094 919
Meter reading estimate at year end (Consumption across year end)	165 099 316	165 064 827
Discounting	(35 163)	(1 229 163)
Transferred to non-current receivables	-	(2 790 182)
	1 125 310 833	947 929 998
Less: Provision for debt impairment	(256 759 338)	(179 084 722)
	868 551 495	768 845 276
Less: Provision for debt impairment		
Provision for debt impairment	(256 759 338)	(179 084 722)
Reconciliation of allowance for impairment		
Balance at beginning of the year	(179 084 722)	(232 785 202)
Debt impairment written off against allowance	·	745 751
Reversal/(Contributions) of allowance	(77 674 616)	52 954 729
	(256 759 338)	(179 084 722)

# Consumer receivables pledged as security

No consumer receivables were pledged as security in the current or prior financial period.

# Fair value of consumer receivables

Consumer receivables are reflected net of the provision for doubtful debt and the effect of discounting. The interest rate used in discounting is the prime rate at period end adjusted for CPI applicable to the public sector.

# Consumer debtors past due but not impaired

Consumer debtors which are less than 3 months past due are not considered to be impaired. At 30 June 2020, R 694 953 743 (2019: R 607 792 601) were past due but not impaired. Government debt is not considered for impairment which results in consumer debtors past due but not impaired.

The ageing of amounts past due but not impaired is as follows:

	694 953 743	607 792 601
90+ days	357 739 995	449 633 977
61 - 90 days	14 886 159	17 580 068
31 - 60 days	17 205 924	25 945 440
Current (0 -30 days)	305 121 665	114 633 116

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

2020	2019
R	R

# 4. Consumer receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

# Consumer debtors impaired

As of 30 June 2020, consumer debtors of R 256 759 338 (2019: R 179 084 722) were impaired and provided for.

The ageing of these loans is as follows:

·	256 759 338	179 084 722
90+ days	228 805 056	174 453 749
61 - 90 days	10 819 686	1 551 500
31 - 60 days	7 569 458	1 526 608
Current (0 -30 days)	9 565 138	1 552 865

The municipal entity enters into settlement agreements with debtors whose accounts are long overdue and these agreements carry no interest. The balance that is settled over a period longer than 12 months is deemed to constitute a financing arrangement and is accounted for at the net present value of the future cash flows. The accounts which are due for more than 12 months are disclosed as non-current receivables.

The creation and release of provision for impaired receivables have been included in expenses in the statement of financial performance. Unwinding of discount is included in the notes to the statement of financial performance. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of consumer receivable mentioned above. The municipal entity does not hold any collateral as security.

Fair value of the consumer debtors approximates the carrying value at year end.

# 5. Inventories

Raw materials, components	110 121 195	88 792 053
AID) to Blocker and	110 121 195	88 792 053
NRV adjustment	(2 345 148)	(1 424 116)
	107 776 047	87 367 937

An assessment of the net realisable value against cost was performed and inventory was written down.

Inventories that were recognised as stores issues during the year amounted to R55 269 714 (2019: R51 249 457), of which a portion was capitalised.

# Inventory pledged as security

No inventory was pledged as security.

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

	2020 R	2019 R
6. Other financial assets		
At amortised cost  Kopanong Local Municipality  The capital funding provided to Kopanong Local Municipality is repayable in monthly installments based on the estimated useful life of the capital asset. The capital	729 576	909 504
advances bears interest at 10% Mohokare Local Municipality The capital funding provided to Mohokare Local Municipality is repayable in monthly installments based on the estimated useful life of the capital asset. The capital advances bears interest at 10%	394 835	490 377
Consumer debtors - Arrangements Consumer debtors with arrangements which stretches over a period longer than 12 months.	-	2 790 182
	1 124 411	4 190 063
Non-current assets Loans and receivables	848 941	3 914 593
Current assets Loans and receivables	275 470	275 470

# Financial assets at fair value

# Renegotiated terms

None of the financial assets that are fully performing have been renegotiated in the last year.

Fair value of the other financial assets approximates the carrying value at year end.

# Financial assets pledged as security

None of the financial assets were pledged as security for any financial liabilities and no securities are held for any of the financial assets.

# 7. Other receivables from exchange transactions

Deposits	1 032 338	1 006 367
Kopanong Local Municipality	14 256 305	15 540 615
Mohokare Local Municipality	41 029 182	36 173 210
Other receivables	1 810 282	3 982 161
DOE Grant - Southern Free State Towns	4 737 728	4 737 728
Receipt reversal	734 887	1 043 416
Vendors	15 015 291	5 864 163
	78 616 013	68 347 660

# Other receivables pledged as security

No other receivables from exchange transactions were pledged as security for overdraft facilities of the municipal entity.

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

2020	2019
R	R

# 7. Other receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

# Fair value of other receivables

The creation and release of provision for impaired receivables have been included in expenses in surplus or deficit.

Unwinding of discount is included in interest received in surplus or deficit. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of loan mentioned above. The municipal entity does not hold any collateral as security.

Fair value of other receivables approximates the carrying value at year end.

(Registration number 2003/011612/30) Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

# Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

# 8. Property, plant and equipment

Valuation
7 137 564 718
7 419 807 081 (993 465 453) 6 426 341 628 4 702 360 629

# Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2020

	Opening	Additions	Disposals	Capital work	Revaluations I	Disposals Capital work Revaluations Depreciation Impairment	Impairment	Total
	balance			in progress			loss	
Land	9 859 500	1	•	,	(528 188)	,	1	9 331 312
Buildings	78 231 883	1 728 503	•	1	16 646 088	(2 737 805)	1	93 868 669
Infrastructure	3 705 489 243	97 067 017	(6 002 682)	(10.817.923)	(10 817 923) 2 621 110 854	(125 239 089)	(4 358 204)	6 274 246 213
Motor vehicles	26 022 354	1	(75 489)	1	'	(5 965 922)	(1889)	19 979 054
Office equipment	31 784 226	5 925 987	(566 123)	1	•	(8 006 878)	(220 832)	28 916 380
Leased Assets	69 391	•		•	1	(69 391)	1	1
	3 851 456 597	104 721 507	(9 647 297)	(10 817 923)	(10 817 923) 2 637 228 754 (142 019 085)	(142 019 085)	(4 580 925)	(4 580 925) 6 426 341 628

(Registration number 2003/011612/30) Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**Figures in Rand** 

8. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2019

	Opening	Additions	Disposals	Capital work Revaluations Depreciation Impairment	evaluations I	Depreciation	Impairment	Total
	balance			in progress			loss	
Land	9 859 500	1	1	•	0	•		9 859 500
Buildings	79 489 687	1 270 825	(26 038)	,	•	(2502591)	•	78 231 883
Infrastructure	3 664 230 291	174 326 829	(118 239)	(24 944 662)	(100 828)	(107 904 148)	•	3 705 489 243
Motor vehicles	30 823 382	1 622 256	(537 688)	•	•	(5881994)	(3 602)	26 022 354
Office equipment	24 950 474	14 995 837	(976 734)	•	•	(7183456)	(1895)	31 784 226
Leased Assets	189 304	•	1	1	1	(119 913)	•	69 391
	3 809 542 638	192 215 747	(1 658 699)	(24 944 662)	(100 828)	(100 828) (123 592 102)	(5 497)	(5 497) 3 851 456 597

Property, plant and equipment pledged as security

No property, plant and equipment are pledged as security

(Registration number 2003/011612/30) Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

2020	2019
R	R

# Property, plant and equipment (continued)

### Revaluations

The effective date of the revaluations for land and buildings was year end 30 June 2020. Revaluations for land and buildings were performed by the independent valuers, Mr. Theunis Hendrik Myburgh & Mr. Raymond Taylor, professional valuers in terms of the Valuers' Act (Act 23 of 1982) of Equity Valuers. Equity Valuers are not connected to the municipal entity.

The effective date of the revaluations for the infrastructure assets was year end 30 June 2020. Revaluations for infrastructure assets was performed by the independent valuers, Mr Marius Koch (B Eng Civil, BSC ITM (Information Technology) and Mrs. Anré Swart (Pr.Eng, GCC, MBA), Engineering Council of South Africa (ECSA) (Reg.no 20110016) from EMS Solutions (Pty) Ltd. EMS Solutions (Pty) Ltd is not connected to the municipal entity.

The valuations were performed using the depreciated replacement costs method.

Unit rates are obtained for each asset through quotation. Unit rates are adjusted with the following factors:

- Preliminary & General (P & G's)
- Contingencies
- Engineering fees
- Location factor

The depreciated replacement costs are calculated by taking into account the estimated useful life and the condition of the asset.

Depreciated replacement costs = (Current Replacement Cost – Residual Value) x (Remaining Useful Life / Estimated Useful life) + Residual Value.

# Restrictions on title

# Carrying value of assets not yet legally transferred from Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality to Centlec (SOC) Ltd in accordance with the Sale of Business agreement:

The intention of the sale of business agreement was to sell the land and buildings to the municipal entity for operational usage. The municipal entity has been using the land and buildings for operational usage since inception, 1 July 2005, but as at year end 30 June 2020 the land and buildings have not yet been legally transferred from Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality to the municipal entity.

94 832 285	77 723 173

77 723 173

94 832 285

	2020 R	2019 R
8. Property, plant and equipment (continued)		
Property, plant and equipment in the process of being constructed or develope	d	
Cumulative expenditure recognised in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment		
Buildings	8 442 664	8 442 664
Infrastructure	173 423 348	184 241 270
	181 866 012	192 683 934
Carrying value of property, plant and equipment that is taking a significantly longer period of time to complete than expected		
Buildings The project to convert the old power station into offices was halted due to financial constraints, there was no indication of impairment at year end and therefore the work in progress value was not adjusted.	8 442 664	8 442 664
Botshabelo substation and 132kv line project The commissioning of the projects have been delayed as Eskom needs to do the necessary connections. This should take place in early 2020/2021.	98 327 336	98 327 336
	106 770 000	106 770 000
Reconciliation of Work-in-Progress 2020		
	Included within	Total
	Infrastructure	404 244 270
Opening balance Additions/capital expenditure	184 241 270 88 344 038	184 241 270 88 469 737
Transferred to completed items	(97 067 018)	(97 219 901)
Transferred to operating expenditure	(2 094 944)	(2 094 944)
	173 423 346	173 396 162
Reconciliation of Work-in-Progress 2019		
	Included within	Total
	Infrastructure	
Opening balance	209 185 932	209 185 932
Additions/capital expenditure	62 366 187 (87 310 849)	62 366 187
Transferred to completed items		(87 310 849)
	184 241 270	184 241 270

(Registration number 2003/011612/30) Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

	2020	2019
	R	R
8. Property, plant and equipment (continued)		
Expenditure incurred to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment		
Expenditure incurred to repair and maintain property, plant and		
equipment included in Statement of Financial Performance		
Contracted services	34 294 101	52 256 695
General expenses	13 361 050	11 536 471
	47 655 151	63 793 166

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 municipal entity.

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

Figures in Rand

# 9. Intangible assets

		2020			2019	
Cost	Cost / Accur	Accumulated Carrying	Carrying	Cost /	Accumulated Carrying	Carrying
معامع	e e	and	Aging	Valuation	and	Value
	accnu	accumulated			accumulated	
	impa	impairment			impairment	
55 60	55 609 005 (37 69 406 369 8	(37 973 648)	17 635 357 78 242 566	41 555 187	(29 713 168)	11 842 019 69 220 089
125 0	2	137 451)	95 877 923	126 576 061		81 062 108

# Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2020

Computer software and licenses Servitudes

78 242 566 95 877 923	8 836 197 8 836 197	(48 789)	(8 211 692)	186 280 186 280	14 053 819	69 220 089 81 062 108
78 242 566	8 836 197	ı	1	186 280	•	
17 635 357	•	(48 789)	(8 211 692)	1	819	14 053 819
	reversal	loss		progress		
Total	Impairment	Amortisation Impairment	Amortisation	Work in		Additions

(Registration number 2003/011612/30) Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**Figures in Rand** 

# 9. Intangible assets (continued)

# Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2019

Total	0	11 842 019	69 220 089	81 062 108
Amortisation	1000	3 531 164) (11 454 127)		(3 531 164) (11 454 127) 81 062 108
Disposals A		(3531164)	•	(3 531 164)
Work in	progress	•	75 158	75 158
Additions	1	10 952 902	1	10 952 902
Opening	balance	15 874 408	69 144 931	85 019 339
		Computer software and licenses	Servitudes	

# Pledged as security

No intangible assets are pledged as security.

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

# Intangible assets in the process of being constructed or developed

Cumulative expenditure recognised in the carrying value of Intangible

75 158

186 280

assets

Servitudes

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

	2020	2019
	R	R
10. Deferred tax		
Deferred tax liability		
Opening balance	(667 591 871)	(575 253 899)
Property, plant and equipment	(745 017 301)	(92 326 529)
Taxable temporary differences	(48 815)	(11 443
Total deferred tax liability	(1 412 657 987)	(667 591 871)
Deferred tax asset		
Opening balance	454 432 719	372 919 868
Taxable temporary differences	19 370 003	(9 006 334
Tax losses available for set off against future taxable income	750 702 036	90 519 185
Total deferred tax asset	1 224 504 758	454 432 719
Deferred tax liability	(1 412 657 987)	(667 591 871
Deferred tax asset	1 224 504 758	454 432 719
Total net deferred tax liability	(188 153 229)	(213 159 152
Reconciliation of deferred tax asset \ (liability)		
At beginning of year	(213 159 152)	(202 334 031
Depreciable assets	(745 017 301)	(92 326 529
Finance lease	-	824
Provisions	19 321 188	(9 018 601
Assessed loss	750 702 036	90 519 185
	(188 153 229)	(213 159 152)

# Recognition of deferred tax asset

An entity shall disclose the amount of a deferred tax asset and the nature of the evidence supporting its recognition, when:

- the utilisation of the deferred tax asset is dependent on future taxable surpluses in excess of the surpluses arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences; and
- the entity has suffered a deficit in either the current or preceding period in the tax jurisdiction to which the deferred tax asset relates

The deferred tax asset arose as a result of the municipal entity not having been subject to income tax in the past. However in the 2014/15 financial year the municipal entity had to account for income tax which resulted in the wear and tear allowances being in excess of the available surplus. The municipal entity has the ability to generate profit in the foreseeable future against which temporary differences will be utilised.

# **Deferred tax assumptions**

As at 30 June 2016 no guidance was received from SARS on the transition from a tax exempt entity to a taxable entity. Due to this, uncertainties in the calculation of the municipal entity's taxation exist and will continue to exist going forward until a pronunciation is made by SARS on the municipal entity's tax calculation. In the absence of a pronunciation from SARS and the fact that the municipal entity is no longer tax exempt, the municipal entity had to make certain key assumptions relating to income- and deferred tax to be able to account for tax. These assumptions are set out as follows:

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

2020	2019
R	R

# 10. Deferred tax (continued)

# Infrastructure assets

The base cost for the electrical infrastructure assets of the municipal entity was determined by using the audited infrastructure fixed asset register. The tax exemption for the municipal entity was no longer applicable as at the 1 July 2014, on this date the municipal entity embarked on an exercise to determine the base cost for each of the Infrastructure assets. The closing balance for the 2013/2014 financial year was deemed as the most accurate value to be used as the base cost and carrying values for tax purposes moving forward. Up until 1 July 2014 management had never claimed any wear & tear on infrastructure assets. The base cost was therefore the deemed cost as at 1 July 2014.

Infrastructure assets of the municipal entity are all carried on the revaluation model as per General Recognised Accounting Standards 17 - Property plant and equipment. There is no General Recognised Accounting Standards standard applicable to taxation, therefore the municipal entity referred to the international accounting standards (IAS) for further guidance, which is IAS 12: Income taxation. Through inspection of the income tax act and the practice notes it was noted that there was no clear guidance regarding the write off periods for electrical infrastructure assets. Due to this Section 12D of the income tax action was deemed as the best alternative to use to determine the write off periods for most of the electrical infrastructure assets. Section 12D was applied to the following electrical infrastructure assets: High Voltage conductors, Medium Voltage conductors, Low Voltage conductors and the Streetlights. All other categories of infrastructure assets could operate independent of transmission lines and Section 12D would not be applicable to these assets.

As per the Income Tax Act, 1962 (Act 58 of 1962) the kind of information that could be useful in determining the expected useful life of an asset/write off period include:

- Independent engineering information;
- The taxpayer's own past experience with similar assets;

Based on the above and due to insufficient guidance in the Income Tax Act, 1962 (Act 58 of 1962) the option of best professional judgment in determining an accurate write off period for the Infrastructure assets was used as follows:

- For all the distribution lines and cables a 5% write off period was used
- For all other infrastructure assets a 5 year write off period was adopted as the assets have been in operation for some time and as per the engineering information they cannot fall within Section 12D of the Income Tax Act, 1962 (Act 58 of 1962).

Section 12 of the Income Tax Act, 1962 (Act 58 of 1962) was applied therefore no apportionment of the wear and tear was done. The wear and tear of assets is the amount that the South African Receiver of Revenue considers an appropriate write off timeframe for each asset. The wear and tear was calculated as follows:

- The depreciated replacement cost was taken per asset and any addition for the year was added and this value was multiplied by 20%
- When an asset is disposed of during the financial year wear and tear is still calculated for that asset and an inspection for a possible recoupment is done.

# Non-Infrastructure assets

All assets other than infrastructure assets were written off by making use of Practice note 19.

# **Debt impairment**

The provision for debt impairment is limited as a tax deduction to the extent that the originating revenue was taxable. Since the municipal entity was tax exempt for a period the revenue recognised and subsequently impaired during this period could not fully be included as a tax deduction. Due to this only the movement in the debt impairment for the year when the municipal entity first became taxable was used in calculating the tax.

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

	2020	2019
	R	R
11. Consumer deposits		
Electricity	128 776 174	115 053 108

Guarantees in lieu of vendor deposits amounted to R 2 153 891 (2019: R 2 103 891).

Guarantees un lieu of consumer deposits amounted to R 39 164 721 (2019: R 37 859 074).

Opening

Fair value approximates the carrying value of the vendor deposits.

# 12. Long service awards

# Reconciliation of long service awards - 2020

	Balance	(gains)/losses	during the year	service costs		
Provision for long service award	20 282 000	(2 095 649)	(1 548 351)	2 392 000	1 969 000	20 999 000
Reconciliation of long service	awards - 201	9				
	Opening	Actuarial	Utilised	Current	Interest costs	Total
	Balance	(gains)/losses	during the	service costs		
			year			
Provision for long service award	19 812 000	(2 398 178)	(1 343 822)	2 232 000	1 980 000	20 282 000
Non-current liabilities					17 720 000	10 712 000
					17 728 000	18 713 000
Current liabilities					3 271 000	1 569 000
Present value of long service awards	obligation				20 999 000	20 282 000

Utilised

Current

Interest costs

**Total** 

Actuarial

The long service awards liability arises from the municipal entity being a party to the Collective Agreement on Conditions of Service for the Free State Division of SALGBC. This agreement is effective from 1 July 2010.

The long service awards plan is a defined benefit plan. At year end 648 (2019 - 664) employees were eligible for long service bonuses.

The current service cost for the ensuing year is estimated to be R 2 392 000 (2019 - R 2 232 000) whereas the interest-cost for the next year is estimated to be R 1 969 000 (2019 - R 1 980 000).

As at the valuation date, the long service award liability of the organisation was unfunded, i.e. no dedicated assets have been set aside to meet this liability. Therefore no assets were valued as part of the valuation.

# **Valuation Method**

The Projected Unit Credit funding method has been used to determine the past-service liabilities at the valuation date and the projected annual expense in the year following the valuation date

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# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

2020	2019
R	R

# 12. Long service awards (continued)

# The key assumptions utilised by management in determining the long service awards liability are listed below:

service awards liability are listed below:		
Discount rate	Yield Curve	Yield Curve
Normal salary increase rate	CPI + 1%	CPI + 1%
Net effective discount rate	Yield Curve	Yield Curve
	Based	Based
Mortality	SA 85-90	SA 85-90
	mortality tables	mortality tables
Normal retirement age	65	65
Average retirement age	63	63
Consumer price inflation (CPI)	Difference	Difference
	between	between
	nominal and real	nominal and real
	yield curve	yield curve
Total expense recognised in the statement of financial performance		
under the line item employee related costs:		
Current service cost	2 392 000	2 232 000
Interest cost	1 969 000	1 980 000
Actuarial (gains) / losses	(2 095 649)	(2 398 178)
	2 265 351	1 813 822

# Present value of long service award obligation:

Present value of long service award as at 30 June 2020	(20 999 000)
Present value of long service award as at 30 June 2019	(20 282 000)
Present value of long service award as at 30 June 2018	(19 812 000)
Present value of long service award as at 30 June 2017	(15 453 000)
Present value of long service award as at 30 June 2016	(6 889 000)
Present value of long service award as at 30 June 2015	(3 871 000)
Present value of long service award as at 30 June 2014	(3 029 000)
Present value of long service award as at 30 June 2013	(2 915 000)
Present value of long service award as at 30 June 2012	(695 000)

# Financial variables

The two most important financial variables used in our valuation are the discount rate and salary inflation/increase.

# Discount rate:

GRAP 25 defines the determination of the discount rate assumption to be used as follows:

"The discount rate that reflects the time value of money is best approximated by reference to market yields at the reporting date on government bonds. Where there is no deep market in government bonds with a sufficiently long maturity to match the estimated maturity of all the benefit payments, an entity uses current market rates of the appropriate term to discount shorter term payments, and estimates the discount rate for longer maturities by extrapolating current market rates along the yield curve."

In accordance with the above, the nominal and real zero curves as at 29 June 2020 supplied by the JSE was used to determine the discounted rates and CPI assumptions at each relevant time period.

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# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

2020	2019
R	R

# 12. Long service awards (continued)

# The net effective discount rate:.

The net effective discount rate is different for each relevant time period of the yield curves' various durations and therefore the net effective discount rate is based on the relationship between the (yield curve based) discount rate for each relevant time period and the (yield curve based) salary inflation for each relevant time period.

# Normal salary inflation/increase rate:

The underlying future rate of consumer price index inflation (CPI inflation) was derived from the relationship between the (yield curve based) conventional bond rate for each relevant time period and the (yield curve based) inflation-linked bond rate for each relevant time period. Our assumed rate of salary inflation was set as the assumed value of CPI plus 1%. The salaries used in the valuation include an assumed increase on 01 July 2020 of 6.25%. The next salary increase was assumed to take place on 01 July 2021.

### Interest cost:

The interest cost represents the accrual of interest on the accrued defined benefit obligation, allowing for benefit payments, over the corresponding year. This arises because the long service benefits are one year closer to payment.

# **Current service cost:**

The current service cost reflects the additional liability that is expected to accrue in respect of in members' service over the corresponding year

# Actuarial gain:

The main reasons for the actuarial gain can be attributed to the following factors:

- 1. Changes in economic variables We used the nominal and real zero curves as at 30 June 2020 supplied by the JSE to determine our discount rates and CPI assumptions at each relevant time period. As a result, the interest rates, bond yields and inflation figures changed. This resulted in a decrease in liability of around R 1,578,000.
- 2. Membership and other experience changes Over the past financial year, membership and other demographic changes was different to what was assumed in the previous valuation. This, along with some other smaller factors, resulted in a decrease in liability of around R517,649.

# Sensitivity analysis:

In order to illustrate the sensitivity of the results to changes in certain key variables, the liabilities have been recalculated using the following assumptions:

- 20% increase/decrease in the assumed level of withdrawal rates;
- 1% increase/decrease in the normal salary cost inflation

# Withdrawal rate:

Deviations from the assumed level of withdrawal experience of the eligible employees will have a large impact on the actual cost to the municipal entity. If the actual rates of withdrawal turns out to be higher than the rates assumed in the valuation basis, then the cost to the municipal entity in the form of benefits will reduce and vice versa. The effect of higher and lower withdrawal rates have been illustrated by increasing and decreasing the withdrawal rates by 20%. The effect is as follows:

		2020 R	2019 R
12 Languagian accords (sambinos d)			
12. Long service awards (continued)	-20%	Valuation	+20%
Withdrawal rate	-20% Withdrawal rate	Assumption	Withdrawal rate
Fotal Accrued Liability	22 100 000	20 999 000	20 001 000
Current Service Cost	2 414 000	2 255 000	2 114 000
nterest Cost	2 679 000	2 534 000	2 404 000
	27 193 000	25 788 000	24 519 000
Normal salary inflation:	, <del></del> ;		
The cost of the long service awards is dependent on the increase in the increase will thus have a direct effect on the liability of future employers assumption was tested. The effect is as follows:			
Normal salary inflation	-1% Normal salary inflation	Valuation Assumption	+1% Normal salary inflation
Total Accrued Liability	19 765 000	20 999 000	22 349 000
Current Service Cost	2 110 000	2 255 000	2 415 000
Interest Cost	2 374 000	2 534 000	2 709 000
	24 249 000	25 788 000	27 473 000
13. Other financial liabilities			
At amortised cost		67 700 656	74 397 665
Capital Advances Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality The capital funding provided to the municipal entity is repayable in mo installments based on the estimated useful life of the capital asset as i determined by Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality. The capital fund	nitially	67 700 636	74 337 663
the municipal entity will bear interest annually at the interest rate equ	al to the prime		
the municipal entity will bear interest annually at the interest rate equipment on the first day of each financial year and shall thereafter entire financial year. The prime interest rate at 1 July 2019 was 10.25	al to the prime be fixed for the		
the municipal entity will bear interest annually at the interest rate equipending rate on the first day of each financial year and shall thereafter entire financial year. The prime interest rate at 1 July 2019 was 10.25 Intercompany loan	ial to the prime be fixed for the % (2018/19: 10%)	850 541 758	507 498 287
	al to the prime be fixed for the % (2018/19: 10%) ayable at the end serest rate equal ted on the	850 541 758	507 498 287
the municipal entity will bear interest annually at the interest rate equilending rate on the first day of each financial year and shall thereafter entire financial year. The prime interest rate at 1 July 2019 was 10.25 Intercompany loan  The repayment terms of the intercompany loan was amended to be pof June 2022. The intercompany loan bears interest annually at the into the prime lending rate on the first day of each financial year calcular average of the opening balance and closing balance of the loan. The p	al to the prime be fixed for the % (2018/19: 10%) ayable at the end serest rate equal ted on the	918 242 414	507 498 287 581 895 952
the municipal entity will bear interest annually at the interest rate equipending rate on the first day of each financial year and shall thereafter entire financial year. The prime interest rate at 1 July 2019 was 10.25 Intercompany loan  The repayment terms of the intercompany loan was amended to be pof June 2022. The intercompany loan bears interest annually at the into the prime lending rate on the first day of each financial year calcular average of the opening balance and closing balance of the loan. The p	al to the prime be fixed for the % (2018/19: 10%) ayable at the end serest rate equal ted on the	v	
the municipal entity will bear interest annually at the interest rate equipending rate on the first day of each financial year and shall thereafter entire financial year. The prime interest rate at 1 July 2019 was 10.25 Intercompany loan  The repayment terms of the intercompany loan was amended to be pof June 2022. The intercompany loan bears interest annually at the into the prime lending rate on the first day of each financial year calcula average of the opening balance and closing balance of the loan. The pat 1 July 2019 was 10.25% (2018/19: 10%)	aal to the prime be fixed for the % (2018/19: 10%)  ayable at the end terest rate equal ted on the rime interest rate	918 242 414	581 895 952
the municipal entity will bear interest annually at the interest rate equilending rate on the first day of each financial year and shall thereafter entire financial year. The prime interest rate at 1 July 2019 was 10.25 Intercompany loan  The repayment terms of the intercompany loan was amended to be pof June 2022. The intercompany loan bears interest annually at the into the prime lending rate on the first day of each financial year calculate average of the opening balance and closing balance of the loan. The pat 1 July 2019 was 10.25% (2018/19: 10%)	aal to the prime be fixed for the % (2018/19: 10%)  ayable at the end terest rate equal ted on the rime interest rate	918 242 414	581 895 952
the municipal entity will bear interest annually at the interest rate equipending rate on the first day of each financial year and shall thereafter entire financial year. The prime interest rate at 1 July 2019 was 10.25 Intercompany loan  The repayment terms of the intercompany loan was amended to be pof June 2022. The intercompany loan bears interest annually at the into the prime lending rate on the first day of each financial year calcula average of the opening balance and closing balance of the loan. The pat 1 July 2019 was 10.25% (2018/19: 10%)  Total other financial liabilities  There were no defaults on the financial liability during the reporting parts.	aal to the prime be fixed for the % (2018/19: 10%)  ayable at the end terest rate equal ted on the rime interest rate	918 242 414	581 895 952
the municipal entity will bear interest annually at the interest rate equipending rate on the first day of each financial year and shall thereafter entire financial year. The prime interest rate at 1 July 2019 was 10.25 Intercompany loan  The repayment terms of the intercompany loan was amended to be pof June 2022. The intercompany loan bears interest annually at the into the prime lending rate on the first day of each financial year calcula average of the opening balance and closing balance of the loan. The pat 1 July 2019 was 10.25% (2018/19: 10%)  Total other financial liabilities  There were no defaults on the financial liability during the reporting pinanceurrent liabilities	aal to the prime be fixed for the % (2018/19: 10%)  ayable at the end terest rate equal ted on the rime interest rate	918 242 414	581 895 95 581 895 95

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

Revaluation surplus beginning of period

Movements in the reserve for the year

	2020	2019
	R	R
14. Payables from exchange transactions		
Accrued bonus	8 439 819	8 047 915
Accrued leave pay	36 024 307	31 374 286
Deferred revenue	18 201 411	13 037 709
Electricity connections	13 607 092	12 781 371
Mantsopa Local Municipality	2 659 168	2 665 081
Operating expense accrual	<b>15 271 652</b>	26 751 544
Retention creditors	818 538	1 291 656
Salary control	3 551 908	5 947 900
Trade payables	390 358 933	319 785 113
Unallocated consumer and vendor payments received in advance	56 563 726	64 671 953
	545 496 554	486 354 528
15. VAT liability		
VAT liability	135 341 840	100 994 946
16. Loans to (from) shareholders		
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	(803 609 369)	(1 071 479 158
The loans are unsecured and bears interest at the lower of 15% of the revenue (sale of electricity entity for the previous financial year or the interest rate on the loan for the financial year ended applicable to the Public Finance Sector.		,
Installments of R267 867 789 are payable every five (5) years with the initial payment on 30 June	e 2015.	
There were no defaults on the shareholders loan during the reporting period.		
Non-current liabilities	(803 609 369)	
		(803 609 369
Current liabilities	-	(803 609 369 (267 869 789
Current liabilities	(803 609 369)	(267 869 789
	(803 609 369)	(267 869 789
17. Share capital / contributed capital	(803 609 369)	(267 869 789
	(803 609 369)	•
17. Share capital / contributed capital  Authorised 1000 Ordinary shares of par value of R1		(267 869 789 (1 071 479 158
17. Share capital / contributed capital Authorised		(267 869 789 (1 071 479 158

1 460 029 577

2 637 228 753

4 097 258 330

1 460 130 406

1 460 029 577

(100 829)

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

	2020 R	2019 R
	T.	
19. Other NDR		
In accordance with the terms of the NERSA (National Energy Regulator of South Africa) agreem held as a non-distributable reserve.	ent it was agreed that R60	000 000 is to be
Non-distributable reserve beginning of period Movements in the reserve for the year	60 000 000	60 000 000
Closing balance	60 000 000	60 000 000
20. Service charges		
Free services recoverable Sale of electricity Sale of pre-paid electricity	17 762 839 1 528 629 017 957 330 446 2 503 722 302	15 703 133 1 462 886 317 858 427 169 2 337 016 619
21. Other income		
Advertisement Credit control fees Fines & reconnection income Insurance claim recovery New connections Sale of clearance certificates Sale of tender documents Street lighting Training income	46 750 5 463 290 2 777 793 415 142 9 949 952 614 189 12 026 72 070 304 5 904	8 925 800 5 060 191 1 358 316 20 415 044 588 341 21 774 61 661 787 415 547
22. Interest income		
Interest revenue Interest on ABSA current account Interest on loans and other receivables from exchange transactions Interest on consumer receivables from exchange transactions Interest on bank investments Interest received - Eskom deposit	2 354 213 139 988 25 239 164 584 064 25 970 28 343 399	3 430 317 167 535 25 446 813 837 008 68 864 29 950 537

Short-term deposits consists of an ABSA 1 Day call account with varying interest rates between 0.00% and 6.45% depending on the amount invested and the change in the prime interest rate

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

	2020	2019
	R	R
23. Government grants & subsidies		
Capital grants		
National electrification programme grant	-	13 434 783
Urban settlements development grant	22 608 696	-
	22 608 696	13 434 783
National Electrification Programme		
Current-year receipts	-	13 434 783
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(13 434 783)
	<del></del>	

The purpose of the grant is to address the electrification backlog of permanently occupied residential dwellings, the installation of bulk infrastructure and rehabilitation of electrification infrastructure.

The conditions were met and the grant was transferred to revenue.

# **Urban Settlements Development Grant**

Current-year receipts	22 608 696	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(22 608 696)	
	-	

The purpose of the grant is to upgrade informal settlements, either by creating formal housing or by upgrading services to informal settlements.

The conditions were met and the grant was transferred to revenue.

# 24. Revenue

Service charges	2 503 722 302	2 337 016 619
Agency services	5 566 565	8 195 007
Inventories reversal	1 787 308	1 112 666
Other income	91 355 350	98 446 800
Interest received	28 343 399	29 950 537
Government grants & subsidies	22 608 696	13 434 783
Public contributions & donations	6 183 336	1 497 768
	2 659 566 956	2 489 654 180
The amount included in revenue arising from exchanges of goods or services are as follows:	-	
services are as follows:	2 503 722 302	2 337 016 619
	2 503 722 302 5 566 565	2 337 016 619 8 195 007
services are as follows: Service charges		
services are as follows: Service charges Interest income	5 566 565	8 195 007

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

	2020	2019
	R	R
24. Revenue (continued)		
The amount included in revenue arising from non-exchange transactions is as follows:		
Transfer revenue		
Government grants & subsidies	22 608 696	13 434 783
Public contributions & donations	6 183 336	1 497 768
	28 792 032	14 932 551
25. Employee related costs		
Basic salary and wages	237 750 941	217 967 767
Bargaining council	76 158	73 841
Housing benefits and allowances	1 345 315	1 129 334
Leave pay provision charge	4 650 014	9 594 396
Long-service awards	2 265 351	1 813 822
Medical aid - company contributions	21 186 349	18 558 136
Overtime payments	42 065 447	41 508 125
Pension and provident fund contributions	35 942 279	33 108 634
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	24 662 575	22 905 895 1 240 005
UIF	1 219 377	347 899 955
	371 163 806	347 899 933
Remuneration of Chief Executive Officer - Mr. AN Mgoqi		
Annual remuneration	2 044 716	2 046 767
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	24 294	24 160
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds	65 701	65 696
	2 134 711	2 136 623
Remuneration of Chief Financial Officer - Mr. MM Matsimela		
Annual remuneration	1 430 637	666 813
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	99 566	49 200
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds	16 371	8 021
Acting allowance	<u> </u>	1 752
	1 546 574	725 786
	/:	

During the 2017 financial year the board decided to suspend the then Chief Financial Officer, Mr. TJ Ramulondi. Mr. MM Matsimela was appointed as the Acting Chief Financial Officer and was subsequently appointed as the permanent Chief Financial Officer during January 2019.

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

	2020	2019
	R	R
25. Employee related costs (continued)		
Remuneration of Executive Manager: Compliance and Performance - Me. NA I	leteno	
Annual remuneration	963 613	495 082
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	254 400	87 200
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds	13 061	6 608
Acting allowance	<u> </u>	83 192
	1 231 074	672 082
Me. PN Mbobo was appointed as Acting Executive Manager: Compliance and Performance from D	December 2017 until Dece	mber 2018
During January 2019 Me. NA Leteno was appointed as the Executive Manager: Compliance and Pe	erformance.	
Remuneration of Company Secretary - Mr. T Malgas		
Annual remuneration	1 311 956	206 591
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	143 121	2 400
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds	33 241	2 405
	1 488 318	211 396
The municipal entity used the services of Phatshoane Henney Inc for company secretarial services appointed as the new Company Secretary.	until May 2019 when Mr	. T Malgas was
Remuneration of Executive Manager: Retail - Mr. SS Mokoena		
Annual remuneration	1 002 613	531 082
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	215 400	51 200
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds	13 139	6 680
Acting allowance		39 485
	1 231 152	628 447
Me. MJ Lenka was appointed as Acting Executive Manager: Retail until December 2018.		
During January 2019 Mr. SS Mokoena was appointed as the the Executive Manager: Retail.		
Remuneration of Executive Manager: Wires - Mr. MS Sekoboto		
Annual remuneration	1 297 263	617 170
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	132 294	66 000
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds	15 319	7 657
Acting allowance		35 694
	1 444 876	726 521

 $Mr.\ XG\ Faku\ was\ appointed\ as\ the\ acting\ Executive\ Manager:\ Wires\ from\ April\ 2018\ to\ December\ 2018.\ During\ January\ 2019\ Mr.\ MS$ Sekoboto was appointed as the Executive Manager: Wires.

	2020	2019
	R	R
25. Employee related costs (continued)		
Remuneration of Executive Manager: Human Resources - Me. S Molefe		
Annual remuneration	1 359 973	1 294 732
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds	197 251 16 423	194 400 16 421
	1 573 647	1 505 553
Remuneration of non-executive directors		
Annual remuneration	597 228	406 169
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds	608 528	7 801 <b>413 97</b> 0
Refer to note 42 for details of the remuneration per person.	1 8	
26. Depreciation and amortisation		
Property, plant and equipment	142 019 086	123 592 102
Intangible assets	8 211 692 150 230 778	11 454 127 135 046 229
27. Impairment loss / (reversal of impairments)		
Impairments		
Property, plant and equipment The recoverable amount of the asset was assessed at the end of the financial year and it was found to be less than the carrying amount of the asset and an impairment loss was raised.	4 629 715	5 497
was raised. Inventories An assessment of the net realisable value against cost was performed and inventory was written down.	921 032	746 694
	5 550 747	752 19:
Reversal of impairments		
Intangible assets - Servitudes The recoverable amount of the servitudes was assessed at the end of the financial year by comparing the servitudes value against the updated municipal property valuation roll. The nett recoverable amount was found to be more than the carrying amount of the asset and an impairment reversal was raised.	(8 836 197)	
Total impairment losses (recognised) reversed	(3 285 450)	752 19:

	2020	2019
	R	R
28. Finance costs		
Capital advances Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	7 625 761	8 109 467
Finance leases	-	4 354
Interest on intercompany loan	62 582 404	50 934 642
Shareholders loan	171 577 388	164 965 040
Trade and other payables	17 443 293	9 336 073
	259 228 846	233 349 576
29. (Reversal of) / Contributions to debt impairment provision		
(Reversal of) / Contributions to debt impairment provision	77 674 615	(52 954 729
30. Bulk purchases		
Electricity - Eskom	1 692 794 873	1 519 656 103

	2020	2019
	R	R
31. General expenses		
Advertising & marketing	738 350	1 913 679
Auditors remuneration	5 981 519	6 371 263
Bank charges	1 463 439	1 703 166
Bursaries	247 273	141 553
Cleaning	839 442	815 138
Commission paid	53 807 642	102 812 607
Conferences and delegations	284 852	258 257
Consulting and professional fees	22 856 704	13 974 299
Contractors fees	536 988	2 985 548
Credit control fees	15 186	166 003
Entertainment	120 527	173 807
Fuel and oil	7 642 862	7 987 521
Fumigation	2 659 860	
Insurance	4 665 783	4 677 481
Internal audit fee	1 705 890	5 370 388
Lease rentals on operating lease	690 369	630 677
Legal costs	1 423 537	2 736 339
Legal settlements	10 000	610 000
License fees	439 906	3 174 891
Meter reading	5 447 444	7 760 953
Other expenses	101 982	148 406
Postage and courier	_	1 848
Printing and stationery	2 530 874	2 584 881
Protective clothing	1 461 269	1 295 224
Rented office buildings utilities - Water	179 133	108 883
Repairs and maintenance	47 655 151	63 793 166
Security services	869 960	5 483 762
Skills development levy	3 046 173	2 843 634
Staff welfare	11 704	1 199
Stores and materials	771 825	815 94!
Subscriptions and membership fees	70 532	125 800
Telephone and fax	3 734 525	9 310 52
Training	2 724 342	1 218 98
Travelling	741 106	561 392
Workman's compensation	4 415 049	4 175 348
	179 891 198	256 732 568

	2020 R	2019 R
	<b>K</b>	K
32. Taxation		
Major components of the tax (income) expense		
Current		
Local income tax - current period	-	-
Deferred		
Originating and reversing temporary differences	725 696 113	101 344 306
Assessed loss used	396 476 621	305 957 436
Assessed loss raised	(1 147 178 657) (25 005 923)	10 825 121
	(25 003 525)	10 025 121
Reconciliation of the tax expense		
Reconciliation between accounting surplus and tax expense.		
Accounting (deficit) surplus	(77 779 009)	45 858 673
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 28% (2019: 28%)	(21 778 123)	12 840 428
Tax effect of adjustments on taxable income		
Non-taxable income	(6 330 435)	(3 761 739)
Non-deductible expenses	3 102 635	1 746 432
	(25 005 923)	10 825 121
33. Net cash flows from operating activities		
(Deficit) surplus	(52 773 086)	35 033 552
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	150 230 778	135 046 229
(Gain)/Loss on sale of assets and liabilities	9 647 299	3 313 614
Finance costs - Finance leases	(0.005.450)	4 354
Impairment Date impairment	(3 285 450) 77 674 615	752 191 (52 954 729)
Debt impairment Movements in long service awards	717 000	470 000
Annual charge for deferred tax	(25 005 923)	10 825 121
Changes in working capital:	,,	
Inventories	(21 329 142)	14 099 711
Other receivables from exchange transactions	(10 268 353)	(547 756
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions	(177 380 834)	(129 448 528
Payables from exchange transactions	59 142 026	70 538 994
VAT receivable / payable	34 346 894	28 329 560
Consumer deposits	13 723 066	582 052
	55 438 890	116 044 365
34. Auditors' remuneration		
Audit fees	5 981 519	6 371 263

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Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

	2020 R	2019 R
35. Commitments		
Authorised capital expenditure		
Approved and contracted for		
Property, plant and equipment- infrastructure	36 842 421	44 781 644
Total capital commitments		
Approved and contracted for	36 842 421	44 781 644
This expenditure will be financed from		
Government grants	_	13 434 783
Own resources	36 842 421	31 346 861
	36 842 421	44 781 644
Authorised operational expenditure		
Approved and contracted for		
Contracted services	12 754 413	24 816 953
Total operational commitments		
Approved and contracted for	12 754 413	24 816 953
Total commitments		
Total commitments		
Authorised capital expenditure	36 842 421	44 781 644
Authorised operational expenditure	12 754 413	24 816 953
	49 596 834	69 598 597

This committed expenditure relates to Infrastructure and operational expenditure and will be financed by available bank facilities, retained surpluses, existing cash resources, funds internally generated, etc. All commitments include VAT.

# Operating leases - as lessee (expense)

# Minimum lease payments due

7-7		
- within one year	759 406	690 369

The municipal entity leases a building situated in Botshabelo from Free State Development Corporation (FDC) for an indefinite period which can be terminated by way of a 3 month cancellation clause. Management agreed to rent from FDC for the next financial year at the end of which management will re-assess the likelihood of extending the lease further. The lease rental is escalated annually on 1 December by 10%.

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

2020	2019
R	R

# 36. Contingencies

The municipal entity is being sued for the following pending claims. All the claims are being contested based on legal advice. The certainty and the timing of the outflow of these liabilities are uncertain. The possibility for reimbursements relating to these liabilities are uncertain.

C	12 - L. 2	1242
Contingent	ııabı	IITIES

Contingent nabilities		
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs RR Burger - Litigation against Centlec (SOC) Ltd	50 000	50 000
relating to fines levied on tampering of electricity.		
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs RPS Engineering - Litigation against Centlec (SOC) Ltd	7 000 000	7 000 000
relating to payments.  Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Jimmy Roos School and one other - Litigation relating	1 300 000	
to damages caused by fire.	1 300 000	-
Litigation of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Van Niekerk - Litigation relating to damages suffered		200 000
due to Centlec employees negligence.	•	200 000
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Pudumo - Litigation relating to repayment of an	_	50 000
amount paid by the plaintiff in respect of a quotation for tampering		30 000
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Makola - Litigation relating to repayment of an	50 000	50 000
amount paid by the plaintiff in respect of a quotation for tampering		
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Vuyani Security Services - Litigation against Centlec	-	750 000
(SOC) Ltd contesting the service provider contract termination by Centlec (SOC) Ltd due		
to alleged non-service delivery by Vuyani Security Services.		
L Masepole and 3 others vs Centlec (SOC) Ltd. Litigation relating to declaring the	500 000	500 000
revocation of their promotion unlawful.		
SAMWU OBO M N Zweni vs Centlec (SOC) Ltd litigation relates to unfair labour	1 500 000	1 500 000
practice.		
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs H Potgieter.	1 120 771	1 120 771
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Van den Berg and 5 others - Litigation against Centlec	7 000 000	7 000 000
(SOC) Ltd relating to a claim for damages suffered as a result of a veldt fire allegedly		
caused by Centlec (SOC) Ltd.		
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs LP Mkhwane - Litigation relating to a claim for	-	2 500 000
outstanding salaries since the finalisation of the arbitration hearing against Centlec		
(SOC) Ltd.	***	
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Roberts - Litigation relating to a rescission application	30 000	30 000
and instruction to oppose the matter.	100.000	100.000
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs KM Moroole - Litigation relating to a summons for a	100 000	100 000
motor vehicle accident.  Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Combrinck - Action instituted against Centlec and	50 000	50 000
MMM due to improper disconnection.	30 000	30 000
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs T Gaba - Litigation relating to an unfair dismissal	_	250 000
claim at the SALGBC.	_	250 000
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs T Matshepe - Litigation relating to an unfair dismissal	_	250 000
claim at the SALGBC.		
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs R Molatedi - Litigation relating to an urgent	_	40 000
application on ex parte basis obtained against Centlec for reconnection of electricity		
meter premised on Spoliation.		
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Bluese Garments CC and Wilrand Trading CC -	-	35 000
Litigation relating to Bluese Garments CC obtaining a Garnishee order against Centlec,		
for payment to be made by Centlec to Bluese in respect of the judgment obtained by		
Bluese against Wilrand Trading CC.		
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs MJ Makofane - Litigation relating to restoration of	50 000	50 000
electricity supply and damages.		

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Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

	2020	2019
	R	R
6. Contingencies (continued)		
tigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Wessels and Ikageng - Litigation relating to an issued ummons against Centlec and Ikageng for alleged damage caused to Plaintiff's motor ehicle as a result of a trench dug in road by Ikageng, an independent service provider.	•	10 000
tigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Copper Sunset Trading 443 (PTY) Ltd - Litigation elating to an urgent application brought against Centlec to restore electricity sconnected.	-	300 000
tigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs S Molefe - Litigation relating to labour dispute.		150 000
tigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Mankhele - Litigation relating to pension fund claim ocumentation submission to SALA.	1 000 000	-
tigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs C Strydom - Litigation relating to electrical tampering.	130 000	-
tigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Bonakele Daniel - Litigation relating to damages to lectrical appliances.	60 000	-
	19 940 771	21 985 771

# 37. Change in estimate

# Other assets

During the year, the municipal entity changed its accounting estimates with respect to other movable assets. In order to conform with the benchmark treatment of GRAP17, the municipal entity re-assessed the residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of all other movable assets, which led to a change in the depreciation for the current year and is expected to affect future periods as well.

The aggregate effect of the changes in accounting estimate on the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020 is as follows:

Depreciation expense after remaining useful lives review	22 348 493
Future reduction in depreciation due to review	(2 619 465)
Depreciation expense before remaining useful lives review	24 967 958

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Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

2020	2040
2020	2019
R	R
	R

# 38. Prior period errors

The municipal entity corrected the following prior period errors retrospectively and restated comparative amounts In terms of GRAP 3 - Accounting policies, Changes in Estimates and Errors:

### 38.1. Prior period error - Payables from exchange transactions:

During the period under review it was noted that an accrual for legal settlements as a payable from exchange transaction as at 30 June 2019 was incorrectly duplicated. One of these duplication accruals was also incorrectly accrued for against legal costs. A correction was made and the comparative statements for the 2018/19 financial year have been restated. The effect of the correction of the error(s) is summarised below:

# Statement of financial position

Decrease in payables from exchange transactions - Operating expense accrual

610 000

# Statement of financial performance

Decrease in general expenditure

 $(610\ 000)$ 

# 38.2. Prior period error - Inventories:

During the period under review it was noted that the 2017/18 financial year end stock adjustments were incorrectly allocated to the statement of financial position instead of the statement of financial performance. A correction was made and the comparative statements for the 2018/19 financial year have been restated. The effect of the correction of the error(s) is summarised below:

# Statement of financial position

Increase in inventories

# Statement of financial performance

Increase in opening accumulated surplus or deficit

(2 465 490)

2 465 490

# 38.3. Prior period error - Value added tax:

During the period under review it was noted that there was an error relating to the accounting system generated VAT journal. The accounting system software was updated during June & July 2018 and part of the upgrade was to allow the system to enhance the accounting for VAT on the cash basis. Unfortunately an error occurred with the first few times the system generated journal was generated resulting in duplicate transactions in the general ledger. A correction was made and the comparative statements for the 2018/19 financial year have been restated. The effect of the correction of the error(s) is summarised below:

# Statement of financial position

Decrease in VAT liability
Decrease in inventories
2 761 719
(2 761 719)

# 38.4. Prior period error - Intangible assets

During the period under review it was noted that prior period fair value adjustments relating to servitudes was not accounted for accurately due to outdated property valuation roll information. A correction was made and the comparative statements for the 2018/19 financial year have been restated. The effect of the correction of the error(s) is summarised below:

# Statement of financial position

Decrease in intangible assets - Servitudes (15 800 785)

# Statement of financial performance

Decrease in opening accumulated surplus or deficit

15 800 785

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Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

2020	2019
R	R

# 38. Prior period errors (continued)

# 38.5. Prior period error - Other receivables from exchange transactions:

During the period under review it was noted that pre-paid vendor sales relating to the 2018/19 and prior financial years was not accounted for accurately. A correction was made and the comparative statements for the 2018/19 financial year have been restated. The effect of the correction of the error(s) is summarised below:

# Statement of financial position

Increase in other receivables from exchange transactions - Vendors

1 011 084

# Statement of financial performance

Increase in service charges - Sale of pre-paid electricity Increase in opening accumulated surplus or deficit

(238 870) (772 214)

# 38.6. Prior period error - Payables from exchange transactions:

During the period under review approval was obtained from the board of directors to write off vendors with credit balances. Upon inspection of the vendors with credit balances it was noted that the credit balances originated from prior period transactions and should have been written off in the prior period. A correction was made and the comparative statements for the 2018/19 financial year have been restated. The effect of the correction of the error(s) is summarised below:

# Statement of financial position

Decrease in payables from exchange transactions

22 823 856

# Statement of financial performance

Increase in opening accumulated surplus or deficit

(22 823 856)

# 38.7. Prior period error - Impairment loss:

During the period under review it was noted that an impairment loss on property plant and equipment relating to the 2018/19 financial year was incorrectly classified as a loss on disposal of assets. A reclassification adjustment was made and the comparative statements for 2018/19 financial year have been restated. The effect of the restatement is summarised below:

# Statement of financial performance

Increase in impairment loss
Decrease in loss on disposal of assets and liabilities

5 497

# se in loss on disposal of assets and liabilities (5 497)

# 38.8. Prior period error - Property, plant and equipment:

During the period under review it was noted that office equipment was incorrectly classified as part of motor vehicles during the 2018/19 financial year. A reclassification adjustment was made and the comparative statements for 2018/19 financial year have been restated. The effect of the restatement is summarised below:

# Statement of financial position

Property, plant and equipment - Motor vehicles Property, plant and equipment - Office equipment (2 177)

2 177

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# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

2020	2019
R	R

# 38. Prior period errors (continued)

# 38.9. Prior period error - Taxation:

During the period under review restatements were made to the 2018/19 comparative figures resulting in a change to the deferred and income tax calculations. The calculation was adjusted and the comparative statements for 2018/19 financial year have been restated. The effect of the correction of the error(s) is summarised below:

# Statement of financial position

Decrease in deferred tax liability

79 240

# Statement of financial performance

Decrease in taxation

(79 240)

# 38.10. Prior period error - Payables from exchange transactions:

During the period under review it was noted that expenditure relating to the 2018/19 and 2017/18 financial years was incorrectly recorded during the 2019/20 financial year. The comparative statements for 2018/19 financial year have been restated. The effect of the correction of the error(s) is summarised below:

# Statement of financial position

Increase in payables from exchange transactions	
Decrease in VAT liability	

(872 942)

113 773

# Statement of financial performance

Increase in general expenditure
Decrease in opening accumulated surplus or deficit

742 175 16 994

# 39. Events after the reporting date

The directors are not aware of any material matter or circumstances arising since the end of the financial year to the date of this report in respect of matters which would require adjustments to or disclosures in the financial statements.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

2020	2019
R	R

# 40. Going concern

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

The following analysis supports the going concern assumption:

- Current assets (R 1 087 612 457) exceed current liabilities (R 819 582 577)
- Total assets (R 8 835 185 707) exceed total liabilities (R 3 965 123 338).
- The municipal entity has an accumulated surplus and other reserves of R 712 803 939.

Management has reviewed the municipal entity's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2021. The municipal entity reported a trading deficit of R 52 773 086 mainly due to the negative impact arising out of the COVID-19 lockdown regulations which resulted in an abnormal increase in the debt impairment. Other contributing factors include the interest expense on the shareholder's - and intercompany loans.

The municipal entity and the parent municipality have continued with the resolution to defer the current liabilities related to the deemed sale of business agreement and the intercompany loans.

Discussions with the parent municipality to revise the entire sale of business agreement are still ongoing. Upon resolution of the new revised agreement it is expected to minimise the impact that the shareholder loan, capital redemption and interest charged on the intercompany related loans will have on the municipal entity's operations.

The municipal entity has embarked on implementing strategies which will strengthen its ability to continue as a going concern. The most significant of these is that the municipal entity has implemented a system to enhance its revenue collection and cash flow by improving on the debt recoverability processes.

The revenue protection unit's effort to curb meter tampering/bypassing is likely to improve revenue collection.

Other supplementary considerations include the fact that the 2020/21 financial year's first quarter payment records of the consumer debtors have shown a significant improvement.

The entity still has the capacity and ability to continue with providing the services it is mandated to at the approved rates and will thus generate revenue from services in the future.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

2020	2019
R	R

## 41. Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions or if the related party entity and another entity are subject to common control.

#### Related parties include:

- entities that are directly or indirectly controlled by the municipality;
- associates;
- joint ventures and management;
- key management personnel, and close members of the family of key management personnel;
- entities in which a substantial ownership interest is held, directly or indirectly, by key management personnel or entities over which such a person is able to exercise significant influence; and
- entities that control or exert significant influence over the municipality

#### **Controlling entity**

Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality is the sole shareholder of the municipal entity. The municipal entity was formed to take over all activities in respect of the supply of electricity.

#### **Executive management**

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the municipal entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the municipal entity. The municipal entity's key management personnel includes the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and Executive Managers.

Close family members of key management personnel are considered to be those family members who may be expected to influence, or to be influenced by key management individuals, in their dealings with the group.

#### Related party balances

## Loan accounts - Owing (to) by related parties

Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Advances	(67 700 656)	(74 397 665)
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Shareholders loan	(803 609 368)	(1 071 479 158)
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Intercompany loan balance	(850 541 759)	(507 497 129)
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Consumer debtor balance *	74 337 559	-

#### Issued share capital

Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	100	100
Percentage of shares owned by Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	100%	100%

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Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

	2020	2019
	R	R
41. Related parties (continued)		
Related party transactions		
Interest accrued to (accrued from) related parties		
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Advances	7 625 761	8 109 467
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Shareholder loan	171 577 388	164 965 040
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Intercompany loan	62 582 404	50 934 642
Purchases from (sales to) related parties		
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Amounts received on behalf of Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality (SOC) Ltd	-	30 054
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Amounts received on behalf of Centlec (SOC) Ltd	(764)	-
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Electricity charges - Municipal consumption & training	(64 641 355)	(59 714 564)
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Reimbursable expenses - DOE & USDG grants	(22 608 696)	(15 450 000)
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Reimbursable expenses - Free basic services	(17 762 839)	(15 704 140)
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Shareholder loan capital redemption	267 869 789	-
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Streetlight consumption	(72 070 304)	(70 911 055)
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Capital advance redemption	6 697 009	6 697 009
Transfers made to (received from) related parties		
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Cash transfers to Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	70 000 000	112 276 877

The sale of business and service level agreement which govern the relationship between Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality and Centlec (SOC) Ltd were reviewed by Council. As a result the recoverability of certain intercompany loan balances and -receivables (included as part of the trade receivables) relating to revenue from streetlighting and electricity usage by Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality properties are also subject to review by Council.

## Compensation to directors and other key management

	11 258 884	7 020 376
Directors fee	597 228	406 169
Acting allowance	-	160 122
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds	184 557	121 287
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	1 066 326	474 560
Annual remuneration	9 410 773	5 858 238

<sup>\*</sup> The parent municipality and municipal entity took the resolution that with effect from 1 July 2019 the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Consumer debtor balance will not be set off against the intercompany loan accounts and will be disclosed separately.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd (Registration number 2003/011612/30) Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

2020	2019
R	R

## 42. Directors' emoluments

## Non-executive

## 2020

	Directors' fees	Company contribution - UIF	Company contribution - SDL	Total
Mr. N Mokhesi (Chairperson)	242 892	1 785	2 429	247 106
Me. DC Myeni (Deputy Chairperson)	161 928	1 619	1 619	165 166
Mr. KM Moroka	96 204	962	962	98 128
Mr. CAK Choeu	96 204	962	962	98 128
	597 228	5 328	5 972	608 528

## 2019

	Directors' fees	Company contribution - UIF	Company contribution - SDL	Total
Mr. N Mokhesi (Chairperson)	121 446	892	1 214	123 552
Me. DC Myeni (Deputy Chairperson)	148 434	1 484	1 484	151 402
Mr. KM Moroka	48 102	481	481	49 064
Mr. CAK Choeu	48 102	481	481	49 064
Mr. MP Mohale	40 085	401	401	40 887
	406 169	3 739	4 061	413 969

Centlec (SOC) Ltd (Registration number 2003/011612/30) Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

		2020	2019
		R	R
43. Fruitless and wasteful expenditu	ure		
Opening balance		10 133 000	1 333 647
Expenditure incidents identified during the fin	ancial year	23 233 086	8 799 353
Closing balance		33 366 086	10 133 000
Expenditure identified in the current year inc	lude those listed below:		
Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceed	dings	
Interest incurred on late payment of ESKOM, TELKOM and AGSA accounts	The interest was incurred due to the cash flow challen entity was facing at the time. No official of the entity i and expense has been submitted to council for considurite off.	s liable	17 443 293
Additional costs relating to Elite distribution centre	The expenditure was incurred due to additional payme to the service provider responsible for the construction Elite distribution centre. These additional costs relate reimbursement of the service provider for costs incurrunforeseen deviations from the original agreed upon construction plans. No official of the entity is liable an expense has been submitted to council for consideration write off.	n of the to the red due to d the	5 789 793
			23 233 086
Analysis of fruitless and wasteful expenditur	e to be considered for write off by council are as follow	ıs:	
Relating to prior years	a to accommode for thinks on by addition the to follow	<del></del>	10 133 000
Current year			23 233 086
			33 366 086

Centlec (SOC) Ltd (Registration number 2003/011612/30) Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

	2020 R	2019 R
14. Irregular expenditure		
The said expenditure		
Opening balance Expenditure incidents identified during the financial y	188 805 229 year 311 230 313	176 320 491 12 484 738
Closing balance	500 035 542	188 805 229
ncidents/cases identified in the current ye		
Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	
Procurement in contravention with Supply Chain	Preferential Procurement Regulations of 2011 was not	1 389 25
	ntfully complied with due to inadequate specifications. No	
Act and Municipal Systems Act.	disciplinary steps were taken as the inadequacies identified were as a result of technical interpretation of	
	the Preferential Procurement Regulation of 2011. The	
	full extent of irregular expenditure is still in the process	
	of being fully determined. The expenditure has been	
	submitted to council for consideration to be written off.	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Overspending on items such as employee related costs,	309 841 054
Act section 87(8) due to overspending of budget.	bulk purchases, finance costs and general expenses	
	occurred during the financial year. No disciplinary steps	
	were taken as the overspending is mainly attributed to	
	- actual figures at year end including provision amounts such as leave-, bonus- and long service provisions which	
	could not be budgeted for accurately due to their	
	unpredictable nature.	
	- an increase in un-anticipated factors such as overtime	
	and acting allowances which could not be budgeted for	
	- severe expenditure budget cuts during the adjustment	
	budget resulting in under budgeting on bulk purchases	
	and several general expenditure line items.	
	The expenditure has been submitted to council for consideration of being written off.	
Total 2019/20 irregular expenditure.		311 230 313
Total 2019/20 irregular expenditure.		311 230 31
	or write off by council per age classification	311 230 31
		<b>311 230 31</b> 3
Analysis of expenditure to be considered f	or write off by council per age classification  311 230 313 188 805 229	12 484 738 176 320 491
Analysis of expenditure to be considered f	or write off by council per age classification	12 484 738
Analysis of expenditure to be considered f Current year Prior years	or write off by council per age classification  311 230 313 188 805 229 500 035 542	12 484 738 176 320 491
Analysis of expenditure to be considered f Current year Prior years  45. Additional disclosure in terms of Mun	or write off by council per age classification  311 230 313 188 805 229 500 035 542	12 484 738 176 320 491
Analysis of expenditure to be considered f Current year Prior years  45. Additional disclosure in terms of Mun Audit fees Opening balance	or write off by council per age classification  311 230 313 188 805 229 500 035 542	12 484 738 176 320 491
Analysis of expenditure to be considered f Current year Prior years  45. Additional disclosure in terms of Mun Audit fees  Opening balance Current year fee	or write off by council per age classification  311 230 313 188 805 229 500 035 542  sicipal Finance Management Act	12 484 738 176 320 491 188 805 229 391 933 6 119 325
Analysis of expenditure to be considered f Current year Prior years  45. Additional disclosure in terms of Mun Audit fees  Opening balance Current year fee Amount paid - current year	for write off by council per age classification  311 230 313 188 805 229 500 035 542  sicipal Finance Management Act  139 994 5 841 525 (5 841 525)	12 484 738 176 320 491 188 805 229 391 933 6 119 325 (5 979 331)
Analysis of expenditure to be considered f	or write off by council per age classification  311 230 313 188 805 229 500 035 542  sicipal Finance Management Act  139 994 5 841 525	12 484 738 176 320 491 188 805 229

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## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

 2020	2019
R	R

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

#### **Distribution losses**

In the current year the energy losses were 8.04% (2019: 8.67%). These losses are the result off theft, vandalism, faulty meters and variances in monthly consumption estimates. Management has determined that these losses are not recoverable.

kWh - units	127 757 457	144 172 798
Rand value	138 776 833	138 097 200
Percentage	8,04%	8,67%

For the 2019/20 financial year the distribution losses amount to 8.04% (2019: 8.67%). The annual electricity distribution losses are made up of technical and non-technical losses which are the difference between electricity purchased and electricity sold.

#### Non-technical losses:

Non-technical losses are amongst others the result of administrative and technical errors, negligence, theft of electricity, tampering with meters and connections which form part of illegal consumption, faulty meters, etc. Non-technical losses amounted to 42 585 819 kWh - units (2019: 48 057 599 kWh - units) with a Rand value of R 46 258 944 (2019: R 46 032 400).

#### Technical losses:

Technical losses are the result of electricity losses while being distributed from the source of generation through the transmission and distribution network to the final consumer. The wires (copper or aluminium) being used to distribute electricity have certain resistance which resist the throughput of current, as a result there is a certain portion of electricity that is lost due to distribution. Technical losses amounted to 85 171 638 kWh - units (2019: 96 115 199 kWh - units) with a Rand value of R 92 517 889 (2019: R 92 064 800).

## PAYE, UIF and SDL

Opening balance Payable for the current year Amount paid - current year Amount paid/refunded - previous years	5 257 904 68 250 892 (67 199 983) (5 257 904)	4 482 751 62 115 153 (56 857 249) (4 482 751)
	1 050 909	5 257 904
Pension and Medical Aid Deductions		
Opening balance	(31 947)	(75 347)
Payable for the current year	89 416 920	80 738 757
Amount paid - current year	(89 351 819)	(80 695 357)
Amount paid/refunded - previous years	31 947	
	65 101	(31 947)

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Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

2020	2019
R	R

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

## **Supply Chain Management Regulations**

In terms of Section 36 of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations any deviation from the supply chain management policy needs to be approved by the Accounting Officer and noted by the board of Directors.

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

For the period under review there were instances where goods and services were procured via a deviation from the normal Supply Chain Management Regulations.

The reasons for these deviations were documented and reported to the Accounting Officer, who considered them and subsequently approved the deviation from the normal Supply Chain Management Regulations.

Incident	Number of deviations 2020	Rand value 2020	Number of deviations 2019	Rand value 2019
Sole supplier	5	697 155	6	1 722 475
Urgent	-	-	21	177 422
Other	12	318 043	9	777 496
	17	1 015 198	36	2 677 393

## **VAT**

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

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Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

2020	2019
R	R

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

## Councillors' arrear consumer accounts

The following Councillors had arrear accounts outstanding during the financial year ending 30 June 2020:

Councillor	July 2019	August 2019	September 2019	October 2019
MB Monanyane	66 222	65 015	65 309	64 098
E Snyman van Deventer	454	454	454	454
CSK Sechoaro	3 826	3 826	3 826	3 826
	70 502	69 295	69 589	68 378
Councillor	November 2019	December 2019	January 2020	February 2020
MB Monanyane	62 881	63 165	63 449	63 726
E Snyman van Deventer	454	454	454	454
CSK Sechoaro	3 826	3 826	3 826	3 826
	67 161	67 445	67 729	68 006
Councillor	March 2020	April 2020	May 2020	June 2020
MB Monanyane	64 003	64 254	64 480	64 693
E Snyman van Deventer	454	454	454	454
CSK Sechoaro	3 826	3 826	3 826	3 826
	68 283	68 534	68 760	68 973

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## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

Figures in Rand

#### 46. Risk management

#### Financial risk management

This note presents information about the municipal entity's exposure to each of the financial risks below and the municipal entity's objectives, policies and procedures for measuring and managing financial risks. Further quantitive disclosures are included in the financial statements.

The board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the municipal entity's risk management framework. The municipal entity's audit committee oversees the monitoring of compliance with the municipal entity's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the municipal entity. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by the municipal entity's internal audit function.

The municipal entity's exposure to risk is similar to that of the previous year. The municipal entity still faces the same risks as in the previous financial year with the exception of where the municipal entity experienced challenges arising from the COVID-19 lockdown.

The municipal entity monitors and manages the financial risks relating to operations through internal risk reviews which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include the following:

- liquidity risk;
- credit risk; and
- market risk (including interest rate risk).

The municipal entity seeks to minimise the effects of these risks in accordance with the municipal entity's policies approved by the board. The policies provide written principles on interest rate risk, credit risk, and in the investment of excess liquidity.

Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The municipal entity does not enter into or trade in financial instruments for speculative purposes.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the municipal entity will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The municipal entity's exposure to liquidity risk is as a result of the funds not being available to cover future commitments. The municipal entity manages liquidity risk through ongoing review of commitments.

The municipal entity has started replacing rotational meters with prepaid meters to improve the cash funds available.

The municipal entity manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The municipal entity has not defaulted on payables and lease commitment payments.

All of the municipal entity's financial assets have been reviewed for indicators of impairment. Certain receivables were found to be impaired and a provision has been recorded accordingly. The impaired receivables are mostly due from customers defaulting on service costs levied by the municipal entity.

The table below analyses the municipal entity's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

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## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

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46. Risk management (continued)		
2020	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years
Consumer deposits	128 776 174	ycui3 -
Other financial liabilities	6 697 009	857 196 468
Payables from exchange transactions	545 496 554	
	680 969 737	857 196 468
2019	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years
Consumer deposits	115 053 108	-
Loans from shareholders	267 869 789	-
Other financial liabilities	6 697 009	6 697 009
Payables from exchange transactions	486 354 528	-

## Credit risk

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

875 974 434

6 697 009

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. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. The municipal entity utilizes a system where when debtors do not settle their account within 60 days a warning letter is issued after which the electricity supply will be cut until the account is settled. Sales to retail customers are settled in cash or using major credit cards. Credit guarantee insurance is purchased when deemed appropriate.

Maximum exposure to credit risk: During the financial year under review there has been an abnormal increase in the provision for debt impairment. This is attributed to the impact of the lockdown regulations as a result of COVID-19. A number of consumer debtors were unable to settle their accounts on time during the COVID-19 lockdown period resulting in their accounts falling within the impairment methodology parameters. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, which is net of impairment losses, represents the maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account the value of any collateral obtained.

Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end were as follows:

Financial instrument	2020	2019
Cash and cash equivalents	32 393 432	13 555 909
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions	868 551 495	768 845 276
Other financial assets	1 124 411	4 190 063
Other receivables from exchange transactions	78 616 013	68 347 660

These balances represent the maximum exposure to credit risk.

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#### 46. Risk management (continued)

#### Market risk

#### Market rate risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the municipal entity's revenue or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

There has been no change, since the previous financial year to the municipal entity's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

Market risk consists of the following risks:

Foreign currency risk

The municipal entity does not enter into significant foreign currency transactions and has had very limited exposure to foreign currency risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows associated with a financial instrument will fluctuate in amount as a result of market interest changes. The municipal entity's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. Long term borrowings are therefore usually at fixed rates. The municipal entity's exposures to interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed below:

At year-end, financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk due to being linked to prime interest rate were as follows:

- Call and notice deposits
- Current bank accounts
- Interest charged on consumer receivables from exchange transactions overdue

The municipal entity's interest rate risk arises from the above financial instruments being linked to the prime interest rate. The prime interest rate is used as a factor in calculating the interest received or interest charged on these financial instruments. Fluctuations in the prime interest rate during the year give rise to a possible interest rate risk affecting the entity.

Interest charged on the intercompany loans are calculated using the prime rate at the beginning of the financial year on a weighted average basis. Since this interest rate is only based on prime rate at one point during the financial year, fluctuations in prime during the year will not have a material effect on these loans.

Fair values

The municipal entity's financial instruments consist mainly of cash and cash equivalents, investments, trade receivables, trade payables and long term debt.

No financial asset was carried at an amount in excess of its fair value. The following methods and assumptions are used to determine the fair value of each class of financial instrument:

Cash and cash equivalents

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

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#### 46. Risk management (continued)

Investments

Investments are carried at their original cost in the statement of financial position, except for those where the interest received are capitalised.

Receivables from exchange transactions

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

Trade payables

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

Interest bearing loans

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

#### Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. These changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instruments for its users or by factors affecting all similar financial instruments in the market. The municipal entity's financial instruments are affected by the whole sale price of electricity from ESKOM.

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## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

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#### 47. Budget differences

#### **Variance Explanations**

The budget is approved on an accrual basis by nature of classification. The budget and the accounting bases are both on the accrual basis. The financial statements are prepared using the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance. The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.

Changes from approved budget to final budget are the result of reallocations and shifting within the budget.

#### Basis for material differences between budget and actual amounts

It is general practice to deem a 5% or higher deviation on operational revenue and expenditure versus the final budget as material and for capital expenditure the percentage deviation is 5% or higher.

#### Explanations for material variances relating to the Statement of Financial Performance is set out as follows:

- 1. Service charges The variance is mainly attributed to the impact of the lock down during which the KWH units sold dropped sales dropped as compared to the prior year. The KWH units sold for 2019/20 were 1 462 049 490 units as compared to 1 510 191 674 units sold in the 2018/19 financial year. Other factors include the changes in the customers' consumption pattern as alternative cheaper sources of energy are becoming a norm in the country.
- 2. Agency services The variance is partly due to the reduced level of engagement on the Southern Free State municipalities activities during the COVID-19 lock down period.
- 3. Other Income The variance is mainly due to the revision of the number of street lights and streetlight lumineers that are used as a basis to calculate the street light consumption revenue following the 2019/20 assets verification.
- 4. Interest income received During the budget preparation process there was an expectation that there was going to be a strict implementation of the credit control processes, thus there was likely to be a drop in the interest on the consumer receivables. However due to the impact of the COVID-19 lock down, the credit control processes were not effectively implemented and a number of customers accounts that were in arrears accumulated interest as there were no or slow payments during the lock down period.
- 5. Government grants & subsidies The variance is due to the fact that the amount budgeted for included VAT while the actual amount recognized for the grant revenue excludes VAT.
- 6. Public contributions and donations The reason for the variance is the that no budget was provided for privately funded projects completed and handed over to the municipal entity during the current financial year as the timing and amount of the handover is uncertain and not under the municipal entities' control.
- 7. Personnel related costs The variance can be attributed to un-anticipated acting allowances that were paid during the year as posts became vacant. Other factors include overtime, provisions and allowances which are variable in nature.
- 8. Depreciation and amortisation The variance is mainly due to the underestimation of the depreciation and amortisation values which are influenced by condition assessment of individual assets at year end.
- 9. Impairment loss/ Reversal of impairments No budget is provided for impairment losses of this nature as they are unpredictable in nature since there is no pattern of such disasters in the history of the entity.
- 10. Finance costs The variance is due to interest on the shareholder's loan and intercompany loan with Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality which was not budgeted for as it was assumed during the budget process that the sale of the business agreement was to be revised. Other factors include the interest charged by ESKOM due to the late settlement of bulk purchases bill due to the impact of COVID-19 lock down
- 11. Debt impairment The budget was prepared based on the prior debt impairment reversal and prior to the COVID-19 lockdown. As a result of the COVID-19 lock down, many of the customers were unable to pay their accounts in time. This resulted in an increase in the long outstanding debt which in turn resulted in a larger debt impairment provision than budgeted for.

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## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

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#### 47. Budget differences (continued)

- 12. Bulk purchases The variance is attributed to an under provision for the bulk purchases budget during the adjustment budget process.
- 13. General Expenses The variance is attributed to under provision on some of the individual line items in the general expenses category.
- 14. Loss on disposal of assets and liabilities As a result of the asset verification and revaluation process undertaken during the year, more assets were identified as due for disposal than initially anticipated during the budget preparation

Explanations for material variances relating to the Statement of Financial Position is set out as follows:

#### **Current assets**

The municipal entity does not budget for current portions of long term assets. The current portion as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position is budgeted for as part of the non-current assets.

- 1. Inventories A large volume of high value items were received towards the end of the year resulting in a larger actual balance for inventory than initially budgeted for. Furthermore, the operations of the municipal entity was also impacted by the COVID-19 lockdown resulting in a slower turnover time for inventory items.
- 2. Other receivables from exchange transactions The unpredictable nature of the various line items that make up the total balance makes it impossible to prepare a reasonable budget.
- 3. Consumer debtors The variance is mainly attributed to the effect of the COVID-19 lockdown when the credit control measures could not be implemented. A number of customers' accounts went into arrears during this period.
- 4. Cash and cash equivalents The variance is mainly attributed to the fact that there was a proposal to revise the sale of the business agreement between the municipal entity and the parent municipality (MMM). This would have resulted in better cash flow for the municipal entity linked to the shareholder's loan and the intercompany loan. As this revision did not materialize the cash reserves budget for, were not realized.

## Non-Current Assets

- 1. Property, plant and equipment The variance is mainly attributed to the revaluation of infrastructure assets resulting in a large increase in the asset value. The actual revaluation amount was larger than initially budgeted for.
- 2. Intangible assets The variance is mainly due to the lower than anticipated amortization value in the current year compared to the prior year. There was also an increase in the assessed values of the land on which the servitudes are held that was only confirmed during the current year assets verification and revaluation process.
- 3. Deferred Tax The variance is mainly attributed to the larger than anticipated taxable loss resulting in a large temporary tax difference.

## **Current Liabilities**

The municipal entity does not budget for current portions of long term liabilities. The current portion as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position is budgeted for as port of the non-current liability.

- 1. Payables from exchange transactions The variance is within acceptable levels.
- 2. Consumer deposits The municipal entity's budgets assumption were that customers on rotational meters were to be converted to prepaid meters which could have resulted in a reduction in the consumer deposit. This assumption was affected by the COVID-19 lockdown.

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## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

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## 47. Budget differences (continued)

#### Non-Current Liabilities

- 1. Loans from shareholders The budget was prepared on the basis that the sale of business agreement was to be replaced with a new settlement agreement, thus no budget was made for the loan balance.
- 2. Other financial liabilities The budget was prepared on the basis that the sale of business agreement was to be replaced with a new settlement agreement, thus no budget was made for the loan balance.
- 3. Deferred tax The variance is mainly attributed to a larger than anticipated asset revaluation resulting in a large temporary tax difference.
- 4. Long service awards The variance is attributed to the drop in the number of staff that qualify for the long service award in the current year from 664 to 648 employees. Other factors include the variance in the key assumptions used in determining the long service award such as the discount rates and the CPI.

#### **Share Capital**

- 1. Share capital At the time the budget was finalised it was assumed that the sale of business agreement was to be revised and the debt converted to equity. This did not materialise and the confirmation only came after year end.
- 2. Revaluation reserve The variance is mainly attributed to the revaluation of infrastructure assets resulting in a large increase in the asset value. The actual revaluation amount was larger than initially budgeted for.

## 48. Inter-departmental consumption

	2020	2019
Inter-departmental consumption	2 689 278	1 045 009

The inter-departmental consumption is based on units consumed as per the meter records.

## 49. Non-compliance with Municipal Finance Management Act and other Legislation

Non-compliance with Municipal Finance Management Act

During the current financial year the following non-compliance issues were identified:

Non-compliance with MFMA sec 65(2)(e)
 Money owing by the entity to the value R 72 575 576 was not paid within 30 days of receiving the relevant invoice or statement mainly due to lack of proper supporting documents and late submission of invoices by the suppliers

#### Non-compliance with the Companies Act

In terms of section 9 of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 the municipal entity must comply with all relevant provisions of the Act except where the municipal entity has obtained exemptions. This was not complied with in the following aspects:

- The municipal entity did not have the whistle-blowing mechanism during the period under review as required by Section 159 of the Act.
- The municipal entity did not finalise the code of conduct of ethics for the board of Directors that meets the provisions of Section 214 of the Act.

## Non-compliance with King IV Code of Governance for South Africa, 2016

The King IV Report on Corporate Governance (2016) provides governance principles and best implementation practice guides. The municipal entity did not fully comply with the provisions of the code in the following aspects:

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# 49. Non-compliance with Municipal Finance Management Act and other Legislation (continued)

- The Shareholder Compact was not signed by the speaker/representative of the Council.
- The evaluation of the board, its committees and the individual directors was not conducted as required by Par 2.22 of the code.

Appendix F Disclosures of Grants and Subsidies in terms of Section 123 MFMA, 56 of 2003 June 2020

Grants	Name of Grants Name of organ of state or municipal entity		Quarterly Receipts	Receipts			Quarterly Expenditure	kpenditure	Did your municipality comply with the grant conditions in terms of grant framework in the latest Division of Revenue Act	
									Yes/ No	
20	Urban Settlements National Development Grant Government	•	1	•	22 608 696	4 416 203	4 416 203   10 740 833   7 451 660	7 451 660	Yes	
	3 2	•			22 608 696	4 416 203	22 608 696 4 416 203 10 740 833 7 451 660	7 451 660		

The purpose of the urban settlements development grant is to upgrade informal settlements, either by creating formal housing or by upgrading services to informal settlements.

