



Centlec (SOC) Ltd
(Registration number 2003/011612/30)
Financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	The principal activity of the municipal entity is the distribution of electricity to industries, businesses and households in the Mangaung area
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Mr. MS Sekoboto
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Me. ZSN Williams
Directors	Mr. MC Mokitlane (Chairperson) Me. MB Mfanta (Deputy Chairperson) Me. G Mohanoe Mr. DR Barlow Mr. NT Baloyi Mr. MA Mopeli Mr. ED Markus
Registered office	30 Rhodes Avenue Oranjesig Bloemfontein Free State 9301
Postal address	Private Bag X14 Brandhof Bloemfontein 9324
Controlling entity	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality incorporated in South Africa
Bankers	ABSA
Auditors	Auditor-General of South Africa
Company Secretary	Mr. KC Tsitsi
Company registration number	2003/011612/30
Income tax reference number	9487328156
Attorneys	Bomela Attorneys Incorporated Khumalo Masondo Attorneys Incorporated MC Radebe and Associates MD Matlho Incorporated Mohobo Attorneys Peyper Attorneys Phatshoane Henney Incorporated Rampai Attorneys Raynard and Associates Incorporated Thabo Malgas Attorneys

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

General Information

Tshangana and Associates Attorneys

Zwelibanzi Ngqugu Incorporated

Enabling Legislation

Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003)

Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000)

Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998)

Division of Revenue Act (Act 5 of 2023)

Companies Act (Act 71 of 2008)

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Contents

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

	Page
Director's Responsibilities and Approval	5
Audit and Risk Committee Report	6
Director's Report	7 - 11
Company Secretary's Certification	12
Statement of Financial Position	13 - 14
Statement of Financial Performance	15
Statement of Changes in Net Assets	16
Cash Flow Statement	17
Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts	18 - 22
Appropriation Statement	23 - 24
Significant Accounting Policies	25 - 59
Notes to the Financial Statements	60 - 126
The following supplementary information does not form part of the financial statements and is unaudited:	
Appendixes:	
Appendix F: Disclosure of Grants and Subsidies in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act	127

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Contents

Abbreviations used:

NERSA	National Energy Regulator of South Africa
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
VAT	Value Added Tax
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
IPSASB	International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
mSCOA	Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts
NDR	Non Distributable Reserve
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
SDL	Skills Development Levy
UIF	Unemployment Insurance Fund
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
DOE	Department of Energy

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Director's Responsibilities and Approval

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

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

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

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


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

The directors have reviewed the municipal entity's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2026 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the municipal entity has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The financial statements are prepared on the basis that the municipal entity is a going concern and that the municipal entity has neither the intention nor the need to liquidate or curtail materially the scale of the municipal entity.

Although the directors are primarily responsible for the financial affairs of the municipal entity, they are supported by the municipal entity's external auditors.

The financial statements set out on pages 7 to 127, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the directors on 30 August 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:



M.J. Ntshudisane
Interim Chairperson of the Board

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Audit and Risk Committee Report

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Introduction

The Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) presents its report for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 in terms of section 166 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) No. 56 of 2003 and the committee's terms of reference. Committee members confirmed their independence and absence of conflicts of interest throughout the year. The Chairperson provided quarterly reports to the Board on the performance of the Committee in its oversight role and reported any pertinent matters requiring the Board's attention.

Annual Financial Statements

The committee is satisfied that the Annual Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with GRAP and MFMA. The financial statements presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Centlec (SOC) Ltd as at 30 June 2025 and its financial performance and cash flow.

Performance Management

The ARC performance audits. Focus areas included: Economy, efficiency, effectiveness, and impact of key performance indicators and performance targets and risks to CENTLEC (SOC) Ltd if targets were not attained. Although some matters were raised by the AGSA, these were not material enough to affect the current year's unqualified audit on performance information. Management continues to monitor performance closely to support service delivery and organisational improvement.

Risk Management

The ARC is responsible for overseeing the risk management function. CENTLEC (SOC) Ltd has a risk management strategy and framework in place, approved by the Board.

Key activities during the year included duly advised quarterly performance reports submitted by management and the Organisational Performance Management directorate, together with Internal Audit's

: Strategic risk assessment performed during the period under review. Monitoring of the top ten strategic risks and reporting to the Board quarterly. Fraud risk assessments and information technology risk assessments, conducted and monitored quarterly. Development and approval of a risk management implementation plan for the period ending 30 June 2025, with progress reported quarterly.

The committee commends CENTLEC's risk management processes and is of the opinion that the entity's risk management activities have matured to the level where no findings were raised by the AGSA.

Internal Controls and Audit Findings

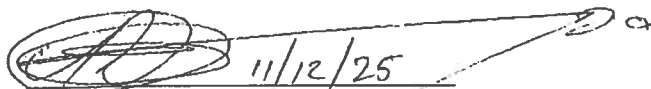
Follow-up audits were conducted after management confirmed implementation of recommendations. The committee is satisfied with management's commitment to addressing control issues raised by both internal and external auditors.

Conclusion

The committee is satisfied with management's progress in governance, risk management, and controls. ARC supports CENTLEC's vision and strategies while recognizing economic and social challenges.

External Auditor's Report

The external audit function is performed by the Auditor-General South Africa, which is independent of the entity. The committee met with the external auditors during the financial year under review to ensure that there were no unresolved issues. The ARC concurs with the Auditor-General's audit opinion on CENTLEC (SOC) Ltd's Annual Financial Statements and reaffirms its support for the entity's vision and strategies. Sustainable service delivery, underpinned by good governance and sound administration, remains central to CENTLEC's mandate.



11/12/25

Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Director's Report

The directors submit their report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

1. General information and nature of activities

The municipal entity, which is a state owned company, is incorporated and domiciled in South Africa and provides electricity retail, distribution and electrification services.

The municipal entity operates primarily in the Free State Province and employs 788 people. The address of the municipal entity's registered office is 30 Rhodes Avenue, Oranjesig, Bloemfontein, 9301.

The municipal entity is wholly owned by Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality, which is the sole parent municipality of the municipal entity and is domiciled in the Free State Province of South Africa. The address of the parent municipality is C/o Nelson Mandela Drive and Markgraaf Street, Bram Fischer Building, Bloemfontein, 9300.

The municipal entity is one of two state owned electricity companies in South Africa and the only one in the Free State Province.

Other than the area of jurisdiction of Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality, the municipal entity also distributes electricity to Kopanong Local Municipality until October 2024.

The municipal entity interacts with its customers and clients through a combination of physical and electronic channels, offering a comprehensive range of electricity services from pre-paid electricity sales and billing through conventional metering, to electricity infrastructure development and bulk connections.

The financial statements set out fully the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the municipal entity for the reporting period ended 30 June 2025.

Main business and operations

The principal activity of the municipal entity is the distribution of electricity to industries, businesses and households in the Mangaung area and operates principally in South Africa.

The operating results and state of affairs of the municipal entity are fully set out in the attached financial statements and do not in our opinion require any further comment.

2. 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:

- Total assets (R 15 261 618 538) exceed total liabilities (R 6 711 333 459).
- The municipal entity has an accumulated surplus and other reserves of R 8 550 285 079.

The following analysis illustrates significant doubt that may affect the going concern assumption:

- Current liabilities (R 2 296 159 095) exceed current assets (R 984 077 817).
- The municipal entity incurred a deficit of R 402 971 778 for the current financial year.

These events and conditions indicate that significant doubt exists on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management has reviewed the municipal entity's cash flow forecast for the year ended 30 June 2025. The municipal entity reported a trading deficit of R 402 971 778 which is mainly attributed to the declining trend in the revenue customer base due to the impact of customer migration to alternative energy sources and the interest on the shareholders and intercompany loans.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Director's Report

2. Going concern (continued)

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

The municipal entity owed Eskom R1 598 269 023 (2024: R1 099 284 808) as at 30 June 2025, which was long overdue.

The entity applied and was approved for Eskom debt relief in terms of national Treasury circular 124 to the value of R386 820 875. This will assist in reducing the Eskom liability of the municipal entity in the future.

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.

3. Subsequent events

The directors are aware of the following matters and circumstance arising since the end of the financial year that would have an impact on the financial statements:

The council of the parent municipality took a decision in the meeting held on 31 July 2025 to dissolve and terminate the term of office of Centlec (SOC) Ltd's existing board of directors.

On 28 August 2025, me. M.J. Ntshudisane, was appointed as the interim chairperson of the board.

4. Accounting policies

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the effective Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), including any interpretations and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board and in accordance with section 122(3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act No. 56 of 2003).

5. Share capital

There were no changes in the authorised or issued share capital of the municipal entity during the year under review.

The entire shareholding of the municipal entity is held by Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality.

Unissued ordinary shares are under the control of Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality.

Authorised:

The authorised share capital of the company consists of 1 000 ordinary value shares of R1 each.

Issued:

The total issued share capital of the company of R100 consists of 100 ordinary value shares of R1 each.

6. Non-current assets

There were no major changes in the physical nature of non-current assets of the municipal entity during the year.

7. Dividends or similar distributions paid or received

No dividends were declared or paid to shareholder during the year.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Director's Report

8. Directors

The board of Directors as at 30 June 2025 consisted of seven (7) non-executive directors and two (2) executive directors.

The current board of Directors as at the date of this report consists of zero (0) non-executive directors and two (2) executive directors.

The council of the parent municipality took a decision in the meeting held on 31 July 2025 to dissolve and terminate the term of office of Centlec (SOC) Ltd's existing board of directors.

On 28 August 2025, me. M.J. Ntshudisane, was appointed as the interim chairperson of the board.

The non-executive directors of the municipal entity during the year were as follows:

Name	Changes
Mr. MC Mokitlane (Chairperson)	Terminated on 31 July 2025
Me. MB Mfanta (Deputy Chairperson)	Terminated on 31 July 2025
Me. G Mohanoe	Terminated on 31 July 2025
Mr. DR Barlow	Terminated on 31 July 2025
Mr. NT Baloyi	Terminated on 31 July 2025
Mr. MA Mopeli	Terminated on 31 July 2025
Mr. ED Markus	Terminated on 31 July 2025

9. Company secretary

For the current financial year the secretary of the municipal entity was Mr. KC Tsitsi.

The contact details of the office of the company secretary are as follows:

Business address	30 Rhodes Avenue Oranjesig Bloemfontein South Africa 9300
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10. Member and executive managers' emoluments

Directors' and officers' personal financial interests in contracts

In terms of the supply chain management policy of the municipal entity, directors and the municipal entity's officers are prohibited from entering into commercial transactions with the municipal entity.

Directors are required to disclose any business interest which they may have elsewhere.

The register of declaration of interest is available in the office of the Company Secretary for inspection.

Consistent with the Supply Chain Management Policy of the municipal entity, except for the remuneration to the executive managers and Board of Directors, none of the directors or officers entered into any commercial transaction with the municipal entity during the period under review.

Furthermore, the directors had no interest in any third party or company responsible for managing any of the business activities of the municipal entity.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Director's Report

10. Member and executive managers' emoluments (continued)

Directors' and prescribed officers' emoluments

The upper limits of the salary, allowances and other benefits of the Directors, Prescribed Officers and Executive Managers were determined by the parent municipality. Directors, Prescribed Officers and Executive Managers emoluments are disclosed in the notes to the Annual Financial Statements.

11. Corporate governance

General

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

The municipal entity confirms and acknowledges its responsibility to total compliance with the Code of Corporate Practices and Conduct ("the Code") laid out in the King Report on Corporate Governance for South Africa 2002. The directors discuss the responsibilities of management in this respect, at meetings and monitor the municipal entity's compliance with the code on a regular basis.

Board of directors

The Board strived to:

- retain full control over the municipal entity, its plans and strategy;
- acknowledge its responsibilities relating to strategy, compliance with internal policies, external laws and regulations, effective risk management and performance measurement, transparency and effective communication both internally and externally by the municipal entity;
- be of a unitary structure comprising:
 - non-executive directors, all of whom are independent directors as defined in the Code; and
 - executive directors.
- establish a Board directorship continuity programme.

Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer

The Board structure is setup in such a way that the Chairperson is a non-executive and independent director (as defined by the Code).

The roles of Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer are separate, with responsibilities divided between them, so that no individual has unfettered powers of discretion.

Remuneration

The upper limits of the remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer, and the Chief Financial Officer, who are the only two executive directors of the municipal entity, are determined by the Parent entity and the Human Resources & Remuneration Committee, and the directors will determine the remuneration within the above-mentioned limits.

Board meetings

The directors have met on ten separate occasions during the financial year. The directors schedule to meet at least 4 times per annum.

Non-executive directors have access to all members of management of the municipal entity.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Director's Report

11. Corporate governance (continued)

Audit and Risk committee

The chairperson of the audit and risk committee is Advocate RM Tsupa. The committee met nine (9) times during the financial year to review matters necessary to fulfil its role.

In terms of Section 166 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality, as a parent municipality, must appoint members of the Audit and Risk Committee. Notwithstanding that non-executive directors appointed by the parent municipality constituted the municipal entities' Audit and Risk Committees, National Treasury policy requires that parent municipalities should appoint further members of the municipal entity's audit and risk committees who are not directors of the municipal entity onto the audit and risk committee. Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality, as a parent municipality, was satisfied that the Audit and Risk Committee of the municipal entity then, constituted by the non-executive directors was properly constituted to fulfil its role and advise the board of its responsibilities as provided in Section 166 of the Municipal Finance Management Act.

Internal audit

The municipal entity has appointed its own internal audit department and all internal audit related functions were performed using internal capacity and co-resources during the current financial year. This is in compliance with the Municipal Finance Management Act, Section 62(c)(i) & 165, 2003.

12. Controlling entity

The municipal entity's controlling entity is Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality incorporated in South Africa. The municipal entity is wholly owned by Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality.

13. Auditors

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

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Company Secretary's Certification

Declaration by the company secretary in respect of Section 88(2)(e) of the Companies Act

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 71 of 2008, the Company Secretary of Centlec State Owned Company Ltd, hereby certify that:

In respect of the reporting period ended 30 June 2025, the Company has lodged with the Commissioner of the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC), all returns and notices prescribed by the Act and that all such returns and notices are true, correct and up to date.



Mr. KC Tsitsi

Company Secretary of Centlec (SOC) Ltd

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025

		2025	2024 Restated*
	Note(s)		
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	38 997 608	11 110 549
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions	4	448 696 262	449 345 515
Inventories	5	254 433 245	221 628 440
Other financial assets	6	-	66 185
Other receivables from exchange transactions	7	222 955 528	195 434 991
VAT receivable	18	18 995 174	20 875 960
		984 077 817	898 461 640
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	8	11 204 793 597	6 341 343 182
Intangible assets	9	102 737 960	98 468 342
Other financial assets	6	2 370 583	-
Deferred tax	10	2 967 638 581	1 534 418 783
		14 277 540 721	7 974 230 307
Total Assets		15 261 618 538	8 872 691 947
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Consumer deposits	11	156 759 255	158 707 177
Employee benefit obligation	12	1 622 000	20 732 000
Finance lease obligation	13	2 364 005	-
Long service awards	14	3 392 000	1 970 000
Other financial liabilities	15	6 554 416	6 554 416
Payables from exchange transactions	16	1 827 375 826	1 128 896 930
VAT payable	17	298 091 593	273 259 316
		2 296 159 095	1 590 119 839
Non-Current Liabilities			
Loans from shareholders	19	535 739 579	803 609 369
Other financial liabilities	15	1 134 710 634	985 874 007
Finance lease obligation	13	2 893 015	-
Employee benefit obligation	12	116 633 000	83 487 000
Deferred tax	10	2 582 734 136	1 311 285 052
Long service awards	14	42 464 000	27 710 000
		4 415 174 364	3 211 965 428
Total Liabilities		6 711 333 459	4 802 085 267
Net Assets		8 550 285 079	4 070 606 680

* See Note 43

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025

		2025	2024 Restated*
	Note(s)		
Share capital	20	100	100
Reserves			
Revaluation reserve	21	8 992 155 844	4 109 505 866
Other NDR	22	60 000 000	60 000 000
Accumulated surplus /(deficit)		(501 870 865)	(98 899 286)
Total Net Assets		8 550 285 079	4 070 606 680

* See Note 43

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Financial Performance

		2025	2024 Restated*
	Note(s)		
Revenue			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Service charges	23	3 550 035 450	3 203 117 429
Agency services	28	2 392 013	7 279 311
Other income	24	148 426 466	135 906 495
Interest income	25	44 876 947	41 458 312
Total revenue from exchange transactions		3 745 730 876	3 387 761 547
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfer revenue			
Government grants & subsidies	26	54 834 783	72 173 913
Unclaimed money forfeits	27	9 109 667	1 132 566
Municipal debt relief	29	128 940 293	-
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		192 884 743	73 306 479
Total revenue		3 938 615 619	3 461 068 026
Expenditure			
Employee related costs	30	585 631 898	525 515 538
Depreciation and amortisation	31	311 881 362	238 761 020
Impairment loss/ (reversal of impairments)	32	7 114 702	4 316 175
Finance costs	33	331 987 434	280 116 059
Contributions to /(Reversal of) debt impairment provision	34	103 138 123	68 360 237
Bulk purchases	35	2 750 467 986	2 470 251 136
Gain or loss on disposal of assets and liabilities		20 426 482	3 309 984
General Expenses	36	392 710 124	334 299 335
Total expenditure		4 503 358 111	3 924 929 484
Deficit before taxation		(564 742 492)	(463 861 458)
Taxation	37	(161 770 714)	(141 611 052)
Deficit for the year		(402 971 778)	(322 250 406)

* See Note 43

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Other NDR	Total reserves	Accumulated surplus / deficit	Total net assets
Opening balance as previously reported	100	4 115 442 419	60 000 000	4 175 442 419	(128 386 225)	4 047 056 294
Adjustments						
Prior year adjustments	-	-	-	-	351 737 345	351 737 345
Balance at 01 July 2023 as restated*	100	4 115 442 419	60 000 000	4 175 442 419	223 351 120	4 398 793 639
Changes in net assets						
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	-	(322 250 406)	(322 250 406)
Disposals	-	(5 936 553)	-	(5 936 553)	-	(5 936 553)
Total changes	-	(5 936 553)	-	(5 936 553)	(322 250 406)	(328 186 959)
Opening balance as previously reported	100	4 109 505 866	60 000 000	4 169 505 866	(90 659 076)	4 078 846 890
Adjustments						
Prior year adjustments	-	-	-	-	(8 240 011)	(8 240 011)
Restated* Balance at 01 July 2024 as restated*	100	4 109 505 866	60 000 000	4 169 505 866	(98 899 087)	4 070 606 879
Changes in net assets						
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	-	-	-	(402 971 778)	(402 971 778)
Revaluation of land, buildings and infrastructure assets	-	4 882 649 978	-	4 882 649 978	-	4 882 649 978
Total changes	-	4 882 649 978	-	4 882 649 978	(402 971 778)	4 479 678 200
Balance at 30 June 2025	100	8 992 155 844	60 000 000	9 052 155 844	(501 870 865)	8 550 285 079
Note(s)	20	21	22			

* See Note 43

Cash Flow Statement

		2025	2024 Restated*
	Note(s)		
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Sale of goods and services		3 344 123 528	3 132 777 331
Grants, forfeits, public contributions and donations		38 562 799	41 810 869
Interest income		7 147 064	5 923 216
		<u>3 389 833 391</u>	<u>3 180 511 416</u>
Payments			
Employee costs		(559 680 969)	(495 984 619)
Suppliers		(2 435 671 467)	(2 538 510 222)
Finance costs		(39 592 914)	(7 442 834)
		<u>(3 034 945 350)</u>	<u>(3 041 937 675)</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities	38	<u>354 888 041</u>	<u>138 573 741</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	8	(315 243 025)	(144 340 179)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	8	13 578 325	2 809 395
Purchase of other intangible assets	9	(20 911 566)	(8 894 240)
Proceeds from sale of other intangible assets	9	498 671	-
(Purchase of)/Proceeds from sale of financial assets		(2 304 398)	233 572
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(324 381 993)</u>	<u>(150 191 452)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Finance lease payments		<u>(2 618 989)</u>	<u>(1 566 824)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>27 887 059</u>	<u>(13 184 535)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>11 110 549</u>	<u>24 295 084</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3	<u>38 997 608</u>	<u>11 110 549</u>

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Statement of Financial Performance						
Revenue						
Revenue from exchange transactions						
Service charges	4 272 279 047	-	4 272 279 047	3 550 035 450	(722 243 597)	Note 52
Agency services	7 907 343	-	7 907 343	2 392 013	(5 515 330)	Note 52
Other income	34 588 459	-	34 588 459	148 426 466	113 838 007	Note 52
Interest income	43 082 337	-	43 082 337	44 876 947	1 794 610	
Total revenue from exchange transactions	4 357 857 186	-	4 357 857 186	3 745 730 876	(612 126 310)	
Revenue from non-exchange transactions						
Transfer revenue						
Government grants & subsidies	63 060 000	-	63 060 000	54 834 783	(8 225 217)	Note 52
Levies	128 940 293	-	128 940 293	128 940 293	-	
Unclaimed money forfeits	-	-	-	9 109 667	9 109 667	Note 52
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions	192 000 293	-	192 000 293	192 884 743	884 450	
Total revenue	4 549 857 479	-	4 549 857 479	3 938 615 619	(611 241 860)	
Expenditure						
Employee related costs	(509 411 051)	-	(509 411 051)	(585 631 898)	(76 220 847)	Note 52
Depreciation and amortisation	(93 500 000)	-	(93 500 000)	(311 881 362)	(218 381 362)	Note 52
Impairment loss/ Reversal of impairments	-	-	-	(7 114 702)	(7 114 702)	Note 52
Finance costs	(120 055 645)	-	(120 055 645)	(331 987 434)	(211 931 789)	Note 52
Debt Impairment	(317 562 450)	-	(317 562 450)	(103 138 123)	214 424 327	Note 52
Bulk purchases	(2 721 111 612)	-	(2 721 111 612)	(2 750 467 986)	(29 356 374)	
General expenses	(452 265 518)	-	(452 265 518)	(392 710 124)	59 555 394	Note 52
Total expenditure	(4 213 906 276)	-	(4 213 906 276)	(4 482 931 629)	(269 025 353)	
Operating profit /(deficit)	335 951 203	-	335 951 203	(544 316 010)	(880 267 213)	
Profit /(Loss) on disposal of assets and liabilities	9 899 800	-	9 899 800	(20 426 482)	(30 326 282)	Note 52
Profit/(Deficit) before taxation	345 851 003	-	345 851 003	(564 742 492)	(910 593 495)	
Taxation	-	-	-	(161 770 714)	(161 770 714)	
Actual Amount on Comparable Basis	345 851 003	-	345 851 003	(402 971 778)	(748 822 781)	

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Statement of Financial Position						
Assets						
Current Assets						
Inventories	108 058 219	-	108 058 219	254 433 245	146 375 026	Note 52
Other receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	222 955 528	222 955 528	Note 52
VAT receivable	-	-	-	18 995 174	18 995 174	
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions	616 205 453	-	616 205 453	448 696 262	(167 509 191)	Note 52
Cash and cash equivalents	32 529 410	-	32 529 410	38 997 608	6 468 198	Note 52
	756 793 082	-	756 793 082	984 077 817	227 284 735	
Non-Current Assets						
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	6 256 759 073	-	6 256 759 073	11 204 793 597	4 948 034 524	Note 52
Intangible assets	74 254 296	-	74 254 296	102 737 960	28 483 664	Note 52
Other financial assets	-	-	-	2 370 583	2 370 583	Note 52
Deferred tax	1 338 640 174	-	1 338 640 174	2 967 638 581	1 628 998 407	Note 52
	7 669 653 543	-	7 669 653 543	14 277 540 721	6 607 887 178	
Total Assets	8 426 446 625	-	8 426 446 625	15 261 618 538	6 835 171 913	
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities						
Payables from exchange transactions	872 010 370	-	872 010 370	1 827 375 826	955 365 456	Note 52
VAT liability	-	-	-	298 091 593	298 091 593	Note 52
Consumer deposits	127 751 416	-	127 751 416	156 759 255	29 007 839	Note 52
	999 761 786	-	999 761 786	2 282 226 674	1 282 464 888	
Non-Current Liabilities						
Loans from shareholders	-	-	-	535 739 579	535 739 579	Note 52
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	1 141 265 050	1 141 265 050	Note 52
Finance lease obligation	-	-	-	5 257 020	5 257 020	Note 52
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	118 255 000	118 255 000	Note 52
Deferred tax	1 532 185 229	-	1 532 185 229	2 582 734 136	1 050 548 907	Note 52
Long service awards	28 982 490	-	28 982 490	45 856 000	16 873 510	Note 52
	1 561 167 719	-	1 561 167 719	4 429 106 785	2 867 939 066	
Total Liabilities	2 560 929 505	-	2 560 929 505	6 711 333 459	4 150 403 954	
Net Assets	5 865 517 120	-	5 865 517 120	8 550 285 079	2 684 767 959	

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Net Assets						
Net Assets Attributable to Owners of Controlling Entity						
Share capital	1 714 784 887	-	1 714 784 887	100	(1 714 784 787)	Note 52
Reserves						
Revaluation reserve	2 671 992 471	-	2 671 992 471	8 992 155 844	6 320 163 373	Note 52
Other NDR	60 000 000	-	60 000 000	60 000 000	-	
Accumulated surplus /(deficit)	1 418 739 762	-	1 418 739 762	(501 870 865)	(1 920 610 627)	Note 52
Total Net Assets	5 865 517 120	-	5 865 517 120	8 550 285 079	2 684 767 959	

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Cash Flow Statement						
Cash flows from operating activities						
Receipts						
Sale of goods and services	3 848 632 424	-	3 848 632 424	3 344 123 528	(504 508 896)	
Grants, forfeits, public contributions and donations	70 597 700	-	70 597 700	38 562 799	(32 034 901)	
Interest income	34 216 841	-	34 216 841	7 147 064	(27 069 777)	
	3 953 446 965	-	3 953 446 965	3 389 833 391	(563 613 574)	
Payments						
Suppliers and employee costs	(3 550 071 641)	-	(3 550 071 641)	(2 995 352 436)	554 719 205	
Finance costs	(239 975)	-	(239 975)	(39 592 914)	(39 352 939)	
	(3 550 311 616)	-	(3 550 311 616)	(3 034 945 350)	515 366 266	
Net cash flows from operating activities	403 135 349	-	403 135 349	354 888 041	(48 247 308)	
Cash flows from investing activities						
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(276 899 598)	-	(276 899 598)	(315 243 025)	(38 343 427)	
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	9 739 796	-	9 739 796	13 578 325	3 838 529	
Purchase of other intangible assets	-	-	-	(20 911 566)	(20 911 566)	
Proceeds from sale of other intangible assets	-	-	-	498 671	498 671	
(Purchase of)/Proceeds from sale of financial assets	-	-	-	(2 304 398)	(2 304 398)	
Net cash flows from investing activities	(267 159 802)	-	(267 159 802)	(324 381 993)	(57 222 191)	
Cash flows from financing activities						
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits	(1 861 222)	-	(1 861 222)	-	1 861 222	
Proceeds from / (Repayment of) other financial liabilities	(125 880 000)	-	(125 880 000)	-	125 880 000	
Finance lease payments	-	-	-	(2 618 989)	(2 618 989)	
Net cash flows from financing activities	(127 741 222)	-	(127 741 222)	(2 618 989)	125 122 233	

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	8 234 325	-	8 234 325	27 887 059	19 652 734	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	24 295 085	-	24 295 085	11 110 549	(13 184 536)	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	32 529 410	-	32 529 410	38 997 608	6 468 198	

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Appropriation Statement - Unaudited

	Original budget	Budget adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds Virement (i.t.o. s31 of the council approved policy)	Final budget	Actual outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Actual outcome as % of original budget
2025										
Financial Performance										
Service charges	4 091 788 548	180 490 499	4 272 279 047	-	4 272 279 047	3 550 035 450		(722 243 597)	83 %	87 %
Investment revenue	43 082 337	-	43 082 337	-	43 082 337	44 876 947		1 794 610	104 %	104 %
Other own revenue	53 780 383	127 555 512	181 335 895	-	181 335 895	288 868 439		107 532 544	159 %	537 %
Total revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	4 188 651 268	308 046 011	4 496 697 279	-	4 496 697 279	3 883 780 836		(612 916 443)	86 %	93 %
Employee costs	(509 411 051)	-	(509 411 051)	-	(509 411 051)	(585 631 898)		(76 220 847)	115 %	115 %
Depreciation and asset impairment	224 062 450	-	224 062 450	-	224 062 450	(215 857 941)		(439 920 391)	(96)%	(96)%
Finance charges	(55 645)	-	(55 645)	-	(55 645)	(331 987 434)		(331 931 789)	596 617 %	596 617 %
Inventory consumed and bulk purchases	(2 520 660 054)	(200 451 558)	(2 721 111 612)	-	(2 721 111 612)	(2 750 467 986)		(29 356 374)	101 %	109 %
Other expenditure	(380 086 284)	(70 794 453)	(450 880 737)	-	(450 880 737)	(413 136 606)		37 744 131	92 %	109 %
Total expenditure	(3 186 150 584)	(271 246 011)	(3 457 396 595)	-	(3 457 396 595)	(4 297 081 865)		(839 685 270)	124 %	135 %
Surplus/(Deficit)	1 002 500 684	36 800 000	1 039 300 684	-	1 039 300 684	(413 301 029)		(1 452 601 713)	(40)%	(41)%

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Appropriation Statement

	Original budget	Budget adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds Virement (i.t.o. s31 of the council MFMA) approved policy)	Final budget	Actual outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Actual outcome as % of original budget
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial and District)	35 060 000	28 000 000	63 060 000	-	63 060 000	54 834 783		(8 225 217)	87 %	156 %
Surplus (Deficit) after capital transfers and contributions	1 037 560 684	64 800 000	1 102 360 684	-	1 102 360 684	(358 466 246)		(1 460 826 930)	(33)%	(35)%
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	(161 770 714)		(161 770 714)	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	1 037 560 684	64 800 000	1 102 360 684	-	1 102 360 684	(196 695 532)		(1 299 056 216)	(18)%	(19)%
Capital expenditure and funds sources										
Total capital expenditure	278 844 800	64 800 000	343 644 800	-	343 644 800	215 810 236		(127 834 564)	63 %	77 %
Sources of capital funds										
Transfers recognised - capital	35 060 000	28 000 000	63 060 000	-	63 060 000	62 440 056		(619 944)	99 %	178 %
Public contributions and donations	14 000 000	-	14 000 000	-	14 000 000	6 980 560		(7 019 440)	50 %	50 %
Internally generated funds	229 784 800	36 800 000	266 584 800	-	266 584 800	146 389 620		(120 195 180)	55 %	64 %
Total sources of capital funds	278 844 800	64 800 000	343 644 800	-	343 644 800	215 810 236		(127 834 564)	63 %	77 %

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

	Note(s)	2025	2024
1. Significant accounting policies			
The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.			
1.1 Basis of preparation			
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), issued by the Accounting Standards Board in accordance with Section 122(3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003).			
These financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention as the basis of measurement, unless specified otherwise. They are presented in South African Rand.			
Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses were not offset, except where offsetting is either required or permitted by a Standard of GRAP.			
Centlec (SOC) Ltd ("the municipal entity") is a municipal entity wholly owned by Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality.			
These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.			
1.2 Presentation currency			
These financial statements are presented in South African Rand and the amounts are rounded off to the nearest Rand. The South African Rand is the functional currency of the municipal entity.			
1.3 Going concern assumption			
These financial statements have been prepared based on the expectation that the entity will continue to operate as a going concern for at least the next 12 months.			
1.4 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty			
In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgements is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the financial statements. Significant judgements include:			
Trade receivables and/or loans and receivables			
The entity assesses its trade receivables and loans and receivables for impairment at the end of each reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in surplus or deficit, the municipal entity makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.			
The impairment for trade receivables and loans is considered first for individually significant trade receivables and loans and then calculated on a portfolio basis for the remaining balance, including those individually significant trade receivables and loans for which no indicators of impairment exist. For amounts due to the municipal entity, significant financial difficulties of the receivable, probability that the receivable will enter bankruptcy and default of payments are all considered indicators of impairment			
For trade receivables and loans an impairment loss is recognised in surplus and deficit when there is objective evidence that it is impaired. The impairment is measured as the difference between the receivables carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate, computed at initial recognition (if practically determinable). Where the effective interest rate at initial recognition is not practically determinable, the government bond rate is used as the risk-free rate and adjusted for any risks specific to the trade receivables and loans.			

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.4 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Allowance for slow moving, damaged and obsolete inventory items

An allowance for inventory to write inventory down to the lower of cost or net realisable value. An assessment is made of the net realisable value, or current replacement cost where applicable, of inventory at the end of each reporting period. A write down of inventory to the lower of cost or net realisable value, or current replacement cost where applicable, is subsequently provided if needed. Management have made estimates of the selling price and direct cost to sell on certain inventory items. The write down is included in the surplus or deficit.

Impairment testing of non-financial assets

The recoverable (service) amounts of cash-generating units and individual assets have been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair values less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. It is reasonably possible that the assumptions (i.e. collectibility or physical condition) may change which may then impact our estimations and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of tangible assets.

Value in use of cash generating assets:

The municipal entity reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows used to determine the value in use of tangible assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by a number of factors, together with economic factors such as inflation and interest.

Value in use of non-cash generating assets:

The municipal entity reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, the remaining service potential of the asset is determined. The most appropriate approach selected to determine the remaining service potential is dependent on the availability of data and the nature of the impairment.

Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions are included in the notes to the financial statements.

Taxation

Judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes due to the complexity of legislation. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The municipal entity recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

The municipal entity recognises the net future tax benefit related to deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future. Assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax assets requires the municipal entity to make significant estimates related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the municipal entity to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the end of the reporting period could be impacted.

Current tax assets and liabilities

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

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.4 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

Effective interest rate

The municipal entity used the prime interest rate to discount future cash flows.

Tax expense

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income or an expense and included in surplus or deficit for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from:

- a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, to net assets; or
- a business combination.

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

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and other assets

The municipal entity's management determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for property, plant and equipment and other assets. This estimate is based on the pattern in which an asset's future economic benefits or service potential are expected to be consumed by the municipal entity.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.4 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Post retirement benefits

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

The municipal entity determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the municipal entity considers the market yields at the reporting date on government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability or long-term obligation. Where there is no deep market in government bonds with a sufficiently long maturity to match the estimated maturity of all the benefit payments, the municipal 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.

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 14 Long service awards and note 12 Employee benefit obligations to the financial statements.

1.5 Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets

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

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

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

Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets is initially measured at cost.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.5 Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement:

Cost model

Motor vehicles and office equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Revaluation model

Land, buildings, and infrastructure assets are measured at revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amounts do not differ materially from fair value at the reporting date.

When assets are revalued, the accumulated depreciation and gross carrying amount are eliminated, and the asset is restated at its revalued amount.

Revaluation increases are credited to a revaluation surplus, except to the extent that they reverse a revaluation decrease previously recognised in surplus or deficit. Revaluation decreases are recognised in surplus or deficit, except to the extent that they are charged against a revaluation surplus for the same class of asset. The revaluation surplus is realised on derecognition of the asset and transferred to accumulated surplus or deficit.

Impairment losses on revalued assets are first charged against any related revaluation surplus for that asset. Any excess impairment is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost or revaluation amount of an asset less its residual value.

Depreciation commences when an asset is available for use and ceases when the asset is derecognised.

Depreciation is recognised in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Land is not depreciated.

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

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.5 Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets (continued)

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Land		Indefinite
Buildings	Straight-line	
• Office buildings		40 years
• Training centres		40 years
• Fixtures & fittings		3 years
Motor vehicles	Straight-line	
• Trucks and light delivery vehicles		5-7 years
• Ordinary motor vehicles		5-7 years
• Motor cycles		3 years
Office equipment	Straight-line	
• Computer hardware		5 years
• Computer machines		3-5 years
• Air conditioners		5-7 years
• Chairs		7-10 years
• Tables and desks		7-10 years
• Cabinets and cupboards		7-10 years
• Access control systems		5 years
• Security systems		5 years
• Household refuse bins		5 years
• Bulk refuse containers		10 years
• Fire hoses		5 years
• Other fire-fighting equipment		15 years
• Emergency lights		5 years
• GPS		3-10 years
• Vacuum cleaner		3-10 years
• Digital multi meter		5-10 years
• Microwave oven		3-10 years
• Router		3-10 years
• Computer CPU		3-10 years
• Power supply unit		3-10 years
• Chain saw		5-10 years
• Transformer testing equipment		5-10 years
• Measuring wheel		5-10 years
• Insulator tester		5-10 years
• Drilling machine grinder		5-10 years
• Jojo tank		5-10 years
• Wallbox 4U 19		3-10 years
• Firearms		5 years
• Network equipment		3-5 years
• Audiovisual equipment		3-5 years
• Tools and equipment		3-5 years
Leased assets	Straight-line	
• Printing machines		3 years

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.5 Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets (continued)

Infrastructure	Straight-line	
• HV Transformers		40 years
• HV Substation Equipment		45 years
• HV Lines		40 years
• HV Cables		45 years
• Buildings		50 years
• MV Transformers		40 years
• MV Switchgear		45 years
• MV Lines		50 years
• MV Cables		50 years
• MV Switching Station		45 years
• OH Line Equipment		40 years
• Service Connections		45 years
• LV Distribution Boxes		45 years
• LV Lines		50 years
• LV Cables		50 years
• Meters		20 years
• Load Control		15 years
• Protection		15 years
• Electrical Information Systems		7 years
• IT Equipment		5 years
• Auxiliary power equipment		20 years
• Security fencing		3 years
• Street lights		45 years
• Poles		50 years
• MV Panels		40 years
• Quality of supply equipment		15 years
• Communication converters		10 years
Distributed Generation Facilities	Straight-line	
• Solar Panels		20-30 years
• Battery Module (LiFePO4)		7-15 years
• Inverter		10-15 years
• DC Combiner Box		30 years

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

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

The municipal entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the municipal entity expectations about the residual value and the useful life of an asset have changed since the preceding reporting date. If any such indication exists, the municipal entity revises the expected useful life and/or residual value accordingly. The change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate in terms of the Standard of GRAP on Accounting Policies, Changes in Estimates and Errors.

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

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

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

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

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.5 Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets (continued)

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

The municipal entity separately discloses expenditure to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment and intangible assets in the notes to the financial statements (see note 8).

The municipal entity discloses relevant information relating to assets under construction or development, in the notes to the financial statements (see note 8).

1.6 Intangible assets

An asset is identifiable if it either:

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

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

Initial recognition

An intangible asset is recognised when:

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

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

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

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

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

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

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

Servitudes are classified as intangible assets. Servitudes are rights that are not amortised as they have an indefinite useful life.

Subsequent measurement

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

Servitudes are subsequently measured in accordance with the revaluation model.

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the municipal entity and have finite useful lives are initially recognised at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.6 Intangible assets (continued)

Where an intangible asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, the cost is deemed to be its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Servitudes created through the exercise of legislation are not recognised as intangible assets and any costs incurred to register these servitudes are expensed. However, servitudes that are created through an agreement (contract) are recognised as intangible assets.

Subsequent expenditure

Expenditure on intangible assets shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred unless it forms part of the cost of an intangible asset that meets the recognition criteria. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and customer lists, is recognised in surplus or deficit as incurred.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated over the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Servitudes are not amortised as their nature are similar to that of land rights, which is not a depreciable item. Servitudes are rights that are not amortised as they have an indefinite useful life.

Amortisation is recognised in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, from the date that they are available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Computer software & licenses	Straight-line	1-5 years
Servitudes		Indefinite

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows or service potential. Amortisation is not provided for these intangible assets, but they are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Where the carrying amount of an item of an intangible asset is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Financial Performance.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Intangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits or services potential are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss is the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount. It is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets are derecognised:

- on disposal; or
- when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

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

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.7 Commitments

The term 'commitments' is not defined in any of the standards but may be referred to as the intention to commit to an outflow from the municipal entity of resources embodying economic benefits.

Generally, a commitment arises when a decision is made to incur a liability e.g. a purchase contract. Such a decision is evidenced by, but not limited to, actions taken to determine the amount of the eventual resource outflow or a reliable estimate e.g. a quote, and conditions to be satisfied to establish an obligation e.g. delivery schedules. These preconditions ensure that the information relating to commitments is relevant and capable of reliable measurement.

The municipal entity may enter into a contract on or before the reporting date for expenditure over subsequent accounting periods e.g. a contract for construction of infrastructure assets, the purchase of major items of plant and equipment or significant consultancy contracts. In these events, a commitment exists at the reporting date as the entity has contracted for expenditure but no work has started and no payments have been made.

The notes to the financial statements must disclose the nature and amount of each material individual expenditure commitment and each material class of capital expenditure commitment as well as non-cancelable operating leases contracted for at the reporting date. Commitments for the supply of inventories, where a liability under a contract has not yet been recognised, do not require disclosure as a commitment.

Disclosures are required in respect of unrecognised contractual commitments.

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

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

1.8 Financial instruments

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

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

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

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

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

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

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

A financial asset is:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Loans payable are financial liabilities, other than short-term payables on normal credit terms.

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

A financial asset is past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due.

A residual interest is any contract that manifests an interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. A residual interest includes contributions from owners, which may be shown as:

- equity instruments or similar forms of unitised capital;
- a formal designation of a transfer of resources (or a class of such transfers) by the parties to the transaction as forming part of an entity's net assets, either before the contribution occurs or at the time of the contribution; or
- a formal agreement, in relation to the contribution, establishing or increasing an existing financial interest in the net assets of an entity.

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

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

Classification

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

Class	Category
Cash and cash equivalents	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Other receivables from exchange transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Other financial assets	Financial asset measured at amortised cost

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

Class	Category
Consumer deposits	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Finance lease obligation	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Loans from shareholders	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Other financial liabilities	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Payables from exchange transactions	Financial liability measured at amortised cost

Initial recognition

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

The municipal entity recognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

Initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

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

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

Fair value measurement considerations

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

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

Short-term receivables and payables are not discounted where the initial credit period granted or received consistent with terms is used in the public sector, either through established practices or legislation.

Reclassification

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

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

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

If fair value can no longer be measured reliably for an investment in a residual interest measured at fair value, the municipal entity reclassifies the investment from fair value to cost. The carrying amount at the date that fair value is no longer available becomes the cost.

If a reliable measure becomes available for an investment in a residual interest for which a measure was previously not available, and the instrument would have been required to be measured at fair value, the municipal entity reclassifies the instrument from cost to fair value.

Gains and losses

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

The impact of the fair value gains or losses is taken into account in the calculation of current and deferred taxation.

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

Impairment and uncollectibility of financial assets

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

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

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

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

For amounts due to the municipal entity, significant financial difficulties of the receivable, probability that the receivable will enter bankruptcy and default of payments are all considered indicators of impairment.

Financial assets measured at cost:

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

Where financial assets are impaired through the use of an allowance account, the amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit within operating expenses. When such financial assets are written off, the write off is made against the relevant allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The municipal entity derecognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

The municipal entity derecognises a financial asset only when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, are settled or waived;

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

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

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

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

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.8 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

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

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

Presentation

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

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially and subsequently recorded at amortised cost. Fair value approximates the carrying amount. However, where the asset is not readily convertible into cash amounts for a period exceeding three months these are treated as investments.

1.9 Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities

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

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.9 Tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

Value added tax (VAT)

The municipal entity is registered with the South African Revenue Services (SARS) for VAT on the payments/cash basis, in accordance with Section 15(2) of the VAT Act (Act No. 89 of 1991) and accounts for VAT on this basis. The municipal entity is liable to account for VAT at the standard rate of 15% in terms of section 7 (1) (a) of the VAT Act in respect of the supply of goods or services, except where the supplies are specifically zero-rated in terms of section 11, exempted in terms of section 12 of the VAT Act or are scoped out for VAT purposes. The municipal entity accounts for VAT on a monthly basis.

1.10 Leases

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

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

Finance leases - lessee

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

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the interest rate implicit in the lease or where no interest rate implicit in the lease is available, the rate used is the municipal entity's incremental borrowing rate.

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

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets, or where shorter, the term of the relevant lease.

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.10 Leases (continued)

Operating leases - lessee

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

Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

1.11 Inventories

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The cost of inventories is assigned using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use to the municipal entity.

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

1.12 Impairment of cash-generating assets

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

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.12 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Designation

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

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

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

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

Identification

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

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

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

Value in use

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

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

Where it is not practical to determine the fair value less costs to sell, the municipal entity uses the value in use.

Basis for estimates of future cash flows

In measuring value in use the municipal entity:

- base cash flow projections on reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the range of economic conditions that will exist over the remaining useful life of the asset. Greater weight is given to external evidence;
- base cash flow projections on the most recent approved financial budgets/forecasts, but excludes any estimated future cash inflows or outflows expected to arise from future restructuring's or from improving or enhancing the asset's performance. Projections based on these budgets/forecasts covers a maximum period of five years, unless a longer period can be justified; and
- estimate cash flow projections beyond the period covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts by extrapolating the projections based on the budgets/forecasts using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. This growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used, unless a higher rate can be justified.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.12 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Composition of estimates of future cash flows

Estimates of future cash flows include:

- projections of cash inflows from the continuing use of the asset;
- projections of cash outflows that are necessarily incurred to generate the cash inflows from continuing use of the asset (including cash outflows to prepare the asset for use) and can be directly attributed, or allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis, to the asset; and
- net cash flows, if any, to be received (or paid) for the disposal of the asset at the end of its useful life.

Estimates of future cash flows exclude:

- cash inflows or outflows from financing activities; and
- income tax receipts or payments.

The estimate of net cash flows to be received (or paid) for the disposal of an asset at the end of its useful life is the amount that the municipal entity expects to obtain from the disposal of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal.

Discount rate

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

Recognition and measurement (individual asset)

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

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

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

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

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

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.12 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Cash-generating units

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.12 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Reversal of impairment loss

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Redesignation

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

1.13 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets

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

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

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

Designation

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

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

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

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

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

Identification

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

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

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

Value in use

Where it is not practical to determine the fair value less costs to sell, the municipal entity uses the value in use.

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

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

Depreciated replacement cost approach

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

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

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

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

Recognition and measurement

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

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

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

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

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

Reversal of an impairment loss

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

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

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

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

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

Redesignation

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

1.14 Share capital

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an municipal entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.15 Employee benefits

Identification

Employee benefits

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

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

Post-employment benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits and short-term employee benefits) that are payable after the completion of employment.

Other long-term employee benefits are all employee benefits other than short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits and termination benefits.

Classification of plans

A binding arrangement is an arrangement that confers enforceable rights and obligations on the parties to the arrangement as if it were in the form of a contract. It includes rights from contracts or other legal rights.

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

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

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

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

Defined benefit cost

Service cost comprises: (a) current service cost, which is the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current period; (b) past service cost, which is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting from a plan amendment (the introduction or withdrawal of, or changes to, a defined benefit plan) or a curtailment (a significant reduction by the entity in the number of employees covered by a plan); and (c) any gain or loss on settlement.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) is the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) comprise: (a) actuarial gains and losses; (b) the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset); and (c) any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset).

Actuarial gains and losses are changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from: (a) experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred); and (b) the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.15 Employee benefits (continued)

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

A settlement is a transaction that eliminates all further legal or constructive obligations for part or all of the benefits provided under a defined benefit plan, other than a payment of benefits to, or on behalf of, employees that is set out in the terms of the plan and included in the actuarial assumptions.

Short-term employee benefits

Recognition and measurement

All short-term employee benefits

When an employee has rendered service to the entity during a reporting period, the entity recognises the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service:

(a) As a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any amount already paid. If the amount already paid exceeds the undiscounted amount of the benefits, the entity recognises that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

(b) As an expense, unless another Standard of GRAP requires or permits the inclusion of the benefits in the cost of an asset.

Short-term paid absences

The entity recognises the expected cost of short-term employee benefits in the form of paid absences as follows:

(a) in the case of accumulating paid absences, when the employees render service that increases their entitlement to future paid absences; and

(b) in the case of non-accumulating paid absences, when the absences occur.

The entity measures the expected cost of accumulating paid absences as the additional amount that the entity expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period.

Bonus, incentive and performance related payments

The entity recognises the expected cost of bonus, incentive and performance related payments when, and only when:

(a) the entity has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past events; and

(b) a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. A present obligation exists when, and only when, the entity has no realistic alternative but to make the payments.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.15 Employee benefits (continued)

Post-employment benefits: Defined benefit plans

Recognition and measurement: Present value of defined benefit obligations and current service cost

Actuarial valuation method

The entity uses the projected unit credit method to determine the present value of its defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and, where applicable, past service cost.

Attributing benefit to periods of service

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

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

Actuarial assumptions

Actuarial assumptions are unbiased and mutually compatible.

Financial assumptions are based on market expectations, at the end of the reporting period, for the period over which the obligations are to be settled.

Actuarial assumptions: Mortality

The entity determines its mortality assumptions by reference to its best estimate of the mortality of plan members both during and after employment.

Actuarial assumptions: Discount rate

The rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations (both funded and unfunded) reflects the time value of money. The currency and term of the financial instrument selected to reflect the time value of money is consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations.

Actuarial assumptions: Salaries, benefits and medical costs

The entity measures its defined benefit obligations on a basis that reflects:

- (a) the benefits set out in the terms of the plan (or resulting from any constructive obligation that goes beyond those terms) at the end of the reporting period;
- (b) any estimated future salary increases that affect the benefits payable;
- (c) the effect of any limit on the employer's share of the cost of the future benefits;
- (d) contributions from employees or third parties that reduce the ultimate cost to the entity of those benefits; and
- (e) estimated future changes in the level of any state benefits that affect the benefits payable under a defined benefit plan, if, and only if, either:
 - (i) those changes were enacted before the end of the reporting period; or

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.15 Employee benefits (continued)

(ii) historical data, or other reliable evidence, indicates that those state benefits will change in some predictable manner, for example, in line with future changes in general price levels or general salary levels.

Assumptions about medical costs takes account of estimated future changes in the cost of medical services, resulting from both inflation and specific changes in medical costs.

Components of defined benefit cost

The entity recognises the components of defined benefit cost in surplus or deficit, except to the extent that another Standard requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset, as follows:

- (a) service cost;
- (b) net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset); and
- (c) remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset).

Current service cost

The entity determines current service cost using actuarial assumptions determined at the start of the reporting period. However, if the entity remeasures the net defined benefit liability (asset) in accordance with the section on Past service cost gains and losses on settlement, it determines current service cost for the remainder of the reporting period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) in accordance with the section on Past service cost gains and losses on settlement (part b).

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)

The entity determines net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) by multiplying the net defined benefit liability (asset) by the discount rate specified.

To determine net interest, the entity uses the net defined benefit liability (asset) and the discount rate determined at the start of the reporting period. However, if the entity remeasures the net defined benefit liability (asset) in accordance with the section on Past service cost gains and losses on settlement, the entity determines net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using:

- (a) the net defined benefit liability (asset) determined in accordance with the section on Past service cost gains and losses on settlement (part b); and
- (b) the discount rate used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) in accordance with the section on Past service cost gains and losses on settlement (part b).

In applying this, the entity also takes into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period resulting from contributions or benefit payments.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) comprise:

- (a) actuarial gains and losses;
- (b) the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset); and
- (c) any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset).

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.15 Employee benefits (continued)

Presentation

Components of defined benefit cost

The entity recognises service cost, net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) and remeasurements in surplus or deficit.

Other long-term employee benefits

Recognition and measurement

For other long-term employee benefits, the entity recognises the net total of the following amounts in surplus or deficit, except to the extent that another Standard requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset:

- (a) service cost;
- (b) net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset); and
- (c) remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset).

For long service awards the cost of providing the benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial valuations are conducted on an annual basis by independent actuaries.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the statement of financial performance in the period that they occur.

Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of long service awards are recognised when the municipal entity is demonstrably committed to curtailment or settlement.

The amount recognised in the statement of financial position represents the present value of the long service award obligation minus the fair value of plan assets, if any.

Actuarial assumptions are included in the note of long service awards and employee benefits obligations.

1.16 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

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

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

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

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

Reimbursements

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement is treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement does not exceed the amount of the provision.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.16 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

A contingent liability is:

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

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

1.17 Revenue from exchange transactions

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

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

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

Measurement

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

Sale of goods

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

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

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.17 Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

Rendering of services

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

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

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

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

Service revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. Stage of completion is determined by services performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed.

Service charges

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

Pre-paid electricity

Pre-paid electricity revenue is recognised at the point of sale. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade discounts and volume rebates. Pre-paid electricity sales are reconciled on a monthly basis and the sum of the monthly sales provides the total sales for the year. The financial year is divided in two seasons based on the application of tariffs with the seasons being summer (1 September – 31 May) and winter (1 June to 31 August). The deferred portion of revenue is accounted for by an adjustment for units not consumed at year end. This adjustment is based on the average consumption history, multiplied by the weighted average cost of units sold in June. Average consumption in units is determined per active prepaid meter using a trend analysis of historical consumer purchase data per meter for the previous financial years' months of May, June and July. The deferred portion of revenue is the amount by which the actual prepaid electricity sold for the month of June exceeds the average consumption calculated.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.17 Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

Interest

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

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

No interest is charged on overdue government debtors.

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

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

1.18 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Non-exchange transactions are defined as transactions where the entity receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange.

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

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

Conditional grants and receipts

Revenue from conditional grants is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential will flow to the municipal entity and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably and to the extent that there has been compliance with any restrictions associated with the grant.

Recognition

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

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

Measurement

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

When, as a result of a non-exchange transaction, the municipal entity recognises an asset, it also recognises revenue equivalent to the amount of the asset measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition, unless it is also required to recognise a liability.

Where a liability is required to be recognised it will be measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and the amount of the increase in net assets, if any, recognised as revenue. When a liability is subsequently reduced, because the taxable event occurs or a condition is satisfied, the amount of the reduction in the liability is recognised as revenue.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.18 Revenue from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Government grants

Government grants are recognised as revenue when:

- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipal entity,
- the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, and
- to the extent that there has been compliance with any restrictions associated with the grant.

The municipal entity assesses the degree of certainty attached to the flow of future economic benefits or service potential on the basis of the available evidence. Certain grants payable by one level of government to another are subject to the availability of funds. Revenue from these grants is only recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity. An announcement at the beginning of a financial year that grants may be available for qualifying entities in accordance with an agreed programme may not be sufficient evidence of the probability of the flow. Revenue is then only recognised once evidence of the probability of the flow becomes available.

Restrictions on government grants may result in such revenue being recognised on a time proportion basis. Where there is no restriction on the period, such revenue is recognised on receipt or when the Act becomes effective, whichever is earlier.

When government remit grants on a re-imbursement basis, revenue is recognised when the qualifying expense has been incurred and to the extent that any other restrictions have been complied with.

Other grants and donations

Other grants and donations are recognised as revenue when:

- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipal entity;
- the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably; and
- to the extent that there has been compliance with any restrictions associated with the grant.

If goods in-kind are received without conditions attached, revenue is recognised immediately. If conditions are attached, a liability is recognised, which is reduced and revenue recognised as the conditions are satisfied.

Debt forgiveness and assumption of liabilities

The municipal entity recognise revenue in respect of debt forgiveness when the former debt no longer meets the definition of a liability or satisfies the criteria for recognition as a liability, provided that the debt forgiveness does not satisfy the definition of a contribution from owners.

Revenue arising from debt forgiveness is measured at the carrying amount of debt forgiven.

1.19 Service charges

Turnover comprises of sales to customers and service rendered to customers. Turnover is stated at the invoice amount and is exclusive of value-added taxation.

1.20 Investment income

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

1.21 Borrowing costs

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

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

1.22 Comparative figures

When the presentation or classification of an item in the financial statements are amended, comparative amounts are reclassified.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.23 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

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

All expenditure relating to fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance. Detailed disclosure have been made in the notes to the financial statements as required by MFMA.

1.24 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No.56 of 2003), the Municipal Systems Act (Act No.32 of 2000), and the Public Office Bearers Act (Act No. 20 of 1998) or is in contravention of the municipal entity's supply chain management policy. Irregular expenditure is accounted for in line with all relating requirements, including, but not limited to, ruling Legislation, Regulations, Frameworks, Circulars, Instruction Notes, Practice Notes, Guidelines etc (as applicable).

Irregular expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

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

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

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

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

1.25 Segment information

A segment is an activity of an entity:

- that generates economic benefits or service potential (including economic benefits or service potential relating to transactions between activities of the same entity);
- whose results are regularly reviewed by management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to that activity and in assessing its performance; and
- for which separate financial information is available.

Reportable segments are the actual segments which are reported on in the segment report. They are the segments identified above or alternatively an aggregation of two or more of those segments where the aggregation criteria are met.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.25 Segment information (continued)

Measurement

The amount of each segment item reported is the measure reported to management for the purposes of making decisions about allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance. Adjustments and eliminations made in preparing the entity's financial statements and allocations of revenues and expenses are included in determining reported segment surplus or deficit only if they are included in the measure of the segment's surplus or deficit that is used by management. Similarly, only those assets and liabilities that are included in the measures of the segment's assets and segment's liabilities that are used by management are reported for that segment. If amounts are allocated to reported segment surplus or deficit, assets or liabilities, those amounts are allocated on a reasonable basis.

If management uses only one measure of a segment's surplus or deficit, the segment's assets or the segment's liabilities in assessing segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources, segment surplus or deficit, assets and liabilities are reported in terms of that measure. If management uses more than one measure of a segment's surplus or deficit, the segment's assets or the segment's liabilities, the reported measures are those that management believes are determined in accordance with the measurement principles most consistent with those used in measuring the corresponding amounts in the entity's financial statements.

1.26 Revaluation reserve

The surplus arising from the revaluation of property, plant and equipment is credited to a non-distributable reserve. The revaluation surplus is realised when revalued buildings and infrastructure is disposed off or impaired, through a transfer from the revaluation reserve to the accumulated surplus/deficit. On disposal, the net revaluation surplus is transferred to the accumulated surplus/deficit while gains or losses on disposal, based on revalued amounts, are credited or charged to the statement of financial performance.

1.27 Budget information

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

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 2024/07/01 to 2025/06/30.

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

Comparative information is not required.

1.28 Related parties

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

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

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

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

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

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

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Significant Accounting Policies

1.28 Related parties (continued)

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

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

1.29 Events after reporting date

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

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

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

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

1.30 Accumulated surplus

The municipal entity's surplus/deficit for the year is accounted for in the accumulated surplus in the statement of changes in net assets.

The accumulated surplus/deficit represents the net difference between total assets and total liabilities of the municipal entity. Any surpluses and deficits realised during a specific financial year are credited/debited against accumulated surplus/deficit. Prior year adjustments relating to income and expenditure are debited/credited against accumulated surplus when retrospective adjustments are made.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

2. New standards and interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective

The entity has not applied the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the entity's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2025 or later periods:

GRAP 2023 Improvements to the Standards of GRAP 2023

The Board undertakes periodic revisions of the Standards of GRAP in line with best practice internationally among standard setters. The Improvements to the Standards of GRAP include changes resulting from amendments to the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and the International Financial Reporting Standards, as well as general improvements identified through consultation with stakeholders. The Improvements to the Standards of GRAP (2023) was approved by the Board and issued in November 2023.

GRAP1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

Narrow scope amendments to the IAS Standard on Presentation of Financial Statements (IAS 1) Feb 2021

Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Changes from "significant accounting policies" to "material accounting policies" because the Standards of GRAP do not define the term "significant".

General Improvements

- Provide clarity to the terms "publicly available" and "publicly accountable".
- Remove encouraged disclosures with limited information value.

GRAP2 - Cash Flow Statements

General Improvements

Amend disclosures to read as "useful additional information that may be disclosed" as opposed to "encouraged disclosures".

GRAP3 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

Narrow scope amendments to IAS 8 Feb 2021

Change in the definition of an accounting estimate because the previous definition was not sufficiently clear.

General Improvements

Clarify that the requirements only apply to Standards of GRAP that are not yet effective for which the Minister of Finance has already determined an effective date.

GRAP5 - Borrowing Costs

Amendments to the IPSAS on Borrowing Costs (IPSAS 5) – Non-authoritative Guidance 2021

Add the Illustrative Examples in IPSAS 5 to GRAP 5.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

GRAP13 - Leases

General Improvements

Remove encouraged disclosures with limited information value.

GRAP17 - Property, Plant and Equipment

Improvements to IPSAS 2021

Amendments are made to prohibit proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available, to be deducted from the cost of property, plant and equipment.

GRAP19 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

General Improvements

Remove encouraged disclosures with limited information value.

GRAP20 - Related Party Disclosures

General Improvements

Update the definition of "significant influence" to align with the Standard of GRAP on Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (GRAP 36).

GRAP23 - Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)

General Improvements

Remove encouraged disclosures with limited information value.

GRAP24 - Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements

Narrow scope amendments to the IAS Standard on Presentation of Financial Statements (IAS 1) Feb 2021

Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Changes from "significant accounting policies" to "material accounting policies" because the Standards of GRAP do not define the term "significant".

General Improvements

- Provide clarity to the terms "publicly available" and "publicly accountable".
- Simplify the disclosures on the presentation of a reconciliation to improve the quality of reporting, by not prescribing the line items to reconcile to.
- Re-instate the Illustrative Examples that were deleted when GRAP 24 became effective.

GRAP27 - Agriculture

General Improvements

Remove encouraged disclosures and repackage it as "useful information" in another section of the Standard.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

GRAP31 - Intangible Assets

General Improvements

- Clarify when the Standard of GRAP on Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor (GRAP 32) is applicable.
- Remove reference to fully depreciated assets.
- Remove encouraged disclosures with limited information value.

GRAP104 - Financial Instruments

Improvements to IPSAS 2021

- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Amendments to provide a practical expedient not to treat changes in contractual cash flows as a modification.
- Amendments to clarify the fees that an entity includes when it applies the "10 percent" test to derecognise a financial liability.

Narrow scope amendments to the IAS Standard on Presentation of Financial Statements (IAS 1) Feb 2021

Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Changes from "significant accounting policies" to "material accounting policies" because the Standards of GRAP do not define the term "significant".

General Improvements

Remove encouraged disclosures with limited information value.

iGRAP20 - Accounting for Adjustments to Revenue

Narrow scope amendments to IAS 8 Feb 2021

Change in the definition of an accounting estimate because the previous definition was not sufficiently clear.

Directive 12 - The Selection of an Appropriate Reporting Framework by Public Entities

Narrow scope amendments to the IAS Standard on Presentation of Financial Statements (IAS 1) Feb 2021

Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Changes from "significant accounting policies" to "material accounting policies" because the Standards of GRAP do not define the term "significant".

Guideline on The Application of Materiality to Financial Statements

Narrow scope amendments to the IAS Standard on Presentation of Financial Statements (IAS 1) Feb 2021

Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Changes from "significant accounting policies" to "material accounting policies" because the Standards of GRAP do not define the term "significant".

General Improvements

Amendments resulting from the review of the Standard of GRAP on Cash Flow Statements (GRAP 2) and the Standard of GRAP on Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements (GRAP 24).

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

The effective date of these improvements have not yet been set.

The entity expects to adopt the improvements for the first time when the Minister sets the effective date for the improvements.

The adoption of this standard is not expected to impact on the results of the municipal entity, but may result in more disclosure than is currently provided in the financial statements.

GRAP 1 (amended): Presentation of Financial Statements (Going Concern)

The Board undertook a project in 2021 to consider the guidance and disclosure requirements on going concern in the relevant Standards of GRAP. As an outcome of this project, the Board agreed to include additional guidance and disclosures on going concern in this Standard. Consequential amendments are also made to the Standard of GRAP on Events After the Reporting Date.

Applicability of going concern in the public sector

An entity prepares its financial statements on a going concern basis unless there is an intention to liquidate the entity, to cease operating, or if there is no realistic alternative but to do so. A liquidation or cessation of an entity's operations will result in the termination of all its functions.

In South Africa, specific legislative requirements need to be followed before a decision is taken to liquidate a public sector entity, to cease or scale back its operations, to transfer some or all of its functions to another entity, or to merge one or more entities. The "intention" to liquidate an entity, to cease or scale back its operations, to transfer some or all of its functions to another entity, or to merge one or more entities needs to be established. This intention can be reflected in a number of ways and may encompass legislation passed in Parliament or a provincial legislature, cabinet decision, ministerial order, a decision made by a municipal council, board, council or equivalent, a regulation or a notice, or other official means.

The liquidation or cessation of a public sector entity's operations is rare, and only in the case of dissolution without any continuation of the entity's operations will the going concern basis cease to apply. When all, or some of the functions of an entity are transferred to another entity, or when a decision is taken to merge one or more entities, the application of the going concern basis remains appropriate. This is because the entity's functions will continue to be provided in a modified form, even though they are executed by another entity.

The Board agreed to include explanatory guidance in this Standard on the application of the going concern assumption by public sector entities.

Where some of an entity's functions are transferred in a transfer of functions, and the remaining functions are discontinued, there are two separate transactions. The Board concluded that management should assess these transactions separately based on the functions transferred, those to be discontinued (if any), and those that may be retained and continued (if any), to determine if preparing the entity's financial statements on a going concern basis remains appropriate.

Disclosure on going concern

The Board's project highlighted a need for specific disclosures on going concern, material uncertainties relating to going concern, and actions taken by management to mitigate these uncertainties. Consideration was also given to the practices, guidance and requirements in other countries and/or from other standard-setting bodies on these matters.

To address the diversity in the information disclosed on going concern, the Board agreed to expand the disclosure requirements in this Standard to ensure that consistent disclosures are provided.

The effective date of these revisions have not yet been set.

The entity expects to adopt the revisions for the first time when the Minister sets the effective date for the revisions.

The adoption of this standard is not expected to impact on the results of the municipal entity, but may result in more disclosure than is currently provided in the financial statements.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

iGRAP 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

Background

Paragraph .21 of the Standard of GRAP on The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (GRAP 4) requires an entity to record a foreign currency transaction, on initial recognition in its functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency (the exchange rate) at the date of the transaction. Paragraph .22 of GRAP 4 states that the date of the transaction is the date on which the transaction first qualifies for recognition in accordance with the Standards of GRAP.

When an entity pays or receives consideration in advance in a foreign currency, it generally recognises a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability before the recognition of the related asset, expense or revenue. The related asset, expense or revenue (or part of it) is the amount recognised applying the relevant Standard of GRAP, which results in the derecognition of the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration.

A question arose asking how to determine “the date of the transaction” applying paragraphs .21 and .22 of GRAP 4 when recognising revenue. The question specifically addressed circumstances in which an entity recognises a non-monetary liability arising from the receipt of advance consideration before it recognises the related revenue. It was further noted that the receipt or payment of advance consideration in a foreign currency is not restricted to revenue transactions. Accordingly, it was decided to clarify the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or revenue when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency.

Issue

This Interpretation addresses how to determine the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or revenue (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration in a foreign currency.

Consensus

Applying paragraphs .21 and .22 of GRAP 4, the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or revenue (or part of it) is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration.

If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the entity shall determine a date of the transaction for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

The effective date of this interpretation is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2025.

The entity expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2025/2026 financial statements.

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

GRAP 104 (as revised): Financial Instruments

Following the global financial crisis, a number of concerns were raised about the accounting for financial instruments. This included that (a) information on credit losses and defaults on financial assets was received too late to enable proper decision-making, (b) using fair value in certain instances was inappropriate, and (c) some of the existing accounting requirements were seen as too rules based. As a result, the International Accounting Standards Board[®] amended its existing Standards to deal with these issues. The IASB issued IFRS[®] Standard on Financial Instruments (IFRS 9) in 2009 to address many of the concerns raised. Revisions were also made to IAS[®] on Financial Instruments: Presentation and the IFRS Standard[®] on Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The IPSASB issued revised International Public Sector Accounting Standards in June 2018 so as to align them with the equivalent IFRS Standards.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

The revisions better align the Standards of GRAP with recent international developments. The amendments result in better information available to make decisions about financial assets and their recoverability, and more transparent information on financial liabilities.

The most significant changes to the Standard affect:

- Financial guarantee contracts issued
- Loan commitments issued
- Classification of financial assets
- Amortised cost of financial assets
- Impairment of financial assets
- Disclosures

The effective date of this interpretation is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2025.

The entity expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2025/2026 financial statements.

The adoption of this standard is not expected to impact on the results of the municipal entity, but may result in more disclosure than is currently provided in the financial statements.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
3. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Bank balances	13 163 596	10 271 281
Short-term deposits	25 834 012	839 268
	38 997 608	11 110 549

Short-term deposits consist of:

ABSA - 1 Day call account	25 885 012	839 268
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Short-term deposits consist of the following short-term investment with ABSA. The details and interest earned on this investment is set out below:

- ABSA 1 Day call account with varying interest rates between 0.00% and 7.05% depending on the amount invested and the change in the prime interest rate.

The municipal entity had the following bank accounts

Account number / description	Bank statement balances			Cash book balances		
	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 4058833582	3 914 225	4 985 191	4 032 634	8 095 026	9 265 968	7 765 659
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 4055133721	-	(16)	7	-	(16)	7
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 4054065339	-	32 980	18 646	18 541	51 521	37 387
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 470001402	4 934 326	1 183 681	1 395 908	4 640 961	893 311	1 105 537
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 4054530924	-	-	-	-	(294)	(295)
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 4078209583	575 149	37 551	21 043	408 004	(84 698)	(72 348)
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 4080522070	1 758	3 345	7 409	1 759	3 345	7 409
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 4080521896	-	-	79	-	85	79
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 9326102088	375	143 130	15 099 918	(695)	142 059	15 099 508
ABSA Bank - 1 Day call account - 9280674256	25 834 011	839 268	352 141	25 834 012	839 268	352 141
Total	35 259 844	7 225 130	20 927 785	38 997 608	11 110 549	24 295 084

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
4. Consumer debtors		
Gross balances		
Electricity	1 252 126 281	1 149 859 890
Less: Provision for impairment		
Electricity	(803 430 019)	(700 514 375)
Net balance		
Electricity	448 696 262	449 345 515
Electricity		
Current (0 -30 days)	57 880 242	76 946 700
31 - 60 days	29 357 557	28 691 241
61 - 90 days	22 108 360	22 269 937
91+ days	895 875 506	805 485 604
Meter reading estimate at year end (Consumption across year end)	249 549 886	216 467 984
Discounting	(274 687)	(1 573)
Provision for impairment	(803 430 019)	(700 514 378)
Transferred to non-current receivables	(2 370 583)	-
	448 696 262	449 345 515
Summary of debtors by customer classification		
Residential and sundry		
Current (0 -30 days)	2 536 003	4 852 452
31 - 60 days	800 607	1 068 329
61 - 90 days	288 243	906 256
91+ days	125 339 050	124 568 469
	128 963 903	131 395 506
Business/Commercial and municipal		
Current (0 -30 days)	31 525 472	53 556 356
31 - 60 days	11 004 610	14 121 036
61 - 90 days	9 399 829	12 264 923
91+ days	187 112 386	114 835 582
	239 042 297	194 777 897
Government		
Current (0 -30 days)	23 818 767	18 537 891
31 - 60 days	17 552 340	13 501 876
61 - 90 days	12 420 288	9 098 758
91+ days	583 424 070	566 081 554
	637 215 465	607 220 079

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
4. Consumer debtors (continued)		
Total		
Current (0 -30 days)	57 880 242	76 946 700
31 - 60 days	29 357 557	28 691 241
61 - 90 days	22 108 360	22 269 937
91+ days	895 875 506	805 485 604
Meter reading estimate at year end (Consumption across year end)	249 549 886	216 467 984
Discounting	(274 687)	(1 573)
Transferred to non-current receivables	(2 370 583)	-
	<u>1 252 126 281</u>	<u>1 149 859 893</u>
Less: Provision for impairment	<u>(803 430 019)</u>	<u>(700 514 378)</u>
	448 696 262	449 345 515
Reconciliation of allowance for impairment		
Balance at beginning of the year	(700 514 375)	(632 154 138)
Contributions to allowance	(103 138 123)	(68 360 237)
Debt impairment written off against allowance	222 479	-
	<u>(803 430 019)</u>	<u>(700 514 375)</u>
Consumer debtors pledged as security		
No consumer receivables were pledged as security in the current or prior financial period.		
Fair value of consumer debtors		
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 2025, R 201 791 647 (2024: R 232 879 104) were past due but not impaired.		
The ageing of amounts past due but not impaired is as follows:		
Current (0 -30 days)	46 274 730	65 801 041
31 - 60 days	17 954 583	18 374 008
61 - 90 days	10 548 411	11 989 647
91+ days	127 013 923	136 714 408
	<u>201 791 647</u>	<u>232 879 104</u>

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
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4. Consumer debtors (continued)

Consumer debtors impaired

As of 30 June 2025, consumer debtors of R 803 430 019 (2024: R 700 514 375) were impaired and provided for.

The ageing of these loans is as follows:

Current (0 -30 days)	11 605 513	11 145 658
31 - 60 days	11 402 974	10 317 233
61 - 90 days	11 559 948	10 280 290
91+ days	768 861 584	668 771 194
	<u>803 430 019</u>	<u>700 514 375</u>

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.

5. Inventories

Raw materials, components	259 306 370	227 286 486
	<u>259 306 370</u>	<u>227 286 486</u>
Inventories (write-downs)	(4 873 125)	(5 658 046)
	<u>254 433 245</u>	<u>221 628 440</u>

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 R149 469 703 (2024: R101 402 939), of which a portion was capitalised.

Inventory pledged as security

No inventory was pledged as security.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
6. Other financial assets		
At amortised cost		
Kopanong Local Municipality	-	66 185
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 advances bears interest at 10%		
Consumer debtors - Arrangements	2 370 583	-
Consumer debtors with arrangements which stretches over a period longer than 12 months.		
	2 370 583	66 185
Non-current assets		
At amortised cost	2 370 583	-
Current assets		
At amortised cost	-	66 185

Financial assets at fair value

Renegotiated terms

The service level agreement with Mohokare Local Municipality was terminated during the 2023-24 financial year and the balance of the capital advance loan as at date of termination became payable and was transferred to the Mohokare Local Municipality - Other receivables from exchange transactions as a receivable.

Except for the above no other 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.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
7. Other receivables from exchange transactions		
Deposits	1 493 602	1 222 704
Kopanong Local Municipality	70 452 043	61 467 910
Mohokare Local Municipality	89 286 010	89 288 750
Other receivables	9 994 478	10 109 741
DOE Grant - Southern Free State Towns	1 053 728	4 053 728
Receipt reversal	440 746	533 478
Vendors	50 234 921	28 758 680
	222 955 528	195 434 991

Trade and other receivables pledged as security

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

Credit quality of trade and other receivables

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

Fair value of trade and 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 other receivable mentioned above. The municipal entity does not hold any collateral as security.

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

Trade and other receivables past due but not impaired

Trade and other receivables which are less than 3 months past due are not considered to be impaired. At 30 June 2025, R 1 053 728 (2024: R 4 053 728) were past due but not impaired.

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

90+ days	1 053 728	4 053 728
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Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

8. Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets

	2025			2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Land	15 395 933	-	15 395 933	9 331 313	-	9 331 313
Buildings	152 360 381	-	152 360 381	109 008 888	(26 339 832)	82 669 056
Motor vehicles	127 268 785	(98 757 226)	28 511 559	131 309 775	(95 085 060)	36 224 715
Office equipment	153 978 257	(60 746 437)	93 231 820	81 251 529	(55 699 684)	25 551 845
Infrastructure	10 910 294 147	-	10 910 294 147	7 945 434 437	(1 757 868 184)	6 187 566 253
Leased assets	7 194 131	(2 194 374)	4 999 757	5 820 061	(5 820 061)	-
Total	11 366 491 634	(161 698 037)	11 204 793 597	8 282 156 003	(1 940 812 821)	6 341 343 182

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Capital work in progress	Revaluations	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Land	9 331 313	-	-	-	6 064 619	-	-	15 395 932
Buildings	82 669 056	6 763 330	-	1 750 954	63 636 415	(2 459 374)	-	152 360 381
Infrastructure	6 187 566 253	156 287 994	(33 458 119)	60 275 707	4 831 757 437	(277 163 313)	(14 971 812)	10 910 294 147
Motor vehicles	36 224 715	-	(374 160)	-	-	(7 214 777)	(124 219)	28 511 559
Office equipment	25 551 845	74 570 572	(172 528)	-	-	(6 706 247)	(11 822)	93 231 820
Leased Assets	-	7 194 131	-	-	-	(2 194 374)	-	4 999 757
Total	6 341 343 182	244 816 027	(34 004 807)	62 026 661	4 901 458 471	(295 738 085)	(15 107 853)	11 204 793 596

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

8. Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Capital work in progress	Revaluations	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Land	9 331 313	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 331 313
Buildings	86 059 933	-	-	175 135	-	(3 566 012)	-	82 669 056
Infrastructure	6 278 622 890	127 939 567	(4 657 996)	5 374 941	(5 936 553)	(210 701 820)	(3 074 776)	6 187 566 253
Motor vehicles	46 871 551	-	(1 246 261)	-	-	(9 370 349)	(30 226)	36 224 715
Office equipment	16 126 776	14 123 531	(76 707)	-	-	(4 617 568)	(4 187)	25 551 845
Leased Assets	2 069 670	-	-	-	-	(2 069 670)	-	-
	6 439 082 133	142 063 098	(5 980 964)	5 550 076	(5 936 553)	(230 325 419)	(3 109 189)	6 341 343 182

Property, plant and equipment pledged as security

No property, plant and equipment are pledged as security

Assets subject to finance lease (Net carrying amount)

Office equipment	4 999 757	-
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Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

8. Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets (continued)

Revaluations

The effective date of the revaluation for land and buildings the financial year end, 30 June 2025. Revaluations for land and buildings was performed by the independent valuers, Mr. Theunis Hendrik Myburgh, 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 the financial year end 30 June 2025. The revaluation was performed by independent valuers, Infratec Consulting (Pty) Ltd, with a multidisciplinary team comprising: Mr. Rofhiwa Khaukanani a registered Professional Electrical and Electronic Engineer (Pr.Eng) with the Engineering Council of South Africa (ECSA), Senior Certified Asset Manager (SAAMA) and Certified Asset Management Assessor (WPiAM) and Mr. Gracious Ngwenya a registered Professional Electrical Engineer (Pr.Eng) with the Engineering Council of South Africa (ECSA) and Mr. Chesray Jansen a GIS technician with a Diploma in Geoinformation Science and Technology together with Ms. Ambesa Sifo, a qualified Chartered Accountant (SA), registered with the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA). Infratec Consulting (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

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 2025 the land and buildings have not yet been legally transferred from Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality to the municipal entity.

139 376 350

80 767 294

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
8. Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets (continued)		
Property, plant and equipment in the process of being constructed or developed		
Cumulative expenditure recognised in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment		
Buildings	12 984 031	11 233 077
Carrying value of property, plant and equipment that is taking a significantly longer period of time to complete than expected		
Buildings	11 057 942	11 057 942
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.		
Solar farm project	591 000	591 000
The solar farm project has not as yet fully started, management is still in the process of evaluating whether this project will be initiated therefore the expense to date relating to the feasibility study will remain as work in progress until a final decision is taken on whether the solar farm project will continue or not.		
	11 648 942	11 648 942
Reconciliation of Work-in-Progress 2025		
	Included within	Total
	Infrastructure	
Opening balance	128 609 707	128 609 707
Additions/capital expenditure	216 563 530	216 563 530
Transferred to completed items	(156 287 970)	(156 287 970)
	188 885 267	188 885 267
Reconciliation of Work-in-Progress 2024		
	Included within	Total
	Infrastructure	
Opening balance	123 234 766	123 234 766
Additions/capital expenditure	133 314 508	133 314 508
Transferred to completed items	(127 939 567)	(127 939 567)
	128 609 707	128 609 707

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
8. Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets (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	150 463 624	114 416 479
General expenses	57 965 311	40 540 222
	208 428 935	154 956 701

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.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

9. Intangible assets

	2025			2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
	76 497 466	(61 989 923)	14 507 543	63 448 640	(53 210 715)	10 237 925
	88 230 417	-	88 230 417	88 230 417	-	88 230 417
	164 727 883	(61 989 923)	102 737 960	151 679 057	(53 210 715)	98 468 342

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Amortisation	Total
Computer software and licenses	10 237 925	20 911 566	(498 671)	(16 143 277)	14 507 543
Servitudes	88 230 417	-	-	-	88 230 417
	98 468 342	20 911 566	(498 671)	(16 143 277)	102 737 960

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Amortisation	Total
Computer software and licenses	9 917 701	8 894 240	(138 415)	(8 435 601)	10 237 925
Servitudes	88 230 417	-	-	-	88 230 417
	98 148 118	8 894 240	(138 415)	(8 435 601)	98 468 342

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
9. Intangible assets (continued)		
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.		
10. Deferred tax		
Deferred tax liability		
Opening balance	(1 311 285 052)	(1 333 331 491)
Property, plant and equipment	(1 272 429 587)	22 625 035
Taxable temporary differences	980 503	(578 596)
Total deferred tax liability	(2 582 734 136)	(1 311 285 052)
Deferred tax asset		
Opening balance	1 534 418 783	1 414 854 171
Taxable temporary differences	20 879 353	19 011 699
Tax losses available for set off against future taxable income	1 412 340 445	100 552 913
Total deferred tax asset	2 967 638 581	1 534 418 783
Deferred tax liability	(2 582 734 136)	(1 311 285 052)
Deferred tax asset	2 967 638 581	1 534 418 783
Total net deferred tax asset	384 904 445	223 133 731
Reconciliation of deferred tax asset \ (liability)		
At beginning of year	223 133 731	81 522 680
Depreciable assets	(1 272 429 587)	22 625 035
Finance lease	(826 915)	150 793
Provisions	22 686 771	18 282 309
Assessed loss	1 412 340 445	100 552 914
	384 904 445	223 133 731

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.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

10. Deferred tax (continued)

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 pronouncement is made by SARS on the municipal entity's tax calculation. In the absence of a pronouncement 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:

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.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

10. Deferred tax (continued)

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.

11. Consumer deposits

Electricity

156 759 255

158 707 177

Guarantees in lieu of vendor deposits amounted to R 31 038 000 (2024: R 11 018 000).

Guarantees in lieu of consumer deposits amounted to R 45 091 801 (2024: R 44 907 971).

Fair value approximates the carrying value of the vendor deposits.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

12. Employee benefit obligations

Defined benefit plans

Post-employment medical aid benefit

Medical Aid Scheme Arrangements

The municipal entity offers employees and continuation members (pensioners) the opportunity of belonging to one of several medical aid schemes, most of which offer a range of options pertaining to levels of cover. Upon retirement, an employee may continue membership of the medical aid scheme. Upon a member's death-in-service or death-in-retirement, the surviving dependants may continue membership of the medical aid scheme.

Contribution Rate Structure

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

Subsidy Arrangements

The Organisation has agreed to subsidise the medical aid contributions of retired members in the following way:

- All new pensioners (that are currently still in service), and their dependants will receive a 60% subsidy.
- All existing continuation members (pensioners) and their dependants will continue to receive a 60% subsidy.
- Members are subject to a maximum subsidy cap of R 5 515 (2026: R5 791).

Membership Data

685 (2024: 701) current (in service) members and 27 (2024: 17) continuation members (Pensioners) were entitled to receive post-employment medical aid subsidies from the municipal entity.

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.

Post-employment Medical Aid Liabilities

The expected value of each employee and their spouse's future medical aid subsidies is projected by allowing for future medical inflation. The calculated values are then discounted at the assumed discount interest rate to the present date of valuation (calculation). There was also allowed for mortality, retirements and withdrawals from service. The accrued liability is determined on the basis that each employee's medical aid benefit accrues uniformly over the working life of an employee up until retirement. It is assumed that 100% of all active members on medical aid will remain on medical aid once they retire. It is also assumed that all active members will remain on the same medical aid option at retirement.

Valuation of Assets

As at the valuation date, the medical aid liability of the municipal entity was unfunded, i.e., no dedicated assets have been set aside to meet this liability. Therefore no assets were considered as part of the valuation.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
12. Employee benefit obligations (continued)		
The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:		
Carrying value		
Present value of the defined benefit obligation-wholly unfunded	(118 255 000)	(104 219 000)
Non-current liabilities	(116 633 000)	(83 487 000)
Current liabilities	(1 622 000)	(20 732 000)
	(118 255 000)	(104 219 000)
Accrued Contractual Liability		
The figures below reflect the total value of the accrued contractual liability of the municipal entity in respect of post-employment medical aid benefits offered to employees:		
Category		
Current (In Service) Members	103 152 000	93 867 000
Continuation Members (Pensioners)	15 103 000	10 532 000
	118 255 000	104 399 000
Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:		
Opening balance	104 219 000	90 713 000
Current service cost	7 225 000	5 990 000
Interest cost	14 852 000	12 045 000
Benefits paid	(1 311 413)	(983 751)
Actuarial loss/(gain)	(6 729 587)	(3 545 249)
	118 255 000	104 219 000
Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance under the line item employee related costs are as follows:		
Service cost	7 225 000	5 990 000
- Current service cost	7 225 000	5 990 000
Interest cost	14 852 000	12 045 000
	22 077 000	18 035 000

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
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12. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

Calculation of actuarial gains and losses

Actuarial (gains) losses – Obligation	(6 729 587)	(3 545 249)
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Interest Cost

The Interest Cost represents the accrual of interest on the Accrued Liability, allowing for benefit payments, over the corresponding year. This arises because the post-employment medical aid scheme contributions 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-service members' service over the corresponding year.

Past Service Cost

There have been no changes in the plan arising from settlements, and hence past service cost is not relevant for this valuation.

Actuarial gains

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 30 June 2025 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 an increase in the net effective discount rate and hence an overall decrease in the liability of around R 527 000.
2. Membership changes and other smaller assumptions - Membership changes and other demographic experience differed from expectations at the previous valuation date. This includes the membership numbers reducing more than expected. Among continuation members, the average subsidies decreased, while for active members, the increase in average subsidies was smaller than expected. The combined impact of this and other smaller changes resulted in a decrease in the liability of approximately R6 202 587.

Key assumptions used

Assumptions used at the reporting date:

Discount Rate	Yield Curve	Yield Curve
CPI (Consumer Price Inflation)	Difference	Difference
	between	between
	nominal and	nominal and
	yield curves	yield curves
Medical Aid Contribution Inflation	CPI+2.5 %	CPI+2.5 %
Net Effective Discount Rate	Yield curve	Yield curve
	based	based

Financial Variables

The two most important financial variables used in our valuation are the discount- and medical aid inflation rates.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

12. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

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."

The nominal and real zero curves as at 28 June 2025 supplied by the JSE was used to determine our discount rates and CPI assumptions at each relevant time period. For example, a liability which pays out in 1 year will be discounted at a different rate than a liability which pays out in 30 years.

Although the yield curve was used for the discount rates and the corresponding inflation rates, for indicative purposes we show the discount rate and CPI that corresponds to the implied duration of the liability. The implied duration of the liability for this valuation is 19,05 years. It is however important to note that this is solely for indicative purposes as the entire yield curve is used to obtain the financial variables.

Financial Variable	Assumed Value
Discount Rate	13.04%
CPI (Consumer Price Inflation)	7.81%
Normal Salary Increase Rate	10.31%
Net Effective Discount Rate	2.48%

Medical Aid Inflation

The Medical Aid Contribution Inflation rate was set with reference to the past relationship between the (yield curve based) Discount Rate for each relevant time period and the (yield curve based) Medical Aid Contribution Inflation for each relevant time period.

South Africa has experienced high health care cost inflation in recent years. The annualised compound rates of increase for the last ten years show that registered medical aid schemes contribution inflation outstripped general CPI by almost 3% year on year. These increases are not considered to be sustainable and have assumed that medical aid contribution increases would out-strip general inflation by 2.5 % per annum over the foreseeable future.

Average Retirement Age

The average retirement age for all active employees was assumed to be 63 years. This assumption implicitly allows for ill-health and early retirements.

Normal Retirement Age

The normal retirement age (NRA) for all active employees was assumed to be 65 years.

Mortality Rates

Mortality before retirement has been based on the SA 85-90 mortality tables. Mortality post-employment (for pensioners) has been based on the PA (90) ultimate mortality tables. No explicit assumption was made about additional mortality or health care costs due to AIDS.

Spouses and Dependants

it was assumed that the marital status of members who are currently married will remain the same up to retirement. It was also assumed that 90% of all single employees would be married at retirement with no dependent children. Where necessary it was assumed that female spouses would be five years younger than their male spouses at retirement and vice versa.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

12. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The valuation is only an estimate of the cost of providing post-employment medical aid benefits. The actual cost to the municipal entity will be dependent on actual future levels of assumed variables.

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

- 20% increase/decrease in the assumed level of mortality rates.
- 20% increase/decrease in the assumed level of withdrawal rates.
- 1% increase/decrease in the medical aid inflation.
- 1-year increase/decrease in the Average Retirement Age.
- 1% increase/decrease in the Discount rate.

Mortality rate

Deviations from the assumed level of mortality experience of the current employees and the continuation members (pensioners) will have a large impact on the actual cost to the municipal entity. If the actual rates of mortality turn out higher than the rates assumed in the valuation basis, the cost to the municipal entity in the form of subsidies will reduce and vice versa.

The effect of higher and lower mortality rates is illustrated by increasing and decreasing the mortality rates by 20%. The effect is as follows:

Mortality rate	-20% Mortality rate	Valuation Assumption	+20% Mortality rate
Total Accrued Liability	127 628 000	118 255 000	110 323 000
Interest Cost	17 112 000	15 844 000	14 771 000
Service Cost	8 781 000	8 088 000	7 498 000

Withdrawal rate

Deviations from the assumed level of Withdrawal experience of the current employees will have a large impact on the actual cost to the Organisation. If the actual rates of Withdrawal turn out higher than the rates assumed in the valuation basis, the cost to the Organisation in the form of subsidies will reduce and vice versa.

The effect of higher and lower Withdrawal rates is illustrated by increasing and decreasing the Withdrawal rates by 20%. The effect is as follows:

Withdrawal rate	-20% Withdrawal rate	Valuation Assumption	+20% Withdrawal rate
Total Accrued Liability	120 588 000	118 255 000	116 083 000
Interest Cost	16 167 000	15 844 000	15 544 000
Service Cost	8 371 000	8 088 000	7 830 000

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

12. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

Medical aid inflation

The cost of the subsidy after retirement is dependent on the increase in the contributions to the medical aid scheme before and after retirement. The rate at which these contributions increase will thus have a direct effect on the liability of future retirees.

The effect of a 1% p.a. change in the medical aid inflation assumption was tested. The effect is as follows:

Medical aid inflation	-1% Medical aid inflation	Valuation Assumption	+1% Medical aid inflation
Total Accrued Liability	107 937 000	118 255 000	125 240 000
Interest Cost	14 441 000	15 844 000	16 791 000
Service Cost	7 208 000	8 088 000	8 635 000

Average retirement age

The liability value is directly influenced by the assumption about the average retirement age of members as this determines the length these benefits are paid out to members.

The effect of a one-year increase and decrease in the assumed average retirement age was tested. The effect is as follows:

Average retirement age	-1-year Average Retirement Age	Valuation Assumption	+1-year Average Retirement Age
Total Accrued Liability	130 331 000	118 255 000	107 348 000
Interest Cost	17 447 000	15 844 000	14 366 000
Service Cost	8 821 000	8 088 000	7 131 000

Discount rate

The value of the liability is directly dependent on the level of the discount rate used to discount the future expected cashflows. If the discount rate is higher the present value of the liability will be lower and vice versa.

The effect of a 1% p.a. change in the discount rate assumption was tested. The effect is as follows:

Discount rate	-1% Discount rate	Valuation Assumption	+1% Discount rate
Total Accrued Liability	139 163 000	118 255 000	101 516 000
Interest Cost	17 252 000	15 844 000	14 613 000
Service Cost	9 841 000	8 088 000	6 717 000

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

12. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

Maturity analysis of the defined benefit obligations

Assuming that the post-employment medical aid subsidy policy stays the same and that the actuarial assumptions are borne out in practice the municipal entity's unfunded accrued liability and future service cost can be projected as follows:

Expected estimate changes in the value of the obligation:

	Current Valuation Date 30-06-2025	1 Year Following the Valuation Date	2 Years Following the Valuation Date	3 Years Following the Valuation Date
PV of the obligation as at the previous Valuation Date	104 219 000	118 255 000	140 565 000	166 980 000
Current Service Cost	7 225 000	8 088 000	9 143 000	10 335 000
Interest Cost	14 852 000	15 844 000	18 825 000	22 345 000
Benefits paid	(1 311 413)	(1 622 000)	(1 553 000)	(1 600 000)
Actuarial Loss / (Gain)	(6 729 587)	-	-	-
PV of the obligation as at the current Valuation Date	118 255 000	140 565 000	166 980 000	198 060 000

Maturity Analysis:

The table below provides a maturity analysis based on the expected future benefit payments. It should be noted that these are discounted figures and may change if actual future experience deviates from current assumptions used in the valuation.

	Within one year from valuation date	Payable Between 1 and 5 years from valuation date	Longer than 5 years from valuation date	Total
Present Value of Future Benefit Payments	1 503 663	4 732 650	201 698 376	207 934 689

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
13. Finance lease obligation		
Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	2 857 080	-
- in second to fifth year inclusive	3 095 170	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5 952 250	-
less: future finance charges	(695 230)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Present value of minimum lease payments	5 257 020	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Present value of minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	2 364 005	-
- in second to fifth year inclusive	2 893 015	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5 257 020	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Non-current liabilities	2 893 015	-
Current liabilities	2 364 005	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5 257 020	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>

It is the municipal entity's policy to lease certain photo copier machines under finance leases. The average lease term is 3 years and the average effective borrowing rate was 11.75%. Initial lease payments varied between R2 414 and R7 472 per month and are subject to prime lending rates.

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

Defaults and breaches

No default of the principal, interest or redemption terms of finance lease obligations occurred during the financial year.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
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14. Long service awards

Reconciliation of long service awards - 2025

	Opening Balance	Actuarial (gains)/losses	Utilised during the year	Current service costs	Interest costs	Total
Provision for long service award	29 680 000	12 037 596	(1 980 596)	3 017 000	3 102 000	45 856 000

Reconciliation of long service awards - 2024

	Opening Balance	Actuarial (gains)/losses	Utilised during the year	Current service costs	Interest costs	Total
Provision for long service award	27 632 000	(1 706 973)	(2 400 027)	2 634 000	3 521 000	29 680 000
Non-current liabilities					42 464 000	27 710 000
Current liabilities					3 392 000	1 970 000
					<u>45 856 000</u>	<u>29 680 000</u>

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 August 2023.

The long service awards plan is a defined benefit plan. At year end 764 (2024 - 775) employees were eligible for long service bonuses.

The current service cost for the ensuing year is estimated to be R 4 364 000 (2024 - R 3 017 000) whereas the interest-cost for the next year is estimated to be R 4 330 000 (2024 - R 3 102 000).

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.

Long service awards liabilities

The expected value of each employee's long service award is projected to the next interval by allowing for future salary growth.

Long service benefits are awarded in the form of leave days and a percentage of salary. The awarded leave days have been converted into a percentage of the employee's annual salary. The conversion is based on a 250 working day year.

The calculated award values are then discounted at the assumed discount interest rate to the date of calculation. There was also allowed for mortality, retirements and withdrawals from service.

The accrued liability is determined on the basis that each employee's long service benefit accrues uniformly over the working life of an employee up to the end of the interval at which the benefit becomes payable.

Any employee that has five or more years' service with the municipality and leaves the service of the municipality for any reason, excluding reasons relating to misconduct, shall receive a pro-rata long service bonus for any uncompleted period service stipulated above.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
14. Long service awards (continued)		
The key assumptions utilised by management in determining the long 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	3 017 000	2 634 000
Interest cost	3 102 000	3 521 000
Actuarial (gains) / losses	12 037 596	(1 706 973)
	18 156 596	4 448 027

Present value of long service award obligation:

Present value of long service award as at 30 June 2025	(45 856 000)
Present value of long service award as at 30 June 2024	(29 680 000)
Present value of long service award as at 30 June 2023	(27 632 000)
Present value of long service award as at 30 June 2022	(27 676 000)
Present value of long service award as at 30 June 2021	(25 649 001)

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 30 June 2025 supplied by the JSE was used to determine the discounted rates and CPI assumptions at each relevant time period.

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.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

14. Long service awards (continued)

Although the yield curve was used as discount rates and corresponding inflation rates, for indicative purposes below illustrates the discount rate and CPI that corresponds to the implied duration of the liability. The implied duration of the liability for this valuation is 6,66 years. It is however important to note that this is solely for indicative purposes as the entire yield curve is used to obtain the financial variables.

Financial Variable	Assumed Value
Discount Rate	9.56%
CPI (Consumer Price Inflation)	4.31%
Normal Salary Increase Rate	5.31%
Net Effective Discount Rate	4.03%

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. The 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 2025 of 5.1%. The next salary increase was assumed to take place on 01 July 2026.

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.

Past service cost:

There have been no changes in the plan arising from settlements, and hence past service cost is not relevant for this valuation..

Actuarial loss:

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 2025 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 237 000.
2. Benefit structure - The benefit structure with regards to the long service leave awards has changed since the previous valuation. The changes result in the liability increasing by approximately R 9 883 000.
3. Membership changes and other smaller assumptions – Membership changes and other demographic experience differed from expectations at the previous valuation date. Although membership decreased slightly, the average annual salary increased by more than expected. The combined impact of this and other smaller changes resulted in an increase in the liability of approximately R 2 391 596.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

14. Long service awards (continued)

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 inflation.
- 1% increase/decrease in the Discount rate.
- 20% increase/decrease in the assumed level of mortality rates.
- 1-year increase/decrease in the Average Retirement Age.

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 Organisation. If the actual rate of withdrawal turns out to be higher than the rates assumed in the valuation basis, then the cost to the Organisation 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:

Withdrawal rate	-20% Withdrawal rate	Valuation Assumption	+20% Withdrawal rate
Total Accrued Liability	47 325 000	45 856 000	44 496 000
Current Service Cost	4 571 000	4 364 000	4 177 000
Interest Cost	4 481 000	4 330 000	4 191 000

Normal salary inflation:

The cost of the long service awards is dependent on the increase in the annual salaries paid to employees. The rate at which salaries increase will thus have a direct effect on the liability of future employees.

The effect of a 1% p.a. change in the normal salary inflation assumption was tested. The effect is as follows:

Normal salary inflation	-1% Normal salary inflation	Valuation Assumption	+1% Normal salary inflation
Total Accrued Liability	43 143 000	45 856 000	48 837 000
Current Service Cost	4 087 000	4 364 000	4 617 000
Interest Cost	4 058 000	4 330 000	4 629 000

Discount rate:

The value of the liability is directly dependent on the level of the discount rate used to discount the future expected cashflows. If the discount rate is higher the present value of the liability will be lower and vice versa.

The effect of a 1% p.a. change in the discount rate assumption was tested. The effect is as follows:

Discount rate	-1% Discount rate	Valuation Assumption	+1% Discount rate
Total Accrued Liability	48 740 000	45 856 000	43 268 000
Interest Cost	4 661 000	4 364 000	4 099 000
Service Cost	4 137 000	4 330 000	4 496 000

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

14. Long service awards (continued)

Mortality rate:

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

Mortality rate	-20% Mortality rate	Valuation Assumption	+20% Mortality rate
Total Accrued Liability	46 314 000	45 856 000	45 407 000
Interest Cost	4 405 000	4 364 000	4 324 000
Service Cost	4 376 000	4 330 000	4 285 000

Average retirement age:

The value of the liability is directly dependent on the average retirement age of employees since awards will not be awarded after retirement.

The effect of a 1-year decrease in the assumed average retirement age of employees was tested. The effect is as follows:

Average retirement age:	-1 Year (62)	Valuation Assumption	+1 Year (64)
Total Accrued Liability	44 881 000	45 856 000	47 582 000
Interest Cost	4 286 000	4 364 000	4 487 000
Service Cost	4 233 000	4 330 000	4 501 000

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
15. Other financial liabilities		
At amortised cost		
Capital Advances Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	34 635 957	41 190 373
The capital funding provided to the municipal entity is repayable in monthly installments based on the estimated useful life of the capital asset as initially determined by Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality. The capital funding provided to the municipal entity will bear interest annually at the interest rate equal to the prime lending rate on the first day of each financial year and shall thereafter be fixed for the entire financial year. The prime interest rate at 1 July 2024 was 11.75% (2023/24: 11.75%)		
Intercompany loan	1 106 629 093	822 297 757
The repayment terms of the intercompany loan was amended to be payable at the end of June 2025. The intercompany loan bears interest annually at the interest rate equal to the prime lending rate on the first day of each financial year calculated on the average of the opening balance and closing balance of the loan. The prime interest rate at 1 July 2024 was 11.75% (2023/24: 11.75%)		
ESKOM	-	128 940 293
The municipal entity applied for ESKOM debt relief in terms of MFMA Circular no. 124. In terms of this circular the ESKOM debt balance payable as at 31 March 2023 of R386 820 878 will be written off over a three year period. One third of this value was thus recognised as a non current other financial liability during the comparative 2023/24 financial year.		
	1 141 265 050	992 428 423
Total other financial liabilities	1 141 265 050	992 428 423
There were no defaults on the financial liability during the reporting period.		
Non-current liabilities		
At amortised cost	1 134 710 634	985 874 007
Current liabilities		
At amortised cost	6 554 416	6 554 416
16. Payables from exchange transactions		
Accrued bonus	13 879 410	12 783 889
Accrued leave pay	38 781 574	35 988 785
Deferred revenue	21 723 900	21 153 125
Electricity connections	17 616 509	15 015 231
Mantsopa Local Municipality	166 870	166 870
Operating expense accrual	8 385 020	6 934 687
Retention creditors	3 716 026	7 710 430
Salary control	5 850 185	13 999 566
Trade payables	1 676 577 852	979 152 663
Unallocated consumer and vendor payments received in advance	40 678 480	35 991 684
	1 827 375 826	1 128 896 930

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
17. VAT payable		
VAT Output Accrual	415 995 918	375 297 943
VAT Input Accrual	(117 904 325)	(102 038 627)
	298 091 593	273 259 316
18. VAT receivable		
VAT Control (Statutory receivable)	18 995 174	20 875 960
19. Loans to (from) shareholders		
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	(535 739 579)	(803 609 369)
<p>The loans are unsecured and bears interest at the lower of 15% of the revenue (sale of electricity and pre-paid electricity) of the municipal entity for the previous financial year or the interest rate on the loan for the financial year ended 30 June 2011 adjusted annually for the CPI applicable to the Public Finance Sector.</p> <p>Installments of R267 867 789 are payable every five (5) years with the initial payment on 30 June 2015.</p> <p>There were no defaults on the shareholders loan during the reporting period.</p>		
20. Share capital		
Authorised		
1000 Ordinary shares or par value of R1	1 000	1 000
Issued		
100 Ordinary shares	100	100
21. Revaluation reserve		
Revaluation surplus beginning of period	4 109 505 866	4 115 442 419
Movements in the reserve for the year	4 882 649 978	(5 936 553)
Closing balance	8 992 155 844	4 109 505 866
22. Other NDR		
<p>In accordance with the terms of the NERSA (National Energy Regulator of South Africa) agreement it was agreed that R60 000 000 is to be held as a non-distributable reserve.</p>		
Non-distributable reserve beginning of period	60 000 000	60 000 000
Movements in the reserve for the year	-	-
Closing balance	60 000 000	60 000 000

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
23. Service charges		
Free services recoverable	39 673 257	29 734 071
Sale of electricity	2 015 900 805	1 826 216 930
Sale of pre-paid electricity	1 494 461 388	1 347 166 428
	3 550 035 450	3 203 117 429
24. Other income		
Credit control fees	3 339 058	3 951 859
Fines & reconnection income	4 992 611	3 447 861
Insurance claim recovery	1 732 735	880 849
Legal settlements	-	108 461
New connections	4 174 440	8 439 345
Sale of clearance certificates	724 156	675 089
Street lighting	132 401 928	117 449 370
Training income	770 049	680 020
Transaction handling fees	291 489	273 641
	148 426 466	135 906 495
25. Interest Income		
Interest revenue		
Interest on ABSA current account	1 947 750	2 932 320
Interest on loans and other receivables from exchange transactions	2 206	26 310
Interest on consumer receivables from exchange transactions	39 548 217	37 807 692
Interest on bank investments	3 337 177	647 126
Interest received - Eskom deposit	41 597	44 864
	44 876 947	41 458 312

Short-term deposits consists of an ABSA 1 Day call account with varying interest rates between 0.00% and 7.05% depending on the amount invested and the change in the prime interest rate

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
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26. Government grants & subsidies

Capital grants

Urban settlements development grant	22 052 174	21 739 130
Informal settlements upgrading partnership grant	32 782 609	50 434 783
	<u>54 834 783</u>	<u>72 173 913</u>

Urban Settlements Development Grant

Current-year receipts	22 052 174	21 739 130
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(22 052 174)	(21 739 130)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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.

Informal settlements upgrading partnership grant

Current-year receipts	32 782 609	50 434 783
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(32 782 609)	(50 434 783)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The grant is aimed at using funding to intensify efforts to upgrade informal settlements. The grant aims to provide the means for households to receive water, electricity and sanitation services, and to supply informal settlements with public lighting, roads, stormwater drainage systems and refuse removal.

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

27. Unclaimed Money Forfeits

Unclaimed Money Forfeits	<u>9 109 667</u>	<u>1 132 566</u>
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During the current and prior financial year unclaimed monies older than 3 years as at year end 30 June was recognised as revenue.

28. Agency services

Management fees	<u>2 392 013</u>	<u>7 279 311</u>
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Agency services relates to administration, network- and vending charges rendered to the Southern Free State towns.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
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29. Municipal debt relief

ESKOM	128 940 293	-
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The municipal entity applied and was approved for ESKOM debt relief in terms of MFMA Circular no. 124. In terms of this circular the ESKOM debt balance payable as at 31 March 2023 to the value of R386 820 878 will be written off over a three year period.

The municipal entity qualified for the first one third write off to the value of R 128 940 293 during the current financial year and this amount was thus recognised as a revenue from non exchange transaction during the current financial year. The remaining two thirds of the balance payable to the value of R 257 880 585 is expected to be written off upon successful compliance with the MFMA Circular 124 and National Treasury requirements and conditions in the following years.

Non-compliance with the MFMA Circular 124 and National Treasury requirements and conditions might result in the municipal entity being removed from the debt relief program and the outstanding amount being reinstated as payable to ESKOM.

30. Employee related costs

Basic salary and wages	353 416 840	309 623 544
Bargaining council	113 884	102 579
Housing benefits and allowances	2 789 201	1 967 526
Leave pay provision charge	2 792 789	5 234 803
Long-service awards	18 156 596	4 448 027
Medical aid - company contributions	32 909 894	29 656 838
Overtime payments	63 895 173	72 372 164
Pension and provident fund contributions	53 696 048	49 408 852
Post employment medical aid	15 347 413	14 489 751
SDL	961 899	4 170 307
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	39 865 702	32 448 629
UIF	1 686 459	1 592 518
	585 631 898	525 515 538

Remuneration of Chief Executive Officer - Mr. MS Sekoboto

Annual Remuneration	2 329 541	2 479 770
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	150 244	144 000
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	26 824	28 260
	2 506 609	2 652 030

Remuneration of Chief Financial Officer - ZSN Williams

Annual Remuneration	1 616 535	666 328
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	380 644	156 000
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	21 518	9 533
Acting allowance - M.J. Lenka	-	118 842
	2 018 697	950 703

Me. M.J. Lenka was appointed as the acting Chief Financial Officer in March 2023 and acted until January 2024. Me. Z.S.N. Williams was appointed as the new Chief financial Officer in February 2024.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
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30. Employee related costs (continued)

Remuneration of Executive Manager: Compliance and Performance - Mr. MD Mahao

Annual Remuneration - NA Leteno	-	455 113
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances - NA Leteno	-	106 000
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds - NA Leteno	-	6 354
Annual Remuneration - MD Mahao	1 667 050	694 607
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances - MD Mahao	19 900	6 000
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds - MD Mahao	19 138	7 949
	1 706 088	1 276 023

Me. N.A. Leteno's employment contract came to an end during November 2023. During February 2024 Mr. M.D. Mahao was appointed as the new Executive Manager: Compliance and Performance.

Remuneration of Company Secretary - Mr. KC Tsitsi

Annual Remuneration	1 667 050	833 529
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	24 500	12 000
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds	19 184	9 586
	1 710 734	855 115

Mr K.C. Tsitsi was appointed as the new Company Secretary during January 2024..

Remuneration of Executive Manager: Retail - Me. B Motshwene

Annual Remuneration - Mr. SS Mokoena	-	423 113
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances - Mr. SS Mokoena	-	138 000
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds - Mr. SS Mokoena	-	6 290
Annual Remuneration - Me. B Motshwene	1 670 180	640 699
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances - Me. B Motshwene	375 400	131 000
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds - Me. B Motshwene	22 015	8 317
Acting allowance - Me. B Motshwene	-	110 143
	2 067 595	1 457 562

Me. B. Motshwene was appointed as the Acting Executive Manager: Retail in March 2023 until January 2024. From February 2024 Me. B. Motshwene was appointed as the new Executive Manager: Retail following the termination of Mr. SS Mokoena's employment contract in December 2023 .

Remuneration of Executive Manager: Wires - Mr. LJ Mojaje

Annual Remuneration	1 523 050	1 636 309
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	164 644	158 400
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds	18 855	19 921
	1 706 549	1 814 630

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
30. Employee related costs (continued)		
Remuneration of Executive Manager: Human Resources - Me. M Molemela		
Annual Remuneration - Me. SSC Tsoai	-	1 429 836
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances - Me. SSC Tsoai	-	145 200
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds - Me. SSC Tsoai	-	17 560
Acting allowance - Me. M. Molemela	165 935	15 969
Annual Remuneration - Me. M. Molemela	259 829	-
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances - Me. M. Molemela	63 400	-
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds - Me. M. Molemela	10 258	-
	499 422	1 608 565
<p>Me. S.S.C. Tsoai resigned as Executive Manager: Human Resources during May 2024. Me. M. Molemela was appointed as acting Executive Manager: Human Resources during June 2024 until April 2025, whereafter she was permanently appointed as the Executive Manager: Human Resources from May 2025.</p>		
Remuneration of non-executive directors		
Annual Remuneration	773 853	1 138 301
31. Depreciation and amortisation		
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	295 738 085	230 325 419
Intangible assets	16 143 277	8 435 601
	311 881 362	238 761 020
32. Impairment loss		
Impairments		
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	7 899 622	3 074 545
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 based on asset condition and an impairment loss was raised.		
Inventories	(784 920)	1 241 630
An assessment of the net realisable value against cost was performed and inventory was written down.		
	7 114 702	4 316 175
33. Finance costs		
Capital advances Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	4 839 869	5 610 013
Finance leases	681 878	55 645
Interest on intercompany loan	107 029 564	90 783 581
Interest on shareholders loan	179 843 209	176 223 986
Trade and other payables	39 592 914	7 442 834
	331 987 434	280 116 059

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
34. Contributions to /(Reversal of) debt impairment provision		
Contributions to /(Reversal of) debt impairment provision	103 138 123	68 360 237
35. Bulk purchases		
Electricity - Eskom	2 750 467 986	2 470 251 136
36. General expenses		
Advertising & marketing	604 001	792 512
Auditors remuneration	7 268 728	6 715 099
Bank charges	1 974 998	1 468 279
Bursaries	328 533	410 674
Commission paid	60 018 889	60 876 544
Conferences and delegations	709 902	654 674
Consulting and professional fees	23 192 428	17 794 456
Credit control fees	-	10 403
Entertainment	227 885	270 523
Fuel and oil	9 164 655	12 779 128
Insurance	10 547 488	10 945 892
Internal audit fee	566 030	2 321 560
Inventory consumed *	49 964 988	38 672 349
Lease rentals on operating lease	1 111 847	1 010 770
Legal costs	8 489 727	8 708 012
License fees	5 327 158	5 656 489
Meter reading	3 844 980	11 732 514
Other expenses	1 425 044	2 297 984
Printing and stationery	2 351 499	2 242 789
Protective clothing	878 453	1 718 855
Rented office buildings utilities - Water	149 722	133 599
Repairs and maintenance	150 463 624	116 128 584
Security services	31 028 164	14 462 909
Staff welfare	1 600 858	1 144 835
Stores and materials	834 024	995 425
Subscriptions and membership fees	192 309	176 358
Telephone and fax	6 613 511	5 600 490
Training	4 103 418	1 112 436
Travelling	1 511 664	436 131
Workman's compensation	8 215 597	7 029 062
	392 710 124	334 299 335

* A prior period reclassification to the value of R155 768 was done to include inventory reversals, previously reported as revenue from exchange transactions, as part of General Expenses - Inventory Consumed. This resulted in a restatement of the comparative values in the statement of financial performance as follows:

Decrease in revenue from exchange transactions to the value of R155 768

Decrease in General Expenses - Inventory Consumed to the value of R155 768

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
37. Taxation		
Major components of the tax income		
Current		
Local income tax - current period	-	-
Deferred		
Originating and reversing temporary differences	1 250 569 731	(41 058 138)
Assessed loss used	1 356 768 413	1 256 215 500
Assessed loss raised	(2 769 108 858)	(1 356 768 414)
	(161 770 714)	(141 611 052)
Reconciliation of the tax expense		
Reconciliation between accounting surplus and tax expense.		
Accounting deficit	(564 742 492)	(463 861 458)
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 27% (2024: 27%)	(152 480 473)	(123 017 791)
Tax effect of adjustments on taxable income		
Non-taxable income	(14 805 391)	(19 486 957)
Non-deductible expenses	5 515 150	893 696
	(161 770 714)	(141 611 052)
38. Cash generated from operations		
Deficit	(402 971 778)	(322 250 406)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	311 881 362	238 761 020
Gain on sale of assets and liabilities	20 426 482	3 309 984
Finance costs - Finance leases	681 878	55 645
Impairment deficit	7 114 702	4 316 175
Debt impairment	103 138 123	68 360 237
Movements in retirement benefit assets and liabilities	14 036 000	13 506 000
Movements in provisions	16 176 000	2 048 000
Annual charge for deferred tax	(161 770 714)	(141 611 052)
Non-cash investing activities - Intercompany related transactions	9 907 130	2 005 072
Non-cash investing activities - Movement in Consumer Debtor Interest on Arrears	(37 729 883)	(35 535 096)
Non-cash operating activities - Municipal debt relief	(128 940 293)	-
Non-cash operating activities - Unclaimed money forfeits	(9 109 667)	-
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	(32 019 885)	(95 815 678)
Other receivables from exchange transactions	(27 520 537)	(48 075 332)
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions	(64 758 987)	51 812 431
Payables from exchange transactions	711 582 967	394 615 398
VAT	26 713 063	4 859 966
Consumer deposits	(1 947 922)	(1 788 623)
	354 888 041	138 573 741

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
39. Auditors' remuneration		
Audit fees	7 268 728	6 715 099
40. Commitments		
Authorised capital expenditure		
Approved and contracted for		
• Property, plant and equipment- infrastructure	-	-
Total capital commitments		
Approved and contracted for	-	-
Authorised operational expenditure		
Approved and contracted for		
• Contracted services	33 266 364	26 000 614
Total operational commitments		
Approved and contracted for	33 266 364	26 000 614
Total commitments		
Total commitments		
Authorised capital expenditure	-	-
Authorised operational expenditure	33 266 364	26 000 614
	33 266 364	26 000 614

This committed expenditure relates to Infrastructure and operational expenditure and will be financed by available government grants, retained surpluses, existing cash resources, funds internally generated, etc.

All commitments include VAT.

Operating leases - as lessee (expense)

Minimum lease payments due

- within one year	1 223 032	1 111 847
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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%.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
41. 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.		
Contingent liabilities		
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Makola - Litigation relating to repayment of an amount paid by the plaintiff in respect of a quotation for tampering	-	13 315
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs H Potgieter relating to civil claim for past and future damages suffered.	-	100 000
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs LJ Mamatu relating to a labour dispute.	1 000 000	-
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Jimmy Roos relating to a veld fire and damages.	600 000	-
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Zweni relating to a labour dispute.	2 000 000	-
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Makomota Investments relating to a tender dispute.	300 000	-
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Mogoang John Marogoa relating to a meter dispute.	30 000	-
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs SAMWU OBO Moipone Moloabi and 2 others relating to a labour dispute.	850 000	-
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs IMATU OBO Brian Leserwane relating to a labour dispute.	86 250	-
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs KPM/CMAI/DOMANI Joint venture - Litigation relating to alleged services rendered to Centlec (SOC) Ltd.	-	1 544 460
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Boompies kitchen - Litigation relating to alleged meter tampering and electricity disconnection.	1 115 000	1 115 000
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Legends 8079 (PTY) Ltd - Litigation relating to a claim for goods allegedly delivered to Centlec (SOC) Ltd.	-	1 209 407
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Ramothello Attorneys Inc. relating to service contract breach.	527 944	-
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Mpho George Dumisi relating to damages suffered due to power cuts and failures.	38 045	-
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs JJ van den Berg - Claim against Centlec (SOC) Ltd for damages arising from disconnection of electricity meter box.	10 827	10 827
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs HJ Steyn - Claim against Centlec (SOC) Ltd for damages arising from disconnection of electricity meter box.	21 407	21 407
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Mario Nel obo Nel Familie Trust - Urgent application for restoration of electricity at Applicant's premises.	-	250 000
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Lavender Hill Guesthouse - Claim against Centlec (SOC) Ltd for reconnection fees.	-	79 250
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs JH Viljoen - Application for declaratory order: prescribed claim.	-	150 414
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs FAL Mannor - Claim for repayment of money paid under duress for tampering with electricity meter box.	71 946	71 946
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Calvin Family Security Group - Urgent application to interdict termination of contract.	-	283 500
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs S Setai - Application lodged arbitration against Centlec claiming unfair dismissal.	-	270 000
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs MJ Makofane - Applicant approached court on an urgent basis to obtain a rule nisi to have the electricity reconnected.	-	10 000
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs SM Maeyane T/A Malebogo Maeyane attorneys - Plaintiff issued a simple summons for for R1 155 000.00 to review of Centlec's policy against the popi act.	-	1 455 000
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs SK Zziwa - Labour dispute.	-	200 000
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs S Mokoena - Labour dispute.	-	200 000
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Mohokare Local Municipality - Urgent interdict lodged against Centlec.	-	250 000
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs JE & AM de Villiers - Labour dispute	-	250 000

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
41. Contingencies (continued)		
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs JN Knoetze - Urgent application brought to restore electricity.	-	250 000
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs H Nkomo OBO G Nkota - Claim for damages against the defendant while working within the scope of his employment.	-	1 250 000
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs H Nkomo OBO G Nkota & five others - Claim for damages against the defendants while working within the scope of their employment. Possible vicarious liability if cited at a later stage.	-	1 000 000
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Ontec Systems - Claim by Ontec for enforcement of a service level agreement/contract for vending services rendered.	-	3 145 713
Litigations of Centlec (SOC) Ltd vs Devon Court (PTY) Ltd relating to a claim for the repayment of money paid under duress for tampering with a Centlec electricity box.	152 460	-
	6 803 879	13 130 239

42. Change in estimate

Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets

New information at the beginning of the financial year indicating that certain items of Property, Plant and Equipment were nearing the end of their originally estimated useful lives, although they remained in use and in working condition. Based on this information, the municipal entity reassessed and revised the remaining useful lives of the affected assets in terms of GRAP 17.

Furthermore, the revised useful lives were assessed against the approved condition-based parameters. Where the existing remaining useful life did not comply with these parameters, it was revised to align with the applicable useful life range.

This revision represents a change in accounting estimate in accordance with GRAP 3 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, and has been applied prospectively from the date the new information became available.

The aggregate effect of the changes in accounting estimate on the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 is as follows

Statement of financial position:

Carrying Value	Net Impact	After Change	Before Change
Property, Plant and Equipment	61 450 075	11 204 793 597	11 143 343 522
Intangible Assets	(386 983)	102 737 960	103 124 943
Total	61 063 092	11 307 531 557	11 246 468 465

Statement of financial performance:

Depreciation and Amortisation	Net Impact	After Change	Before Change
Property, Plant and Equipment	61 450 075	295 738 085	234 288 010
Intangible Assets	(386 983)	16 143 277	16 530 260
Total	61 063 092	311 881 362	250 818 270

The effect of the future periods cannot be disclosed as it is impractical to do so.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
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43. 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:

41.1. Prior period error - Intangible assets

During the period under review it was identified that there was license fees relating to the 2023/24 financial year which was incorrectly expensed instead of being capitalised as Intangible assets. A correction was made and the comparative statements for the 2023/24 financial year have been restated. The effect of the correction of the error(s) is summarised below:

Statement of Financial Position

Increase in non-current assets - intangible assets carrying value	1 141 258
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Statement of financial performance

Decrease in general expenses - license fees	(1 207 304)
Increase in depreciation and amortisation	66 046

42.2. Prior period error - Cash and cash equivalents

During the period under review it was identified during the infrastructure revaluation process that there were certain assets incorrectly included in the fixed asset register which fell outside the boundaries of the municipal entity's service area. Furthermore, it was found that there were other infrastructure related assets not capitalized and not included on the fixed asset register relating to the comparative and prior financial years. A correction was made and the comparative statements for the 2023/24 and prior financial years have been restated. The effect of the correction of the error(s) is summarised below:

Statement of Financial Position

Increase in property, plant and equipment - Infrastructure assets carrying value	342 356 076
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Statement of financial performance

Increase in depreciation and amortisation	9 381 269
Increase in opening accumulated surplus or deficit	(351 737 345)

40.3. Prior period error - Reclassification between office equipment and intangible assets:

During the period under review it was noted that computer equipment was incorrectly classified as intangible assets during the prior financial year. A correction was made and the comparative statements for the 2021/22 financial year have been restated. The effect of the correction of the error(s) is summarised below:

44. Events after the reporting date

The directors would like to draw attention to the fact that the council of the parent municipality took a decision in the meeting held on 31 July 2025 to dissolve and terminate the term of office of Centlec (SOC) Ltd's existing board of directors.

Except for the above mentioned, the directors are not aware of any other 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.

On 28 August 2025, me. M.J. Ntshudisane, was appointed as the interim chairperson of the board.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

45. 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:

- Total assets (R 15 261 618 538) exceed total liabilities (R 6 711 333 459).
- The municipal entity has an accumulated surplus and other reserves of R 8 550 285 079.

The following analysis illustrates significant doubt that may affect the going concern assumption:

- Current liabilities (R 2 296 159 095) exceed current assets (R 984 077 817).
- The municipal entity incurred a deficit of R 402 971 778 for the current financial year.

These events and conditions indicate that significant doubt exists on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management has reviewed the municipal entity's cash flow forecast for the year ended 30 June 2025. The municipal entity reported a trading deficit of R 402 971 778 which is mainly attributed to the declining trend in the revenue customer base due to the impact of customer migration to alternative energy sources and the interest on the shareholders 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 and due diligence 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 revenue protection unit's effort to curb meter tampering/bypassing is likely to improve revenue collection.

The municipal entity owed Eskom R1 598 269 023 (2024: R1 099 284 808) as at 30 June 2025, which was long overdue.

The entity applied and was approved for Eskom debt relief in terms of national Treasury circular 124 to the value of R386 820 875. This will assist in reducing the Eskom liability of the municipal entity in the future.

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.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
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46. 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;
- entities that control or exert significant influence over the municipality; and
- management entities providing key management services

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	(34 635 957)	(41 190 372)
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Shareholders loan	(535 739 578)	(803 609 369)
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Intercompany loan balance	(1 106 629 093)	(822 297 757)

Issued share capital

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

Related party transactions

Interest paid to (received from) related parties

Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Advances	4 839 869	5 610 013
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Shareholders loan	179 836 578	176 223 986
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Intercompany loan balance	107 036 195	90 783 581

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
46. Related parties (continued)		
Purchases from (sales to) related parties		
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Amounts received on behalf of Centlec (SOC) Ltd	(2 019)	(11 993)
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Fuel issued to Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	(799 095)	(176 802)
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Electricity charges - Municipal consumption & training	(85 612 544)	(75 571 157)
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Reimbursable expenses - USDG grant	(22 052 174)	(21 739 130)
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Reimbursable expenses - ISUPG grant	(32 782 609)	(50 434 783)
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Reimbursable expenses - Free basic services	(39 673 257)	(29 734 070)
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Streetlight consumption	(132 401 928)	(117 449 370)
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Capital advance redemption	6 554 416	6 554 416
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Centlec (SOC) Ltd telephone expense incurred by Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality.	112 867	361 517
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality - Shareholder loan capital redemption	267 869 789	-

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

Annual remuneration	10 733 236	9 259 303
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	1 178 732	996 600
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds	137 793	113 769
Acting allowance	165 935	244 953
Directors fee	773 853	1 138 301
	12 989 549	11 752 926

Key management information

Class	Number
Non-executive board members (as at 30 June 2025)	6
Executive board members	2
Executive management	6

Remuneration of management

Management class: Board members (Non-Executive)

2025

Refer to note 47 "Director's emoluments"

2024

Refer to note 47 "Director's emoluments"

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

46. Related parties (continued)

Management class: Executive management

*Refer to note 30 "Employee related costs"

47. Directors' emoluments

No emoluments were paid to the non executive directors during the prior financial year.

Below is a breakdown of emoluments paid to the non executive directors during the current financial year.

Non-executive

2025

	Directors' fees	Total
Mr. MC Mokitlane (Chairperson)	168 090	168 090
Me. MB Mfanta (Deputy Chairperson)	110 887	110 887
Me. G Mohanoe	68 022	68 022
Mr. DR Barlow	109 591	109 591
Mr. NT Baloyi	154 766	154 766
Mr. MA Mopeli	83 138	83 138
Mr. ED Markus	79 359	79 359
	773 853	773 853

2024

	Directors' fees	Total
Mr. MC Mokitlane (Chairperson)	268 746	268 746
Me. MB Mfanta (Deputy Chairperson)	243 660	243 660
Me. G Mohanoe	151 160	151 160
Mr. DR Barlow	170 055	170 055
Mr. NT Baloyi	164 857	164 857
Mr. MA Mopeli	139 823	139 823
	1 138 301	1 138 301

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
48. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure		
Opening balance as previously reported	111 663 022	104 220 188
Expenditure incidents identified during the financial year	39 592 914	7 442 834
Closing balance	151 255 936	111 663 022

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is presented exclusive of VAT in instances where VAT is applicable.

Expenditure identified in the current year include those listed below:

Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings		
Interest incurred on late payment of TELKOM accounts	The interest was incurred due to late payment that was as a result of invoice disputes. No official of the entity is liable and the expense will be submitted to council for consideration of write off.	-	23 488
Interest incurred on late payment of ESKOM accounts	The interest was mainly incurred due to billing and collecting cycles relating to ESKOM payment terms being 15 days opposed to consumer payment terms of 30 days which resulted in the interest being levied. The cycles were subsequently aligned during the latter part of the previous year. Subsequently Centlec (Soc) Ltd was also successfully approved as part of the ESKOM debt relief program in terms of MFMA circular no 124 as at 31 March 2023. An amount of R81 078 671 relating to the current financial year and R42 186 311 relating to the previous financial year was written off by ESKOM. No official of the entity is liable and expense will be submitted to council for consideration of write off.	39 592 914	7 419 346
		39 592 914	7 442 834

Analysis of fruitless and wasteful expenditure to be considered for write off by council are as follows:

Opening balance	111 663 022	104 220 188
Relating to prior year	-	-
Current year	39 592 914	7 442 834
	151 255 936	111 663 022

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
49. Irregular expenditure		
Opening balance as previously reported	1 540 596 109	1 071 142 023
Add: Irregular expenditure - (Non-compliance with laws and regulations) - current	28 904 642	737 379
Add: Irregular expenditure - (Non-compliance with laws and regulations) - prior period	25 969 788	-
Add: Irregular expenditure - (Overspending of approved budget) - current	229 432 439	468 716 707
Closing balance	1 824 902 978	1 540 596 109

Irregular expenditure is presented exclusive of VAT in instances where VAT is applicable.

Incidents/cases identified/reported in the current and prior year include those listed below:

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings		
Procurement in contravention with Supply Chain Management policy, Municipal Financial Management Act and Municipal Systems Act.	The expenditure occurred due to non-compliance with Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulation 27(2)(a) and paragraph 17.2.3 of the municipal entity's 2020-21 SCM policy as well as non-compliance with Preferential Procurement Regulations of 2022 which was not fully complied with. The incident is currently being considered for investigation. The expenditure will be submitted to the board of directors for consideration of write off.	28 339 396	24 407 226
Procurement in contravention with Supply Chain Management policy, Municipal Financial Management Act and Municipal Systems Act.	The expenditure occurred due to non-compliance with section 112 of the MFMA, non-compliance with paragraph 28 (1) (a) (i) of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations and the Centlec SCM policy paragraph 36 (1) (a) (i), as well as non-compliance with Preferential Procurement Regulations of 2022 which was not fully complied with. The incident is currently being considered for investigation. The expenditure will be submitted to the board of directors for consideration of write off.	257 022	1 562 561
Procurement in contravention with Supply Chain Management policy, Municipal Financial Management Act and Municipal Systems Act.	Section 36 1(a) of the Supply Chain Management Regulations was not fully complied with. The incidents were investigated and subsequently corrected. The SCM policy for the year under review has been updated and approved by council and subsequently implemented. The incident will be considered for consequence management. The expenditure will be submitted to the board of directors for consideration of write off.	-	638 625
Procurement in contravention with Supply Chain Management policy, Municipal Financial Management Act and Municipal Systems Act.	Supply Chain Management policy was not fully complied with due to irregular expenditure relating to senior management authorisation of the expenditure. The incident is currently being considered for investigation and consequence management will be implemented. The expenditure will be submitted to the board of directors for consideration of write off.	308 225	-

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

		2025	2024
49. Irregular expenditure (continued)			
Procurement in contravention with Supply Chain Management policy, Municipal Financial Management Act and Municipal Systems Act.	The expenditure occurred due to a Formal Written Quotation process awarded to a service provider which has a director who is in employment of an organ of state. The incident was investigated and it was discovered that the director is no longer in employment of an organ of state. The incident will be considered for consequence management. The expenditure will be submitted to the board of directors for consideration of write off.	-	54 631
Procurement in contravention with Supply Chain Management policy, Municipal Financial Management Act and Municipal Systems Act.	The expenditure occurred due to procurement not being compliant with section 52 of the SCM policy. The incident is currently being considered for investigation and possible consequence. The expenditure will be submitted to the board of directors for consideration of write off.	-	33 888
Procurement in contravention with Supply Chain Management policy, Municipal Financial Management Act and Municipal Systems Act.	The expenditure occurred due to non compliance with section 36 1(a) of the supply chain management regulation. The incident is currently being considered for investigation and possible consequence management. The expenditure will be submitted to the board of directors for consideration of write off.	-	10 235
Non-compliance to Municipal Financial Management Act section 87(8) due to overspending of budget.	Overspending on cash and non-cash items 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, impairments, depreciation and amortisation which could not be budgeted for accurately due to their unpredictable nature. - an increase in un-anticipated factors such as overtime and acting allowances The expenditure will be submitted to the board of directors for consideration of being written off.	229 432 439	468 716 707
Total irregular expenditure		258 337 082	495 423 873

Overspending of approved budget - current year: non-cash items include the following:

Non-Cash item

Depreciation and amortisation	218 381 362
Impairment of assets and receivables	7 114 702
	225 496 064

Analysis of expenditure to be considered for write off by the board of directors per age classification

Current year	258 337 081	469 454 086
Prior years	1 540 596 109	1 071 142 023
Current year (relating to prior period)	25 969 788	-
	1 824 902 978	1 540 596 109

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
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49. Irregular expenditure (continued)

Irregular expenditure is calculated inclusive of VAT while the figures disclosed above have been presented exclusive of VAT.

The cumulative irregular expenditure balance as at 30 June 2025 will be submitted to all statutory committees and the board of directors to be considered for write off during the next financial year.

50. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act

Audit fees

Opening balance	88 332	244 420
Current year fee	7 268 728	6 715 099
Amount paid - current year	(7 268 728)	(6 626 767)
Credit note	(1 430)	-
Amount paid - previous years	(88 332)	(244 420)
	(1 430)	88 332

Councillors' arrear consumer accounts

During the year the following Councillors' had arrear accounts outstanding for more than 90 days.

Councillor	July 2024	August 2024	September 2024	October 2024
JH Denner	2 612	2 629	2 646	2 662
JI Mokoena	40 527	40 527	40 527	40 527
GMS Nthatisi	70 588	-	-	-
BJ Viviers	434	1 372	2 666	1 036
VS Saqaca	408	408	408	408
	114 569	44 936	46 247	44 633

Councillor	November 2024	December 2024	January 2025	February 2025
JH Denner	2 678	2 694	2 711	2 726
JI Mokoena	40 527	40 527	40 527	40 527
BJ Viviers	3 419	3 946	3 549	5 325
VS Saqaca	408	408	408	408
	47 032	47 575	47 195	48 986

Councillor	March 2025	April 2025	May 2025	June 2025
JH Denner	2 742	2 758	2 773	2 789
JI Mokoena	40 527	40 527	40 527	40 527
BJ Viviers	4 324	3 455	3 031	3 478
VS Saqaca	408	408	408	408
	48 001	47 148	46 739	47 202

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

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

Distribution losses

For the 2024/25 financial year the distribution losses amount to 9.68% (2024: 7.67%). 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	136 286 659	109 506 299
Rand value	274 000 432	202 219 217
Percentage	9,68%	7,67%

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 45 428 886 kWh - units (2024: 36 502 099 kWh - units) with a Rand value of R 91 333 477 (2024: R 67 406 405).

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 90 857 773 kWh - units (2024: 73 004 200 kWh - units) with a Rand value of R 182 666 955 (2024: R 134 812 812).

PAYE and UIF

Opening balance	(3 766)	(152)
Payable for the current year	107 622 929	95 964 560
Amount paid - current year	(107 699 358)	(95 968 174)
Unallocated payments allocated - current year	3 766	-
	(76 429)	(3 766)

Pension and Medical Aid Deductions

Opening balance	14 228	(4 150)
Payable for the current year	137 490 851	124 641 942
Amount paid - current year	(137 461 024)	(124 627 714)
Amount paid/refunded - previous years	(14 228)	4 150
	29 827	14 228

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

50. 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 2025	Rand value 2025	Number of deviations 2024	Rand value 2024
Sole supplier	16	15 371 825	11	5 187 431
Urgent	-	-	1	591 472
Other	31	623 881	10	3 047 750
	47	15 995 706	22	8 826 653

In terms of Section 45 of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations the municipal entity must disclose particulars of any award more than R 2 000 to a person who is a spouse, child or parent of a person in the service of the state, or has been in the service of the state in the previous 12 months.

For the period under review there were instances where the municipal entity made awards more than R 2 000 to a person who is a spouse, child or parent of a person in the service of the state as set out below:

Incident	Rand Value
NB Mechanicals	15 340
The spouse of one of the directors, Shaun Barnes, is employed as an assistant librarian at the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture.	
Ice-cloud SA/Mosima SA	33 165 713
The spouse of one of the directors, Victor Motatung, is employed as a medical officer at the department of health.	
Bluestone Developers SA	363 524
The spouse of one of the directors, Amanda Collison, is employed in the revenue department at Centlec (SOC) Ltd.	
Da Vinci Institute for technology	6 000
One of the shareholder companies, Business Venture Investments No. 428 PTY Ltd, of the service provider has a director, Edward Kieswetter, who is the Commissioner of SARS.	
Xoltha Trading	1 194 999
The spouse of one of the directors, Xoliswa Mbali, is employed in the engineering wires department of Centlec (SOC) Ltd.	
Dela Casa Trading 701	214 804
The director of Dela Casa Trading 701, Thabo Mlandu, is the director in another company, NKG0 Communications and Multi Services Primary Co-operative Limited, which in turn has another director, Masabata Maureen Moeng, who is employed as a Clerk in Centlec (SOC) Ltd.	

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
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50. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act (continued)

VAT

VAT payable	279 096 419	252 383 356
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All VAT returns have been submitted by the due date throughout the year.

51. 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 quantitative disclosures are included in the financial statements.

The board of directors have 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.

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. 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.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

51. Risk management (continued)

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 replaced most of the rotational meters within its service area 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.

2025	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years
Consumer deposits	156 759 255	-
Finance lease obligation	2 364 005	2 893 015
Other financial liabilities	6 554 416	1 134 710 634
Payables from exchange transactions	1 827 375 826	-
	1 993 053 502	1 137 603 649
2024	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years
Consumer deposits	158 707 177	-
Other financial liabilities	6 554 416	985 874 007
Payables from exchange transactions	1 128 896 930	-
	1 294 158 523	985 874 007

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
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51. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk

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

Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base. Management evaluates 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 utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Sales to retail customers are settled in cash or using major credit cards. Credit guarantee insurance is purchased when deemed appropriate.

Financial instruments disclosure

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

	2025	2024
Carrying amount of financial asset measured at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	38 997 608	11 110 549
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions	448 696 262	449 345 515
Other financial assets	-	66 185
Other receivables from exchange transactions	222 955 528	195 434 991
Carrying amount of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Consumer deposits	156 759 255	158 707 177
Loans from shareholders	535 739 579	803 609 369
Other current liabilities	6 554 416	6 554 416
Other non-current liabilities	1 134 710 634	985 874 007
Payables from exchange transactions	1 827 375 826	1 128 896 930

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

51. Risk management (continued)

Market risk

Interest 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
- Other financial liabilities

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

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

51. 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.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

52. 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 2024 to 30 June 2025.

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 customers converting to alternative energy sources due to the inconvenience of load shedding and escalating electricity tariffs.
2. Income from agency services - The main reason for the variance is due to the termination of the service level agreements between the municipal entity and the Southern Free State Local Municipalities resulting in no more agency services being charged to them.
3. Other Income - The variance is mainly attributed to streetlight consumption revenue not originally being budgeted for under other income but rather under service charges due to mSCOA requirements.
4. 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.
5. Unclaimed money forfeits - At the time of preparing the budget the unclaimed money forfeits were not budgeted for as it requires a lapse of three years before the unknown funds are considered as revenue.
6. Employee related costs - The variance is mainly due to a larger than initially expected increase of the actuary valuations for the long service award provision and the post employment medical aid obligations.
7. Depreciation and amortisation - The variance is due to the cutting down of the entity's budget on consolidation as per the prescribed budget related requirements of the parent municipality.
8. Impairment loss/ Reversal of impairments - This is linked to the inventory valuation process at year end that is not taken into account during the budget preparation process. Other items include the impairment of PPE whose recoverable amounts are not readily available at the time of budget preparation and are thus not taken into account.
9. Finance costs - The variance is due to the concession reached between the entity and the parent municipality on how to temporarily deal with the impact of the Sale of business agreements whilst the definitive agreement is being reviewed. The budget considered only R120 000 000 as set out in the budget guidelines received from the parent municipality, while the sale of business agreement refers to the full amount as per the agreement terms which is far higher than the prescribed R120 000 000 from the parent municipality.
10. Debt impairment - The variance is as a result of national treasury requiring the budget for debt impairment being based on an actual collection rate percentage of the total budgeted sales while the actual value is based on a GRAP compliant debt impairment accounting methodology which tests all consumer debtors individually for potential impairment.
11. General Expenses - The underspending is linked to the impact of cost containment efforts and enhanced operational efficiency.
12. Loss on disposal of assets and liabilities - The large variance is mainly attributed to large volumes of vandalism experienced during the current financial year. These vandalised assets are usually damaged resulting in a lot of them having to be replaced. This in turn results in a larger than anticipated disposal of damaged assets.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

52. Budget differences (continued)

13. Inventories losses/write-downs - The variance is mainly due to the unpredictable nature of potential stock adjustments at the time of preparing the budget.

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 TID rollout required various stock items to be procured resulting in an increased stock volume and value.
2. Other receivables from exchange transactions - The unpredictable nature of the various line items that make up the total balance makes it impossible to estimate a reasonable and credible budget value for this item.
3. Consumer receivables from exchange transactions - The final actual impact of the debt impairment could not have been reliably predicted at the time of preparing the budget thus the reason for the variance.
4. Cash and cash equivalents - The variance is mainly attributed to year end close procedures resulting in less payments being made at month end June 2025.

Non-Current Assets

1. Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets - The main reason for the variance is due to a revaluation on assets being performed during the financial year resulting in unforeseen adjustments made to the balances of Property, plant and equipment.
2. Intangible assets - The increase is due to new software procured during the year and more licenses being maintained and paid than originally budgeted for.
3. Other financial assets - The variance is attributed to the fact that no budget was prepared for this item as it is a book entry for the arrangement debtors stretching over a period longer than 12 months.
4. Deferred Tax - The variance is mainly attributed to the larger than anticipated taxable loss due to the asset revaluation 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 part of the non-current liability.

1. Payables from exchange transactions - The main reason for the variance is the increase in debt owed to ESKOM being higher than originally budgeted for.
2. VAT liability - VAT is not provided for in the budget process due to the nature of the item which makes it impossible to estimate a reasonable and credible budget value for this item.
3. Consumer deposits - The variance is due consumer deposits being higher than anticipated following the completion of a number of public connections projects. The lower budgeted value was in anticipation of a decrease in deposits due to prepaid meter conversions and customers seeking alternative power solutions.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

52. 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. This agreement review was not finalized at the time of preparing the budget. A concession was reached between the entity and the parent municipality on how to temporarily deal with the impact of the Sale of business agreements whilst the definitive agreement is being reviewed resulting in no budget made for this item whilst the agreement is being reviewed.
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. A concession was reached between the entity and the parent municipality on how to temporarily deal with the impact of the Sale of business agreements whilst the definitive agreement is being reviewed resulting in no budget made for this item whilst the agreement is being reviewed.
3. Finance lease obligation - The main reason for the variance is due to the fact that the municipal entity entered into new lease agreement in the course of the current financial year.
4. Employee benefit obligation - This was a new item only accounted for the first time in the previous financial year in response to a prior year audit finding, hence no budget was made for this item. A budget will be considered for this new item going forward.
5. Deferred tax - The deferred tax final figure is influenced by the actual movements in the timing differences that cannot be reliably predicted.
6. Long service awards - The parameters used to arrive at the figure for long services are influenced by the actuarial records at the year end while the budget is based on the adjusted projections prior year.

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. A concession was reached between the entity and the parent municipality on how to temporarily deal with the impact of the Sale of business agreements whilst the definitive agreement is being reviewed resulting in a debt to equity swap based budget being made for this item whilst the agreement is being reviewed.
2. Revaluation reserve - The variance is mainly attributed to the revaluation of infrastructure assets resulting in a large increase in the asset value from the prior year. The adjusted budget did not fully accommodate this increase.
3. Accumulated Surplus - This was impacted by the current year's unforeseen trading deficit.

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2025

2024

53. Segment information

General information

Identification of segments

Management has determined the reportable segments based on the reports regularly provided, reviewed and used by Executive Committee (EXCO) to make strategic decisions and assess performance of the segments. The Executive Committee assesses the performance of the operating segments based on a measure of profit or loss consistent with that of the financial statements. The amounts provided to the Executive Committee with respect to total assets and liabilities are measured in terms of GRAP. These assets and liabilities are allocated based on the operation of the segment.

The municipal entity has only one segment which is distribution of electricity within the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipal area. The operating unit provide, operate and maintain the distribution network for distributing electricity as well as a customer service function that sells electricity to local large and small power users. The information reported about these segments is used by management as a basis for evaluating the segments' performances and for making decisions about the allocation of resources. The disclosure of information about these segments is also considered appropriate for external reporting purposes.

Segment surplus or deficit, assets and liabilities

Since the municipal entity only has one segment which is distribution of electricity within the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipal area, the segment revenues, expenditure, surplus or deficit, assets and liabilities are all the same values as disclosed on the Statement of Financial Performance and the Statement of Financial Position.

Information about geographical areas

The municipal entity operates in several political regions known as wards of the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipal area. However, such information is not regularly used for decision making.

A feasibility study to determine associated costs is necessary before such reporting can be decided upon.

The entity did not recognise any material non-cash revenue during the financial year.

54. Inter-departmental consumption

	2025	2024
Inter-departmental consumption	1 829 698	1 663 384

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

Centlec (SOC) Ltd

(Registration number 2003/011612/30)
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
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55. 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

- **Non-compliance with MFMA sec 65(2)(e)**
Money owing by the entity to the value R 16 025 653 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 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:

- The evaluation of the board, its committees and the individual directors was not conducted as required by Par 2.22 of the code.

Name of Grants	Name of organ of state or municipal entity	Quarterly Receipts				Quarterly Expenditure				Did your municipality comply with the grant conditions in terms of the grant framework in the latest Division of Revenue Act
Urban Settlements Development Grant	National Government	-	-	9 008 696	13 043 478	-	9 951 957	316 503	11 783 714	Yes
		-	-	18 860 214	13 922 395	1 689 989	17 170 225	3 059 632	10 862 762	Yes
Informal settlements upgrading partnership grant		-	-	27 868 910	26 965 873	1 689 989	27 122 182	3 376 135	22 646 476	

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.

The purpose of the informal settlements upgrading partnership grant is aimed at using funding to intensify efforts to upgrade informal settlements. The grant aims to provide the means for households to receive water, electricity and sanitation services, and to supply informal settlements with public lighting, roads, stormwater drainage systems and refuse removal.