



2016 -
2017

ANNUAL REPORT



A municipality that cares
for its community,
creating growth and
opportunities.

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CHAPTER 1 – MAYOR’S FORWARD AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COMPONENT A: MAYOR’S FORWARD

To be finalised

COMPONENT B: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 MUNICIPAL MANAGER’S OVERVIEW

To be finalised

1.2 MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS, POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

This report addresses the performance of Witzenberg Municipality , Western Cape with respect to their core legislative obligations. Local government has an obligation to create the participatory framework that defines and enhances the relationship between elected leaders and communities. This requires that the Council of the municipality provides regular and predictable reporting concerning performance programmes and the general state of affairs in their locality.

The 2016/17 Annual Report reflects the performance of Witzenberg Municipality for the period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017. The Annual Report is prepared in terms of Section 121(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), in terms of which the municipality must prepare an Annual Report for each financial year.

1.2.1 *Vision and Mission*

Our Vision

A municipality that cares for its community, creating growth and opportunities.

Our Mission

Witzenberg Municipality is committed to improve the quality of life for the community by:

- Providing and maintaining affordable services.
- Promoting social and economic development
- The effective and efficient use of available resources
- Effective stakeholder and community participation

Value system

- Driven by the aspirations of our community, we will respect and uphold the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.
- We commit ourselves to the Code of Conduct for Councillors and Officials in terms of the Municipal Systems Act.
- We commit ourselves to the principles of sound financial management.

1.2.2 Demographic Information

Municipal geographical information

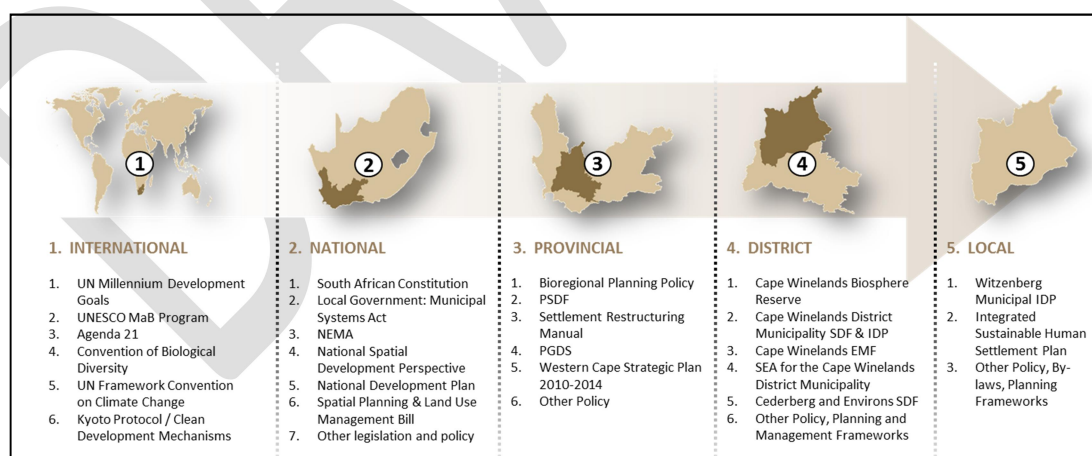
Witzenberg Local Municipality (LM) was founded in 2000 and is classified as a Category B municipality and is responsible for basic service provision in the demarcated municipal area that includes the towns of Ceres, Tulbagh, Prince Alfred's Hamlet, Wolseley and Op-die-Berg. The rural areas within the municipal boundary are Ceres Valley, Koue Bokkeveld, Achter-Witzenberg and the northern portion of Breede River Valley (Land van Waveren).

The climate in Witzenberg is known for hot and dry weather during summer. Winds are seasonal and generally North-westerly or South-easterly. The average annual rainfall in Ceres is about 1 088 mm and the average temperature ranges from 2.4°C to 29.9°C.

Located in the picturesque and fertile Breede Valley, Witzenberg is renowned for export quality fruit and wine products. The region is also well-known for producing other agronomical products such as olives and grain, and meat products such as beef and pork. Horse and cattle stud farms are also found within the municipal area.

- The principal socio-economic realities in our region are:
- Seasonal labour and social grant dependency
- Unemployment rate: 5 339 people
- People in poverty: 24 231
- Skills shortage (Illiteracy rate): 36%
- Youthful population: 56.8% of population is under 30 years of age
- Population concentration: 46.9% Rural; 53.1% Urban

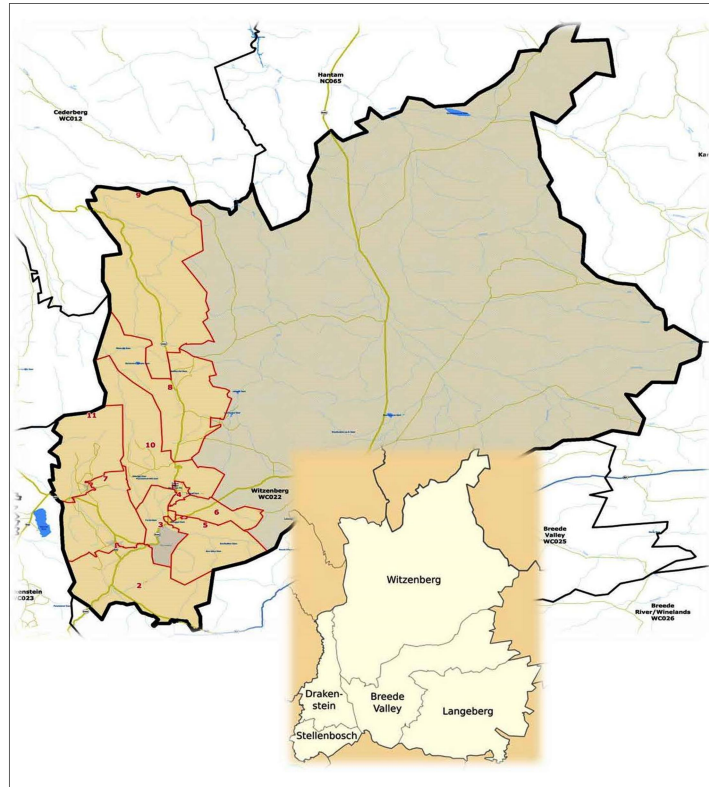
The two largest sector contributors to the GDP are agriculture (35.6%) and the manufacturing sector (20.9%), growing at an average of 2.1% and 10.6% respectively per annum. Within the manufacturing sector, the food/beverage sub-sector is clearly dominant, representing 69.4% of total manufacture.



Witzenberg Municipality in geographical context.

Witzenberg LM comprises an area of 10 753 km², and is situated about 150 kilometers North-East of Cape Town. The region is surrounded by three mountain ranges: the Obiqua Mountains to the west, the Winterhoek Mountains to the north and the Witzenberg range to the east. These mountain ranges often receive significant winter snowfall. Witzenberg's natural surroundings are characterized by endemic fauna and flora, forest wilderness and includes the catchment areas of three river systems.

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Location of Witzenberg Municipality in the Cape Winelands District.

From a spatial perspective, some of the challenges facing the various areas of the municipality are:

Op-die-Berg and the Koue Bokkeveld: Limited space for human settlement expansion due to bio-physical conditions and the competition for land for various social and agricultural needs.

- 🍷 Prince Alfred Hamlet: A low overall density of development, with definite bio-physical constraints to expansion such as the need to protect biodiversity resources.
- 🍷 Ceres: Main administrative centre with largest industrial developments. Low density development with limited opportunities for diversification.
- 🍷 N'Duli: The scarcity of land to address social needs, and conflict with surrounding agricultural uses.
- 🍷 Wolseley: Situated alongside major road- and rail transport corridors with the main focus on industrial development. Located on a watershed complicates the provision of services, and the wetland area is unsuitable for development.
- 🍷 Tulbagh: Historical town with focus on tourism development and heritage conservation.
- 🍷 Bella Vista: High density development with under-provision of formal business opportunities.

Wards

The municipality is currently structured into the following 12 wards:

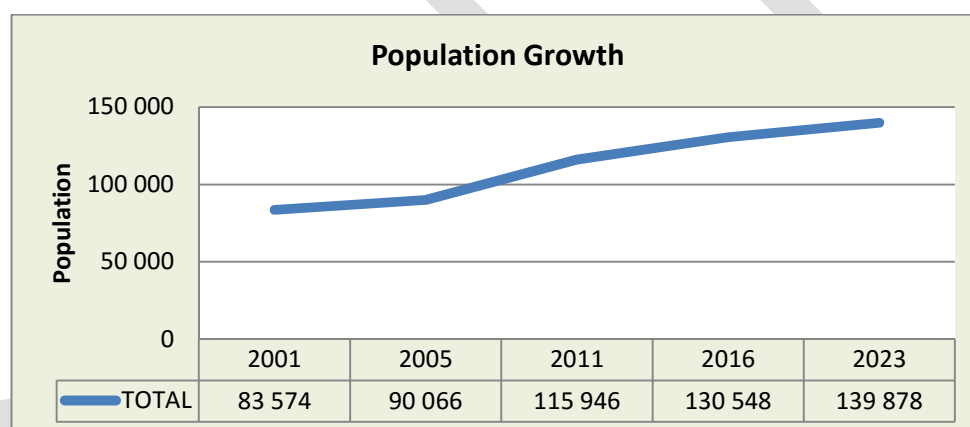
Ward	Areas
1	N'Duli - Polo Cross & Primary School
2	Wolseley - WF Loots, Petra, Bothashalt, La Plaisante
3	Ceres - Primary School, Stadsaal, Fairfield School
4	Prince Alfred's Hamlet - Town Hall, Bella Vista High School, Ceres Aartappels

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Ward	Areas
5	Ceres Valleï Church Hall, Achtertuin Primary school
6	Bella Vista - URC Hall & Community Hall
7	Tulbagh - Community Hall. Wolseley - Primary & Secondary School
8	Op-die-Berg, Koue Bokkeveld - Môrester, Bronaar, Rocklands.
9	Tandfontein, Wydekloof, Voorsorg, Kromfontein
10	Phase 4 Hamlet, Agter Witzenberg, Koelfontein.
11	Tulbagh - Town Hall & werkestoer, De Agen, Twee Jonge Gezellen.
12	N'Duli - Polo Cross & Primary School

1.2.3 Population

The 2016 Community Survey is published annually by Provincial Treasury in their Socio-Economic Profile, and it estimates the population of Witzenberg at 130 548 with 35 976 households. The table below gives an indication of the increase in population since 2001.



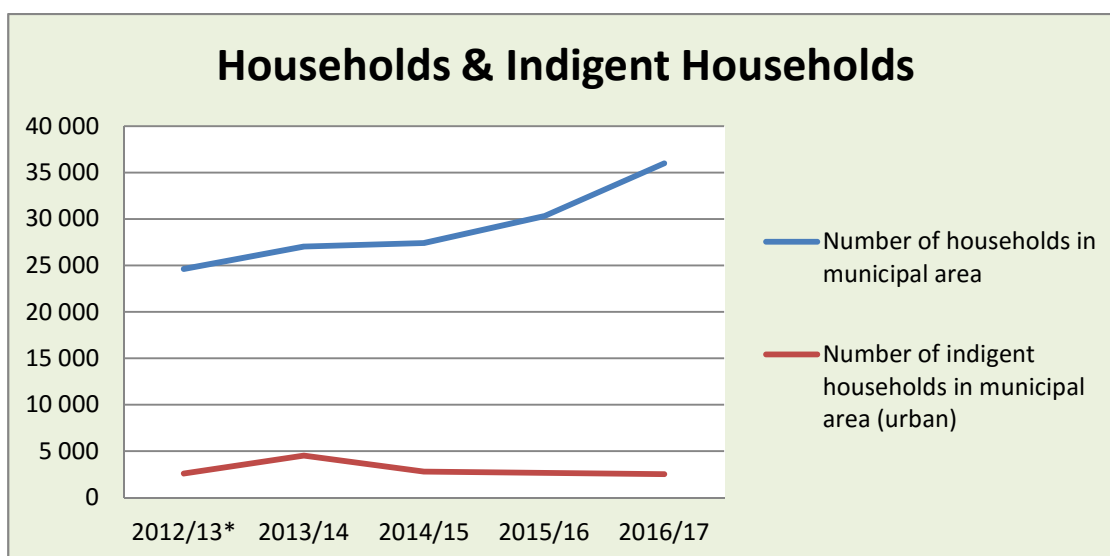
Note: 2001 – Census, 2005 – estimate, 2011 – Census, 2015 – SEP-LG Profile & 2020 SEP-LG Profile estimate.

1.2.4 Households

There are 35 976 households in the municipality, with an average household size of 3.6 persons per household. (*Socio-Economic Profile 2016*)

The total number of households within the municipal area increased from 27 419 (2014/15) to 35 976 (2016/17) and the indigent households decreased from 2 810 (2014/15) to 2 521 (2016/17).

Households	2012/13*	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of households in municipal area	24 600	27 039	27 419	30 305	35 976
Number of indigent households in municipal area (urban)	2 599	4 515	2 810	2 673	2 521
Percentage of indigent households in municipal area (urban)	10.57%	16.70%	10.25%	8.82%	7%
*Statistics South Africa: Census 2011					



The following table shows the overall population within the specific area (Census 2011):

Area	Population
Witzenberg NU	52 200
Op-die-Berg	1 530
Meulstroom	1 083
Tulbagh	8 969
Prince Alfred Hamlet	6 809
Bella Vista	13 460
Ceres	10 412
N'Duli	9 350
Wolseley	1 528
Pine Valley	4 341
Montana	6 263
Total	115 946

1.2.5 Key Economic Activities

Economic growth at municipal level is essential for the attainment of economic development, the reduction of poverty and improved accessibility. Fostering this growth requires an in-depth understanding of the economic landscape within which each respective municipality operates.

Witzenberg contributes R6.108 billion (or 13.8%) of the Districts total R44.16 billion GDP as recorded in 2015. GDP growth averaged 5.3 % per annum over the period 2005-2015. This is significantly above the District average of 3.5 %. Average annual growth of 4.2 % in the post-recessionary period remained above the District average of 2.8%.

Witzenberg employed 16.7% (62 594) of the Cape Winelands District's labour force during 2015, and employment growth was moderate, averaging 1.6 % per annum since 2005, which was below the overall

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district employment growth rate of 1.9 % per annum. Employment growth has nevertheless picked up significantly in the post-recessionary period (2010-2015) averaging 3.9 % per annum (which is now above the district's rate of 2.9 % over the period 2010 –2015).

Key Economic Activities	Description
Agriculture	Fruit production (deciduous fruit), Vegetable production
Manufacturing	Fruit packaging and processing
Tourism	Marketing and branding, expo's, lifestyle development, eco-tourism (trout, olives)
Finance	Legal services, Financial services
Trade	Wholesale, Retail, Big export activity

1.2.6 Municipal Challenges

The following general challenges are experienced by the municipality:

Challenges	Actions to address
Bulk electricity supply from Eskom. The recent growth in the local agro-economy has resulted in the expansion of agro-processing industries in the rural and built environment. We have reached our notified maximum demand limits by Eskom and this cannot be increased due to the under-capacity of the bulk supply infrastructure managed by them. This has restricted further expansion and Eskom has indicated that an infrastructure upgrade is envisioned for 2021 which will be able to accommodate increased demand. This will severely impact on the region's economic growth	Various deliberations has taken place between the municipality, Eskom, local business and the agricultural sector to address the issue. Discussions with various government departments is underway to obtain funding to upgrade the Eskom bulk infrastructure on a short term basis to address this need up until the upgrade completion in 2021
Waste Management. The operating of the municipal landfill sites and overall management of waste has become a major challenge due to drastically increased maintenance cost of the sites, vandalism, theft and public ignorance on the by-laws. The delay in the establishment of a regional waste site at Worcester also contributes to the uncertainty of strategy to be followed in terms of investment into the current sites or towards a material recovery facility aligned with the regional site	The municipality has started with the development of a long-term strategy for waste management in the municipal area. It is expected that the introduction of waste bins for business premises from October 2017, will influence increased recycling initiatives. A business plan for the establishment of a material recovery facility and drop-off points was developed in collaboration with our twinning municipality, Essen in Belgium. The business plan will be submitted in October 2016 to the Belgium Federal Government for funding consideration.
Drought and water Sources. The Witzenberg area has experienced a severe drought during 2015/16 and has been declared a disaster area by National- and Western Cape Government. The municipal raw water storage dams at Tulbagh and Ceres has reached critically low points during the summer. Strict water restrictions were implemented by Council since October 2015 and various infrastructure projects was funded by the municipality and local/national government. This action plan was implemented to utilise additional water sources and upgrade existing storage infrastructure. Various local	Insufficient capacity of the Tulbagh raw water storage dam remains critical and, although funding for the construction of a new dam was approved by the Department of Water Affairs, the implementation of the project is delayed as DWS has not yet released the funds. Further investigation on the long term capacity of water sources will be done in 2016/17, as part of the revised Water Services Development Plan.

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Challenges	Actions to address
landowners in Tulbagh assisted with the provision of surplus water and storage capacity during the drought.	
Provision of bulk infrastructure for subsidised housing projects. The implementation of the Vredebes housing project, with 2900 residential plots, will need to be phased over a longer period due to the bulk infrastructure required for the occupation of the project. The allocation of the annual Municipal Infrastructure Grant, utilised for bulk infrastructure, is too limited, resulting in bulk water-, sanitation, roads – and storm water infrastructure projects being phased over a longer time period.	The Vredebes project will be phased in over a medium- to long term period to ensure that bulk infrastructure as well as social infrastructure is completed and available when phases are occupied. This will also ensure that grant funding is not completely utilised by the project, but can be maximised for use in other urgent strategic projects.
Maintenance and upgrading of municipal roads. The condition of bituminous pavements (roads) has drastically decreased over the past couple of years in certain areas, due to historically poor construction practices and insufficient funding for road maintenance. The existing backlog amounts to R 80 million, with 36% of these roads located in Tulbagh in a poor to very poor structural condition. Many of these roads have deteriorated to the point that they need to be rebuilt	It is expected that funding for road maintenance will increase from 2017 onwards, as pre-existing debt would have been paid off by the municipality. The road maintenance section was also capacitated by new appointments to increase operational capability.
Debt collection on municipal rates and taxes. The outstanding debt has increased rapidly over the past few years in certain towns due to the inability to implement the debt collection policy. This is especially evident in towns where Eskom supply electricity and the policy cannot be implemented. In certain areas, public hostility has reached fever-pitch and officials are at risk when investigating illegal connections and meter tampering. This is causing a culture of non-payment and apathy towards financial obligations.	The municipality has budgeted for the implementation of water management devices that will limit water flow to supplement the Debt Collection Policy. Water use for humanitarian purposes will still be available, but excessive water usage and non-payment will be addressed.

1.3 SERVICE DELIVERY OVERVIEW

The investment in municipal infrastructure has been historically influenced by existing backlogs and this is a consideration for the sustainable service delivery for new developments as well as general upgrading and maintenance. The developmental potential of urban areas plays a major role in guiding infrastructure investment to ensure sustainable service delivery to human settlements. Basic services that include water, sanitation, electricity, refuse, roads and storm water and should be a major focus area for infrastructure budgeting and investment.

Our previous and current investment into services has been well-supported with funding from the Department of Energy (INEP), COGTA (MIG), the Department of Human Settlements (funding for bulk services) and inherent municipal funding. In terms of bulk services, the following challenges are prominent;

- bulk electrical supply: Eskom cannot supply any additional bulk electricity to Ceres, Tulbagh and Wolseley. We are already exceeding our Notified Maximum Demand in these towns and Eskom can only upgrade their bulk network by 2022. All new developments in Witzenberg are now jeopardised, as Eskom cannot supply additional bulk electrical supply. This is having a major impact on the growth of the economy and intervention at National level is required.

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- The drought is having a severe impact on all towns, especially Tulbagh. A new raw water storage dam needs to be constructed at Tulbagh to alleviate the problem. Estimated funding of R29M is required to realise this project. DWS approved this funding, but we are still awaiting the release of funds from their coffers.
- Upgrade of bulk roads and storm water, electricity, sewerage and water mains for the new Vredebos development are well underway. These services will ensure sustainable capacity for the development and should be completed within the next 3 years. Upgrade of the new roads, storm water, electrical bulk provision, water and sanitation networks, however remain underfunded and should be capacitated through budget allocation and investment.

1.3.1 Basic services delivery highlights

Highlight	Description
Bella Vista – Housing project	Completion of 93 RDP top structures and all engineering services
Streetlights – Op Die Berg & Prince Alfred Hamlet	Installation of 106 LED streetlights
Upgrading of Schoonvlei roads (Industrial area)	Boerneef Street upgraded with funding received from Rural Development.
Purchase of Johnston Sweeper	Vacuum tanker imported from England to sweep and vacuum clean curb sides

1.3.2 Basic services delivery challenges

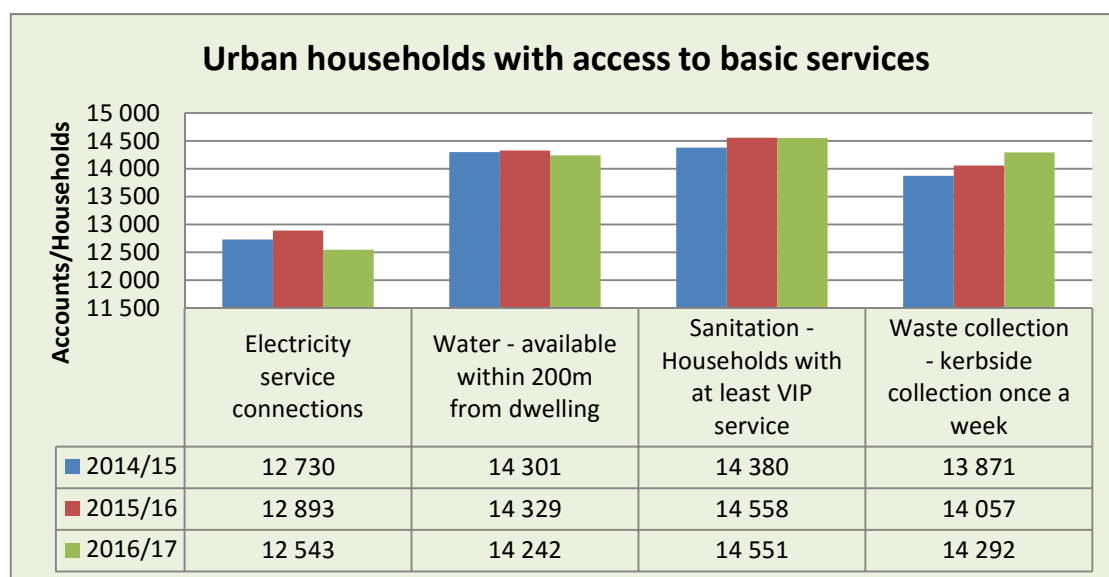
Service Area	Challenge	Actions to address
Water	Severe drought	Implemented water restrictions, obtained grant funding for various drought interventions and obtained funding for the construction of a raw water dam at Tulbagh
Electricity	Eskom unable to increase Notified Maximum Demand	Regular engagements with Eskom to expedite their bulk upgrades. Renewable Energy Policy approved by Council to assist with the demand shortage.

1.3.3 Proportion of urban households with access to basic services

The table below indicates the number of urban households with access to a minimum level of basic services:

Description	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Electricity - service connections	12 730	12 893	12 543
Water - available within 200m from dwelling	14 301	14 329	14 242
Sanitation - Households with at least VIP service	14 380	14 558	14 551
Waste collection - kerbside collection once a week	13 871	14 057	14 292

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1.4 FINANCIAL HEALTH OVERVIEW

1.4.1 Financial viability highlights

Highlight	Description
Debt coverage ratio 39.74	The number of times debt payments can be accommodated within operating revenue. This represents the ease with which debt payments can be accommodated by the municipality
Cost coverage ratio 2.4 months	It explains how many months' expenditure can be covered by cash and other cash equivalents available to the municipality

1.4.2 Financial viability challenges

Challenge	Action to address
Service debtors to revenue 0.54	A specialised service provider was appointed to collect outstanding debt. The legal process is time consuming. The 2017/18 budget provides for the installation of water management devices which aims to reduce outstanding debt.

1.4.3 National key performance indicators – Financial viability (Ratio's)

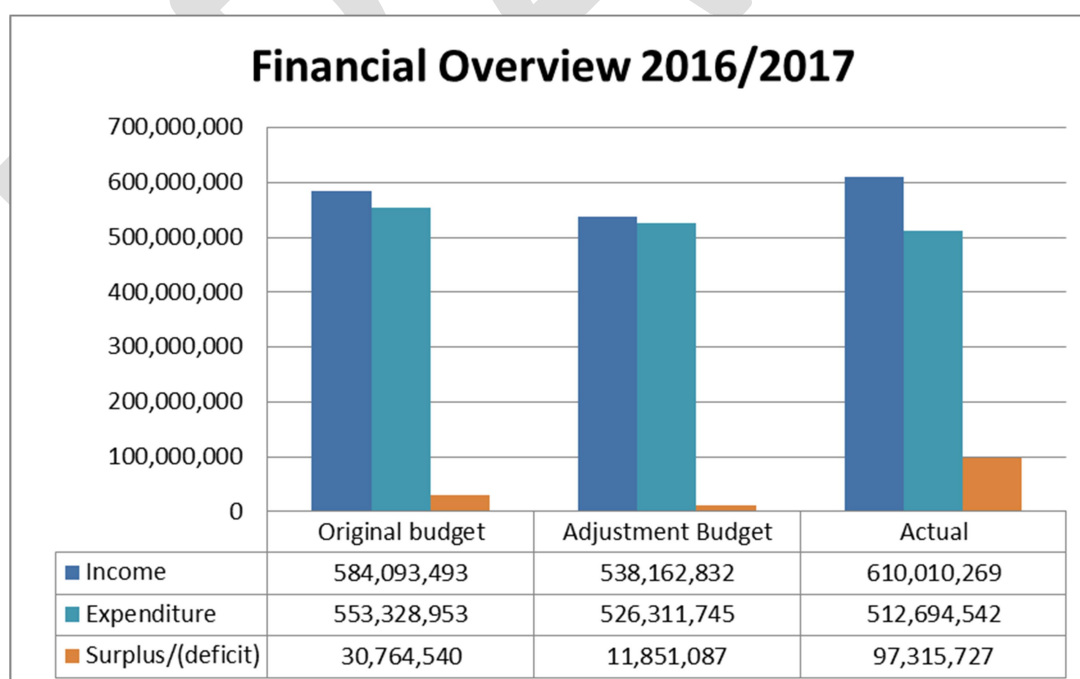
The following table indicates the municipality's performance in terms of the National Key Performance Indicators, required in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and the Performance Management Regulations of 2001 and section 43 of the MSA. These key performance indicators are linked to the National Key Performance Area, Municipal Financial Viability and Management

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KPA & Indicator	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Comments
Debt coverage (Total operating revenue - operating grants received: debt service payments due within the year)	28.8 : 1	32.6 : 1	39.7 : 1	This indicator is to determine if the municipality generates sufficient cash to cover outstanding debtors, the higher the ratio, the better
Service debtors to revenue – (Total outstanding service debtors: revenue received for services)	0.60 : 1	0.48 : 1	0.54 : 1	This is the percentage that outstanding debtors are of annual revenue, the lower, the better
Cost coverage (Available cash+ investments: Monthly fixed operating expenditure)	2.4 : 1	3.6 : 1	2.4 : 1	This is the percentage that cash on hands will be able to cover monthly expenditure, the higher, the better

1.4.4 Financial overview

Details	Original budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual
	R	R	R
Income	584,093,493	538,162,832	610,010,269
Grants	186,189,071	139,721,931	140,196,666
Taxes Levies and tariffs	355,520,087	355,520,087	346,270,220
Other	42,384,335	42,920,814	123,543,383
Less Expenditure	553,328,953	526,311,745	512,694,542
Net surplus/(deficit)	30,764,540	11,851,087	97,315,727



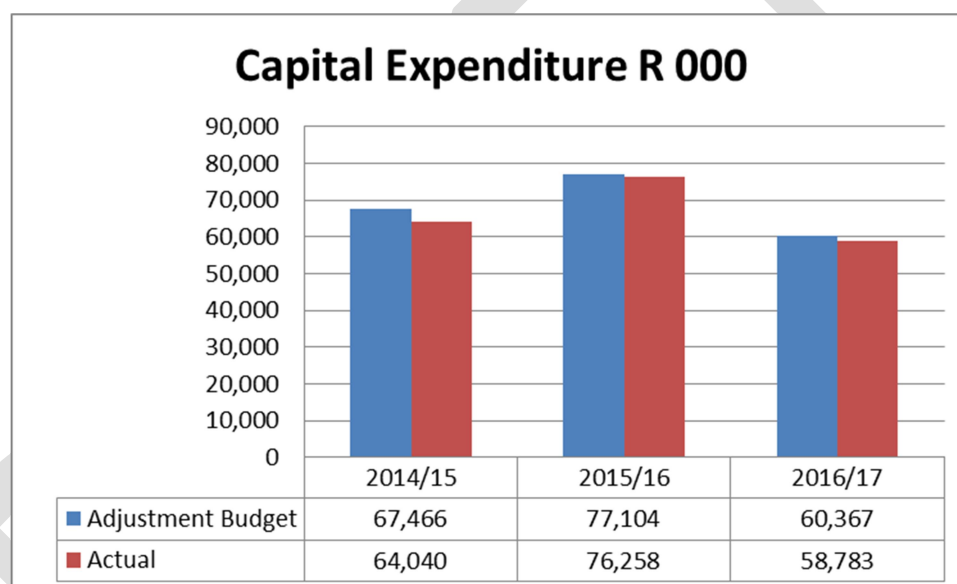
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1.4.5 Operating ratio's as a percentage of operating expenditure

Detail	Expected norm	Actual	Variance
	%	%	%
Employee Cost	30	26.00	4.00
Repairs & Maintenance	20	0.00	15.52
Finance Charges & Depreciation	10	8.40	1.59

1.4.6 Total capital expenditure

Detail	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
	R'000		
Original Budget	62,922	52,768	58,899
Adjustment Budget	67,466	77,104	60,367
Actual	64,040	76,258	58,783
Percentage Expenditure	94.9%	98.9%	97.4%



1.5 ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

1.5.1 Municipal transformation and organisational development highlights

Highlight	Description
Creation of policy awareness to all levels of employees	Various HR road shows and employees induction programme
Realisation of public participation with all relevant wards	Five (5) channels of communication between the municipality and communities
Creation of awareness on Corruption and Fraud Policy	Communication of whistle blower process on a quarterly basis to the community and to personnel

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Highlight	Description
Skilling, capacitating and building of essential personnel	Minimum competency realisation for all key staff and continuous capacity building for strategic personnel

1.5.2 *Municipal transformation and organisational development challenges*

Challenge	Actions to address
Gap in filling employment equity targeted groups in managerial positions	Specify the recruitments to the targeted in terms of the Employment Equity Plan segment
Low salary (remuneration) equals to lack of attraction of specialized skills	Embarking on salary scale reviews (TASK)
Limited capital budget	Requiring financial support for auxiliary functions from supporting organs of state

1.6 AUDITOR-GENERAL REPORT

1.6.1 *Audited outcomes*

Witzenberg Municipality is proud to obtain unqualified audit outcomes for the past five financial years. The implementation of General Recognized Accounting Standards (GRAP) was a huge challenge, but unqualified audit outcomes were still obtained. The challenge for the future is to maintain this standard. The Auditor-General of South Africa will issue opinions on the performance indicators in the future which will continually challenge our capacity, but we will endeavour to meet their criteria and adhere to regulations.

The table below detail the audit comes for the past five financial years:

Year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Status	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified

1.7 STATUTORY ANNUAL REPORT PROCESS

No	Activity	Timeframe
1	Consideration of next financial year's Budget and IDP process plan. Except for the legislative content, the process plan should confirm in-year reporting formats to ensure that reporting and monitoring feeds seamlessly into the Annual Report process at the end of the Budget/IDP implementation period	July
2	Implementation and monitoring of approved Budget and IDP commences (In-year financial reporting).	
3	Finalise the 4th quarter Report for previous financial year	
4	Municipal entities submit draft annual reports to MM	
5	Submit draft year 0 Annual Report to Internal Audit and Auditor-General	August
6	Audit/Performance committee considers draft Annual Report of municipality and entities (where relevant)	

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7	Mayor tables the unaudited Annual Report	
8	Municipality submits draft Annual Report including consolidated annual financial statements and performance report to Auditor General	
9	Annual Performance Report as submitted to Auditor General to be provided as input to the IDP Analysis Phase	
10	Auditor General audits Annual Report including consolidated Annual Financial Statements and Performance data	September - October
11	Municipalities receive and start to address the Auditor General's comments	November
12	Mayor tables Annual Report and audited Financial Statements to Council complete with the Auditor- General's Report	
13	Audited Annual Report is made public and representation is invited	
14	Oversight Committee assesses Annual Report	December
15	Council adopts Oversight report	
16	Oversight report is made public	
17	Oversight report is submitted to relevant provincial councils	
18	Commencement of draft Budget/ IDP finalisation for next financial year. Annual Report and Oversight Reports to be used as input	January

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CHAPTER 2: GOVERNANCE

Good governance has 8 major characteristics. It is participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive, and follows the rule of law. It assures that corruption is minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard during decision-making. It is also responsive to the current and future needs of society.

COMPONENT A: POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

2.1 POLITICAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Council performs both legislative and executive functions. It focuses on legislative, oversight and participatory roles, and has delegated its executive function to the Executive Mayor and the Mayoral Committee. Its primary role is to debate issues publicly and to facilitate political debate and discussion. Apart from their functions as policy makers, councillors are also actively involved with community work and various social programmes in the municipal area.

2.1.1 Council

Below is a table that categorises councillors within their specific political parties and wards:

Name of Councillor / Alderman	Capacity	Political Party	Ward representing or proportional
A Smit	Councillor 01/07/2016 - 03/08/2016	ANC	Ward 10
BC Klaasen	Executive Mayor	DA	Proportional
C Lottering	Councillor 03/08/2016 -	DA	Ward 2
D Jacobs	Councillor 03/08/2016 -	EFF	Proportional
D Kinnear	Councillor 03/08/2016 -	DA	Proportional
D Swart	Councillor	DA	Ward 3
E Sidego	MAYCO Member 03/08/2016 -	DA	Ward 11
G Laban	Councillor 03/08/2016-	Witzenberg Aksie	Proportional
H Smit Alderman	MAYCO Member	DA	Ward 5
H Visagie	Councillor 03/08/2016 -	ANC	Ward 8
J Du Plessis	Councillor 01/07/2016 – 03/08/2016	DA	Proportional
J Fredericks	MAYCO Member 01/07/2016 – 03/08/2016	Voice of Independent Party (VIP)	Proportional
J Mouton	Councillor 01/07/2016 – 03/08/2016	ANC	Proportional
J Phungula	Councillor 03/08/2016 -	ANC	Proportional
J Schuurman Alderman	Alderman 3/08/2016 -	ANC	Proportional
JJ Visagie	MAYCO Member	DA	Ward 4
K Adams	Deputy Executive Mayor	DA	Ward 6
M Du Toit	Councillor 01/07/2016 – 03/08/2016	ANC	Proportional
M Mdala	Councillor 03/08/2016-	ANC	Ward 12

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Name of Councillor / Alderman	Capacity	Political Party	Ward representing or proportional
M Saula	Councillor 01/07/2016-03/08/2016 -	ANC	Ward 1
N Phatsoane	Councillor 03/08/2016 -	ANC	Ward 1
P Daniels	Councillor	DA	Ward 7
P Heradien	Councillor 03/08/2016 -	ICOSA	Proportional
R Badela	Councillor 01/07/2016 - 03/08/2016	ANC	Ward 12
R Simpson	Councillor	ANC	Ward 9 - 01/07/2016 – 03/08/2016 Proportional- 03/08/2016 –
S Hugo	Councillor 03/08/2016 -	ANC	Ward 9
S Louw	MAYCO Member 01/07/2016 – 03/08/2016	DA	Proportional
SM Ndwanyana	Councillor 01/07/2016 - 03/08/2016	ANC	Proportional
T Abrahams	MAYCO Member 03/08/2016 -	DA	Proportional
T Godden	Speaker Councillor	COPE	Proportional
T Mgoboza	Councillor 03/08/2016-	ANC	Ward 10
W Hanekom	MAYCO Member 01/07/2016 – 03/08/2016	DA	Ward 3
ZS Mzauziwa	Councillor 03/08/2016-	DA	Proportional

Below is a table which indicates the Council meeting attendance for the 2016/17 financial year:

Meeting dates	Number of items submitted	Percentage Council Meetings Attendance	Percentage Apologies for non-attendance
26 July 2016	36	100%	0%
17 August 2016	17	100%	0%
2 September 2016	12	100%	0%
26 October 2016	30	96%	4%
13 December 2016	36	96%	4%
16 January 2017	9	96%	4%
25 January 2017	25	91%	9%
27 February 2017	22	91%	9%
29 March 2017	25	100%	0%
6 April 2017	6	87%	13%
16 May 2017	10	96%	4%
30 May 2017	31	91%	9%

2.1.2 Executive Mayoral Committee

The Executive Mayor of the Municipality, Councillor BC Klaasen, assisted by the Mayoral Committee, heads the executive arm of the Municipality. The Executive Mayor is at the centre of the system of governance, since executive powers are vested in him to manage the day-to-day affairs. This means that he has an overarching strategic and political responsibility. The key element of the executive model is that executive power is vested in the Executive Mayor, delegated by the Council, as well as the legislative

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powers assigned to these parties. Although accountable for the strategic direction and performance of the Municipality, the Executive Mayor operates in collaboration with the Mayoral Committee.

The name and portfolio of each Member of the Mayoral Committee is listed in the table below for the period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017:

Name of member	Capacity
Alderman H Smit	Chairperson: Committee for Corporate and Financial Services
Councillor J Visagie	Chairperson: Committee for Technical Services
Councillor S Louw 01/07/2016 – 02/08/2016 and Councillor TE Abrahams 03/08/2016 -	Chairperson: Committee for Rural Economic Development, Tourism and Marketing
Councillors J Fredericks 02/07/2016 – 03/08/2016 and Councillor K Adams 03/08/2017 -	Chairperson: Committee for Community Development
Councillor K Adams 01/07/2016 – 03/08/2016 and Councillor E Sidego 03/08/2017 -	Chairperson: Committee for Housing Matters

The table below indicates the dates of the Committee meetings and the number of reports submitted to Council for the 2016/17 financial year:

Meeting date	Number of items submitted to Council
COMMITTEE FOR HOUSING MATTERS	
14 July 2016	22
6 October 2016	24
9 February 2017	18
9 March 2017	22
6 April 2017	19
1 June 2017	22
29 June 2017	23
COMMITTEE FOR RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TOURISM AND MARKETING	
21 September 2016	16
23 November 2016	16
15 March 2017	17
23 May 2017	13
COMMITTEE FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
22 September 2016	18
13 October 2016	16
24 November 2016	16
16 February 2017	17
16 March 2017	15

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Meeting date	Number of items submitted to Council
18 May 2017	16
22 June 2017	16
COMMITTEE FOR CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	
13 October 2016	19
16 February 2017	19
16 March 2017	28
18 May 2017	19
29 June 2017	19
COMMITTEE FOR TECHNICAL SERVICES	
21 September 2016	26
12 October 2016	20
23 November 2016	25
22 February 2017	20
27 March 2017	19
21 June 2017	19
<i>Please note that the name and functions of the committees have on numerous occasions been altered due to the changes within Council</i>	

2.1.3 Portfolio Committees

In terms of section 80 of the Municipal Structures Act 1998, if a Council has an executive committee; it may appoint, in terms of Section 79, committees of councillors to assist the executive committee or Executive Mayor. Section 80 committees are permanent committees that specialise in a specific functional area of the municipality and may in some instances make decisions on specific functional issues. They advise the executive committee on policy matters and make recommendations to Council.

The portfolio committees for the 2016/17 Mayoral term and their Chairpersons are as follows:

Committee	Chairperson	Section 79 or 80 Committee	Number of minutes submitted to Council	Meeting Date
Committee for Housing Matters	Councillor K Adams 1 July 2016 – 2 August 2016 Councillor E Sidego 3 August 2016 -	Section 80	7	14 July 2016 6 October 2016 9 February 2017 9 March 2017 6 April 2017 1 June 2017 29 June 2017
Committee for Community	Councillor J Fredericks 1 July 2016 – 2 August 2017	Section 80	7	22 September 2016 13 October 2016

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Committee	Chairperson	Section 79 or 80 Committee	Number of minutes submitted to Council	Meeting Date
Development	and Councillor K Adams 3 August 2016 -			24 November 2016 16 February 2017 16 March 2017 18 May 2017 22 June 2017
Committee for Corporate and Financial Services	Alderman H Smit	Section 80	5	13 October 2016 16 February 2017 16 March 2017 18 May 2017 29 June 2017
Committee for Technical Services	Councillor J Visagie	Section 80	6	21 September 2016 12 October 2016 23 November 2016 22 February 2017 27 March 2017 21 June 2017
Committee for Rural Economic Development, Tourism and Marketing	Councillor S Louw 1 July 2017 – 2 August 2016 and Councillor T Abrahams 3 Augustus 2017 -	Section 80	4	21 September 2016 23 November 2016 15 March 2017 13 May 2017

2.2 ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Municipal Manager is the Accounting Officer of the municipality. He is the head of the administration and primarily has to serve as chief custodian of service delivery and implementation of political priorities. He is assisted by his directorship, which constitutes the management team below:

Name of Official	Department	Performance agreement signed
		(Yes/No)
David Nasson	Municipal Manager	Yes
Cobus Kritzinger	Chief Financial Officer	Yes
Monwabisi Mpeluza	Director: Corporate Services	Yes
Jo-Ann Krieger	Director: Community Services	Yes
Joseph Barnard	Director: Technical Services	Yes

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COMPONENT B: INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

2.3 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

In terms of the Constitution of South Africa, all spheres of government and all organs of state within each sphere must co-operate with one another, in mutual trust and good faith, fostering friendly relations. They must assist and support one another, inform and consult one another on matters of common interest, coordinate their actions, adhering to agreed procedures and avoid legal proceedings against one another.

2.3.1 Intergovernmental structures

To adhere to the principles of the Constitution as mentioned above the municipality participates in the following intergovernmental structures:

Name of Structure	Members	Outcomes of Engagements/Topics Discussed
Municipals Managers Forum	SALGA, neighbouring municipality's MMs	District based initiatives
SALGA Working Groups	SALGA, Neighbouring municipality's Technical Directors and experts	Municipal wide information sharing
IDP Managers Forum	Department of Local Government (DPLG), All municipalities in the Western Cape (WC), IDP Managers	Provincial wide information sharing
LED Managers Forum	Cape Winelands Regional LED Forum	Sharing information and best practises on Economic Development
WMO Forum	DEADP, All municipalities in the Western Cape (waste management officers), and experts	Municipal wide information sharing with all 3 spheres of government.
IDP Joint Planning Initiative	All provincial sector departments, all municipalities in the Western Cape	Provincial, District & local based planning: JPI's and WCDP
Provincial Public Participation and Communication Forum (PPPCOM)	DPLG, all municipalities in the WC,s IDP Manager	Provincial wide information sharing
Ministerial Technical Committee	Provincial Government and Municipal Managers	Provincial programmes and initiatives aligned with municipal performance
Ministerial Mayoral Committee	Provincial Government and Mayors	Provincial programmes and initiatives aligned with municipal performance
District Public Participation and Communication Forum (DPPCOM)	All municipalities in the Cape Winelands District Municipality, DPLG, IDP Manager, local stakeholders for National Government Departments	District wide information sharing
Provincial Public Participation and Communication Forum (PPPCOM)	DPLG, GCIS, all municipalities in the WC, IDP Manager	Provincial wide information sharing
Provincial CommTech	DPLG, GCIS, all communication officials	Discussion, trend monitoring, training

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Name of Structure	Members	Outcomes of Engagements/Topics Discussed
	from municipalities in the WC, National Government Departments	and workshops concerning government communication and technology
SALGA National Communicators Forum	DPLG, GCIS, all communication officials from municipalities in the WC, National Government Departments	Nationwide information sharing and calibration with the strategic focus of the NDP

2.3.2 Joint projects and functions with sector departments

All the functions of government are divided between the different spheres namely National, Provincial and Local. The municipality therefore shares their area and community with other spheres of government as well as their various sector departments. This means that the municipality has to work closely with national and provincial departments to ensure the effective implementation of various projects and functions. The table below provides detail of such projects and functions:

Name of Project/Function	Expected Outcome/s of the Project	Sector Department/s involved	Contribution of Sector Department
National War on Poverty	Reduce poverty in identified poorest wards in municipal area	National Department of Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✔ Established steering committee with municipality and other provincial sector departments ✔ Implementing community based projects with Council of Stakeholders and IGR partners ✔ Mobilising resources
CRDP ISC Meeting	Reducing poverty in the 3 poverty nodes	DRDLR, Agriculture department, Education, Social development, Public Works, CoS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✔ Mobilising resources ✔ Implementing projects to reduce poverty ✔ Sharing information
Small Town Regeneration Program	Revitalization of towns through creating an enabling environment & infrastructure for economic growth	SALGA Provincial & National, COGTA, Social Development, Education, Business, NGO's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✔ Establish Town Steering Committees in Ceres, Wolseley and Tulbagh ✔ Town Steering committees drafting and implementing Community base projects to reduce unemployment and build social cohesion. ✔ Forcing strong partnerships with IGR partners

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COMPONENT C: PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

MSA section 15(b) requires a municipality to establish and organize its administration to facilitate and a culture of accountability amongst its staff. Section 16(i) states that a municipality must develop a system of municipal governance that compliments formal representative governance with a system of participatory governance. Section 18(i)(d) requires a municipality to supply its community with information concerning municipal governance, management and development.

A Municipal Public Accounts Committee has been established. The internal audit function has previously been outsourced, but is now administered internally with the appointment of three qualified auditors, employed on a permanent basis. The capacity of the Performance, Risk and Audit Committee has been increased with the appointment of qualified and specialized members. A representative from the business sector is also invited to participate in Mayoral Committee meetings.

Such participation is required in terms of:

- the preparation, implementation and review of the IDP;
- establishment, implementation and review of the performance management system;
- monitoring and review of the performance, including the outcomes and impact of such performance; and
- preparation of the municipal budget.

2.4 PUBLIC MEETINGS

Apart from bi-annual community meetings held in each town, the municipality also communicates through monthly newsletters, loud-hailing, distribution of pamphlets, text messages and public service announcements via community radio.

Nature and purpose of the meeting	Date of events	Number of participating Municipal Councillors	Number of participating municipal administrators	Number of community members attended
IDP /Budget Public meetings				
IDP Review Public Participation	Ward 3 & 5 Ceres -14/11/ 2016	7	20	13
	Ward 7 & 11 Tulbagh -16 /11 2016	5	17	59
	Ward 4 & 10 P A Hamlet -17/11/2016	9	15	93
	Ward 8 & 9 Op-Die-Berg 21/11/2016	4	18	61
	Business & Agriculture -22 /11 /2016	2	7	16
	Ward 1 & 12 N'Duli 22 /11 /2016	5	9	97
	Ward 4 & 6 Bella Vista- 23/11/ 2016	5	26	69
	Ward 2 & 7 Wolseley 24/11/2016	3	18	85
	Ward Committees 23/11/2016	9	8	90
IDP /Budget Public meetings				
IDP Review	Ward 2 & 7 Wolseley 20/04 /2017	8	11	149

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Nature and purpose of the meeting	Date of events	Number of participating Municipal Councillors	Number of participating municipal administrators	Number of community members attended
Public Participation	Ward 3 & 5 Ceres 24 /04 /2017	3	10	13
	Ward 4 & 6 Bella Vista 24/04/2017	2	14	61
	Ward 8 &9 Op-Die-Berg 25/04/2017	5	9	86
	Ward Committees 05/05 /2017	7	8	81
	Business & Agriculture 04/05/2017	6	6	16
	Ward 7 & 11 Tulbagh 04/05 2017	3	8	78
	Ward 1 & 12 N'Duli 03 /05/2017	3	9	89
	Ward 4 &10 P A Hamlet 02/05 2017	5	12	50

2.4.1 Labour Forum

The table below specifies the members of the Labour Forum for the 2016/17 financial year:

Name of representative	Capacity	Meeting dates
H Smit	Chairperson	28 September 2016 02 December 2016 08 February 2017 14 June 2017
B Klaasen	Executive Mayor	
E Sidego	Mayco Member	
K Adams	Deputy Mayor	
D Nasson	Municipal Manager	
H Kritzinger	Director Finance	
J Krieger	Director Community Services	
M Mpeluza	Director Corporate Services	
J Barnard	Director Technical Services	
I Swartbooi	Manager Human Resources	
C Wessels	Manager Administration	
M. Arendse	Acting Senior Human Resources Officer	
C Titus	Committee Clerk	
A Christians	IMATU	
J Noble	IMATU	
H Minnaar	IMATU	
J Goedeman	IMATU	
M Pieterse	IMATU	

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Name of representative	Capacity	Meeting dates
S Joseph	IMATU	
K Ntanjana	SAMWU	
C Appolis	SAMWU	
L Silver	SAMWU	
R Frans	SAMWU	

2.4.2 Ward Committees

The purpose of a ward committee is:

- to encourage better participation from the community and to inform council decisions;
- to make sure that there is effective communication between the Council and the community;
- to assist the ward councillor with consultation and feedback to the community.

Ward committees need to be elected by the community they serve. A ward committee may not have more than 10 members and women should be well represented in the membership contingent. The ward councillor serves on the ward committee and acts as the chairperson. Although ward committees have no formal powers, they act as an advisory body to the ward councillor, which enables them to make specific submissions directly to the Council. These committees play a pivotal role in the development and annual revision of the IDP of the area.

The ward committees support the ward councillor who receives reports on development, participate in development planning processes, and facilitate wider community participation. To this end, the municipality constantly strives to ensure that all ward committees function optimally with community information provision; convening of meetings; ward planning; service delivery; IDP formulation and performance feedback to communities.

Note: Due to the 2016 Local Government Elections taking place in August 2016, the establishment of the new ward Committees only took place during October and November 2016. The new ward committees needed to undergo training December 2017 and January 2017. Inauguration of ward committee members took place in February 2017 and these committees have been active since March 2017.

Ward 1: N'Duli (Polo Cross Hall)

Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number meetings held during the year
Sipho Mdange	Sport & Culture	6
Cynthia Davids	Health & Social	
Raymond Stuurman	Safety	
Andile Gili	Youth	
Mandisa Hinana	Education	
Kenneth Mbangula	Business Community	
Noxolo Mbali	Women	
Thubalakhe Mhlakwapalwa	Churches	

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Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number meetings held during the year
Johannes Busakwe	Civics & Taxes	
Lungisile Kondlo	Disabled& Elderly	

Ward 2: Wolseley (Montana Library)

Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number meetings held during the year
	Safety	6
Audrey Longman	Education	
Lucille Classen	Health & Social	
Elizabeth Van Rooyen	Disability & Eldery	
Jo-Ann Adams	Civics & Taxes	
Elizabeth Wynand	Women	
Katrina Van Rensburg	Business Community	
Cornelia Moses	Youth	
Adan Maarman	Sport & Culture	
Brain Albertus	Churches	

Ward 3: Ceres (Rietvallei Library)

Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number meetings held during the year
Adriaan Williams	Business Community	6
Mark Mentoor	Health & Social	
Marinda Mankapan	Women	
Hendrik Titus	Churches	
Lorencia Jacobs	Safety	
Mariaan Van Rooi	Youth	
Elizabeth Velensky	Disabled & Elderly	
Saartjie Franse	Sport & Culture	
Amanda Whitebooi	Education	
Ronald Ross	Civics & Taxes	

Ward 4: Prince Alfred's Hamlet (Kliprug Community Hall)

Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number meetings held during the year
Alma Goosen	Business Community	5

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Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number meetings held during the year
David Mentoor	Civics & Taxes	
Johan Jacobs	Youth	
Jane Haas	Women	
Marthinus January	Safety	
Anneline Smit	Churches	
Jerome Barends	Sport & Culture	
Moses Davids	Health & Social	
Jacobus de Wee	Disabled & Elderly	
Le-Marco Smit	Education	

Ward 5: Ceres (John Steyn Library)

Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number meetings held during the year
Hyno Baartman	Health & Social	3
Amelia Abrahams	Disabled & Elderly	
Angeline Wildschut	Youth	
Marius Koopman	Civics & Taxes	
Rudolf Nel	Sport & Culture	
Fiona Hardneck	Churches	
Sylvia Cupido	Women	
Jonathan Nel	Safety	
Ronnie Philander	Education	

Ward 6: Bella Vista (Bella Vista Library)

Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number meetings held during the year
Frederika Koopman	Youth	5
Joey Jantjies	Churches	
Melanie Bé	Disabled & Elderly	
Sara Krotz	Sport & Culture	
Chantel Pietersen	Health & Social	
Johannes Crotz	Safety	
Oelsen Seroot	Business & Community	
Sylvia Minnaar	Women	
Letichia Crotz	Education	

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Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number meetings held during the year
Alwyn Fransman	Civics & Taxes	

Ward 7: Wolseley (Montana Library)

Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number meetings held during the year
Deborah Hlongwana	Churches	6
Magdalena Julius	Business Community	
Jacqueline Fortuin	Youth	
Edward Nchephe	Safety	
Kenneth Carelse	Sport & Culture	
Paulina Basson	Health & Social	
Anne Swarts	Women	
Lambertus Johnson	Civics & Taxes	
Piet Klink	Disable & Elderly	
André Andreas	Education	

Ward 8: Op -Die-Berg (Op-die-Berg Aksent Office)

Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number meetings held during the year
Brendon Maqhina	Disable & Elderly	6
Lena Pieters	Sport & Culture	
Ayanda Teni	Business Community	
Magrieta Baardman	Women	
Elzaan Ruiters	Youth	
Legin Baleni	Churches	
Albertus Nel	Safety	
Chriselda Mars	Health & Social	
Gert Jantjies	Education	
Johannes Fransman	Civic & taxis	

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Ward 9: Op-die-Berg

Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number meetings held during the year
Francic Mackenzie	Churches	2
Carlo Galant	Health & Social	
Ndelelo Shweni	Disabled & Elderly	
Annie Jansen	Women	
Tom Persens	Education	
Jika Bongiswa	Civics & Taxes	
Mzwandile Phuphuma	Safety	
Aneline Arries	Youth	
	Business Community	
Chrisjan Fortuin	Sport & Culture	

Ward 10: PA Hamlet (Council Chambers)

Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number meetings held during the year
Thandazwa Zima	Youth	6
Isak Lourens	Women	
Sophia De Bruin	Health & Social	
Juliana Appollis	Civics & Taxes	
Clive Young	Education	
Berend Skippers	Sport & Culture	
Bruce Salvester	Business Community	
Jacob Faro	Churches	
Leonard Baardman	Safety	
Clara Swarts	Disable & Elderly	

Ward 11: Tulbagh (Council Chamber)

Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number meetings held during the year
Sittimio Louw	Education	5
Jonathan Fransman	Sport & Culture	
Gerald Davids	Sport & Culture	
Rosina Jooste	Churches	
Raymond Malapo	Women	

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Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number meetings held during the year
Ann Myburgh	Disabled & Elderly	
Daniel Thomas	Civics & Taxes	
Nceba Nyosana	Youth	
Theo Lombaard	Business Community	
Sittimio Louw	Safety	

Ward 12: N'Duli (Community Hall)

Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number meetings held during the year
Zingiswa Senoamali	Education	6
Mncedisi Gili	Disabled & Elderly	
Jevon Lukas	Churches	
Thembakazi Ncaphayi	Health & Social	
Kholekile Mrwetyana	Business Community	
Humphry Ndwanya	Safety	
Namhla Mdala	Sport & Culture	
N Ruth Yisa	Women	
Siyabonga Gaba	Civics & Taxes	
Bulelwa Mzwakali	Youth	

2.4.3 Functionality of Ward Committees

Ward committee members are paid a monthly stipend and transport is provided, where necessary. This stipend is to aid ward committee members with attend meetings and functions where public participation, through the ward committee system, is required.

Venues have been established for the ward meetings and support personnel. The Community Liaison Officers and Community Development Workers are available for support, if necessary. Refreshments are provided at the ward committee meetings.

The table below provides information on the establishment of ward committees and their functionality:

Ward Number	Committee established: Yes / No	Number of reports submitted to the Speakers/IDP Office	Number meetings held during the year	Committee functioning effectively: Yes / No
1	Yes	6	6	Yes
2	Yes	6	6	Yes
3	Yes	6	6	Yes
4	Yes	5	5	Yes

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Ward Number	Committee established: Yes / No	Number of reports submitted to the Speakers/IDP Office	Number meetings held during the year	Committee functioning effectively: Yes / No
5	Yes	3	3	No
6	Yes	5	5	Yes
7	Yes	6	6	Yes
8	Yes	6	6	Yes
9	Yes	2	2	Yes
10	Yes	6	6	Yes
11	Yes	5	5	Yes
12	Yes	6	6	Yes

COMPONENT D: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate governance is the set of processes, practices, policies, laws and stakeholders affecting the way an institution is directed, administered or controlled. Corporate governance also encompasses the relationships amongst the various stakeholders involved and the strategic goals governing the institution.

2.5 RISK MANAGEMENT

Section 62(1)(c)(i) of the MFMA states that: "... The accounting officer of the municipality is responsible for managing the financial administration of the municipality, and must for this purpose take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality has and maintains effective, efficient and transparent systems of financial and risk management and internal control."

Witzenberg Municipality is committed to the optimal management of risk in order to protect our core public service values, achieve our vision, objectives and deliver on our core business functions.

In the course of conducting our daily business operations, we are exposed to a variety of risks. These risks include operational and other material risks which require comprehensive controls and on-going oversight to be properly managed.

To ensure business success the Municipality have adopted an enterprise-wide integrated approach to the management of risks. By embedding the risk management process into key business processes such as planning, operations and new projects, the municipality will be better equipped to identify events affecting our objectives and to manage risks in ways that are consistent with the approved risk appetite.

The top 10 inherent strategic risks of Witzenberg Municipality are:

- 1) Drought
- 2) Illegal land use and building works

- 3) Inadequate supply of electricity to meet existing and future demands due to insufficient capacity and an under-developed Eskom bulk network
- 4) Community dissatisfaction with slow progress towards service delivery
- 5) Poor growth in revenue base
- 6) Inability to recover outstanding receivables
- 7) Major unplanned interruptions to deliver basic services
- 8) Deteriorating electrical, water, sanitation, pipe and road infrastructure
- 9) Inability to deal with disaster, business continuity and fire hazards
- 10) Inability to minimise recyclable waste

2.6 ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-FRAUD

Section 83(c) of the MSA refers to the implementation of effective bidding structures to minimize the possibility of fraud and corruption and the MFMA, Section 112(1)(m)(i), identify supply chain measures to be enforced to combat fraud and corruption, favouritism and unfair and irregular practices. Section 115(1) of the MFMA states that the accounting officer must take steps to ensure mechanisms and separation of duties in a supply chain management system to minimize the likelihood of corruption and fraud.

2.6.1 *Developed strategies*

Name of strategy	Developed Yes/No	Date Adopted/Reviewed
Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy	Yes	June 2015
Fraud and Corruption prevention policy and response plan	Yes	June 2015

2.6.2 *Implementation of strategies*

Strategies to implement	Key Risk Areas	Key measures to curb corruption and fraud
Fraud Prevention Policy	Supply Chain Management	Roll-out of Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy to internal stakeholders through presentations and internal newsletters
Ethics Awareness Programme	Possible loss of income at traffic due to inactive follow-up on traffic violations	Roll-out of Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy to external stake holders through outreach programmes
Outreach programme on fighting fraud and corruption	Lack of awareness of fraud amongst staff	Investigation of fraud and corruption cases

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Strategies to implement	Key Risk Areas	Key measures to curb corruption and fraud
Whistle blowing through the National Fraud Hotline	Possible misuse of policy to disclose sensitive information	Monitoring recommendations with regards to disciplinary, criminal and recovery actions. Effective delegation systems
Establish a Witzenberg Municipal fraud line which is operated by an external provider	Ensure that allegation of fraud and corruption are investigated in order to eliminate fraud and corruption	Prevention and detection of fraud at a more rapid pace
To ensure that all employees and councillors in service of the Witzenberg Municipality has declared all interest/ownership/directorship.	Avoid doing business with employees in service of the municipality who does not declare that they are in service of the municipality	Use Trans Union in order to identify all employees have interest/ownership/directorship in companies
Regular update of the fraud risk register	Detection and prevention of fraud in the municipality	Monitoring key controls to alleviate fraud and corruption

2.7 PERFORMANCE, RISK AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

Section 166(2) of the MFMA states that an audit committee is an independent advisory body which must –

(a) advise the municipal council, the political office-bearers, the accounting officer and the management staff of the municipality, on matters relating to –

- internal financial control;
- risk management;
- performance management; and
- effective governance.

Section 14(2)(c) of the Local Government Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (R796 dated 24 August 2001) states that a municipality may utilize any Audit Committee established in terms of other applicable legislation as the Performance Audit Committee of the said municipality.

The Public Sector Risk Management framework states that the committee should review and recommend for approval the:

- risk management policy;
- risk management strategy;
- risk management implementation plan; and
- risk appetite




2.7.1 Functions of the Performance, Risk & Audit Committee

Council noted its Performance, Risk and Audit Committee charter on 30 May 2017.

In order to fulfil its role, the Committee advise the Municipal Council, the political office-bearers, the accounting officer and the management staff of the municipality, on matters relating to:

- Internal financial control and internal audits;
- Risk management;
- Accounting policies;
- The adequacy, reliability and accuracy of financial reporting and information;
- Performance management;
- Effective governance;

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-  Compliance with the MFMA, Division of Revenue Act (DoRA) and any other applicable legislation;
-  Performance evaluation; and
-  Any other issues referred to it by the municipality.

2.7.2 Members of the Performance, Risk & Audit Committee

Name of representative	Capacity	Meeting dates
Mr George (<i>Appointed 26 July 2016</i>)	Chairperson	17 January 2017 3 March 2017 5 May 2017 30 June 2017
Mr A Amod	Member	17 January 2017 3 March 2017 30 June 2017
Mr J. Basson	Member	17 January 2017 3 March 2017 5 May 2017
Mr. T. Lesihla	Member	17 January 2017 3 March 2017 5 May 2017
Mr F. Redelinghuys (<i>Appointed 26 July 2016</i>)	Member	17 January 2017 3 March 2017 5 May 2017 30 June 2017

2.7.3 Performance, Risk & Audit Committee (PRAC) recommendations

Date of the PRAC meetings	Committee recommendations during 2015/16	Recommendations adopted (enter Yes) If not adopted (provide explanation)
17 January 2017	To recommend to the Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee and Council that the Draft Witzenberg Annual Report for 2015/2016 be approved.	Yes
17 January 2017	Recommend to the Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee and Council that notice be taken of the Section 71 reports of the Department Finance for April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November 2016 and same be accepted.	Yes
17 January 2017	To recommend to the Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee and Council that notice be taken of the AGSA Audit Report for 2015/2016.	Yes
17 January 2017	To recommend to the Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee and Council that the Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee and Council take notice of the report of the Performance, Risk and Audit Committee for the financial year ended 30 June 2016 and accept	Yes

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Date of the PRAC meetings	Committee recommendations during 2015/16	Recommendations adopted (enter Yes) If not adopted (provide explanation)
	same.	
17 January 2017	To recommend to the Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee and Council that the Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee and Council take notice of the report of the Performance, Risk and Audit Committee for the financial year ended 30 June 2016 and accept same and that the next cycle of the three year plan in respect of the Risk Based Audit Plan for 2016/2017 to 2018/2019 be accepted	Yes
17 January 2017	To recommend to the Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee and Council that the Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee and Council, in order to improve the functionality, compliance and reliability of the Performance Management System, management should embrace the recommendations by Internal Audit and ensure continuous monitoring to address the control deficiencies.	Yes
3 March 2017	that the Performance, Risk and Audit Committee recommends to Council that the Internal Audit Charter with effect from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 be approved and adopted without change.	Yes
3 March 2017	To recommend to the Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee and Council that notice be taken of the Quarterly Budget Statement [Section 52(d)] report for the period 1 January 2017 to 31 March 2017 and same be accepted.	Yes
3 March 2017	To recommend to the Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee and Council that the Performance, Risk and Audit Committee takes note of the Risk Management Report for the third quarter of 2016/2017 and same be accepted.	Yes
3 March 2017	To recommend to the Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee and Council that notice be taken of the Section 71 Reports of the Department Finance for February and March 2017 and same be accepted.	Yes
30 June 2017	To recommend to the Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee and Council that notice be taken of the Performance, Risk and Audit Committee Charter for 2017/2018 and the same be accepted.	Yes
30 June 2017	To recommend to the Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee and Council that notice be taken of the Fraud and Corruption Prevention Policy and Response Plan and the same be accepted.	Yes
30 June 2017	To recommend to the Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee and Council that notice be taken of the Fraud and Corruption Prevention Strategy and the same be accepted.	Yes
30 June 2017	To recommend to the Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee and Council that notice be taken of the Section 71 monthly reports of the Department Finance for April and May 2017 and the same be accepted.	Yes

2.8 INTERNAL AUDITING

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An annual risk assessment update was performed during April/June 2017 and all relevant risks were populated into the Witzenberg risk register. Updates were performed on a continuous basis. This risk assessment forms the basis of the 2016/17 to 2018/19 Risk Based Audit Plan.

The results of the 3-year strategic internal audit plan are included below:

Audit Activity	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Statutory Internal Audits			
DORA compliance	√	√	√
Performance Management System (quarterly)	√	√	√
Risk based audits			
AGSA Key controls	√	√	√
Follow up internal Audit findings	√	√	√
Operation Clean Audit	√	√	√
Risk based audits			
Income & Debtors			√
Supply Chain Management			√
Human Resources (Including Leave and Training)	√		
Asset Management	√	√	
Inventory			√
Maintenance Management		√	
Project & Contract Management		√	
Indigent Management	√		
IT – General controls	√		
Cash Handling			√
Fleet Management		√	
Traffic Services			√
Disaster Management & Business continuity		√	
Overtime	√		
Debt Collection and Credit Control	√		
Time and attendance		√	
Property valuations	√		

Annual Audit Plan

The Audit Plan for 2016/17 was implemented and the table below provides detail on audits completed:

Audit Activity	Estimated hours	Quarter	Status
Statutory Audits			
DORA compliance	200	3	Completed
Performance Management System	600	All	Completed

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Audit Activity	Estimated hours	Quarter	Status
Follow up audit work			
AGSA key controls	80	All	Completed
Follow up Internal Audit Findings	500	All	Completed
OPCAR	80	All	Completed
Risk based audits			
Human Resources	300	-	Stand over
Overtime	200	3	Work in Progress
Property Valuation Roll	300	-	Stand over
AD-Hoc audits			
Year-end stock count	80	4	Completed
Other			
MSCOA	400		
Legislative/Advisory/Committees	364	All	Completed
IA Quality Assessment	40	4	Work in progress
Combine Assurance Assessment	300	-	Work in Progress
Compliance system	40	All	Completed
Risk Management	200	All	Completed

2.9 BY-LAWS

Below is a list of all the policies developed and reviewed during the financial year:

Policies developed/ revised	Date adopted	Public Participation conducted prior to adoption of policy (Yes/No)	Date of Publication
Cellular Telephone and Data Card Policy	26 July 2016	No	Not applicable
Transport, Travel and Subsistence Allowance for Councillors and Employees Policy	26 July 2016	No	Not applicable
Conferment of Aldermanship Policy	26 July 2016	No	Not applicable
Post-Employment Medical Benefits Policy	26 July 2016	No	Not applicable
Amended Rates Policy	27 February 2017	No	Not applicable
Amendment of the Consumer Payment Incentive Policy	30 May 2017	No	Not applicable
Adjustment of the Consumer Payment Incentive policy	30 May 2017	No	Not applicable

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2.10 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

2.10.1 Competitive bids in excess of R 200 000

Bid Committee meetings

The following table details the number of Bid Committee meetings held for the 2016/17 financial year:

Bid Specification Committee	Bid Evaluation Committee	Bid Adjudication Committee
35	35	29

Attendance of members of the Bid Specification Committee, are as follows:

Member	Percentage attendance (%)
Manager Income / Deputy Director Finance / Manager Financial Administration (Chairperson)	100
Manager Supply Chain	100
Relevant technical expert responsible for a function	100

Attendance of members of the Bid Evaluation Committee, are as follows:

Member	Percentage attendance (%)
Manager Income / Deputy Director Finance / Manager Financial Administration (Chairperson)	100
Manager Supply Chain	100
Relevant technical expert responsible for a function	100

Attendance of members of the Bid Adjudication Committee, are as follows:

Member	Percentage attendance (%)
Director Financial Services (Chairperson)	100
Director Technical Services	86.21
Director Community Services	93.11
Director Corporate Services	55.18
Manager Supply Chain/Deputy Director: Finance	96.56

Note: The percentages as indicated above include the attendance of those officials acting in the position of a Bid Committee Member.

Awards made by the Bid Adjudication Committee

The Bid Adjudication Committee awarded 33 bids of an estimated value of R 66 522 827.31

The five highest bids awarded by the Bid Adjudication Committee, are as follows:

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Bid number	Title of bid	Directorate and section	Successful Bidder	Value of bid awarded R
08/2/13/83	Supply and delivery of Electrical equipment	Finance / Electrical – Stores	Various bidders	6 794 831.40
08/2/14/31	Construction of a new 2ML reservoir at Bella Vista, Ceres	Technical – Water	JVZ Construction (PTY) Ltd	6 659 511.46
08/2/13/82	Provision of Security Services	Corporate – All	Mafoko Security Patrols (PTY) Ltd	6 328 322.49
08/2/13/72	Roads and Storm water maintenance in Witzenberg area	Technical – Streets & Strom water	JVR Construction CC	5 992 000.74
08/2/14/29	Bella vista affordable housing development, Ceres: Bulk water pipeline	Technical – Water	Exeo Khokela Civil Engineering Construction (PTY) Ltd	5 562 191.79

Awards made by the Accounting Officer

In terms of paragraph 5(2)(a) of Council's Supply Chain Management Policy, only the Accounting Officer may award a bid which is in excess of R10 million. The power to make such an award may not be sub-delegated by the Accounting Officer.

The following bid was awarded by the Accounting Officer during the 2016/17 financial year:

Bid number	Title of bid	Directorate and section	Successful Bidder	Value of bid awarded R
08/2/14/30	Construction of 4.5ML N'Duli reservoir, Ceres	Technical – Water	Ruwacon (PTY) Ltd	12 928 681.00

Awards made by the Bid Adjudication Committee

The following bid was awarded by the Bid Adjudication Committee in terms of paragraph 45 (2) of the Supply Chain Management Policy and paragraph 37 (2) of the Supply Chain Regulations:

Bid number	Date	Name of Supplier	Brief description of services	Value of bid awarded R
08/2/14/30	19/04/2017	Silverdale Projects (Pty) Ltd	Appointment of project manager to investigate the establishment of an agricultural processing and fresh produce hub for Wolseley	R 800 000 (VAT incl)

Appeals lodged by aggrieved bidders

The following appeals were lodged by aggrieved bidders on awards made in terms of section 62(1) of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000):

Bid number	Bid title	Date of appeal	Appellant	Reason for appeal	Dismissal	Dealt by
08/2/14/12	Sale of portion 1 of farm 276, Duivelsberg & remainder of farm 274	23-Feb-17	MK Forestry Service (Pty) Ltd t/a Waverley Investments	No preference for BBBEE	Appeal was dismissed by the Accounting	Accounting Officer

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	Twistniet Tulbagh RD				officer	
Awards made to enterprise	Provision of security services	20-Mar-17	Venus Security Solutions	BBBEE status and verification	Matter is under review	Accounting officer
		27-Mar-17	Bizstorm 51 CC T/A Global Force	Non-compliance to pre-qualification criteria		
		28-Mar-17	Isivile Security services (PTY) Ltd	Award to company in Western Cape		
		28-Mar-17	Secunet Security Services	Company awarded to has no infrastructure in Witzenberg		
		23-Mar-17	Star Security Services	Claim previous experience submitted was sufficient		
08/2/13/82						
08/2/14/07	Supply, Delivery, Repair And Installation Of Fibreglass Lining At Eiland Swimming Pool	24-May-17	Namakwa Construction	Reason for not awarding to company	Appeal was dismissed	Accounting officer
08/2/14/07	Supply, Delivery, Repair And Installation Of Fibreglass Lining At Eiland Swimming Pool	24-May-17	Arlindo's Fibreglass	Reason for not awarding to company	Appeal was dismissed	Accounting officer

Witzenberg municipal area

The following table details the value of competitive bids awarded to enterprises within the Witzenberg Municipal Area during the 2016/17 financial year:

Number of contracts awarded to enterprises within the Witzenberg municipal area	Percentage of contracts awarded to enterprises within the Witzenberg municipal area (%)	Value of contracts awarded to enterprises within the Witzenberg municipal area R	Percentage of contract value awarded to enterprises within the Witzenberg municipal area (%)
8	22.86	6 804 008.42	10.22

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2.10.2 Formal written price quotations between R 30 000 and R 200 000

Awards made to enterprises within the Witzenberg municipal area

A total of 27 formal written price quotations amounting to R2 468 503.58 were awarded.

The following table details the value of formal written price quotations awarded to enterprises within the Witzenberg municipal area during the 2016/17 financial year:

Number of contracts awarded to enterprises within the Witzenberg municipal area	Percentage of contracts awarded to enterprises within the Witzenberg municipal area (%)	Value of contracts awarded to enterprises within the Witzenberg municipal area R	Percentage of contract value awarded to enterprises within the Witzenberg municipal area (%)
8	29.63	507 839.56	20.58

2.10.3 Deviation from normal procurement processes

Paragraph 44 of Council's Supply Chain Management Policy allows the Accounting Officer to dispense with the official procurement process. Deviations amounting to R 9 720 405.19 were approved by the Accounting Officer. The following table provides a summary of deviations approved on an annual and monthly basis respectively:

Type of deviation	Number of deviations	Value of deviations R	Percentage of total deviations value (%)
Single supplier	93	2 552 126.01	35.23
Impossible	0	0.00	0.00
Impractical	107	5 257 597.69	40.53
Emergency	64	1 910 681.49	24.24

This amount shows a decrease of R 9 775 336.72 compared to the previous year's figure of R 19 495 741.91.

2.10.4 Logistics management

The system of logistics management must ensure the following:

- the monitoring of spending patterns on types or classes of goods and services incorporating, where practical, the coding of items to ensure that each item has a unique number;
- the setting of inventory levels that includes minimum and maximum levels and lead times wherever goods are placed in stock;
- the placing of manual or electronic orders for all acquisitions other than those from petty cash;
- before payment is approved, certification by the responsible officer that the goods and services are received or rendered on time and is in accordance with the order, the general conditions of contract and specifications where applicable and that the price charged is as quoted in terms of a contract;
- appropriate standards of internal control and warehouse management to ensure that goods placed in stores are secure and only used for the purpose for which they were purchased;

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- regular checking to ensure that all assets including official vehicles are properly managed, appropriately maintained and only used for official purposes; and
- monitoring and review of the supply vendor performance to ensure compliance with specifications and contract conditions for particular goods or services.

Each stock item at the municipal stores, Drommedaris Street, is coded and listed on the financial system. Monthly monitoring of patterns of issues and receipts are performed by the Storekeeper. Inventory levels are set at the start of each financial year. These levels are set for normal operations. In the event that special projects are being launched by departments, such information is not communicated timely to the Stores section in order to gear them to order stock in excess of the normal levels. Internal controls are in place to ensure that goods and service that are received, are certified by the responsible person, which is in line with the general conditions of contract. Regular checks are performed to determine the condition. Quarterly stock counts are performed so that surpluses, deficits, damaged and redundant stock items are identified and reported to Council. As at 30 June 2017, the value of the stock at the municipal stores is calculated at R 8 166 220.98, with a satisfactory stock turnover rate of 1.73. For the 2016/17 financial year, a total of R82.27 was accounted for as damaged and deficit inventory. Surplus items amounted to R 49.40.

2.10.5 Disposal management

The system of disposal management must ensure the following:

- immovable property is sold only at market related prices, except when the public interest or the plight of the poor demands otherwise;
- movable assets are sold either by way of written price quotations, a competitive bidding process, auction or at market related prices; whichever is the most advantageous;
- Firearms are not sold or donated to any person or institution within or outside the Republic, unless approved by the National Conventional Arms Control Committee;
- Immovable property is let at market related rates, except when the public interest or the plight of the poor demands otherwise;
- All fees, charges, rates, tariffs, scales of fees or other charges relating to the letting of immovable property is reviewed annually;
- Where assets are traded in for other assets, the highest possible trade-in price is negotiated; and
- In the case of the free disposal of computer equipment, the Provincial Department of Education is first approached to indicate within 30 days whether any of the local schools require this equipment.

No disposals took place during the 2016/2017 financial year. A consolidated report was submitted to the CFO for review and served before Council on 30 May 2017. Council resolved that the item be held in abeyance until the next meeting.

2.10.6 Performance management

The SCM policy requires that an internal monitoring system be established and implemented in order to determine, on the basis of retrospective analysis, whether the SCM processes were followed and whether the objectives of the SCM policy were achieved.

Monitoring of internal processes is an on-going process. Procedure manuals for various SCM processes has been updated and are awaiting approval for implementation. Monthly reporting concerning appeals received by aggrieved bidders is also done to measure the performance of the bid specification and bid evaluation committees.

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The Accounting Officer has appointed the Internal Auditor as the independent observer to attend bid committee meetings. This further enhances transparency with regard to our bid committee system and compliance to all relevant legislation.

No companies were listed as restricted suppliers during the 2016/17 financial year.

2.11 WEBSITE

Municipalities are required to develop and maintain a functional website that displays relevant information as per the requirements of Section 75 of the MFMA and Section 21A and B of the MSA as amended.

The website should serve as a mechanism to promote accountability and transparency to communities and therefore information posted should be accurate and timeously updated.

The municipal website is a key communication mechanism in terms of service offering, information sharing and public participation. It is a communication tool that should allow easy and convenient access to relevant information. The municipal website should serve as an integral part of the municipality's Communication Strategy.

The table below gives an indication about the information and documents that are published on our website.






Description of information and/or document	Yes/No
Municipal contact details (Section 14 of the Promotion of Access to Information Act)	
Full Council details	Yes
Contact details of the Municipal Manager	Yes
Contact details of the CFO	Yes
Physical address of the Municipality	Yes
Postal address of the Municipality	Yes
Financial Information (Sections 53, 75, 79 and 81(1) of the MFMA)	
Draft Budget 2016/17	Yes
Adjusted Budget 2016/17	Yes
Asset Management Policy	Yes
Customer Care, Credit control and Debt collection Policy	Yes
Indigent Policy	Yes
Funds and Reserves Policy	Yes
Investment and Cash Management Policy	Yes
Rates Policy	Yes
Supply Chain Management Policy	Yes
Tariff Policy	Yes
Veriment Policy	Yes
Petty Cash Policy	Yes

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Description of information and/or document	Yes/No
Long Term Financial Policy	Yes
Borrowing Policy	Yes
SDBIP 2016/17	Yes
Integrated Development Plan and Public Participation (Section 25(4)(b) of the MSA and Section 21(1)(b) of the MFMA)	
Reviewed IDP for 2016/17	Yes
IDP Process Plan for 2016/17	Yes
Supply Chain Management (Sections 14(2), 33, 37 and 75(1)(e) and (f) and 120(6)(b) of the MFMA and Section 18(a) of the National SCM Regulation)	
List of capital assets that have been disposed	Yes
Long Term borrowing contracts	Yes
Reports (Sections 52(d), 71, 72 and 75(1)(c) and 129(3) of the MFMA)	
Annual Report of 2015/16	Yes
Oversight reports	Yes
Mid-year budget and performance assessment	Yes
Quarterly Reports	Yes
Monthly Budget Statement	Yes
Performance Management (Section 75(1)(d) of the MFMA)	
Performance Agreements for employees appointed as per S57 of Municipal Systems Act	Yes
Assurance Functions (Sections 62(1), 165 and 166 of the MFMA)	
Audit Committee charter	Yes
Risk Management Policy	Yes

2.12 COMMUNICATION

Local government has a legal obligation and a political responsibility to ensure regular and effective communication with the community. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 1996 and other statutory enactments all impose an obligation on local government communicators and require high levels of transparency, accountability, openness, participatory democracy and direct communication with the communities to improve the lives of all. Good customer care is of fundamental importance to government organisations due to their constant interaction with members of the public. All local government entities strive to uphold the following Constitutional ideals towards the development of acceptable policy and legislative framework regarding service delivery in public service:

-  Promoting and maintaining high standards of professional ethics;
-  Providing service impartially, fairly, equitably and without bias;
-  Utilising resources efficiently and effectively;
-  Responding to people's needs; the citizens are encouraged to participate in policy-making; and
-  Rendering an accountable, transparent, and development-oriented public administration.

These ideals are achieved through the 8 principles of Batho Pele:

Consultation

There are many ways to consult consumers of services including conducting customer surveys, interviews with individual users, consultation with groups, and holding meetings with consumer representative bodies, NGO's and CBO's. Often, more than one method of consultation will be necessary to ensure comprehensiveness and representativeness. Consultation is a powerful tool that enriches and shapes government policies such as the Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and its implementation in Local Government sphere.

Setting service standards

This principle reinforces the need for benchmarks to constantly measure the extent to which citizens are satisfied with the service or products they receive from departments. It also plays a critical role in the development of service delivery improvement plans to ensure a better life for all South Africans. Citizens should be involved in the development of service standards. Required are standards that are precise and measurable so that residents can judge for themselves whether or not they are receiving what was promised. Some standards will cover processes, such as the length of time taken to authorise a housing claim, to issue a passport or identity document, or even to respond to letters. To achieve the goal of making South Africa globally competitive, standards should be benchmarked (where applicable) against those used internationally, taking into account South Africa's current level of development.

Increasing access

One of the primary aims of Batho Pele is to provide a framework for making decisions about delivering public services to the many South Africans who do not have access to them. Batho Pele also aims to rectify the inequalities in the distribution of existing services. Examples of initiatives by government to improve access to services include such platforms as the Gateway, Multi-Purpose Community Centres and Call Centres. Access to information and services empowers citizens and creates value for money, quality services. It reduces unnecessary expenditure for the citizens.

Ensuring courtesy

This goes beyond a polite smile, 'please' and 'thank you'. It requires service providers to empathize with the citizens and treat them with as much consideration and respect, as they would like for themselves. Local government is committed to continuous, honest and transparent communication with the citizens. This involves communication of services, products, information and problems, which may hamper or delay the efficient delivery of services to promised standards. If applied properly, the principle will help demystify the negative perceptions that the citizens in general have about the attitude of the public servants.

Providing information

As a requirement, available information about services should be at the point of delivery, but for residents who are located far from the point of delivery, other arrangements will be needed.

Openness and transparency

A key aspect of openness and transparency is that the public should know more about the way national, provincial and local government institutions operate, how well they utilise the resources they consume, and who is in charge. It is anticipated that the public will take advantage of this principle and make suggestions for improvement of service delivery mechanisms, and to even make government employees accountable and responsible by raising queries with them.

Redress

This principle emphasises a need to identify quickly and accurately when services are falling below the promised standard and to have procedures in place to remedy the situation. This should be done at the individual transactional level with the public, as well as at the organisational level, in relation to the entire service delivery programme. Public servants are encouraged to welcome complaints as an opportunity to improve service, and to deal with complaints so that weaknesses can be remedied quickly for the good of the citizen.

Value for money

Many improvements that the public would like to see often require no additional resources and can sometimes even reduce costs. Failure to give a member of the public a simple, satisfactory explanation to an enquiry may for example, result in an incorrectly completed application form, which will cost time to rectify.

2.12.1 Communication strategy

The Witzenberg Municipality Communication Strategy 2013/2017 illustrates the views of local residents regarding communication and perceptions of the municipality. Many views expressed display dissatisfaction levels with aspects related to elements beyond the scope of local government, for example access to housing, employment opportunities, education and healthcare. However, local government acts as the conduit to expedite issues of this nature to the correct government entities as well as support and invest in various programmes aimed at skills development, youth development, social development and short term temporary employment. Levels of literacy, understanding of language, public apathy, level of education, knowledge of government processes and access to communication tools can also affect how the public formulates perceptions of local government and can potentially hamper how they communicate and assimilate communication, especially within rural environs.

A successful communication strategy therefore links local demographics to the municipality's action plan and influences budgetary expenditure according to the needs of the public.

Below is a communication checklist of the compliance to the communication requirements:

Communication activities	Yes/No
Communication unit	Yes
Communication strategy	Yes
Communication Policy	Part of the Strategy
Media communication	Yes
Public participation and ward committees	Yes
Online communication	Yes
Customer satisfaction surveys	Yes
Functional complaint management systems	Yes
Newsletters distributed at least quarterly	Yes

2.12.2 Communication and query/complaint management

Witzenberg Municipality runs a 24 hour control centre that provides assistance to the public, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. The control centre offers the dual function of escalating service delivery queries to the correct departments such as water and sewerage, electrical, streets and storm water, as well as escalates emergency service queries to police, ambulance, fire, traffic. They also perform the function of informing senior management and Council concerning high priority incidents such as shack fires, housing issues, motor vehicle accidents, obstructions and health hazards. This ensures that decisions regarding expenditure and overtime can be executed and monitored. Complaints are also received via fax, email, website and letters and this communication is routed to the correct sections and personnel to address. Speedy turnaround times and feedback towards clients ensure that they are not disgruntled and have a realistic expectation of when the service will be delivered, its delivery method and how the query will be resolved. This greatly aids in educating the public on how the municipality conducts its operations, how to use the municipality to address issues as well as creating public support. Failure to validate complaints and communicate the reasons for service interruptions can result in discord and protest.

2.12.3 Communication and municipal marketing

The cornerstone of municipal marketing is the quality of service which includes speed of initial response, workmanship of service rendered, duration of address before resolution, feedback to the complainant, professional closure/finishing of the problem addressed. Branding is associated with all types of municipal marketing (logos, uniforms, public engagement, etc.) and as illustrated in the Communication

Strategy 2013/2017, the public do not have a negative perception of services rendered by the municipality, but neither do they have a positive perception of the municipality. Thus, marketing efforts will focus upon logo placement on all infrastructure, creation of printed collateral, monthly newsletters, social media engagement, media statements, corporate gifting, etc. The overarching theme projected with communication is to offer the public easy access to services, information, personnel and complaint resolution.

2.12.4 Communication and international relations

Witzenberg Municipality is open towards establishing mutually beneficial partnerships with international organisations and municipalities aimed at skills development, knowledge sharing, local economic empowerment and job creation. The municipality regularly conducts meetings with visiting international delegations to discuss aspects of operations and best practice models. Some of these engagements have resulted in twinning agreements offering developmental support to our vulnerable communities.

2.12.5 Communication and investor relations

Witzenberg Municipality consistently markets its service delivery levels and infrastructure in a bid to attract investors to the area through the promotion of its facilities, management, political stability, water and air quality, natural environment and unskilled and semi-skilled labour force.

2.12.6 Emergency and disaster communication

In the event of an emergency or disaster being declared by the District, Witzenberg Municipality is able to provide communication support through mechanisms of communications relay to line functions within its competence, able to source landscape and geographical mapping of the area in question, gather inputs from visceral line functions and services, perform communication reports to monitor the situation, act as spokesperson, manage and support media relations, drafting articles/statements and providing photographic evidence of the situation if so required.

2.12.7 Financial communication

Witzenberg Municipality engages frequently with the public regarding its expenditure on projects, financial legislation, anti-fraud and corruption mechanisms, the bid and tender processes, through social media and printed collateral. The aim of financial communication is to create transparency regarding our expenditure and asset management. As a municipality our ultimate goal is to comply and, where possible, to exceed the audit standards set forth for local government and maintain our unqualified audit status. Due to the regulatory nature of financial management, Witzenberg Municipality aims to make this information freely available for the public to access as well as make use of language calibration to ensure that the information disseminated is simple and easily assimilated. Use of graphics and household comparisons are frequently used to illustrate technical information.

2.12.8 Electronic communication

Witzenberg Municipality performs media scanning of communication by following commonly used alerts, hash tags, bookmarks and words associated with our municipality on social media. This allows the municipality to bring important information to the attention of senior management and Council to address. It also aids with complaint management as it allows us to mitigate situations before they escalate. Social media is a cost effective resource used to convey information and is an effective method of relaying municipal communication as many residents are in possession of a cell phone. However, this mode of communication is labour intensive and does not have great penetration in our rural environs. We also make use of text message communication to residents to convey urgent updates concerning power outages, water interruptions, road closures, dangerous weather conditions, municipal jamborees, etc. Witzenberg Municipality also uploads Council information, minutes of meetings and tender information onto our corporate website.

2.12.9 Interpersonal communication

Witzenberg Municipality conducts internal communication with employees to promote and convey our organisational policies and procedures to staff through internal newsletters. This newsletter covers

employee related information concerning long service awards, retirement, information regarding their salary structures and benefits, births, marriages, deaths, sporting achievements, training and educational accolades, health and safety, anti-fraud strategies and whistle blowing. The communication aimed at employees, carries a monthly theme concerning employee wellness to promote better health management and personal welfare. It is also a platform for senior management to engage with employees and relay important information.

2.12.10 Media communication

Witzenberg Municipality creates, promotes and liaises with local and regional media regarding project and programme launches, milestones, municipal issues, local events. We also respond to media queries and requests for statements. All external communication is approved by the Municipal Manager as per his delegation; however, he may appoint spokespersons within the organisation at his discretion.

2.12.11 Communication and legislation

Witzenberg Municipality liaises with the public regarding decisions by Council and Portfolio Committees with impact upon local regulations and by-law generation. The municipality often engages with the public for initial commentary and feedback to aid the municipality with their decision-making on issues highlighted by the public. The municipality also performs official communication to residents and businesses concerning contravention of established by-laws and regulations. The municipality always strives to be open, consistent and transparent regarding legal issues and aims to engage with the parties involved to ensure clarity, mutual understanding and respect of heritage, cultural and religious beliefs, as long as it does not infringe upon the rights of other residents.

2.12.12 Visual communication

Witzenberg Municipality is in the process of developing policies to manage our visual usage and corporate identity. Visual communication is pivotal to our Communication Strategy as a large sector of our demography have poor literacy levels and relies upon visual communication to understand municipal messages. Visual communication is performed through the use of correspondence, branding, photographs, marketing collateral, videos, industrial theatre, animation and events. Municipal vehicles are branded with decal which identifies them as official conveyances and inspires trust with residents that the work being administered by employees or the information being disseminated by employees is accurate and reliable. It is for this reason that 'loud hailing' is an effective communication practice to relay urgent notifications to the public in our community.

2.12.13 Communication challenges

The Witzenberg Municipality communicates regularly with its target public, but faces financial challenges which hamper the following areas of our communication initiatives:

- Branding of assets, employees and infrastructure
- Limited brand collateral available
- Inability to perform outsourced media scanning
- Development of our intranet
- Poor network coverage due to the topography
- Limited to no free Wi-Fi access
- Access to better technology for our communication systems, brand development, feedback mechanisms and reporting
- No access to communication or perception-specific research regarding language usage and message penetration
- Neglect or exclude small pockets of the community which are located in remote, rural environs

Local government is frequently criticised on their lack of communication and engagement with the community, but although our municipality faces adversity, Witzenberg Municipality is successful in our good governance as we progress each year in this field, due to prioritising the needs of our all our residents; commercial, residential, rural and informal. Our communities are vocal and hold the municipality accountable for our performance and our areas for improvement in our departments. The reputation of the municipality is that we are approachable and accessible to the public and this is largely

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as a result of our frequent interaction with the public, addressing issues raised by the public, admitting fault, limitation where relevant and building a trust relationship with the public based upon reliability and quality services.

2.12.14 *Communication milestones*

Witzenberg Municipality conducted a Communications Audit during May and June 2017. This survey looked at various demographic profiles of various internal and external stakeholders, to sample and measure the knowledge of the Witzenberg Municipality brand, perceptions of service delivery, the level of satisfaction with services, rating of communication, suggestions for improvement and the most effective communication channel/s. The inputs derived from this survey will provide the base line for the review of the Communication Strategy 2013/2017.

2.13 DISCLOSURES OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS

Schedule 1, Section 7 as well as Schedule 2, Section 5A of the Municipal Systems Act states that when a councillor is elected or appointed or a person appointed in terms of section 56 or a municipal manager, he or she must within 60 days declare in writing to the municipal manager or the chairperson of the municipal council the following financial interests held:

- shares and securities in any company;
- membership of any close corporation;
- interest in any trust;
- directorships;
- partnerships;
- other financial interests in any business undertaking
- employment and remuneration;
- interest in property;
- pension; and
- subsidies, grants and sponsorships by any organisation.

Any change in the nature or detail of the financial interests of any councillor or official must be declared in writing to the municipal manager or to the chairperson of the municipal council annually. The municipal Council must determine which of the financial interests referred in the above-mentioned list must be made public, whilst balancing the need for confidentiality and disclosure in the public interest.

The following table lists the disclosure of financial interests of the administrative and strategic role players of the municipality which were deemed to be disclosed for public interest:

Disclosures of Financial Interests		
2016/17		
Name	Description of Financial interests*	
Executive Mayor		
Cllr BC Klaasen	Shares and securities in any	NASPERS and SASOL
	Directorships	Klaasen Incorporated
	Employment and Remuneration	Klaasen Incorporated
	Property	Residential (only 2)
Member of Mayoral Committee / Executive Committee		
Cllr K Adams	Pension	Consolidated Retirement Fund

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Disclosures of Financial Interests		
2016/17		
Name	Description of Financial interests*	
Cllr T Godden	Pension	Consolidated Retirement Fund
Cllr TE Abrahams	Shares and securities in any	NASPERS and SASOL
	Close corporation	Trevor Farming CC
	Directorships	Breede Gouritz Catchment Management Agency
	Remuneration	Witzenberg Municipality & BGCMA
	Property	7 Fortuinstr, 1 Cloetestr Ceres
	Pension	Consolidated Retirement Fund
Ald HJ Smit	Pension	Consolidated Retirement Fund
Cllr JJ Visagie	Property	Residential
	Pension	Municipal Councillors Pension Fund
Cllr EM Sidego	Employment and Remuneration	Witzenberg Municipality
	Pension	CRF
Councillor		
Cllr M Mdala	Remuneration	Witzenberg Municipality
	Pension	Consolidated Retirement Fund
Cllr P Daniels	Membership of any close corporation	Avaxa514- Dormant
	Property	Residential (only 1)
Cllr S Hugo	Pension	Consolidated Retirement Fund
Ald J Schuurman	Pension	
Cllr GG Laban	Employment and Remuneration	Witzenberg Municipality
	Pension	Consolidated Retirement Fund
Cllr Z Mzauziwa	Employment and Remuneration	Witzenberg Municipality
	Pension	Consolidated Retirement Fund
Cllr TP Mgoboza	Employment and Remuneration	Witzenberg Municipality
	Pension	Consolidated Retirement Fund
Cllr Kinnear	Employment and Remuneration	Witzenberg Municipality
	Pension	CRF & Telkom
	Property	Residential
Cllr DM Jacobs	Close corporation	Khayaletu; Abafazi; Eagle
	Directorships	Khayaletu; Abafazi; Eagle

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Disclosures of Financial Interests		
2016/17		
Name	Description of Financial interests*	
	Property	Residential
	Pension	Consolidated Retirement Fund
Clr C Lottering	Pension	Consolidated Retirement Fund
Clr P Heradien	Pension	Consolidated Retirement Fund
Clr N Phatsoane	Employment and Remuneration	Witzenberg Municipality
	Pension	Consolidated Retirement Fund
Clr H Visagie	Employment and Remuneration	Witzenberg Municipality
	Pension	Consolidated Retirement Fund
Clr JT Phungula	Employment and Remuneration	Councillor at Witzenberg Municipality
	Property	Residential
	Pension	Consolidated Retirement Fund
Clr RJ Simpson	Employment and Remuneration	Witzenberg Municipality
	Pension	Municipal Councillors Pension Fund
Clr D Swart	Shares and securities in any company	Crispy Farming
	Employment and Remuneration	Councillor at Witzenberg Municipality
	Property	Residential
	Pension	Municipal Councillors Pension Fund
Chief Accounting Officer		
Mr D Nasson	Shares and securities in any company	Old Mutual
	IEC	Electoral Officer
Chief Financial Officer		
Mr HJ Kritzinger	Property	Residential
Directors		
Mr JF Barnard	Property	Residential (Small Holding); Farm
Mrs JS Krieger	Directorship and Partnerships	NAWA & Fikelelela Dikoporasi
Mr M Mpeluza	Property	Residential
* Financial interests to be disclosed even if they incurred for only part of the year. See MBRR SA34A		

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CHAPTER 3 – SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE

3.1 OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE WITHIN THE ORGANISATION

3.1.1 Introduction

Performance management is prescribed by Chapter 6 of the MSA and the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001. Regulation 7(1) of the aforementioned regulation states that “A Municipality’s Performance Management System entails a framework that describes and represents how the municipality’s cycle and processes of performance planning, monitoring, measurement, review, reporting and improvement will be conducted, organized and managed, including determining the responsibilities of the different role players.” This framework, *inter alia*, reflects the linkage between the IDP, Budget, SDBIP and individual and service provider performance. The municipality adopted a performance management **policy framework** that was approved by Council on **13 December 2012**. A revision was submitted to Senior Management in May 2017 for discussion and tabling to Council in 2017/18.

The Top Layer SDBIP was approved by the Mayor on the **1st of June 2016**. Below are the considerations in the development of the Top Layer SDBIP:

- Alignment with the IDP, National KPA’s, Municipal KPA’s and IDP objectives
- Alignment with the budget
- Oversight Committee Report on the Annual Report of 2015/16
- The risks identified by the Internal Auditor during the municipal risk analysis
- Areas to be addressed and root causes of the Auditor-General management letter, as well as the risks identified during the audit

3.1.2 Organisational Performance

The organisational performance is monitored and evaluated via the SDBIP. An operating procedure for the management and implementation of the SDBIP has been developed. The operating procedure was workshopped with the relevant KPI owners and senior management. The procedures can be summarised as follows:

- The Performance Administrator informs the relevant KPI owners, senior management and departmental secretaries of the closure date to submit actuals achieved for the preceding month. The date varies, but is usually around the 10th of each month. By this date the managers must submit their actuals achieved on the performance web based system.
- Proof of evidence is saved on the system.
- A second date is indicated whereby senior management must verify the information submitted by the manager, as well as the proof of evidence that confirms the information submitted. Any interventions for under-performance and/or general comments should be included on the system. The second closure date is usually approximately 3 days after the first closure date.
- After the second closure date the Performance Administrator generate reports for the relevant portfolio committees, as well as for each directorate. The senior managers sign each of his/her directorate reports as an indication that the information submitted has been verified and that proof of evidence does exist for the actual performance.
- The relevant departmental secretary print the signed manager monthly report and save it on TRIM, the municipal document archiving system.
- The monthly reports are then submitted for inclusion in the relevant Council Portfolio Committee.
- The Performance Administrator generates an overall municipal report and submits it as the monthly SDBIP report to the Municipal Manager for submission to the Mayoral Committee.

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- The quarterly performance report is included in the Quarterly Budget Statement (Section 52d Report). The reports was tabled at Council as follows:
 - 1st Quarterly Budget Statement 26 October 2016
 - 2nd Quarter Section 72 Midyear report 25 January 2017
 - 3rd Quarterly Budget Statement 30 May 2017

3.1.3 Individual Performance

The Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) prescribes that the municipality must enter into performance based agreements with the Section 57-employees and that performance agreements must be reviewed annually. This process and the format are further regulated by Regulation 805 (August 2006). The performance agreements for the 2016/17 financial year were signed on 27 July 2016, as prescribed.

The appraisal of the actual performance in terms of the signed agreements, takes place twice per annum as regulated. The mid-year performance of 2016/17 took place on 6 February 2017 and the final evaluation of the 2016/17 financial year will take place after the auditing of the 2016/17 Annual Performance Report and Annual Financial Statements.

The appraisals was done by an evaluation panel as indicated in the signed performance agreements and in terms of Regulation 805. The panel included the following people:

- Executive Mayor
- Portfolio Chairperson
- Chairperson of the Performance, Risk and Audit Committee
- Municipal Manager
- Manager: Human Resources
- Mr. D McThomas, Municipal Manager of Breede Valley Municipality, took part in the review of the Municipal Manager

3.1.4 The IDP and the Budget

The IDP for 2016/17 was reviewed and approved on 18 May 2016, whilst the budget for 2016/17 was approved by Council on the same day. The IDP process and the performance management process are integrated. The IDP fulfills the planning stage of performance management. Performance management, in turn, fulfills the implementation management, monitoring and evaluation of the IDP.

3.1.5 Strategic Alignment

Municipal Key Performance Areas

Municipal Key Performance Area	Strategic Objective	
Essential Services	1.1	Sustainable provision and maintenance of basic infrastructure
	1.2	Provide for the needs of informal settlements through improved services
Governance	2.1	Support institutional transformation and development
	2.2	Ensure financial viability
	2.3	To maintain and strengthen relations with international- and inter-governmental partners as well as the local community through the creation of participative structures.
Communal Services	3.1	Provide and maintain facilities that make citizens feel at home
Socio-Economic Support Services	4.1	Support the poor and vulnerable through programmes & policy

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Municipal Key Performance Area	Strategic Objective	
	4.2	Create an enabling environment to attract investment and support to the local economy.

Performance indicators set in the approved Top Layer for 2016/17 per Strategic Objective

1.1) Sustainable provision and maintenance of basic infrastructure

Ref	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Wards	Target/Actual for 2015/16	Target for 2016/17				
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
TL1	% Expenditure on Maintenance Budget by Technical Directorate	Percentage of budget spent.	All	98% /99%	25%	50%	75%	98%	98%
TL2	% Expenditure on Capital Budget by Technical Directorate	Percentage of budget spent.	All	96%/98%	10%	40%	60%	95%	95%
TL3	Percentage compliance with drinking water quality standards.	Percentage compliance.	All	97%/100%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%
TL4	Number of outstanding valid applications for water services expressed as a % of total number of billings for the service.	Percentage of outstanding applications.	All	<1%/0%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
TL5	Number of outstanding valid applications for sewerage services expressed as a % of total number of billings for the service.	Percentage of outstanding applications.	All	<1%/0%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
TL6	Number of outstanding valid applications for electricity services expressed as a % of total number of billings for the service.	Percentage of outstanding applications.	All	<1%/0.04%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
TL7	Number of outstanding valid applications for refuse collection services expressed as a % of total number of billings for the service.	Percentage of outstanding applications.	All	<1%/0%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
TL8	Decrease unaccounted water losses.	Percentage water losses.	All	23%/16%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
TL9	Decrease unaccounted electricity losses.	Percentage electricity losses.	All	9%/8%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
TL10	Kilometres of roads upgraded & rehabilitated	Kilometres of roads	All	9.41/10.15	0	0.5	1.5	2	2

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1.2) Provide for the needs of informal settlements through improved services

Ref	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Wards	Target/Actual for 2015/16	Target for 2016/17				
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
TL11	Number of subsidised serviced sites developed.	Number of serviced plots.	All	600/605	0	0	0	0	0
TL12	Provide basic services - number of informal areas with sufficient communal water services points (taps).	Number of informal areas.	All	3/3	3	3	3	3	3
TL13	Provide basic services - number of informal areas with sufficient communal sanitation services points (toilets).	Number of informal areas.	All	3/3	3	3	3	3	3
TL14	Improve basic services - number of informal settlements receiving a door-to-door refuse collection and area-cleaning service.	Number of informal areas.	All	3/3	3	3	3	3	3
TL15	Number of subsidised electricity connections installed.	Number of connections.	All	158/140	0	50	150	200	200

2.1) Support institutional transformation and development

Ref	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Wards	Target/Actual for 2015/16	Target for 2016/17				
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
TL16	Percentage budget spent on implementation of Workplace Skills Plan.	Percentage of budget spent.	All	99%/100%	25%	50%	75%	95%	95%
TL17	Percentage of people from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in	Percentage of equity groups	All	72%/74%	0	75%	0	75%	75%

2.2) Ensure financial viability

Ref	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Wards	Target/Actual for 2015/16	Target for 2016/17				
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
TL18	Financial viability expressed as Debt-Coverage ratio	Ratio	All	16/35.9	16	16	16	16	16
TL19	Financial viability expressed as Cost-Coverage ratio	Ratio	All	1.6/3.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
TL20	Financial viability expressed outstanding service debtors	Ratio	All	44%/55%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%
TL21	Opinion of the Auditor-General on annual financial statements of the previous year.	Opinion of AG - unqualified	All	1/1	0	0	1	0	1

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Ref	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Wards	Target/Actual for 2015/16	Target for 2016/17				
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
TL22	Increased revenue collection	Percentage revenue collected.	All	96%/94%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
TL23	Percentage of budget spent on maintenance.	Percentage of budget spent.	All	98%/98.5%	25%	50%	75%	98%	98%
TL24	Percentage spent of capital budget.	Percentage of budget spent.	All	95%/97%	10%	40%	60%	95%	95%

- 2.3) To maintain and strengthen relations with international- and inter-governmental partners as well as the local community through the creation of participative structures.

Ref	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Wards	Target/Actual for 2015/16	Target for 2016/17				
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
TL25	Number of IDP community meetings held.	Number of meetings held.	All	14/14	0	7	0	7	14
TL26	Number of meetings with inter-governmental partners.	Number of meetings held.	All	10/10	3	6	9	12	12

- 3.1) Provide and maintain facilities that make citizens feel at home

Ref	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Wards	Target/Actual for 2015/16	Target for 2016/17				
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
TL27	Customer satisfaction survey (Score 1-5) - community facilities.	Score of survey.	All	4/2.3	0	0	0	2.5	2.5
TL28	% Expenditure on Maintenance Budget by Community Directorate	Percentage of budget spent.	All	98%/99%	25%	50%	75%	98%	98%
TL29	% Expenditure on Capital Budget by Community Directorate	Percentage of budget spent.	All	95%/83%	10%	40%	60%	95%	95%

- 4.1) Support the poor and vulnerable through programmes and policy

Ref	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Wards	Target/Actual for 2015/16	Target for 2016/17				
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
TL30	Number of account holders subsidised through the municipality's indigent Policy	Number of account holders.	All	2 750/2 673	2 750	2 750	2 750	2 750	2 750
TL31	The number of jobs created through municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects.	Number of jobs created.	All	380/427	100	200	300	390	390

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Ref	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Wards	Target/Actual for 2015/16	Target for 2016/17				
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
TL32	Number of social development programmes implemented	Number of programmes.	All	19/23	5	10	15	20	20
TL33	Number of housing opportunities provided per year.	Number of top structures.	All	0/0	0	50	150	200	200
TL34	Number of Rental Stock transferred	Number of properties transferred.	All	55/45	10	30	40	60	60

4.2) Create an enabling environment to attract investment and support to the local economy.

Ref	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Wards	Target/Actual for 2015/16	Target for 2016/17				
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
TL35	Revisit Municipal Land Audit and draw up an implementation plan. Phase implementation from 14/15 onwards.	Phased implementation	All	1/1	0	0	0	1	1
TL36	Compile & Implementation of LED Strategy	Phased implementation	All	1/1	0	0	0	1	1

3.1.6 Budget spending per IDP key performance area

The table below provides an analysis of the budget allocation and expenditure per Municipal Key Performance Area (Operational expenditure excludes internal transfers):

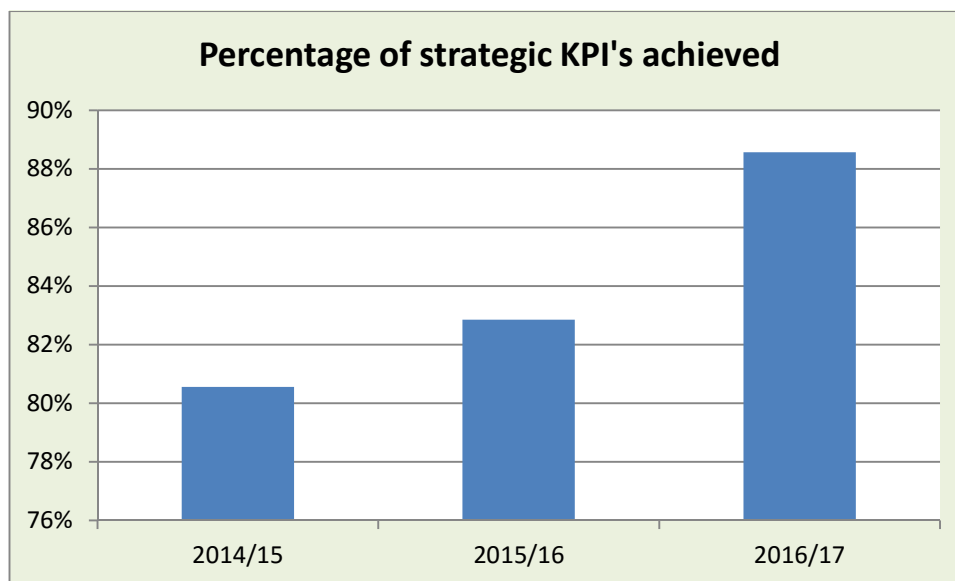
Municipal Key Performance Area	Adjusted Capital Budget	Actual Capital Expenditure for 2016/17	Operational Budget (Opex)	Actual Operating Expenditure for 2016/17
Essential Services	56,466,321	55,107,998	340,630,427	336,955,004
Governance	464,330	447,887	98,491,183	95,194,406
Communal Services	3,436,755	3,227,178	79,257,135	73,141,132
Socio-Economic Support Services	0	0	7,933,000	7,404,000
Total	60,367,406	58,783,063	526,311,745	512,694,542

3.1.7 Strategic Performance (Top Layer SDBIP) for 2016/17

Strategic performance of the municipality is measured in terms of the municipality's performance on its key performance indicators (KPI) set in the Top Layer SDBIP. For the 2016/17 year, 31 of the 35 KPI's measured were achieved.

The table below gives an indication of performance on strategic KPI's over the past three years:

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Actual strategic performance (Top Layer) and corrective measures that will be implemented

1.3) Sustainable provision and maintenance of basic infrastructure

Ref	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Wards	Actual performance of 2015/16	Target for 2016/17	Overall actual performance for 2016/17
TL1	% Expenditure on Maintenance Budget by Technical Directorate	Percentage of budget spent.	All	99%	98%	99%
TL2	% Expenditure on Capital Budget by Technical Directorate	Percentage of budget spent.	All	98%	95%	98.3%
TL3	Percentage compliance with drinking water quality standards.	Percentage compliance.	All	100%	97%	100%
TL4	Number of outstanding valid applications for water services expressed as a % of total number of billings for the service.	Percentage of outstanding applications.	All	0%	<1%	0%
TL5	Number of outstanding valid applications for sewerage services expressed as a % of total number of billings for the service.	Percentage of outstanding applications.	All	0%	<1%	0%
TL6	Number of outstanding valid applications for electricity services expressed as a % of total number of billings for the service.	Percentage of outstanding applications.	All	0,04%	<1%	0.05%
TL7	Number of outstanding valid applications for refuse collection services expressed as a % of total number of billings for the service.	Percentage of outstanding applications.	All	0%	<1%	0%
TL8	Decrease unaccounted water losses.	Percentage water losses.	All	16%	20%	19,4%
TL9	Decrease unaccounted electricity losses.	Percentage electricity losses.	All	8%	9%	10%

Reason for under-performance:

The high theft of electricity is part of the high unaccounted losses, theft/illegal connections occurs mostly in N'Duli, Pine Valley and Chris

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Ref	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Wards	Actual performance of 2015/16	Target for 2016/17	Overall actual performance for 2016/17
Hani. (% unaccounted in some of these areas are 92% due to theft/illegal connections). Electrical network and equipment is very old, which also creates high losses with limited funding to replace old network and equipment.						
Corrective measures: A service provider has been appointed to audit municipal bulk meters and Eskom has also been requested to submit proof that their bulk meters has been audited. A policy is being compiled to deal with theft and illegal connections.						
TL10	Kilometres of roads upgraded & rehabilitated	Kilometres of roads	All	10.15	2km	10,7km
Reason for low target: The municipal Pavement Management System is out-dated and currently in process of being updated. The result being that officials has to revert to visual assessments that differs significantly in some cases with the PMS results and targets set from the PMS results. It should also be noted that a different type of paving has been implemented, Micro-pave, resulting in an increase of areas that can be resealed.						

1.4) Provide for the needs of informal settlements through improved services

Ref	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Wards	Actual performance of 2015/16	Target for 2016/17	Overall actual performance for 2016/17
TL11	Number of subsidised serviced sites developed.	Number of serviced plots.	All	605	No target	No target
TL12	Provide basic services - number of informal areas with sufficient communal water services points (taps).	Number of informal areas.	All	3	3	3
TL13	Provide basic services - number of informal areas with sufficient communal sanitation services points (toilets).	Number of informal areas.	All	3	3	3
TL14	Improve basic services - number of informal settlements receiving a door-to-door refuse collection and area-cleaning service.	Number of informal areas.	All	3	3	3
TL15	Number of subsidised electricity connections installed.	Number of connections.	All	140	200	94
Reason for under-performance: Connections can only be done after the beneficiaries has been identified and in process of occupation. Although 200 houses was practical complete by reporting date, some connections were still outstanding. The delay in identification of beneficiaries and official hand-over of houses was due to vandalism to some completed houses and disagreement on the beneficiary list.						
Corrective measures: Expedite handover of houses for connections to be done.						

2.1) Support Institutional transformation and development

Ref	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Wards	Actual performance of 2015/16	Target for 2016/17	Overall actual performance for 2016/17
TL16	Percentage budget spent on implementation of Workplace Skills Plan.	Percentage of budget spent.	All	100%	95%	98%
TL17	Percentage of people from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in	Percentage of equity groups	All	74%	75%	75%

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2.2) Ensure financial viability

Ref	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Wards	Actual performance of 2015/16	Target for 2016/17	Overall actual performance for 2016/17	
TL18	Financial viability expressed as Debt-Coverage ratio	Ratio	All	35.9	16	39.7	
TL19	Financial viability expressed as Cost-Coverage ratio	Ratio	All	3.6	1.6	2.4	
TL20	Financial viability expressed outstanding service debtors	Ratio	All	48%	44%	54%	
Reason for under-performance: Credit control measures are limited in areas where electricity is supplied by Eskom. This concern has been addressed by SALGA but no workable solution has been reached to date. An additional contributing factor to the none achievement of the KPI is due to limited applications for indigent support within these areas.							
Corrective measures: Implementation of water management meters to limit water consumption and to address the non-payment for the water service.							
TL21	Opinion of the Auditor-General on annual financial statements of the previous year.	Opinion of AG - unqualified	All	1	1	1	
TL22	Increased revenue collection	Percentage revenue collected.	All	94%	95%	95%	
TL23	Percentage of budget spent on overall maintenance.	Percentage of budget spent.	All	98.5%	98%	99%	
TL24	Percentage spent of overall capital budget.	Percentage of budget spent.	All	97%	95%	97,4%	

2.3) To maintain and strengthen relations with international- and inter-governmental partners as well as the local community through the creation of participative structures.

Ref	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Wards	Actual performance of 2015/16	Target for 2016/17	Overall actual performance for 2016/17	
TL25	Number of IDP community meetings held.	Number of meetings held.	All	14	14	14	
TL26	Number of meetings with inter-governmental partners.	Number of meetings held.	All	10	12	12	

3.1) Provide and maintain facilities that make citizens feel at home

Ref	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Wards	Actual performance of 2015/16	Target for 2016/17	Overall actual performance for 2016/17	
TL27	Customer satisfaction survey (Score 1-5) - community facilities.	Score of survey.	All	2.3	2.5	2.2	
Reason for under-performance: Results point at a poor perception from communities on especially parks and sports fields from areas that include informal settlements that usually do not have sufficient space for the development of these facilities. It should also be noted that both the target and actual achievement falls under the "Fair" range of perception.							
Corrective measures: The development of parks & sports facilities is included in the planning and upgrading of informal areas as according to the Housing Plan.							
TL28	% Expenditure on Maintenance	Percentage of	All	99% of the operational	98%	99,9%	

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Ref	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Wards	Actual performance of 2015/16	Target for 2016/17	Overall actual performance for 2016/17
	Budget by Community Directorate	budget spent.		budget spent		
TL29	% Expenditure on Capital Budget by Community Directorate	Percentage of budget spent.	All	83%	95%	96,1%

4.1) Support the poor and vulnerable through programmes and policy

Ref	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Wards	Actual performance of 2015/16	Target for 2016/17	Overall actual performance for 2016/17
TL30	Number of account holders subsidised through the municipality's indigent Policy	Number of account holders.	All	2 673	2 750	2 521
TL31	The number of jobs created through municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects.	Number of jobs created.	All	427	390	398
TL32	Number of social development programmes implemented	Number of programmes.	All	23	20	22
TL33	Number of housing opportunities provided per year.	Number of top structures.	All	No target	200	200
TL34	Number of Rental Stock transferred	Number of properties transferred.	All	45	60	65

4.2) Create an enabling environment to attract investment and support to the local economy.

Ref	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Wards	Actual performance of 2015/16	Target for 2016/17	Overall actual performance for 2016/17
TL35	Revisit Municipal Land Audit and draw up an implementation plan. Phase implementation from 14/15 onwards.	Phased implementation	All	1	1	1
TL36	Compile & Implementation of LED Strategy	Phased implementation	All	1	1	1

3.1.8 5 Year corporate scorecard: Development and service delivery priorities

The main development and service delivery priorities for 2016/17 forms part of the Municipality's 5 Year Corporate Scorecard and are indicated in the table below:

Municipal KPA	Pre-determined objectives	Ref	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline 2015/16	Target 2016/17	Target 2017/18	Target 2018/19	Target 2019/20	Target 2020/21
Essential Services	Sustainable provision & maintenance of basic infrastructure	TL1	% Expenditure on Maintenance Budget by Technical Directorate	99%	98%	99%	99%	99%	99%

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Municipal KPA	Pre-determined objectives	Ref	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline 2015/16	Target 2016/17	Target 2017/18	Target 2018/19	Target 2019/20	Target 2020/21
		TL2	% Expenditure on Capital Budget by Technical Directorate	98%	95%	96%	96%	97%	97%
		TL3	Percentage compliance with drinking water quality standards.	100%	97%	98%	98%	98%	98%
		TL4	Number of outstanding valid applications for water services expressed as a % of total number of billings for the service.	0%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
		TL5	Number of outstanding valid applications for sewerage services expressed as a % of total number of billings for the service.	0%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
		TL6	Number of outstanding valid applications for electricity services expressed as a % of total number of billings for the service.	0,04%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
		TL7	Number of outstanding valid applications for refuse collection services expressed as a % of total number of billings for the service.	0%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
		TL8	Decrease unaccounted water losses.	16%	20%	18%	16%	14%	14%
		TL9	Decrease unaccounted electricity losses.	8%	9%	8%	8%	8%	8%
		TL10	Kilometres of roads upgraded & rehabilitated	10.15	2	3	3	3	4
	Provide for the needs of informal settlements through improved services	TL11	Number of subsidised serviced sites developed.	605	No target	No target	150	150	150
		TL12	Provide basic services - number of informal areas with sufficient communal water	3	3	3	3	2	2

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Municipal KPA	Pre-determined objectives	Ref	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline 2015/16	Target 2016/17	Target 2017/18	Target 2018/19	Target 2019/20	Target 2020/21
			services points (taps).						
		TL13	Provide basic services - number of informal areas with sufficient communal sanitation services points (toilets).	3	3	3	3	2	2
		TL14	Improve basic services - number of informal settlements receiving a door-to-door refuse collection and area-cleaning service.	3	3	3	3	2	2
		TL15	Number of subsidised electricity connections installed.	140	200	225	200	200	200
		TL16	Percentage budget spent on implementation of Workplace Skills Plan.	100%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%
		TL17	Percentage of people from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in	74%	75%	75%	80%	80%	85%
Governance	Support Institutional Transformation & Development	TL18	Financial viability expressed as Debt-Coverage ratio	35.9	16	16	16	16	16
		TL19	Financial viability expressed as Cost-Coverage ratio	3.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Ensure financial viability.	TL20	Financial viability expressed outstanding service debtors	55%	44%	42%	42%	42%	40%
		TL21	Opinion of the Auditor-General on annual financial statements of the previous year.	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
		TL22	Increased revenue	94%	95%	95%	96%	96%	97%

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Municipal KPA	Pre-determined objectives	Ref	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline 2015/16	Target 2016/17	Target 2017/18	Target 2018/19	Target 2019/20	Target 2020/21
			collection						
		TL23	Percentage of budget spent on maintenance.	99%	98%	99%	99%	99%	99%
		TL24	Percentage spent of capital budget.	97%	95%	95%	96%	96%	97%
		TL25	Number of IDP community meetings held.	14	14	14	14	14	14
	To maintain and strengthen relations with intergovernmental & inter-governmental partners as well as the local community through the creation of participative structures.	TL26	Number of meetings with inter-governmental partners.	10	12	12	12	12	12
		Communal Services	Provide & maintain facilities that make citizens feel at home.	TL27	Customer satisfaction survey (Score 1-5) - community facilities.	2.3	2.5	2.5	3
TL28	% Expenditure on Maintenance Budget by Community Directorate			100%	98%	99%	99%	99%	99%
TL29	% Expenditure on Capital Budget by Community Directorate			84%	95%	96%	96%	97%	97%
Socio-Economic Support Services	Support the poor & vulnerable through programmes & policy	TL30	Number of account holders subsidised through the municipality's indigent Policy	2 673	2 750	2 750	2 700	2 700	2 500
		TL31	The number of jobs created through municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects.	427	390	390	400	400	400
		TL32	Number of social development programmes implemented	23	20	20	20	20	20
		TL33	Number of housing opportunities provided per year.	No target	200	225	200	200	200
		TL34	Number of Rental Stock transferred	45	60	70	80	90	100

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Municipal KPA	Pre-determined objectives	Ref	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline 2015/16	Target 2016/17	Target 2017/18	Target 2018/19	Target 2019/20	Target 2020/21
	Create an enabling environment to attract investment & support local economy.	TL35	Revisit Municipal Land Audit and draw up an implementation plan. Phase implementation from 14/15 onwards.	Phase 2 implement	Phase 3 implement	Phase 4 implement	Phase 5 implement	Phase 6 implement	Review of plan
		TL36	Compile & Implement of LED Strategy	Phase 1 implement	Phase 2 implement	Review of plan	Phase 1 implement	Phase 2 implement	Review of plan

3.1.9 Overview of performance per ward

Ward 1 & 12: N'Duli

Capital Projects				
No.	Project Name and detail	Start Date	End Date	Total Value R
1	New N'Duli reservoir	Nov 2016	Jan 2018	13 288 150
<i>The above analysis include only the largest capital project of the ward</i>				

Basic Service Provision					
Detail	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Refuse	Housing
Formal households	1 116	1 114	1 705	1 110	
Informal households	1 096	1 096		1 096	
Total Households*	2 212	2 210	1 705	2 206	
Houses completed in year					0
Shortfall in Housing units					1 848

**Formal households calculated based on accounts issued (excluding informal households which is actual households)*

Top Four Service Delivery Priorities for Ward		
No.	Priority Name and Detail	Progress During 2016/17
1	Sewer network	Periodic maintenance
2	Street/flood lights and electrical failure due to illegal connections	Illegal connections remain high priority to be addressed
3	Ablution facilities for informal areas	Periodic maintenance
4	Housing need	605 Serviced sites developed at Vredebes in 2015/16

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Ward 3 & 5: Ceres

Capital Projects				
No.	Project Name and detail	Start Date	End Date	Total Value R
1	Pine Forest fencing & laminated flooring	March 2017	June 2017	1 200 573
2	Bulk sanitation for Vredebes	June 2016	January 2017	8 121 764
3	Vredebes Access Collector Ph1	March 2017	Sept 2017	5 700 000
4	Upgrade Die Eiland swimming pool	March 2017	June 2017	624 000
<i>The above analysis include only the largest capital project of the ward</i>				

Basic Service Provision					
Detail	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Refuse	Housing
Formal households	2 394	2 472	3 475	2 686	
Informal households					
Total Households*	2 394	2 472	3 475	2 686	
Houses completed in year					
Shortfall in Housing units (include Ceres & Bella Vista)	2 767				
<i>*Formal households calculated based on accounts issued (excluding informal households which is actual households)</i>					
Top Four Service Delivery Priorities for Ward					
No.	Priority Name and Detail	Progress During 2016/17			
1	Playgrounds	Borehole for park irrigation			
2	Closing off of Bassonsloot	Budgeted for completion			
3	Rotational skip removal	New Waste Management Policy to be tabled			
4	Housing need	605 Serviced sites developed at Vredebes			

Ward 4 & 6: Bella Vista

Capital Projects				
No.	Project Name and detail	Start Date	End Date	Total Value R
1	New electrical network and streetlights for housing project	May 2016	May 2017	3 400 000
2	Bulk sewer upgrade	April 2016	Sept 2016	7 800 000
3	New Bella Vista reservoir	Nov 2016	Nov 2017	7 586 000
<i>The above analysis include only the largest capital project of the ward</i>				

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Basic Service Provision					
Detail	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Refuse	Housing
Formal households	2 373	2 366	2 376	2 361	
Informal households					
Total Households*	2 373	2 366	2 376	2 361	
Houses completed in year					200
Shortfall in Housing units (included under Ceres)					
<i>*Formal households calculated based on accounts issued (excluding informal households which is actual households)</i>					

Top Four Service Delivery Priorities for Ward		
No.	Priority Name and Detail	Progress During 2016/17
1	Business hub/mini CBD for Bella Vista	Discussions with Rural Development for funding
2	Clamp down on illegal dumping of refuse.	New Waste Management Policy to be tabled
3	Off-ramp lanes at Bella Vista entrances	Traffic study underway.
4	Housing need	Development at Vredebes

Ward 4 & 10: Prince Alfred's Hamlet

Capital Projects				
No.	Project Name and detail	Start Date	End Date	Total Value R
1	Streetlights in Phase 5 & 6	August 2016	February 2017	230 000
<i>The above analysis include only the largest capital project of the ward</i>				

Basic Service Provision					
Detail	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Refuse	Housing
Formal households	1 222	1 197	Eskom	1 081	
Informal households					
Total Households*	1 222	1 197	Eskom	1 081	
Houses completed in year					
Shortfall in Housing units					1 586
<i>*Formal households calculated based on accounts issued (excluding informal households which is actual households)</i>					

Top Four Service Delivery Priorities for Ward		
No.	Priority Name and Detail	Progress During 2016/17
1	Not all dwellings connected to main sewer line	Rest of Kliprug to be connected in 17/18, investigation for rest.

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Top Four Service Delivery Priorities for Ward		
No.	Priority Name and Detail	Progress During 2016/17
2	Effective placement of skips	New Waste Management Policy to be tabled
3	Better controlled refuse removal in Phases areas	New Waste Management Policy to be tabled
4	Housing need	Development at Vredebes

Ward 9: Op-Die-Berg

Capital Projects				
No.	Project Name and detail	Start Date	End Date	Total Value R
1	New Mobile Library	October 2016	May 2017	515 466
2	Upgrading of Community Hall	October 2016	May 2017	678 626
<i>The above analysis include only the largest capital projects of the ward</i>				

Basic Service Provision					
Detail	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Refuse	Housing
Formal households	542	521	Eskom	542	
Informal households					
Total Households*	542	521	Eskom	542	
Houses completed in year					
Shortfall in Housing units					1 028
<i>*Formal households calculated based on accounts issued (excluding informal households which is actual households)</i>					

Top Four Service Delivery Priorities for Ward		
No.	Priority Name and Detail	Progress During 2016/17
1	The location public ablutions facilities in the CBD area	Investigate with costing in 2017/18
2	Illegal house shops, need to be regulated	Continued law enforcement & inspections
3	Illegal shebeens need to be closed	Continued law enforcement & inspections
4	Speed calming still a problem	Increased law enforcement

Ward 7 & 11: Tulbagh

Basic Service Provision					
Detail	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Refuse	Housing
Formal households	1 817	1 925	2 227	1 835	
Informal households	792	792		792	

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Basic Service Provision					
Detail	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Refuse	Housing
Total Households*	2 609	2 717	2 227	2 627	
Houses completed in year					
Shortfall in Housing units					1 620
<i>*Formal households calculated based on accounts issued (excluding informal households which is actual households)</i>					
Top Four Service Delivery Priorities for Ward					
No.	Priority Name and Detail		Progress During 2016/17		
1	Illegal house shops, need to be regulated		Continued law enforcement & inspections		
2	Illegal shebeens need to be closed		Continued law enforcement & inspections		
3	Storm water network in Tulbagh needs to be maintained regularly		Periodic maintenance		
4	Sewerage network in Chris Hani area needs to be maintained regularly		Periodic maintenance		

Ward 2 & 7: Wolseley

Basic Service Provision					
Detail	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Refuse	Housing
Formal households	2 552	2 659	2 760	2 619	
Informal households	312	312		312	
Total Households*	2 207	2 227	1 705	2 207	
Houses completed in year					
Shortfall in Housing units					1 887
<i>*Formal households calculated based on accounts issued (excluding informal households which is actual households)</i>					

Top Four Service Delivery Priorities for Ward (Highest Priority First)		
No.	Priority Name and Detail	Progress During 2016/17
1	Replacement and maintenance of roads	Periodic maintenance
2	Small-scale farmers need land for their animals	Rural Development and Department of Agriculture in process to investigate suitable land availability.
3	Secure fencing at the graveyard	Budgeted for in 2017/18
4	Illegal shebeens need to be closed	Continued law enforcement and inspections

3.1.10 Service providers strategic performance

Section 76(b) of the MSA states that KPIs should inform the indicators set for every municipal entity and service provider with whom the municipality has entered into a service delivery agreement. A service provider:

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- means a person or institution or any combination of persons and institutions which provide to or for the benefit of the local community
- External service provider means an external mechanism referred to in Section 76(b) which provides a municipal service for a municipality
- Service delivery agreement means an agreement between a municipality and an institution or person mentioned in Section 76(b) in terms of which a municipal service is provided by that institution or person, either for its own account or on behalf of the municipality

During the year under review, the municipality did not appoint any service providers who provided municipal services to or for the benefit of the local community on behalf of the municipality and thus, this report contains no information in this regard. All other contract appointments are regularly monitored in terms of Section 51(3) of the Supply Chain Management Policy which stipulates that vendor performance must be monitored as follows:

- Each project manager shall monitor the supplier's compliance and performance to the set of specifications.
- If the supplier fails to perform in accordance with the specification requirements, the project manager must report such failure to the supplier in writing immediately upon becoming aware of such non-compliance for them to correct the situation.

The above information will be kept and made available for future evaluation purposes, contract negotiations and regular feedback to vendors.

If vendors fail to deliver in terms of paragraph 23(1)(a) of the General conditions of the contract, the municipality reserves the right to make use of remedies at its disposal in terms of applicable law.

3.1.11 Municipal functions

The municipal functional areas are as indicated below:

Municipal Function	Municipal Function: Yes / No
Constitution Schedule 4, Part B functions:	
Air pollution	Yes
Building regulations	Yes
Child care facilities	No (support)
Electricity and gas reticulation	Yes
Fire fighting services	Yes
Local tourism	No (support)
Municipal airports	No
Municipal planning	Yes
Municipal health services	No
Municipal public transport	No (only planning & operating licenses)
Municipal public works only in respect of the needs of municipalities in the discharge of their responsibilities to administer functions specifically assigned to them under this Constitution or any other law	Yes
Pontoons, ferries, jetties, piers and harbours, excluding the regulation of international and	No

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Municipal Function	Municipal Function: Yes / No
national shipping and matters related thereto	
Storm water management systems in built-up areas	Yes
Trading regulations	Yes
Water and sanitation services limited to potable water supply systems and domestic wastewater and sewage disposal systems	Yes
Constitution Schedule 5, Part B functions:	
Beaches and amusement facilities	Yes
Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places	Yes
Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria	Yes
Cleansing	Yes
Control of public nuisances	Yes
Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public	Yes
Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals	Yes
Fencing and fences	Yes
Licensing of dogs	Yes
Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public	No
Local amenities	Yes
Local sport facilities	Yes
Markets	No
Municipal abattoirs	No
Municipal parks and recreation	Yes
Municipal roads	Yes
Noise pollution	Yes
Pounds	Yes
Public places	Yes
Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal	Yes
Street trading	Yes
Street lighting	Yes
Traffic and parking	Yes

COMPONENT A: BASIC SERVICES

3.2 WATER SERVICES

3.2.1 Introduction

All the towns in the Witzenberg municipal area are equipped with independent water services with their own resources, distribution systems and treatment works.

Ceres

The main water source for Ceres is the Koekedouw Dam. Six boreholes serve as a backup source of supply. Water quality from the Koekedouw is good and it is only chlorinated before distribution. Two reservoirs (3 and 5 MI) serve as storage reservoirs to the 114km distribution network, with 4 supply zones (Bella Vista, N'Duli, Ceres main supply zone and Ceres central PRV zone). The network includes a 2 MI service reservoir, a booster pump station to the pressure tower at Bella Vista, as well as a 750 kl service reservoir and booster pump station at N'Duli. The new storage reservoir will be constructed in N'Duli in the 2016/17 financial year to secure adequate storage and supply to Vredebes.

Tulbagh

Currently, Klein Berg, Moordenaarskloof and Tierkloof serve as the main sources of water supply to Tulbagh. Construction has been completed to provide an additional supply of 1.2×10^6 m³/annum from the Klein Berg River. The project will also include a storage dam with a capacity of approximately 1 200 000 m³. Funding applications has been approved by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) for the construction of the dam. One borehole at Kruysvallei serves as a back-up emergency supply to Tulbagh. Moordenaarskloof is commonly used with two other users (SAPCO & Kruysvallei). During 2006 two additional sources, the Schalkenbosch tributaries and Skilpadrug, were also identified as possible future sources of supply. Infrastructure to partially link Schalkenbosch with the water supply network, was implemented in 2007 after an agreement was reached with the owner concerning the management of this source. Funding applications have been submitted to the DWS to complete these projects, but the agreement remains a major challenge. All the water is stored in a 570 MI raw water dam at present.

The purification plant consists of five slow gravity sand filters, as well as a chlorination system. Funding was also secured to upgrade the existing purification plant to deal with the additional water expected from the Kleinberg River at the end of 2012. This project is complete and the filters and chlorination system is operational. Two reservoirs (800 kl and 1 MI) serve as a clear water storage reservoir to the 29km distribution network, with 2 pressure zones. The network includes a booster pump station to the pressure tower (500 kl). A new reservoir for extra storage capacity is planned for construction at a later stage.

Wolseley

Wolseley receives its water supply from the Tierkloof weir. Purification consists of pressure filters and chlorination. The Ceres Road Reservoir (680 kl) and the newly constructed 6 MI Wolseley Reservoir serves as a storage reservoir to the 44km distribution network, with two pressure zones. The network includes a

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4.5 Ml services reservoir (Stamper Street Reservoir), which has been resealed to prevent losses, and a booster pump station. An additional pump station with a capacity of 58 l/s was completed during 2010/11 to enable the transfer of “lei” water during periods of low flow, from the Artois Canal to this reservoir. The project also allows for treatment at the reservoir.

Prince Alfred’s Hamlet

Prince Alfred’s Hamlet has four water sources. They consist of the Wabooms River Weir, a fountain, 1 borehole and a supply line from the Koekedouw Dam. Due to the quality of the raw water, only chlorination is required. Four 500 kl reservoirs serve as storage reservoirs to the 32km distribution network, with only 1 pressure zone.

Op-die-Berg

Op-die-Berg has three water sources, a fountain and 2 boreholes. Due to the quality of the water, only chlorination is required. A 50kl, 60kl and 500kl reservoir serve as storage reservoirs to the 6km distribution network, with only 1 pressure zone. The new storage reservoir is planned for Op-die-Berg to ensure adequate storage capacity, as well as meeting the peak demands of the town.

All drinking water systems located in the towns within Witzenberg have attained Blue Drop status and have also scored nationally in the top ten rankings.

3.2.2 Highlights

Highlights	Description
Upgrading & replacement of infrastructure	Upgrading of bulk supply pipelines. Replacement of various pipe networks, and valves. Meter replacement program.

3.2.3 Challenges

Challenges	Description
Personnel shortage	Number of vacant positions
Budget	Limited budget for infrastructure refurbishment, upgrade and replacement of vehicles and out-dated equipment.

3.2.4 Water service delivery levels

Total use of water by sector (cubic meters)

Year	All	Unaccountable water losses	Percentage losses
	Cubic meters		
2014/15	7 079 144	1 463 304	20.7%
2015/16	6 088 276	962 345	16%
2016/17	6 508 218	1 259 772	19.36%

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Water losses increased from 962 345 (16%) in the 2015/16 financial year to 19.36% in the 2016/17 financial year and this volume remains within the target set for the financial year. Management processes are, however, on-going to reduce the rate of water losses even further.

The table below specifies the different water service delivery levels per household for the financial years 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17: Note that the “piped water inside dwelling” figure constitutes the number of accounts and is not a true reflection of the number of households. Other figures represent households. These figures exclude rural areas.

Description	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
	Actual	Actual	Actual
Household			
<u>Water: (above minimum level)</u>			
Piped water inside dwelling (accounts)	11 960	11 988	12 016
Piped water inside yard (but not in dwelling) (accounts)	242	400	
Using public tap (within 200m from dwelling) (households)	2 099	1 941	2 226
Other water supply (within 200m)	0	0	0
Minimum Service Level and Above Sub-total	14 301	14 329	14 242
Minimum Service Level and Above Percentage	100%	100%	100%
<u>Water: (below minimum level)</u>			
Using public tap (more than 200m from dwelling)	0	0	0
Other water supply (more than 200m from dwelling)	0	0	0
No water supply	0	0	0
Below Minimum Service Level Sub-total	0	0	0
Below Minimum Service Level Percentage	0%	0%	0%
Total number of households (formal and informal)	14 301	14 329	14 242
<i>*Formal households calculated based on accounts issued (excluding informal households which is actual households)</i>			

3.2.5 Service delivery indicators: Water services

Ref	Strategic Objective	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Actual performance of 2015/16	Overall Performance 2016/17		
					Target	Actual	R
TL3	Sustainable provision & maintenance of basic infrastructure	Percentage compliance with drinking water quality standards	Percentage compliance	100%	97%	100%	
TL4		Number of outstanding valid applications for water services expressed as a % of total number of	Percentage of outstanding applications.	0%	<1%	0%	

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Ref	Strategic Objective	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Actual performance of 2015/16	Overall Performance 2016/17		
					Target	Actual	R
		billings for the service.					
TL8		Decrease unaccounted water losses	Percentage water losses	16%	20%	19,4%	
TL12	Provide for the needs of informal settlements through improved services	Provide basic services - number of informal areas with sufficient communal water services points (taps)	Number of informal areas	3	3	3	

3.2.6 Employees: Water services

Employees: Water Services			
Job Level	2015/16		2016/17
	Employees		Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)
	No.	No.	No.
0 - 3	31	23	0
4 - 6	2	7	0
7 - 9	16	10	2
10 - 12	2	2	0
13 - 15	1	1	0
Total	52	43	2
<i>Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June.</i>			

3.2.7 Capital expenditure: Water services

Capital Projects	2016/17				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from adjustment budget	Total Project Value
R					
Infrastructure Management System	300 000	300 000	300 000	0	300 000
Vredebek Bulk Water	3 000 000	6 971 236	6 970 638	(598)	13 288 150

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Capital Projects	2016/17				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from adjustment budget	Total Project Value
R					
Supply					
Drought Relief (AFF)		981 801	981 800	(1)	981 800
Drought Relief (DPLG)	2 400 000	1 650 000	1 638 293	(11 707)	1 638 293
Drought Support (MISG)		1 754 386	1 186 502	(567 884)	1 754 386
Bella Vista Bulk Water	4 483 400	5 325 642	5 325 642	0	7 586 000
Network water pipes & valves	300 000	1 859 497	1 859 497	0	1 859 497
Boreholes		210 000	0	(210 000)	210 000
Total all	10 483 400	19 052 562	18 262 372	(790 190)	27 618 126
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by Council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate).</i>					

3.3 WASTE WATER (SANITATION) SERVICES

3.3.1 Introduction

Ceres

Sewerage and industrial effluent is collected from consumers via a sewerage system which is treated at the Ceres Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Plant services the areas of Ceres, N'Duli, Bella Vista and Prince Alfred's Hamlet. The sewerage system includes 9 booster pump stations. A portion of the treated effluent is used for irrigation on communal land, sport fields and the golf course.

Tulbagh

Sewerage is collected from consumers via a sewerage system and treated at the Tulbagh Waste Water Treatment Plant. The sewerage system includes 3 booster pump stations. Mechanical upgrades to the plant have been completed to ensure that the plant performs at an optimum level and to ensure compliance with national standards. Treated effluent is partially discharged to a river, under an existing licence and the rest is used for irrigation in Church Street and local sport fields.

Wolseley

Sewerage is collected from consumers via a sewerage system and treated at the Wolseley Waste Water Treatment Plant. The sewerage system includes 6 booster pump stations. Upgrades to the plant has been

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completed to ensure adequate capacity as well as efficient and effective treatment of the waste water. The Pittebos PS which was vandalised, is also fully re-constructed and is currently operational.

PA Hamlet

A significant volume of sewerage generated at Prince Alfred's Hamlet is pumped for treatment to the Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) in Ceres. Two pump stations are used for this purpose. A number of ervens still use private septic tank systems to deal with the sewerage. These septic tanks are emptied by the municipality on request.

Op-die-Berg

75% of the consumers are connected to a sewerage network and treated at the WWTW. The rest are managed through private septic tanks. Septic tanks are emptied by the municipality on request. Upgrades to the WWTW has been completed in order to ensure adequate capacity, as well as efficient and effective treatment of the waste water.

All the towns within Witzenberg have attained Green Drop status and have also scored nationally within in the top ten rankings.

3.3.2 Highlights

Highlights	Description
Infrastructure	Successful completion of various infrastructure projects including services for Bella Vista and Vredebes housing projects Refurbishment of Pittebos PS. Replacement of various sewer networks within Witzenberg. Phase 2 of Vredebes sewer

3.3.3 Challenges

Challenges	Description
Personnel shortage	Number of vacant positions
Budget	Limited budget for infrastructure refurbishment, upgrade and replacement of vehicles and out-dated equipment.

3.3.4 Waste Water (Sanitation) service delivery levels

The table below specifies the different sanitation service delivery levels per households for the financial years 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17: Note that the "flushed toilet" figure constitutes the number of accounts and is not a true reflection of the number of households. Other figures represent households. These figures exclude rural areas.

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Description	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
	Actual	Actual	Actual
Household			
<i>Sanitation: (above minimum level)</i>			
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage) (accounts)	11 514	11 530	11 537
Flush toilet (with septic tank) (nr. of erven)	717	717	717
Chemical toilet	50	54	71
Pit toilet (ventilated)	0	0	0
Other toilet provisions (above minimum service level) (households)	2 099 (informal areas)	2 257 (informal areas)	2 226 (informal areas)
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above Sub-total</i>	14 380	14 558	14 551
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above Percentage</i>	100%	100%	100%
<i>Sanitation: (below minimum level)</i>			
Bucket toilet	0	0	0
Other toilet provisions (below minimum service level)	0	0	0
No toilet provisions	0	0	0
<i>Below Minimum Service Level Sub-total</i>	0	0	0
<i>Below Minimum Service Level Percentage</i>	0%	0%	0%
Total number of households (formal and informal)	14 380	14 558	14 551
<i>*Formal households calculated based on accounts issued (including serviced sites but excluding informal households which is actual households)</i>			

3.3.5 Service delivery indicators: Waste Water (Sanitation) services

Ref	Strategic Objective	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Actual performance of 2015/16	Overall Performance 2016/17		
					Target	Actual	R
TL5	Sustainable provision & maintenance of basic infrastructure	Number of outstanding valid applications for sewerage services expressed as a % of total number of billings for the service.	Percentage of outstanding applications.	0%	<1%	0%	
TL13	Provide for the needs of informal settlements through improved services	Provide basic services - number of informal areas with sufficient communal sanitation services points (toilets)	Number of informal areas	3	3	3	

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3.3.6 Capital expenditure: Waste Water (Sanitation) services

Capital Projects	2016/17				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from adjustment budget	Total Project Value
R					
Bella Vista Bulk Sewer	6 355 197	1 861 781	2 053 138	191 357	7 800 000
Vehicle replacement	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 124 277	(75 723)	1 124 277
Sewer pumps replacement	300 000	300 000	299 531	(469)	299 531
Vredebes Bulk Sanitation	12 466 615	8 162 573	8 121 764	(40 809)	8 121 764
Network: Sewer pipe & Valve Replacement	722 500	1 069 50	899 740	(169 760)	899 740
Total all	21 044 312	12 593 854	12 498 450	(95 404)	18 245 312
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by Council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate).</i>					

3.4 ELECTRICITY

3.4.1 Introduction

The National Energy Regulator (NERSA) was established to be the custodian and enforcer of the National Electricity Regulatory Framework. NERSA provides the framework for licenses, power generation, transmission, distribution and trading in South Africa.

The upgrading and provision of bulk infrastructure is mainly guided by the implementation of low-cost and private developments and industry.

All erven within the boundaries of Witzenberg Municipality has access to electricity. ESKOM supplies electricity to Op-die-Berg, Prince Alfred Hamlet and the rural areas inclusive of the adjacent low cost housing. The municipality has a license to reticulate electricity to all other developed areas.

All qualifying and identified indigent households receive free basic water and electricity as per national government policy. However, servicing informal settlements with electricity is a continuous struggle.

The Electricity Master Plan for Ceres, Wolseley and Tulbagh was developed in 2011 and the process of upgrading the Master Plan is currently underway.

Local government plays an integral role in the provision of electricity. Section 153 of the Constitution, places the responsibility on municipalities to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner for economic and social support.

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3.4.2 Highlights

Highlights	Description
Bulk electrical supply	Bulk supply to Bella Vista & Schoonvlei completed with the upgrading of Panorama Sub switchgear and the establishment of the new Vredebes substation.
Electrical network – Bella Vista	Completion of 100 connections to the RDP housing project

3.4.3 Challenges

Challenges	Description
Eskom unable to increase Notified Maximum Demand	Regular interactions with Eskom to speed up their bulk upgrades. Renewable energy policy approved by Council to assist with the demand shortage.
Availability of vehicles	An aging fleet results in some vehicles spending extended periods in the workshop. Spares availability and reliability is an added extenuating challenge
Filling of vacant posts	Some posts remain vacant for extended periods before filling, but this is currently being addressed
Aging Electrical Network	Much of the existing electrical network exceeds its useful life and is even considered hazardous to operate in some instances
Recapitalization of the Electrical Network	Available funding to replace aging equipment is always a challenge within the Municipal environment, but with heightened awareness, this will be addressed

Major Towns	Notified Maximum Demand (NMD)	Maximum Demand Growth (NMD)	Maximum Demand Peak (NMD)
Ceres	34.8MVA	0.8	36,9MVA
Wolseley	4.5	4.5	4,5
Tulbagh	3.5	3.5	3,5

The energy losses for the 2014/15 financial year was 8.59% whilst the losses in the 2015/16 financial year was 8.19%. The losses increased by 10% in 2016/17, but is still managed within the national benchmark of 10%. Management processes are, however, on-going to reduce the rate of losses even further.

3.4.4 Electricity service delivery levels

Description	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
	Actual	Actual	Actual
Household			
<i>Energy: (above minimum level)</i>			
Electricity (at least minimum service level - accounts)	2 964	2 987	2 366
Electricity - prepaid (minimum service level)	9 766	9 906	10 177
Minimum Service Level and Above Sub-total	12 730	12 893	12 543
Minimum Service Level and Above Percentage	99.9%	99.9%	100%

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Description	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
	Actual	Actual	Actual
Household			
<u>Energy: (below minimum level)</u>			
Electricity (< minimum service level)	0	0	0
Electricity - prepaid (< min. service level)	0	0	0
Other energy sources	8	8	0
Below Minimum Service Level Sub-total	8	8	0
Below Minimum Service Level Percentage	0.1%	0.1%	0%
Total number of households (formal and informal)	12 738	12 901	14 013
<p><i>*The below minimum service level cannot be determined as the number of pre-paid meters installed in informal areas is unknown. Therefor it cannot be determined the number of households in informal areas without electricity. Dept. of Energy does not fund these connections if households are not on a formalised plot.</i></p>			

3.4.5 Service delivery indicators: Electricity services

Ref	Strategic Objective	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Actual performance of 2015/16	Overall Performance 2016/17		
					Target	Actual	R
TL6	Sustainable provision & maintenance of basic infrastructure	Number of outstanding valid applications for electricity services expressed as a % of total number of billings for the service.	Percentage of outstanding applications.	0%	<1%	0.05%	
TL9		Decrease unaccounted electricity losses	Percentage electricity losses	8%	9%	10%	
<p>Reason for under-performance: The high theft of electricity is part of the high unaccounted losses, theft/illegal connections occurs mostly in N'Duli, Pine Valley and Chris Hani. (% unaccounted in some of these areas are 92% due to theft/illegal connections.. Electrical network and equipment is very old, which also creates high losses with limited funding to replace old network and equipment.</p>							
<p>Corrective measures: A service provider has been appointed to audit municipal bulk meters and Eskom has also been requested to submit proof that their bulk meters has been audited. A policy is being compiled to deal with theft and illegal connections.</p>							
TL15	Provide for the needs of informal settlements through improved services	Number of subsidised electricity connections installed	Number of connections	140	200	94	
<p>Reason for under-performance:</p> <p>Connections can only be done after the beneficiaries has been identified and in process of occupation. Although 200 houses was practical complete by reporting date, some connections were still outstanding.</p>							
<p>Corrective measures:</p> <p>Expedite handover of houses for connections to be done.</p>							

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3.4.6 Employees: Electricity

Employees: Electricity Services			
Job Level	2015/16	2016/17	
	Employees	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)
	No.	No.	No.
0 - 3	26	11	4
4 - 6	3	4	0
7 - 9	2	4	1
10 - 12	7	7	1
13 - 15	0	0	1
16 - 18	0	1	0
Total	38	27	7
<i>Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June.</i>			

3.4.7 Capital expenditure: Electricity services

Capital Projects	2016/17				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from adjustment budget	Total Project Value
R					
Network Housing projects	5 000 000	5 000 000	4 818 904	(181 096)	4 818 904
Streetlights Housing projects	1 300 000	1 273 138	1 116 706	(156 432)	1 116 706
Electrical network refurbishment	900 000	670 000	669 775	(225)	669 775
Total all	7 200 000	6 943 138	6 605 385	(337 753)	6 605 385
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by Council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate).</i>					

3.5 WASTE MANAGEMENT (COLLECTION, DISPOSAL & CLEANING)

3.5.1 Introduction

The Witzenberg Integrated Waste Management Plan is a statutory requirement of the New National Environmental Management: Waste Act 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) which came into effect on 1 July 2009.

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This Act aims to transform waste management collection and disposal to a sustainable practice focusing on waste avoidance and environmental sustainability. The primary objective of IWM planning is to integrate and optimize waste management, in order to maximise efficiency and to minimise the associated environmental impact, financial cost and to improve the quality of life of all residents within Witzenberg Municipality. Witzenberg conducts refuse removal through curbside collection on a weekly basis to address 100% of the domestic waste generated. A standard collection plan was implemented where collection in each town takes place on separate days.

We also employed temporary employees from local communities to perform cleaning services in the streets, open spaces and around waste removal skips. A service is rendered to formal and informal settlements that include:

- A black bag and green bag system
- Public awareness and education
- Waste disposal (landfill sites)
- Cleansing and public toilets and skips (garden refuse)

The current waste management system in the municipality is fairly successful in the collection and disposal of municipal solid waste, however, limited effort is made to reduce the generation of waste within the municipal area.

The economic feasibility of waste recovery through recycling and composting should be carefully investigated, to reduce the relatively small amounts of waste generated by our low population figures. The existing private recycling enterprise is successful only because it sources materials that have been separated at source and is therefore uncontaminated with wet waste.

The analyses of the current waste management system have shown the following:

- all formal, urban residential erven are receiving a weekly door-to-door waste collection service
- all collected municipal waste is disposed at the municipality's engineered and licensed waste disposal sites near Tulbagh and Prince Alfred Hamlet for building and green waste.
- no significant waste recovery is performed, except for private enterprises and recycling bins in Tulbagh, Wolseley and Ceres.
- no significant waste avoidance is conducted
- a Solid Waste Management Master Plan is in progress.

Witzenberg Municipality currently operates two landfills. The Tulbagh landfill site is licensed as a GSB- site and receives waste from all towns in Witzenberg. The Prince Alfred Hamlet site is licensed as a GCB- operated by a private contractor appointed by the municipality for building and garden refuse.

3.5.2 Highlights

Highlights	Description
New Sweeper truck procured	Service all areas with sweeping of streets and clean up campaigns
Report to IPWIS system	All waste types reported to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning monthly
New by-law	Draft at provincial level
Wheelite bin system implemented at all businesses in Witzenberg	2 type of bins at businesses with 240 l and 770l.

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3.5.3 Challenges

Challenges	Description
Waste recovery facilities (drop-offs or transfer station)	Separation of waste and recycling
Regional Landfill Site in Worcester (Waste licence issued)	Investigation into the costs for required infrastructure.
Non-compliance of landfill sites	Rehabilitation of landfill sites –budget of R68m

3.5.4 Waste management service delivery levels

The table below indicates the different waste management (refuse collections, waste disposal, street cleaning and recycling) service delivery standards of the municipality:

Description	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
	Actual	Actual	Actual
Household			
<i>Refuse removal: (above minimum level)</i>			
Removed at least once a week (accounts and informal households)	13 871	14 057	14 292
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above Sub-total</i>	13 871	14 057	14 292
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above Percentage</i>	100%	100%	100%
<i>Refuse removal: (below minimum level)</i>			
Removed less frequently than once a week	0	0	0
Using communal refuse dump	0	0	0
Using own refuse dump	0	0	0
Other rubbish disposal	0	0	0
No rubbish disposal	0	0	0
<i>Below Minimum Service Level Sub-total</i>	0	0	0
<i>Below Minimum Service Level Percentage</i>	0%	0%	0%
Total number of households (formal and informal)	13 871	14 057	14 292

3.5.5 Service delivery indicators: Waste management

Ref	Strategic Objective	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Actual performance of 2015/16	Overall Performance 2016/17		
					Target	Actual	R
TL7	Sustainable provision & maintenance of basic infrastructure	Number of outstanding valid applications for refuse collection services expressed as a % of total number of billings for the service.	Percentage of outstanding applications.	0%	<1%	0%	
TL14	Provide for the needs of informal settlements	Improve basic services - number of	Number of informal areas	3	3	3	

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Ref	Strategic Objective	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Actual performance of 2015/16	Overall Performance 2016/17		
					Target	Actual	R
	through improved services	informal settlements receiving a door-to-door refuse collection and area-cleaning service					

3.5.6 Employees: Waste management

Employees: Waste Management Services			
Job Level	2015/16		2016/17
	Employees		Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)
	No.	No.	No.
Contractual	8		
0 - 3	69	70	3
4 - 6	3	7	4
7 - 9	13	5	0
10 - 12	1	1	0
13 - 15	0	0	0
Total	90	83	7

Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June.

3.5.7 Capital expenditure: Waste management

Capital Projects	2016/17				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from adjustment budget	Total Project Value
R					
Vehicle Replacement	2 300 000	2 888 321	2 830 321	58 000	2 830 321
Refuse bins	500 000	112 500	112 500		112 500
Total all	2 800 000	3 000 821	2 942 821	58 000	2 942 821

Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by Council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate).

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3.6 HOUSING

3.6.1 Introduction

A total of 600 serviced plots were completed in the Vredebes subsidised housing project as an addition to the 312 plots completed in Bella Vista. The construction of 309 houses in Bella Vista started in 2016 with expected completion by end of 2017. The construction of houses in Vredebes will start after the completion of bulk water and sanitation infrastructure which is projected for the end of 2017.

3.6.2 Highlights

Highlights	Description
Bella Vista Housing Project started	In terms of National Housing Policy, the most needy beneficiaries were approved and allocated houses namely the elderly. Military Veterans and disable will also be accommodated in this project
GAP Housing Project consisting out of 49 units started in Tulbagh	This will be a pilot project for Witzenberg and a developer has been appointed through the tender process. This project will help to address the backlog on provision of housing for backyard dwellers because backyard dwellers are mainly children of homeowners. 2 People already moved into their houses
Application for additional funds for purchasing of land in Tulbagh of completion of outstanding project was done	Due to illegal occupants invaded the land available solutions must be found to address the outstanding houses to be built as part of an outstanding project
Approval of the UISP Project for 188 sites in N'duli	Planning money made available to the amount of R500 000 by DoHS. Layout for the project has been completed

3.6.3 Challenges

Challenges	Description
Selling and renting of RDP houses	Beneficiaries are in desperate need for money and this is a way to generate an extra income. Sales are made illegally without houses being transferred which hampers the transfer processes because in some case the beneficiaries who received the subsidy are gone or deceased. No definite guidelines from the DoHS which must enforce the pre-emptive right
Transfer of rental stock	Outstanding debts of tenants to get rates clearance. Unforeseen documents needed by attorneys to expedite the registration process eg. registration of mother erven and lost original title deeds
Emergency housing for evictees (private and farm workers)	Emergency camp are planned as part of the Vredebes Housing Development, but no immediate solution available because of project funding for bulk infrastructure which will take ± 3 years to be completed depending on additional fund allocations
Immigration control in informal settlements. Increased illegal invasion of land in Wolseley and unfortunately we have no control because these structures are erected overnight and eviction through the court process costly and lengthy.	A response team need to be budgeted for and advertised via the tender process. Existing Community Committees needs to be co-operative
GAP housing opportunities need to be are increased because of household incomes rising on a yearly basis	The income band between R3 501 – R15 000 who is potential beneficiaries for GAP market do not qualify so easily for a bank loan although linked to the FLIPS subsidy because of their credit worthiness
National Policy around persons younger than 40 years receiving houses/serviced sites	Although a National Policy, it is very difficult to implement specifically in informal areas. Policy however changed in 2016 and aged limit were lowered to 35 years the challenge stays the same because of the limited opportunities.

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3.6.4 Housing service delivery levels

Financial Year	*Nr of households in formal dwellings	*% of households in formal dwellings	Households in informal settlements	Nr of people on housing waiting list	% Housing waiting list increase (decrease)
2014/15		86.7%	2 077	9 065	(3.75)%
2015/16			1 945	10 421	14.96%
2016/17	29 969	83.3%	2 200	10 736	3%

* Witzenberg Socio-Economic Profile (Western Cape Government)

A summary of houses built and sites serviced under the subsidisation programme, includes:

Financial year	Allocation (Budget)	Amount spent	% spent	Number of houses built	Number of sites serviced
	R'000	R'000			
2014/15 (Capital)	34 885	34 885	100	0	470
2014/15 (Operational)	15 017	15 017	100	42	0
2015/16 (Capital)	28 930	27 449	94	0	763
2015/16 (Operational)	0	0	0	0	0
2016/17 (Capital)	7 711	7 522	98%		0
2016/17 (Operational)	24 963	24 264	97%	200	

3.6.5 Service delivery indicators: Housing

Ref	Strategic Objective	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Actual performance of 2015/16	Overall Performance 2016/17		
					Target	Actual	R
TL11	Provide for the needs of informal settlements through improved services	Number of subsidised serviced sites developed	Number of serviced plots	605	No Target		
TL33	Support the poor & vulnerable through programmes & policy	Number of housing opportunities provided per year	Number of top structures	No Target	200	200	
TL34	Support the poor & vulnerable through programmes & policy	Number of Rental Stock transferred	Number of properties transferred	45	60	65	

3.5.6 Employees: Housing

Employees: Housing Management Services			
Job Level	2015/16		2016/17
	Employees		Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)
	No.	No.	No.

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Employees: Housing Management Services			
Job Level	2015/16	2016/17	
	Employees	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)
	No.	No.	No.
0 - 3	2	1	0
4 - 6	1	4	1
7 - 9	4	5	0
10 - 12	2	0	0
13 - 15	0	1	0
Total	10	11	1

Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June.

3.7 FREE BASIC SERVICES AND INDIGENT SUPPORT

Witzenberg acknowledges that priority must be given to the basic needs of the community and that the social and economic development of the community is supported in an effort to provide access to the basic level of service in terms of the Constitution of South Africa, Section 151(1)(b) and 153(b).

Free basic services are provided to households with a combined monthly income of less than **R3 000**. A household may apply with the relevant forms and once their application has been approved, they are entitled to free basic services for one year. If they still qualify after the year has lapsed, they need to complete the application process again.

The aim of the Indigent Policy is to ensure a sound and sustainable manner in which to provide affordable basic services to the poor through financial assistance within the legal framework of the powers and functions of the municipality. This is done in an effort to improve the standard of living and creating a prosperous municipality that is free from the scourge of poverty.

THE OBJECT OF THIS POLICY IS TO:

- Ensure a transparent, accountable and sustainable manner to assist the poor with access to basic services as defined in the policy;
- Ensure a sustainable manner to assist the poor with the burial costs, transfer duties and to change the municipal accounts in the cases of death, legal separation, divorce, etc. when necessary; and to
- Ensure that a fair portion of the equitable share, as provided by National Government, is spent as a contribution towards poverty alleviation.

THE QUALIFICATION CRITERIA FOR URBAN HOUSEHOLDS IN ORDER TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- The head of the household must be a South African citizen;
- The household, except in the case of rural households, must receive an account from Witzenberg Municipality;
- An application on the prescribed form must be duly completed and submitted, with the required information and signature;

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- No member of the household may own a fixed property, other than the site on which the household resides; and
- The household's joint gross income may not exceed R3 000 per month.

THE QUALIFICATION CRITERIA FOR OLD AGE HOMES IN ORDER TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- More than 50% of the residents within the old age home must receive less than R3 000.00 per month.
- The qualification criteria for electricity consumers within Witzenberg Municipality, but who reside in areas where the municipality is not the supplier of electricity, is that their connection may not exceed 20 Amps.

BENEFITS:

• **Property rates**

In terms of the Property Rates Act, Act 6 of 2004, Section 17(h) all residential sites are exempt from the first R15 000 of the market value on a property. As an additional subsidy, the municipality will increase this level subsidized to R100 000 in the form of a credit on the municipal account. This subsidy will thus, equate to a R100 000 of the total market value or the total valuation of the property.

• **Electricity**

A subsidy equal to the amount charged for the first 50 kWh consumed per month.

• **Water**

A subsidy equal to the amount charged for the first 6 kilolitres consumption per month as well as 100% subsidy on the basic charge for water, where the municipality is the service provider.

• **Sanitation**

A subsidy equal to 100% of the amount charged for the service per month where the municipality is the service provider.

• **Refuse removal**

A subsidy equal to 100% of the amount charged for the service per month where the municipality is the service provider.

• **House rental**

A subsidy equal to 100% of the amount charged in the case of municipal sub-economical rental stock as house rental per month.

• **Burial costs**

A subsidy equal to 100% of the amount charged for burial cost. The subsidy can be provided in terms of every deceased member of the household.

• **Transfer costs**

A subsidy equal to 100% of the amount charged for transferring the municipal service accounts, as a result of death of the head of the household. In the event of separation or divorce, the person who is residing at this plot, qualifies for the subsidy on transfer costs. This household is also exempt from making a consumer deposit or to increase the existing deposit. A subsidy equal to 100% of the costs of an attorney to transfer the property into the spouse name. This subsidy is provided as a result of death of the head of the household, whilst approved as an indigent household and the current registration is not registered at the Deed's Office in the name of both parties. The appointment of the attorney is entirely the prerogative of the municipality.

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3.7.1 Access to free basic services

Free Basic Services To Low Income Households									
Year	Number of households								
	Total no. of HH	Households earning less than R 3 000 per month							
		Free Basic Water		Free Basic Sanitation		Free Basic Electricity		Free Basic Refuse Removal	
		Access	%	Access	%	Access	%	Access	%
2014/15	13 920	4 893	36	4 893	36	4 555	33	4 893	36
2015/16	14 085	4 614	33	4 614	33	4 614	33	4 614	33
2016/17	14 085	4 510	32	4 510	32	4 510	32	4 510	32

Rates						
Financial year	Indigent Households			Non-indigent households		
	No of HH	Exempt Valuation	Value	No of HH	Exempt Valuation	Value
			R'000			R'000
2014/15	4 328	85 000	595	10 074	15 000	1 041
2015/16	4 614	100 000	2 272	11 385	100 000	9 677
2016/17	4 510	100 000	2 573	11 304	100 000	9 677

Electricity									
Financial year	Indigent Households			Non-indigent households			Households in Eskom areas		
	No of HH	Unit per HH (kwh)	Value	No of HH	Unit per HH (kwh)	Value	No of HH	Unit per HH (kwh)	Value
			R'000			R'000			R'000
2014/15	3 352	50	1 770	9 378	0	0	1 203	50	672
2015/16	2 673	50	1 518	10 228	0	0	1 618	50	919
2016/17	2 565	50	1 526	10 493	0	0	1 458	50	828

Water						
Financial year	Indigent Households			Non-indigent households		
	No of HH	Unit per HH (kl)	Value	No of HH	Unit per HH (kl)	Value
			R'000			R'000
2014/15	4 893	6	6 104	9 027	0	0
2015/16	4 614	6	5 510	9 444	0	0
2016/17	4 510	6	5 386	9 575	0	0

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Sanitation						
Financial year	Indigent Households			Non-indigent households		
	No of HH	R value per HH	Value	No of HH	Unit per HH per month	Value
			R'000			R'000
2014/15	4 328	167.64	7 068	9 592	0	0
2015/16	4 614	179.38	9 932	9 444	0	0
2016/17	4 510	190.14	10 290	9 575	0	0

Refuse Removal						
Financial year	Indigent Households			Non-indigent households		
	No of HH	Service per HH per week	Value	No of HH	Unit per HH per month	Value
			R'000			R'000
2014/15	4 328	1	9 499	9 592	0	0
2015/16	4 614	1	10 936	9 444	0	0
2016/17	4 510	1	8 021	9 575	0	0

COMPONENT B: ROAD TRANSPORT

This component includes roads and storm water management.

3.8 ROAD SERVICES

3.8.1 Introduction

The Witzenberg Local Integrated Transport Plan (LITP) was prepared as part of the review of the Cape Winelands District Integrated Transport Plan (DITP) 2016- 2021.

As per Section 36 of the National Land Transport Act (Act 5 of 2009) all planning authorities must prepare an Integrated Transport Plan for their area for a five year period. These ITPs need to be overhauled every five years and updated annually. The Integrated Transport Plans for the Cape Winelands District have been prepared to meet the minimum requirements for preparing an Integrated Transport Plan as published by the Department of Transport. Witzenberg Municipality has been classified as a level 3 planning authority and is therefore required in terms of the National Land Transport Act to prepare a LITP.

Transport Status Quo

Witzenberg Municipality has a total population of approximately 115 000 persons with an economic growth rate of 2.64%. The primary economic activities which take place in the agricultural sector and are subject to seasonal changes. Witzenberg Municipality has a number

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of public transport services operating within municipal area. The most used mode of transportation is the minibus taxi. Other modes used in Witzenberg are rail, non-motorised transport and private vehicles. Witzenberg Municipality also experiences high volumes of freight transport travelling through the municipality. At present, the municipality has both formal and informal public transport facilities of which some formal facilities are currently not utilised by public transport operators. Witzenberg Municipality has three minibus taxi associations operating within the area; the Ceres Taxi Association, the Nduli Taxi Association and the Tulbagh Taxi Association.

The transport needs of Witzenberg are similar to those of its neighbouring municipalities. The primary issue in Witzenberg are that there is a limited public transport service during off peak periods, forcing people to wait for long periods of time before being able to travel. The safety of passengers and pedestrians as well as the affordability of taxi services are also issues impeding transportation. The municipal transport budget for Witzenberg indicates that there is approximately R8 million allocated toward transport related improvements. The budget mainly focuses on roads improvements in residential areas within the municipality.

Road network and traffic

The road network in Witzenberg Municipality consists of provincial roads, owned and managed by the provincial road authority, which is the PGWC. Apart from the provincial roads, which are also known as the rural road network, the upgrade and maintenance of the local street network is the responsibility of the local authority. Condition of the road surface indicated that 66% of the surfacing is in good or very good condition. The corresponding value for road structure is 79%. If road surface conditions deteriorates too much, the road structure will be adversely affected. Therefore, upkeep to protection of the structure through regular maintenance is very important. Fruit and vegetables are brought from various farms around Wolseley, from Op-die Berg and Tulbagh to the factory in Ceres to be packed. This creates an inflow of heavy vehicles to Ceres. From Wolseley and Tulbagh, heavy vehicles travel to Ceres via the Mitchell's Pass.

The Pass has a high quality surface, able to withstand high volumes of traffic. In contrast, the proclaimed road through Ceres is of a different standard and must accommodate the same high volume of heavy vehicles. In the urban streets of Ceres, special NMT signage restricts heavy vehicles from entering the urban areas. A Pavement Management System (PMS) is used for maintaining the roads in the area through an assessment of the network based on methodical visual ratings of each pavement section. The priorities is divided into routine maintenance (e.g. patching), to normal maintenance (resurfacing) through to heavy rehabilitation (e.g. thick overlays and reconstruction). This is supported by visual inspections which are performed according to a schedule and data is recorded and prioritised for implementation. Limited and funding backlogs are the greatest challenge faced in maintaining the road network.

3.8.2 Highlights

Highlights	Description
Reconstruction of Boerneef street, Schoonvlei Industrial area	The contract entailed the upgrading of the R310/ Vreeland Street intersection, portion of Vreeland Street and portion of Boerneef Street. Boerneef Street – 1 130m Vreeland Street – 450m R303 Right-turn lane widening – 500m
Traffic calming measures	Constructed 10 speed-humps in Witzenberg

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Highlights	Description
Resealing of streets	Resealed 2.63km's main roads in Witzenberg
Transport Precinct Assessment Plan - Tulbagh Central Business District (CBD)	The project entailed the improvement of the pedestrian interface and provide additional parking to the edges of Van der Stel Street in a way that does not detract, but respects the heritage resources in the town of Tulbagh. In doing so, the project offers an opportunity to consider the nature of the particular section of Van Der Stel Street, how the historic fabric sits within the town and how it could be better supported by urban and civil engineering infrastructure

3.8.3 Challenges

Challenges	Description
Funding backlogs on bituminous pavements	Pavement Management System 2010, all bituminous pavements, resealing and upgrading of roads backlogs amount to R52 million
Deteriorated Tulbagh roads	4.35km Deteriorated roads needs to be upgraded
Roads master plan	No roads master plans makes proper development planning difficult, also evaluation of new town planning applications
Upgrading needs on provincial roads as a result of new developments	No funding or assistance from Department of Transport and Public Works
Upgrading needs for public transport infrastructure	No funding for proposals from Transport Assessment Plans
Upgrading Van Breda Bridge Ceres	Funding from Provincial department, Heritage approval for widening

3.8.4 Service delivery levels: New roads and maintenance of existing roads

The following tables give an overview of the total kilometres of roads maintained and new roads tarred:

Tarred/paved roads:

Financial year	Total km tarred roads	Km of new tar & paved roads	Km existing tar roads re-tarred	Km of existing tar roads re-sheeted	Km tar roads maintained
2014/15	216.76	3.119	2.377	0.88	213.64
2015/16	222.43	5.67	8.22	0	216.76
2016/17	222.43	0	1.58	2.63	222.43

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Gravelled roads:

Financial year	Total km gravel roads	Km new gravel roads constructed	Km gravel roads upgraded to tar / block paving	Km gravel roads graded/maintained
2014/15	10.31	0	0.19	10.50
2015/16	10.50	0	0	10.50
2016/17	10.50	0	0	10.50

The table below shows the costs involved for the maintenance and construction of roads within the municipal area:

Financial year	New & Replacements	Resealed	Maintained
	R'000	R'000	R'000
2014/15	12 684	2 029	3 541
2015/16	6 121	5 753	5 780
2016/17	16 806	7 698	7 804

3.8.5 Service delivery indicators: Road Services

Ref	Strategic Objective	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Actual performance of 2015/16	Overall Performance 2016/17		
					Target	Actual	R
TL10	Sustainable provision & maintenance of basic infrastructure	Kilometres of roads upgraded & rehabilitated	Kilometres of roads	10.15	2	10.7	

Reason for low target:

The municipal Pavement Management System is out dated and currently in process of being updated. The result being that officials has to revert to visual assessments that differs significantly in some cases with the PMS results and targets set from the PMS results. It should also be noted that a different type of paving has been implemented, Micropave, resulting in an increase of areas that can be resealed.

3.8.6 Employees: Roads & Storm water

Employees: Roads & Storm water Services			
Job Level	2015/16		2016/17
	Employees		Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)
	No.	No.	No.
Contractual	3	0	0
0 - 3	15	16	7
4 - 6	8	8	3
7 - 9	3	1	4
10 - 12	2	2	0
13 - 15	0	0	0

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Employees: Roads & Storm water Services			
Job Level	2015/16		2016/17
	Employees		Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)
	No.	No.	No.
16 - 18	1	1	0
Total	32	28	14
<i>Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June.</i>			

3.5.7 Capital expenditure: Roads and Storm water

Capital Projects	2016/17				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from adjustment budget	Total Project Value
R					
Bella Vista Bulk Storm water	3 070 175	1 547 203	1 547 203	0	4 500 000
Bella Vista Internal Roads	0	2 088 918	2 088 918	0	2 088 918
Vredebes Access Collector Phase 1	0	3 128 420	3 128 420	0	6 500 000
Network streets	2 200 000	4 226 871	4 186 505	(40 366)	4 226 871
Total all	10 912 953	10 991 412	10 951 046	(40 366)	17 315 789
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by Council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate). Only major projects included.</i>					

3.9 WASTE WATER (STORM WATER DRAINAGE)






3.9.1 Introduction

Currently the municipality does not have a Storm Water Master Plan for Ceres, Wolseley, Op die Berg and N'Duli. A plan for Tulbagh was completed recently. The municipality does, however, have maintenance plans for these areas through scheduled inspections and prioritisation for implementation. Cleaning of infrastructure is done in accordance with a scheduled programme.

A contract was awarded for the compilation of a storm water master plan for Prince Alfred Hamlet in 2016. The scope of the Storm Water Master Plan (SWMP) for Prince Alfred Hamlet is based on the following approach:

- Data collation including field visit to verify existing storm water drainage system and flow regime.
- Storm Water Master Planning
- Catchment delineation and determination of hydrological and hydraulic parameters
- Compilation of catchment hydrological and hydraulic models
- Flood line determination

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-  Capital Upgrade Cost Estimate
-  Reporting
-  Compile SWMP report with drawings and tables
-  Flood line determination
-  Capital Upgrade Cost Estimate

3.9.2 Highlights

Highlights	Description
Storm water master plan for Tulbagh	New storm water master plan to manage storm water infrastructure
Storm water master plan for Prince Alfred Hamlet	New storm water master plan to manage storm water infrastructure

3.9.3 Challenges

Challenges	Description
Storm water Master Plan	No storm water master plans, except for Tulbagh and Prince Alfred Hamlet
Wolseley Montana Channel upgrade	No funding for portal culverts that has an enormous financial implication
Vandalism storm water drainage	Covers being stolen and sold at scrap metal yards.
Trees damage storm water pipes/sidewalks and roads	Trees with aggressive root systems
Storm water blockages	Manholes/catch pits being used as dirt dumping places

3.9.4 Service delivery levels: Infrastructure and cost of construction/maintenance

Storm water infrastructure

The table below shows the total kilometres of storm water maintained and upgraded as well as the kilometres of new storm water pipes installed:

Financial year	Total km storm water measures	Km new storm water measures	Km storm water measures upgraded	Km storm water measures maintained
2014/15	139.00	0.97	0	138.03
2015/16	139.83	0.83	0	139.00
2016/17	139.83	0	0	139.83

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Cost of construction maintenance:

The table below indicates the amount of money spend on storm water projects:

Financial year	Storm water measures	
	Capital	Maintained
	R'000	R'000
2014/15	3 626	1 227
2015/16	9 662	952
2016/17	0	1 359

COMPONENT C: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Witzenberg Municipality does not have a single department that includes all strategic services. The LED section is managed by the Social & Economic Development section that is situated in the directorate for Community Services. The IDP, Internal Audit and Organisational Performance sections report to the Municipal Manager. Tourism and marketing are situated in the directorate for Corporate Services. Building control, town planning, spatial planning and GIS falls under the section Town Planning & Building Control situated in the directorate for Technical Services.

3.10 PLANNING

3.10.1 Introduction

In June 2017, the Witzenberg Spatial Development Framework (WSDF) was approved as part of the IDP in terms of section 34 of the MSA.

The WSDF will guide the spatial form and structure of Witzenberg (the way in which we use the space available for urban growth) in the future. This 5 year plan will enable Witzenberg to manage new growth and change in its area, to ensure sustainability and equitability. The objectives of the WSDF are to:

- Give spatial effect to the provisions of the Witzenberg IDP and guide implementation of its anchor projects.
- Provide guidance to public and private infrastructure investment in the municipality, taking cognisance of the growth and development potential of the various settlements in the municipality.
- Spatially co-ordinate and direct the activities and resources of the municipality.
- Describing the existing and desired future spatial patterns that provide for integrated, efficient and sustainable settlements in the municipality.
- Guiding the investment of public resources (capital) through the following:
 - Providing a credible context for public investments
 - Promoting equitable development of areas that have lagged behind.
 - Providing certainty to all stakeholders regarding spatial and socio-economic implications of future development in the municipality.
- Providing a basis for coordinated decision-making and policy-formulation regarding future land-use.

The table below sets out the main elements of Witzenberg planning strategies:

Strategy	Description
Industry	Enhance the use of Ceres as an agri-industrial hub and portal to the export markets situated in the City of Cape Town

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Strategy	Description
Tourism	Promote development of tourism-related amenities and activities along the main routes through the Municipality
Major routes	Ensure the upkeep of the R43, R46, R303 and R355 as major economic transport routes and scenic routes
Land use management	Ensure that changes in land-use maintain the integrity, authenticity and accessibility of significant cultural landscapes. Contain urban sprawl and restrict urban development to within designated urban edge. Integrate low-cost housing within the urban area to combat urban sprawl and reduce negative visual impact on the cultural landscapes
Agriculture	Encourage local processing of farm products and the provision of local farm services to enhance the rural economy, increase the viability of agricultural production and reduce rural poverty
Social housing	Improve the quality of subsidised housing settlements through innovative urban planning and design. Such settlements should include areas suitable for informal and formal public activities such as streets, boulevards and squares should be created in well located highly accessible spaces in urban settlements

3.10.2 Highlights

Highlights	Description
Adoption of the SDF as core component of the IDP	In terms of the Systems Act SDF is a core component of the IDP and adheres to the same planning cycle as the IDP. Municipality adopted its '4th generation' IDP's that will span the 5 year period beginning on 1 July 2017 and ending on 30 June 2022. SDF adopted as part of the IDP drafting, adoption and amendment process. SDF submitted as part of the IDP to the Department of Local Government.

3.10.3 Challenges

Challenges	Description
Spatial Shortcomings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍎 Slow pace of development especially related to provision of serviced erven to the open market. 🍎 The municipality is largely dependent on private sector initiative for the provision of serviced erven. Many areas especially Ceres has virtually no more open market erven left. There is also an acute shortage of industrial sites especially for smaller agri-support businesses. 🍎 No monitoring of evaluation of existing spatial proposals. Economic realities (e.g property markets) not fully considered in spatial plan. 🍎 Little, if any, consideration of the impact of non-availability of services on development momentum. 🍎 Policy proposals tend to be to unrealistic regarding institutional capacity and mandate. For example speciality fields i.e. biodiversity. 🍎 Development is done on ad hoc-basis and there's no coordination i.t.o roads and services 🍎 SDF, in general, not used by other functional departments within the municipality. Not user friendly.
Land Use Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍎 74 (58%) of House Shops in Witzenberg operate without approval 🍎 Overriding reason is the shop owner is not property owner (immigrants) 🍎 Serving of notices are not properly done (law enforcement). 🍎 Slow speed of the process.

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Challenges	Description
	🔴 Council does not have a demolition team, equipment & suitable vehicles especially to remove structures/containers.

3.10.4 Service delivery statistics

Type of service	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Town Planning and Building Control			
Building plan applications processed	298	282	574
Total surface (m ²)	64 836.52m ²	55 624m ²	74 386m ²
Approximate value	R193 463 993	R193 590 378	R 188 058 508
New residential dwellings	25	21	318 (Due to subsidized housing project)
Residential extensions	97	94	96
New Business buildings	1	3	2
Business extensions	4	6	9
Rural applications	55	47	56
Land use applications processed	30	27	33

3.10.5 Employees: Town planning and building control

Employees: Town Planning & Building Control			
Job Level	2015/16		2016/17
	Employees		Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)
	No.	No.	No.
0 - 3	0	0	0
4 - 6	0	0	0
7 - 9	1	1	0
10 - 12	3	3	2
13 - 15	1	1	0
16 - 18	1	1	0
Total	6	6	2
<i>Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June.</i>			

3.11 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The table below gives a brief description of all the achievements within Local Economic Development (LED) during the 2016/17 financial year:

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Achievement/Highlight	Description
Co-operative workshop in Wolseley on 14 July 2016	The workshop was done by Cassidra to assist the group with co-op registration
Business support sessions with SEDA	Link 15 new SMME's with SEDA for business support
Link nine local SMME's with the Exchange program in August 2016	The program was facilitated by a Belgian expert that provided the businesses with mentorship and business plan support
SMME Indaba took place on 13-14 October 2016	The Indaba was successful and created a platform for SMME's to market and sell their products and to network amongst each other
Appointment of for youth ambassadors in Op die Berg to do youth survey with non-participant of the Essen program	The purpose of the survey was to determine the reasons of the youth for not participating. 43 questionnaires were completed
Twenty four CWDM seed fund applications have been received	Five SMME's have been recommended for seed funding
Plumbing training for 10 youth from Op die Berg 21-25 November 2016	Accredited training in basic plumbing
Organised and supported Witzenberg Kersmark stalls for December 2016	80 stalls were booked of which 49 were occupied by people residing outside Witzenberg
Carpentry training 5-9 December 2016	8 people successfully completed accredited training
Supply Chain workshop 20 December 2016	30 people attended and were informed about the central supplier database
Formed new partnership with Trioplus Development in January 2017 to roll out a business learnership	Link 20 SMME's with learnership opportunity. The learnership was rolled out April 2017 till December 2017
CWDM rolled out an accredited Bakery project on 16 January 2017	14 people were linked and were trained as assistant chef. The project finalised 24 May 2017
SARS Tax workshop on 27 January	16 SMME's were linked and informed about small business incentives, income statement and tax clearance
Need assessment survey of local small farmers on 15 March 2017	Purpose of survey was to determine the needs of small farmers and how to link them with support
CWP Local Reference committee meeting held on 28 March	A new CWP Reference committee was established
Formed partnership in April 2017 with SAMEIA to support food garden projects	Agricultural support provided by SAMAI A to 33 household gardens in N'Duli and Wolseley
2-day economic workshop by Department Small Business Development on 9-10 May 2017	87 funding applications were submitted to the department
Training of 10 EPWP workers in accredited basic security training	4 accredited Basic Security Patrol modules.
Youth Placement Programme for youth	Placed 4 youth at company where they were provided welding, plumbing and construction experience
Small town regeneration initiative Restoration Centre Business Plan	Developed a business plan via EU funding for a Restoration Centre model.

The table below gives a brief description of all the challenges within LED during the 2016/17 financial year:

Description	Actions to address
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Description	Actions to address
Insufficient office resources and unstable office location	Provision of a stable office environment and sufficient resources
Lack of sufficient funding for led projects	To make provision for sufficient funding to ensure sustainability of projects
Internal departments working in silos	Address the issue of effective communication

The LED Strategy along with the LED process plan is in the process of being implemented. Witzenberg Municipality has an established LED Forum comprising of a diverse membership from various sectors of society. The LED Strategy is built upon commitment to develop a climate in which economic development and economic growth can prosper. The LED Strategy for the next financial year (2017/18) has been reviewed and is ready to be implemented.

The LED Strategy identifies various issues and strategic areas for intervention such as (3 top service delivery priorities):

Strategic areas	Description
Creating an enabling business environment	Review the institutional framework
Addressing the key development challenges	Reviewing the LED Strategy
Creating sustainable job opportunities	Implementing skills development programmes and capacitating entrepreneurs with business skills. Assisting SMME's with access to private sector supply chain opportunities and financial support

3.11.1 Economic activity

The table below identifies the economic activity within the different sectors:





Sector	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Agric, forestry and fishing	22.4%	20.05%	20.3%
Mining and quarrying	0.1%	0.02%	0.02%
Manufacturing	23.5%	16.13%	16.01%
Wholesale and retail trade	12.1%	22.13%	22.04%
Finance, property, etc.	9.4%	18.19%	18.32%
Community and social services	15.5%	16.93%	16.67%
Infrastructure services	6.4%	6.55%	6.64%

(Municipal Economic Review and Outlook, www.municipalbarometer.co.za)




3.11.2 LED Initiatives

During 2016/17, 566 work opportunities were created via the Community Works Programme (CWP).

There are 4 different sectors that comprise the CWP projects in Witzenberg:

-  social
-  education
-  local government
-  environment

The projects within these sectors include:

-  Early childhood development crèche assistance
-  NGO support (which include: women group assistance, nutritional support, HIV support, disabled support)
-  school support (which include: food scheme, site cleaning)

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- street cleaning (which include river banks cleaning)

The CWP provide beneficiaries with nutrition and facilitate the training and the experience necessary for market entry, which includes:

- health and safety;
- waste management;
- food garden; and
- financial training.

3.11.3 LED Statistics

Additional statistics on Local Economic Development:

Type of service	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Small businesses assisted	98	110	150
SMME's trained	407	150	170
Community members trained for tourism	27	0	39
Local artisans and crafters assisted	6	1	3

Job creation through the Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP) projects		
Details	EPWP Projects	Jobs created through EPWP projects
2014/15	35	351
2015/16	40	427
2016/17	32	398

3.11.4 Service Delivery Indicators: LED

Ref	Strategic Objective	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Actual performance of 2015/16	Overall Performance 2016/17		
					Target	Actual	R
TL36	Create an enabling environment to attract investment & support local economy	Compile & Implementation of LED Strategy	Phased implementation	1 st Phase Implementation	2nd Phase Implementation	2nd Phase Implementation	

3.12 TOURISM

3.12.1 Aim and function of the tourism sector

Witzenberg Municipality has a service level agreement with three local tourism entities, which conduct marketing of the municipal area and local established businesses to draw investment and trade to the area. Local businesses join as members of the local tourism authorities to participate in the marketing

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initiative. Membership to this organisation holds businesses accountable to ethical norms and standards for the industry as well as to a code of conduct. Tourism aims to market Witzenberg Municipality as an affordable holiday destination with activities for the entire family. Tourism liaises with District, Provincial and National stakeholders to develop the brand through tourist attraction, awareness campaigns, road-shows, expos, events and festivals. Tourism also aims to train and skill local entrepreneurs to meet tourism-related demands and provide requisite services and products to promote local trade and economic development.

3.12.2 Training and development

Tourism runs educational packages with schools, front of house staff and local stores to promote clientele service. Tourism also sources training courses in areas such as first aid, communication, administration and hospitality to help local businesses improve output and skill levels.

3.12.3 Destination marketing

Tourism has produced tear off maps which are distributed to points of sale with high traffic thoroughfare, providing location and contact details of local tourist attractions. They have also produced a joint brochure called the Witzenberg Meander, covering activities across the municipality. Tourism bureaus for Wolseley, Ceres and Tulbagh have also created their own brochures with niche marketing of their towns and, with social media promotion through Facebook and website. Tourism has been successful in marketing the destination as an affordable and picturesque location for weddings, snow tourism, heritage tourism, agri-tourism, wine tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, sports tourism and rural tourism to visitors within South Africa. Tourism also conducts quarterly educational visits to the areas to tourism authorities outside of our borders as well as journalists, media groups and bloggers to review and publicise our activities and services.

3.12.4 Tourism awareness/events

Annual events taking place in the Witzenberg municipal region:

Annual Event	Date
Wolseley MTB Challenge	13 August 2016
Tulbagh Spring Arts Festival	10 September 2016
Michell's Pass Half Marathon	24 September 2016
Tulbagh Horse and Wild Flower Show	28 September 2016 to 01 October 2016
Hamlet Arts & Culture Festival	14 to 15 October 2016
Eselfontein Outdoor Festival	14 to 16 October 2016
Gydo Christmas Light Festival	25 to 26 November 2016
Witzenville Faire Tulbagh	02 December 2016
Witzenberg Christmas Market	09 to 11 December 2016
Tulbagh Vintage & Vine Faire	27 May 2017
Christmas in Winter	24 to 25 June 2017

3.12.5 Challenges to tourism

Witzenberg Municipality and Tourism does not have the autonomy, budget or infrastructure to roll-out Wi-Fi across the entire municipal area. Whilst some visitors seek out areas of limited coverage, most visitors have the expectation that Wi-Fi is easily accessible and is available free of charge. Not all local businesses are registered with Tourism and thus are not accountable to their code of conduct or service standards. Most establishments and services are not user-friendly to travellers with special needs, i.e. sight impaired, mobility limited, speech impairment, communication specialists (sign language, isiXhosa,

German, etc). Many establishments and services do not cater for multi-generational needs of visitors i.e. infants (cribs, feeding chairs, baby monitor, walking rings etc), teenagers (DSTV access, cell phone chargers, cellular airtime vouchers, video games and consoles), the aged (wheel chairs, zimmer frames, magnifying glasses, large print menus/bibles etc). Witzenberg Municipality does not have a formal tourism corridor through the township sectors of the municipal area. The financial support provided to Tourism contributes largely to the salaries of staffing and is thus is not fully focused on the areas of tourism development, promotion and destination marketing.

3.12.6 Opportunities for tourism

A key action towards tourism growth and integration will be route development; aimed at job creation, social inclusion and strategic partnerships with tourism industry partners. This will formalize tourism corridors for travellers to experience a holistic tour of the region, ensuring a balance of revenue spend, exposure to rural and urban settings, demographic engagement and diversification of tourism involvement. This will further aid the municipality in realizing its aims towards social cohesion and poverty eradication. The themes projected for these routes will be heritage/culture/nature and agriculture/fruit/nature.

COMPONENT D: COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

3.13 LIBRARIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Libraries and community facilities are managed by the section, Facilities and Environment, located in the directorate of Community Services. All towns have either a community hall or town hall, with Ceres and Tulbagh having both. All towns have a library, with mini libraries in Op-die-Berg and Laastedrif.

3.13.1 Service statistics – Libraries and community facilities

Type of service	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Libraries			
Number of Libraries	9 and 2 mini libraries	9 and 2 mini libraries	9 and 2 mini libraries
Library members	23 302	23 282	25 440
Books circulated	270 941	230 825	208 476
Exhibitions held	244	249	231
Internet access points	27 points	34	34
New library service points or Wheelie Wagons	1 (Library)	0	0
Children programmes	63	105	110
Visits by school groups	845	779	768
Community Facilities			
Number of Community Facilities – Community- and Town Halls	12	12	12

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3.13.2 Employees: Libraries and community facilities

Employees: Libraries and Community facilities			
Job Level	2015/16		2016/17
	Employees		Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)
	No.	No.	No.
Contractual	1	0	0
0 - 3	2	5	2
4 - 6	0	0	0
7 - 9	11	12	1
10 - 12	10	10	0
13 - 15	0	1	0
Total	24	28	3

Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June.

3.13.3 Capital expenditure: Libraries

Capital Projects	2016/17				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from adjustment budget	Total Project Value
R					
Op-Die-Berg Mobile Unit	0	515 466	515 466	0	515 466
Furniture	0	22 000	21 416	(584)	21 416
Total all	0	537 466	536 882	(584)	536 882

Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by Council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate).

3.14 CEMETERIES

Cemeteries in all towns are managed by the municipality, except Op-die-Berg which is managed by a church. Ceres Cemetery and N'Duli Cemetery have reached full capacity. The cemetery at Bella Vista will cater for these two towns in future. Wolseley Cemetery has been extended. No crematoriums are managed.

3.14.1 Service statistics – Cemeteries

Type of service	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of Cemeteries	4 open 2 closed	4 open 2 closed	4 open 2 closed
Number of private burials	0	0	0
Number of poor burials	3	37	48

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Number of indigent burials	454	55	74
<i>#Stats are for all towns</i>			

3.14.2 Employees: Cemeteries

Employees: Cemeteries			
Job Level	2015/16		2016/17
	Employees		Employees
	No.		No.
Contractual			0
0 - 3	18	14	1
4 - 6	7	3	0
7 - 9	1	0	0
10 - 12	1	0	0
13 - 15	0	0	0
Total	27	17	1
<i>Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June.</i>			

3.15 CHILD CARE, AGED CARE AND SOCIAL PROGRAMMES

The Socio Economic Unit is responsible for:

- the initiation and strengthening of early childhood development (ECD) programmes and support of the ECD Forum;
- capacity building of crèches;
- strengthening awareness programs regarding the aged abuse and access to indigent services;
- strengthening and support of youth development with the focus on job creation and skills development;
- strengthening and support of persons with disabilities through skills development; and
- support HIV/AIDS awareness.

3.15.1 Service statistics: Child care, aged care and social programmes

Type of service	2015/16	2016/17
Child care, aged care & social programmes		
Soup kitchens established or supported	8 soup kitchens was financially supported	8 soup kitchens was financially supported
Initiatives to increase awareness on child abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 July 2016- Child Protection Programme • Child protection programmes about road safety and body safety: HM Beets; Aviat Crèche; Wouter Kabouter • Holiday Programme on 2 July 2016 at Bella Vista High School for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 June 2017- Child Protection programme at Wouter Kabouter Crèche- Poppekas about road safety • 22 June 2017-Child Protection Program at Vrolike Vinkies Crèche- Aim was to create awareness

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	<p>approximately 150 children. We entertained the children with Daantjie Kat and talked to them about road safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍷 3 September 2016 - Awareness programme – Morrisdale Primary School 🍷 15 September 2016- Achter Tuin Primary – School road safety 🍷 8 September 2015- Awareness programme at Fairfield Primary School- Road and fire safety 🍷 27, 28 and 29 October 2016 at the following primary schools: Achtertuin Primary, Nduli Primary, Morrisdale Primary, Ceres Primary, Mooi Uitsig and St Marks Primary 🍷 30 November 2016 - Awareness programmes for grade 6 and 7 learners 🍷 16 December 2015 - Child Protection Programme at Kluitjies Kraal 🍷 19 January and February 2016 - Awareness and Prevention, Safety Programme at Prince Alfred Hamlet Play Park and programme at Goldilocks Crèche 🍷 2 x awareness program on water safety for children at ECD facilities 🍷 2 x fire safety programmes presented to teachers and children at ECD centres 🍷 3 x awareness programs on striving for more for primary school children 🍷 1 x Educational trip to Kleinplasia for children in ECD centres 🍷 1 x awareness program on emotional intelligence for parents of ECD children 🍷 1 x awareness program on establishing norms and values with parents of pre-school children. 🍷 1 x awareness program on building blocks for healthy family life 	<p>regarding road safety.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍷 28 June 2017-Child Protection Program with primary School Children. Group discussions and participation was encouraged during these sessions. 🍷 23 June 2017-Tulbagh Awareness Program- Different types of Violence against women and children 🍷 26 June 2017- Wolseley Awareness Program – creating awareness regarding the different types of violence against women and children 🍷 24 April 2017- Child safety program: Human trafficking/ child abduction and drug abuse (more than 50 children attended this session 🍷 13 February 2017-Activity with children: Wolseley Play Park: Ball Games and Talk about the Rights and responsibilities of Children 🍷 30 January 2017- Activity with children: Face painting and talk about basic hygiene at Aviat Crèche
<p>Youngsters educated and empowered</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍷 Water Safety/Learn-to-swim Campaign (Ceres, Tulbagh, Wolseley, PA Hamlet) 🍷 X2 Career day (Op-die-Berg) 🍷 Life skills program (Tulbagh) 🍷 Arts & craft session (Tulbagh) 🍷 X4 Holiday program (Tulbagh) 🍷 Entrepreneurship Info session (Wolseley) 🍷 World of work workshop (ODB) 🍷 X2 Leadership training (N'Duli & Wolseley) 🍷 X2 Awareness: Role of young women (Wolseley) 🍷 Communication skills (PA Hamlet) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍷 Leadership training x2 🍷 Holiday Program 🍷 Life skills program (morals and values) 🍷 Life skills program (communication) 🍷 Leadership camp 🍷 Entrepreneurship training x2 🍷 Life skills: Role of a father x2 🍷 Exit program x2 🍷 Life skills: Safety 🍷 Life skills: Relationships x3 🍷 Life skills: Your identity x2 🍷 Life skills: Anger Management x4 🍷 Conflict management training 🍷 Job preparation training x2

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✂ X2 Job preparation (Tulbagh & Wolseley) ✂ X2 Leadership (PA Hamlet & Ceres) ✂ Youth day event ✂ X2 Basic Admin Course (ODB) ✂ Arts and craft (Wolseley) ✂ Job hunting training (Bella Vista) ✂ Youth camp ✂ X2 Conflict management (N'Duli & Tulbagh) ✂ First aid training (Ceres & Wolseley) ✂ X2Train the trainer (Bella Vista) ✂ Safety programmes (primary schools) ✂ Educational fieldtrip (ODB) ✂ Painting of park (Ceres) ✂ Vulnerable Teens Program (Thankfulness) ✂ Awareness: Social networks (Tulbagh) ✂ Personal development (Tulbagh) ✂ Life skills camp (Op die Berg) ✂ Youth day event ✂ Awareness: Teenage Pregnancy (high school) ✂ Self-development workshop (ODB) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✂ Substance Abuse Awareness x2
<p>Initiatives to increase awareness on disability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✂ Disability Awareness Programme: introduction of the parent supporter programme in Tulbagh. ✂ 14 October 2015- Provincial workshop on people with disabilities ✂ 3 December 2015- International day for people with disabilities- Pune Valley Hall-Wolseley ✂ 22 January 2016- Disability meeting ✂ February 2016 – Disability awareness programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✂ 4 x skills programmes with People with disabilities. The focus was be on hand skills; life skills and social skills. ✂ Showcase of the finished products made by people with disabilities arts& craft group in N'Duli. ✂ Awareness programme with parents and caregivers of children with disabilities(all wards) ✂ SALGA/CWDM programme for people with disabilities in Paarl (Social Dialogue with sport activities for all people with disabilities from the local municipalities) ✂ Prevention and awareness program in N'Duli- Women empowerment. ✂ Protection of women and children Campaign- Prince Alfred Hamlet-Phase 4 en 5 ✂ 3 December 2017- International Day for People with Disabilities/ ✂ 19 November 2017-Attending Down syndrome Yearly Programme for children and families with Down syndrome.
<p>Initiatives to increase awareness on women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✂ 28 July 2015- Intimate Partner Violence meeting ✂ 14 August 2015- Women's day for elder women at Breerivier Clinic ✂ Women's Day programme with Badisa Wolseley for all safety parents and foster mothers ✂ Intimate Partner Violence meeting- aim is to increase the number of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✂ 1X awareness program on role of a mother and tools for healthy family life ✂ 26 June 2017-Wolseley Awareness Programme – creating awareness regarding the different types of violence against women and children. ✂ 23 June 2017-Tulbagh Awareness

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	<p>women receiving counselling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍷 Women's Day programme focussing on young women- prevention of teenage pregnancies 🍷 Bella Vista Women's Day Programme: Health Services for women made accessible to women 🍷 9 December 2016- 16 days of activism for violence against women and children in the Vredebes community 🍷 23 June 2016- Gender based violence-making a difference on a local level- SALGA's Women's Commission 🍷 Prevention of gender based violence-programme 🍷 Attend Ceres CPF meetings 	<p>Programme- Different types of Violence against women and children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍷 29 May 2017-Programme with the community of the Warm Bokkeveld (Matjiesfontein Farm and surrounding farms). The aim of the meeting is to enhance and promote efficient and effective service delivery 🍷 22 April 2017: Programme in N'Duli Sports field with stakeholders and youth creating awareness regarding sexual offences 🍷 2 x Programmes with women and children addressing Human Trafficking and Drug Abuse in our communities 🍷 6 February 2017- Breerivier session with women and men: Breerivier Clinic: Aim of the session- Creating awareness regarding the negative impact of violence against women on families. 🍷 15 December 2017- Gender Programme with Community of Die Bossie, also known as Delniet Landgoed. 🍷 28 September 2016- Women from Ceres Rooikamp area and N'Duli had leadership training 🍷 11 August 2016- Women's Day Celebration with role-players – Tulbagh 🍷 30 August 2016- Women in leadership training
<p>Initiatives to increase awareness on HIV/AIDS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍷 3 x awareness and prevention programs held in Witzenberg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍷 7x Awareness and prevention program in Witzenberg (Tulbagh, Wolseley, Bo-Swaarmoed, Vredebes, Mendoza, Night shelter)
<p>Initiatives to increase awareness on Early Childhood Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍷 4 x quarterly ECD forum meetings 🍷 1 x training for crèche personnel on food preparation and hygiene 🍷 1 x workshop on aftercare 🍷 1 x workshop on quality insurance for ECD practitioners 🍷 1 x workshop on inclusive education for ECD practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍷 4 x Facilitating ECD Quarterly forum meetings 🍷 1 x Workshop on ECD 🍷 1 x Training for cooks of ECD centres in food preparation and hygiene 🍷 1 x training for ECD practitioners in stimulation of babies and first 1000 days of a child 🍷 1 x ECD regional meeting 🍷 1 x ECD recognition ceremony for ECD practitioners in Witzenberg 🍷 4 x ECD management meetings 🍷 Site visits to ECD centres in municipal buildings
<p>Initiatives to increase awareness on substance abuse and high drug and alcohol related crimes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍷 5 x awareness programs on substance abuse in Witzenberg 🍷 3 x awareness program on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome held in Witzenberg 🍷 LDAC meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍷 4 Awareness programs on Fetal Alcohol syndrome 🍷 1x workshop on substance abuse specifically on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome 🍷 1 LDAC meeting

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍷 2 Awareness programs on substance abuse
Special events hosted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍷 Youth day event 2016(Miss & Mr Salt of Witzenberg) 🍷 900 elderly people attended Age Day on 8 December 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍷 4 &5 March 2017- Witzenberg Municipality partake and support the CANSA RELAY FOR LIFE WITZENBERG initiative, 🍷 7 November 2016: Stakeholder Programme with Dept. Home Affairs 🍷 Youth event in Youth Month

3.15.2 Service Delivery Indicators: Child care, aged care and social programmes

Ref	Strategic Objective	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Actual performance of 2015/16	Overall Performance 2016/17		
					Target	Actual	R
TL30	Support the poor & vulnerable through programmes & policy	Number of account holders subsidised through the municipality's indigent Policy	Number of account holders	2673	2750	2521	
TL31	Support the poor & vulnerable through programmes & policy	The number of jobs created through municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects	Number of jobs created	427	390	398	
TL32	Support the poor & vulnerable through programmes & policy	Number of social development programmes implemented	Number of programmes	23	22	22	

3.15.3 Employees: Socio-Economic

Employees: Socio-Economic			
Job Level	2015/16		2016/17
	Employees		Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)
	No.	No.	No.
Contractual		1	0
0 - 3	0	0	0
4 - 6	5	5	0
7 - 9	1	1	0
10 - 12	4	4	0
13 - 15	1	0	1
Total	11	11	1
<i>Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June.</i>			

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3.16 COMMUNITY SERVICES: OTHER

3.16.1 Capital expenditure – Community Services: Other

Capital Projects	2016/17				Total Project Value
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from adjustment budget	
R					
Replace Town Hall Floor Ceres	300 000	122 585	112 662	(9 923)	112 662
Replace Town Hall Floor Tulbagh	400 000	20 000	0	(20 000)	20 000
Upgrading of Community Hall ODB	500 000	189 048	181 834	(7 214)	181 834
Upgrading of Community Hall ODB	0	500 000	496 792	(3 208)	496 792
Total all	1 200 000	831 633	791 288	(40 345)	811 288
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by Council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate).</i>					

COMPONENT E: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The section Facilities and Environment manages environmental protection which includes environmental education, aesthetics and wild animal management such as baboons, as well as the protection of fauna and flora. The department is in the process of developing an Environmental Management Plan.

3.17 POLLUTION CONTROL

Environmental officers within the department are responsible for environmental and pollution control. The focus is mainly upon pollution, illegal dumping and the protection of fauna and flora. The municipality is part of the Regional Air Quality Forum and has an official appointed as an Air Quality Officer. The municipality places emphasis on education and training of the youth and school learners. The section strives to ensure environmental conservation as well as compliance to legislation.

3.17.1 Service Statistics – Pollution Control

Type of service	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Pollution Control			
Number of environmental education initiatives held	15	5	7
Number of baboon damage incidents	0	0	0

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3.18 PARKS, PUBLIC OPEN SPACES AND RIVER MANAGEMENT

Parks management is responsible for the management and maintenance of parks in the municipal area. New parks are designed and developed by this section. The function also includes river maintenance and conservation of municipal nature areas. The municipality has more than 50 hectares of official parks and many more open spaces and areas that requires maintenance. Parks scheduled for cutting every 3 weeks. Rivers are maintained to prevent pollution and regular clearings of alien vegetation takes place.

3.18.1 Employees: Parks, Public open spaces and river management.

Employees: Parks, public open spaces & river management			
Job Level	2015/16	2016/17	
	Employees	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)
	No.	No.	No.
Contractual	11	2	2
0 - 3	30	34	3
4 - 6	11	21	0
7 - 9	5	0	0
10 - 12	1	0	0
13 - 15	1	1	0
Total	59	58	5
<i>Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June.</i>			

3.18.2 Capital expenditure – Parks

Capital Projects	2016/17				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from adjustment budget	Total Project Value
R					
Plant & Equipment	300 000	420 000	417 272	(2 728)	417 272
Total all	300 000	420 000	417 272	(2 728)	417 272
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by Council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate).</i>					

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COMPONENT F: SECURITY AND SAFETY

This component includes: Traffic; Fire; Disaster Management, Licensing and control of animals, and Control of public nuisances, etc.

3.19 TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE LICENSING

Our top service delivery priorities are reducing the number of road deaths caused by accidents through traffic law enforcement, speed enforcement and road traffic safety education at schools and other institutions. Another priority is to improve service delivery at the Traffic Centre. This will be achieved through service excellence and through identification of shortcomings and addressing these through training initiatives.

3.19.1 Service Statistics – Traffic Services

Type of service	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of road traffic accidents during the year	849	875	807
Number of by-law infringements attended	103	96	311
Number of Traffic officers in the field on an average day	11	8	9
Number of Traffic officers on duty on an average day	14	11	15
Animals impounded	0	0	0
Motor vehicle licenses processed	28 201	24 885	26 116
Learner driver licenses processed	3 048	2 794	2 449
Driver licenses processed	2 417	2 561	2 401
Driver licenses issued	846	906	684
Fines issued for traffic offenses	15 501	12 670	41 813
R-value of fines collected	2 375 665	2 365 320	3 268 504
Operational call-outs/Complaints	250	471	409
Roadblocks held	20	29	10
Special Functions – Escorts	18	36	72
Awareness initiatives on public safety	11	6	18

3.19.2 Employees – Traffic- and Law Enforcement Services

Employees: Traffic and Law Enforcement Services			
Job Level	2015/16		2016/17
	Employees		Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)
	No.	No.	No.

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Employees: Traffic and Law Enforcement Services			
Job Level	2015/16		2016/17
	Employees		Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)
	No.	No.	No.
Contractual	6	2	0
0 - 3	0	0	0
4 - 6	9	6	1
7 - 9	21	28	10
10 - 12	4	2	0
13 - 15	1	1	0
Total	41	39	11
<i>Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June.</i>			

3.19.3 Capital expenditure – Traffic Services

Capital Projects	2016/17				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from adjustment budget	Total Project Value
R					
Firearms	0	150 000	130 673	(19 327)	130 673
Traffic test center	800 000	285 930	137 679	(148 251)	2 100 000
Total all	800 000	435 930	268 352	(167 578)	2 230 673
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by Council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate).</i>					

3.20 FIRE SERVICES

The Fire Services function is provided in conjunction with the Cape Winelands District Municipality. An agreement was reached where support from the District Municipality would be enlisted as and when required by Witzenberg Municipality. Witzenberg Municipality mainly attends to urban fires in built areas and the District Municipality attends to fires outside urban areas. Support does, however, take place as and when needed. Personnel capacity does hamper the delivery of proper services, but a satellite fire station was implemented in Tulbagh and N'Duli to address this issue.

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3.20.1 Service Statistics – Fire Services

Type of service	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total fires attended in the year	530	374	616
Average turnout time - urban areas	9 min	10 min	10min
Average turnout time - rural areas	15 min	20 min	20min
Fire fighters in post at year end	8	8	8
Total fire appliances at year end	3	3	5
Total Operational call-outs	621	456	536
Reservists and volunteers not trained	0	0	0
Awareness Initiatives on Fire Safety	84	90	100
Working of Fire	15	10	12

3.20.2 Employees – Fire and Disaster Services

Employees: Fire and Disaster Services			
Job Level	2015/16	2016/17	
	Employees	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)
	No.	No.	No.
Contractual	0	0	0
0 - 3	0	0	0
4 - 6	3	2	4
7 - 9	3	3	0
10 - 12	1	2	0
13 - 15	1	1	0
Total	8	8	4

Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June.

3.20.3 Capital expenditure – Fire Services

Capital Projects	2016/17				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from adjustment budget	Total Project Value
R					
Vehicle replacement programme	2 300 000	2 300 000	2 296 886	(3 114)	2 296 886
Radio communication equipment		119 000	114 769	(4 231)	114 769

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Capital Projects	2016/17				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from adjustment budget	Total Project Value
R					
Total all	2 300 000	3 419 000	2 411 655	(7 345)	2 411 655
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by Council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate).</i>					

3.21 OTHER (DISASTER MANAGEMENT, ANIMAL LICENSING AND CONTROL, CONTROL OF PUBLIC NUISANCES AND OTHER)

The Disaster Management function is not fully developed yet and personnel for the function do not exist. The function is delivered in conjunction with the Cape Winelands District Municipality and the Fire Services and Traffic Department. The municipality completed a Disaster Management Plan and which Council has approved for implementation. No serious disasters were experienced during the past year. Support is given to families in informal areas where fires have demolished structures. Support depends on the extremity of the situation, but includes temporary housing in community facilities and food parcels being distributed to support the displaced families.

The municipality does not enforce animal licensing at this stage. Animal control is, however, problematic as the municipality does not manage an animal pound and it is too expensive to impound animals in neighbouring towns which do manage pounds. At this stage, as a control measure, the municipality has appointed 10 animal monitors in the different areas. Currently, the budget for these employees amounts to R 25 200 per month. Monitors function on the basis of the EPWP programme. The function of these monitors is to ensure that the animals are not a problem to residents or a danger to road traffic. The biggest challenge is roaming cattle and horses. Several accidents were reported where cows and goats was involved in collisions with motor vehicles. The municipality is, however, looking at possible service level agreements with other institutions, as mentioned in Section 76(b) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000). Animals have been already impounded in terms of Section 6(1)(e) of the Witzenberg Municipality, By-law Relating to Pounds, No 7404 of 19 June 2015, where a land owner on whose property the animals were trespassing, is authorised to impound these animals. Another challenge is the monitoring of animals during weekends and after hours during week days. Animal complaints average 4 per week and may vary depending on the situation. At this stage, meetings are being held with roaming animal owners and in some instances, compliance notices are served. The municipality is continuously looking at alternatives in combatting these challenges.

Public nuisances' are addressed by the Traffic Department. Complaints on nuisances received are documented and reported on in the Traffic Monthly Report.

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COMPONENT G: SPORT AND RECREATION

This component includes: community parks; sports fields; sports halls; stadiums; swimming pools; and camp sites.

The municipality manages one resort, the Pine Forest Resort. This resort offers the following facilities for visitors and the local community:

- 🌳 97 accommodation units that can house 557 people with day braais.
- 🌳 21 normal camping sites and 280 sites for long-term rentals
- 🌳 1 recreation hall
- 🌳 2 conference halls with seating of 50 and 80
- 🌳 1 Olympic size and 2 smaller for kids, swimming pools
- 🌳 The recreation area includes a play park for kids, putt-putt, trampolines, table tennis, badminton and squash courts

The number of visitors for 2016/17 applicable to accommodation units and normal camping sites, amounted to R 4 765 307 (43 391 bed nights).

Besides the swimming pools in Pine Forest Resort, six more swimming pools are available to the local community in:

- 🌳 Ceres (one)
- 🌳 Tulbagh (one)
- 🌳 Wolseley (one)
- 🌳 Bella Vista (one)
- 🌳 PA Hamlet (one)
- 🌳 N'Duli (one)

According to ticket sales 3 984 adults and 48 916 kids visited the outside pools during 2016/17 (Revenue of R137 672 for the period October 2016 to April 2017).

All pools are maintained daily to ensure clean and safe pools for visitors.

3.22 SPORT AND RECREATION

3.22.1 Service Delivery indicators – Sport and recreation

Ref	Strategic Objective	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Actual performance of 2015/16	Overall Performance 2016/17		
					Target	Actual	R
TL27	Provide & maintain facilities that make citizens feel at home	Customer satisfaction survey (Score 1-5) - community facilities	Score of survey	2.33	2.5	2.2	
Reason for under-performance: Results point at a poor perception from communities on especially parks and sports fields from areas that include informal settlements that usually do not have sufficient space for the development of these facilities. It should also be noted that both the target and actual achievement falls under the "Fair" range of perception.							
Corrective measures: The development of parks & sports facilities is included in the planning and upgrading of informal areas as according to the Housing Plan.							

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3.22.2 Employees – Sport and recreation

Employees: Sport and recreation			
Job Level	2015/16	2016/17	
	Employees	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)
	No.	No.	No.
Contractual	0	0	0
0 - 3	16	15	1
4 - 6	20	20	0
7 - 9	1	1	0
10 - 12	0	0	0
13 - 15	0	0	0
Total	37	36	1
<i>Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June.</i>			

3.22.3 Capital expenditure – Sport and recreation

Capital Projects	2016/17				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from adjustment budget	Total Project Value
R					
Pine Forest fence & laminated flooring		1 245 031	1 200 573	(44 458)	1 200 573
Refurbishment of "DieEiland" swimming pool.	500 000	624 000	624 000	0	624 000
Total all	500 000	1 869 031	1 824 573	(44 458)	1 824 573
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by Council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate).</i>					

COMPONENT H: CORPORATE POLICY OFFICES AND OTHER SERVICES

3.23 FINANCIAL SERVICES

An important factor considered by investors in relocating to an area is the ability of the authorities to demonstrate adequate provision of services, financial discipline, affordable tariffs, adherence to statutory requirements, timely preparation and production of financial statements, adherence to generally accepted accounting practices and unqualified audit reports.

Operational financing

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Council's policy is to fund operating expenses from normal revenue streams with short term borrowing being used as a last resort for capital expenditure. It is expected that strong financial management including accurate cash forecasting will obviate the need to resort to short-term borrowings.

Working Capital

It is Council's intention to create sufficient cash reserves by way of good financial management including the setting aside of adequate provisions for working capital.

Revenue raising strategy

The guidance on how to improve the payment ratio of the area can be found in the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy. This Policy highlights the procedures to be followed in the collection of all money owed to the Municipality.

Expenditure Management

To reduce expenditure on non-core functions, by considering Public Private Partnerships.

3.23.1 Service statistics – Financial Services

Debt Recovery						
Details of the types of account raised and recovered	2015/16			2016/17		
	Billed in Year	Actual for accounts billed in year	Proportion of accounts value billed that were collected %	Billed in Year	Actual for accounts billed in year	Proportion of accounts value billed that were collected %
R'000						
Property Rates	55 604	52 556	94.5	59,649	59,160	99.2%
Electricity	227 278	225 891	99.4	243,784	246,247	101.0%
Water	47 528	32 139	67.6	41,777	32,632	78.1%
Sanitation	29 745	23 754	79.9	26,511	21,348	80.5%
Refuse	30 220	25 808	85.4	27,297	21,737	79.6%
Other	8 322	9 253	111.2	4,525	4,165	92.1%
Total	398 698	369 402	92.65	403,542	385,289	95.48%
<i>The proportion of account value billed is calculated by taking the total value of the year's revenues collected against the bills raised in the year by the year's billed revenues</i>						

3.23.2 Service Delivery indicators – Financial services

Ref	Strategic Objective	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Actual performance of 2015/16	Overall Performance 2016/17		
					Target	Actual	R
TL1	Sustainable provision & maintenance of basic infrastructure	% Expenditure on Maintenance Budget by Technical	Percentage of budget spent	97.9%	98%	99%	

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Ref	Strategic Objective	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Actual performance of 2015/16	Overall Performance 2016/17		
					Target	Actual	R
		Directorate					
TL2	Sustainable provision & maintenance of basic infrastructure	% Expenditure on Capital Budget by Technical Directorate	Percentage of budget spent	99.50%	95%	98.3%	
TL4	Sustainable provision & maintenance of basic infrastructure	Number of outstanding valid applications for water services expressed as a % of total number of billings for the service	Percentage of outstanding applications	0%	<1%	0%	
TL5	Sustainable provision & maintenance of basic infrastructure	Number of outstanding valid applications for sewerage services expressed as a % of total number of billings for the service	Percentage of outstanding applications	0%	<1%	0%	
TL6	Sustainable provision & maintenance of basic infrastructure	Number of outstanding valid applications for electricity services expressed as a % of total number of billings for the service	Percentage of outstanding applications	0.04%	<1%	0.05%	
TL7	Sustainable provision & maintenance of basic infrastructure	Number of outstanding valid applications for refuse collection services expressed as a % of total number of billings for the service	Percentage of outstanding applications	0%	<1%	0%	
TL16	Support institutional transformation & development	Percentage budget spent on implementation of Workplace Skills Plan	Percentage of budget spent	100%	95%	98%	
TL18	Ensure financial viability	Financial viability expressed as Debt-Coverage ratio	Ratio	35.9	16	39.7	
TL19	Ensure financial viability	Financial viability expressed as Cost-Coverage ratio	Ratio	3.6	1.6	2.4	
TL20	Ensure financial viability	Financial viability expressed outstanding service debtors	Ratio	55%	44%	54%	
Reason for under-performance:							
Credit control measures are limited in areas where electricity is supplied by Eskom. This concern has been addressed by SALGA but no workable solution has been reached to date. An additional contributing factor to the none achievement of the KPI is due to limited applications for indigent support within these areas.							
Corrective measures:							
Implementation of water management meters to limit water consumption and to address the non-payment for the water service.							
TL21	Ensure financial viability	Opinion of the Auditor-General on annual financial statements of the previous year	Opinion of AG	Clean Audit	Clean Audit	Clean Audit	
TL22	Ensure financial viability	Increased revenue collection	Percentage revenue collected	94%	95%	95%	

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Ref	Strategic Objective	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Actual performance of 2015/16	Overall Performance 2016/17		
					Target	Actual	R
TL23	Ensure financial viability	Percentage of budget spent on maintenance	Percentage of budget spent	98.53%	98%	99%	
TL24	Ensure financial viability	Percentage spend of capital budget	Percentage of budget spent	96.9%	95%	97.4%	
TL28	Provide & maintain facilities that make citizens feel at home	% Expenditure on Maintenance Budget by Community Directorate	Percentage of budget spent	99.91%	98%	99.9%	
TL29	Provide & maintain facilities that make citizens feel at home	% Expenditure on Capital Budget by Community Directorate	Percentage of budget spent	83.5%	95%	96.1%	

3.23.3 Employees – Financial Services

Employees: Financial Services			
Job Level	2015/16		2016/17
	Employees		Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)
	No.	No.	No.
Contractual	20	11	0
0 - 3	0	0	0
4 - 6	22	27	1
7 - 9	5	3	0
10 - 12	3	7	1
13 - 15	2	2	0
16 - 18	2	1	1
Total	59	51	3
<i>Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June.</i>			

3.24 HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES

The section for Human Resources within Witzenberg Municipality incorporates the following disciplines:

- 🍎 Recruitment and selection
- 🍎 Leave administration
- 🍎 Benefit administration
- 🍎 Labour relations
- 🍎 Training and development
- 🍎 Health and safety performance management
- 🍎 Work study administration

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3.24.1 Service statistics –Human Resources

Details	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of HR policies reviewed	0	0	0
Number of total permanent employees	482	495	519
Number of total temporary employees	65	43	74
Number of total injuries (injury on duty cases)	93	52	70
Number of total approved annual leave days taken	11 767.75	11 203.75	10 243.5
Number of family responsibility leave days taken	621.50	525.5	462.75
Number of total Health and Safety Representatives	20	19	18
Number of total First Aiders	17	20	38
Number of sick days leave taken	4 607.75	4 064.5	4 147.75
Number of termination	42	31	39
Number of new employees appointed	38	29	74
Number of total employees trained	182	271	328
Number of total female employees trained	34	71	131
Number of total male employees trained	148	200	197
Number of total learner ships enrolled	3	4	7
Number of total training courses rolled out	28	17	45
Total percentage budget spend on training	100%	100%	98%

3.24.2 Service Delivery indicators – Human Resources

Ref	Strategic Objective	KPI	Unit of Measurement	Actual performance of 2015/16	Overall Performance 2016/17		
					Target	Actual	R
TL17	Support institutional transformation & development	Percentage of people from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in	Percentage of equity groups	74%	75%	75%	
TL16	Support institutional transformation & development	Percentage budget spent on implementation of Workplace Skills Plan	Percentage of budget spent	100%	95%	98%	

3.24.3 Employees – Human Resources

Employees: Human Resources			
Job Level	2015/16	2016/17	
	Employees	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)

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	No.	No.	No.
Contractual	1	1	0
0 - 3	0	0	0
4 - 6	1	1	0
7 - 9	1	1	0
10 - 12	3	3	1
13 - 15	0	0	0
16 - 18	1	1	0
Total	7	7	0
<i>Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June.</i>			

3.25 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) SERVICES

The department's functions include:

- 🍌 Management and maintenance of the IT infrastructure that includes hardware and software
- 🍌 Update and maintenance of municipal website
- 🍌 Upkeep and maintenance of LAN and WAN
- 🍌 Administration of the electronic documents system (TRIM)
- 🍌 Manage service providers for outsourced functions.

3.25.1 Service statistics –ICT Services

Details	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Desktop support	247	271	304
Network support	203	265	289
Network downtime experienced	2 hours	4 hours	5 hours
Server downtime experienced (total for 15 servers)	24 hours	30 hours	27 hours
File restores requested	47	33	51

3.25.2 Employees – ICT

Employees: ICT			
Job Level	2015/16		2016/17
	Employees	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)
	No.	No.	No.
Contractual	0	0	0

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Employees: ICT			
Job Level	2015/16	2016/17	
	Employees	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)
	No.	No.	No.
0 - 3	0	0	0
4 - 6	0	0	1
7 - 9	0	0	0
10 - 12	1	1	0
13 - 15	0	0	0
16 - 18	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1
<i>Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June.</i>			

3.26 RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL AUDIT

Witzenberg Municipality does not have a Risk Management sub-directorate. The responsibility for Risk Management and the duties of a Chief Risk Officer has been delegated to the Chief Financial Officer and Internal Audit. Internal Audit is assisting the Chief Risk Officer with the development of the risk management policy, strategy and implementation plan, facilitating identification and assessment of risks, and disseminating risk reports. Portfolio directors and risk owners are responsible to maintain controls, the implementation of action plans to mitigate risk and to improve controls.

The risk register of the municipality is reviewed and updated on a continuous basis and reassessed annually to form the basis for the compilation of the 3 year audit strategy and the annual Risk Based Audit Plan.

Internal Audit is an in-house function that performs internal audits based on the approved Risk Based Audit Plan and other statutory audits as required by the MFMA and MSA.

The Internal Audit function reports functionally to the Performance, Risk and Audit Committee and administratively to the Municipal Manager.

3.26.1 Service statistics –Internal Audit

Details	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Compilation of the Risk Based Audit and 3 year strategic plans	1	1	1
Internal Audits	13	19	17

3.26.2 Employees – Internal Audit

Employees: Internal Audit		
Job Level	2015/16	2016/17

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	Employees	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)
	No.	No.	No.
Contractual	0	0	0
0 - 3	0	0	0
4 - 6	0	0	0
7 - 9	0	0	0
10 - 12	1	1	0
13 - 15	1	1	0
16 - 18	1	1	0
Total	3	3	0
<i>Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June.</i>			

3.27 LEGAL SERVICES

Legal Services manage the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting sequences of outcomes associated with programmes designed to accomplish key service delivery objectives with respect to Legal Services. This is achieved through co-ordination of operations against departmental, statutory and audit guidelines to ensure that the service is managed and maintained in accordance with laid down quality standards, customer focused to ensure legal compliance and provide legal direction in ensuring effective and efficient service delivery.

The main objectives are as follows:

- To distribute all new legislation and proclamations to all Departments;
- To promulgate by-laws;
- To provide legal opinions and input on policies, agreements, legislation, bylaws and authorities; and
- Attend to on-going litigant matters within the legislative timeframes.

The highlights for the year under review were as follows:

- No big civil matters / claims against the municipality

The challenges for the year under review were as follows:

- Increase in illegal invasion of land, lengthy and expensive legal procedures;
- Proper funding and budget control to ensure that the department operate on both an optimum and efficient level;
- Increase in illegal house shops, lengthy and expensive legal procedures.

3.28 STRATEGIC SUPPORT: OTHER

3.28.1 Capital Expenditure – Strategic Support: Other

Capital Projects	2016/17

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	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from adjustment budget	Total Project Value
R					
Office Furniture - Witzenberg	150 000	303 330	288 603	(14 727)	288 603
Total all	150 000	303 330	288 603	(14 727)	288 603
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by Council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate).</i>					

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CHAPTER 4 – ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE

4.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

Witzenberg Municipality currently employs 586 officials, (permanent + temporary employees), excluding councillors, who individually and collectively contribute to the achievement of the municipality's objectives. The primary objective of Human Resource Management is to render an innovative HR service that addresses both skills development and an administrative function.

4.1.1 Employment Equity

The Employment Equity Act (1998) Chapter 3, Section 15 (1) states that affirmative action measures are measures designed to ensure that suitable qualified people from designated groups have equal employment opportunities and are equitably represented in all occupational categories and levels in the workforce of a designated employer. The national performance indicator also refers to: "Number of people from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in compliance with a municipality's approved employment equity plan".

Employment Equity targets/actual

African			Coloured			Indian			White		
Target June	Actual June	Target reached	Target June	Actual June	Target reached	Target June	Actual June	Target reached	Target June	Actual June	Target reached
33%	25%	58%	50%	68%	137%	1%	0%	1%	16%	6%	22%

2016/17 EE targets/Actual by racial classification

Male			Female			Disability		
Target June	Actual June	Target reach	Target June	Actual June	Target reach	Target June	Actual June	Target reach
48.92%	64.58%	113.5%	51.08%	45.23%	96.31%	0	0	0

2016/17 EE targets/actual by gender classification

Employment Equity vs. Population

Description	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
Population numbers	29 300	76 451	272	8 944	114 967
% Population	25.5	66.5	0.2	7.8	100
Number for positions filled	171	382	1	32	586
% for Positions filled	29.2	65.2	0.1	5.5	100

Note: The total population numbers is based on projection done by Global Insight

EE population 2016/17

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Occupational Categories – Race

Below is a table that indicates the number of employees by race within the specific occupational categories (including the Councillors):

Posts filled									
Occupational	Male				Female				Total
Categories	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	3	23	0	8	5	5	0	1	45
Professionals	0	8	0	0	3	12	0	4	27
Technicians and associate professionals	1	22	0	2	1	6	0	0	32
Clerks	4	16	0	0	11	40	0	8	79
Service and sales workers	13	15	0	2	5	16	0	0	51
Craft and related trades workers	5	23	0	2	0	0	0	0	30
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	13	26	0	2	1	0	0	0	42
Elementary occupations	62	108	0	0	28	31	0	0	229
Total permanent	101	241	0	16	54	110	0	13	535
Non-permanent employees	9	17	0	2	7	14	1	1	51
Grand total	110	258	0	18	61	124	1	14	586

Occupational Categories

Occupational Levels - Race

The table below categorize the number of employees by race within the occupational levels (excluding 23 councillors)

Occupational	Male				Female				Total
Levels	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	
Top Management	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior management	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	4
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	0	14	0	7	3	13	0	3	40
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	11	51	0	4	6	22	0	5	99
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	25	101	0	0	16	44	0	4	190

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Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	
Unskilled and defined decision making	51	79	0	0	22	25	0	0	177
Total permanent	88	247	0	13	47	105	0	12	512
Non- permanent employees	15	31	0	2	10	14	1	1	74
Grand total	103	278	0	15	57	119	1	13	586

Occupational Levels

Departments - Race

The following table categorize the number of employees by race within the different departments (excluding 23 councillors):

Department	Male				Female				Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	
Office of the Municipal Manager	0	3	0	2	1	4	0	0	8
Corporate Services	7	25	0	2	5	23	0	3	65
Financial Services	2	19	0	1	5	18	0	6	51
Community Services	26	72	0	3	26	47	20	2	176
Technical Services	53	128	0	5	10	13	0	1	212
Total permanent	88	247	0	13	47	105	0	12	512

4.1.2 Vacancy Rate

The approved organogram for the municipality has 865 posts for the 2016/17 financial year. The actual positions filled are indicated in the tables below by post level and by functional level. Budgeted vacant posts were 52 vacant at the end of 2016/17, resulting in a vacancy rate of 6%.

Below is a table that indicates the vacancies within the municipality:

PER POST LEVEL		
Post level	Filled	Vacant Budgeted Positions
MM & MSA section 57 & 56	5	0
Middle management	22	2
Professionals	66	6
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	117	18
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	133	8
Unskilled and defined decision making	200	18

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PER POST LEVEL		
Post level	Filled	Vacant Budgeted Positions
Total	543	52
PER FUNCTIONAL LEVEL		
Functional area	Filled	Vacant Budgeted Positions
Office of the Municipal Manager	12	0
Corporate Services	74	6
Financial Services	54	5
Community Services	176	13
Technical Services	222	28
Total	543	52

The table below indicates the vacancies per Section 57 and 56 posts:

Salary Level	Number of Section 57 and 56 vacancies	Vacancy % (as a proportion of the total Section 57 and 56 posts)
Municipal Manager	0	0
Chief Financial Officer	0	0
Director: Corporate Services	0	0
Director: Community Services	0	0
Director: Technical Services	0	0
Total	0	0

4.1.3 Employee Turnover Rate

A high turnover may be costly to a municipality and might negatively affect productivity, service delivery and institutional memory/organizational knowledge. Below is a table that shows the turnover rate within the municipality. The turnover rate shows a decrease from 7.5% in 2014/15, 5.5% in 2015/16 to 7% in 2016/17.

The table below indicates the employee turnover rate over the last three years:

Financial year	Total no appointments at the end of each Financial Year	New appointments (Permanent Appointments)	No Terminations during the year	Turnover Rate
2014/15	559	38	42	7.5%
2015/16	561	29	31	5.5%
2016/17	543	74	39	7%

4.2 MANAGING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

Managing the municipal workforce refers to analysing and coordinating employee behaviour.

4.2.1 Injuries on duty

An occupational injury is a personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident. Compensation claims for such occupational injuries are calculated according to the seriousness of the injury/disease and can be costly to a municipality. Occupational injury will influence the loss of man hours and therefore financial and productivity performance.

The injury rate shows an increase for the 2016/17 financial year of 70 employees compared to 52 employees in the 2015/16 financial year.

Incidents are investigated to determine whether there was any negligence involved to ensure that it is an actual injury on duty.

The table below indicates the total number of injuries within the different directorates:

Directorates	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Office of the Municipal Manager	1	0	0
Corporate Services	0	3	3
Financial Services	4	3	1
Community Services	42	12	28
Technical Services	46	34	38
Total	93	52	70

4.2.2 Sick Leave

The number of day's sick leave taken by employees has service delivery and cost implications. The monitoring of sick leave identifies certain patterns or trends. Once these patterns are identified, corrective action can be taken.

The total number of sick leave days that have been taken during the 2016/17 financial year shows a slight increase when compared with the 2015/16 financial year.

The table below indicates the total number sick leave days taken within the different directorates:

Department	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Office of the Municipal Manager	37.5	54	52.5
Corporate Services	450.75	530	428.75
Financial Services	414.5	347	356
Community Services	1 578	1 473.5	1 406
Technical Services	2 127	1 660	1 904.5
Total	4 607.75	4 064.5	4 147.75

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4.2.3 HR Policies and Plans

Policies and plans provide guidance for fair and consistent staff treatment and a consistent approach to the management of staff.

The table below shows the HR policies and plans that are approved and that still needs to be developed:

Approved policies	
Name of policy	Date approved
Attendance and Punctuality	4 August 2010
Employment Practice	4 August 2010
Employment Equity	4 August 2010
Employees under the Influence of Intoxicating Substances	4 August 2010
Legal Aid Policy	4 August 2010
Relocation Policy	4 August 2010
HIV/Aids Policy	4 August 2010
Internal Bursary	4 August 2010
Occupational Health And Safety	4 August 2010
Incapacity due to Poor Work Performance	4 August 2010
Sexual Harassment Policy	4 August 2010
Incapacity: Due to Ill Health/Injury Policy	4 August 2010
Private Work and Declaration of Interests	4 August 2010
Overtime Policy	31 May 2012
Proposed Scares Skills Policy	31 May 2012
Employee Assistance Policy	31 May 2012
Employment Policy	29 February 2012
Remuneration Policy	To be developed
Training and Development Policy	To be developed
Personnel Protective Equipment Policy	To be developed
Time and Attendance Policy	To be developed

4.3 CAPACITATING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

Section 68(1) of the MSA states that a municipality must develop its human resource capacity to a level that enables it to perform its functions and exercise its powers in an economical, effective, efficient and accountable way. For this purpose the human resource capacity of a municipality must comply with the Skills Development Act (SDA), 1998 (Act No. 81 of 1998), and the Skills Development Levies Act, 20 1999 (Act No. 28 of 1999).

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4.3.1 Skills Matrix

The table below indicates the number of employees that received training in the year under review:

Management level	Gender	Number of employees identified for training at start of the year	Number of Employees that received training
MM and S57	Female	0	0
	Male	2	2
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	6	11
	Male	13	21
Professionals	Female	15	16
	Male	7	5
Associate professionals and Technicians	Female	2	3
	Male	6	14
Clerks	Female	46	50
	Male	25	14
Service and sales workers	Female	13	22
	Male	24	24
Craft and related trade workers	Female	0	0
	Male	14	22
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	1	1
	Male	30	21
Elementary occupations	Female	45	24
	Male	169	78
Sub total	Female	128	127
	Male	290	201
Total		418	328
<p><i>Note: The reason why the figures differ from those in table 63 is due to the fact that some employees that have been identified for training are being identified for more than one training/workshop/skills course. In some instances the employees that are attending learnerships are also booked for a skills course</i></p>			

4.3.2 Skills Development – Training Provided

The Skills Development Act (1998) and the Municipal Systems Act, (2000), require employers to supply employees with the necessary training in order to develop its human resource capacity. Section 55(1)(f) states that as head of administration the Municipal Manager is responsible for the management, utilization and training of staff.

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Occupational categories	Gender	Number of employees as at the beginning of the financial year	Training provided within the reporting period						
			Learner ships		Skills programmes & other short courses		Total		
			Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	% achieved
MM and S57	Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Male	4	0	0	2	2	2	2	100
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	11	0	0	11	6	11	6	183
	Male	27	0	0	21	13	21	13	161
Professionals	Female	18	2	3	14	12	16	15	106
	Male	12	0	0	5	7	5	7	71
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	4	0	0	3	2	3	2	150
	Male	16	4	6	10	0	14	6	233
Clerks	Female	68	10	11	40	35	50	46	108
	Male	32	3	4	11	21	14	25	56
Service and sales workers	Female	32	0	3	22	10	22	13	169
	Male	30	0	2	24	22	24	24	100
Craft and related trade workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Male	16	0	7	22	7	22	14	157
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	100
	Male	36	7	10	14	20	21	30	70
Elementary occupations	Female	62	0	11	24	34	24	45	53
	Male	232	11	29	67	140	78	169	46
Sub total	Female	197	12	25	115	103	127	128	99
	Male	405	25	58	176	232	201	290	69
Total		602	37	86	291	332	328	418	78

Skills Development

4.3.3 Skills Development – Budget Allocation

The table below indicates that a total amount of R 934 500 were allocated to the workplace skills plan and that 98.39% of the total amount was spent in the 2016/17 financial year:

Total workplace skills plan budget	Total Allocated	Total Spend	% Spend
934 500	934 500	919 429.82	98.39%

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4.3.4 Employee Performance Rewards

In accordance with regulation 32, a performance bonus, based on affordability, may be paid to an employee, after -

- The annual report for the financial year under review has been tabled and adopted by the municipal council;
- an evaluation of performance in accordance with the provisions of regulation 23; and
- approval of such evaluation by the municipal council as a reward for outstanding performance.
- The evaluation of the performance of Section 57 managers forms the basis for rewarding outstanding performance.

The table below shows the total number of Section 57 employees that received performance rewards during the 2016/17 financial year.

Race	Gender	Number of beneficiaries	Total number of employees received performance rewards	% Employees received performance rewards
African	Female	0	0	0%
	Male	1	1	100%
Asian	Female	0	0	0%
	Male	0	0	0%
Coloured	Female	1	1	100%
	Male	1	1	100%
White	Female	0	0	0%
	Male	2	2	100%
Disability	Female	0	0	0%
	Male	0	0	0%
Total		5	5	100%

4.4 MANAGING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE EXPENDITURE

Section 66 of the MSA states that the accounting officer of a municipality must report to the Council on all expenditure incurred by the municipality on staff salaries, wages, allowances and benefits. This is in line with the requirements of the Public Service Regulations, (2002), as well as National Treasury Budget and Reporting Regulations SA22 and SA23.

4.4.1 Personnel Expenditure

The percentage personnel expenditure is essential in the budgeting process as it reflects on current and future efficiency. The table below indicates the percentage of the municipal budget that was spent on salaries and allowance for the past three financial years and that the municipality is well below the national norm of between 35 to 40%:

Financial year	Total Expenditure salary and allowances	Total Operating Expenditure	Percentage
	R'000	R'000	%
2014/15	114 914	408 354	28.1

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Financial year	Total Expenditure salary and allowances	Total Operating Expenditure	Percentage
2015/16	120 121	451 210	26.6
2016/17	132 456	455 063	29.1

Below is a summary of Councillor and staff benefits for the year under review:

Financial year	2015/16	2016/17		
Description	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<u>Councillors (Political Office Bearers plus Other)</u>				
Allowance	8 578	9,213	8,748	8,595
Pension Contributions	8	155	5	1
Medical Aid Contributions	63	71	71	98
Motor vehicle allowance	0	0	0	0
Cell phone allowance	13	26	102	85
Housing allowance	0	0	0	0
Other benefits or allowances	0	0	0	0
In-kind benefits	0	0	0	0
Sub Total - Councillors	8 662	9 465	8 926	8 780
% increase/ (decrease)	7.4			1.4
<u>Senior Managers of the Municipality</u>				
Salary	3 847	4 062	4 112	4 112
Pension Contributions	678	794	812	812
Medical Aid Contributions	46	900	910	910
Motor vehicle allowance	820	66	0	0
Cell phone allowance	0	767	774	774
Housing allowance	0	289	385	385
Performance Bonus	730	4 062	4 112	4 112
Other benefits or allowances	0	794	812	812
In-kind benefits	0			
Sub Total - Senior Managers of Municipality	6 121	6 878	6 993	6 993
% increase/ (decrease)	6.1%			6.57%
<u>Other Municipal Staff</u>				
Basic Salaries and Wages	72 516	81 532	80 929	79 483

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Financial year	2015/16	2016/17		
Description	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Pension Contributions	16 549	21 456	21 049	19 097
Medical Aid Contributions	3 461	4 251	4 067	4 059
Motor vehicle allowance	1 382	5 269	4 462	1 367
Cell phone allowance	7 692	10 152	7 348	8 642
Housing allowance	12 477	14 271	14 339	12 972
Overtime	72 516	81 532	80 929	79 483
Other benefits or allowances	16 549	21 456	21 049	19 097
Sub Total - Other Municipal Staff	114 077	136 931	132 195	125 620
% increase/ (decrease)	3.9%			10.12%
Total Municipality	120 639	143 809	139 188	132 613
% increase/ (decrease)	4.0%			9.93%

4.5 MFMA COMPETENCIES

In terms of Section 83 (1) of the MFMA, the accounting officer, senior managers, the chief financial officer, and other financial officials of a municipality must meet the prescribed financial management competency levels that are key to the successful implementation of the Municipal Finance Management Act. National Treasury has prescribed such financial management competencies in Government Notice 493 dated 15 June 2007.

To assist the above-mentioned officials to acquire the prescribed financial competencies, National Treasury, with the collaboration of various stakeholders and role players in the local government sphere, developed an outcomes-based NQF Level 6 qualification in municipal finance management. In terms of the Government Notice 493 of 15 June 2007, "(1) No municipality or municipal entity may, with effect 1 January 2013 (exempted until 30 September 2015 as per Government Notice 179 of 14 March 2014), employ a person as a financial official if that person does not meet the competency levels prescribed for the relevant position in terms of these Regulations."

The table below provides details of the financial competency development progress as required by the regulation:

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Financial Competency Development: Progress Report				
Description	Total number of officials employed by municipality (Regulation 14(4)(a) and (c))	Competency assessments completed (Regulation 14(4)(b) and (d))	Total number of officials whose performance agreements comply with Regulation 16 (Regulation 14(4)(f))	Total number of officials that meet prescribed competency levels (Regulation 14(4)(e))
Financial Officials				
Accounting Officer	1	1	1	1
Chief Financial Officer	1	1	1	1
Senior Managers	3	3	3	3
Any other financial officials	2	2	2	2
Supply Chain Management Officials				
Heads of supply chain management units	1	1	1	1
Total	8	8	8	8

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CHAPTER 5 – FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

COMPONENT A: STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The Statement of financial performance provides an overview of the financial performance of the municipality and focuses on the financial health of the municipality.

5.1 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The table below indicates the summary of the financial performance for the 2016/17 financial year:

Description	2015/16	2016/17			2016/17 Variance	
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustments Budget
	AA	AH	AG	AF		
Financial Performance						
Property rates	55,604	60,005	60,005	59,649	(0.59)	(0.59)
Service charges	279,542	295,515	295,515	286,621	(3.01)	(3.01)
Investment revenue	6,772	4,480	4,480	8,512	89.99	89.99
Transfers recognised - operational	71,441	134,609	101,344	101,429	(24.65)	0.08
Other own revenue	46,727	37,904	38,441	115,032	203.48	199.24
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	460,086	532,514	499,785	571,242	7.27	14.30
Employee costs	120,893	143,316	137,759	133,333	(6.97)	(3.21)
Remuneration of councillors	8,662	9,465	8,926	8,780	(7.24)	(1.64)
Depreciation & asset impairment	27,173	39,480	26,922	26,143	(33.78)	(2.90)
Finance charges	16,764	11,094	17,011	16,957	52.85	(0.32)
Materials and bulk purchases	160,425	179,221	179,221	179,203	(0.01)	(0.01)
Transfers and grants	969	881	947	941	6.79	(0.65)
Other expenditure	115,206	169,871	155,524	147,339	(13.26)	(5.26)
Total Expenditure	450,092	553,329	526,312	512,695	(7.34)	(2.59)
Surplus/(Deficit)	9,994	(20,815)	(26,527)	58,548	(381.28)	(320.71)
Transfers recognised - capital	55,447	51,580	38,378	38,768	(24.84)	1.02
Contributions recognised - capital & contributed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	65,440	30,765	11,851	97,316	216.32	721.15
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate					-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	65,440	30,765	11,851	97,316	216.32	721.15
Capital expenditure & funds sources						
Capital expenditure						
Transfers recognised - capital	52,492	22,470	25,216	36,225	61.21	43.66
Public contributions & donations					-	-
Borrowing		2,500	-		(100.00)	-
Internally generated funds	23,003	33,929	35,151	22,558	(33.51)	(35.83)
Total sources of capital funds	75,495	58,899	60,367	58,783	(0.20)	(2.62)

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Description	2015/16	2016/17			2016/17 Variance	
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustments Budget
	AA	AH	AG	AF		
Financial position						
Total current assets	165,366	128,678	131,864	150,794	17.19	14.36
Total non current assets	791,236	868,750	868,062	874,960	0.71	0.79
Total current liabilities	96,384	55,551	58,049	73,511	32.33	26.64
Total non current liabilities	158,428	159,348	159,348	153,138	(3.90)	(3.90)
Community wealth/Equity	701,789	782,529	782,529	799,105	2.12	2.12
Cash flows						
Net cash from (used) operating	118,565	69,050	68,362	47,548	(31.14)	(30.45)
Net cash from (used) investing	(76,862)	(69,728)	(69,040)	(58,751)	(15.74)	(14.90)
Net cash from (used) financing	(7,046)	(9,736)	(9,736)	(9,504)	(2.38)	(2.38)
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	97,040	52,699	52,699	76,333	44.85	44.85
Cash backing/surplus reconciliation						
Cash and investments available	97,040	52,699	55,885	76,333	44.85	36.59
Application of cash and investments	175,252	(12,003)	(12,878)	166,772	(1,489.42)	(1,395.00)
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	(78,213)	64,702	68,763	(90,439)	(239.78)	(231.52)
Asset management						
Asset register summary (WDV)	712,703	732,122	746,148	808,059	10.37	8.30
Depreciation & asset impairment	27,173	39,480	26,922	26,143	(33.78)	(2.90)
Renewal of Existing Assets	4,011	5,073	7,753	7,132	40.61	(8.00)
Repairs and Maintenance	20,142	21,759	21,780	23,001	5.71	5.61
Free services						
Cost of Free Basic Services provided	18,287	21,119	22,478	20,157	(4.56)	(10.33)
Revenue cost of free services provided	23,684	26,557	26,557	22,068	(16.91)	(16.91)
Households below minimum service level						
Water:	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitation/sewerage:	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Energy:	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Refuse:	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between actual and original/adjustments budget by the actual. This table is aligned to MBRR table A1</i>						T5.1.1

The table below shows a summary of performance against budgets:

Financial Year	Revenue excluding capital transfers				Operating expenditure			
	Budget	Actual	Diff.	%	Budget	Actual	Diff.	%
	(R'000)				(R'000)			
2015/16	448,355	460,086	11,731	2.62	470,419	450,092	20,327	4.32
2016/17	499,785	571,242	71,457	14.30	526,312	512,695	13,617	2.59

Table 1: Performance against budgets

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5.1.1 Revenue collection by vote

The table below indicates the Revenue collection performance by vote

Vote Description	2015/16	2016/17		2016/17 Variance		
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjust-ments Budget
	(R'000)			(%)		
Vote1 - Executive and Council	5,011	949	949	267	(71.87)	(71.87)
Vote2 - Budget and Treasury Office	69,850	76,831	73,773	79,235	3.13	7.40
Vote3 - Corporate Services	5,626	1,544	544	15,120	879.49	2,681.09
Vote4 - Planning and Development	980	1,410	1,410	1,309	(7.19)	(7.19)
Vote5 - Public Safety	8,548	12,809	12,809	19,229	50.12	50.12
Vote6 - Health	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote7 - Community and Social Services	65,777	70,098	71,565	71,561	2.09	(0.00)
Vote8 - Sports and Recreation	14,945	8,502	8,502	22,976	170.23	170.23
Vote9 - Housing	837	56,685	25,648	24,611	(56.58)	(4.05)
Vote10 - Waste Management	23,219	21,736	21,736	22,144	1.88	1.88
Vote11 - Road Transport	14,253	4,487	7,241	60,771	1,254.33	739.25
Vote12 - Waste Water Management	49,456	30,444	31,885	30,417	(0.09)	(4.60)
Vote13 - Water	53,495	76,752	59,450	40,582	(47.13)	(31.74)
Vote14 - Electricity	202,549	221,846	222,115	221,653	(0.09)	(0.21)
Vote15 - Environmental Management	986	-	536	367	-	(31.67)
Total Revenue by Vote	515,533	584,093	538,163	610,242	4.48	13.39

Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between actual and original/adjustments budget by the actual. This table is aligned to MBRR table A3

5.1.2 Revenue collection by Source

The table below indicates the Revenue collection performance by source for the 2015/16 financial year:

Vote Description	2015/16	2016/17		2011/12 Variance		
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjust-ments Budget
	(R'000)			(%)		
Property rates	55,604	60,005	60,005	59,649	(0.59)	(0.59)
Property rates - penalties & collection	1,435	1,400	1,400	1,452	3.74	3.74
Service Charges - electricity revenue	198,426	215,414	215,414	215,351	(0.03)	(0.03)
Service Charges - water revenue	39,174	39,203	39,203	33,438	(14.71)	(14.71)
Service Charges - sanitation revenue	20,990	19,968	19,968	18,008	(9.81)	(9.81)
Service Charges - refuse revenue	20,952	20,929	20,929	19,824	(5.28)	(5.28)
Service Charges - other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rentals of facilities and equipment	8,169	9,339	9,339	8,177	(12.44)	(12.44)
Interest earned - external investments	6,772	4,480	4,480	8,512	89.99	89.99
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	9,828	5,474	5,474	7,816	42.79	42.79
Dividends received	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines	8,559	12,820	12,820	19,242	50.10	50.10
Licences and permits	161	168	168	142	(15.61)	(15.61)
Agency services	4,237	4,274	4,274	4,352	1.83	1.83
Transfers recognised - operational	71,441	134,609	101,344	101,429	(24.65)	0.08
Other revenue	14,338	4,430	4,966	73,849	1,567.16	1,387.06
Gains on disposal of PPE	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers)	460,086	532,514	499,785	571,242	7.27	14.30

Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between actual and original/adjustments budget by the actual. This table is aligned to MBRR table A3

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5.1.3 Operational Services Performance

The table below indicates the Operational services performance for the 2016/17 financial year:

Financial Performance of Operational Services							R '000
Description	2015/16	2016/17			2016/17 Variance		
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustments Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustments Budget	
	AA	AH	AG	AF			
Operating Cost							
Water	21,522	24,430	21,571	20,399	16.50	5.44	
Waste Water (Sanitation)	22,567	21,635	24,212	25,189	(16.43)	(4.03)	
Electricity	181,158	202,565	201,513	201,063	0.74	0.22	
Waste Management	37,665	36,113	40,061	39,799	(10.20)	0.66	
Housing	2,907	59,860	28,823	27,456	54.13	4.74	
Component A: sub-total	265,819	344,603	316,182	313,906	8.91	0.72	
Waste Water (Stormwater Drainage)	3,989	6,415	4,999	4,625	27.91	7.47	
Roads	21,635	18,627	17,395	17,098	8.21	1.70	
Transport					-	-	
Component B: sub-total	25,625	25,043	22,394	21,724	13.25	2.99	
Planning					-	-	
Local Economic Development					-	-	
Component B: sub-total					-	-	
Planning	841	1,183	1,280	1,035	12.56	19.15	
Local Economic Development	1,818	1,479	1,970	1,826	(23.44)	7.31	
Component B: sub-total	2,659	2,662	3,250	2,861	(7.44)	11.97	
Planning (Strategic & Regulatory)	13,321	15,795	16,638	15,833	(0.24)	4.84	
Environmental Protection	1,063	1,302	2,359	1,675	(28.61)	29.00	
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Security and Safety	18,302	25,145	32,108	30,160	(19.94)	6.07	
Sport and Recreation	18,043	20,538	20,281	18,212	11.33	10.21	
Corporate Policy Offices and Other	105,260	118,241	113,100	108,325	8.39	4.22	
Component D: sub-total	155,990	181,021	184,487	174,204	3.77	5.57	
Total Expenditure for the year	450,092	553,329	526,312	512,695	7.34	2.59	
In this table operational income (but not levies or tariffs) is offset against operational expenditure leaving a net operational expenditure total for each service as shown in the individual net service expenditure tables in chapter 3. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between actual and original/adjustments budget by the actual.						T5.1.2	

The bulk of the municipality's expenditure is spend on basic service delivery functions such as electricity, water, waste water management and waste management.

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5.2 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE PER MUNICIPAL FUNCTION

The tables below show the financial performance according to municipal functions:

5.2.1 Executive and council

Vote Description	2015/16	2016/17		2016/17	Variance	
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjust-ments Budget
	(R'000)			(%)		
Executive and Council						
Total Operational Revenue	5,011	949	949	267	0	0
Expenditure:						
Employees	(9,616)	(11,726)	(10,425)	(10,121)	13.68	2.91
Repairs and Maintenance	(268)	(39)	(55)	(44)	(12.01)	21.29
Other	(16,715)	(18,856)	(16,496)	(15,356)	18.56	6.91
Total Operational Expenditure	(26,599)	(30,621)	(26,977)	(25,521)	16.66	5.40
Net Operational (Service) Expenditure	(21,587)	(29,672)	(26,028)	(25,254)	14.89	2.97

5.2.2 Budget and Treasury Office

Vote Description	2015/16	2016/17		2016/17	Variance	
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjust-ments Budget
	(R'000)			(%)		
Budget and Treasury Office						
Total Operational Revenue	69,850	76,831	73,773	79,235	(3.13)	(7.40)
Expenditure:						
Employees	(11,303)	(13,715)	(12,714)	(12,679)	7.55	0.28
Repairs and Maintenance	(24)	(46)	(306)	(89)	(92.13)	70.92
Other	(19,453)	(23,155)	(18,779)	(17,418)	24.78	7.25
Total Operational Expenditure	(30,780)	(36,916)	(31,799)	(30,186)	18.23	5.07
Net Operational (Service) Expenditure	39,070	39,914	41,974	49,049	(22.89)	(16.86)

5.2.3 Corporate Services

Vote Description	2015/16	2016/17		2016/17	Variance	
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjust-ments Budget
	(R'000)			(%)		
Corporate Services						
Total Operational Revenue	5,626	1,544	544	15,120	(879.49)	(2,681.09)
Expenditure:						
Employees	(15,303)	(16,331)	(18,032)	(17,131)	(4.90)	5.00
Repairs and Maintenance	(674)	(1,145)	(903)	(1,155)	(0.89)	(27.86)
Other	(14,372)	(13,567)	(16,265)	(17,111)	(26.12)	(5.20)
Total Operational Expenditure	(30,350)	(31,043)	(35,200)	(35,398)	(14.03)	(0.56)
Net Operational (Service) Expenditure	(24,724)	(29,500)	(34,657)	(20,278)	31.26	41.49

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5.2.4 Community and Social Services

Vote Description	2015/16	2016/17		2016/17		Variance
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjust-ments Budget
	(R'000)			(%)		
Community and Social Services						
Total Operational Revenue	65,777	70,098	71,565	71,561	(2.09)	0.00
Expenditure:						
Employees	(13,304)	(15,846)	(15,596)	(14,976)	5.49	3.97
Repairs and Maintenance	(303)	(607)	(1,459)	(1,017)	(67.64)	30.25
Other	(4,627)	(4,909)	(5,330)	(5,182)	(5.56)	2.77
Total Operational Expenditure	(18,233)	(21,362)	(22,384)	(21,176)	0.87	5.40
Net Operational (Service) Expenditure	47,544	48,737	49,181	50,386	(3.38)	(2.45)

5.2.5 Sport and Recreation

Vote Description	2015/16	2016/17		2016/17		Variance
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjust-ments Budget
	(R'000)			(%)		
Sport and Recreation						
Total Operational Revenue	14,945	8,502	8,502	22,976	(170.23)	(170.23)
Expenditure:						
Employees	(12,534)	(15,588)	(14,960)	(13,395)	14.07	10.46
Repairs and Maintenance	(992)	(1,167)	(1,471)	(1,377)	(18.04)	6.39
Other	(7,150)	(6,624)	(6,663)	(5,749)	13.21	13.72
Total Operational Expenditure	(20,676)	(23,379)	(23,094)	(20,521)	12.22	11.14
Net Operational (Service) Expenditure	(5,731)	(14,877)	(14,591)	2,455	116.50	116.82

5.2.6 Public Safety

Vote Description	2015/16	2016/17		2016/17		Variance
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjust-ments Budget
	(R'000)			(%)		
Public Safety						
Total Operational Revenue	8,548	12,809	12,809	19,229	(50.12)	(50.12)
Expenditure:						
Employees	(8,339)	(9,230)	(9,117)	(10,286)	(11.44)	(12.83)
Repairs and Maintenance	(261)	(420)	(636)	(498)	(18.50)	21.64
Other	(9,703)	(15,495)	(22,355)	(19,376)	(25.05)	13.33
Total Operational Expenditure	(18,302)	(25,145)	(32,108)	(30,160)	(19.94)	6.07
Net Operational (Service) Expenditure	(9,754)	(12,336)	(19,299)	(10,931)	11.39	43.36

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5.2.7 Housing

Vote Description	2015/16	2016/17		2016/17		Variance
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjust-ments Budget
	(R'000)			(%)		
Housing						
Total Operational Revenue	837	56,685	25,648	24,611	56.58	4.05
Expenditure:						
Employees	(2,150)	(2,672)	(2,672)	(2,315)	13.37	13.37
Repairs and Maintenance	(134)	(151)	(197)	(185)	(22.57)	6.23
Other	(623)	(57,037)	(25,954)	(24,956)	56.25	3.85
Total Operational Expenditure	(2,907)	(59,860)	(28,823)	(27,456)	54.13	4.74
Net Operational (Service) Expenditure	(2,070)	(3,175)	(3,175)	(2,845)	10.39	10.39

5.2.8 Planning and Development

Vote Description	2015/16	2016/17		2016/17		Variance
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjust-ments Budget
	(R'000)			(%)		
Planning and Development						
Total Operational Revenue	980	1,410	1,410	1,309	7.19	7.19
Expenditure:						
Employees	(6,688)	(8,144)	(7,684)	(7,454)	8.47	2.99
Repairs and Maintenance	(5)	(19)	(17)	(4)	79.11	77.27
Other	(2,197)	(2,306)	(2,797)	(2,083)	9.69	25.52
Total Operational Expenditure	(8,889)	(10,469)	(10,498)	(9,541)	8.86	9.11
Net Operational (Service) Expenditure	(7,909)	(9,059)	(9,087)	(8,232)	9.12	9.41

5.2.9 Road Transport

Vote Description	2015/16	2016/17		2016/17		Variance
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjust-ments Budget
	(R'000)			(%)		
Road Transport						
Total Operational Revenue	14,253	4,487	7,241	60,771	(1,254.33)	(739.25)
Expenditure:						
Employees	(6,058)	(7,059)	(6,904)	(6,706)	5.00	2.87
Repairs and Maintenance	(7,976)	(6,854)	(7,233)	(7,206)	(5.13)	0.37
Other	(10,585)	(8,159)	(6,575)	(6,252)	23.38	4.92
Total Operational Expenditure	(24,618)	(22,073)	(20,713)	(20,164)	8.65	2.65
Net Operational (Service) Expenditure	(10,364)	(17,586)	(13,471)	40,608	330.91	401.43

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5.2.10 Environmental Protection

Vote Description	2015/16	2016/17		2016/17		Variance
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjust-ments Budget
	(R'000)			(%)		
Environmental Protection						
Total Operational Revenue	986	-	536	367	-	31.67
Expenditure:						
Employees	(730)	(845)	(845)	(845)	0.07	0.07
Repairs and Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	(333)	(457)	(1,514)	(830)	(81.63)	45.15
Total Operational Expenditure	(1,063)	(1,302)	(2,359)	(1,675)	(28.61)	29.00
Net Operational (Service) Expenditure	(76)	(1,302)	(1,823)	(1,308)	(0.46)	28.21

5.2.11 Electricity

Vote Description	2015/16	2016/17		2016/17		Variance
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjust-ments Budget
	(R'000)			(%)		
Electricity						
Total Operational Revenue	202,549	221,846	222,115	221,653	0.09	0.21
Expenditure:						
Employees	(7,986)	(9,672)	(9,082)	(8,900)	7.99	2.01
Repairs and Maintenance	(3,953)	(4,951)	(4,280)	(4,094)	17.31	4.36
Other	(169,220)	(187,942)	(188,151)	(188,070)	(0.07)	0.04
Total Operational Expenditure	(181,158)	(202,565)	(201,513)	(201,063)	0.74	0.22
Net Operational (Service) Expenditure	21,391	19,281	20,601	20,589	(6.79)	0.06

5.2.12 Water

Vote Description	2015/16	2016/17		2016/17		Variance
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjust-ments Budget
	(R'000)			(%)		
Water						
Total Operational Revenue	53,495	76,752	59,450	40,582	47.13	31.74
Expenditure:						
Employees	(5,755)	(7,414)	(6,464)	(6,076)	18.04	5.99
Repairs and Maintenance	(2,288)	(1,772)	(2,297)	(2,229)	(25.77)	2.99
Other	(13,479)	(15,244)	(12,810)	(12,148)	20.31	5.17
Total Operational Expenditure	(21,522)	(24,430)	(21,571)	(20,453)	16.28	5.19
Net Operational (Service) Expenditure	31,973	52,322	37,878	20,129	61.53	46.86

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5.2.13 Waste Water Management

Vote Description	2015/16	2016/17		2016/17 Variance		
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjust-ments Budget
	(R'000)			(%)		
Waste Water Management						
Total Operational Revenue	49,456	30,444	31,885	30,417	0.09	4.60
Expenditure:						
Employees	(9,813)	(11,482)	(11,082)	(10,471)	8.81	5.52
Repairs and Maintenance	(2,986)	(4,706)	(4,890)	(4,771)	(1.37)	2.44
Other	(13,757)	(11,862)	(13,239)	(14,573)	(22.86)	(10.08)
Total Operational Expenditure	(26,556)	(28,050)	(29,211)	(29,814)	(6.29)	(2.07)
Net Operational (Service) Expenditure	22,900	2,394	2,674	603	74.82	77.45

5.2.14 Waste Management

Vote Description	2015/16	2016/17		2016/17 Variance		
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjust-ments Budget
	(R'000)			(%)		
Waste Management						
Total Operational Revenue	23,219	21,736	21,736	22,144	(1.88)	(1.88)
Expenditure:						
Employees	(11,314)	(13,591)	(12,181)	(11,976)	11.88	1.69
Repairs and Maintenance	(280)	(321)	(498)	(333)	(3.97)	33.08
Other	(26,885)	(22,202)	(27,382)	(27,490)	(23.82)	(0.39)
Total Operational Expenditure	(38,478)	(36,113)	(40,061)	(39,799)	(10.20)	0.66
Net Operational (Service) Expenditure	(15,260)	(14,378)	(18,325)	(17,655)	(22.79)	3.66

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5.3 GRANTS

5.3.1 Grant Performance

The table below indicates the grant performance for the 2016/17 financial year:

Grant Performance							R' 000
Description	2015/16	2016/17		2016/17 Variance			
	Actual	Budget	Adjustments Budget	Actual	Original Budget (%)	Adjustments Budget (%)	
Operating Transfers and Grants							
National Government:	80 443	87 241	89 169	89 476	(2,56)	(0,34)	
Equitable share	54 850	59 734	59 734	59 734	(0,00)	(0,00)	
Municipal Systems Improvement	860	957	-	-	100,00	-	
Department of Water Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Levy replacement	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other transfers/grants [insert description]	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance Management Grant	1 240	1 475	1 475	1 609	(9,10)	(9,10)	
Transformation Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	19 116	17 739	21 624	21 879	(23,34)	(1,18)	
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INEP	3 362	5 000	5 000	4 917	1,65	1,65	
Rural Development	74	1 000	-	-	100,00	-	
Expanded Public Works	941	1 336	1 336	1 336	-	-	
Neighbourhood Development Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Provincial Government:	43 114	64 365	46 131	45 124			
Health subsidy	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Housing	27 008	56 000	32 675	31 960	42,93	2,19	
Ambulance subsidy	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sports and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other transfers/grants [insert description]	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Library Services	7 862	7 975	9 342	9 301	(16,63)	0,43	
CDW	66	150	150	66	55,70	55,70	
Mainroads	3 772	120	120	120	-	-	
Draught Relief	4 043	-	1 650	2 405	-	(45,77)	
Municipal Infrastructure Support Grant	151	-	1 754	1 187	-	32,37	
Finance Management Support Grant	-	120	340	85	28,96	74,93	
Multipurpose Centre	211	-	100	-	-	100,00	
District Municipality:	-	-	-	-			
<i>Water & Sanitation Informal Area</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Housing Consumer Education Training</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Upgrading of Streets & Sidewalks</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Solid Waste</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other grant providers:	5 060	6 942	5 158	6 427			
<i>Belgium & China</i>	1 729	200	736	831	(315,34)	(12,79)	
<i>VAT on Grants</i>	3 331	6 742	4 422	5 597	16,99	(26,58)	
Total Operating Transfers and Grants	128 616	158 548	140 458	141 027			

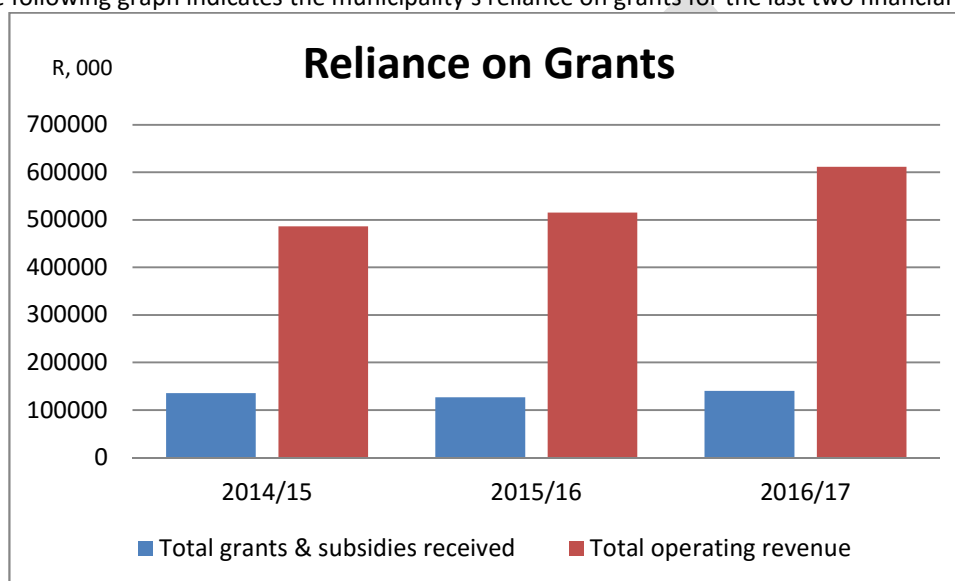
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between actual and original/adjustments budget by the actual.

T5.2.1

5.3.2 Level of Reliance on Grants & Subsidies

Financial year	Total grants and subsidies received	Total Operating Revenue	Percentage
	(R'000)		(%)
2015/16	126 887	515 533	24,61%
2016/17	140 197	611 333	22,93%

The following graph indicates the municipality's reliance on grants for the last two financial years



Witzenberg Municipality is reliant on grants. Without the grants the Municipality would not have been in a position to upgrade infrastructure.

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5.4 ASSET MANAGEMENT

The responsibility for asset management lies with both finance and the different functional/departmental managers. The Finance section is responsible for the record keeping and reporting on the assets, whereas the functional managers are responsible for the physical safeguarding of assets, the maintenance, acquisition and disposal of assets.

It is of utmost importance that these two functional areas communicate on a regular basis regarding all movement of assets. Especially in respect of the annual assets count, where information regarding the existence, condition and useful lives regarding assets is reviewed and reported on.

The implementation of GRAP (accounting standard for municipalities) remains a challenge to the Municipality due to the cost and time factors.

5.4.1 Treatment of the Three Largest Assets

Asset 1		
Name	Vredebes Housing Project	
Description		
Asset Type	Infrastructure	
Key Staff Involved	Relevant Line manager, Project Management, Budget Office & Supply Chain Management	
Staff Responsibilities	Line Manager identify the need for the project and sets out the specifications required for SCM. Project Manager manage the implementation of the project, sets the Cash flow for the project and reports on a monthly basis on the stage of completion/performance of the project. Budget Office identifies the available Capital Funds and see to it that the project is approved and placed on the Capital Budget. Supply Chain, with the support of the Line Manager & Project Manager, draft the required Tender Document and see to it that the procurement procedures and regulations are complied with in obtaining the necessary goods and services.	
Asset Value	2015/16	2016/17
Capital Implications	R	53 943 887,06
Future Purpose of Asset	New Housing Development in Vredebes	
Describe Key Issues		
Policies in Place to Manage Asset	Delegations & Asset Management Policy	

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Asset 2		
Name	Bella Vista Housing Project	
Description		
Asset Type	Infrastructure	
Key Staff Involved	Relevant Line manager, Project Management, Budget Office & Supply Chain Management	
Staff Responsibilities	<p>Line Manager identify the need for the project and sets out the specifications required for SCM.</p> <p>Project Manager manage the implementation of the project, sets the Cash flow for the project and reports on a monthly basis on the stage of completion/performance of the project.</p> <p>Budget Office identifies the available Capital Funds and see to it that the project is approved and placed on the Capital Budget. Supply Chain,with the support of the Line Manager & Project Manager, draft the required Tender Docurement and see to it that the procuremt procedures and regulations are complied with in obtaining the necessary goods and services.</p>	
Asset Value	2015/16	2016/17
Capital Implications	R 18 285 362,80	
Future Purpose of Asset	New Housing Development in Bella Vista	
Describe Key Issues		
Policies in Place to Manage Asset	Delegations & Asset Management Policy	
Asset 3		
Name	Electrical Network Housing Project	
Description		
Asset Type	Infrastructure - Electricity	
Key Staff Involved	Relevant Line manager, Project Management, Budget Office & Supply Chain Management	
Staff Responsibilities	<p>Line Manager identify the need for the project and sets out the specifications required for SCM.</p> <p>Project Manager manage the implementation of the project, sets the Cash flow for the project and reports on a monthly basis on the stage of completion/performance of the project.</p> <p>Budget Office identifies the available Capital Funds and see to it that the project is approved and placed on the Capital Budget. Supply Chain,with the support of the Line Manager & Project Manager, draft the required Tender Docurement and see to it that the procuremt procedures and regulations are complied with in obtaining the necessary goods and services.</p>	
Asset Value	2015/16	2016/17
Capital Implications	R 8 180 473,91	
Future Purpose of Asset	Improved Electrical Infrastructure	
Describe Key Issues		
Policies in Place to Manage Asset	Delegations & Asset Management Policy	

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5.4.2 Repairs and Maintenance

Repair and Maintenance Expenditure: 2016/17				R' 000
	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Budget variance
Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	22 197	24 242	23 001	(3,62)
				T5.3.4

The future expenditure on repairs and maintenance needs to be expanded to ensure that assets are maintained in a condition that is conducive for service delivery.

5.5 FINANCIAL RATIOS BASED ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

5.5.1 Liquidity Ratio

Description	Basis of calculation	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
		Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Pre-audit outcome
Current Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities	1.79	1.72	2.05
Current Ratio adjusted for aged debtors	Current assets less debtors > 90 days/current liabilities	1.58	1.67	1.99
Liquidity Ratio	Monetary Assets/Current Liabilities	0.89	1.01	1.04

Current Ratio:

Financial year	Net current assets	Net current liabilities	Ratio
	(R)		
2014/2015	124,969	69,746	1.79
2015/2016	165,366	96,384	1.72
2016/2017	150,794	73,511	2.05

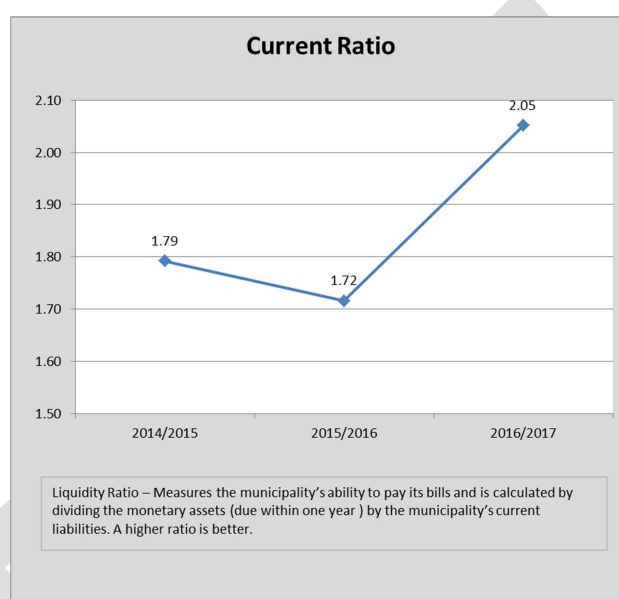
Current Ratio adjusted for aged debtors:

Financial year	Net current assets	Net current liabilities	Ratio
	(R)		
2014/2015	109,916	69,746	1.58
2015/2016	161,076	96,384	1.67
2016/2017	146,505	73,511	1.99

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Liquidity Ratio:

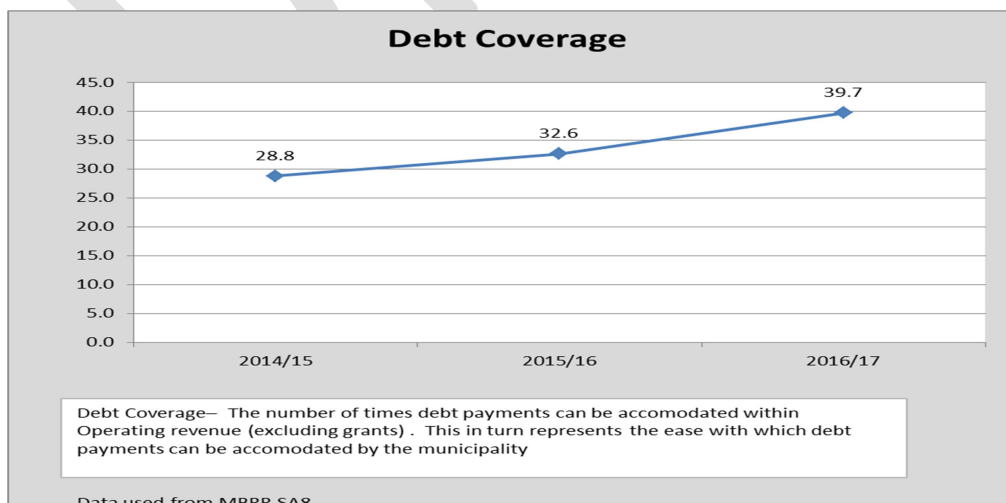
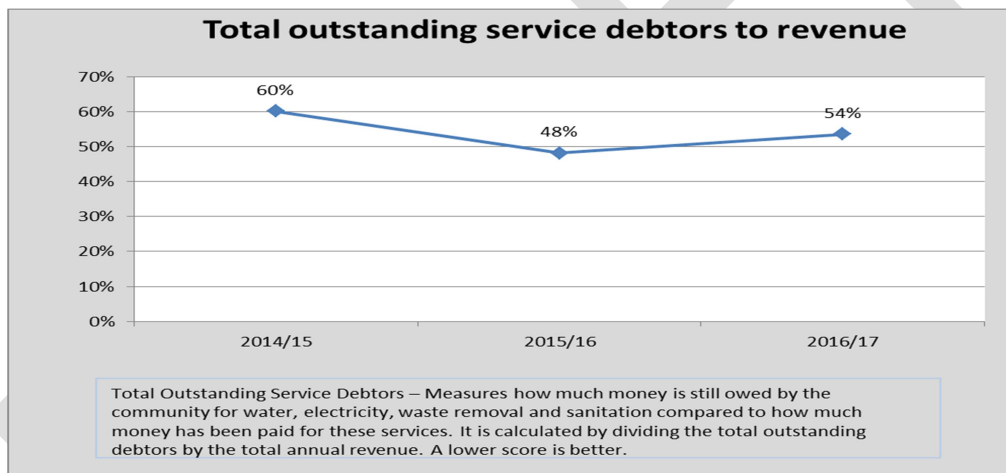
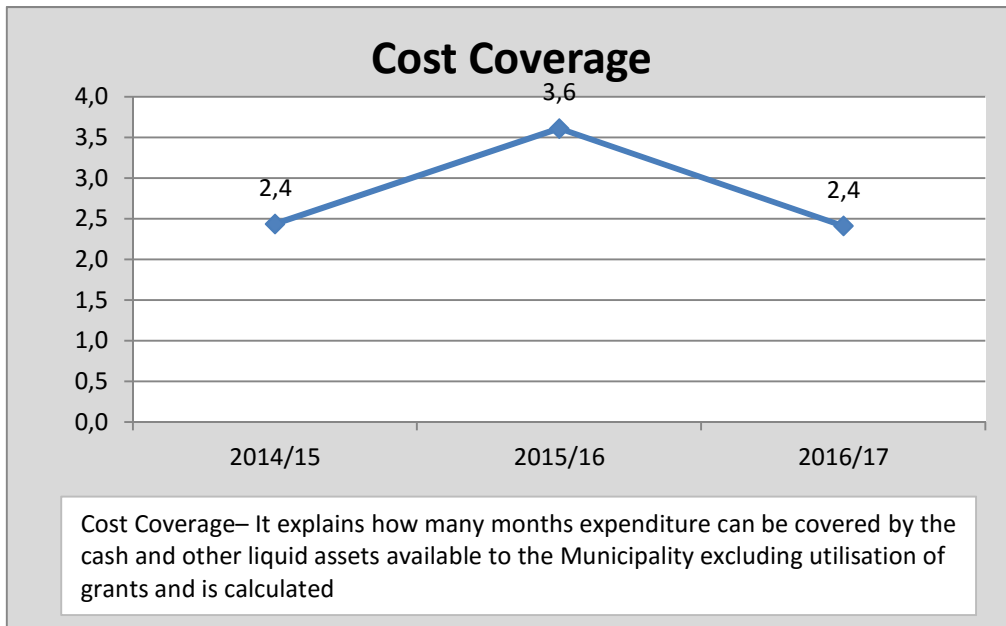
Financial year	Monetary Assets	Net current liabilities	Ratio
	(R)		
2014/2015	62,383	69,746	0.89
2015/2016	97,040	96,384	1.01
2016/2017	76,333	73,511	1.04



The current ratio and the current ratio adjusted for aged debt are the same as the debtors per the statement of financial performance and have already been impaired (reduced with the doubtful debt).

5.5.2 IDP Regulation Financial Viability Indicators

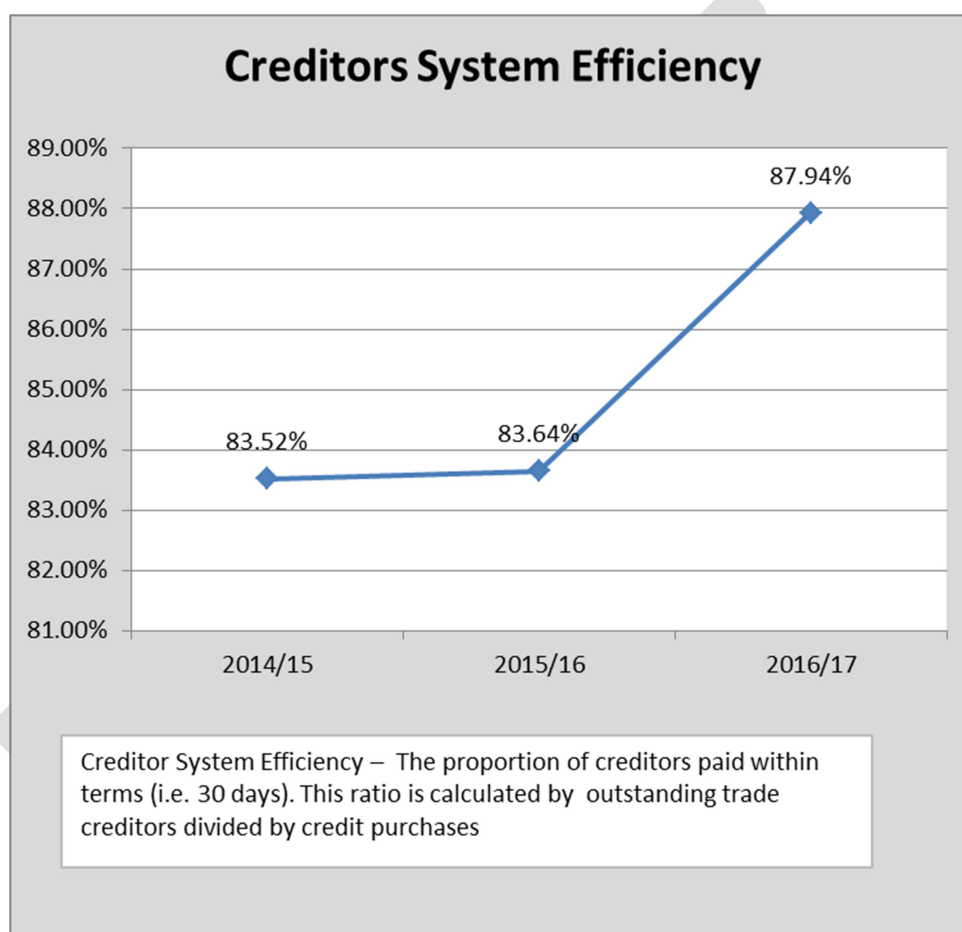
Description	Basis of calculation	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
		Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Pre-audit outcome
Cost coverage	(Available cash + Investments)/monthly fixed operational expenditure	2.4	3.6	2.4
Debt coverage	(Total Operating Revenue - Operating Grants)/Debt service payments due within financial year	28.8	32.6	39.7
O/S Service Debtors to Revenue	Total outstanding service debtors/annual revenue received for services	60%	48%	54%



5.5.3 Creditors Management

Description	Basis of calculation	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
		Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Pre-audit outcome
Creditors System Efficiency	% of Creditors Paid Within Terms (within 'MFMA' s 65(e))	83.52%	83.64%	87.94%

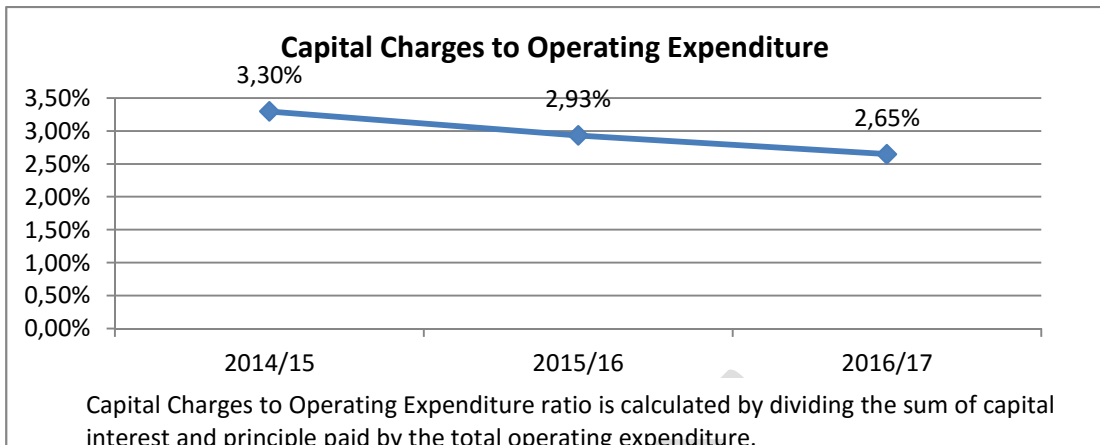
The following graph indicates the percentage of all creditors paid within terms:



5.5.4 Borrowing Management

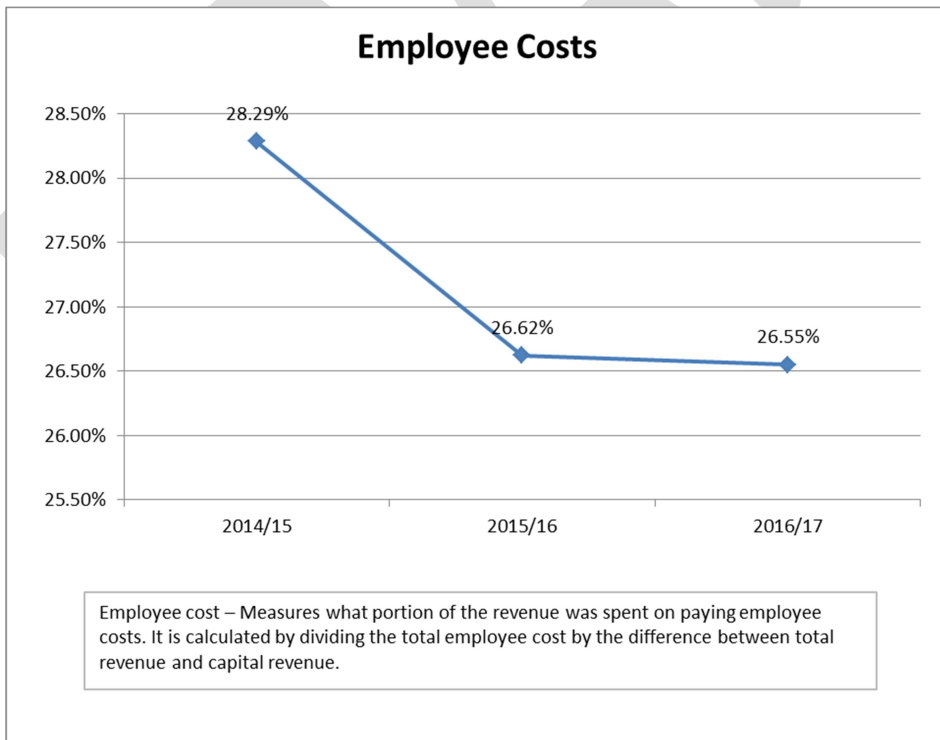
Description	Basis of calculation	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
		Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Pre-audit outcome
Capital Charges to Operating Expenditure	Interest & Principal Paid /Operating Expenditure	3,30%	2,93%	2,65%

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5.5.5 Employee costs

Description	Basis of calculation	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
		Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Pre-audit outcome
Employee costs	Employee costs/(Total Revenue - capital revenue)	28.29%	26.62%	26.55%

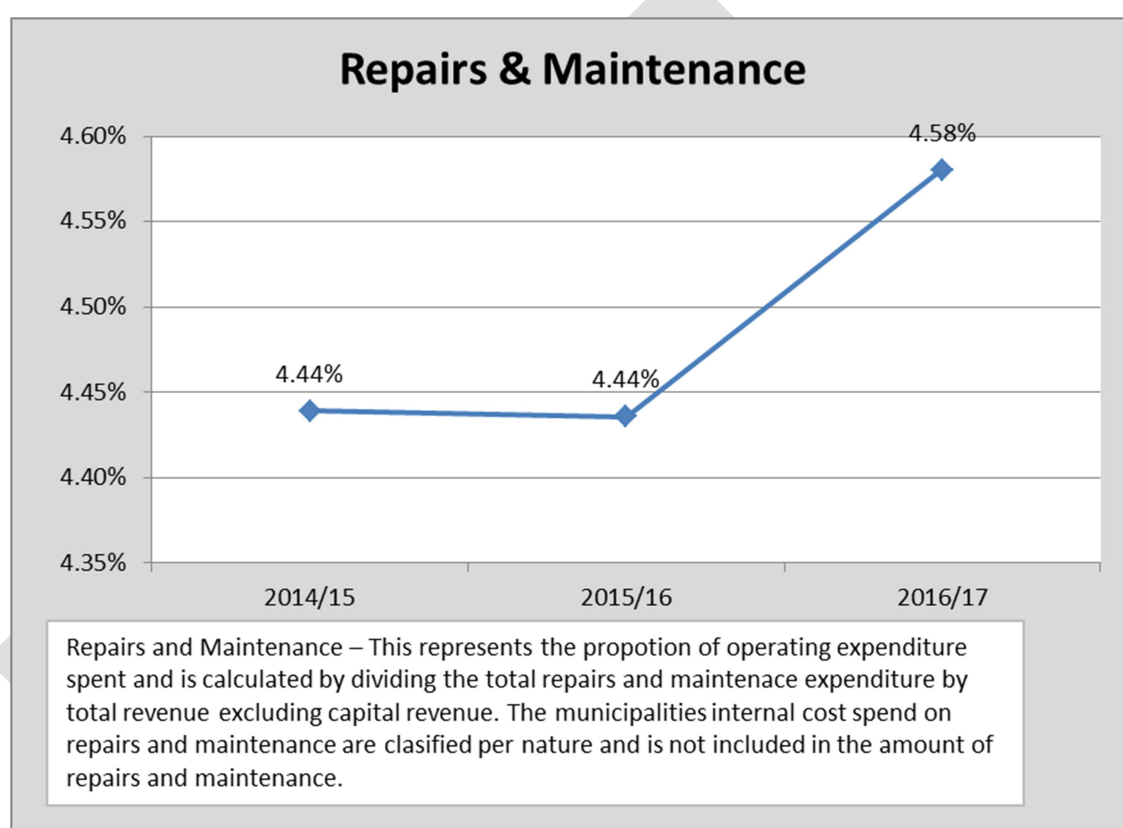


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5.5.6 Repairs & Maintenance

Description	Basis of calculation	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
		Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Pre-audit outcome
Repairs & Maintenance	R&M/(Total Revenue excluding capital revenue)	4.44%	4.44%	4.58%

The expenditure on repairs and maintenance are below the required standard. The financial position of the municipality must improve to make more funds available for this very important expense item.



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COMPONENT B: SPENDING AGAINST CAPITAL BUDGET

5.6 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

R million	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Un-audited Full Year Total	Original Budget variance	Adjusted Budget Variance
Capital Expenditure	58,899	60,367	58,783	0.2%	2.6%
Operating Expenditure	553,109	523,878	512,630	7.3%	2.1%
Total expenditure	612,008	584,245	571,413	6.6%	2.2%

5.7 SOURCES OF FINANCE

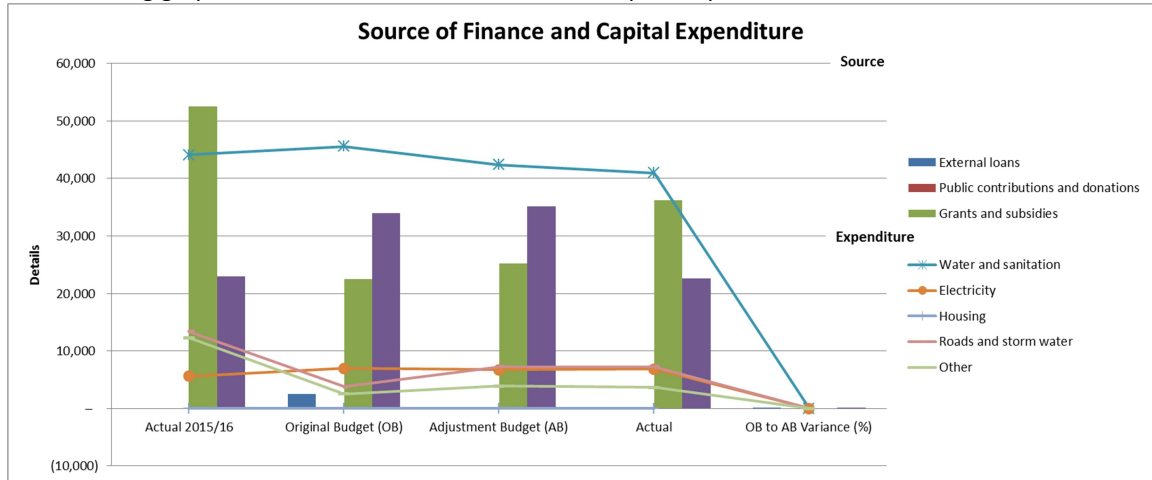
The table below indicates the capital expenditure by funding source for the 2016/17 financial year:

Capital Expenditure - Funding Sources to 2016/17							R' 000
Details	2016/17						
	Actual 2015/16	Original Budget (OB)	Adjustment Budget (AB)	Actual	OB to AB Variance (%)	Actual to OB Variance (%)	
Source of finance							
External loans	-	2,500	-	-	100.00	-	
Public contributions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants and subsidies	52,492	22,470	25,216	36,225	(61.21)	(43.66)	
Other	23,003	33,929	35,151	22,558	33.51	35.83	
Total	75,495	58,899	60,367	58,783	0.20%	2.62%	
Percentage of finance							
External loans	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%			
Public contributions and donations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
Grants and subsidies	69.5%	38.1%	41.8%	61.6%			
Other	30.5%	57.6%	58.2%	38.4%			
Capital expenditure							
Water and sanitation	44,103	45,598	42,359	40,958	10.18%	3.31%	
Electricity	5,645	6,960	6,755	6,847	1.62%	-1.37%	
Housing	-	-	-	-			
Roads and storm water	13,443	3,800	7,311	7,297	-92.03%	0.19%	
Other	12,305	2,541	3,943	3,681	-44.87%	6.63%	
Total	75,495	58,899	60,367	58,783	0.20%	2.62%	
Percentage of expenditure							
Water and sanitation	58.4%	77.4%	70.2%	69.7%			
Electricity	7.5%	11.8%	11.2%	11.6%			
Housing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
Roads and storm water	17.8%	6.5%	12.1%	12.4%			
Other	16.3%	4.3%	6.5%	6.3%			

T5.6.1

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The following graph indicates the source of finance for capital expenditure:



5.8 CAPITAL SPENDING ON FIVE TARGETS PROJECTS

Projects with the highest capital expenditure in 2016/17:

Name of Project (R'000)	Current Year: 2016/17			Variance Current Year: 2016/17	
	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Original Variance (%)	Adjustment variance (%)
A - Vredebes Housing	15 447	18 608	18 567	-20%	-20%
B - Bella Vista Housing	13 909	11 023	11 015	21%	21%
C - Electrical Network: Housing Project	5 000	5 000	4 819	4%	0%
D- Drought Support	2 400	4 386	4 323	-80%	-83%
E - Network Street	2 200	4 197	4 187	-90%	-91%

Name of Project - A	A - Vredebes Housing
Objective of Project	The Provision of Basic Services
Delays	
Future Challenges	The Cost of Planned & Unplanned Repairs & Maintenance to ensure the standard of service is maintained
Anticipated citizen benefits	Improved Basic Services and Quality Of Life

Name of Project - B	B - Bella Vista Housing
Objective of Project	The Provision of Basic Services
Delays	
Future Challenges	The Cost of Planned & Unplanned Repairs & Maintenance to ensure the standard of service is maintained
Anticipated citizen benefits	Improved Basic Services and Quality Of Life

Name of Project - C	C - Electrical Network: Housing Project
Objective of Project	The Provision of Basic Road Services
Delays	
Future Challenges	The Cost of Planned & Unplanned Repairs & Maintenance to ensure the standard of service is maintained
Anticipated citizen benefits	Improved Basic Services and Quality Of Life

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Name of Project - D	D- Drought Support
Objective of Project	The provision of Water in areas effected by the drought
Delays	
Future Challenges	The Cost of Planned & Unplanned Repairs & Maintenance to ensure the standard of service is maintained
Anticipated citizen benefits	Improved Basic Services and Quality Of Life

Name of Project - E	E - Network Street
Objective of Project	The Provision of Basic Electric Services
Delays	
Future Challenges	The Cost of Planned & Unplanned Repairs & Maintenance to ensure the standard of service is maintained
Anticipated citizen benefits	Improved Basic Services and Quality Of Life

T5.7.1

5.9 BASIC SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOGS OVERVIEW

All the residents in the urban areas have access to minimum basic services. Some areas still need to be upgraded to waterborne sewerage systems. Housing delivery is still a challenge, although it is a function of the Provincial Government. Service delivery to informal areas needs to be improved, serviced plots might be the only solution.

5.9.1 Service Backlogs

	*Service level above minimum standard		**Service level below minimum standard	
	No. HHs	% HHs	No. HHs	% HHs
Water	12553	100%	0	0%
Sanitation	12603	100%	0	0%
Electricity	13508	100%	0	0%
Waste management	12140	100%	0	0%
Housing	14322	88%	1945	12%
<i>% HHs are the service above/below minimum standard as a proportion of total HHs. 'Housing' refers to * formal and ** informal settlements.</i>				T5.8.2

5.9.2 Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)

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Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)* Expenditure 2016/17 on Service backlogs					
R' 000					
Details	Budget	Adjustments Budget	Actual	Variance	
				Budget	Adjustments Budget
Infrastructure - Road transport	3 070	5 022	5 022	38,86%	0,00%
<i>Roads, Pavements & Bridges</i>	–	3 205	3 205	100,00%	0,00%
<i>Storm water</i>	3 070	1 817	1 817	-68,98%	0,00%
Infrastructure - Electricity	800	909	927	13,71%	1,94%
<i>Generation</i>	–	–	–		
<i>Transmission & Reticulation</i>	–	–	–		
<i>Street Lighting</i>	800	909	927	13,71%	1,94%
Infrastructure - Water	7 483	12 297	12 296	39,14%	0,00%
<i>Dams & Reservoirs</i>	–	–	–		
<i>Water purification</i>	–	–	–		
<i>Reticulation</i>	7 483	12 297	12 296	39,14%	0,00%
Infrastructure - Sanitation	9 951	3 396	3 396	-193,00%	0,00%
<i>Reticulation</i>	9 951	3 396	3 396	-193,00%	0,00%
<i>Sewerage purification</i>	–	–	–		
Infrastructure - Other	–	–	–		
<i>Waste Management</i>	–	–	–		
<i>Transportation</i>	–	–	–		
<i>Gas</i>	–	–	–		
Other Specify:	–	–	–		
<i>Sport Facilities Wolseley</i>	–	–	–		
<i>Pine Valle Hall</i>	–	–	–		
<i>Project Management Equipment</i>	–	–	–		
<i>Operating Expenditure</i>	–	–	–		
Total	21 304	21 624	21 641	1,56%	0,08%

* MIG is a government grant program designed to fund a reduction in service backlogs, mainly: Water; Sanitation; Roads; Electricity. Expenditure on new, upgraded and renewed infrastructure is set out at Appendix M; note also the calculation of the variation. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between actual and original/adjustments budget by the actual.

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COMPONENT C: CASHFLOW MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENTS

Cash flow budgeting and management is of the utmost importance to ensure sufficient cash to meet obligations.

5.10 CASH FLOW

Cash Flow Outcomes				
R'000				
Description	2015/16	Current Year: 2016/17		
	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts				
Ratepayers and other	329,408	362,290	362,290	342,088
Government - operating	71,441	134,809	134,809	101,429
Government - capital	64,922	51,580	52,947	29,848
Interest	18,035	9,954	9,954	17,780
Dividends				
Payments				
Suppliers and employees	(347,508)	(476,993)	(479,047)	(425,700)
Finance charges	(16,764)	(11,710)	(11,710)	(16,957)
Transfers and Grants	(969)	(881)	(881)	(941)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	118,565	69,050	68,362	47,548
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts				
Proceeds on disposal of PPE	111	-	-	3,037
Decrease (Increase) in non-current debtors	163	-	-	7
Decrease (increase) other non-current receivables		-	-	
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments	-	-	-	-
Payments				
Capital assets	(77,137)	(67,697)	(74,125)	(61,795)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(76,862)	(67,697)	(74,125)	(58,751)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts				
Short term loans	1,176			-
Borrowing long term/refinancing				
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits	743	-	-	449
Payments				
Repayment of borrowing	(8,965)	(9,736)	(9,736)	(9,952)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(7,046)	(9,736)	(9,736)	(9,504)
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	34,657	(8,382)	(15,499)	(20,707)
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	62,383	63,113	63,113	97,040
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	97,040	54,731	47,614	76,333
Source: MBRR SA7				T5.9.1

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5.11 GROSS OUTSTANDING DEBTORS PER SERVICE

Financial year	Rates	Trading services	Economic services	Housing rentals	Other	Total
		(Electricity and Water)	(Sanitation and Refuse)			
(R'000)						
2015/16	23,224	97,302	52,373	1,236	5,301	179,436
2016/17	23,714	108,878	64,128	1,483	3,733	201,937
Difference	489	11,577	11,755	248	(1,567)	22,501
% growth year on year	2%	12%	22%	20%	-30%	13%

Note: Figures excludes provision for bad debt

5.12 TOTAL DEBTORS AGE ANALYSIS

Financial year	Less than 30 days	Between 30-60 days	Between 60-90 days	More than 90 days	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
2015/16	48,178	4,034	3,293	123,930	179,436
2016/17	49,671	4,301	2,888	145,078	201,937
Difference	1,493	267	(405)	21,147	22,501
% growth year on year	3%	7%	-12%	17%	13%

Note: Figures excludes provision for bad debt

The Auditor-General of South Africa has, in its report on the 2016/2017 financial statements of the Municipal Council, has emphasised the material impairment of R129 million of receivables from exchange transactions and R 54 million of receivables from non-exchange transactions.

The gross outstanding service debtors in total increased with 14.8% in relation to the 2015/2016 financial year.

The leading contributors to the outstanding debt are water at 33.3% and sanitation and refuse at 31.6%.

The effective implementation of the Credit Control Policy in areas where Eskom is a supplier of electricity is playing a major role in the escalation of the service debtors. Council has approved that prepaid water meters be installed in these areas which will assist in the recouping of the service charges.

The majority of households are working in the Agricultural sector which has been adversely affected by strikes and drought not only impacting negatively on the income potential of the breadwinners but also on the Municipal coffers.

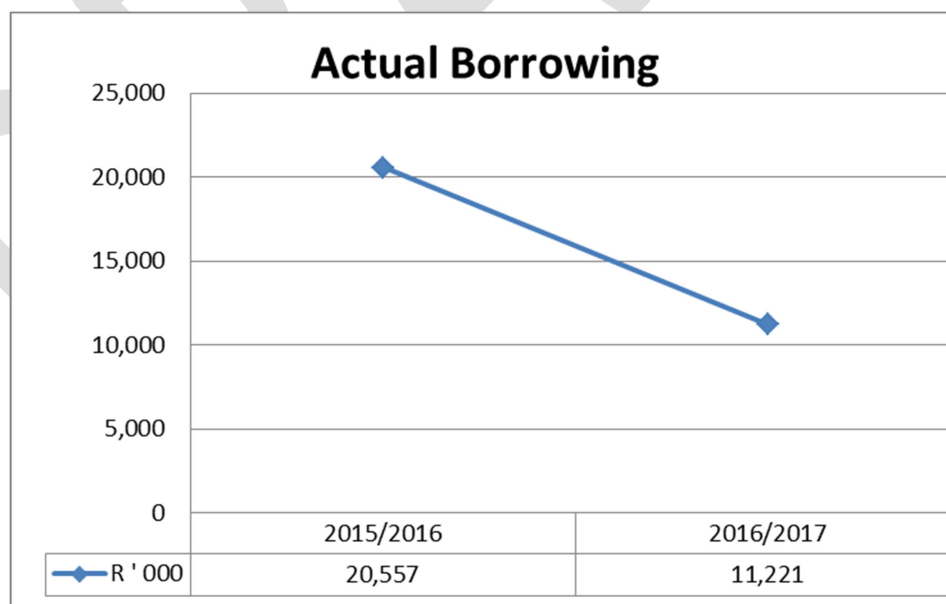
Concerted efforts are being made, inter alia through our service provider to recover debts older than 90 days which constitutes 71.4% of total outstanding debt.

5.13 BORROWINGS AND INVESTMENT

5.13.1 Actual Borrowings

Instrument	2015/2016	2016/2017
	R'000	
Long(Term Loans (annuity/reducing balance)	20,557	11,221
Long(Term Loans (non(annuity)	0	0
Local registered stock	0	0
Instalment Credit	0	0
Financial Leases	0	0
PPP liabilities	0	0
Finance Granted By Cap Equipment Supplier	0	0
Marketable Bonds	0	0
Non(Marketable Bonds	0	0
Bankers Acceptances	0	0
Financial derivatives	0	0
Other Securities	0	0
Municipality Total	20,557	11,221

The following graph shows the municipal actual borrowings for the past three years:



5.13.2 Municipal Investments

Investment type	2015/2016	2016/2017
	R'000	R'000
Securities (National Government	-	-
Listed Corporate Bonds	-	-
Deposits (Bank	97,040	76,333
Deposits (Public Investment Commissioners	-	-
Deposits (Corporation for Public Deposits	-	-
Bankers Acceptance Certificates	-	-
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit (Banks	-	-
Guaranteed Endowment Policies (sinking)	-	-
Repurchase Agreements (Banks	-	-
Municipal Bonds	-	-
Other	-	-
Municipality Total	97,040	76,333

Witzenberg Municipality needs to increase the available investments in order to be financially more viable. This can only be achieved if the payment for rates and taxes improve.

COMPONENT D: OTHER FINANCIAL MATTERS

5.14 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Witzenberg Municipality implemented policies and practices in compliance with the guidelines stipulated by the SCM Regulations 2005. No councillors are members of any committees handling supply chain processes.

5.15 GRAP COMPLIANCE

GRAP is the acronym for Generally Recognized Accounting Practice and it provides the accounting standards by which municipalities are required to maintain their financial accounts. Successful GRAP compliance will ensure that municipal accounts are comparable and more informative for the municipality. It will also ensure that the municipality is more accountable to its citizens and other stakeholders.

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ANNUAL REPORT

CHAPTER 6 – AUDITOR-GENERAL AUDIT FINDINGS

COMPONENT A: AUDITOR-GENERAL OPINION 2016/17

6.1 AUDITOR-GENERAL REPORTS 2015/16

Auditor-General Report on Financial Performance 2015/16	
Status of the audit report:	Unqualified
Issue raised	Corrective step implemented
<u>Emphasis of matter:</u>	
<u>Material impairments</u>	
As disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements, the municipality provided for an impairment of R106 million (2014/15: R122.1 million) on receivables from exchange transactions	Water management devices / Prepaid water meters to be implemented
As disclosed in note 4 to the financial statements, the municipality provided for the impairment of gross receivables from non-exchange transactions amounting to R38.9 million (2014/15: R30 million)	New service provider appointed for the collection of traffic fines
<u>Restatement of corresponding figures</u>	
As disclosed in note 36 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 30 June 2015 have been restated as a result of errors discovered during 2015/16 in the financial statements of the municipality at, and for the year ended, 30 June 2015	None

ANNUAL REPORT

6.2 AUDITOR-GENERAL REPORTS 2016/17

Auditor-General Report on Financial Performance 2016/17	
Status of the audit report:	Unqualified
Issue raised	Corrective step implemented
<u>Emphasis of matter:</u>	
<u>Material impairments</u>	
As disclosed in notes 3 to the financial statements, the municipality has provided for the impairment of receivables from exchange transactions amounting to R129,4 million (2015-16: R106,3 million)	A report will be submitted to Council to consider the write off of irrecoverable debt.
As disclosed in note 4 to the financial statements, the municipality has provided for impairment of receivables from non-exchange transactions amounting to R54,4 million (2015-16: R38,9 million).	New service provider appointed for the collection of traffic fines
<u>Restatement of corresponding figures</u>	
As disclosed in note 36 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 30 June 2016 have been restated as a result of errors discovered during 2016-17 in the financial statements of the municipality for the year ended 30 June 2016.	None

ANNUAL REPORT

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AG	Auditor-General	MMC	Member of the Mayoral Committee
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure	MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
CBP	Community Based Planning	MM	Municipal Manager
CFO	Chief Financial Officer	MRF	Material Recovery Facilities
DPLG	Department of Provincial and Local Government	MSA	Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000
DWA	Department of Water Affairs	MTECH	Medium Term Expenditure Committee
EE	Employment Equity	NGO	Non-governmental organisation
GAMAP	Generally Accepted Municipal Accounting Practice	NT	National Treasury
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice	OPEX	Operating expenditure
HR	Human Resources	PMS	Performance Management System
IDP	Integrated Development Plan	PPP	Public Private Partnership
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards	PT	Provincial Treasury
IMFO	Institute for Municipal Finance Officers	SALGA	South African Local Government Organisation
KPA	Key Performance Area	SAMDI	South African Management Development Institute
KPI	Key Performance Indicator	SCM	Supply Chain Management
LED	Local Economic Development	SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
MAYCO	Executive Mayoral Committee	SDF	Spatial Development Framework
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No. 56 of 2003)		

ANNEXURE A: AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DRAFT

2017



WITZENBERG
Municipality • Munisipaliteit • UMasipala Wase



ARS 2017/10/2017 GENERAL
WC022 – WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY
2017-11-30

UN-AUDITED SOUTH AFRICA

WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

Index

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WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

GENERAL INFORMATION

NATURE OF BUSINESS

Witzenberg Municipality is a local municipality performing the functions as set out in Part B of Schedules 4 & 5 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. (Act No. 108 of 1996)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND LEGAL FORM

South African Category B Municipality (Local Municipality) as defined by the Municipal Structures Act. (Act no 117 of 1998)

JURISDICTION

The Witzenberg Municipality includes the following areas:

*Ceres
Op-die-Berg
Prince Alfred's Hamlet
Tulbagh
Wolseley*

MUNICIPAL MANAGER

D Nasson

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

HJ Kritzinger

REGISTERED OFFICE

50 Voortrekker Street, Ceres, 6835

AUDITORS

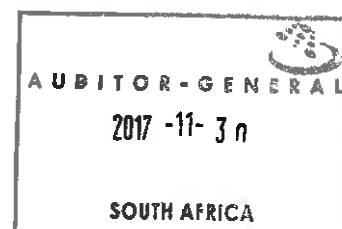
Auditor-General South Africa

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Standard Bank, Ceres

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa
Municipal Finance Management Act (Act no 56 of 2003)
Division of Revenue Act
The Income Tax Act
Value Added Tax Act
Municipal Structures Act (Act no 117 of 1998)
Municipal Systems Act (Act no 32 of 2000)
Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations
Water Services Act (Act no 108 of 1997)
Housing Act (Act no 107 of 1997)
Municipal Property Rates Act (Act no 6 of 2004), as amended
Electricity Act (Act no 41 of 1987)
Skills Development Levies Act (Act no 9 of 1999)
Employment Equity Act (Act no 55 of 1998)
Unemployment Insurance Act (Act no 30 of 1966)
Basic Conditions of Employment Act (Act no 75 of 1997)
Supply Chain Management Regulations, 2005
Collective Agreements
SALBC Leave Regulations
Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act
Workman's Compensation Act



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

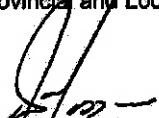
COUNCILLORS OF THE WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

Position	Surname	Party	Seat type	
Executive Mayor	Klaasen, BC	DA	PR	
Deputy Executive Mayor	Adams, K	DA	Ward 6	
Speaker	Godden, TT	COPE	PR	
Member of Mayoral Committee	Sidego, EM	DA	Ward 11	
Member of Mayoral Committee	Alderman Smit, HJ	DA	Ward 5	
Member of Mayoral Committee	Visagie, JJ	DA	Ward 4	
Member of Mayoral Committee	Abrahams, T	DA	PR	Councillor from
Ordinary Councillor	Kinnear, D	DA	PR	Councillor from
Ordinary Councillor	Laban, G	WA	PR	Councillor from
Ordinary Councillor	Alderman Schuurman, J	ANC	PR	Councillor from
Ordinary Councillor	Phungula, JT	ANC	PR	
Ordinary Councillor	Jacobs, M	EFF	PR	Councillor from
Ordinary Councillor	Herandien, P	ICOSA	PR	Councillor from
Ordinary Councillor	Simpson, RJ	ANC	PR	
Ordinary Councillor	Serunjogi, Z	DA	PR	Councillor from
Ordinary Councillor	Phatsoane, N	ANC	Ward 1	Councillor from
Ordinary Councillor	Lottering, C	DA	Ward 2	Councillor from
Ordinary Councillor	Swart, D	DA	Ward 3	
Ordinary Councillor	Daniels, P	DA	Ward 7	
Ordinary Councillor	Visagie, H	ANC	Ward 8	Councillor from
Ordinary Councillor	Hugo, S	ANC	Ward 9	Councillor from
Ordinary Councillor	Mgoboza, T	ANC	Ward 10	Councillor from
Ordinary Councillor	Mdala, M	ANC	Ward 12	Councillor from
Member of Mayoral Committee	Louw, S	DA	PR 1	Councillor till
Member of Mayoral Committee	Fredericks, JP	VIP	PR 1	Councillor till
Ordinary Councillor	Badela, R	ANC	Ward 12	Councillor till
Ordinary Councillor	Du Plessis, JJ	DA	PR 3	Councillor till
Ordinary Councillor	Du Toit, MC	ANC	PR 1	Councillor till
Ordinary Councillor	Klazen, JNED	DCP	PR 1	Councillor till
Ordinary Councillor	Mouton, JS	ANC	PR 2	Councillor till
Ordinary Councillor	Ndwanya, SM	ANC	PR 4	Councillor till
Ordinary Councillor	Salmon, L	ANC	Ward 8	Councillor till
Ordinary Councillor	Saula, MI	ANC	Ward 1	Councillor till
Ordinary Councillor	Okada J	NPP	PR 1	Councillor till
Ordinary Councillor	Hanekom, WJ	DA	Ward 3	Councillor till
Ordinary Councillor	Smith, A	ANC	Ward 10	Councillor till

APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I am responsible for the preparation of these annual financial statements, in terms of Section 126 (1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act and which I have signed on behalf of the Municipality.

I certify that the salaries, allowances and benefits of Councillors as disclosed in the notes of these annual financial statements are within the upper limits of the framework envisaged in Section 219 of the Constitution, read with the Remuneration of Public Officer Bearers Act and the Minister of Provincial and Local Government's determination in accordance with this Act



 D Nasson
 Accounting Officer

28 November 2017

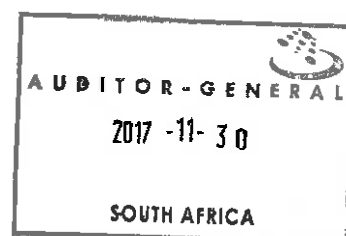
 Date



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017 R	Restated 2016 R
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
		150,794,444	165,365,652
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	76,333,137	97,039,728
Receivables from exchange transactions	3	48,837,181	49,894,911
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	4	9,049,425	6,442,655
Inventory	5	9,347,496	5,403,267
Current Portion of Long-term Receivables	6	-	7,495
Unpaid Conditional Government Grants and Receipts	7	2,262,670	12,375
VAT Receivable (net)	8	4,964,535	6,565,221
Non-Current Assets			
		874,959,554	791,235,630
Long-Term Receivables	6	-	-
Non-Current Investments			
Property, Plant and Equipment	9	808,058,979	712,703,384
Intangible Assets	10	2,506,094	2,645,647
Investment Property	11	47,758,986	48,506,152
Heritage assets	12	550,000	550,000
Operating Lease Asset	13	9,947	12,326
Capitalised Restoration Cost	14	16,075,548	26,818,121
Total Assets		<u>1,025,753,998</u>	<u>956,601,282</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
		73,510,922	96,383,819
Payables from exchange transactions	15	44,015,252	54,502,193
Consumer Deposits	16	3,666,150	3,217,431
Current Employee benefits	17	17,446,827	16,941,158
Unspent Conditional Government Grants and Receipts	7	3,690,206	10,347,213
Unspent Public Contributions	18	975,236	1,282,898
Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities	19	3,717,251	10,092,926
Non-Current Liabilities			
		153,138,093	158,428,205
Long-term Liabilities	19	7,503,284	10,464,089
Non-Current Provisions	20	70,249,120	68,641,116
Employee benefits	21	75,385,689	79,323,000
Total Liabilities		<u>226,649,015</u>	<u>254,812,024</u>
Net Assets			
		799,104,983	701,789,257
Capital Replacement Reserve	22	10,354,788	9,548,191
Accumulated Surplus		788,750,195	692,241,066
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		<u>1,025,753,998</u>	<u>956,601,281</u>



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017 (Actual) R	2016 (Restated) R	2016 Correction of error R	2016 (Previously reported) R
REVENUE					
Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions		275,483,289	194,680,841	1,206,869	193,473,972
Taxation Revenue		61,101,436	57,039,519	(0)	57,039,519
Property rates	23	59,649,031	55,604,297	(0)	55,604,297
Property Rates - penalties imposed and collection charges		1,452,405	1,435,222	-	1,435,222
Transfer Revenue		214,381,853	137,641,322	1,206,869	136,434,453
Fines		19,242,291	8,559,000	-	8,559,000
Government Grants and Subsidies - Capital	24	38,768,028	55,446,601	3,907,586	51,539,015
Government Grants and Subsidies - Operating	24	101,428,638	71,440,720	(2,700,717)	74,141,437
Public Contributions and Donations		54,942,896	2,195,001	-	2,195,001
Revenue from Exchange Transactions		320,412,477	317,036,592	-	317,036,592
Service Charges	25	286,621,189	279,542,152	-	279,542,152
Rental of Facilities and Equipment		8,176,974	8,168,837	-	8,168,837
Interest Earned - external investments		8,511,695	6,772,240	-	6,772,240
Interest Earned - outstanding debtors		7,816,318	9,827,814	-	9,827,814
Licences and Permits		141,796	161,051	-	161,051
Agency Services		4,352,440	4,236,894	-	4,236,894
Other Income	26	4,792,065	8,321,816	-	8,321,816
Unamortised Discount - Interest		-	5,788	-	5,788
Total Revenue		595,895,766	511,717,433	1,206,869	510,510,564
EXPENDITURE					
Employee related costs	27	133,332,562	120,893,414	89,529	120,803,885
Remuneration of Councillors	28	8,779,575	8,661,654	-	8,661,654
Debt Impairment	29	37,709,473	34,542,290	-	34,542,290
Collection Costs		773,248	327,229	-	327,229
Depreciation and Amortisation	30	26,142,546	27,173,335	194,546	26,978,789
Repairs and Maintenance		23,000,709	20,141,682	466,538	19,675,144
Unamortised Discount - Interest paid		615,809	1,138,434	-	1,138,434
Finance Charges	32	16,957,097	16,764,153	-	16,764,153
Bulk Purchases	33	179,202,804	160,424,870	-	160,424,870
Contracted services		41,869,152	15,876,571	-	15,876,571
Grants and Subsidies	34	941,038	969,262	-	969,262
General Expenses	35	43,464,693	43,157,596	(89,529)	43,247,125
Total Expenditure		512,788,706	450,070,490	661,084	449,409,406
Gain / (loss) on disposal of assets (Impairment loss)	31	231,843 (137,679)	(3,728) (21,500)	-	(3,728) (21,500)
Gain on Adjustment of Provision		-	-	-	-
Inventories: (Write-down) / Reversal of write-down		-	(377)	-	(377)
Gain / (loss) on Actuarial Valuations	21	14,114,503	3,818,912	-	3,818,912
Asset Losses		-	(38,136)	-	(38,136)
NET SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		97,315,727	65,402,114	545,785	64,856,329



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

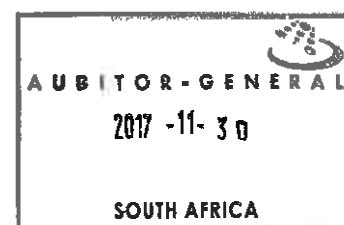
	Notes	Capital Replacement Reserve	Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)	Total
		R	R	R
Balance at 1 JULY 2015		9,430,377	627,509,596	636,939,973
Correction of error	36.13	-	(552,830)	(552,830)
Restated Balance at 1 JULY 2015		9,430,377	626,956,766	636,387,143
Contribution to Capital Replacement Reserve		23,121,037	(23,121,037)	-
Property, Plant and Equipment purchased		(23,003,223)	23,003,223	-
Restated Net Surplus for the year		-	65,402,114	65,402,114
Balance at 30 JUNE 2016		9,548,191	692,241,066	701,789,257
Contribution to Capital Replacement Reserve		23,364,843	(23,364,843)	-
Property, Plant and Equipment purchased		(22,558,245)	22,558,245	-
Net Surplus for the year		-	97,315,727	97,315,727
Balance at 30 JUNE 2017		10,354,789	788,750,195	799,104,984



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	30 JUNE 2017 R	30 JUNE 2016 R
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts			
Taxation		59,159,651	52,556,067
Sales of goods and services		282,928,620	276,852,261
Government Grants		131,276,989	136,362,739
Interest		17,780,418	18,035,276
Payments			
Employee costs		(122,649,702)	(110,847,000)
Suppliers		(303,050,281)	(236,660,780)
Finance charges	32	(16,957,097)	(16,764,153)
Transfers and Grants		(941,038)	(969,262)
Cash generated by operations	37	47,547,560	118,565,148
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	9	(61,794,789)	(76,815,070)
Purchase of Intangible Assets		-	(321,685)
Proceeds on Disposal of Fixed Assets		3,036,713	111,192
Increase/(Decrease) in Long-term Receivables	6	7,495	163,151
Net Cash from Investing Activities		(58,750,581)	(76,862,412)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loans repaid		(9,952,289)	(8,964,582)
New loans raised		-	1,175,887
Increase in Consumer Deposits		448,719	742,656
Net Cash from Financing Activities		(9,503,570)	(7,046,039)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(20,706,591)	34,656,697
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		97,039,728	62,383,031
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	2	76,333,137	97,039,728
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(20,706,591)	34,656,697



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

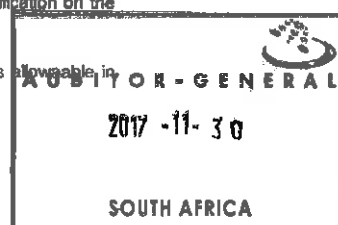
	Actual 2017	Approved budget 2017	Adjustments 2017	Final budget 2017	Difference between final budget and actual	Actual 2016
	R	R	R	R		R
Operating Revenue						
Property rates	59,649,031	60,005,000	-	60,005,000	-0.6%	55,604,297
Property Rates - penalties imposed and collection	1,452,405	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	3.7%	1,435,222
Fines	19,242,291	12,819,650	-	12,819,650	50.1%	8,559,000
Government Grants and Subsidies - Capital	38,768,028	51,579,597	(13,201,863)	38,377,734	1.0%	55,446,601
Government Grants and Subsidies - Operating	101,428,638	134,609,474	(33,265,277)	101,344,197	0.1%	71,440,720
Public Contributions and Donations	54,942,896	200,000	536,479	736,479	7360.2%	2,195,001
Service Charges	286,621,189	295,515,087	-	295,515,087	-3.0%	279,542,152
Rental of Facilities and Equipment	8,176,974	9,338,688	-	9,338,688	-12.4%	8,168,837
Interest Earned - external investments	8,511,695	4,480,030	-	4,480,030	90.0%	6,772,240
Interest Earned - outstanding debtors	7,816,318	5,474,180	-	5,474,180	42.8%	9,827,814
Licences and Permits	141,796	168,030	-	168,030	-15.8%	161,051
Agency Services	4,352,440	4,274,110	-	4,274,110	1.8%	4,236,894
Other Income	18,906,566	4,229,389	-	4,229,389	347.0%	12,137,000
Unamortised Discount - Interest	-	258	-	258	100.0%	5,788
Total revenue	610,010,269	584,093,493	-45,930,661	638,182,832	-13.4%	515,532,617
Operating Expenditure						
Employee related costs	133,332,562	143,316,264	(5,556,840)	137,759,424	3.2%	120,693,414
Remuneration of Councillors	8,779,575	9,465,032	(539,000)	8,926,032	1.6%	8,661,654
Debt Impairment	37,709,473	25,639,580	14,940,000	40,579,560	7.1%	34,542,290
Collection Costs	773,248	1,041,190	(233,000)	808,190	4.3%	327,229
Depreciation and Amortisation	26,142,546	39,480,476	(12,558,000)	26,922,476	2.9%	27,173,335
Repairs and Maintenance	23,000,709	22,196,721	2,045,652	24,242,373	5.1%	20,141,682
Unamortised Discount - Interest paid	615,809	615,809	-	615,809	0.0%	1,138,434
Finance Charges	16,957,097	11,094,293	5,917,000	17,011,293	0.3%	16,764,153
Bulk Purchases	179,202,804	179,220,874	-	179,220,874	0.0%	160,424,870
Contracted services	41,869,152	71,370,252	(28,395,012)	42,975,240	2.6%	15,876,571
Grants and Subsidies	941,038	881,230	66,000	947,230	0.7%	969,262
Other expenses	43,370,529	49,007,252	(2,704,008)	46,303,244	6.3%	43,179,473
Total expenditure	612,694,542	553,328,953	-27,017,208	528,311,745	2.6%	450,092,367
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	97,315,727	30,764,540	-18,913,453	11,851,087	-721.2%	65,440,250
Operating expenditure by vote						
Budget & Treasury Office	31,777,485	36,366,975	(5,313,000)	33,053,975	3.9%	32,305,839
Civil Services	106,021,906	107,220,510	(214,719)	107,005,791	0.9%	108,191,967
Community & Social Services	26,732,608	26,232,133	2,549,236	26,781,369	7.1%	23,028,655
Corporate Services	32,108,263	28,788,837	4,406,030	33,194,667	3.3%	28,071,233
Electro Technical Services	201,810,596	204,238,813	(1,871,585)	202,367,228	0.3%	182,240,690
Executive & Council	22,606,756	26,865,281	(3,039,378)	23,825,903	5.1%	24,833,139
Housing	27,456,019	59,859,878	(31,036,417)	26,823,461	4.7%	2,906,534
Planning	7,539,676	9,567,215	(1,150,577)	8,416,638	10.4%	6,592,167
Public Safety	34,142,995	28,590,342	6,776,581	35,366,903	3.5%	21,284,659
Sport & Recreation	20,470,543	23,379,169	(337,306)	23,041,863	11.2%	20,675,626
Total operating expenditure by vote	510,666,647	553,108,953	-29,231,155	523,877,788	2.52%	450,130,509
Capital expenditure by vote						
Budget & Treasury Office	162,534	130,000	45,000	175,000	7.1%	366,556
Civil Services	48,276,119	49,397,887	294,331	49,692,218	2.8%	59,666,153
Community & Social Services	910,051	1,426,000	(428,276)	997,724	8.8%	2,200,741
Corporate Services	285,353	150,000	139,330	289,330	1.4%	425,633
Electro Technical Services	6,831,879	6,995,000	(220,697)	6,774,103	-0.9%	5,664,355
Planning	-	-	-	-	-	6,121,668
Public Safety	100,273	-	150,000	150,000	33.2%	561,346
Sport & Recreation	2,216,854	800,000	1,489,031	2,289,031	3.2%	488,506
Total capital expenditure	58,783,063	58,888,887	1,468,519	60,367,406	2.62%	75,494,958

The budget is approved on an accrual basis by vote classification as required by the Municipal Finance Management Act. The basis used for this comparison is by nature classification as required by General Recognised Accounting Practices. The approved budget covers the same period as the financial statements, from 1 July to 30 June.

The budget and accounting bases are the same; both are on the accrual basis. The financial statements are prepared using a classification on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance.

The changes between the approved and final budget are a consequence of reallocations within the budget and of other factors allowable in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act

Please refer to Note 40 for more information on budget comparisons.



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1. ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES APPLIED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

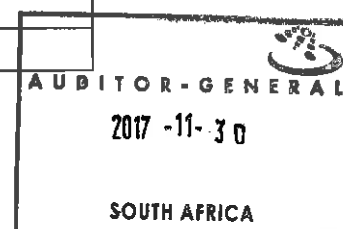
1.1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention unless specified otherwise.

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

The standards are summarised as follows:

GRAP 1	Presentation of Financial Statements
GRAP 2	Cash Flow Statements
GRAP 3	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
GRAP 4	The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
GRAP 5	Borrowing Costs
GRAP 6	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
GRAP 7	Investments in Associates
GRAP 8	Interests in Joint Ventures
GRAP 9	Revenue from Exchange Transactions
GRAP 10	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economics
GRAP 11	Construction Contracts
GRAP 12	Inventories
GRAP 13	Leases
GRAP 14	Events after the reporting date
GRAP 16	Investment Property
GRAP 17	Property, Plant and Equipment
GRAP 19	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
GRAP 21	Impairment of non-cash-generating assets
GRAP 23	Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions
GRAP 24	Presentation of Budget Information
GRAP 25	Employee Benefits
GRAP 26	Impairment of cash-generating assets
GRAP 27	Agriculture
GRAP 31	Intangible assets
GRAP 100	Discontinued Operations
GRAP 103	Heritage Assets
GRAP 104	Financial Instruments
GRAP 105	Transfer of Functions Between Entities Under Common Control
GRAP 106	Transfer of Functions Between Entities Not Under Common Control
GRAP 107	Mergers



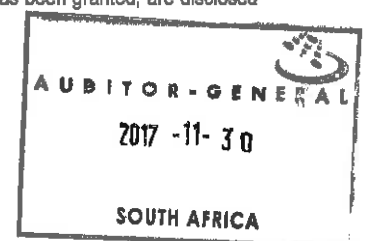
WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

IGRAP 1	Applying the Probability Test on Initial Recognition of Revenue (as revised in 2012)
IGRAP 2	Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities
IGRAP 3	Determining whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease
IGRAP 4	Rights to Interests Arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds
IGRAP 5	Applying the Restatement Approach under the Standard of GRAP on Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies
IGRAP 6	Loyalty Programmes
IGRAP 7	The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction
IGRAP 8	Agreements for the Construction of Assets from Exchange Transactions
IGRAP 9	Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners
IGRAP 10	Assets Received from Customers
IGRAP 11	Consolidations – Special Purpose Entities
IGRAP 12	Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-monetary Contributions by Ventures
IGRAP 13	Operating Leases – Incentives
IGRAP 14	Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease
IGRAP 15	Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services
IGRAP 16	Intangible Assets – Website Costs
IPSAS 20	Related Party Disclosure
IFRS 3 (AC140)	Business Combinations
IFRS 4 (AC141)	Insurance Contracts
IFRS 6 (AC143)	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources
IAS 12 (AC102)	Income Taxes
SIC – 21 (AC421)	Income Taxes – Recovery of Revaluated Non-Depreciable Assets
SIC – 25 (AC425)	Income Taxes – Changes in the Tax Status on an Entity or its Shareholders
SIC – 29 (AC429)	Service Concessions Arrangements – Disclosures
IFRIC 2 (AC435)	Members' Shares in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments
IFRIC 4 (AC437)	Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease
IFRIC 9 (AC442)	Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives
IFRIC 12 (AC445)	Service Concession Arrangements
IFRIC 13 (AC446)	Customer Loyalty Programmes
IFRIC 14 (AC447) IAS19	The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction
IFRIC 15 (AC448)	Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate
IFRIC 16(AC449)	Hedges in a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation
IFRIC 20	Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine

Accounting policies for material transactions, events or conditions not covered by the above GRAP have been developed in accordance with paragraphs 8, 10 and 11 of GRAP 3.

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been consistently applied except where an exemption has been granted, are disclosed below.



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

Assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses have not been offset except when offsetting is permitted or required by a Standard of GRAP.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those used to present the previous year's financial statements, unless explicitly stated. The details of any changes in accounting policies are explained in the relevant notes to the Financial Statements.

1.2. PRESENTATION CURRENCY

Amounts reflected in the financial statements are in South African Rand and at actual values. No financial values are given in an abbreviated display format. No foreign exchange transactions are included in the statements.

1.3. GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION

These annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

1.4. COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

When the presentation or classification of items in the annual financial statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are restated, unless a standard of GRAP does not require the restatements of comparative information. The nature and reason for the reclassification is disclosed. Where material accounting errors have been identified in the current year, the correction is made retrospectively as far as is practicable, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly. Where there has been a change in accounting policy in the current year, the adjustment is made retrospectively as far as is practicable, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly.

1.5. MATERIALITY

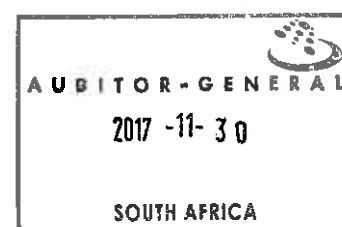
Material omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the decision or assessments of users made on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the nature or size of the omission or misstatements judged in the surrounding circumstances. The nature or size of the information item, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor. In general, materiality is determined as 1% of total expenditure.

1.6. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The following GRAP standards have been issued but are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Municipality:

Standard	Description	Effective Date
GRAP 18	Segment Reporting Information to a large extent is already included in the notes to the annual financial statements.	Unknown
GRAP 20	Related Party Disclosures No significant impact is expected as the Municipality does not participate in such business transactions.	Unknown
GRAP 32	Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor No significant impact is expected as the Municipality does not participate in such business transactions.	Unknown
GRAP 108	Statutory receivable No significant impact is expected as the Municipality does not participate in such business transactions.	Unknown
GRAP 109	Accounting by Principals and Agents No significant impact is expected as the Municipality does not participate in such business transactions.	Unknown
IGRAP 17	Service Concession Arrangements Where a Grantor Controls a Significant Residual Interest in an Asset	Unknown

1.7. RESERVES



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

Capital Replacement Reserve (CRR)

In order to finance the provision of infrastructure and other items of property, plant and equipment from internal sources, amounts are transferred from the accumulated surplus / (deficit) to the CRR. The cash in the CRR can only be utilized to finance items of property, plant and equipment. The CRR is reduced and the accumulated surplus / (Deficit) are credited by a corresponding amount when the amounts in the CRR are utilized.

1.8. LEASES

1.8.1. Municipality as Lessee

Leases are classified as finance leases where substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of an asset are transferred to the Municipality. Property, plant and equipment or intangible assets subject to finance lease agreements are initially recognised at the lower of the asset's fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liabilities are initially recognised at the inception of the lease and are measured as the sum of the minimum lease payments due in terms of the lease agreement, discounted for the effect of interest. In discounting the lease payments, the Municipality uses the interest rate that exactly discounts the lease payments and unguaranteed residual value to the fair value of the asset plus any direct costs incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the leased assets are accounted for in accordance with the stated accounting policies applicable to property, plant and equipment or intangibles. The lease liability is reduced by the lease payments, which are allocated between the lease finance cost and the capital repayment using the effective interest rate method. Lease finance costs are expensed when incurred. The accounting policies relating to de-recognition of financial instruments are applied to lease payables.

Operating leases are those leases that do not fall within the scope of the above definition. Operating lease rentals are recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

1.8.2. Municipality as Lessor

Under a finance lease, the Municipality recognises the lease payments to be received in terms of a lease agreement as an asset (receivable). The receivable is calculated as the sum of all the minimum lease payments to be received, plus any unguaranteed residual accruing to the Municipality, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. The receivable is reduced by the capital portion of the lease instalments received, with the interest portion being recognised as interest revenue on a time proportionate basis. The accounting policies relating to de-recognition and impairment of financial instruments are applied to lease receivables.

Operating leases are those leases that do not fall within the scope of the above definition. Operating lease rentals are recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

1.9. UNSPENT CONDITIONAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND RECEIPTS

Conditional government grants are subject to specific conditions. If these specific conditions are not met, the monies received are repayable.

Unspent conditional grants are financial liabilities that are separately reflected on the Statement of Financial Position. They represent unspent government grants, subsidies and contributions from the public.

This liability always has to be cash-backed. The following provisions are set for the creation and utilisation of this creditor:

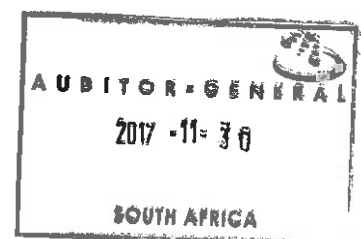
- Unspent conditional grants are recognised as a liability when the grant is received.
- When grant conditions are met an amount equal to the conditions met are transferred to revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.
- The cash which backs up the creditor is invested as individual investment or part of the general investments of the Municipality until it is utilised.
- Interest earned on the investment is treated in accordance with grant conditions. If it is payable to the funder it is recorded as part of the creditor. If it is the Municipality's interest it is recognised as interest earned in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.10. UNPAID CONDITIONAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND RECEIPTS

Unpaid conditional grants are assets in terms of the Framework that are separately reflected on the Statement of Financial Position. The asset is recognised when the Economic Entity has an enforceable right to receive the grant or if it is virtually certain that it will be received based on that grant conditions have been met. They represent unpaid government grants, subsidies and contributions from the public.

The following provisions are set for the creation and utilisation of the grant is receivables:

- Unpaid conditional grants are recognised as an asset when the grant is receivable.



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1.11. PROVISIONS

1.11.1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Municipality has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is possible that an outflow of resource embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the provision can be made. Provisions are reviewed at reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect is material, non-current provisions are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects the market's current assessment of the time value of money, adjusted for risks specific to the liability (for example in the case of obligations for the rehabilitation of land).

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

Future events that may affect the amount required to settle an obligation are reflected in the amount of a provision where there is sufficient objective evidence that they will occur. Gains from the expected disposal of assets are not taken into account in measuring a provision. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. The present obligation under an onerous contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

A provision for restructuring costs is recognised only when the following criteria over and above the recognition criteria of a provision have been met:

- (a) The Municipality has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring identifying at least:
 - the business or part of a business concerned;
 - the principal locations affected;
 - the location, function and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for terminating their services;
 - the expenditures that will be undertaken; and
 - when the plan will be implemented.
- (b) The Municipality has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

The amount recognised as a provision shall be the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

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

1.11.2. REHABILITATION OF LANDFILL SITES PROVISIONS

Provision is made in terms of the licensing stipulations of the landfill sites, for the estimated cost of rehabilitating waste sites. The provision has been determined on the basis of a recent independent study. The cost factors derived from the study by a firm of consulting engineers have discounted to present value at prime interest rate.

1.12. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

1.12.1. Post-Retirement Medical obligations

The Municipality provides post-retirement medical benefits by subsidizing the medical aid contributions of certain retired staff according to the rules of the medical aid funds. Council pays 70% as contribution and the remaining 30% are paid by the members. The entitlement to these benefits is usually conditional on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The present value of the defined benefit liability is actuarially determined in accordance with GRAP 25 – Employee benefits (using a discount rate applicable to high quality government bonds). The plan is unfunded.

These contributions are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contribution. The liability was calculated by means of the projected unit credit actuarial valuation method. The liability in respect of current pensioners is regarded as fully accrued, and is therefore not split between a past (or accrued) and future in-service element. The liability is recognised at the fair value of the obligation. Payments made by the Municipality are set-off against the liability, including notional interest, resulting from the valuation by the actuaries and are charged against the Statement of Financial Performance as employee benefits upon valuation.



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

Actuarial gains and losses arising from the experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, is charged or credited to the Statement of Financial Performance in the period that it occurs. These obligations are valued periodically by independent qualified actuaries.

1.12.2. Long Service awards

Long service awards are provided to employees who achieve certain pre-determined milestones of service within the Municipality. The Municipality's obligation under these plans is valued by independent qualified actuaries periodically and the corresponding liability is raised. Payments are set-off against the liability, including notional interest, resulting from the valuation by the actuaries and are charged against the Statement of Financial Performance as employee benefits upon valuation. Defined benefit plans are post-employment plans other than defined contribution plans.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from the experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, is charged or credited to the Statement of Financial Performance in the period that it occurs. These obligations are valued periodically by independent qualified actuaries.

1.12.3. Accrued Leave Pay

Liabilities for annual leave are recognised as they accrue to employees. The liability is based on the total amount of leave days due to employees at year end and also on the total remuneration package of the employee.

1.12.4. Staff Bonuses

Liabilities for staff bonuses are recognised as they accrue to employees. The liability at year end is based on bonus accrued at year end for each employee.

1.12.5. Performance bonuses

A provision, in respect of the liability relating to the anticipated costs of performance bonuses payable to Section 57 employees, is maintained. Municipal entities' performance bonus provisions are based on the employment contract stipulations as well as previous performance bonus payment trends.

1.12.6. Pension and retirement fund obligations

The Municipality provides retirement benefits for its employees and councillors. 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. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against income in the year they become payable. Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans. The defined benefit funds, which are administered on a provincial basis, are actuarially valued tri-annually on the projected unit credit method basis. Deficits identified are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on a proportional basis to all participating municipalities. The contributions and lump sum payments are charged against income in the year they become payable. Sufficient information is not available to use defined benefit accounting for a multi-employer plan. As a result, defined benefit plans have been accounted for as if they were defined contribution plans.

1.12.7. Ex gratia Gratuities

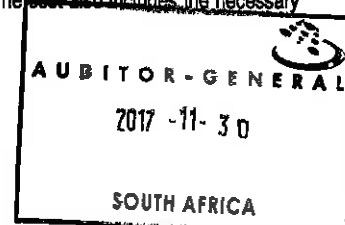
Ex gratia gratuities are provided to employees that were not previously members of a pension fund. The Municipality's obligation under these plans is valued by independent qualified actuaries and the corresponding liability is raised. Payments made by the Municipality are set-off against the liability, including notional interest, resulting from the valuation by the actuaries and are charged against the Statement of Financial Performance as employee benefits upon valuation. Defined benefit plans are post-employment plans other than defined contribution plans.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from the experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, is charged or credited to the Statement of Financial Performance in the period that it occurs. These obligations are valued periodically by independent qualified actuaries.

1.13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

1.13.1. Initial Recognition

Property, plant and equipment are tangible non-current assets (including infrastructure assets) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one year. Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised as assets on acquisition date and are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the municipality. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost. The cost also includes the necessary costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located.



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

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

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

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the assets 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.

Major spare parts and servicing equipment qualify as property, plant and equipment when the municipality expects to use them during more than one period. Similarly, if the major spare parts and servicing equipment can be used only in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment, they are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

1.13.2. Subsequent Measurement – Cost Model

Subsequent to initial recognition, items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life.

Where the municipality replaces parts of an asset, it derecognises the part of the asset being replaced and capitalises the new component. Subsequent expenditure incurred on an asset is capitalised when it increases the capacity or future economic benefits associated with the asset.

1.13.3. Depreciation and Impairment

Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable amount, using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Components of assets that are significant in relation to the whole asset and that have different useful lives are depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The annual depreciation rates are based on the following estimated useful lives:

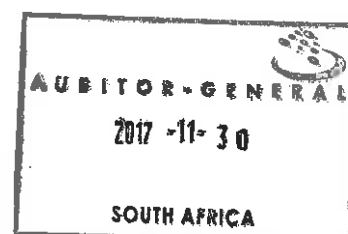
	Years		Years
Infrastructure		Other	
Roads and Paving	5-100	Airports	20
Electricity	4-46	Buildings	30-100
Water	15-150	Computer equipment	3-30
Sanitation	15-60	Furniture and equipment	5-30
Other	10-15	Landfill sites	9-24
		Markets	30
Community		Other	3-30
Recreational Facilities	10-30	Other vehicles	5-67
Sport fields & Stadia	10-20	Plant and Equipment	5-32
Halls	5-97	Specialist vehicles	7-38
Libraries	10-30		
Parks and gardens	10		
Other assets	5-30		
Cemeteries	5-30		
Finance lease assets			
Office equipment	4		

The actual useful lives used for depreciation purposes may vary from the above information as the remaining useful lives of assets are reviewed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date for any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The impairment charged to the Statement of Financial Performance is the excess of the carrying value over the recoverable amount.

An impairment is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment been recognised. A reversal of impairment is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.13.4. De-recognition



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.13.5. Land and Buildings and Other Assets – application of deemed cost (Directive 7)

The Municipality opted to take advantage of the transitional arrangement as contained in Directive 7 of the Accounting Standards Board, issued in December 2009. The Municipality applied deemed cost where the acquisition cost of an asset could not be determined. The municipality updated the Land and Buildings acquired before 30 June 2008 to the fair value as determined by an independent valuator. For Other Assets the depreciation replacement cost method was used to establish the deemed cost as on 1 July 2008.

1.14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

1.14.1. Initial Recognition

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance.

An asset meets the identifiable criterion in the definition of an intangible asset when it:

is separable, i.e. is capable of being separated or divided from the entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, asset or liability; or arises from contractual rights (including rights arising from binding arrangements) or other legal rights (excluding rights granted by statute), regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the entity or from other rights and obligations.

The municipality recognises an intangible asset in its Statement of Financial Position only when it is probable that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that are attributable to the asset will flow to the municipality and the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Internally generated intangible assets are subject to strict recognition criteria before they are capitalised. Research expenditure is never capitalised, while development expenditure is only capitalised to the extent that:

the municipality intends to complete the intangible asset for use or sale;
it is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset;
the municipality has the resources to complete the project; and
it is probable that the municipality will receive future economic benefits or service potential.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

Where an intangible asset is acquired by the municipality for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of that asset on the date acquired.

Where an intangible asset 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, its deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

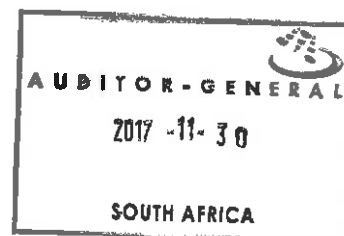
1.14.2. Subsequent Measurement – Cost Model

Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairments. The cost of an intangible asset is amortised over the useful life where that useful life is finite. Where the useful life is indefinite, the asset is not amortised but is subject to an annual impairment test.

1.14.3. Amortisation and Impairment

Amortisation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of intangible assets over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method. Amortisation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Components of assets that are significant in relation to the whole asset and that have different useful lives are amortised separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and amortisation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The annual amortisation rates are based on the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Intangible Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Computer Software	5
Computer Software Licenses	5



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

The actual useful lives used for depreciation purposes may vary from the above information as the remaining useful lives of assets are reviewed annually.

1.14.4. De-recognition

Intangible assets are derecognised when the asset is disposed or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an intangible asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.15. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

1.15.1. Initial Recognition

Investment property shall be recognised as an asset when and only when:

- it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential that are associated with the investment property will flow to the entity, and
- the cost or fair value of the investment property can be measured reliably.

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

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

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner occupied property becomes an investment property, the municipality accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

The cost of self-constructed investment property is the cost at date of completion.

1.15.2. Subsequent Measurement – Cost Model

Subsequent to initial recognition, items of investment property are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life.

1.15.3. Depreciation and Impairment

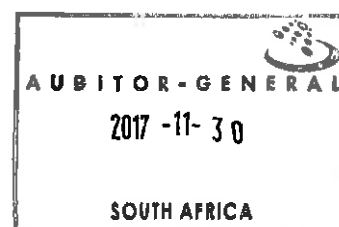
Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable amount, using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Components of assets that are significant in relation to the whole asset and that have different useful lives are depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

<u>Investment Property</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	99 - 100

The actual useful lives used for depreciation purposes may vary from the above information as the remaining useful lives of assets are reviewed annually.

1.15.4. De-recognition

Investment property is derecognised when it is disposed or when there are no further economic benefits expected from the use of the investment property. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of investment property is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.



1.16. HERITAGE ASSETS

1.16.1. Initial Recognition

Heritage assets are assets that have a cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological or artistic significance and are held indefinitely for the benefit of present and future generations.

A heritage asset shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:

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

An asset that has met the recognition requirement criteria for heritage assets shall be measured at its cost if such an asset has been acquired through an exchange transaction.

Where a heritage asset has been acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost shall be measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

1.16.2. Subsequent Measurement

Heritage assets are not depreciated based on their nature however the municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is a need for impairment.

The class of heritage assets are carried at its cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

1.16.3. Impairment

Where the carrying amount of an item of heritage asset is greater than the estimated recoverable amount (or recoverable service amount), it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount (or recoverable service amount) and an impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Financial Performance.

Where items of heritage asset have been impaired, the carrying value is adjusted by the impairment loss, which is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period that the impairment is identified.

An impairment is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment been recognised. A reversal of the impairment is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.16.4. De-recognition

The carrying amount of a heritage asset is derecognised:

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

The gain or loss arising from de-recognition of a heritage asset shall be determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the heritage asset. Such difference is recognised in surplus or deficit when the heritage asset is derecognised.

1.17. IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

1.17.1. Cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are assets held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return.

The Municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the municipality estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that

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reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Municipality estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.17.2. Non-cash-generating assets

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

The Municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Municipality estimates the asset's recoverable service amount.

An asset's recoverable service amount is the higher of a non-cash-generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. If the recoverable service amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable service amount. That reduction is an impairment loss recorded in the Statement of Financial Performance.

The value in use of a non-cash-generating asset is the present value of the asset's remaining service potential. The present value of the remaining service potential of the asset is determined using any one of the following approaches:

Depreciation replacement cost approach - the present value of the remaining service potential of an 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 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.

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

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

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an 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. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable service amount. 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. Such a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.18. COMMITMENTS

Commitments are future payments and expenditure to be incurred on contracts that have been entered into at the reporting date and where there are unperformed obligations. The commitments would include both capital and operating items.

Committed expenditure approved and contracted for at reporting date is where the expenditure has been approved and the contract has been awarded.

Committed expenditure approved but not yet contracted for at reporting date is where the expenditure has been approved but the contract has yet to be awarded or is awaiting finalisation.

1.19. INVENTORIES

1.19.1. Initial Recognition

Inventories comprise current assets held for sale, consumption or distribution during the ordinary course of business. Inventories are initially recognised at cost. Cost generally refers to the purchase price, plus non-recoverable taxes, transport costs and any other costs in bringing the inventories to their current location and condition. Where inventory is manufactured, constructed or produced, the cost includes the cost of labour, materials and overheads used during the manufacturing process.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

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

The cost of purified water comprises cost of conversion and other cost incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and condition.

1.19.2. Subsequent Measurement

Inventories, consisting of consumable stores, raw materials, work-in-progress and finished goods, are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value unless they are to be distributed at no or nominal charge, in which case they are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Redundant and slow-moving inventories are identified and written down in this way. Differences arising on the valuation of inventory are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year in which they arose. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

The carrying amount of inventories is recognised as an expense in the period that the inventory was sold, distributed, written off or consumed, unless that cost qualifies for capitalisation to the cost of another asset.

In general, the basis of allocating cost to inventory items is the weighted average method.

Cost of land held for sale is assigned by using specific identification of their individual costs.

1.20. BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalised to the cost of that asset unless it is inappropriate to do so. The Municipality ceases the capitalisation of borrowing costs when substantially all the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are complete. It is considered inappropriate to capitalise borrowing costs where the link between the funds borrowed and the capital asset acquired cannot be adequately established. Borrowing costs incurred other than on qualifying assets are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance when incurred.

1.21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments recognised on the Statement of Financial Position include receivables (both from exchange transactions and non-exchange transactions), cash and cash equivalents, annuity loans and payables (both from exchange transactions and non-exchange transactions).

1.21.1. Initial Recognition

Financial instruments are initially recognised when the Municipality becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability

1.21.2. Subsequent Measurement

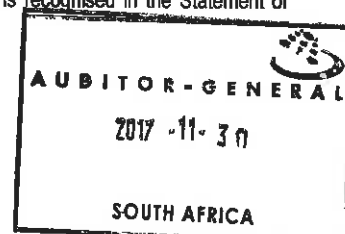
Financial Assets are categorised according to their nature as either financial assets at fair value, financial assets at amortised cost or financial assets at cost. Financial Liabilities are categorised as either at fair value, financial liabilities at cost or financial liabilities carried at amortised cost ("other"). The subsequent measurement of financial assets and liabilities depends on this categorisation.

1.21.2.1. Receivables

Receivables are classified as loans and receivables, and are subsequently measured amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

For amounts due from debtors carried at amortised cost, the Municipality first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. Objective evidence of impairment includes significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation and default or delinquency in payments (more than 90 days overdue). If the Municipality determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss 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 expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Statement of



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Financial Performance. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount based on the original effective interest rate of the asset. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the municipality. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, if material. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate.

1.21.2.2. Payables and Annuity Loans

Financial liabilities consist of payables and annuity loans. They are categorised as financial liabilities held at amortised cost, are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using an effective interest rate, which is the initial carrying amount, less repayments, plus interest.

1.21.2.3. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand (including petty cash) and cash with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments, readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are held with registered banking institutions with maturities of three months or less and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, highly liquid deposits and net of bank overdrafts. The Municipality categorises cash and cash equivalents as financial assets carried at amortised cost.

Bank overdrafts are recorded based on the facility utilised. Finance charges on bank overdraft are expensed as incurred. Amounts owing in respect of bank overdrafts are categorised as financial liabilities: other financial liabilities carried at amortised cost.

1.21.2.4. Non-Current Investments

Financial instruments, which include, investments in municipal entities and fixed deposits invested in registered commercial banks, are stated at amortised cost.

Where investments have been impaired, the carrying value is adjusted by the impairment loss, which is recognised as an expense in the period that the impairment is identified.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the Statement of Financial Performance.

The carrying amounts of such investments are reduced to recognise any decline, other than a temporary decline, in the value of individual investments.

1.21.3. De-recognition of Financial Instruments

1.21.3.1. Financial Assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

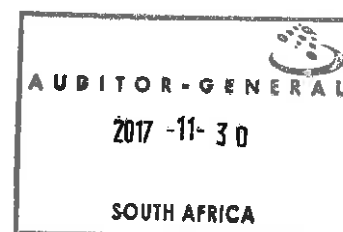
the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
the Municipality has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Municipality has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Municipality has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Municipality has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, a new asset is recognised to the extent of the Municipality's continuing involvement in the asset.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Municipality could be required to repay.

When continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of the Municipality's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Municipality may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of the Municipality's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

1.21.3.2. Financial Liabilities



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.21.4. *Offsetting of Financial Instruments*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously

1.22. REVENUE

1.22.1. *Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions*

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

Revenue from property rates is recognised when the legal entitlement to this revenue arises. Collection charges are recognised when such amounts are legally enforceable. Penalty interest on unpaid rates is recognised on a time proportionate basis as an exchange transaction.

Fine Revenue constitutes both spot fines and summonses. Revenue from spot fines and summonses is recognised when issued.

Revenue from public contributions and donations is recognised when all conditions associated with the contribution have been met or where the contribution is to finance property, plant and equipment, when such items of property, plant and equipment qualifies for recognition and first becomes available for use by the Municipality. Where public contributions have been received but the Municipality has not met the related conditions, it is recognised as an unspent public contribution (liability).

Revenue from third parties i.e. insurance payments for assets impaired, are recognised when it can be measured reliably and is not being offset against the related expenses of repairs or renewals of the impaired assets.

Contributed property, plant and equipment is recognised when such items of property, plant and equipment qualifies for recognition and become available for use by the Municipality.

Revenue from the recovery of unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure is based on legislated procedures, including those set out in the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No. 56 of 2003) and is recognised when the recovery thereof from the responsible councillors or officials is virtually certain.

Revenue shall be measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

When, as a result of a non-exchange transaction, a Municipality recognises an asset, it also recognises revenue equivalent to the amount of the asset measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition, unless it is also required to recognise a liability. Where a liability is required to be recognised it will be measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the present 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 will be recognised as revenue.

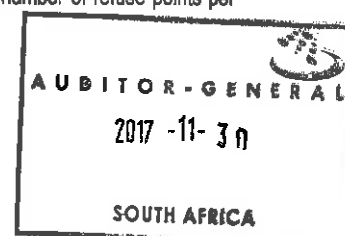
1.22.2. *Revenue from Exchange Transactions*

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

Service charges relating to electricity and water are based on consumption and a basic charge as per Council resolution. Meters are read on a monthly basis and are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Provisional estimates of consumption are made monthly when meter readings have not been performed. The provisional estimates of consumption are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Adjustments to provisional estimates of consumption are made in the invoicing period in which meters have been read. These adjustments are recognised as revenue in the invoicing period.

Revenue from the sale of electricity prepaid meter vouchers is recognised eight days after the sale of the relevant voucher.

Service charges relating to refuse removal are recognised on a monthly basis in arrears by applying the approved tariff to each property that has improvements. Tariffs are determined per category of property usage, and are levied monthly based on the recorded number of refuse points per property.



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

Service charges relating to sanitation (sewerage) are recognised on a monthly basis in arrears by applying the approved tariff to each property that has improvements. Tariffs are determined per category of property usage. In the case of residential property a fixed monthly tariff is levied and in the case of commercial property a tariff is levied based on the number of sewerage connection on the property. Service charges based on a basic charge as per Council resolution.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Revenue from the rental of facilities and equipment is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease agreement.

Revenue arising from the application of the approved tariff of charges is recognised when the relevant service is rendered by applying the relevant tariff. This includes the issuing of licences and permits.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when substantially all the risks and rewards in those goods are passed to the consumer.

Revenue shall be measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

The amount of revenue arising on a transaction is usually determined by agreement between the entity and the purchaser or user of the asset or service. It is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

In most cases, the consideration is in the form of cash or cash equivalents and the amount of revenue is the amount of cash or cash equivalents received or receivable. However, when the inflow of cash or cash equivalents is deferred, the fair value of the consideration may be less than the nominal amount of cash received or receivable. When the arrangement effectively constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is determined by discounting all future receipts using an imputed rate of interest. The imputed rate of interest is the more clearly determinable of either:

The prevailing rate for a similar instrument of an issuer with a similar credit rating; or
A rate of interest that discounts the nominal amount of the instrument to the current cash sales price of the goods or services.

The difference between the fair value and the nominal amount of the consideration is recognised as interest revenue.

When goods or services are exchanged or swapped for goods or services which are of a similar nature and value, the exchange is not regarded as a transaction that generates revenue. When goods are sold or services are rendered in exchange for dissimilar goods or services, the exchange is regarded as a transaction that generates revenue. The revenue is measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, adjusted by the amount of any cash or cash equivalents transferred.

When the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be measured reliably, the revenue is measured at the fair value of the goods or services given up, adjusted by the amount of any cash or cash equivalents transferred.

1.22.3. Grants, Transfers and Donations (Non-Exchange Revenue)

Grants, transfers and donations received or receivable are recognised when the resources that have been transferred meet the criteria for recognition as an asset. A corresponding liability is raised to the extent that the grant, transfer or donation is conditional. The liability is transferred to revenue as and when the conditions attached to the grant are met. Grants without any conditions attached are recognised as revenue when the asset is recognised.

1.23. 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 directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by the reporting entity;
- Individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the reporting entity that gives them significant influence over the entity, and close members of the family of any such individual;
- Key management personnel, and close members of the family of key management personnel; and
- Entities in which a substantial ownership interest is held, directly or indirectly, by any person described in the 2nd and 3rd bullet, or over which such a person is able to exercise significant influence.

Key management personnel include:

- All directors or members of the governing body of the entity, being the Executive Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Speaker, members of the Mayoral Committee and ordinary councillors.
- Other persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the reporting entity being the Municipal Manager, Chief Financial Officer and all other managers reporting directly to the Municipal Manager or as designated by the Municipal Manager.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1.24. UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE

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

1.25. IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No. 56 of 2003), the Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 200), the Public Office Bearers Act, and (Act. No. 20 of 1998) or is in contravention of the Municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy. Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure. Irregular expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.26. FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is expenditure that was made in vain and could have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.27. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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 entity. A contingent liability could also be 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 will be required to the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Management judgement is required when recognising and measuring contingent liabilities.

1.28. PRESENTATION OF BUDGET INFORMATION

The annual budget figures have been presented in accordance with the GRAP reporting framework. A separate statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts, which forms part of the annual financial statements, has been prepared. The comparison of budget and actual amount will be presented on the same accounting basis, same classification basis and for the same entity and period as for the approved budget. The budget of the municipality is taken for a stakeholder consultative process and upon approval the approved budget is made publicly available.

Material differences in terms of the basis, timing or entity have been disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements.

1.29. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

In the process of applying the Municipality's accounting policy, management has made the following significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Post-retirement medical obligations and Long service awards

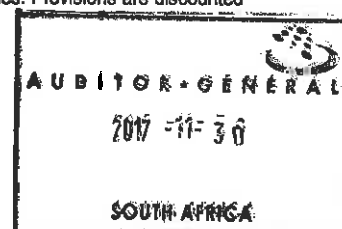
The cost of post-retirement medical obligations, long service awards and ex-gratia gratuities are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

Impairment of Receivables

The calculation in respect of the impairment of debtors is based on an assessment of the extent to which debtors have defaulted on payments already due, and an assessment of their ability to make payments based on their creditworthiness. This was performed per service-identifiable categories across all classes of debtors.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Management judgement is required when recognising and measuring provisions and when measuring contingent liabilities. Provisions are discounted where the effect of discounting is material using actuarial valuations.



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1.30. TAXES – VALUE ADDED TAX

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amounts of value added tax. The net amount of Value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

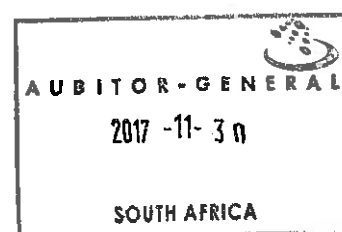
1.31. JOINT VENTURES

In respect of the municipalities' interest in jointly controlled assets, the municipality includes in its accounting records and recognises in its financial statements:

- its share of the jointly controlled assets, classified according to the nature of the assets;
- any liabilities that it has incurred;
- its share of any liabilities incurred jointly with other ventures in relation to the joint venture;
- any revenue from the sale or use of its share of the output of the joint venture, together with its share of any expenses incurred by the joint venture; and
- any expenses that it has incurred in respect of its interest in the joint venture.

1.32. AMENDED DISCLOSURE POLICY

Amendments to accounting policies are reported as and when deemed necessary based on the relevance of any such amendment to the format and presentation of the financial statements. The principal amendments to matters disclosed in the current financial statements include fundamental errors, and the treatment of assets financed by external grants.



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

2	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2017	2016
		R	R
	<u>Assets</u>		
	Call Investments Deposits	-	-
	Bank Accounts	76,324,212	97,031,303
	Cash Floats	8,925	8,425
	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents - Assets	76,333,137	97,039,728

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash held and short term deposits. The carrying amount of these assets approximates their fair value.

The municipality has the following bank accounts:

Cash book balance at beginning of year	97,031,303	62,374,606
Cash book balance at end of year	76,324,212	97,031,303

The municipality changed it's Primary Bank Account from ABSA Bank Limited to The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited on 1 March 2013. The ABSA account has not been closed at year end as some debtors still pay their service accounts into the old account.

Primary Bank Account: Standard Bank - Account Number 203241819

Bank statement balance at beginning of year	100,229,291	66,875,631
Bank statement balance at end of year	77,200,939	100,229,291

ABSA Bank Limited - Account Number 350000011

Bank statement balance at beginning of year	58,202	33,194
Bank statement balance at end of year	248,613	58,202

3 RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Electricity	41,278,142	39,653,051
Water	67,600,296	57,648,575
Housing Rentals	1,483,430	1,235,690
Refuse	34,837,265	28,758,372
Sewerage	29,290,328	23,614,585
Other	2,543,476	1,944,039
Land Sales	1,190,005	3,356,771
Total Receivables from Exchange Transactions	178,222,940	156,211,083
Less: Provision for Impairment	(129,385,759)	(106,316,172)
Total Net Receivables from Exchange Transactions	48,837,181	49,894,911

Consumer debtors are payable within 30 days. This credit period granted is considered to be consistent with the terms used in the public sector, through established practices and legislation. Discounting of trade and other receivables on initial recognition is not deemed necessary.

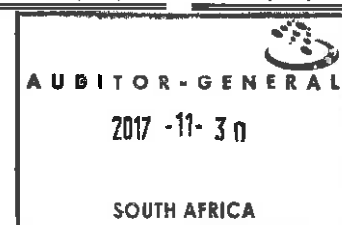
Included in receivables is the following accrued income (estimated consumption from the last meter reading to 30 June):

Accrued Income Electricity	22,054,254	17,621,583
Accrued Income Water	4,178,417	4,182,801

Ageing of Receivables from Exchange Transactions:

(Electricity): Ageing

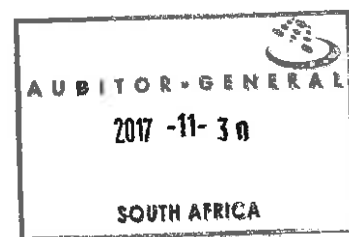
Accrued Income Electricity	22,054,254	17,621,583
Current (0 - 30 days)	13,694,594	15,527,804
31 - 60 Days	788,519	582,462
61 - 90 Days	467,181	283,058
+ 90 Days	4,273,593	5,638,144
Total	41,278,142	39,653,051



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS CONTINUED	2017 R	2016 R
<u>(Water): Ageing</u>		
Accrued Income Water	4,178,417	4,182,801
Current (0 - 30 days)	3,287,256	3,875,709
31 - 60 Days	1,520,906	1,531,292
61 - 90 Days	1,074,176	1,539,568
+ 90 Days	57,539,542	46,519,206
Total	67,600,296	57,648,575
<u>(Housing): Ageing</u>		
Current (0 - 30 days)	27,969	27,677
31 - 60 Days	22,568	22,151
61 - 90 Days	21,392	20,399
+ 90 Days	1,411,500	1,165,462
Total	1,483,430	1,235,690
<u>(Refuse): Ageing</u>		
Current (0 - 30 days)	1,925,775	1,903,660
31 - 60 Days	752,979	812,939
61 - 90 Days	601,750	639,260
+ 90 Days	31,556,762	25,402,513
Total	34,837,265	28,768,372
<u>(Sewerage): Ageing</u>		
Current (0 - 30 days)	1,741,493	1,636,731
31 - 60 Days	771,514	708,827
61 - 90 Days	585,095	520,068
+ 90 Days	26,192,224	20,748,959
Total	29,290,326	23,614,585
<u>(Other): Ageing</u>		
Current (0 - 30 days)	729,918	339,561
31 - 60 Days	36,140	33,641
61 - 90 Days	27,418	29,560
+ 90 Days	1,750,000	1,541,277
Total	2,543,476	1,944,039
<u>(Land Sales): Ageing</u>		
Current (0 - 30 days)	-	-
31 - 60 Days	-	-
61 - 90 Days	-	-
+ 90 Days	1,288,006	3,356,771
Total	1,288,006	3,356,771
<u>(Total): Ageing</u>		
Accrued Income	26,232,671	21,804,384
Current (0 - 30 days)	21,407,005	23,311,143
31 - 60 Days	3,892,624	3,691,312
61 - 90 Days	2,777,013	3,031,913
+ 90 Days	124,011,627	104,372,332
Total	178,320,941	156,211,084



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS CONTINUED	2017 R	2016 R
Reconciliation of Provision for Bad Debts		
Balance at beginning of year	106,316,172	122,424,101
Contribution to provision	23,083,710	26,189,331
Bad Debts Written Off	(14,123)	(42,297,260)
Balance at end of year	129,385,759	106,316,172

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited due to the municipality's large number of customers living in poverty. The municipality's historical experience in collection of trade receivables falls within recorded allowances. Due to these factors, management believes that no additional risk beyond amounts provided for collection losses is inherent in the municipality's trade receivables.

4 RECEIVABLES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Rates	23,713,824	23,224,444
Other Receivables	39,784,179	22,159,059
Accrued Fines	37,479,480	21,351,630
Deposits	224,615	224,615
SARS	524,109	524,110
Prepaid Expenditure	1,555,975	50,000
Other receivables	-	8,704
Total Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	63,498,003	45,383,503
Less: Provision for Impairment	(54,448,578)	(38,940,848)
Total Net Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	9,049,425	6,442,655

Ageing of Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions:

(Rates): Ageing

Current (0 - 30 days)	2,031,228	3,062,819
31 - 60 Days	407,965	342,354
61 - 90 Days	208,672	261,132
+ 90 Days	21,065,958	19,558,138
Total	23,713,823	23,224,444

Reconciliation of Provision for Bad Debts

Balance at beginning of year	38,940,848	30,295,695
Contribution to provision	15,507,730	8,645,153
Bad Debts Written Off	-	-
Balance at end of year	54,448,578	38,940,848

Included in the provision for bad debt are the following amounts in respect of traffic fines

33,849,774	19,274,139
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Concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited due to the municipality's large number of customers living in poverty. The municipality's historical experience in collection of trade receivables falls within recorded allowances. Due to these factors, management believes that no additional risk beyond amounts provided for collection losses is inherent in the municipality's trade receivables.

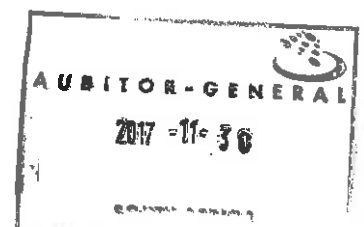
5 INVENTORY

Consumable Stores - At cost	9,181,157	5,384,334
Water - At purification cost	166,339	18,933
Total Inventory	9,347,496	5,403,267

Consumable stores materials written down due to losses as identified during the annual stores counts.	-	377
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Consumable stores inventory recognised as an expense during the year	10,528,826	8,397,674
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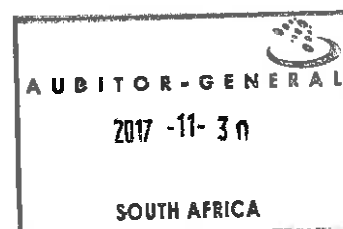
No inventories is pledged as security for liabilities



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

		2017 R	2016 R
6	LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES		
	Housing Loans	-	167
	Sport Club Loans	-	7,328
	Town Development	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			7,495
	Less: Unamortised Discount on Loans	-	-
	Balance 1 July	-	(4,653)
	Adjustment for the period	-	4,653
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			7,495
	Less: Current portion transferred to current receivables	-	(7,495)
	Housing Loans	-	(167)
	Sport Club Loans	-	(7,328)
	Town Development	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			-
	Less: Provision for Impairment	-	-
	Total Long Term Receivables	<hr/>	<hr/>
			-
	Reconciliation of Provision for Bad Debts		
	Balance at beginning of year	-	163,925
	Contribution to provision	-	76,709
	Bad Debts Written Off	-	(240,634)
	Balance at end of year	<hr/>	<hr/>
			-
7	UNSPENT CONDITIONAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND RECEIPTS		
	Unspent Grants	3,690,206	10,347,213
	National Government Grants	471,476	4,378,064
	Provincial Government Grants	2,918,730	5,969,149
	District Municipality	300,000	-
	Less: Grants spend but not yet received	2,262,670	12,375
	National Government Grants	1,281,584	12,375
	Provincial Government Grants	981,086	-
	Total Conditional Grants and Receipts	<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,427,536	10,334,838
	Please refer to Note 24 for more information on specific grants.		
8	VAT		
	VAT PAYABLE		
	VAT Payable	-	-
	VAT output in suspense	4,453,269	(1,131,647)
	Total Vat payable	<hr/>	<hr/>
		4,453,269	(1,131,647)
	VAT RECEIVABLE		
	VAT input in suspense	9,417,804	5,433,574
	Total VAT receivable	<hr/>	<hr/>
		9,417,804	5,433,574
	NET VAT RECEIVABLE/(PAYABLE)	<hr/>	<hr/>
		4,964,535	6,565,221
	VAT is receivable/payable on the cash basis.		



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

9.1 30 JUNE 2017

Reconciliation of Carrying Value	Land R	Buildings R	Infrastructure R	Community R	Lease Assets R	Other R	Total R
Carrying value at 1 July 2016	78,203,971	93,542,654	441,286,025	68,455,787	995,478	30,219,468	712,703,383
Cost	78,203,971	101,779,105	553,135,349	74,148,394	1,867,230	57,846,635	866,980,684
Original Cost	78,203,971	101,779,105	553,135,349	74,148,394	1,867,230	57,846,635	866,980,684
Accumulated Impairments	-	-	(19,801)	-	-	(551,858)	(571,659)
Original Cost	-	-	(19,801)	-	-	(551,858)	(571,659)
Accumulated Depreciation	-	(8,236,451)	(111,829,523)	(5,692,607)	(871,751)	(27,075,309)	(153,705,642)
Original Cost	-	(8,236,451)	(111,829,523)	(5,692,607)	(871,751)	(27,075,309)	(153,705,642)
Acquisitions	-	178,018	69,320,352	949,414	26,370	11,367,606	81,841,760
Capital under Construction	-	135,929	28,638,636	494,137	-	4,798,552	34,065,254
Transfers	-	(816,239)	-	1,395,719	-	(593,980)	(14,500)
Cost	-	(816,239)	-	1,395,719	-	(593,980)	(14,500)
Impairments	-	-	(2)	-	-	(80,677)	(80,679)
Impairment	-	-	(2)	-	-	(80,677)	(80,679)
Depreciation	-	(1,003,028)	(12,522,349)	(1,592,123)	(391,955)	(4,683,681)	(20,193,135)
Normal Depreciation for the year	-	(1,003,028)	(12,522,349)	(1,592,123)	(391,955)	(4,683,681)	(20,193,135)
Carrying value of disposals	(263,104)	-	-	-	-	-	(263,104)
Cost	(263,104)	-	-	-	-	-	(263,104)
Accumulated Impairments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying value at 30 June 2017	77,940,867	92,037,334	526,720,662	69,702,934	629,893	41,027,288	806,058,979
Cost	77,940,867	101,276,813	651,092,337	76,987,664	1,893,599	73,418,813	982,610,093
Original Cost	77,940,867	101,276,813	651,092,337	76,987,664	1,893,599	73,418,813	982,610,093
Accumulated Impairments	-	-	(19,803)	-	-	(632,535)	(652,338)
Original Cost	-	-	(19,803)	-	-	(632,535)	(652,338)
Accumulated Depreciation	-	(9,239,479)	(124,351,872)	(7,284,730)	(1,263,706)	(31,758,990)	(173,898,777)
Original Cost	-	(9,239,479)	(124,351,872)	(7,284,730)	(1,263,706)	(31,758,990)	(173,898,777)

9.1.1 Work in Progress included in the Carrying Value of Property Plant & Equipment

R

Buildings	894,345
Infrastructure	50,745,555
Community	1,564,478
Other	300,000
Intangibles	108,300

9.1.2 Expenditure incurred for repairs and maintaining property plant and equipment

R

23,000,709



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT CONTINUED

9.2 30 JUNE 2016

Reconciliation of Carrying Value	Land R	Buildings R	Infrastructure R	Community R	Lease Assets R	Other R	Total R
Carrying value at 1 July 2015	78,203,971	94,005,465	385,733,567	70,214,221	67,562	27,677,073	655,901,860
Cost	78,203,971	101,129,809	485,746,274	74,032,544	691,343	50,431,115	790,235,056
Original Cost	78,203,971	101,129,809	485,746,274	74,032,544	691,343	50,431,115	790,235,056
Accumulated Impairments	-	-	-	-	-	(551,131)	(551,131)
Original Cost	-	-	-	-	-	(551,131)	(551,131)
Accumulated Depreciation	-	(7,124,343)	(100,012,708)	(3,818,323)	(623,781)	(22,202,911)	(133,782,066)
Original Cost	-	(7,124,343)	(100,012,708)	(3,818,323)	(623,781)	(22,202,911)	(133,782,066)
Acquisitions	-	712,221	16,673,197	252,500	1,175,887	7,285,385	26,099,190
Capital under Construction	-	-	50,715,878	-	-	-	50,715,878
Transfers	-	(62,925)	-	(132,062)	-	206,062	11,075
Cost	-	(62,925)	-	(136,650)	-	210,650	11,075
Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	-	4,588	-	(4,588)	-
Impairments	-	-	(19,801)	-	-	(1,700)	(21,500)
Impairments	-	-	(19,801)	-	-	(1,700)	(21,500)
Depreciation	-	(1,112,108)	(11,816,816)	(1,878,873)	(247,971)	(4,909,218)	(19,964,983)
Normal Depreciation for the year	-	(1,112,108)	(11,816,816)	(1,878,873)	(247,971)	(4,909,218)	(19,964,983)
Carrying value of disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(38,136)	(38,136)
Cost	-	-	-	-	-	(80,515)	(80,515)
Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	41,407	41,407
Carrying value at 30 June 2016	78,203,971	93,542,654	441,286,025	68,451,198	995,478	30,224,057	712,703,383
Cost	78,203,971	101,779,105	553,135,349	74,148,394	1,867,230	57,846,635	866,980,684
Original Cost	78,203,971	101,779,105	553,135,349	74,148,394	1,867,230	57,846,635	866,980,684
Accumulated Impairments	-	-	(19,801)	-	-	(551,858)	(571,659)
Original Cost	-	-	(19,801)	-	-	(551,858)	(571,659)
Accumulated Depreciation	-	(8,236,451)	(111,829,523)	(5,697,196)	(871,751)	(27,070,720)	(153,705,642)
Original Cost	-	(8,236,451)	(111,829,523)	(5,697,196)	(871,751)	(27,070,720)	(153,705,642)



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

10 INTANGIBLE ASSETS	2017 R	2016 R
Computer Software		
Net Carrying amount at 1 July	2,645,647	2,689,747.00
Cost	4,483,998	4,162,314.00
Accumulated Amortisation	(1,838,351)	(1,472,567.00)
Accumulated Impairment	-	-
Additions	-	321,685.00
Amortisation for Year	(154,053)	(365,785.00)
Transfer	14,500	-
Net Carrying amount at 30 June	2,506,094	2,645,647.00
Cost	4,498,498	4,483,998.00
Accumulated Amortisation	(1,992,404)	(1,838,351.00)
Accumulated Impairment	-	-

11 INVESTMENT PROPERTY		
Net Carrying amount at 1 July	48,506,152	48,833,256
Cost	50,888,329	50,899,404
Under Construction	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation	(2,382,177)	(2,066,148)
Accumulated Impairment	-	-
Correction	(432,000)	-
Depreciation for the year	(315,166)	(316,029)
Transfers	-	(11,075)
Net Carrying amount at 30 June	47,758,986	48,506,152
Cost	50,456,329	50,888,329
Accumulated Depreciation	(2,697,343)	(2,382,177)
Accumulated Impairment	-	-

There are no restrictions on the realisability of Investment Property or the remittance of revenue and proceeds of disposal.

There are no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements.

Revenue derived from the rental of investment property	(1,376,006)	(1,341,989)
Operating expenditure incurred on properties generating revenue	143,054	12,289
Operating expenditure incurred on properties not generating revenue	-	-

12 HERITAGE ASSETS		
Net Carrying amount at 1 July	550,000	550,000
Cost	550,000	550,000
Net Carrying amount at 30 June	550,000	550,000
Cost	550,000	550,000

Heritage assets are carried at its cost less any accumulated impairment losses



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

13	OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS	2017	2016
		R	R
	The Municipality as Lessor (Asset)		
	Balance on 1 July	12,326	21,535
	Movement during the year	(2,379)	(9,209)
	Balance on 30 June	<u>9,947</u>	<u>12,326</u>

At the Statement of Financial Position date, where the municipality acts as a lessor under operating leases, it will receive operating lease income as follows:

Up to 1 Year	43,242	64,599
1 to 5 Years	30,688	73,929
More than 5 Years	-	-
Total Operating Lease Arrangements	<u>73,929</u>	<u>138,528</u>

This lease income was determined from contracts that have a specific conditional income and does not include lease income which has a undetermined conditional income.

The leases are in respect of land and buildings being leased out for periods ranging until 2019.

14 CAPITALISED RESTORATION COST

Net Carrying amount at 1 July	26,818,121	38,174,187
Cost	50,973,071	55,802,597
Accumulated Depreciation	(24,154,950)	(17,628,410)
Accumulated Impairment	-	-
Acquisitions	-	-
Under Construction - Cost	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Adjustment for the period	(5,262,380)	(4,829,526)
Depreciation for the year	(5,480,193)	(6,526,540)
Net Carrying amount at 30 June	16,075,548	26,818,121
Cost	45,710,691	50,973,071
Accumulated Depreciation	(29,635,143)	(24,154,950)
Accumulated Impairments	-	-

15 PAYABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Trade Payables	33,421,820	43,245,560
Deposits: Other	1,729,271	1,443,497
Interest Accrued	160,004	446,189
Other Creditors	438,318	114,455
Library books	24,568	20,542
Payments Received in Advance	4,217,531	2,618,929
Pre-paid Electricity	813,188	741,704
Retentions	3,210,552	5,871,317
Total Trade Payables	<u>44,015,252</u>	<u>54,502,193</u>

Payables are being recognised net of any discounts.

Payables are being paid within 30 days as prescribed by the MFMA. This credit period granted is considered to be consistent with the terms used in the public sector, through established practices and legislation. Discounting of trade and other payables on initial recognition is not deemed necessary.

The carrying value of trade and other payables approximates its fair value.

Sundry deposits include hall, builders and housing Deposits.



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

16	CONSUMER DEPOSITS		
	Water and Electricity	3,666,150	3,217,431
	Total Consumer Deposits	<u>3,666,150</u>	<u>3,217,431</u>
	Guarantees held in lieu of Electricity and Water Deposits	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The fair value of consumer deposits approximate their carrying value. Interest are not paid on these amounts.

CURRENT PROVISIONS

Current Portion of Rehabilitation of Landfill-sites - Note 20	-	-
Total Provisions	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

17	CURRENT EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	2017	2016
		R	R
	Current Portion of Post Retirement Benefits - Note 21	1,755,406	1,849,000
	Current Portion of Long-Service Provisions - Note 21	626,884	634,000
	Current Portion of Ex-gratia Pension Provisions - Note 21	90,438	40,000
	Staff Leave	10,742,245	10,442,989
	Performance Bonuses	815,657	773,825
	Staff Bonuses	3,416,197	3,201,346
	Backdated Remuneration	-	-
	Total Current Employee Benefits	<u>17,446,827</u>	<u>16,941,160</u>

The movement in current employee benefits are reconciled as follows:

Staff Leave

Balance at beginning of year	10,442,990	8,828,207
Contribution to current portion	1,093,155	1,995,606
Expenditure incurred	(793,899)	(380,823)
Balance at end of year	<u>10,742,246</u>	<u>10,442,990</u>

Staff leave accrued to employees according to collective agreement. Provision is made for the full cost of accrued leave at reporting date. This provision will be realised as employees take leave.

CURRENT EMPLOYEE BENEFITS CONTINUED

Performance Bonuses

Balance at beginning of year	773,825	730,369
Contribution to current portion	815,657	773,825
Expenditure incurred	(773,825)	(730,369)
Balance at end of year	<u>815,657</u>	<u>773,825</u>

Performance bonuses are being paid to Municipal Manager and Directors after an evaluation of performance by the council.

Staff Bonuses

Balance at beginning of year	3,201,346	3,060,083
Contribution to current portion	5,868,951	5,597,063
Expenditure incurred	(5,654,099)	(5,455,800)
Balance at end of year	<u>3,416,198</u>	<u>3,201,346</u>

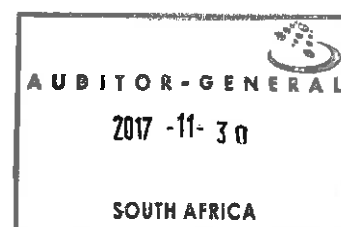
Bonuses are being paid to all municipal staff, excluding section 57 Managers. The balance at year end represents the portion of the bonus that have already vested for the current salary cycle.



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

		2017 R		2016 R
18	UNSPENT PUBLIC CONTRIBUTIONS			
	China - Water meters	49,904		84,307
	Essen Belgium	925,332		1,198,591
	Total Unspent Public Contributions	975,236		1,282,898
	Reconciliation of public contributions			
	<u>China - Water meters</u>			
	Opening balance	84,307		118,962
	Conditions met - Transferred to revenue	(34,403)		(34,655)
	Closing balance	49,904		84,307
	3580 Water meters were donated by the Chinese Government to the Witzenberg Municipality. The purpose of the donation is to provide water connections to poor households.			
	<u>Essen Belgium</u>			
	Opening balance	1,198,591		1,512,288
	Contributions received	333,962		1,380,741
	Conditions met - Transferred to revenue	(607,221)		(1,694,438)
	Closing balance	925,332		1,198,591
	A twinning agreement exists between Essen in Belgium and the Witzenberg Municipality. The purpose of the agreement is youth development and crèches.			
19	LONG-TERM LIABILITIES			
	Annuity Loans - At amortised cost	10,638,893		20,241,807
	Capitalised Lease Liability - At amortised cost	660,113		1,009,488
		11,299,006		21,251,295
	Current Portion transferred to Current Liabilities	(3,717,251)		(10,092,926)
	Annuity Loans - At amortised cost	(3,293,689)		(9,725,207)
	Capitalised Lease Liability - At Amortised cost	(423,562)		(367,719)
		7,581,755		11,158,369
	Unamortised charges on loans	(78,471)		(694,280)
	Balance 1 July	(694,280)		(1,831,579)
	Adjustment for the period	615,809		1,137,299
	Total Long-term Liabilities - At amortised cost using the effective interest rate method	7,503,284		10,464,089
	Refer below for maturity dates of long term liabilities:			
	The obligations under annuity loans are scheduled below:			
	Amounts payable under annuity loans:			Minimum annuity payments
	Payable within one year	4,287,313		11,735,646
	Payable within two to five years	7,639,910		10,724,199
	Payable after five years	1,091,920		2,091,424
		13,019,143		24,551,269
	Less: Future finance obligations	(2,380,250)		(4,309,462)
	Present value of annuity obligations	10,638,893		20,241,807



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

LONG-TERM LIABILITIES CONTINUED	2017 R	2016 R
Annuity loans at amortised cost is calculated at an average 12.47% interest rate, with a final maturity date of 30 June 2023.		
The obligations under finance leases are scheduled below:		
		Minimum lease payments
Amounts payable under finance leases:		
Payable within one year	469,250	450,000
Payable within two to five years	243,775	693,775
Payable after five years	-	-
	<u>713,025</u>	<u>1,143,775</u>
Less: Future finance obligations	(52,913)	(134,287)
Present value of lease obligations	<u>660,112</u>	<u>1,009,488</u>

20

NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS		
Provision for Rehabilitation of Landfill-sites	70,249,120	68,641,116
Total Non-current Provisions	<u>70,249,120</u>	<u>68,641,116</u>

The provision includes the rehabilitation cost of landfill sites in Ceres, Prince Alfred's Hamlet, Op-die-Berg, Tulbagh and Wolseley. The expected closing dates of the sites are:

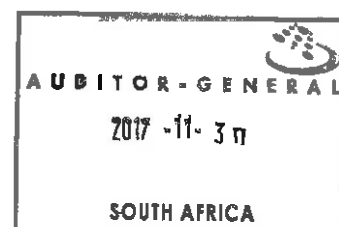
- Ceres - 2010 (The site is longer in operation)
- Prince Alfred's Hamlet - 2027
- Op-die- Berg - 2019
- Tulbagh - 2018
- Wolseley - 2018

Landfill Sites

Balance 1 July	68,641,116	66,794,185
Contribution for the year	-	-
Unwinding of Interest	6,870,384	6,676,457
Expenditure for the year	-	-
Adjustment for the period	(5,262,380)	(4,829,526)
Total provision 30 June	<u>70,249,120</u>	<u>68,641,116</u>
Less: Transfer of Current Portion to Current Provisions - Note	-	-
Balance 30 June	<u>70,249,120</u>	<u>68,641,116</u>
Discount rate	10.50%	10.50%
Inflation Rate	5.10%	6.30%

21

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS		
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	70,619,811	74,152,000
Long Service Awards	4,702,173	4,967,000
Ex-Gratia Pension Benefits	63,705	204,000
Total Non-current Employee Benefit Liabilities	<u>75,385,689</u>	<u>79,323,000</u>
<u>Post-employment Health Care Benefits</u>		
Balance 1 July	76,001,000	71,440,000
Contribution for the year	4,031,000	3,164,000
Interest Cost	7,659,000	6,596,000
Expenditure for the year	(1,964,623)	(1,792,262)
Actuarial Loss/(Gain)	(13,351,160)	(3,406,738)
Total post retirement Health Care benefits 30 June	<u>72,375,217</u>	<u>76,001,000</u>
Less: Transfer of Current Portion - Note 17	(1,755,406)	(1,849,000)
Balance 30 June	<u>70,619,811</u>	<u>74,152,000</u>



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS CONTINUED	2017	2016
	R	R
<u>Long Service Awards</u>		
Balance 1 July	5,601,000	5,648,000
Contribution for the year	447,000	463,000
Interest Cost	541,000	514,000
Expenditure for the year	(602,928)	(709,079)
Actuarial Loss/(Gain)	(657,015)	(314,921)
Total long service 30 June	5,329,067	5,601,000
Less: Transfer of Current Portion - Note 17	(626,884)	(634,000)
Balance 30 June	4,702,173	4,967,000

<u>Ex-Gratia Pensions</u>		
Balance 1 July	244,000	330,000
Contribution for the year	-	-
Interest Cost	18,000	35,000
Expenditure for the year	(1,529)	(23,746)
Actuarial Loss/(Gain)	(106,328)	(97,254)
Total Ex-Gratia 30 June	154,143	244,000
Less: Transfer of Current Portion - Note 17	(90,438)	(40,000)
Balance 30 June	63,705	204,000

TOTAL NON-CURRENT EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Balance 1 July	81,846,000	77,418,000
Contribution for the year	4,478,000	3,627,000
Interest cost	8,218,000	7,145,000
Expenditure for the year	(2,569,080)	(2,525,087)
Actuarial Loss/(Gain)	(14,114,503)	(3,818,913)
Total employee benefits 30 June	77,858,417	81,846,000
Less: Transfer of Current Portion - Note 17	(2,472,728)	(2,523,000)
Balance 30 June	75,385,689	79,323,000

21.1 Post-employment Health Care Benefits

The Post Retirement Benefit Plan is a defined benefit plan, of which the members are made up as follows:

In-service (employee) members	234	252
Continuation members (e.g. Retirees, widows, orphans)	53	54
Total Members	287	306

The liability in respect of past service has been estimated to be as follows:

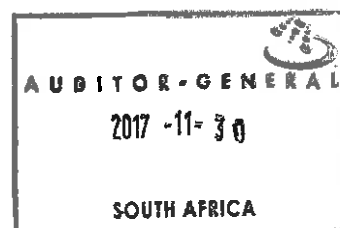
In-service members	50,585,753	53,302,000
Continuation members	21,789,464	22,699,000
Total Liability	72,375,217	76,001,000

The liability in respect of periods commencing prior to the comparative year has been estimated as follows:

	2015	2014	2013
	R	R	R
In-service members	44,877,000	46,097,000	35,087,000
Continuation members	26,563,000	22,258,000	18,843,000
Total Liability	71,440,000	68,355,000	53,930,000

The municipality makes monthly contributions for health care arrangements to the following medical aid schemes:

Bonitas;
Keyhealth.
LA Health
Hosmed and
Samwumed.



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS CONTINUED

Key actuarial assumptions used:

	2017	2016
i) Rate of Interest		
Discount rate	9.81%	8.94%
Health Care Cost Inflation Rate	8.11%	8.05%
Net Effective Discount Rate	1.57%	0.82%

ii) Mortality rates

The PA 90 ultimate table was used by the actuaries.

iii) Normal retirement age

The average retirement age for all active employees was assumed to be 58 years. This assumption implicitly allows for ill-health and early retirements.

	2017 R	2016 R
The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are as follows:		
Present value of fund obligations	72,375,217	76,001,000
Net liability/(asset)	72,375,217	76,001,000

The municipality has elected to recognise the full increase in this defined benefit liability immediately as per GRAP 25, Employee Benefits, paragraph 155 (a).

Reconciliation of present value of fund obligation:

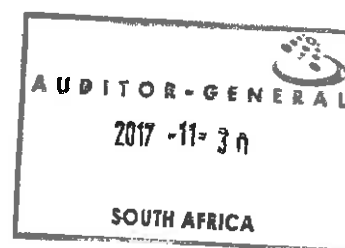
	2017	2016
Present value of fund obligation at the beginning of the year	76,001,000	71,440,000
Total expenses	9,725,377	7,967,738
Current service cost	4,031,000	3,164,000
Interest Cost	7,659,000	6,596,000
Benefits Paid	(1,964,623)	(1,792,262)
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(13,351,160)	(3,406,738)
Present value of fund obligation at the end of the year	72,375,217	76,001,000
Less: Transfer of Current Portion - Note 17	(1,755,406)	(1,849,000)
Balance 30 June	70,619,811	74,152,000

Sensitivity Analysis on the Accrued Liability at 30 June 2017

Assumption	In-service members liability (R'000)	Continuation members liability (R'000)	Total liability (R'000)
Central Assumptions	50,586	21,789	72,375

The effect of movements in the assumptions are as follows:

Assumption	Change	In-service members liability (R'000)	Continuation members liability (R'000)	Total liability (R'000)	% change
Central assumptions		50,586	21,789	72,375	
Health care inflation	1%	60,409	23,901	84,310	16
Health care inflation	-1%	42,726	19,950	62,676	-13
Mortality rate	20%	47,553	20,145	67,698	-6
Mortality rate	-20%	54,332	23,876	78,208	8



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS CONTINUED

2017

2016

21.2 Long Service Bonuses

The Long Service Bonus plans are defined benefit plans.

As at year end, the following number of employees were eligible for Long Service Bonuses.

491

476

2017

2016

i) Rate of interest

Discount rate	8.32%	7.96%
General Salary Inflation (long-term)	6.13%	7.33%
Net Effective Discount Rate applied to salary-related Long Service Bonuses	2.05%	0.59%

2017

2016

R

R

The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are as follows:

Present value of fund obligations	5,329,057	5,601,000
Net liability	5,329,057	5,601,000

The liability in respect of periods commencing prior to the comparative year has been estimated as follows:

2015

2014

2013

R

R

R

Net liability	5,601,000	5,139,000	5,076,000
----------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

2017

2016

R

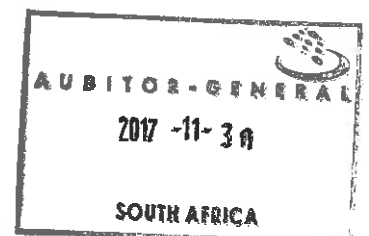
R

Reconciliation of present value of fund obligation:

Present value of fund obligation at the beginning of the year	5,601,000	5,648,000
Total expenses	385,072	267,921
Current service cost	447,000	463,000
Interest Cost	541,000	514,000
Benefits Paid	(602,928)	(709,079)
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(657,015)	(314,921)
Present value of fund obligation at the end of the year	5,329,057	5,601,000
Less: Transfer of Current Portion - Note 17	(626,884)	(634,000)
Balance 30 June	4,702,173	4,967,000

Sensitivity Analysis on the Accrued Liability at 30 June 2017

Assumption	Change	Liability (R'000)	% change
Central assumptions		5,329	
General salary inflation	1.00%	5,619	5%
General salary inflation	-1.00%	5,063	-5%
Withdrawal rates	20%	4,949	-7%
Withdrawal rates	-20%	5,533	4%



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS CONTINUED

2017

2016

21.3 Ex-Gratia Pension Benefits

The Ex-Gratia Pension Benefits plans are defined benefit plans.

As at year end, the following number of employees were eligible for Ex-Gratia Pension Benefits.

31

34

i) Rate of Interest

Discount rate	8.37%	8.37%
General Pension Inflation (long-term)	0.00%	6.66%
Net Effective Discount Rate applied to Ex-Gratia Pension Benefits	8.37%	0.43%

2017
R

2016
R

The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are as follows:

Present value of fund obligations	154,143	244,000
Net liability	154,143	244,000

The liability in respect of periods commencing prior to the comparative year has been estimated as follows:

2015 R	2014 R	2013 R
244,001	318,000	340,000

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS CONTINUED

2017
R

2016
R

Reconciliation of present value of fund obligation:

Present value of fund obligation at the beginning of the year	244,000	330,000
Total expenses	16,471	11,254
Current service cost	-	-
Interest Cost	18,000	35,000
Benefits Paid	(1,529)	(23,746)
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(106,328)	(97,254)
Present value of fund obligation at the end of the year	154,143	244,000
Less: Transfer of Current Portion - Note	(90,438)	(40,000)
Balance 30 June	63,705	204,000

Sensitivity Analysis on the Accrued Liability at 30 June 2017

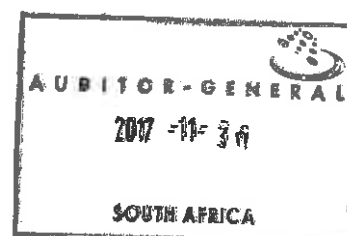
Assumption	Change	Total liability (R'000)	% change
Central assumptions		154	
Withdrawal rates	+20%	153	-0.7%
Withdrawal rates	-20%	155	0.6%



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS CONTINUED		2017	2016
		R	R
21.4 Retirement funds			
	<u>CAPE JOINT PENSION FUND</u>		
	The funding level of the CJPF (Pensions Account section) was 105.1% as at the 30 June 2013 valuation date compared with a 99.4% funding level as at 30 June 2012. The Fund is in a sound financial condition at the valuation date. As at the 30 June 2013 valuation date (in totality) the members contributed at a rate of 9% of pensionable salaries and (in totality) the Local Authorities contributed at a rate of 18% of pensionable salaries.		
	Contributions paid recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance	<u>402,234</u>	<u>426,587</u>
	<u>SOUTH AFRICAN LOCAL AUTHORITIES PENSION FUND</u>		
	The funding level at the most recent actuarial valuation (1 July 2012) of 100% was calculated on a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) basis. The funding level has improved since the previous valuation. The valuation actuary recommended that the prevailing employer contribution rate at 1 July 2012 be maintained at 15.26%. This includes a margin of 3.92% over and above the contribution rate required to fund the Projected Unit Method future service benefits and associated costs.		
	Contributions paid recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance	<u>475,570</u>	<u>423,555</u>
	<u>DEFINED CONTRIBUTION FUNDS</u>		
	Council contributes to: the Government Employees Pension Fund; Municipal Council Pension Fund; National Fund for Municipal Workers (IMATU); and SAMWU National Provident Fund which are defined contribution funds. The retirement benefit fund is subject to the Pension Fund Act, 1956, with pension being calculated on the pensionable remuneration paid. Current contributions by Council are charged against expenditure on the basis of current service costs.		
	Contributions paid recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance		
	Cape Joint Retirement Fund	15,995,618	14,682,604
	Municipal Councillors Pension Fund	257,362	384,673
	National Fund For Municipal Employees (IMATU)	150,901	142,654
	SAMWU National Provident Fund	<u>3,983,521</u>	<u>3,908,359</u>
		<u>20,387,403</u>	<u>19,118,290</u>
22 NET ASSET RESERVES			
	Capital Replacement Reserve	<u>10,354,788</u>	<u>9,548,191</u>
	Total Net Asset Reserves	<u>10,354,788</u>	<u>9,548,191</u>



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

23

PROPERTY RATES

Actual

	2017 R	2016 R
Rates Levied	66,423,288	62,520,482
Business	10,337,309	10,206,804
Building Clauses	115,580	108,160
Rural	16,073,457	14,442,602
Industrial	7,813,561	7,007,909
Residential	23,347,919	22,440,759
State	6,823,916	6,638,749
Vacant Land	1,896,425	1,661,496
Public Service Infrastructure	15,121	14,003
Less: Revenue Forgone	(6,774,257)	(6,916,185)
Total Assessment Rates	59,649,031	55,604,297

Valuations - 1 JULY

Rateable Land and Buildings

Residential Property	2,683,792,990	2,674,117,190
Commercial Property	784,723,000	785,815,000
Industrial Property	446,895,000	442,495,000
Informal Property	32,801,000	30,173,000
Agricultural Purposes	5,197,084,300	5,195,601,700
State - National/ Provincial Services	406,743,600	410,112,600
Public Service Infrastructure	6,575,000	6,575,000
Vacant Property	191,379,900	151,828,610
Total Valuation	9,749,994,790	9,696,718,100

Assessment Rates are levied on the value of land and improvements. The valuation is performed every 4 years. The last valuation came into effect on 1 July 2013. Interim valuations are processed on an annual basis to take into account changes in individual property values due to alterations and subdivisions and also to accommodate growth in the rate base due mostly to private development.

Rates:

Residential	0.918c/R	0.850c/R
Commercial	1.744c/R	1.615c/R
Industrial	1.744c/R	1.615c/R
Bona Fide Agricultural	0.230c/R	0.213c/R

Rates are levied annually and monthly. Monthly rates are payable by the 15th of the following month and annual rates are payable before 30 September. Interest is levied at the prime rate plus 1% on outstanding monthly rates.

Rebates were granted on land with buildings used solely for dwellings purposes as follows:

Residential - The first R100 000 on the valuation is exempted.

Rebates can be defined as any income that the Municipality is entitled by law to levy, but which has subsequently been forgone by way of rebate or remission.



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

24 GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	2017 R	2016 R
Unconditional Grants	59,734,000	54,850,000
Equitable Share	59,734,000	54,850,000
Conditional Grants	80,462,666	72,037,321
Grants and donations	80,462,666	72,037,321
Subsidies	-	-
Total Government Grants and Subsidies	140,196,666	126,887,321
Government Grants and Subsidies - Capital	38,768,028	55,446,601
Government Grants and Subsidies - Operating	101,428,638	71,440,720
	140,196,666	126,887,321

Please refer to appendix D for more detailed disclosure of Government Grants and Subsidies.

The Municipality does not expect any significant changes to the level of grants.

24.1 GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES CONTINUED	2017 R	2016 R
Equitable share		
Opening balance	-	-
Grants received	59,325,000	54,850,000
Conditions met - Operating	(59,734,000)	(54,850,000)
Conditions met - Capital	-	-
Write off / Transfers	409,000	-
Conditions still to be met/(Grant expenditure to be recovered)	-	-

The Equitable Share is the unconditional share of the revenue raised nationally and is being allocated in terms of Section 214 of the Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) to the municipality by the National Treasury.

24.2 Local Government Financial Management Grant (FMG)		
Opening balance	-	(441)
Grants received	1,475,000	1,450,000
Conditions met - Operating	(1,337,660)	(1,179,615)
Conditions met - Capital	(398,655)	(269,944)
Conditions still to be met/(Grant expenditure to be recovered)	(261,315)	-

The Financial Management Grant is paid by National Treasury to municipalities to help implement the financial reforms required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), 2003. The FMG Grant also pays for the cost of the Financial Management Internship Programme (e.g. salary costs of the Financial Management Interns).

24.3 Municipal Systems Improvement Grant		
Opening balance	-	-
Grants received	-	930,000
Conditions met - Operating	-	(361,200)
Conditions met - Capital	-	(568,800)
Conditions still to be met/(Grant expenditure to be recovered)	-	-

The MSIG was used for building in-house capacity to perform municipal functions and stabilise institutional and governance systems.



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES CONTINUED

24.4 Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	2017 R	2016 R
Opening balance	3,399,041	(650,831)
Grants received	21,389,000	25,278,000
Conditions met - Operating	(237,800)	(4,445,988)
Conditions met - Capital	(24,840,860)	(16,782,140)
Conditions still to be met/(Grant expenditure to be recovered)	<u>(90,419)</u>	<u>3,399,041</u>

The grant was used to upgrade infrastructure in previously disadvantaged areas.

24.5 Housing Grants		
Opening balance	1,478,410	-
Grants received	31,706,989	28,927,739
Conditions met - Operating	(24,264,670)	(440,857)
Conditions met - Capital	(8,354,095)	(27,008,472)
Conditions still to be met/(Grant expenditure to be recovered)	<u>566,634</u>	<u>1,478,410</u>

Housing grants was utilised for the development of erven and the erection of top structures.

24.6 Integrated National Electrification Grant		
Opening balance	507,547	29,959
Grants received	5,000,000	4,000,000
Conditions met - Operating	-	(484,404)
Conditions met - Capital	(5,900,005)	(3,038,008)
Write off / Transfers	(409,000)	
Conditions still to be met/(Grant expenditure to be recovered)	<u>(801,458)</u>	<u>507,547</u>

The National Electrification Grant was used for electrical connections in previously disadvantaged areas.

24.7 Library services		
Opening balance	1,416,673	469,502
Grants received	7,975,000	8,915,000
Conditions met - Operating	(8,764,144)	(7,157,326)
Conditions met - Capital	(627,672)	(810,503)
Conditions still to be met/(Grant expenditure to be recovered)	<u>(143)</u>	<u>1,416,673</u>

24.7 Other Grants		
Opening balance	3,533,167	1,478,215
Grants received	4,406,000	12,012,000
Conditions met - Operating	(1,685,029)	(5,689,029)
Conditions met - Capital	(4,239,900)	(4,268,019)
Write off / Transfers	-	-
Conditions still to be met/(Grant expenditure to be recovered)	<u>2,014,238</u>	<u>3,533,167</u>

Various grants were received from other spheres of government of which the material ones are: Main Roads Grant R 120 000, Drought Relieve R 396 833 etc.



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	2017 R	2016 R
24.8 Total Grants		
Opening balance	10,334,838	1,326,404
Grants received	131,276,989	136,362,739
Conditions met - Operating	(96,023,103)	(74,608,419)
Conditions met - Capital	(44,161,187)	(52,745,886)
Conditions still to be met/(Grant expenditure to be recovered)	<u>1,427,537</u>	<u>10,334,838</u>

Disclosed as follows:

Unspent Conditional Government Grants and Receipts	3,690,206	10,347,213
Unpaid Conditional Government Grants and Receipts	(2,262,670)	(12,375)
	<u>1,427,536</u>	<u>10,334,838</u>

25 SERVICE CHARGES

Electricity	217,857,368	201,090,680
Water	36,642,847	42,166,718
Refuse removal	23,944,769	26,508,826
Sewerage and Sanitation Charges	23,254,948	26,091,673
Bulk service levies	56,825	117,813
	<u>301,756,757</u>	<u>295,975,710</u>
Less: Revenue Forgone	(15,135,568)	(16,433,558)
Total Service Charges	<u>286,621,189</u>	<u>279,542,152</u>

Rebates can be defined as any income that the Municipality is entitled by law to levy, but which has subsequently been forgone by way of rebate or remission.

26 OTHER INCOME

Application fees - Town Planning	70,937	35,670
Building Plan Fees	942,761	727,198
Cemetery Fees	245,842	213,865
Clip Cards	166,642	172,862
Collection Fees	59,058	187,210
Damages Income	31,666	25,001
Housing	239,556	257,257
Industrial Effluent	26,708	21,421
Insurance Claims Received	595,701	162,168
Mayor's Golf Day	151,264	117,574
Re-connection fees	266,438	222,219
Refuse Bags	2,854	3,740
Servitudes	-	4,828,322
Skills Development Levies received	44,119	234,023
Special Projects	50,860	42,350
Sundry Income	1,897,659	1,070,936
Total Other Income	<u>4,792,065</u>	<u>8,321,816</u>



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

27 EMPLOYEE RELATED COSTS	2017 R	2016 R
Salaries and Wages	83,914,997	76,452,237
Bargaining Council Levy	50,473	47,186
Bonuses	7,419,392	6,394,808
Contributions For Pensions	13,149,878	11,875,700
Contributions For Medical Aids	5,952,737	5,397,130
Contributions For UIF	754,416	723,352
Ex-Gratia Pension	-	-
Group Life Insurance	1,342,260	1,196,502
Housing Benefits and Allowances	1,366,522	1,386,326
Leave Reserve	1,093,155	1,995,605
Long service awards	447,000	463,000
Overtime	8,642,117	7,569,115
Post Employment Health Care Benefits	4,031,000	3,164,000
Travel, Motor Car, Accommodation, Subsistence and Other Allowances	5,270,369	4,303,988
	<u>133,434,316</u>	<u>120,968,949</u>
Less: Employee Cost allocated elsewhere	(101,754)	(75,535)
Total Employee Related Costs	<u><u>133,332,562</u></u>	<u><u>120,893,414</u></u>

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The Municipal Manager and Directors are appointed on fixed term contracts.

REMUNERATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Remuneration of the Municipal Manager

Annual Remuneration	1,040,835	1,003,332
Performance Bonuses	189,663	179,012
Travelling Allowance	108,000	108,000
Housing Allowance	-	-
Contributions to UIF, Medical, Pension Funds and Bargaining Council	262,671	260,419
Travelling Expenses	23,985	27,981
Leave encashment	119,217	-
Other Allowance	5,617	-
Total	<u><u>1,749,988</u></u>	<u><u>1,578,743</u></u>

Remuneration of the Director Technical Services

Annual Remuneration	731,737	741,501
Performance Bonuses	146,041	137,839
Travelling Allowance	373,998	301,646
Contributions to UIF, Medical, Pension Funds and Bargaining Council	3,569	15,056
Travelling Expenses	30,360	31,437
Total	<u><u>1,285,705</u></u>	<u><u>1,227,480</u></u>

Remuneration of the Director Corporate Services

Annual Remuneration	755,456	733,934
Performance Bonuses	146,041	137,839
Travelling Allowance	188,000	168,000
Housing Allowance	-	-
Contributions to UIF, Medical, Pension Funds and Bargaining Council	150,883	155,605
Travelling Expenses	41,610	84,969
Leave encashment	97,305	-
Other Allowance	4,592	-
Total	<u><u>1,383,887</u></u>	<u><u>1,280,347</u></u>

Remuneration of the Director Financial Services

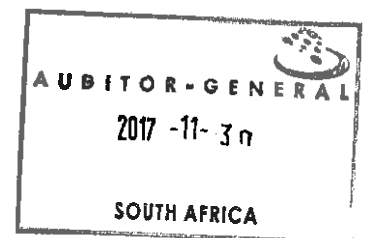
Annual Remuneration	765,607	649,236
Performance Bonuses	146,041	137,839
Travelling Allowance	150,000	180,000
Housing Allowance	-	52,902
Contributions to UIF, Medical, Pension Funds and Bargaining Council	193,698	175,226
Travelling Expenses	36,509	54,747
Other Allowance	19,200	14,400
Total	<u><u>1,311,055</u></u>	<u><u>1,264,350</u></u>



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	2017 R	2016 R
EMPLOYEE RELATED COSTS CONTINUED		
<i>Remuneration of the Director Community Services</i>		
Annual Remuneration	818,049	770,613
Performance Bonuses	146,041	137,839
Travelling Allowance	90,000	90,000
Contributions to UIF, Medical, Pension Funds and Bargaining Council	201,256	196,459
Travelling Expenses	7,013	16,258
Total	<u>1,262,359</u>	<u>1,211,169</u>
28 REMUNERATION OF COUNCILLORS		
Executive Mayor	780,041	770,070
Deputy Mayor	578,536	562,856
Speaker	578,776	591,642
Mayoral Committee Members	2,101,805	2,112,841
Ordinary Councillors	3,850,408	3,677,684
Pension fund contributions	835,872	904,426
Medical aid contributions	54,137	42,135
Total Councillors' Remuneration	<u>8,779,575</u>	<u>8,661,654</u>
<i>In-kind Benefits</i>		
The Executive Mayor, Speaker and all the Mayoral committee members are full-time. The Executive Mayor, Speaker and all the Mayoral committee members are provided with secretarial support and an office at the cost of the Council.		
29 DEBT IMPAIRMENT		
Long term Receivables - Note 6	-	163,924
Receivables from exchange transactions - Note 3	18,242,358	20,875,419
Receivables from non-exchange transactions - Note 4	19,467,115	13,502,947
Total Contribution to Debt Impairment	<u>37,709,473</u>	<u>34,542,290</u>
30 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION		
Property Plant and Equipment	20,193,134	19,964,981
Investment Property	315,166	316,029
Intangible Assets	154,053	365,785
Capitalised restoration cost	5,480,193	6,526,540
Total Depreciation and Amortisation	<u>26,142,546</u>	<u>27,173,335</u>
31 IMPAIRMENTS		
Property Plant & Equipment	137,679	21,500
Total Impairments	<u>137,679</u>	<u>21,500</u>
32 FINANCE CHARGES		
Long-term Liabilities	1,868,713	2,942,696
Finance leases	-	-
Ex-Gratia Pension	18,000	35,000
Bank Overdraft	-	-
Post Employment Health Care Benefits	7,659,000	6,596,000
Long service awards	541,000	514,000
Capitalised restoration cost	6,870,384	6,676,457
Other	-	-
Total finance charges	<u>16,957,097</u>	<u>16,764,153</u>



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

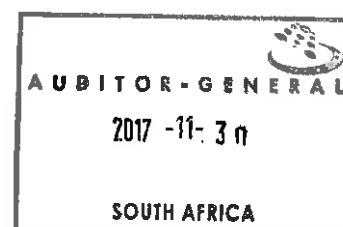
	2017 R	2016 R
33 BULK PURCHASES		
Electricity	179,202,804	160,424,870
Total Bulk Purchases	179,202,804	160,424,870
34 GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES		
Sport	-	-
Council	235,438	282,229
Tourism	705,600	687,033
Total Grants and Subsidies	941,038	969,262
35 GENERAL EXPENSES		
Audit Committee	106,358	132,530
Audit Fees	2,489,273	2,321,680
Bank Charges	685,658	574,445
Cell phone	280,892	252,854
Chemicals	947,098	1,017,316
Communication & Events	241,305	241,855
Commission	1,695,574	1,648,004
Connection Cost	855,362	1,034,910
Consultant Fees	104,705	142,900
Consumable Items	292,865	696,454
Data lines	181,520	218,552
Developing Projects	275,090	144,971
Entertainment	383,124	240,689
Eskom Electricity	1,899,599	1,500,751
Expenditure against Grants	120,000	3,772,005
Expenditure against Public Donations	614,434	541,575
Indigent costs	726,431	717,909
Insurance	1,048,734	930,302
Investigations	-	69,000
Job Creation	2,050,609	2,534,678
Job Discriptions	-	280,000
Koekedouw	538,040	1,217,737
Membership Fees	1,358,565	1,344,941
Printing and Stationary	1,819,848	1,489,461
Projects	1,032,738	265,467
Protective Clothing	1,032,962	570,082
Professional Fees	2,162,390	1,653,527
Refuse bags	2,364,461	1,758,648
Removal of aliens	280,950	59,324
Rental of Offices	753,345	558,315
Sewerage analysis	703,890	596,353
Soup Kitchen	170,000	160,000
Strategic Partnerships	273,055	406,474
Telephone and Postage	2,402,929	2,357,510
Training	1,527,797	1,010,444
Travel and Accommodation	1,413,846	1,139,511
TV Transponder	-	-
Valuation Costs	752,273	49,611
Vehicle Fleet Costs	5,665,666	5,383,060
Veterinary Expenses	275,000	250,000
Ward Committee Allowance	347,000	664,500
Wards	148,667	171,125
Water levies	300,064	155,486
Wheelie Bins	419,615	-
Other	2,722,961	2,882,640
General Expenses	43,464,693	43,157,596



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

36	CORRECTION OF ERROR IN TERMS OF GRAP 3	2017	2016
		R	R
36.1	Property, Plant and Equipment		
	Balance previously reported		712,892,875
	Recognition of PPE retention- Note 36.9		830,377
	Correction of Accumulated Depreciation - Note 36.11		(194,546)
	Recognition of PPE : Infrastructure		48,299
	Depreciation on new assets for 2014/2015 - Note 36.12		(873,621)
	Balance now reported		<u>712,703,384</u>
36.2	Unspent Conditional Government Grants and Receipts		
	Balance previously reported		11,554,082
	Correction of VAT on Grants - Note 36.11		2,700,717
	Recognition of Grant for Drought relieve expenditure - Note 36.3		(3,907,586)
	Balance now reported		<u>10,347,213</u>
36.3	Government Grants and subsidies		
	Balance previously reported		70,830,452
	Correction of VAT on Grants - Note 36.11		(2,700,717)
	Recognition of Grant for Drought relieve expenditure - Note 36.2		3,907,586
	Balance now reported		<u>72,037,321</u>
36.4	Municipal Infrastructure Grant: Conditions met Capital		
	Balance previously reported		19,482,858
	Correction of VAT on Grants - Note 36.11		(2,700,718)
	Balance now reported		<u>16,782,140</u>
36.5	Repairs and Maintenance		
	Balance previously reported		19,675,144
	Recognition of retention: Operational Projects - Note 36.9		466,538
	Balance now reported		<u>20,141,682</u>
36.6	Receivables from exchange transactions: Other		
	Balance previously reported		1,667,121
	Correction of Accrued interest incorrectly disclosed as impairment - Note 36.7		276,918
	Balance now reported		<u>1,944,039</u>
36.7	Receivables from exchange transactions: Provision for Impairment		
	Balance previously reported		(106,039,254)
	Correction of Accrued interest incorrectly disclosed as impairment - Note 36.6		(276,918)
	Balance now reported		<u>(106,316,172)</u>
36.8	Receivables from non-exchange transactions		
	Balance previously reported		6,672,523
	Correction of Membership Fees paid in advance - Note 36.13		(1,035,252)
	Correction of Accrued Fines - Note 36.13		805,384
	Balance now reported		<u>6,442,655</u>



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

36.9 Payables from exchange transactions

Balance previously reported	53,707,640
Recognition of retention: Capital Projects - Note 36.1	830,377
Recognition of retention: Operational Projects - Note 36.5	466,538
Recognition of unidentifeid deposits- Note 36.13	(550,659)
Recognition of creditor: Capital Expenditure	48,297
Balance now reported	54,502,193

36.10 Depreciation and Amortisation

Balance previously reported	26,978,789
Correction of depreciation - Note 36.1	194,546
Balance now reported	27,173,335

36.11 Net Surplus for the year

Balance previously reported	64,856,329
Recognition of retention: Operational Projects - Note 36.9	(466,538)
Correction of VAT on Grants - Note 36.2	(2,700,717)
Recognition of Grant for Drought relieve expenditure - Note 36.3	3,907,586
Correction of Accumulated Depreciation - Note 36.1	(194,546)
Balance now reported	65,402,113

36.12 Accumulated Surplus as at 30 June 2016

Balance previously reported	692,248,109
Recognition of retention - Note 36.9	(466,538)
Correction of VAT on Grants - Note 36.2	(2,700,717)
Correction of Membership Fees paid in advance - Note 36.6	(1,035,252)
Recognition of unidentifeid deposits- Note 36.9	550,659
Correction of Accrued Fines - Note 36.8	805,384
Correction of Accumulated Depreciation - Note 36.1	(873,620)
Correction of Accumulated Depreciation - Note 36.1	(194,546)
Recognition of Grant for Drought relieve expenditure - Note 36.11	3,907,586
Balance now reported	692,241,065

36.13 Accumulated Surplus as at 30 June 2015

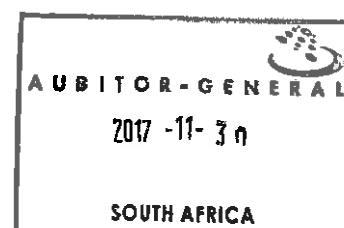
Balance previously reported	627,509,596
Correction of Membership Fees paid in advance - Note 36.6	(1,035,252)
Recognition of unidentifeid deposits- Note 36.9	550,659
Correction of Accrued Fines - Note 36.8	805,384
Correction of Accumulated Depreciation - Note 36.1	(873,620)
Balance now reported	626,956,767



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

37	RECONCILIATION BETWEEN NET SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR AND CASH GENERATED BY OPERATIONS	2017 R	2016 R
	Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	97,315,727	65,402,114
	<u>Adjustments for:</u>		
	Depreciation	25,988,493	26,807,550
	Amortisation of Intangible Assets	154,053	365,785
	Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(231,843)	3,728
	Unamortised Discount on Loans	615,809	1,132,646
	Debt Impairment	37,709,473	34,542,290
	Stock Adjustments	-	377
	Contribution from/to provisions	6,870,384	6,676,458
	Contribution from/to employee benefits	10,682,860	10,046,414
	Actuarial Gain	(14,114,503)	(3,818,913)
	Donated assets included in Public Contributions	(54,112,224)	
	Impairment written off	137,679	21,500
	Operating lease income accrued	2,379	9,209
	Operating Surplus/(Deficit) before changes in working capital	111,018,287	141,189,158
	Changes in working capital	(63,470,727)	(22,624,009)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables	(10,486,941)	4,901,804
	Increase/(Decrease) in Unspent Conditional Government Grants and Receipts	(6,657,007)	8,198,943
	Increase/(Decrease) in Unspent Public Contributions	(307,662)	(348,352)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Taxes	1,600,686	(1,531,743)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Inventory	(3,944,229)	1,920,440
	(Increase)/Decrease in Trade and other receivables	(41,425,279)	(36,574,596)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Unpaid Conditional Government Grants and Receipts	(2,250,295)	809,495
	Cash generated/(absorbed) by operations	47,547,560	118,565,149



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

38 RECONCILIATION OF AVAILABLE CASH AND INVESTMENT RESOURCES

Cash and Cash Equivalents - Note 2	76,333,137	97,039,728
	<u>76,333,137</u>	<u>97,039,728</u>
Less:	3,690,206	10,347,213
Unspent Committed Conditional Grants - Note 7	3,690,206	10,347,213
VAT - Note 8	-	-
Resources available for working capital requirements	72,642,931	86,692,515
Allocated to:		
Capital Replacement Reserve	10,354,788	9,548,191
Employee Benefits Reserve	92,832,516	96,264,160
Non-Current Provisions Reserve	70,249,120	68,641,116
	<u>173,436,424</u>	<u>174,453,467</u>
Shortfall in working capital requirements	(100,793,493)	(87,760,952)

39 UTILISATION OF LONG-TERM LIABILITIES RECONCILIATION

	2017	2016
	R	R
Long-term Liabilities - Note 19	11,299,006	21,251,295
Used to finance property, plant and equipment - at cost	<u>(11,299,006)</u>	<u>(21,251,295)</u>
	-	-
Cash set aside for the repayment of long-term liabilities	-	-
Cash invested for repayment of long-term liabilities	-	-

Long-term liabilities have been utilized in accordance with the Municipal Finance Management Act.

40 BUDGET COMPARISONS

Reconciliation of budget surplus/deficit with the surplus/deficit in the statement of financial performance

Net surplus/deficit per the statement of financial performance	97,315,727
Adjusted for:	
Fair value adjustments	a) (14,114,503)
Depreciation and Amortisation recognised / reversed	b) (779,930)
Increases in debt impairment	c) (2,870,087)
Employee related cost	d) (4,426,862)
Finance Charges	e) (54,196)
Bulk Purchases	f) (18,070)
Other Expenditure	g) (5,468,058)
Rates & Service Charges	h) 9,197,462
Grants & Donations	i) (54,681,152)
Other Income	j) (12,249,244)
Net surplus/deficit per approved budget	11,851,087

- a) Actuarial gains on Employee Benefits
- b) Depreciation less than expected due to slow capital spending
- c) Collection ratio less than expected. Collection of traffic fines to slow
- d) Employee cost less than budget due to vacancies not filled timeously
- e) Loans redeemed
- f) Bulk purchases less than expected.
- g) Contracted Services less than budget due to effective contract management.
- h) Property rates increase due to the inclusion of the District Management Area .
- i) Improved spending of Grants received.
- j) More interest earned than expected and Income received from Servitude

Please refer to the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for more information.



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

41 UNAUTHORISED, IRREGULAR, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE DISALLOWED

None

41.2 Material Losses

Water distribution losses

	2017	2016
- Kilolitres purified	6,508,218	6,088,276
- Kilolitres sold	5,248,496	5,125,931
- Kilolitres lost during distribution	1,259,722	962,345
- Percentage lost during distribution	19.36%	15.81%
- Value of kilolitres lost during distribution	487,798	622,405
- The value of kilolitres lost is based on the treatment cost of water.		

The estimated consumption for public open spaces and informal houses are calculated on a conservative bases using baseline consumption estimations provided by the Department of Water Affairs. Water meters will be installed to measure the mentioned consumption in the future.

Electricity distribution losses

- Units purchased (Kwh)	205,824,759	200,214,058
- Units sold (Kwh)	185,188,502	183,813,777
- Units lost during distribution (Kwh)	20,636,257	16,400,281
- Percentage lost during distribution	10.03%	8.19%
- Value of units lost during distribution (Kwh)	17,967,105	13,141,000

The electricity losses are in line with the guideline of the National Energy Regulator of South Africa of 10%

42 ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES IN TERMS OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT

42.1 Contributions to organised local government - [MFMA 125 (1)(b)] - SALGA CONTRIBUTIONS

	2017 R	2016 R
Opening balance	-	-
Council subscriptions	1,322,271	1,336,228
Amount paid - current year	(1,322,271)	(1,336,228)
Balance unpaid (Included in Payables from exchange transactions)	-	-

42.2 Audit fees - [MFMA 125 (1)(c)]

Opening balance	-	-
Current year audit fee	2,595,941	2,454,210
External Audit - Auditor-General	2,489,273	2,321,680
Internal Audit	310	-
Audit Committee	106,358	132,530
Amount paid - current year	2,595,941	2,454,210
Balance unpaid (included in Payables from exchange transactions)	-	-

42.3 VAT - [MFMA 125 (1)(c)]

Opening balance	6,207,995	(1,405,076)
Amounts received - Output VAT - current year	(42,269,019)	(37,458,637)
Amounts claimed - Input VAT - current year	47,754,452	35,679,803
Amount paid - current year	2,477,173	7,986,829
Amount paid - previous year	(6,207,995)	1,405,076
Closing balance	7,962,606	6,207,995

Vat in suspense due to cash basis of accounting

Input VAT	9,417,804	5,433,574
Output VAT	(4,453,269)	1,131,647
Receivable	4,964,535	6,565,221

VAT is payable/receivable on the cash basis. VAT is only paid over to SARS once cash is received from debtors and only claimed from SARS once payment is made to creditors.



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

42.4 <u>PAYE, SDL and UIF - [MFMA 125 (1)(c)]</u>	2017 R	2016 R
Opening balance	-	-
Current year payroll deductions and Council Contributions	17,645,541	14,972,701
Amount paid - current year	(17,645,541)	(14,972,701)
Balance unpaid (included in Payables from exchange transactions)	-	-

42.5 <u>Pension and Medical Aid Deductions - [MFMA 125 (1)(c)]</u>	2017 R	2016 R
Opening balance	-	-
Current year payroll deductions and Council Contributions	31,618,501	28,799,248
Amount paid - current year	(31,618,501)	(28,799,248)
Balance unpaid (included in Payables from exchange transactions)	-	-

42.6 <u>Councillor's arrear consumer accounts - [MFMA 124 (1)(b)]</u>	Outstanding more than 90 days	
No Councillors had arrear accounts for more than 90 days as at 30 June 2017:		
Schuurman	4,029	-
Lottering	7,820	-
Laban	26,855	-
Mgoboza	8,278	-
Phungula	24,235	-
Total Councillor Arrear Consumer Accounts	71,217	-

During the year no Councillors had arrear accounts outstanding for more than 90 days.

	Highest Amount Outstanding	
Schuurman	5,386	-
Lottering	16,228	-
Laban	26,855	-
Mgoboza	11,753	-
Phungula	24,235	-
	84,455	-

Councillor Lotterings account was under dispute and therefore went over the 90 day threshold. The necessary corrections and payments were affected after year end.

42.7 Discloser in terms of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations - Promulgated by Government Gazette 27636 dated 30 May 2005

Regulation 36 (2) - Details of deviations approved by the Accounting Officer in terms of Regulation 36 (1) (a)

	Amount	Type of deviation			
		Single Supplier	Impossible	Impractical	Emergency
July	735,648	7	-	5	2
August	2,010,252	13	-	8	7
September	417,294	13	-	9	7
October	708,942	7	-	10	5
November	1,415,607	6	-	16	3
December	314,869	8	-	5	4
January	686,860	5	-	8	3
February	1,034,138	8	-	5	4
March	607,500	11	-	14	10
April	387,450	10	-	7	3
May	710,745	3	-	9	7
June	691,099	2	-	11	9
	9,720,404	93	-	107	64



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

2017
R

Regulation 45 - Details of awards made to close family members of persons in service of State

Name of supplier	Member of company who has relationship with person in the service of the state	Relationship to person in the service of the state	Name of person in the service of the state	Employer and capacity of person in service of the state	Value of transactions
Williams Loodgieters	SR Williams	Husband	R Williams	Dept. of Health: Nurse	R 171,362
Creative Minds	Johan Jordaan	Husband	WA Jordaan	Department of Education: Occupational therapist	R 2,136
Ivan A Pharo	I Pharo	Husband	D Pharo	WCED: Teacher, Bella Vista Sekonder	R 4,900
Godden's	TT Godden	Son	TD Godden	Witzenberg Municipality - Speaker	R 3,600
	CV Godden	Brother			
SEW Plumbing	SE Williams	Wife	L Williams	Dept. of Health: Admin Officer	R 10,000
		Mother	R Williams	Dept. of Health: Nurse	
Regan Brown Attorneys	R Brown	Brother	E Johnson	City of Cape Town: Traffic Dept	R 204,120
		Brother	D Johnson	SAPS: Worcester	
O'neil & Visser Attorneys	CW O'neil	Husband	H O'Neill	DOJ: Worcester	R 363,051
Vox Elektries	F Blom	Husband	M Blom	SAPS: Officer	R 97,605
Maverick Trading 1088 (Pty) Ltd	Vuyokazi Machimana	Mother	B Skonsana	Gauteng Department of Health: Nurse	R 199,994
Powerrec (Pty) Ltd	Vuyokazi Machimana	Mother	B Skonsana	Gauteng Department of Health: Nurse	R 4,865,750
JC Fencing	JJ Abrahamse	Father	K Abrahamse	Witzenberg Municipality: Traffic Officer	R 33,250
Freddie Opperman	Freddie Opperman	Wife	J Opperman	WCED: Teacher	R 23,270
SJ Peres	SJ Peres	Brother IDP	S Peres	Witzenberg Municipality: Accountant Expenditure	R 14,300
P Swarts	P Swarts	Husband	L Swarts	Pharmacist: Ceres Provincial Hospital	R 1,900
CJ Services	C Hofmeester	Cousin	F Hofmeester	Witzenberg Municipality: SCM Practitioner	R 1,845
AON (Pty) Ltd	N Mangyanga	Mother	Gladys Thivhafuni Ravele	Department of Education	R 1,268,904
		Father	George Takalani Ravele	Department of Transport	
WAB Print Media (Pty) Ltd	Wayne Brink	Spouse	Adelene Brink	Drakenstein Municipality	R 1,680
AJ Rankin Basson Sport BK	J Wessels	Spouse	MJL Wessels	Witzenberg Municipality Social Worker	R 310
JMIL Dienste	Johannes Louwrens	Brother	Ci Croudace	Msunduzi Municipality - Admin officer	R 711,360



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

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COMMITMENTS

2017
R

2016
R

Commitments in respect of expenditure:

Approved and contracted for

- Infrastructure
- Community
- Other Capital
- Operational

	41,981,817	44,079,157
Infrastructure	12,973,889	12,144,820
Community	19,960	587,631
Other Capital	107,660	4,687,590
Operational	28,880,308	26,659,116
Total	41,981,817	44,079,157

Total

44

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The activities of the municipality expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk (comprising fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The municipality's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the municipality's financial performance.

(a) Foreign Exchange Currency Risk

The municipality does not engage in foreign currency transactions.

(b) Price risk

The municipality is not exposed to price risk.

(c) Interest Rate Risk

As the municipality has significant interest-bearing liabilities, the entity's income and operating cash flows are substantially dependent on changes in market interest rates.

The municipality analyses its potential exposure to interest rate changes on a continuous basis. Different scenarios are simulated which include refinancing, renewal of current positions, alternative financing and hedging. Based on these scenarios, the entity calculates the impact that a change in interest rates will have on the surplus/deficit for the year. These scenarios are only simulated for liabilities which constitute the majority of interest bearing liabilities.

The municipality did not hedge against any interest rate risks during the current year.

The potential impact on the entity's surplus/deficit for the year due to changes in interest rates were as follow:

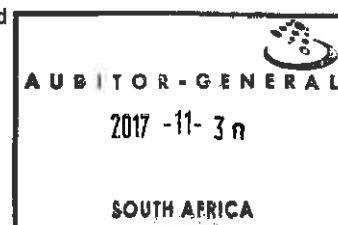
0.5% Increase in interest rates	325,518	382,371
0.5% Decrease in interest rates	(325,518)	(382,371)

(d) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party to a financial or non-financial asset will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the municipality to incur a financial loss. Credit risk consist mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and unpaid conditional grants and subsidies.

Trade and other debtors are disclosed net after provisions are made for impairment and bad debts. Trade debtors comprise of a large number of ratepayers, dispersed across different sectors and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluations are performed on the financial condition of these debtors. Credit risk pertaining to trade and other debtors is considered to be moderate due the diversified nature of debtors and immaterial nature of individual balances. In the case of consumer debtors the municipality effectively has the right to terminate services to customers but in practice this is difficult to apply. In the case of debtors whose accounts become in arrears, Council endeavours to collect such accounts by "levying of penalty charges", "demand for payment", "restriction of services" and, as a last resort, "handed over for collection", whichever procedure is applicable in terms of Council's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy.

All rates and services are payable within 30 days from invoice date. Refer to note 3 and 4 for all balances outstanding longer than 30 days. These balances represent all debtors at year end which defaulted on their credit terms. Also refer to note 3 for balances included in receivables that were re-negotiated for the period under review.



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

			2017 R	2016 R
FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED				
Balances past due not impaired:				
	2017 %	2017 R	2016 %	2016 R
<u>Long Term Receivables</u>				
Rates & other	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
<u>Non-Exchange Receivables</u>				
Rates & other charges	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
<u>Exchange Receivables</u>				
Electricity	79.64%	32,872,978	80.60%	31,960,554
Water	11.40%	7,706,292	14.30%	8,246,168
Housing Rentals	4.38%	64,999	5.01%	61,901
Refuse	9.02%	3,143,442	10.33%	2,970,103
Sewerage	9.38%	2,747,708	11.48%	2,710,023
Other	43.71%	1,111,757	30.32%	589,391
Land Sales	100.00%	1,190,005	100.00%	3,356,771
	27.40%	48,837,181	31.94%	49,894,911

No receivables are pledged as security for financial liabilities.

Due to the short term nature of receivables the carrying value disclosed in note 3 and 4 of the financial statements is an approximation of its fair value. Interest on overdue balances are included at prime lending rate plus 1% where applicable.

The provision for bad debts could be allocated between the different classes of debtors as follows:

	2017 %	2017 R	2016 %	2016 R
<u>Long Term Receivables</u>				
Rates & Other	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
<u>Non-Exchange Receivables</u>				
Rates & other	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
<u>Exchange Receivables</u>				
Electricity	6.50%	8,405,164	7.24%	7,692,497
Water	46.29%	59,894,004	46.47%	49,402,407
Housing Rentals	1.10%	1,418,431	1.10%	1,173,789
Refuse	24.50%	31,693,823	24.26%	25,788,269
Sewerage	20.51%	26,542,618	19.66%	20,904,562
Other	1.11%	1,431,719	1.27%	1,354,648
	100.00%	129,385,759	100%	106,316,172

The provision for bad debts could be allocated between the different categories of debtors as follows:

	2017 %	2017 R	2016 %	2016 R
Residential	89.94%	116,368,474	89.14%	94,771,156
Commercial	4.40%	5,694,503	6.01%	6,387,057
Government	0.99%	1,283,183	1.02%	1,083,997
Other	4.67%	6,039,599	3.83%	4,073,962
	100.00%	129,385,759	100.00%	106,316,172



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

	2017 %	2017 R	2016 %	2016 R
Bad debts written off per debtor class:				
<u>Long Term Receivables</u>				
Rates & other	0.00%	-	0.57%	240,634
<u>Non-Exchange Receivables</u>				
Rates	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
<u>Exchange Receivables</u>				
Electricity	23.32%	3,293	25.79%	10,972,641
Water	38.19%	5,393	37.50%	15,952,293
Housing Rentals	0.84%	118	0.80%	341,935
Refuse	19.68%	2,779	18.71%	7,957,907
Sewerage	16.55%	2,337	15.36%	6,534,538
Other	1.44%	203	1.26%	537,947
	100.00%	14,123	99.43%	42,297,260

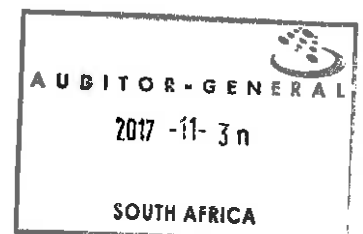
The entity only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing. No cash and cash equivalents were pledged as security for financial liabilities and no restrictions were placed on the use of any cash and cash equivalents for the period under review. Although the credit risk pertaining to cash and cash equivalents are considered to be low, the maximum exposure are disclosed below.

The risk pertaining to unpaid conditional grants and subsidies are considered to be very low. Amounts are receivable from national and provincial government and there are no expectation of counter party default.

Long-term Receivables and Other Debtors are individually evaluated annually at Balance Sheet date for impairment.

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

	2017 R	2016 R
Long term receivables	-	7,495
Receivables from exchange transactions	48,837,181	49,894,912
Cash and Cash Equivalents	76,324,212	97,031,303
Unpaid conditional grants and subsidies	2,262,670	12,375
	127,424,063	146,946,085



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

(e) Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, the treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under credit lines.

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

The table below analyses the entity's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the financial year end 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.

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Between 5 and 10 years	Over 10 Years
2017				
Long Term liabilities	4,756,563	7,883,684	1,091,920	-
Capital repayments	3,717,251	6,541,394	1,040,360	-
Interest	1,039,312	1,342,290	51,560	-
Trade and Other Payables	38,984,533	-	-	-
Unspent conditional government grants and receipts	3,690,206	-	-	-
	<u>47,431,302</u>	<u>7,883,684</u>	<u>1,091,920</u>	<u>-</u>
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Between 5 and 10 years	Over 10 Years
2016				
Long Term liabilities	12,185,646	11,417,974	2,091,424	-
Capital repayments	10,092,926	9,218,805	1,932,984	-
Interest	2,092,720	2,199,169	158,439	-
Trade and Other Payables	51,141,560	-	-	-
Unspent conditional government grants and receipts	10,347,213	-	-	-
	<u>73,674,419</u>	<u>11,417,974</u>	<u>2,091,424</u>	<u>-</u>



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

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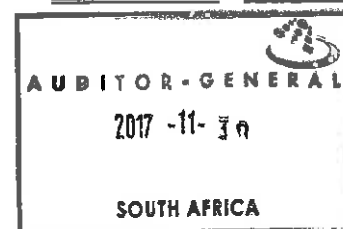
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

**2017
R** **2016
R**

In accordance with IAS 39.09 the financial instruments of the municipality are classified as follows:

The fair value of financial instruments approximates the amortised costs as reflected below.

<u>45.1 Financial Assets</u>	<u>Classification</u>		
Investments			
Fixed Deposits	Financial instruments at amortised cost	-	-
Long-term Receivables			
Officials Housing Loans	Financial instruments at amortised cost	-	-
Rates (Re-negotiated terms)	Financial instruments at amortised cost	-	-
Councillor Allowances	Financial instruments at amortised cost	-	-
Receivables			
Receivables from exchange transactions	Financial instruments at amortised cost	48,837,181	49,894,911
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	Financial instruments at amortised cost	-	-
Other Receivables			
Government Subsidies and Grants	Financial instruments at amortised cost	2,262,670	12,375
Current Portion of Long-term Receivables			
Officials Housing Loans	Financial instruments at amortised cost	-	167
Sport Club Loans	Financial instruments at amortised cost	-	7,328
Bank Balances			
Bank Balances	Financial instruments at amortised cost	76,324,212	97,031,303
		<u>127,424,063</u>	<u>146,946,084</u>
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Financial instruments at amortised cost		<u>127,424,063</u>	<u>146,946,084</u>
At amortised cost		<u>127,424,063</u>	<u>146,946,084</u>
<u>45.2 Financial Liability</u>	<u>Classification</u>	2017 R	2016 R
Long-term Liabilities			
Annuity Loans	Financial instruments at amortised cost	7,345,204	10,516,600
Capitalised Lease Liability	Financial instruments at amortised cost	236,551	641,769
Payables from exchange transactions			
Trade creditors	Financial instruments at amortised cost	33,421,820	43,245,560
Retentions	Financial instruments at amortised cost	3,210,552	5,871,317
Deposits	Financial instruments at amortised cost	1,729,271	1,443,497
Other	Financial instruments at amortised cost	622,890	581,186
Other Payables			
Government Subsidies and Grants	Financial instruments at amortised cost	3,690,206	10,347,213
Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities			
Annuity Loans	Financial instruments at amortised cost	3,293,689	9,725,207
Capitalised Lease Liability	Financial instruments at amortised cost	423,562	367,719
		<u>53,973,745</u>	<u>82,740,068</u>
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL LIABILITY			
Financial instruments at amortised cost		<u>53,973,745</u>	<u>82,740,068</u>



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

46	IN-KIND DONATIONS AND ASSISTANCE	2017 R	2016 R
	Land and Buildings donated by rural Development	<u>40,999,102</u>	-
47	PRIVATE PUBLIC PARTNERSHIPS		
	Council has not entered into any private public partnerships during the financial year.		
48	CONTINGENT LIABILITY		
	Claims against Council	<u>3,013,366</u>	<u>3,398,459</u>
	Estimate legal Fees	<u>110,000</u>	<u>510,000</u>

The municipality is currently engaged in litigation which could result in damages/costs being awarded against Council if claimants are successful in their actions. Management are respectfully of opinion that this matter will be successfully defended. The Municipality is defending all the claims. The amounts indicated is Management's estimated financial exposure. The following are naritives of the cases:

Case Name	Description	2017 R	2016 R
F Daniels / SALGBC & two others	The applicant was the former Manager of Traffic. He was dismissed after an internal disciplinary hearing on 21/09/2009, where after he unsuccessfully appealed internally against the sanction of dismissal. Management is of opinion that the risk of the municipality being ordered to pay Mr Daniel's legal fees is slim.	1,000,000	1,000,000
L Louw	A child was assaulted at the Pine Forest. The claimant alleged that the security measures at the Pine Forest were not sufficient to protect the child. The case was submitted to the municipality's insurance broker. The chance that any amount might be payable by the municipality is remote.	1,427,600	1,427,600
F Viljoen	On 23 July 2011 at approximately 00h30 and along Retief Street, Ceres, the Plaintiff sustained serious injuries after colliding with a heap of gravel which the claimant alleged had been placed in the middle of the street by persons in the employment of the Municipality. The case was submitted to the municipality's insurance broker. The chance that any amount might be payable by the municipality is remote.		251,672
Telemasters	Witzenberg municipality cancelled the contract with Telemasters according to the stipulations of the contract. Telemasters alleges that the contract was not cancelled and sued the municipality for breach of contract. The chance that any amount might be payable by the municipality is remote.		133,421
Gunter	Plaintiff claims damages from the municipality after she fell on the sidewalk. The case was submitted to the municipality's insurance broker. The chance that any amount might be payable by the municipality is remote.	585,766	585,766
		<u>3,013,366</u>	<u>3,398,459</u>



WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

49	RELATED PARTIES	2017	2016
		R	R
	Key Management and Councillors receive and pay for services on the same terms and conditions as other ratepayers / residents.		
	The rates, service charges and other charges are in accordance with approved tariffs that were advertised to the public. No bad debt expenses have been recognised in respect of amounts owed by related parties.		
49.1	Related Party Loans		
	Since 1 July 2004 loans to councillors and senior management employees are not permitted.		
49.2	Compensation of key management personnel		
	The compensation of key management personnel is set out in Note 27 to the Annual Financial Statements.		
49.3	Other related party transactions		
	No purchases were made during the year where Councillors or staff have an interest.		
49.4	Ceres Koekedouw Management Committee		
	Ceres Koekedouw Management Committee is an entity established by the Witzenberg Municipality and the Koekedouw Irrigation Board. Ceres Koekedouw Management Committee is responsible for the management of the Koekedouw Dam, jointly owned by Witzenberg Municipality and the Koekedouw Irrigation Board.		
	The following contributions included with General Expenses were paid to the Ceres Koekedouw Management Committee	538,040	1,217,737



**APPENDIX A - Unaudited
WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY
SCHEDULE OF EXTERNAL LOANS AS AT 30 JUNE 2017**

EXTERNAL LOANS	Rate	Loan Number	Redeemable	Balance at 30 JUNE 2016	Received during the period	Redeemed / written off during the period	Balance at 30 JUNE 2017
ANNUITY LOANS							
ABSA	10.21%	90-9200-8204	30-12-15	-			0
ABSA	10.21%	20-9200-9990	30-12-15	-			0
ABSA	10.21%	0-9205-8859	30-12-15	-			0
NED BANK	8.00%	5032156 0001	30-05-15			214,050	234,520
NED BANK	8.00%	5032113 0001	30-05-18	448,570		737,751	6,025,771
NED BANK	8.00%	5032032 0001	30-05-23	6,763,522			0
CERES GOLF CLUB	18.00%	49	30-06-18				0
DBSA	12.00%	10478/102	30-09-17	337,009		337,009	0
DBSA	12.00%	10525/104	31-03-17	6,454,680		6,454,680	0
DBSA	15.25%	11188/101	30-09-18	3,688,164		1,315,810	2,372,354
DBSA	15.50%	10772/101	30-09-18	838,260		298,500	539,760
DBSA	9.50%	102040/1	30-09-21	185,592		27,110	158,482
DBSA	10.75%	13161/101	31-12-14	-		-	0
DBSA	15.25%	13164/101	31-12-14	-		-	0
DBSA	8.59%	100605/1	30-06-23	1,526,009		218,001	1,308,008
Total Annuity Loans				20,241,807	-	9,602,911	10,638,896
LEASE LIABILITY							
Office Equipment		Various	2012/02/29	1,009,488	26,370	375,748	660,110
Total Lease Liabilities				1,009,488	26,370	375,748	660,110
TOTAL EXTERNAL LOANS				21,251,295	26,370	9,978,659	11,299,006

**APPENDIX C - Unaudited
WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY
SEGMENTAL STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017
GENERAL FINANCE STATISTIC CLASSIFICATIONS**

2016 Actual Income R	2016 Actual Expenditure R	2016 Surplus/ (Deficit) R		2017 Actual Income R	2017 Actual Expenditure R	2017 Surplus/ (Deficit) R
5,011,492	(26,598,802)	(21,587,311)	Executive and Council	202,124	(25,405,001)	(25,202,877)
69,849,744	(30,779,873)	39,069,871	Budget and Treasury Office	79,235,166	(30,093,651)	49,141,515
5,625,927	(30,349,796)	(24,723,868)	Corporate Services	15,120,238	(35,365,420)	(20,245,183)
980,307	(8,889,395)	(7,909,088)	Planning and Development	1,309,115	(9,541,315)	(8,232,199)
65,777,189	(18,233,215)	47,543,973	Community and Social Services	71,561,425	(21,175,516)	50,385,910
836,596	(2,906,534)	(2,069,938)	Housing	24,610,710	(27,456,019)	(2,845,308)
8,548,322	(18,302,328)	(9,754,007)	Public Safety	19,228,513	(30,101,679)	(10,873,166)
14,944,879	(20,675,623)	(5,730,743)	Sport and Recreation	22,976,093	(20,470,545)	2,505,547
986,197	(1,062,571)	(76,374)	Environmental Protection	366,561	(1,673,555)	(1,306,995)
23,218,849	(38,478,357)	(15,259,508)	Waste Management	21,868,904	(39,483,754)	(17,614,850)
49,455,678	(26,555,822)	22,899,857	Waste Water Management	30,417,096	(29,803,509)	613,587
14,253,291	(24,617,791)	(10,364,500)	Road Transport	60,771,226	(20,163,643)	40,607,583
53,495,271	(21,522,329)	31,972,942	Water	40,582,181	(19,636,166)	20,946,015
202,548,876	(181,158,070)	21,390,806	Electricity	221,652,885	(200,538,877)	21,114,007
-	-	-	Other	-	-	-
515,532,618	(450,130,505)	65,402,113	Total	609,902,237	(510,908,651)	98,993,587



**APPENDIX D - Unaudited
WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY
DISCLOSURES OF GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES IN TERMS OF SECTION 123 OF MFMA, 56 OF 2003**

UNSPENT AND UNPAID GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND RECEIPTS	Balance 1 JULY 2016	Grants Received	Grants Capital Received	Write Offs / Transfers	Operating expenditure during the year Transferred to revenue	Capital expenditure during the year Transferred to revenue	Balance 30 JUNE 2017	Unspent 2017 (Payable)	Unpaid 2017 (Receivable)
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
National Government Grants									
Finance Management Grant	-	1,475,000	-	-	(1,337,660)	(398,656)	(261,315)	-	261,315
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant	(0)	-	-	-	-	(0)	(0)	-	0
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	3,399,040	21,389,000	21,389,000	-	(237,600)	(24,640,860)	(90,419)	-	90,419
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (DWAF)	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	(409,000)	-	(114,347)	(114,347)	-	114,347
Integrated National Electricity Program	507,548	59,325,000	-	409,000	(59,734,000)	(5,900,006)	(801,458)	-	801,458
Equitable share	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	(0)	-	0
Department of Rural Development	471,155	-	-	-	-	-	471,155	-	-
Expanded Public Works Programme	(12,375)	1,336,000	-	-	(1,337,669)	-	(14,044)	-	14,044
Neighbourhood Development Plan	321	-	-	-	-	-	321	-	-
Provincial Government Grants									
Library services	1,416,673	2,477,000	-	-	(3,266,144)	(627,529)	-	-	-
Library services Replacement Funding	(0)	5,498,000	-	-	(5,498,000)	(143)	(143)	-	143
CDW	337,816	150,000	-	-	(70,535)	-	417,281	-	-
Main roads	-	120,000	-	-	(136,800)	-	(16,800)	-	16,800
Municipal Infrastructure Support Grant	594,594	-	-	-	-	-	(758,017)	-	758,017
Drought Relief	609,656	396,833	396,833	-	(42,840)	(1,352,612)	566,634	-	-
Housing	1,478,410	31,706,989	22,359,310	-	(24,284,670)	(8,354,094)	60,000	-	-
Internship (PT)	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	322,000	-	-
Multipurpose Centre	222,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	120,000	-	-
Capacity Building (PT)	-	120,000	-	-	-	-	(206,126)	-	-
Dept of Local Government	-	1,603,167	1,603,167	-	-	(1,806,293)	1,432,815	-	206,126
Financial Management Training	1,310,000	220,000	-	-	(97,185)	-	-	-	-
District Municipality Parks and recreation									
	-	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	300,000	300,000	-
Total	10,334,838	131,276,989	51,048,310	-	(96,023,103)	(44,161,187)	1,427,536	3,690,206	2,262,670

ANNEXURE B: REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

DRAFT

Report of the auditor-general to the Western Cape Provincial Parliament and the council on the Witzenberg Municipality

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Witzenberg Municipality set out on pages 1 to 61, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, cash flow statement and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, as well as the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Witzenberg Municipality as at 30 June 2017, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the South African Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (SA Standards of GRAP) and the requirements of the Municipal Finance Management Act of South Africa, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA) and the Division of Revenue Act of South Africa, 2016 (Act No. 3 of 2016) (DoRA).

Basis for opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
4. I am independent of the municipality in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of ethics for professional accountants* (IESBA code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Emphasis of matters

6. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Restatement of corresponding figures

7. As disclosed in note 36 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 30 June 2016 have been restated as a result of errors discovered during 2016-17 in the financial statements of the municipality at. and for the year ended, 30 June 2016.

Material impairments

8. As disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements, the municipality provided for the impairment of receivables from exchange transactions amounting to R129,4 million (2015-16: R106,3 million).
9. As disclosed in note 4 to the financial statements, the municipality provided for the impairment of receivables from non-exchange transactions amounting to R54,4 million (2015-16: R38,9 million).

Other matters

10. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Unaudited supplementary schedules

11. The supplementary information set out on pages 62 to 65 of the financial statements does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited this information and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion thereon.

Unaudited disclosure notes

12. In terms of section 125(2)(e) of the MFMA, the municipality is required to disclose particulars of non-compliance with the MFMA in the financial statements. This disclosure requirement did not form part of the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion thereon.

Responsibilities of the accounting officer

13. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the SA Standards of GRAP and the requirements of the MFMA and DoRA and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
14. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the municipality's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the accounting officer either intends to liquidate the municipality or cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

15. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

16. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to the auditor's report.

Report on the audit of the annual performance report

Introduction and scope

17. In accordance with the Public Audit Act of South Africa, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report material findings on the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for selected strategic focus areas presented in the annual performance report. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
18. My procedures address the reported performance information, which must be based on the approved performance planning documents of the municipality. I have not evaluated the completeness and appropriateness of the performance indicators included in the planning documents. My procedures also did not extend to any disclosures or assertions relating to planned performance strategies and information in respect of future periods that may be included as part of the reported performance information. Accordingly, my findings do not extend to these matters.
19. I evaluated the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in accordance with the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice, for the following selected strategic focus area presented in the annual performance report of the municipality for the year ended 30 June 2017:

Strategic focus area	Pages in the annual performance report
Essential services	10 – 11

20. I performed procedures to determine whether the reported performance information was properly presented and whether performance was consistent with the approved performance planning documents. I performed further procedures to determine whether the indicators and related targets were measurable and relevant, and assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.
21. I did not raise any material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for the following strategic focus area:
- Essential services

Other matter

22. I draw attention to the matter below.

Achievement of planned targets

23. Refer to the annual performance report on pages 10 to 13 for information on the achievement of planned targets for the year and explanations provided for the under- or overachievement of a number of targets.

Report on the audit of compliance with legislation

Introduction and scope

24. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report material findings on the compliance of the municipality with specific matters in key legislation. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.

25. I did not raise material findings on compliance with the specific matters in key legislation as set out in the general notice issued in terms of the PAA.

Other information

26. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, which includes the audit committee's report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report thereon and those selected strategic focus areas presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported on in the auditor's report.

27. My opinion on the financial statements and findings on the reported performance information and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

28. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected strategic focus areas presented in the annual performance report, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

29. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive and read this information, and if I conclude that it contains a material misstatement, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the other information be corrected. If the other information is not corrected, I may have to retract this auditor's report and re-issue an amended report as appropriate. If it is corrected, however, this will not be necessary.

Internal control deficiencies

30. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, reported performance information and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance thereon. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

Auditor - Gensel

Cape Town

30 November 2017



AUDITOR - GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

Annexure – Auditor-general’s responsibility for the audit

1. As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements, and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected strategic focus areas and on the municipality’s compliance with respect to the selected subject matters.

Financial statements

2. In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in the auditor’s report, I also:
 - identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the municipality’s internal control.
 - evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the accounting officer.
 - conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting officer’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the municipality’s ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of the auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause a municipality to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Communication with those charged with governance

3. I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
4. I also confirm to the accounting officer that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to have a bearing on my independence and, where applicable, related safeguards.