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bloemwater

- Part 1: Overview of Bloem Water
- Part 2: Infrastructure Development
- Part 3: Overview of the Financial Performance
- Part 4: Challenges
- Part 5: Conclusion



terms with the Water Services Act (WSA) 108 of 1997 Bloem Water was established as a Water Board in 1991, in

Assuring sustainable provision of quality water services, for life!

Institution using adaptive best practice methods in anticipating tomorrow's problems today. To create a leading, value-driven, effective and responsive

Clause 29:

The primary activity of a water boards is to provide water of operations services to other water services institutions within its areas



Clause 30:

support services to water services institutions, in order to Other activities of a water board may include, but are not limited to-providing management services, training and other promote co-operation in the provision of water services;

Clause 32:

Every water board - must enter into written contracts when performing its primary and other activities

Clause 34:

Striving to be financially viable: a water board is financially viable if it is able to:

- (a) repay and service its debts;
- (b) recover its capital, operational and maintenance costs



- Dewelog, observate and maintain interior of a lower the content of the maintain serior of the manager
- Memerie finandal affelie vo med durch zind foldure obligations.
- Starding the supply and quality of rawwater resources
- opolination of all ensimpes processes and systems Architerving am allightes, edderedrae amid eddirdem heddaddion daroligh:
- Ðή Engaging in strategic varanteships with all relevant
- Note: Strategic Objectives linked to Ministerial Outcomes and DWS Goals, Support and Expectations is included in the Business Plan



Central and Southern Tree State Municipalities

- Mangaung Metro (including former Naledi)
- Kopanong Local
- Mantsopa Local

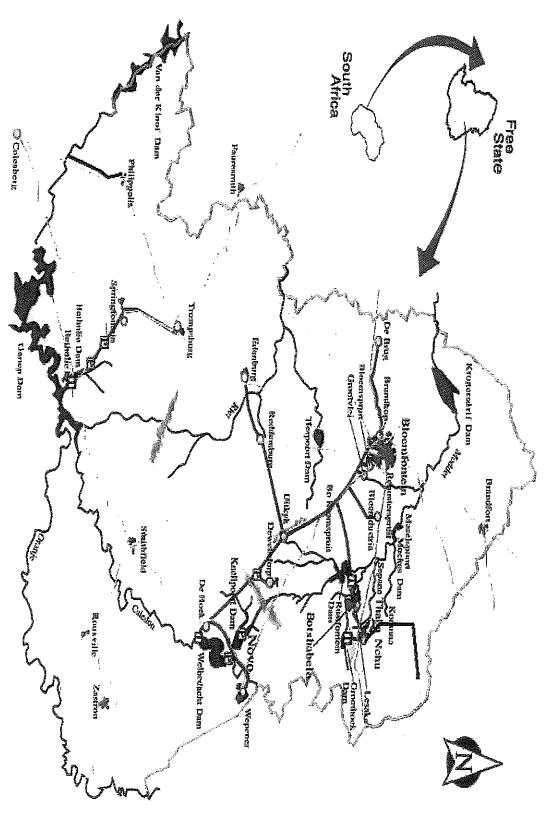
Other: Project Implementing Agent (PIA) for DWS

- Kopanong Local Municipality
- Mangaung Metro Municipality (former Naledi Local Municipality

- Staff compliment of 392 at the time.

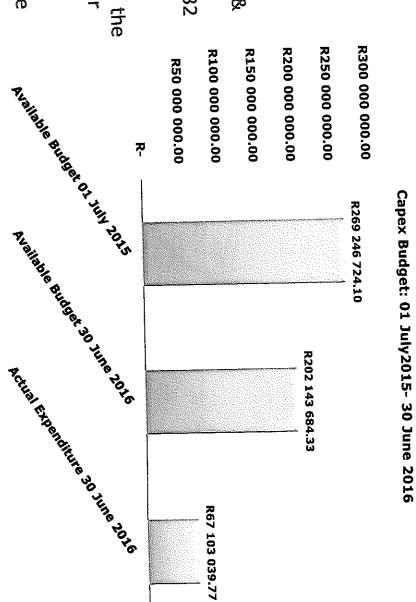


Water Oldon Vetons



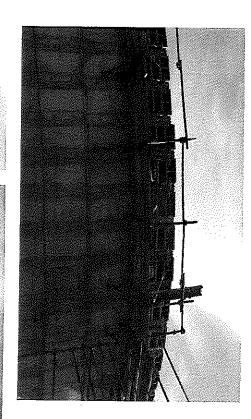


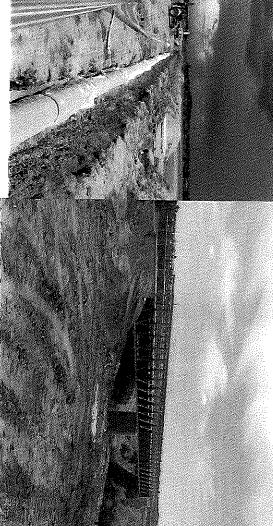
- 2015/2016 Infrastructure Programme had 59 projects
- Which comprised of 21 Capex and 38
- Refurbishment Projects
- 2015/2016 Budget was R269 million
- 30 Projects Completed &
 29 In Progress
- 29 In ProgressIndirect jobs created 182
- Unsecured funding for construction of major Capital Projects delayed the implementation of major projects
- Prioritized Capex for 2016/2021 targeting the strategic projects

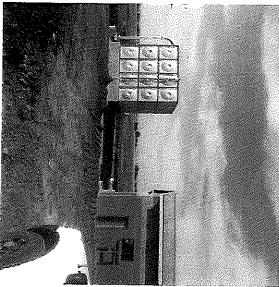












- During normal operations and scheduled maintenance two a long term solution to the problem. Minister has since given directive that will financial assist with major pipe bursts were experienced on the main line. The
- Winter maintenance planning in consultation with completed Municipalities and planned activities were 15 and successfully
- Thirty seven (37) Borehole exploration and implimentation in the Free state. Ten (10) boreholes are already in operation. rural villages were done in conjunction with the university of
- Energy efficiency program Hydro power is currently operational at Head office and feasibility to extend to the region is underway. LED lights and Solar geysers are being **implemented**





Operations and Engineering

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Other comprehensive income Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year	(Loss) / profit for the year	Finance income Finance costs	Operating (loss) / profit	Repairs and maintenance Employment costs Impairment of trade receivables Operating expenses	Distribution cost Energy cost	Chemicals Depreciation	Other income	Gross income	Water abstraction costs	Revenue	The state of the s	
(28 444)	(28 444)	35 719 (17 935)	(46 228)	(150 691) (111 660) (48 081)	(96 585) (11 460)	(59 920) (15 298)	13 131 (14 383)	448 719	(21 166)	469 885	2016 R'000	
42 136	42 136	27 772 × (17 339)	31 703	(140 790) (34 754) (66 971)	(87 645) (14 523)	(52 508) (16 592)	25 453 (18 899)	438 932	(23 323)	462 255 bi	2015 R'000	

agent fees Expenditure aligned to raw budgeted and tariff for bad debt accommodated pension volumes and budget water transfer, treated ncome aligned to volumes Finance revenue high due to filling of vacant positions HR expenditure Decrease in Implementing Finance cost - payment of Improvement of provision fund valuation movements, interest charges on debtors.



	1 364 222	1 330 373	Total assets
Funding committed for loans and CAPEX projects	96 729	127 136	Infrastructure project receivable
accounts	293 564	235 971	Cash and cash equivalents
Mangaung and Kopanong outstanding	103 700	96 267	I rade and other receivables
	10 581	12 238	Tivelitories
due to reduced revenue and non-payment	JOT J/4	; ; ;	
Current assets declined	TO 757	471 612	Current assets
pension fund improved	26 406	30 134	Defined benefit asset .
Defined Benefit asset	833 242	828 627	Property, plant and equipment
budget as not all CAPEX	859 648	19/ 900	
Non current assets		0F0 7/1	Non-current assets
			Assets
	R′000	R'000	
	2015	2016	



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Capital and reserves	826 626	855 070	
Retained earnings	613 358 87 350	643 482 87 350	
Capital replacement fund	70 217	70 217	
Capital development fund	12 122	10 442	
Insurance fund Asset DWS reserve fund	43 579	43 579	
Non-current liabilities	319 256	320 765	A.,
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	231 537 87 719	233 046 87 719	
Current liabilities	184 491	188 387	
Current portion of interest bearing loans and borrowings	58 771	69 362	
Trade and other payables	125 720	119 025	
Total equity and liabilities	1 330 373	1 364 222	

Reserves declined from declined retained earnings

Transfer to insurance Fund

Non current liabilities aligned with implementation plan and budget

Current liabilities aligned with revised implementation plan and budget

Accruals for Implementing Agent projects, Eskom, etc



The current ratio: 2.55

Cash and cash equivalents

earmarked for capital projects - commitments of R206 mil The cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year amounted to: R235 mil. It is

Debtor days

from 2014/15: 76.27 days to 2015/16: 70 days During the period under review, the debtor days' analysis reflected a regression

and continues defaulting and non payment of accounts by Kopanong Local Municipality This is due to Late or non-payment of invoices by Mangaung Metro Municipality



area affecting the water demand Drought experienced in service Sales volumes/revenue below the Mangaung Metro as major client payment status Revised budgets to accommodate budget challenges Continued Solvency concern CAPEX requirements Ingoing Liquidity concern Debtors position worsened ebt ratios remained high due to ash position worsened



The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and the Public Management Act of South Africa.



DESCRIPTION

Unauthorised expenditure

R'000	2015/16	
R'000	2014/15	
R'000	Variance	
	Variance	%

0

0

0

0

DESCRIPTION

Irregular expenditure

0	R'000	2015/16	
0	R'000	2014/15	
0	R'000	Variance	
0		Variance	%



DESCRIPTION

Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure

% 2015/16 2014/15 Variance Variance

R'000 R'000 R'0000 0 0

0

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2011/12

Unqualified

2012/13

Unqualified

2013/14

2014/15

2015/16

Unqualified

Unqualified

Unqualified

No Matter of emphasis Opinion that financial statements fairly presents the financial position

Agreed upon proc performance contracts procedures

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engagements

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Infrastructure Grant (MWIG) Accelerated Community Infrastructure Programme (ACIP) and Municipal Implementing Projects for DWS in support of the Municipalities for

Projects implemented in:

- (i) Xhariep District Municipality Tromspburg Bulk Water Supply MWIG
- (ii) Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality (then Naledi LM)- Wepener Outfall Sewer - ACIP

Ministerial Directives

- (i) The Construction of Welbedacht Pipeline: 33.7km Steel pipeline
- contractor appointed under Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant(RBIG) In progress.
- completed and to proceed with detailed feasibility study. (ii) The Directive for Xhariep Pipeline: The pre- feasibility study
- utilizing Water Boards to implement Bucket Eradication programme 2015/2016 and instruction from National treasury that DWS to refrain (iii) Bucket Eradication Programme- There was no allocation for



- Schools Health and Hygenie programme continued to address the issue of sanitation challenges in the rural and underdeveloped communities
- supply and delivery of the health and Hygenie material, and deep cleaning of schools toilets The scope of the Projects entails – renovations of the schools ablution facilities,
- The following are the 68 Schools where the projects were successfully

implemented. Name of the Project	Number of Schools	District	Summary Description of the project
School Health and Hygiene	25	Xhariep, Naledi Municipality	Public school sanitation, cleaning and waste removal, monthly service monitoring and equipment rental
School Renovations	œ	Motheo	Repairing, replacing/installing roofs, electricity wiring, plumbing and sewerage systems. Replacement of floors, renovation of restrooms, unblocking pipes
Water Related School Projects	10	Motheo	Connection of pressure valves and pumps, plumbing, Installation of tanks, Provide Jojo tanks, Repair leaks, installation of water basins with taps, water awareness sessions
School Deep Cleaning Project	25	Motheo	Deep Cleaning, Toilet refurbishments, Cleaning chemicals and cleaning material, wall and floor painting, Plumbing, Replacements of toilet seats and door handles





Stakeholder Relations







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maintenance to the following municipalities Bloem Water renders support in operations and

- Mangaung Metro Municipality, (including former Naledi with the following services: Local Municipality) and is the most frequently assisted
- Daily water delivery via trucks
- Maintenance of boreholes
- Maintenance of pipelines (pipe leak repairs)
- Kopanong Local Municipality
- Maintenance of pipelines (pipe leak repairs)
- Storm Water draining

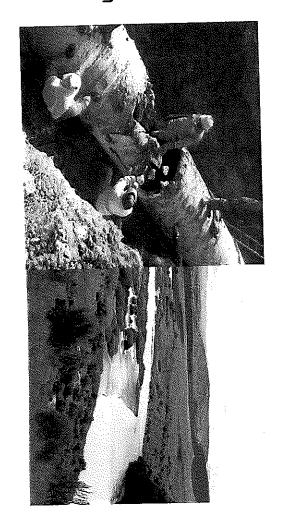


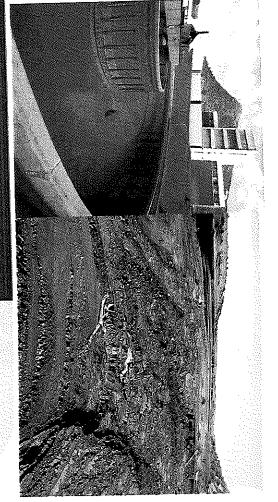
None payment by Municipalities impacting on Implementation of Infrastructure Projects

Funding requirements for extension projects not secured

High risk of security of water supply due

- Infrastructure operating close to its design limit
- Infrastructure exceeding its lifespan (ageing)
- Provision for future water demand not in line with the developments in infrastructure
- Climatic changes- Drought in Catchment
 Deteriorating raw water quality as a result
 of inadequate catchment management
 Availability of Water Resources
 Siltation of the Caledon River
 Sustainable tariff structure





- Water Challenges due to drought
- Capacity constraints and Capex projects
- Aging infrastructure
- Ability to fund future Capex
- Under recovery and affordability
- Debtors position and Cash flow constraints
- **Bucket eradication**



- Continuous non-payment by the Municipalities is bringing the financial viability of the entity in jeopardy-intergovernmental relations mechanisms are not assisting
- Planned projects cannot be implimented and the efficient running of the entity is being compromised
- Drought has impacted the availability of the TOSOUTCO.

