



ILEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

(“The Municipality”)

ASSET MANAGEMENT POLICY

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1 BACKGROUND OF THE POLICY

This policy is informed by the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), the following standards are components of fixed assets i.e.

- 1.1 Property, Plant and Equipment, GRAP 17
- 1.2 Inventories, GRAP 12
- 1.3 Investment Property, GRAP 16
- 1.4 Impairment of Non-cash generating assets, GRAP 21
- 1.5 Leases, GRAP 13
- 1.6 Heritage Assets, GRAP 103
- 1.7 Intangible Assets, GRAP 31

2 DEFINITIONS

The following terms are used in this Policy with the meaning specified in the relevant GRAP standards mentioned above:

- 2.1 **Carrying amount** means the amount at which an asset is recognized after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses;
- 2.2 **Class of assets** means a grouping of assets of a similar nature or function in the municipality's operations that is shown as a single item for the purpose of disclosure in the financial statements.
- 2.3 **Cost** means the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction.
- 2.4 **Depreciable amount** means the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value;
- 2.5 **Depreciation** is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life;
- 2.6 **Fair value** means the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction;
- 2.7 An **impairment loss** of a cash-generating asset means the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount;

- 2.8 An **impairment loss** of a non- cash-generating asset means the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount;
- 2.9 An **inventory** for the purpose of this policy means land or buildings held for sale or distribution in the ordinary course of operations;
- 2.10 **Investment property** means the property (land or a building – or part of a building – or both) held (by the owner or by the lessee under a finance lease) to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:
- a) Use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes, or
 - b) Sale in the ordinary course of operations.
- 2.11 **Net realisable value** means the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange or distribution;
- 2.12 **Owner-occupied property** means property held (by the owner or by the lessee under a finance lease) for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes;
- 2.13 **Entity-specific value** is the present value or service potential of the benefits the municipality's expects to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life or expects to incur when settling a liability.
- 2.14 **Property, plant and equipment** mean tangible items that:
- a) are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and
 - b) are expected to be used during more than one reporting period;
- 2.15 **Recoverable amount** means the higher of a cash-generating asset's net selling price and its value in use;
- 2.16 **Recoverable service amount** means the higher of a non-cash-generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use;

2.17 **Value in use of a non-cash-generating asset** is the present value of the asset's remaining service potential.

2.18 **The residual value** of an asset means the estimated amount that the Municipality would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life;

2.19 **Useful life** means:

- a) the period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by the Municipality, or
- b) the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the Municipality;

3 ROLE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

As accounting officer of the Municipality, the Municipal Manager shall be the principal custodian of all the Municipality's fixed assets, and shall be responsible for ensuring that the fixed asset management policy is scrupulously applied and adhered to.

4 ROLE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

4.1 The Chief Financial Officer shall be the fixed asset registrar of the Municipality, and shall ensure that a complete, accurate and up-to-date computerised fixed asset register is maintained.

4.2 No amendments, deletions or additions to the fixed asset register shall be made other than by the Chief Financial Officer or by an official acting under the written instruction of the Chief Financial Officer.

5 FORMAT OF THE FIXED ASSET REGISTER

5.1 The fixed asset register shall be maintained in the format determined by the Chief Financial Officer, which format shall comply with the requirements of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) and any other accounting requirements which may be prescribed.

5.2 The fixed asset register shall reflect the following information:

- a) a brief but meaningful description of each asset.

- b) the date on which the asset was acquired or brought into use.
- c) the location of the asset.
- d) the Department(s) and Vote(s) within which the assets will be used.
- e) the title deed number, in the case of fixed property.
- f) the stand number, in the case of fixed property.
- g) where applicable, the identification number.
- h) the original cost, or the revalued amount, or the fair value if no costs are available.
- i) the (last) revaluation date of the fixed assets subject to revaluation (where applicable).
- j) the revalued value of such fixed assets (where applicable).
- k) who did the (last) revaluation (where applicable).
- l) accumulated depreciation to date (where applicable).
- m) the depreciation charge for the current financial year (where applicable).
- n) the carrying value of the asset.
- o) the method and rate of depreciation (where applicable).
- p) impairment losses incurred during the financial year (and the reversal of such losses, where applicable).
- q) the source of financing.
- r) the current insurance arrangements.
- s) whether the asset is required to perform basic municipal services.
- t) whether the asset has been used to secure any debt, and, if so, the nature and duration of such security arrangements.
- u) the date on which the asset is disposed of.
- v) the disposal price.
- w) the date on which the asset is retired from use, if not disposed of.

5.3 All Heads of Department under whose control any fixed asset falls shall promptly provide the Chief Financial Officer in writing with any information required to compile the fixed asset register, and shall promptly advise the Chief Financial Officer in writing of any material change which may occur in respect of such information.

5.4 A fixed asset shall be capitalised, that is, recorded in the fixed assets register, as soon as it is acquired. If the asset is constructed over a period of time, it shall be recorded as work-in-progress until it is available for use, where after it shall be appropriately capitalised as a fixed asset.

5.5 A fixed asset shall remain in the fixed assets register for as long as it is in physical existence. The fact that a fixed asset has been fully depreciated shall not in itself be a reason for writing off such an asset.

6 CLASSIFICATION OF FIXED ASSETS

In compliance with the requirements of the National Treasury, the Chief Financial Officer of the Municipality shall ensure that all fixed assets are classified under the following headings in the fixed assets register, and Heads of Departments shall in writing provide the Chief Financial Officer with such information or assistance as is required to compile a proper classification:

6.1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

- a) land (not held as investment assets).
- b) infrastructure assets (assets which are part of a network of similar assets).
- c) community assets (resources contributing to the general well-being of the community).
- d) heritage assets (culturally significant resources).
- e) other assets (ordinary operational resources).

6.1 INVENTORY

- a) land or building (held for sale).

6.2 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

- a) An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes.
- b) No intangible item shall be recognised as a fixed asset, except that the Chief Financial Officer, acting in strict compliance with the criteria set out in GRAP statements dealing with research and development expenses may recommend to the Council that specific development costs be recognised as fixed assets.

7 RECOGNITION OF FIXED ASSETS

7.1 The Chief Financial Officer of the Municipality or the delegated person shall ensure that the recognition of property, plant and equipment is accordance with applicable Standard of GRAP. The cost of an item of property plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if and only if:

- a) It is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the entity and
- b) The cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliable

An asset with a minimum value of R3 000 (three thousand rands) shall be recognised as a fixed asset. In addition similar assets of the same sub-category whose individual values, before VAT, are less than R3 000 but cumulatively would exceed R3 000, must be grouped and capitalised under one line item/narration e.g. Total chairs.

7.2 No item with an initial cost or fair value of less than R3 000 (three thousand rand) or such other amount as the Council of the Municipality may from time to time determine on the recommendation of the Municipal Manager, shall be recognised as a fixed asset.

If the item has a cost or fair value lower than this capitalisation benchmark, it shall be treated as an ordinary operating expense unless if the Municipality expects to use it for more than one period, thus meeting the recognition criteria of an assets of which that particular item must be capitalised and added to the municipal asset register as such.

7.3 Every Head of Department shall, however, ensure that any item with a value in excess of R500 (five hundred rand), and with an estimated useful life of more than one year, shall be recorded on a stocksheets.

Every Head of Department shall moreover ensure that the existence of items recorded on such stocksheets is verified from time to time, and at least once in every financial year, and any amendments which are made to such stocksheets pursuant to such stock verifications shall be retained for audit purposes.

8 MEASUREMENT AT RECOGNITION

8.1 The Chief Financial Officer or the delegated person shall ensure that an item of property plant and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset is measured at its cost.

8.2 The cost of an item of Property, plant and equipment is the cash price equivalent at the recognition date

8.3 Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, the Chief Financial Officer or the delegated person shall assign the cost such asset as its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

8.4 The cost of an item of property plant and equipment comprises:

- a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates
- b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, and
- c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation the municipality incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period

9 MEASUREMENT AFTER RECOGNITION

9.1 After recognition as an asset an item of property plant and equipment shall be carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses i.e cost model

9.2 All fixed assets shall be carried in the fixed asset register, and appropriately recorded in the annual financial statements, at their original cost or fair value less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses and in terms of the cost model used by the Municipality.

The only exceptions to this rule shall be revalued assets and heritage assets in respect of which no value is recorded in the fixed asset register

10 SAFEKEEPING OF FIXED ASSETS

10.1 Every Head of Department shall be directly responsible for the physical safekeeping of any fixed asset controlled or used by the Department in question.

10.2 In exercising this responsibility, every Head of Department shall adhere to any written directives issued by the Municipal Manager to the Department in question, or generally to all Departments, in regard to the control of or safekeeping of the Municipality's fixed assets.

10.3 The CFO or a delegated person by CFO shall issue a the asset control sheet which shall serve as a control register for all moveable assets of the Municipality

10.4 The asset control sheet shall be signed by the responsible officials to confirm the receipt and custody of the list of assets in their offices.

11 GENERAL MAINTENANCE OF FIXED ASSETS

11.1 Every Head of Department shall be directly responsible for ensuring that all assets are properly maintained in a manner which will ensure that such assets attain their useful operating lives.

12 IDENTIFICATION OF FIXED ASSETS

12.1 The Municipal Manager shall ensure that the Municipality maintains a fixed asset identification system which shall be operated in conjunction with its computerised fixed asset register.

12.2 The identification system shall be determined by the Municipal Manager, acting in consultation with the Chief Financial Officer and other Heads of Departments, and shall comply with any legal prescriptions, as well as any recommendations of the Auditor-General as indicated in the Municipality's audit report(s), and shall be decided upon within the context of the Municipality's budgetary and human resources.

12.3 All movable assets that can be tagged should be tagged when they are received, assets without an asset number for identification purposes should not be processed on the financial system

12.4 All infrastructure assets shall be geographically referenced using GIS system, and infrastructure assets should have geographical co-ordinates. In respect of infrastructure pumps and motors, these items are to be tagged with a municipality barcode number for control and safeguarding purposes

12.5 All infrastructure assets should be unbundled and the CFO or a person delegated by the CFO should prepare a report of all unbundled assets and identify assets that can be unbundled

12.6 Every Head of Department shall ensure that the asset identification system approved for the Municipality is applied in respect of all fixed assets controlled or used by the Department in question.

13 CAPITALISATION CRITERIA: REINSTATEMENT, MAINTENANCE AND OTHER EXPENSES

13.1 Only expenses incurred in the enhancement of a fixed asset (in the form of improved or increased services or benefits flowing from the use of such asset) or in the material extension of the useful operating life of a fixed asset shall be capitalised.

13.2 Expenses incurred in the maintenance or reinstatement of a fixed asset shall be considered as operating expenses incurred in ensuring that the useful operating life of the asset concerned is attained, and shall not be capitalised, irrespective of the quantum of the expenses concerned.

14 MAINTENANCE PLANS

14.1 Every Head of Department shall ensure that a maintenance plan in respect of every new infrastructure asset with a value of R100 000 (one hundred thousand rand) or more is promptly prepared and submitted to the Council of the Municipality for approval.

14.2 If so directed by the Municipal Manager, the maintenance plan shall be submitted to the Council prior to any approval being granted for the acquisition or construction of the infrastructure asset concerned.

14.3 The Head of Department controlling or using the infrastructure asset in question, shall annually report to the Council, not later than in July, of the extent to which the relevant maintenance plan has been complied with, and of the likely effect which any non-compliance may have on the useful operating life of the asset concerned.

15 DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

15.1 If there is material variation between the actual maintenance expenses incurred and the expenses reasonably envisaged in the approved maintenance plan for any infrastructure asset, the Chief Financial Officer shall disclose the extent of and possible implications of such deferred maintenance in an appropriate note to the

financial statements. Such note shall also indicate any plans which the Council of the Municipality has approved in order to redress such deferral of the maintenance requirements concerned.

- 15.2 If no such plans have been formulated or are likely to be implemented, the Chief Financial Officer shall re-determine the useful operating life of the fixed asset in question, if necessary in consultation with the Head of Department controlling or using such asset, and shall recalculate the annual depreciation expenses accordingly.

16 DEPRECIATION OF FIXED ASSETS

- 16.1 Each part of an item of property plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item shall be depreciated separately

The Municipality shall allocate the amount initially recognised in respect of an item of property plant and equipment to its significant parts and depreciates separately each part

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use. Depreciation of an asset ceases when the asset is derecognized. Therefore, depreciation does not cease when the asset becomes idle or is retired from active use and held for disposal unless the asset is fully depreciated. However, under usage methods of depreciation the depreciation charge can be zero while there is no production.

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

Depreciation shall initially be calculated from the day in which the item of property plant and equipment is acquired or in the case of construction works, the day in which the item of plant and equipment is bought into use until the calendar month concerned. There after the depreciation charged shall be calculated monthly and accounted for against the appropriate line item in the Department or Vote in which the asset is used or consumed

Each Head of Department, acting in consultation with the Chief Financial Officer, shall ensure that reasonable budgetary provision is made annually for the

depreciation of all applicable fixed assets controlled or used by the Department in question or expected to be so controlled or used during the ensuing financial year.

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

16.4 The Chief Financial Officer shall assess at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the municipality's expectations about the residual value and the useful life of an asset have changed since the preceding reporting date. If any such indication exists, the entity shall revise the expected useful life and/or residual value accordingly. The change(s) shall be accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

16.5 In assessing whether there is any indication that the expected useful life of an asset has changed, an entity considers the following indications:

- a) The composition of the asset changed during the reporting period, i.e. the significant components of the asset changed.
- b) The use of the asset has changed, because of the following:
 - (i) The municipality has changed the manner in which the asset is used.
 - (ii) The municipality has changed the utilisation rate of the asset.
 - (iii) The municipality has made a decision to dispose of the asset in a future reporting period(s) such that this decision changes the expected period over which the asset will be used.
 - (iv) Technological, environmental, commercial or other changes that occurred during the reporting period that have, or will, change the use of the asset.
 - (v) Legal or similar limits placed on the use of the asset have changed.
 - (vi) The asset was idle or retired from use during the reporting period.
- c) The asset is approaching the end of its previously expected useful life.
- d) Planned repairs and maintenance on, or refurbishments of, the asset and/or its significant components either being undertaken or delayed.
- e) Environmental factors, e.g. increased rainfall or humidity, adverse changes in temperatures or increased exposure to pollution.

- f) There is evidence that the condition of the asset improved or declined based on assessments undertaken during the reporting period.
- g) The asset is assessed as being impaired in accordance with the Standards of GRAP on Impairment of Cash-generating Assets and Impairment of Non-cash-generating Assets.

16.6 In assessing whether there is any indication that the expected residual value of an asset has changed, the municipality shall consider whether there has been any change in the expected timing of disposal of the asset, as well as any relevant indicators included in 16.5 above.

17 RATE OF DEPRECIATION

17.1 The Chief Financial Officer shall assign a useful operating life to each depreciable asset recorded on the Municipality's fixed asset register. In determining such a useful life the Chief Financial Officer shall adhere to the useful lives of assets set out in this Policy document.

17.2 In the case of a fixed asset which is not listed in useful lives of assets, the Chief Financial Officer shall determine a useful operating life, if necessary in consultation with the Head of Department who shall control or use the fixed asset in question, and shall be guided in determining such useful life by the likely pattern in which the asset's economic benefits or service potential will be consumed.

18 METHOD OF DEPRECIATION

18.1 The depreciation method used shall reflect the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits or service potential are expected to be consumed by the Municipality.

18.2 The Chief Financial Officer shall review the depreciation method applied to Property, Plant and Equipment at least at each reporting date and, if there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset, the method shall be changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such a change shall be accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate in accordance with Standard of GRAP on Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

19 AMENDMENT OF ASSET LIVES AND IMPAIRMENT OF FIXED ASSETS

19.1 Identifying an asset that may be impaired

Physical damage would trigger an impairment test when it results in a permanent or significant decline in the service potential of the asset. Judgement is needed to determine whether the decline is permanent or significant. Such judgements maybe based on the relative costs of providing the service before and after the decline, the percentage decline in service potential or other considerations.

The decline in service potential is expected to be permanent when management has no reasonable expectation that the lost service potential will be replaced or restored. In certain circumstances evidence may be available to demonstrate that the impairment will be temporary. In such circumstances, management considers whether the decline in service potential will be significant.

19.2 Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the Municipality shall also test an intangible asset with a finite life or an intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount.

19.3 Measuring recoverable service amount

Depreciated replacement cost approach:

Under this 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 current reproduction or replacement cost of the asset, whichever is lower, less accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost, to reflect the already consumed or expired service potential of the asset.

19.4 Reversing an impairment loss

The municipality shall assess 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 shall estimate the recoverable service amount of that asset.

19.5 In assessing whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an asset may no longer exist or may have decreased, an municipality shall consider, as a minimum, the following indications:

19.5.1 External sources of information

- a) Resurgence of the demand or need for services provided by the asset.
- b) Significant long term changes with an adverse effect on the on the Municipality have taken place during the period or will take place in the near future, in the technological, legal or government policy environment which the Municipality operates.

19.5.2 Internal sources of information

- a) Evidence is available that indicates that the service potential of the asset has been restored following physical damage to the asset.
- b) Significant long-term changes with a favourable effect on the municipality have taken place during the period, or are expected to take place in the near future, in the extent to which, or manner in which, the asset is used or is expected to be used. These changes include costs incurred during the period to improve or enhance an asset's performance, restructure the operation to which the asset belongs or a decision to use rather than dispose of an asset.
- c) A decision to resume construction of the asset that was previously halted before it was completed or in a usable condition.
- d) Evidence is available from internal reporting that indicates that the service performance of the asset is, or will be, significantly better than expected.

19.6 Only the Chief Financial Officer may amend the useful operating life assigned to any fixed asset, and when any material amendment occurs the Chief Financial Officer shall inform the Council of the Municipality of such amendment.

19.7 The Chief Financial Officer shall amend the useful operating life assigned to any fixed asset if it becomes known that such asset has been materially impaired or improperly maintained to such an extent that its useful operating life will not be attained, or any other event has occurred which materially affects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits or service potential will be consumed.

19.8 If the value of property plant and equipment has been diminished to such an extent that it has no or a negligible further useful operating life or value such fixed asset shall be fully depreciated in the financial year in which such diminution in value occurs.

19.9 Similarly, if an item of property, plant and equipment has been lost, stolen or damaged beyond repair, it shall be fully depreciated in the financial year in which such event occurs, and if the fixed asset has physically ceased to exist, it shall be written off the fixed asset register.

19.10 Every Head of Department shall ensure that any incident of loss, theft, destruction, or material impairment of any fixed asset controlled or used by the Department in question is promptly reported in writing to the Chief Financial Officer, to the Internal Auditor, and – in cases of suspected theft or malicious damage – also to the South African Police Service.

19.11 In all the foregoing instances, the additional depreciation expenses shall be debited to the Department or Vote controlling or using the fixed asset in question.

20 ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF DEPRECIATION IN SPECIFIC INSTANCES_

20.1 The Chief Financial Officer may employ the sum-of-units method of depreciation in the case of fixed assets which are physically wasted in providing economic benefits or delivering services.

20.2 The Chief Financial Officer shall only employ this method of depreciation if the Head of Department controlling or using the fixed asset in question gives a written undertaking to the Municipal Manager to provide:

- (a) estimates of statistical information required by the Chief Financial Officer to prepare estimates of depreciation expenses for each financial year; and
- (b) actual statistical information, for each financial year.

20.3 The Head of Department concerned shall moreover undertake to provide such statistical information at the specific times stipulated by the Chief Financial Officer.

20.4 Where the Chief Financial Officer decides to employ the sum-of-units method of depreciation, and the requirements set out in the preceding paragraph have been

adhered to, the Chief Financial Officer shall inform the Council of the Municipality of the decision in question.

21 VERIFICATION OF FIXED ASSETS

21.1 Every Head of Department shall at least once during every financial year undertake a comprehensive verification of all fixed assets controlled or used by the Department concerned.

22.2 Every Head of Department shall promptly and fully report in writing to the Chief Financial Officer in the format determined by the Chief Financial Officer, all relevant results of such fixed asset verification, provided that each such asset verification shall be undertaken and completed as closely as possible to the end of each financial year, and that the resultant report shall be submitted to the Chief Financial Officer not later than 30 June of the year in question.

22.3 In acceptable instances where physical verification is not possible (e.g. in times of a pandemic restricting movement of people), appropriate means such as desktop verification and telephonic confirmation with users of respective assets shall be undertaken to ensure accurate accounting of assets at reporting date.

22 DERECOGNITION OF FIXED ASSETS

22.1 The carrying amount of an item of property plant and equipment shall be derecognised on the following instances:

- a) On disposal (including disposal through a non-exchange transaction); or
- b) When no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal

22.2 The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property plant and equipment shall be included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised (unless the Standard of GRAP on Leases requires otherwise on a sale and leaseback).

22.3 The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds if any and the carrying amount of an item.

22.4 Every Head of Department shall report in writing to the Chief Financial Officer on 31 October and 30 April of each financial year on all fixed assets controlled or used by

the Department concerned which such Head of Department wishes to alienate by public auction or public tender.

The Chief Financial Officer shall thereafter consolidate the requests received from the various Departments, and shall promptly report such consolidated information to the Executive Committee of the Municipality, as the case may be, recommending the process of alienation to be adopted.

22.5 The Council shall delegate to the Municipal Manager the authority to approve the alienation of any fixed assets with a carrying value less than R10 000 (ten thousand rand).

22.6 Once the item of property, plant and equipment is disposed, the Chief Financial Officer shall delete the relevant records from the fixed asset register.

22.7 Transfer of fixed assets to other Municipalities, Municipal Entities (whether or not under the Municipality's sole or partial control) or other organs of state shall take place in accordance with the above procedures, except that the process of alienation shall be by private treaty.

23 OTHER WRITE-OFFS OF FIXED ASSETS

23.1 The item of property, plant and equipment even though fully depreciated shall be written off only on the recommendation of the Head of Department controlling or using the asset concerned, and with the approval of the Council of the Municipality.

23.2 Every Head of Department shall report to the Chief Financial Officer on 31 October and 30 April of each financial year on any items of property, plant and equipment which such Head of Department wishes to have written off, stating in full the reason for such recommendation.

The Chief Financial Officer shall consolidate all such reports, and shall promptly submit a recommendation to the Executive Committee on the fixed assets to be written off.

22.3 The only reasons for writing off property, plant and equipment other than the alienation of such fixed assets, shall be the loss, theft, and destruction or material impairment of the fixed asset in question.

22.4 In every instance where a not fully depreciated fixed asset is written off, the Chief Financial Officer shall immediately debit to such Department or Vote, as additional depreciation expenses, the full carrying value of the asset concerned.

24 REPLACEMENT NORMS

The Municipal Manager, in consultation with the Chief Financial Officer and other Heads of Departments, shall formulate norms and standards for the replacement of all normal operational fixed assets. Such norms and standards shall be incorporated in a formal policy, which shall be submitted to the Council of the Municipality for approval. This policy shall cover the replacement of motor vehicles, furniture and fittings, computer equipment, and any other appropriate operational items. Such policy shall also provide for the norms and standards applicable to the replacement of fixed assets which are required for service delivery but which have become uneconomical to maintain.

25 INSURANCE OF FIXED ASSETS

25.1 The Municipal Manager shall ensure that all items of property plant and equipment are insured immediately at least against fire and theft, and that all municipal buildings are insured at least against fire and allied perils.

25.2 The Municipal Manager shall recommend to the Council of the Municipality, after consulting with the Chief Financial Officer, the basis of the insurance to be applied to each type of fixed asset: either the carrying value or the replacement value of the fixed assets concerned. Such recommendation shall take due cognisance of the budgetary resources of the Municipality.

26 DISCLOSURES

26.1 The financial statements shall disclose, for each class of property plant and equipment recognised in the financial statements:

- a) The measurement bases used for determining the gross carrying amount
- b) The depreciation method used
- c) The useful lives or depreciation rates used
- d) The gross carrying amount and accumulated depreciation (aggregated with impairment losses) at the beginning and the end of the period and
- e) The reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period showing:
 - i. Additions

- ii. Disposals
- iii. Acquisitions through entity combination
- iv. Increases or decreases resulting from revaluations and impairment losses recognised or reversed directly in net assets
- v. Impairment losses recognised in surplus or deficit in accordance with Standard of GRAP on Impairment of Assets
- vi. Impairment recognised in surplus of deficit in accordance with Standard of GRAP on Impairment of Assets
- vii. Depreciation
- viii. The net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements from the functional currency into a different presentation currency ,including the translation of a foreign operation into presentation currency of the reporting entity, and other changes
- ix. Other changes

26.2 The financial statements shall also disclose for each class of property, plant and equipment recognised in the financial statements:

- a) The existence and amounts of restrictions on title and property, plant and equipment
- b) The amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property plant and equipment
- c) If it is not disclosed separately on the face of the statement of financial performance, the amount of compensation from third parties for items of property plant and equipment that were impaired lost or given up that is included in surplus or deficit.

26.3 The financial statements shall disclose the following in the notes to the financial statements in relation to property, plant and equipment which is in the process of being constructed or developed:

- a) The cumulative expenditure recognised in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment. These expenditures shall be disclosed in aggregate per class of asset.
- b) The carrying value of property, plant and equipment that is taking a significantly longer period of time to complete than expected, including reasons for any delays.
- c) The carrying value of property, plant and equipment where construction or development has been halted either during the current or previous reporting period(s). The financial statements shall also disclose reasons for halting the

construction or development of the asset and indicate whether any impairment losses have been recognised in relation to these assets.

In providing the disclosures in (b) and (c) the municipality shall present the information required individually i.e. per Construction Project.

26.4 The financial statements shall separately disclose expenditure incurred to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment in the notes to the financial statements.

27 FIXED ASSETS USEFUL LIVES

The following is the list of assets, with the estimated useful life in years indicated in brackets in each case.

Infrastructure Assets

Wire Mesh/ Barb Wire Attends And Razer Wire Fence	(20)
1.8M Razar Wire Fence	(20)
2.5M Razar Wire Fence	(20)
75Mm Hdpe Pipe	(50)
Aerater 1	(40)
Aerator Motor And Gear Box 1	(15)
Air Torque Valve	(20)
Air Valve	(20)
Automatic Air Control Valve	(20)
Back-Up Generator 1	(40)
Ball Valve	(20)
Bermaid Valve 1	(20)
Blower	(40)
Borehole Casing	(50)
Bricked Wall & Asbes Roofing	(20)
Bridge	(40)
Butterfly Valve	(20)
Cabling	(25)
Catchment Structure	(30)
Catchment Structure – Manhole	(15)
Chamber Structure	(20)
Chemical Stirrer	(20)
Chlorine And Store Room Office	(20)
Chlorine Contact Tank	(15)

Chlorine Scale	(20)
Chlorine Tank	(15)
Circuit Breaker	(15)
Clarifier	(30)
Concrete Drying Bed	(20)
Concrete Manhole	(15)
Concrete Palisade Fence - Flexible Fencing	(20)
Concrete Palisade Fence - Rigid Fencing	(25)
Concrete Ramp	(30)
Concrete Roof	(20)
Concrete Settling Tank	(20)
Concrete Settling Tank/Irator Tank	(15)
CONCRETE SUPPORTS	(30)
Concrete Works	(20)
Container(Office/Storage)	(15)
Control Panel	(15)
Control Valves 1	(20)
Crane	(30)
Danger Box	(15)
Deck	(50)
Desludge Pump	(15)
Desludge Valve	(20)
Diesel Engine - Cummins Engine	(15)
Dirt Box	(25)
Distribution Box	(25)
Distribution Tower	(50)
Dosing Equipment	(15)
Drive Way(Tar)	(15)
Drying Beds	(50)
Eart Walls Clarifier/Aerator, Ponds	(50)
Earthworks/Excavation	(50)
Electric Fence	(20)
Electrical	(25)
Tank Supporting Structure	(15)
Telemetry	(15)
Transformer - Mini Substation	(30)

Transformer	(40)
Valve	(20)
ELECTRICAL - High Spec	(25)
Electrical - Low Spec	(15)
Electrical 1	(30)
External Pipes	(50)
Extraction Fan	(15)
Extraction Pipe	(50)
Fabricated Steel Pipe Work	(50)
Fabricated Steelwork	(40)
Fence	(25)
Fence Fabric	(20)
Fence Fabric - Rigid Fencing	(25)
Fence Gate	(20)
Filter Valves	(20)
Fire Hydrant	(15)
Flood Light	(30)
Floor	(25)
Floor - Low Standard	(15)
Flow Control Pipe	(50)
Flume	(30)
Foundation	(30)
Foundation - Building Strong Foundation	(50)
Gate	(20)
Gate Valve	(20)
Gauge	(15)
Gearbox	(15)
Generator	(40)
Gravel Formation	(30)
Guage	(25)
Gutter And Down Pipes	(15)
Hand Pump 2.5Kw	(20)
Hand Rails	(25)
Inflow Meter	(15)
Inlet Pipe	(50)
Inlet Screen Concrete Steel	(30)

Inlet Valve	(20)
Internal Finishes & Fittings	(20)
INTERNAL STAIRCASE	(25)
Isolation Valve 1	(20)
Joint	(20)
Level Control	(15)
Lining	(50)
Luminaire	(15)
Luminaire	(15)
Mandini Wtw Bulk Waterpipeline In Mandeni Urban – Upvc	(50)
Manhole	(20)
Mast	(20)
Mast	(20)
Mast - Flag Pole	(30)
Mast Pole	(30)
Meter	(15)
Meter / Gauge	(15)
Mixer 2	(15)
Motor	(15)
Motor And Cabling 1	(15)
Motor Gec 132Kw 1	(15)
Valve 3	(20)
Walkway	(20)
Mountable Kerbs & Channel	(40)
Non Return Valve 1	(20)
Outflow Pipe	(50)
Outlet Pipe	(50)
Outlet Valve 1	(20)
Paving	(15)
Paving	(25)
Penstock Valves 2	(20)
Perimeter Fence	(20)
Pipeline	(50)
Pipe Outlet	(50)
Pipelines	(15)
Plumbing	(15)

Plumbing - High Spec	(20)
Pressure Reducing Valve	(20)
Pressure Sand Filter Tanks	(15)
PRV Valve 1	(20)
Pump	(15)
Pump And Motor - 3T Centrifugal 1	(15)
Pump House Building	(25)
Recycle Pump	(15)
Retaining Walls	(30)
Roof	(22)
Roof	(20)
Rotating Arm	(25)
Sky	(15)
Sludge Tank	(50)
Sludge Valve 1	(20)
Sport Light - Highmast Light	(15)
Spot/Street Light	(25)
Staff Housing Fencing	(25)
Stairs	(40)
Stand Tank	(15)
Standby Generator Room	(15)
Standby Genset	(40)
Steel 1.8M Bob Wire Fence	(20)
Steel Ladder	(20)
Steel Pipe	(50)
Storm Water Drainage Channels	(50)
Streetlight	(15)
Submersible Pump	(15)
Supernated Drain Valves 2	(20)
Swimming Pool Basin	(30)
Switchgear	(30)
Tank	(50)
Tank 3 Filtration Equip	(20)
Tank Containment Structure	(15)
Tank Containment Structure - Pressed Steel	(30)
Tank Containment Structure – Reinforced	(50)

Tank Containment Structure - Water Containment	(30)
Tank Containment Structure (Fixed Size)	(15)
Walkway – Concrete	(25)
Wall Fabric	(20)
Walls	(25)
Walls	(30)
Window Seals	(15)
Mains	(20)
Supply and reticulation networks	(20)
Meters	(20)
Rights (i.e the right to draw water from particular source belonging to another party)	(20)
Standpipes	(20)
Concrete Reservoirs	(50)
SBS Reservoirs	(20)
Jojo Tanks	(5)
Jojo Stands	(5)
Sewer mains	(20)
Outfall sewers	(20)
Sewage purification works	(20)
Sewerage pumps	(15)
Sludge machines	(15)
Security measures	
Access control systems	(5)
Security systems	(5)
Buildings	
Office buildings	(30-50)
Park-home/Mobile home	(10)
Computer Equipment	
Computer hardware	(5-50)
Computer software	(5-50)
Leased Computers	(3)

Printers (5)

Furniture and fittings

Chairs (7-50)

Tables and desks (7-50)

Cabinets and cupboards (7-50)

Advertising Boards (5)

Transport Assets

Motor vehicles (5-20)

Buses (15)

Trucks (7)

Motor cycles (3)

Trailers (10)

Leased Vehicles (3-7)

Machinery

Photographic equipment (7)

Lawn mowers (2)

Radio equipment (5)

Fire Fighting equipment (5)

Firearms (5)

Lathes (15)

Office machines (5-20)

Air conditioners (5-20)

Heritage Assets

No asset lives are given as no ordinary depreciation will be charged against such assets

28 POLICY ADOPTION

This policy has been considered and approved by the Council of **ILEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY** on the 2022