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MTHONJANENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

FINAL FIXED ASSET MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTING POLICY

Date Approved:	To be approved
Date Implemented:	01 July 2014

1. DEFINITION OF A FIXED ASSET

A fixed asset shall mean an asset, either movable or immovable, under the control of the municipality, and from which the municipality reasonably expects to derive economic benefits, or reasonably expects to use in service delivery, over a period extending beyond one financial year.

To be recognised as a fixed asset, an asset must also meet the criteria referred to in 13, 14 and 15 below.

An asset held under a finance lease, if it meets the remaining criteria of a fixed asset, shall be so recognized, as the municipality has **control** over such an asset even though it does not own the asset.

2. ROLE OF 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.

3. ROLE OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

The chief financial officer shall be in control of the fixed asset register of the municipality, and shall ensure that a complete, accurate and up-to-date computerised fixed asset register is maintained.

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.

4. FORMAT OF FIXED ASSET REGISTER

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.

Without in any way detracting from the compliance criteria mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the fixed asset register shall reflect at least the following information:

- a brief but meaningful description of each asset
- the date on which the asset was acquired or brought into use
- the location of the asset
- the department(s) or vote(s) within which the assets will be used
- the title deed number, in the case of fixed property
- the stand number, in the case of fixed property

- where applicable, the identification number, as determined in compliance with 11 below
- the original cost, or the revalued amount determined in compliance with 26 below, or a reasonable value if no costs are available
- accumulated depreciation to date
- the carrying value of the asset
- the method and rate of depreciation
- the source of financing.

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.

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, whereafter it shall be appropriately capitalised as a fixed asset.

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.

5. CLASSIFICATION OF FIXED ASSETS

In compliance with the requirements of GRAP, the chief financial officer shall ensure that all fixed assets are classified under the following headings, 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:

- land (not held as investment assets)

- infrastructure assets (assets which are part of a network of similar assets)
- community assets (resources contributing to the general well-being of the community)
- heritage assets (culturally significant resources)
- other assets (ordinary operational resources)
- housing (rental stock or housing stock not held for capital gain)
- investment assets (resources held for capital or operational gain).

The chief financial officer shall adhere to the classifications indicated in the annexure on fixed asset lives (see 32 below), and in the case of a fixed asset not appearing in the annexure shall use the classification applicable to the asset most closely comparable to the asset in question.

6. INVESTMENT ASSETS

Investment assets shall be accounted for in terms of GRAP 16 and shall not be classified as property, plant and equipment for balance sheet purposes.

Investment assets shall comprise land or buildings (or parts of buildings) or both held by the municipality, as owner or as lessee under a finance lease, to earn rental revenues or for capital appreciation or both.

Investment assets shall be recorded in the fixed assets register in the same manner as other fixed assets, but a separate section of the fixed assets register shall be maintained for this purpose.

Investment assets shall be measured using the cost model. Under the cost model, investment assets are to be carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Investment assets shall be recorded in the balance sheet at such carrying amount. If the council of the municipality resolves to construct or develop a property for future use as an investment property, such property shall in every respect be accounted for as an ordinary fixed asset until it is ready for its intended use – where after it shall be reclassified as an investment asset.

7. FIXED ASSETS TREATED AS INVENTORY

Any land or buildings owned or acquired by the municipality with the intention of selling such property in the ordinary course of business, or any land or buildings owned or acquired by the municipality with the intention of developing such property for the purpose of selling it in the ordinary course of business, shall be accounted for as inventory, and not included in either property, plant or equipment or investment property in the municipality's balance sheet.

Such inventories shall, however, be recorded in the fixed assets register in the same manner as other fixed assets, but a separate section of the fixed assets register shall be maintained for this purpose.

8. RECOGNITION OF HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE FIXED ASSET REGISTER

If no original costs or reasonable values are available in the case of one or more or all heritage assets, the chief financial officer may, if it is believed that the determination of a reasonable value for the assets in question will be a laborious or expensive undertaking, record such asset or assets in the fixed asset register without an indication of the costs or reasonable value concerned.

For balance sheet purposes, the existence of such heritage assets shall be disclosed by means of an appropriate note.

9. RECOGNITION OF DONATED ASSETS

Where a fixed asset is donated to the municipality, or a fixed asset is acquired by means of an exchange of assets between the municipality and one or more other parties, the asset concerned shall be recorded in the fixed asset register at such reasonable value as the chief financial officer assigns to the asset in question.

10. SAFEKEEPING OF ASSETS

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

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.

11. IDENTIFICATION OF FIXED ASSETS

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.

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 requirements of the Auditor-General, and shall be decided upon within the context of the municipality's budgetary and human resources.

Every head of department shall ensure that the asset identification system approved for the municipality is scrupulously applied in respect of all fixed assets controlled or used by the department in question.

12. PROCEDURE IN CASE OF LOSS, THEFT, DESTRUCTION OR IMPAIRMENT OF FIXED ASSETS

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.

13. CAPITALISATION CRITERIA : MATERIAL VALUE

No item with a cost or reasonable value of less than R5 000.00 (Five 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 lower than this capitalisation benchmark, it shall be treated as an ordinary operating expense.

Every head of department shall, however, ensure that any item with a value in excess of R250.00 (Two Hundred and Fifty 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.

14. CAPITALISATION CRITERIA : INTANGIBLE ITEMS

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 the GRAP 31 dealing with research and development expenses, may recommend to the council that specific development costs be recognised as fixed assets.

15. CAPITALISATION CRITERIA : REINSTATEMENT, MAINTENANCE AND OTHER EXPENSES

Only expenses incurred in the enhancement of a fixed asset or in the material extension of the useful operating life of a fixed asset shall be capitalised.

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.

Expenses which are reasonably ancillary to the bringing into operation of a fixed asset may be capitalised as part of such fixed asset. Such expenses may include but need not be limited to import duties, forward cover costs, transportation costs, installation, assembly and communication costs.

16. MAINTENANCE PLANS

Every head of department shall ensure that a maintenance plan in respect of every new infrastructure asset with a value of R100 000.00 (One Hundred Thousand Rand) or more is promptly prepared and submitted to the council of the municipality for approval.

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.

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.

17. DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

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 (see 16 above), 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.

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.

18. GENERAL MAINTENANCE OF FIXED ASSETS

Every head of department shall be directly responsible for ensuring that all assets (other than infrastructure assets which are dealt with in 16 and 17 above) are properly maintained and in a manner which will ensure that such assets attain their estimated useful life.

19. DEPRECIATION OF FIXED ASSETS

All fixed assets, except land and heritage assets, shall be depreciated – or amortised in the case of intangible assets.

Depreciation may be defined as the monetary quantification of the extent to which a fixed asset is used or consumed in the provision of economic benefits or the delivery of services.

Depreciation shall take the form of an expense both calculated and debited on an annual basis against the appropriate line item in the department or vote in which the asset is used or consumed.

Depreciation shall be charged on a monthly basis from the calendar month following the month in which a fixed asset is acquired or – in the case of construction works and plant and machinery – the month following the month in which the fixed asset is brought into use.

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.

The procedures to be followed in accounting and budgeting for the amortisation of intangible assets shall be identical to those applying to the depreciation of other fixed assets.

20. RATE OF DEPRECIATION

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 set out in the annexure to this document (see 33 below).

In the case of a fixed asset which is not listed in this annexure, 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 either by the useful lives assigned in the annexure to the fixed asset most closely comparable to the asset in question or by any appropriate statement of generally recognised accounting practice (GRAP).

21. METHOD OF DEPRECIATION

Except in those cases specifically identified in 23 below, the chief financial officer shall depreciate all depreciable assets using the straight-line method of depreciation over the assigned useful operating life of the asset in question.

**22. AMENDMENT OF ASSET LIVES AND DIMINUTION IN THE VALUE OF
FIXED ASSETS**

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.

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.

If the value of a fixed asset 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.

Similarly, if a fixed asset 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.

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.

If any of the foregoing event arises in the case of a normally non-depreciable fixed asset, and such fixed asset has been capitalised at a value other than a purely nominal value, such fixed asset shall be partially or fully depreciated, as the case may be, as though it were an ordinary depreciable asset, and the department or vote controlling

or using the fixed asset in question shall bear the full depreciation expenses concerned.

23. ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF DEPRECIATION IN SPECIFIC INSTANCES

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.

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:

- estimates of statistical information required by the chief financial officer to prepare estimates of depreciation expenses for each financial year; and
- actual statistical information, for each financial year.

The head of department concerned shall moreover undertake to provide such statistical information at the specific times stipulated by the chief financial officer.

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.

24. CREATION OF NON-DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES FOR FUTURE DEPRECIATION

The chief financial officer shall ensure that sufficient provision in terms of the requirements of GRAP is made for the depreciation of fixed assets.

25. CARRYING VALUES OF FIXED ASSETS

All fixed assets shall be carried in the fixed asset register, and appropriately recorded in the annual financial statements, at their original cost or reasonable value less any accumulated depreciation.

The only exceptions to this rule shall be revalued assets (see 26 below) and heritage assets in respect of which no value is recorded in the fixed asset register (see 9 above).

26. VERIFICATION OF FIXED ASSETS

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.

Every head of department shall promptly and fully report in writing to 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.

27. ALIENATION OF FIXED ASSETS

In compliance with the principles and prescriptions of the Local Government : Municipal Finance Management Act, the transfer of ownership of any fixed asset shall be fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and consistent with the municipality's supply chain management policy.

Every head of department shall report in writing to the chief financial officer on 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 council or the municipal manager of the municipality, as the case may be, recommending the process of alienation to be adopted.

The council shall delegate to the municipal manager the authority to approve the alienation of any fixed asset with a carrying value less than R5 000.00 (Five Thousand Rand).

The council shall ensure that the alienation of any fixed asset with a carrying value equal to or in excess of R5 000.00 (Five Thousand Rand) takes place in compliance with Section 14 of the Local Government : Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (see 34 below).

Once the fixed assets are alienated, the chief financial officer shall delete the relevant records from the fixed asset register.

If the proceeds of the alienation are less than the carrying value recorded in the fixed asset register, such difference shall be recognised as a loss in the income statement of the department or vote concerned. If the proceeds of the alienation, on the other hand, are more than the carrying value of the fixed asset concerned, the difference shall be recognised as a gain in the income statement of the department or vote concerned.

All gains realized on the alienation of fixed assets shall be appropriated annually to the municipality's asset financing reserve (except in the cases outlined below), and all losses on the alienation of fixed assets shall remain as expenses on the income statement of the department or vote concerned. If, however, both gains and losses

arise in any one financial year in respect of the alienation of the fixed assets of any department or vote, only the net gain (if any) on the alienation of such fixed assets shall be appropriated.

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.

28. OTHER WRITE-OFFS OF FIXED ASSETS

A fixed asset 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.

Every head of department shall report to the chief financial officer on each financial year on any fixed assets 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 council of the municipality on the fixed assets to be written off.

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

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 (see also 22).

29. 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 replacement of fixed assets which are required for service delivery but which have become uneconomical to maintain.

30. INSURANCE OF FIXED ASSETS

The municipal manager shall ensure that all movable fixed assets are insured at least against fire and theft, and that all municipal buildings are insured at least against fire and allied perils.

If the municipality operates a self-insurance reserve, the chief financial officer shall annually determine the premiums payable by the departments or votes after having received a list of the fixed assets and insurable values of all relevant fixed assets from the heads of departments concerned.

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.

The chief financial officer shall annually submit a report to the council of the municipality on any reinsurance cover which it is deemed necessary to procure for the municipality's self-insurance reserve.

31. ANNEXURE : FIXED ASSET LIVES

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

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

◆ Electricity

Power stations	(30)
Cooling towers	(30)
Transformer kiosks	(30)
Meters	(20)
Load control equipment	(20)
Switchgear	(20)
Supply and reticulation networks	(20)
Mains	(20)

◆ Roads

Motorways	(15)
Other roads	(10)
Traffic islands	(10)
Traffic lights	(20)
Street lights	(25)

Overhead bridges	(30)
Stormwater drains	(20)
Bridges, subways and culverts	(30)
Car parks	(20)
Bus terminals	(20)
◆ <u>Water</u>	
Mains	(20)
Supply and reticulation networks	(20)
Reservoirs and storage tanks	20)
Meters	(15)
Rights (that is, the right to draw water from a particular Source belonging to another party)	(20)
◆ <u>Gas</u>	
Supply and reticulation networks	(20)
Storage tanks	(20)
Mains	(20)
Meters	(20)
◆ <u>Sewerage</u>	
Sewer mains	(20)
Outfall sewers	(20)
Sewage purification works	(20)
Sewerage pumps	(15)
Sludge machines	(15)
◆ <u>Pedestrian malls</u>	
Footways	(20)

Kerbing	(20)
Paving	(20)
◆ <u>Airports</u>	
Runways	(20)
Aprons	(20)
Taxiways	(20)
Airport and radio beacons	(20)
◆ <u>Security measures</u>	
Access control systems	(5)
Security systems	(5)
Security fencing	(3)

COMMUNITY ASSETS

The following is the list of community assets, showing again the assigned or estimated useful lives in years in brackets:

◆ **Buildings and other assets**

Ambulance stations	(30)	
Aquariums		(30)
Beach developments	(30)	
Care centres	(30)	
Cemeteries	(30) #	
Civic theatres	(30)	
Clinics and hospitals	(30)	
Community centres	(30)	
Fire stations		(30)
Game reserves and rest camps	(30)	
Indoor sports		(30)
Libraries		(30)
Museums and art galleries	(30)	
Parks		(30)
Public conveniences and bath houses	(30)	
Recreation centres	(30)	
Sports and related stadiums	(30)	
Zoos		(30)

◆ **Recreation facilities**

Bowling greens	(20)	
Tennis courts		(20)
Swimming pools		(20)
Golf courses		(20)
Jukskei pitches	(20)	

Outdoor sports facilities	(20)
Organs (that is, pipe organs that are fixtures in a Municipal hall or other centre)	(20)
Lakes and dams	(20)
Fountains	(20)
Flood lighting	(20)

*Sum-of-units method of depreciation may be preferred.*

HERITAGE ASSETS

The following is a list of at least some typical heritage assets encountered in the municipal environment (no asset lives are given, of course, as no ordinary depreciation will be charged against such assets):

- Museum exhibits
- Works of art (which will include paintings and sculptures)
- Public statues
- Historical buildings or other historical structures (such as war memorials)
- Historical sites (for example, an Iron Age kiln, historical battle site or site of a historical settlement).

INVESTMENT ASSETS

It is not possible to provide an exhaustive list of investment assets, as the actual list will depend very much on the local circumstances of each municipality. However, the following will be among the most frequently encountered:

- Office parks (which have been developed by the

municipality itself or jointly between the municipality and one or more other parties)
(30)

- Shopping centres (again developed along similar lines)
(30)

- Housing developments (that is, developments financed and managed by the municipality itself, with the sole purpose of selling or letting such houses for profit)
(30)

OTHER ASSETS

The following is a list of other assets, again showing the estimated useful life in years in brackets:

◆ **Buildings**

Abattoirs	(30)
Asphalt plant	(30)
Cable stations	(30)
Caravan parks	(30)
Compacting stations	(30)
Hostels used to accommodate the public or tourists	(30)
Hostels for municipal employees	(30)
Housing schemes	(30)
Kilns	(30)
Laboratories	(30)
Fresh produce and other markets	(30)

Nurseries		(30)
Office buildings		(30)
Old age homes	(30)	
Quarries		(30)
Tip sites		(30)
Training centres		(30)
Transport facilities	(30)	
Workshops and depots	(30)	
◆ <u>Office equipment</u>		
Computer hardware	(5)	
Computer software	(3-5)	
Office machines		(3-5)
Air-conditioners		(5-7)
◆ <u>Furniture and fittings</u>		
Chairs		(7-10)
Tables and desks		(7-10)
Cabinets and cupboards	(7-10)	
◆ <u>Bins and containers</u>		
Household refuse bins	(5)	
Bulk refuse containers	(10)	
◆ <u>Emergency equipment</u>		
Fire hoses		(5)
Other fire-fighting equipment	(15)	
Emergency lights		(5)
◆ <u>Motor vehicles</u>		
Ambulances		(5-10)
Fire engines		(20)

Buses		(15)
Trucks and light delivery vehicles	(5-7)	
Ordinary motor vehicles	(5-7)	
Motor cycles		(3)
◆ <u>Plant and equipment</u>		
Graders	(10-15)	
Tractors	(10-15)	
Mechanical horses	(10-15)	
Farm equipment		(5)
Lawn mowers		(2)
Compressors		(5)
Laboratory equipment	(5)	
Radio equipment		(5)
Firearms		(5)
Telecommunication equipment	(5)	
Cable cars		(15)
Irrigation systems	(15)	
Cremators		(15)
Lathes		(15)
Filling equipment		(15)
Conveyors		(15)
Feeders		(15)
Tippers		(15)
Pulverising mills		(15)
◆ <u>Other</u>		
Aircraft		(15)
Watercraft		(15)

*Sum-of-units method of depreciation may be preferred.*

33. ANNEXURE : PARAPHRASE OF SECTION 14 OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT : MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT, 2003

A municipality may not alienate any capital asset required to provide a minimum level of basic municipal services.

A municipality may alienate any other capital asset, but provide:-

- the council, in a meeting open to the public, has first determined that the asset is not required to provide a minimum level of basic municipal services, and
- the council has considered the fair market value of the asset and the economic and community value to be received in exchange for the asset.

MTHONJANENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

ASSET TRANSFER FORM

Transferring

Department/Office:.....

Receiving

Department/Office:.....

Name and Surname of the transferring Departmental Head/Office:.....

.....

Name and Surname of the receiving Departmental Head/Office:.....

.....

State Item being transferred:.....

.....

InventoryItem/Asset:.....

.....

SIGNATURE DATE TRANSFERRED

TRANSFERRING HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

.....

SIGNATURE

DATE TRANSFERRED

MTHONJANENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
ASSET VERIFICATION/CLEARANCE FORM

(to be signed by an official on resignation)

1. Inventory items:.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Movable assets:.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

NAME OF RESIGNING OFFICIAL

.....

NAME OF HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

.....

SIGNATURE OF RESIGNING OFFICIAL

.....

SIGNATURE OF HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

.....

DATE

.....

DATE