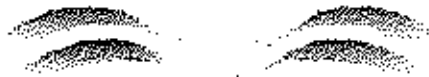


UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

"The Municipality"



BUDGET POLICY

Contents

1. Definitions	3
2. Principles	8
3. Objectives of the Policy	9
4. Scope and Intended Audience	9
5. Regulatory Framework	9
6. Roles and responsibilities	9
7. Annual schedule of key deadlines	15
8. Budget principles	16
9. Funding of expenditure	16
10. The Capital Budget	17
11. Operating Revenue	17
12. Operating Expenditure	18
13. Consultation on tabled budgets	19
14. Approval of the Annual Budget	19
15. Publication of the budgets	20
16. Monthly Budget Reports	20
17. Related Policies	20
18. Review of the Policy	21
19. Compliance and Enforcement	21
20. Effective Date	21
21. Policy Adoption	21

1. **DEFINITIONS**

In this Policy, unless the context otherwise indicates, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, has the same meaning as in that Act.

“Accounting Officer” means the Municipal Manager of Ugu Municipality;

“Allocation” means –

- i) a municipality's share of the local government's equitable share referred to in Section 214(l) (a) of the Constitution;
- ii) an allocation of money to a municipality in terms of Section 214(1) (c) of the Constitution;
- iii) an allocation of money to a municipality in terms of a provincial budget; or
- iv) any other allocation of money to a municipality by an organ of state, including by another municipality, otherwise than in compliance with a commercial or other business transaction.

“Annual Division of Revenue Act” means the Act of Parliament, which must be enacted annually in terms of Section 214(1) of the Constitution;

“Approved budget” means an annual budget -

- a) approved by a municipal Council, or
- b) includes such an annual budget as revised by an adjustments budget in terms of section 28 of the MFMA.

“Budget-related policy” means a policy of a municipality affecting or affected by the annual budget of the Municipality, including -

- a) the tariffs policy, which the Municipality must adopt in terms of Section 74 of the Municipal Systems Act;
- b) the rates policy which the Municipality must adopt in terms of Section 3 of the Municipal Property Rates Act;
- c) the credit control and debt collection policy, which the Municipality must adopt in terms of Section 96 of the Municipal Systems Act;

“Budget year” means the financial year of the Municipality for which an annual budget is to be approved in terms of Section 16(1) of the MFMA;

“Chief Financial Officer” means the Chief Financial Officer of Ugu Municipality;

“Council” means the Council of Ugu Municipality;

“Current year” means the financial year, which has already commenced, but not yet ended;

“Delegation” in relation to a duty, includes an instruction or request to perform or to assist in performing the duty;

“Financial Statements” means statements consisting of at least -

- a) a statement of financial position;
- b) a statement of financial performance;
- c) a cash-flow statement;
- d) any other statements that may be prescribed; and
- e) any notes to these statements;

“Financial year” means a twelve months period commencing on 1 July and ending on 30 June each year;

“Fruitless and wasteful expenditure” means expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised;

“Irregular expenditure”, means –

- a) expenditure incurred by a municipality or municipal entity in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the MFMA Act, and which has not been condoned in terms of Section 170 of the MFMA;
- b) expenditure incurred by a municipality or municipal entity in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the Municipal Systems Act, and which has not been condoned in terms of that Act;
- c) expenditure incurred by a municipality in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the Public Office-Bearers Act, 1998 (Act 20 of 1998); or

- d) expenditure incurred by a municipality or municipal entity in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the supply chain management policy of the municipality or entity or any of the municipality's by-laws giving effect to such policy, and which has not been condoned in terms of such policy or by-law, but excludes expenditure by a municipality which falls within the definition of "unauthorised expenditure";

"Investment" in relation to funds of a municipality, means -

- a) the placing on deposit of funds of a municipality with a financial institution; or
- b) the acquisition of assets with funds of a municipality not immediately required, with the primary aim of preserving those funds;

"long-term debt" means debt repayable over a period exceeding one year;

"Mayor" means the Mayor of Ugu Municipality;

"Municipality" refers to Ugu District Municipality

"National Treasury" means the National Treasury established by Section 5 of the Public Finance Management Act;

"Official" means -

- a) an employee of a municipality or municipal entity;
- b) a person seconded to a municipality or municipal entity to work as a member of the staff of the municipality or municipal entity; or
- c) a person contracted by a municipality or municipal entity to work as a member of the staff of the municipality or municipal entity otherwise than as an employee;

"Overspending" means -

- a) causing the operational or capital expenditure incurred by the Municipality during a financial year to exceed the total amount appropriated in that year's budget for its operational or capital expenditure, as the case may be;
- b) in relation to a vote, means causing expenditure under the vote to exceed the amount appropriated for that vote; or

- c) in relation to expenditure under Section 26 of the MFMA, means causing expenditure under that section to exceed the limits allowed in subsection (5) of this section;

“Quarter” means any of the following periods in a financial year:

- a) 1 July to 30 September;
- b) 1 October to 31 December;
- c) 1 January to 31 March; or
- d) 1 April to 30 June.

“Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan” means a detailed plan approved by the Mayor of a municipality in terms of Section 53 (l) (c) (ii) of the MFMA for implementing the Municipality's delivery of municipal services and its annual budget, and which must indicate:

- a) projections for each month of:
 - i) revenue to be collected, by source and vote; and
 - ii) operational and capital expenditure, by vote;
- b) service delivery targets and performance indicators for each quarter; and
- c) any other matters that may be prescribed, and includes any revisions of such plan by the Mayor in terms of Section 54(l)(c) of the MFMA;

“Unauthorised expenditure” means any expenditure incurred by a municipality otherwise than in accordance with section 15 or 11(3) of the MFMA, and includes –

- a) overspending of the total amount appropriated in the Municipality's approved budget;
- b) overspending of the total amount appropriated for a vote in the approved budget;
- c) expenditure from a vote unrelated to the department or functional area covered by the vote;
- d) expenditure of money appropriated for a specific purpose, otherwise than for that specific purpose;
- e) spending of an allocation referred to in paragraph (b), (c) or (d) of the definition of "allocation" otherwise than in accordance with any conditions of the allocation; or
- f) a grant by the Municipality otherwise than in accordance with the MFMA;

"Virement" means transfer of funds between functions / votes

"Vote" means

- a) one of the main segments into which a budget of a municipality is divided for the appropriation of money for the different departments or functional areas of the municipality; and
- b) which specifies the total amount that is appropriated for the purposes of the department or functional area concerned.

2. PRINCIPLES

- 2.1 Section 215 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states that National, provincial and municipal budgets and budgetary processes must promote transparency, accountability and the effective financial management of the economy, debt and the public sector. It also states in S215 (3), that Budgets in each sphere of government must contain;
- a. Estimates of revenue and expenditure, differentiating between capital and current expenditure;
 - b. Proposals for financing any anticipated deficit for the period to which they apply; and
 - c. An indication of intentions regarding borrowing and other forms of public liability that will increase public debt during the ensuing year.
- 2.2 Section 26(h) of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) requires a municipality's Integrated Development Plan to reflect a financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years (Medium Term Expenditure Framework);
- 2.3 Section 21 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003) prescribes the function of the Mayor who must coordinate the processes for preparing the annual budget and for the reviewing of the municipality's Integrated Development Plan and budget related policies and to ensure that any revisions are mutually consistent and credible;
- 2.4 Section 16 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, requires the municipal council to approve an annual budget for the municipality before the start of the financial year;
- 2.5 The Minister with the concurrence of the Minister for Provincial and Local Government, has in terms of S168 of the Municipal Finance Management Act issued the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations which aim to secure sound and sustainable management of the budgeting and the reporting practices of the municipalities by establishing uniform norms and standards and other requirements for ensuring transparency, accountability and appropriate lines of responsibility in the budgeting and reporting processes; Now therefore, the Council of Ugu District Municipality adopts the Budget Policy as set out in this document.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY

To set a broad framework within which Budget related decisions of the Municipality will be taken and implemented to ensure efficient and transparent financial planning that will promote sound and sustainable financial management, essential for the achievement of the Municipality's developmental priorities as contained in its Integrated Development Plan.

4. SCOPE AND INTENDED AUDIENCE

- 4.1 This Policy will serve as a guideline for the effective management of the Municipal budgetary processes, in order to attain the strategic objectives of the Municipality within the ambits of the applicable legislation, and shall apply to all departments within the Municipality.
- 4.2 Council has considered the guidelines distributed by National Treasury to local government which detail the processes and formats to be followed when preparing the budget policy.
- 4.3 The Municipality shall comply with the provisions of this Policy in the compilation of each of its budgets.

5. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

In the process of preparing the Municipal budget, The Mayor, political office bearers (Councillors), Accounting Officer, Chief Financial Officer and other officials shall comply with all relevant legal requirements, including:-

- a) The provisions of Chapter 4 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003, (the MFMA"), as well as Sections 42, 43, 53, 54, 55, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 75, 80, 81, and 83 thereof; and
- b) The Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations published in terms of Section 168 of the MFMA.
- c) All relevant budget related Circulars and notices issued by the National Treasury.

6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 Role of Council

- a) Must provide political leadership and direction

- b) Play an oversight role by approving budget related policies, and ensuring that the priorities are reflected in the budget. (Council may not delegate approval of budgets and policies)
- c) Approve the Integrated Development Plan, the Annual Budgets and the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan.
- d) Monitor the outcomes of the implementation of the policies and budgets.

6.2 **Role of the Mayor**

- a) Provide general political guidance over the budget process and the priorities that must guide the preparation of the budget. (S53, MFMA)
- b) Prepare and table a schedule of key deadlines for the preparation, tabling and approval of the budget, annual review of the IDP and the consultative process. (S21, MFMA)
- c) Take all reasonable steps to ensure that the Municipality approves its annual budget before the start of the financial year and report to the Municipal Council and the MEC for finance in the province any delays in the tabling of the annual budget. (S53, MFMA)
- d) Must establish a Budget Steering Committee to provide technical assistance to the Mayor in discharging the responsibilities set out in S53, MFMA

6.3 **Role of the Accounting Officer**

- a) Assist the Mayor in performing budgetary functions assigned to him/her in terms of Chapter 4 & 7 of the MFMA and to provide administrative support, resources and information necessary for the performance of those functions. (S68, MFMA)
- b) Is responsible for the implementation of the approved budget and must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the spending of funds is in accordance with the budget and is reduced as necessary when the revenue is anticipated to be less than the projected in the budget.
- c) Ensure that revenue and expenditure are properly monitored.
- d) Must prepare an adjustments budget and submit it to the Mayor for consideration and tabling in the Municipal Council when necessary.
- e) Report to the Municipal Council any shortfalls in budget revenue, overspending and necessary steps taken to prevent shortfalls and overspending.
- f) Submit to the Mayor actual revenue, borrowings, expenditure and where necessary report variances on projected revenue and the budget.

6.4 **Role of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)**

- a) Without derogating in any way from the legal responsibilities of the Accounting Officer as Accounting Officer, the Chief Financial Officer shall be responsible for preparing the draft annual capital and operating budgets (including the budget components required for the ensuing financial years), any required adjustments budgets, the projections of revenues and expenses for the service delivery and budget implementation plan (including the alignment of such projections with the cash management programme prepared in terms of the banking, cash management and investments policy), and shall be accountable to the Accounting Officer in regard to the performance of these functions.
- b) Must advise the Accounting Officer on the exercise of powers and duties assigned to him in terms of the MFMA.
- c) Must assist the Accounting Officer in the preparation and implementation of the Municipality's budget.
- d) The Chief Financial Officer shall draft the budget timetable for the ensuing financial year for the Council's approval, and shall indicate in such timetable the target dates for the draft revision of the annual budget and the preparation of the annual budget for the ensuing financial year, which target dates shall follow the prescriptions of the Municipal Finance Management Act, and target dates for the submission of all the budget-related documentation to the Management Committee, Finance Portfolio, Executive Committee and Council.
- e) Except where the Chief Financial Officer, with the consent of the Mayor and Accounting Officer, decides otherwise, the sequence in which each annual budget and adjustments budget shall be prepared, shall be: first, the capital component, and second, the operating component. The operating component shall duly reflect the impact of the capital component on:
 - i) depreciation charges;
 - ii) repairs and maintenance expenses;
 - iii) interest payable on external borrowings; and
 - iv) other operating expenses.
- f) In preparing the operating budget, the Chief Financial Officer shall determine the number and type of votes to be used and the line-items to be shown under each

vote, provided that in so doing the Chief Financial Officer shall properly and adequately reflect the organisational structure of the Municipality, and further in so doing shall comply – in so far as the organisational structure permits – also with the prescribed budget format of National Treasury

- g) Must perform all budgeting and other duties as delegated by the Accounting Officer in terms of S79, MFMA.
- h) The Chief Financial Officer shall determine the depreciation expenses to be charged to each vote, the apportionment of interest payable to the appropriate votes, the estimates of withdrawals from (claims) and contributions to (premiums) the self-insurance reserve, and the contributions to the provisions for debt impairment, accrued leave entitlements and obsolescence of stocks
- i) The Chief Financial Officer shall further, with the approval of the Mayor and the Accounting Officer, determine the recommended contribution to the asset financing reserve and any special contributions to the self-insurance reserve.
- j) The Chief Financial Officer shall also, again with the approval of the Mayor and the Accounting Officer, and having regard to the Municipality's current financial performance, determines the recommended aggregate growth factor(s) according to which the budgets for the various votes shall be drafted.
- k) The Chief Financial Officer shall compile monthly budget reports, with recommendations, comparing actual results with budgeted projections, and the heads of departments shall timeously and adequately furnish the Chief Financial Officer with all explanations required for deviations from the budget. The Chief Financial Officer shall submit these monthly reports to the Mayor, Finance Portfolio and Executive Committee, and all other prescribed parties, in accordance with the prescriptions of the Municipal Finance Management Act.
- l) The Chief Financial Officer shall provide technical and administrative support to the Mayor in the preparation and approval of the annual and adjustment budgets, as well as in the consultative processes, which must precede the approval of such budget.
- m) The Chief Financial Officer shall ensure that the annual and adjustments budgets comply with the requirements of the National Treasury, reflect the budget priorities

determined by the Mayor, are aligned with the IDP, and comply with all budget-related policies, and shall make recommendations to the Mayor on the revision of the IDP and the budget-related policies where these are indicated.

- n) The Chief Financial Officer shall make recommendations on the financing of the draft capital budget for the ensuing and future financial years, indicating the impact of viable alternative financing scenarios on future expenses, and specifically commenting on the relative financial merits of internal and external financing options.
- o) The Chief Financial Officer shall determine the basis for allocating overhead expenses not directly chargeable to votes. The expenses associated with the democratic process shall be allocated to a separate vote, and shall not be charged out as an overhead.
- p) The Chief Financial Officer shall ensure that the cost of indigent relief is separately reflected in the appropriate votes.
- q) The Chief Financial Officer shall ensure that the allocations from other organs of state are properly reflected in the annual and adjustments budget, and that the estimated expenses against such allocations (other than the equitable share) are appropriately recorded.

6.5 Role of Senior Managers & Other Officials

- a) Each Senior Manager and each Municipal official exercising financial management responsibilities must take all reasonable steps within his/her area of responsibility to ensure that the financial resources of the Municipality are utilised effectively, efficiently, economically and transparently.
- b) Must prevent unauthorised, irregular and fruitless or wasteful expenditure and other losses within his/her Department.
- c) Must ensure that all revenue due to the Municipality is collected.
- d) Must ensure that all information required by the Accounting Officer for compliance with the provisions of the Acts is timeously submitted.

6.6 **Role of the Budgeting Steering Committee**

6.6.1 The Municipal Budget and Reporting regulations (Government Gazette 32141) chapter 2 requires the Mayor to establish a Budget steering comprising of the following members:-

- a) The Mayor – Chairperson
- b) The Speaker
- c) The Whips of Political Parties
- d) The Accounting Officer (Municipal Manager)
- e) The Chief Financial Officer
- f) The IDP Manager
- g) The Manager Budget Office and,
- h) Members of Senior Management (Top Management)

6.6.2 The role of the Committee shall be:-

- a) To assist the Mayor in carrying out his/her statutory roles and responsibilities in accordance with S52 and S53 of the MFMA.
- b) To provide technical assistance to the Municipal political office bearers during policy formulation and to assist priority determination.
- c) To interrogate and make recommendations on the adoption of the Annual Budget, the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), S71 monthly budget statements and S72 Midyear budget and performance report and the Adjustments Budget.
- d) To evaluate the progress report of the Accounting Officer with regard to the financial year end closure and compilation of the Municipal audit file.
- e) To evaluate progress report on the statutory audit by the office of the Auditor General.
- f) To exercise oversight in the compilation of the Annual Report.
- g) To evaluate action plans from the Accounting Officer on corrective measures to be taken on issues raised by the Auditor General.
- h) To evaluate and recommend payment of Annual Performance Bonuses to the Accounting Officer and Senior Management after the annual report has been adopted by Council on 31 January each year.

6.6.3 Council may adopt its existing Finance Portfolio Committee as its Budget and Steering Committee.

6.7 **Role of the Budget and Treasury Office**

- a) To assist the Accounting Officer in tabulating key time frames for the Budget Process.
- b) To provide guidance to the Accounting Officer and Senior Managers during the budget preparation process in accordance with National Treasury MFMA Reforms.
- c) To consolidate departmental Capital and Operating budgets.
- d) To consolidate departmental S71 monthly budget statements, quarterly returns and the Midyear monitoring report and submit to the Finance Portfolio Committee.
- e) To report any unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure or any deviations from the approved budget to the Finance Portfolio Committee.
- f) To assist the Accounting Officer in implementing recommendations of the Finance Portfolio Committee.
- g) To manage the administrative operations of the Budget and Treasury Office to ensure full compliance with the MFMA and any issued guidelines or Circulars from National Treasury.

6.8 **Delegation of roles and responsibilities**

6.8.1 All delegations by the Mayor to the Accounting Officer, Mayor to the members of the Finance portfolio Committee, the Accounting Officer to the Chief Financial Officer and other Senior Managers, of their roles, duties and responsibilities as per the MFMA:-

- a) Must be in writing,
- b) Are subject to the limitations as may be imposed by the Act,
- c) Does not absolve the Mayor, the Accounting Officer or the Senior Officials of the responsibilities concerning the exercise of the delegated power or the performance of the fiduciary duties, and
- d) Should not be Indefinite and must be reviewed annually.

7 **ANNUAL SCHEDULE OF KEY DEADLINES**

- 7.1 The deadline dates for all budget preparation processes shall be as per the approved Process Plan as tabled by the Mayor to Council in August.
- 7.2 Such Process Plan shall indicate the target dates for the draft revision of the Integrated Development Plan and the preparation of the annual budget for the ensuing financial year, which target dates shall follow the prescriptions of the MFMA, for the submission

of all the budget-related documentation to the Mayor, Finance Committee, Executive Committee and Council.

- 7.3 Such time schedule shall provide for the deadlines set out in Appendix A, unless the Mayor, after consultation with the Chief Financial Officer, determines otherwise and provided that the requirements of the MFMA shall at all times be adhered to.
- 7.4 The Chief Financial Officer shall be responsible for ensuring that the time schedule is adhered to.

8 BUDGET PRINCIPLES

The sequence in which the Annual Budget shall be prepared shall be, first, the capital component and second, the operating component, except where the Chief Financial Officer with the consent of the Mayor decides otherwise. The Municipality's annual budget should:-

- a) Move towards the achievement of goals and objectives of the Municipality within the constraints of the available resources.
- b) Consider the Priorities as identified in the State of the Nation Address, State of the Province Address and the State of the District Address.
- c) Reflect the priorities contained in the Municipality's Integrated Development Plan.
- d) Be credible and fully funded from realistically anticipated revenues.
- e) Consider any resolutions taken by Council or the Executive Committee in the previous Budget Year which have financial implications on the current Medium Term Revenue Expenditure Framework.
- f) The basis of measurement and accounting policies underpinning the Municipality's annual financial statements must be the same as those used in the preparation of the Municipality's annual budget and supporting documentation.
- g) Expenses may only be incurred in terms of the approved annual budget (or adjustments budget) and within the limits of the amounts appropriated for each vote in the approved budget.

9 FUNDING OF EXPENDITURE

An Annual budget must be funded only from:

- a) Realistically anticipated revenues to be collected.
- b) Cash-backed accumulated surpluses from previous years not committed for other purposes;

- c) Borrowed funds, but only for revenue-generating capital projects; and
- d) Grants and subsidies as per DORA.

10 THE CAPITAL BUDGET

- 10.1 The Budget shall be prepared in the prescribed budget format of National Treasury.
- 10.2 The annual capital budget shall be prepared from a zero base, except in so far as capital projects represent a contractual commitment to the Municipality extending over more than one financial year.
- 10.3 The annual capital budget shall only be approved by Council if it is properly balanced (i.e. if the sources of finance have been secured to fund the budget and are equal to the proposed capital expenditure).
- 10.4 Before approving the capital budget, the Council shall consider the impact on the present and future operating budgets in relation to Finance Charges on external loans, Depreciation on fixed assets, Maintenance costs of fixed assets, and any other ordinary operational expenses associated with any item in that capital budget.
- 10.5 The Council shall also consider any impact of operating expenses – net of any revenues to be generated from the project – i.e. on future service tariffs.
- 10.6 Expenditure of a project shall be included in the Capital Budget if it meets the asset definition in terms of Council's approved Asset Management Policy

11 OPERATING REVENUE

- 11.1 The Operating revenue must include:
 - a) Estimates for all municipal revenue sources and;
 - b) All gazetted grants and subsidies, donations and subsidies in kind or emergency relief funding.
- 11.2 The allocation of interest on investments shall be budgeted for in terms of the cash, banking and investment policy.
- 11.3 In preparing the revenue budget, the Municipality shall strive to maintain the aggregate revenues from service charges at not less than 90% of the aggregate revenues net of operating grants.
- 11.4 The proposed increases in tariffs should be affordable, i.e. in line with CPIX, and should take into account the need to address infrastructure backlogs.
- 11.5 Tariff increases must respond to the population growth rate and the Division of Revenue Act.

- 11.6 The water and sanitation charges shall be calculated and levied as per the reviewed Water and Sanitation Tariffs Policy for that MTREF.
- 11.7 All tariffs shall be published in a local newspaper, and placed on the Municipal website and at the entrance of Ugu offices at least 30 days before the start of the financial year.
- 11.8 All tariffs must be gazetted in the Government Gazette before the 1st July each year.

12 OPERATING EXPENDITURE

- 12.1 The Municipality shall budget in each annual and adjustments budget for the contribution to:
 - a) provision for accrued leave entitlements.
 - b) entitlement of officials as at 30 June of each financial year;
 - c) provision for impairment of debtors in accordance with its Rates and Tariffs Policies;
 - d) provision for the obsolescence and deterioration of stock in accordance with its Supply Chain Management Policy;
 - e) depreciation and finance charges shall be charged to or apportioned only between the departments or votes to which the projects relate;
- 12.2 The operating budget shall duly reflect the impact of the capital component on:
 - a) Depreciation and impairment charges;
 - b) Repairs and maintenance expenses;
 - c) Interest payable on external loans, and
 - d) Any other operating expenses associated with fixed assets.
 - e) The operating budget must be in the prescribed National Treasury Format.

12.3 SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES

The budget for salaries and allowances shall be separately prepared and shall not exceed the parameter (percentage) of the aggregate operating budget component of the annual or adjustments budget, the parameters as may be contained in the budget circular issued by National Treasury from time to time. If the salary budget, exceed the parameter (percentage) of the aggregate operating budget as issued by National Treasury Council will be advised and provided with reasons and remedial action. The remuneration of Councillors and other political office bearers shall be excluded from this limit.

12.4 PROVISION FOR MAINTENANCE

The Municipality shall adequately provide in each annual and adjustments budget, for the maintenance of its fixed assets in accordance with its Fixed Asset Management and Accounting Policy as well as the routine maintenance plans. A minimum of 8% of the carrying amount of the fixed assets shall be provided for the expenditure on Repairs and Maintenance in the annual budget of the Municipality in accordance with the National Treasury norms.

12.5 FINANCE CHARGES, DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT

12.5.1 The Finance Charges payable by the Municipality shall be apportioned between departments or votes on the basis of the proportion at the last balance sheet date of the outstanding loan balances belonging to such department or vote to the aggregate outstanding loan balances. However, should Council decide to raise loans only for financing of fixed assets in a specified service or vote, finance charges shall be charged to or apportioned only between the departments or votes relating to such service.

12.5.2 The depreciation expenses shall be apportioned to each department based on the cost of assets allocated to that department. The depreciation method used shall be in terms of the Fixed Assets Management and Accounting Policies.

13 CONSULTATION ON TABLED DRAFT BUDGETS

The Municipality shall, after the annual draft budget is tabled in Council, consider the views of the local community, the National and Provincial Treasuries, organs of state and local municipalities, as required by Section 23 of the MFMA, and shall comply with all other requirements of that section. For the purpose of consultation, the draft budget will be made available to the community, through the community libraries, the municipal offices and the municipal website soon after tabling in Council.

14 APPROVAL OF THE ANNUAL BUDGET

The Council shall approve the budget before the start of the financial year, in accordance the provisions of Section 24 of the MFMA, failing which, the Municipality shall be subject to the provisions of Section 25 of the MFMA.

15 PUBLICATION OF THE BUDGETS

In accordance with Section 22 of the MFMA, the Municipal Manager shall ensure that immediately after the annual budget is tabled in the Council:

- a) The budget is made public in accordance with the provisions of Section 17 (3) of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act.
- b) The budget is submitted to the National Treasury and Provincial Treasury in printed and electronic formats;
- c) The budget is submitted to any prescribed organs of state and to other municipalities affected by it.

16 MONTHLY BUDGET REPORTS

The Chief Financial Officer shall compile monthly budget reports, with recommendations, comparing actual results with budgeted projections, and the heads of departments shall furnish the Chief Financial Officer with all explanations required for deviations from the budget.

The Chief Financial Officer shall submit these monthly reports to the Mayor, Finance Committee and Executive Committee, and all other prescribed parties, in accordance with the prescriptions of the Municipal Finance Management Act.

17 RELATED POLICIES

This Policy must be read in conjunction with the following budget-related policies of the Municipality:-

- 17.1.1 Indigent Support Policy
- 17.1.2 Asset Management Policy
- 17.1.3 Water Services Policy (incorporating the Tariff Policy)
- 17.1.4 Cash, Banking and Investments Policy
- 17.1.5 Supply Chain Management Policy
- 17.1.6 Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy
- 17.1.7 Funding and Reserves Policy
- 17.1.8 Virement Policy
- 17.1.9 Basic Services Policy

18 REVIEW OF THE POLICY

This Policy will be reviewed annually by the Budget Steering Committee prior to the commencement of the budget process to ensure compliance with any changes in

legislation or any 'best practice' guidelines and MFMA Circulars as may be issued by National Treasury from time to time.

19 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

- a. Violation of or non-compliance with this Policy may give a just cause of disciplinary steps to be taken.
- b. It will be the responsibility of Accounting Officer to enforce compliance with this Policy.

20 EFFECTIVE DATE

This Policy shall come to effect upon approval by Council.

21 POLICY ADOPTION

This Policy has been considered and approved by the **COUNCIL OF UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY** as follows:

Resolution No:.....

Approval Date:.....

ANNEXURE: LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT

Section 15 Appropriation of funds for expenditure

Expenses may only be incurred in terms of the approved annual budget (or adjustments budget) and within the limits of the amounts appropriated for each budget vote.

Section 16 Annual budgets

The Council of the municipality must approve the annual budget before the start of the financial year to which it relates.

The Mayor must table the annual budget at least ninety days before the start of such financial year.

The capital budget may extend over three years, provided that it is separated into annual appropriations for that period.

Section 17 Contents of annual budgets and supporting documents

The budget must be in the prescribed format, and must be divided into a capital and an operating budget.

The budget must reflect the realistically expected revenues by major source for the budget year concerned.

The expenses reflected in the budget must be divided into votes.

The budget must also contain the foregoing information for the two financial years following the financial year to which the budget relates, as well as the actual revenues and expenses for the year before the current year, and the estimated revenues and expenses for the current year.

The budget must be accompanied by all the following documents:

- draft resolutions approving the budget and levying property rates, other taxes and tariffs for the financial year concerned;
- draft resolutions (where applicable) amending the IDP and the budget-related policies;

- measurable performance objectives for each budget vote, taking into account the municipality's IDP;
- the projected cash flows for the financial year by revenue sources and expenditure votes;
- any proposed amendments to the IDP;
- any proposed amendments to the budget-related policies;
- the cost to the municipality of the salaries, allowances and other benefits of its political office bearers and other councillors, the municipal manager, the chief financial officer, and other senior managers;
- particulars of any proposed allocations or grants to other municipalities, municipal entities, external mechanisms assisting the municipality in service delivery, other organs of state, and organisations such as NGOs, welfare institutions and so on;
- particulars of the municipality's investments; and
- various information in regard to municipal entities under the shared or sole control of the municipality.

Section 18 Funding of expenditures

The budget may be financed only from:

- realistically expected revenues, based on current and previous collection levels;
- cash-backed funds available from previous surpluses where such funds are not required for other purposes; and
- borrowed funds in respect of the capital budget only.

Section 19 Capital projects

A municipality may spend money on a capital project only if the money for the project (excluding the cost of any required feasibility studies) has been appropriated in the capital budget.

The total cost of the project must also be approved by the Council.

The envisaged sources of funding for the capital budget must be properly considered, and the Council must be satisfied that this funding is available and has not been committed for other purposes.

Before approving a capital project, the Council must consider the projected cost of the project over all the ensuing financial years until the project becomes operational, as well as the future operational costs and any revenues which may arise in respect of such project, including the likely future impact on property rates and service tariffs.

Section 20 Matters to be prescribed

The Minister of Finance must prescribe the form of the annual budget, and may further prescribe a variety of other matters, including the inflation projections which the municipality must use in compiling its budget.

The Minister may also prescribe uniform norms and standards in regard to the setting of tariffs where a municipality entity or other external mechanisms is used to perform a municipal service; and may also take appropriate steps to ensure that a municipality does not, in exceeding its fiscal powers, materially and unreasonably prejudice national economic policies (particularly on inflation, administered pricing and equity), economic activities across municipal boundaries, and the national mobility of goods, services, capital or labour.

Section 21 Budget preparation process

The Mayor of the municipality must:

- Co-ordinate the processes for preparing the annual budget, and for reviewing the municipality's IDP and budget-related policies to ensure that the budget, the IDP, and the policies are mutually consistent and credible.
- At least ten months before the start of the ensuing financial year, table in the Council the time schedule with key deadlines for the preparation, tabling and approval of the following year's annual budget, the review of the IDP and budget-related policies, and the consultative processes required in the approval of the budget.

- When preparing the annual budget, take into account the municipality's IDP, the national budget, provincial budget, the National Government's fiscal and macro-economic policies, and the annual Division of Revenue Act.
- Take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality revises its IDP in line with realistic revenue and expenditure projections for future years.
- Consult the district municipality (if it is a local municipality) and all other local municipalities in the district, and all other local municipalities in the district if it is a district municipality.
- Consult the National Treasury when requested, the Provincial Treasury, and such other provincial and national organs of state as may be prescribed.
- Provide, on request, any budget-related information to the National Treasury, other national and provincial organs of state, and any other municipality affected by the budget.

Section 22 Publication of annual budgets

Immediately after the annual budget has been tabled, the Municipal Manager must make this budget and other budget-related documentation public, and must invite the local community to submit representations in regard to such budget.

The Accounting Officer must also immediately submit the tabled budget in both printed and electronic formats to the National Treasury, the Provincial Treasury, and in either format to prescribed national and provincial organs of state and other municipalities affected by the budget.

Section 23 Consultations on tabled budgets

After the budget has been tabled, the Council of the municipality must consider the views of the local community, the National Treasury, the Provincial Treasury, and any provincial or national organs of state or municipalities which have made submissions on the budget.

After considering these views, the Council must give the Mayor the opportunity to respond to the submissions received, and – if necessary – revise the budget and table the relevant amendments for consideration by the Council.

The National Treasury may issue guidelines on the manner in which the Council must process the annual budget, including guidelines on the formation of a committee of the Council to consider the budget and hold public hearings. Such guidelines shall be binding only if they are adopted by the Council.

Section 24 Approval of annual budgets

The Council must consider approval of the budget at least thirty days before the start of the financial year to which such budget relates.

The budget must be approved before the start of such financial year, and the resolutions and performance objectives referred to in Section 17 must simultaneously be adopted.

Section 25 Failure to approve budget before start of budget year

This Section sets out the process which must be followed if the budget is not approved in the normal course of events. Briefly the Council must reconsider and vote on the budget, or an amended version of the budget, every seven days until a budget is approved. The Mayor must immediately inform the MEC for Local Government if the budget is not adopted by the start of the budget year, and may request a provincial intervention.

Section 26 Consequences of failure to approve budget before start of budget year

The provincial executive must intervene in any municipality which has not approved its annual budget by the start of the relevant financial year. Such intervention must entail the taking of any appropriate steps to ensure a budget is approved, including dissolving the Council and appointing an administrator until a new Council can be elected, and approving a temporary budget until such new Council can adopt a permanent budget for the municipality. The Section also imposes restrictions on what may be spent in terms of such temporary budget.

Section 27 Non-compliance with provisions of this chapter

This Section sets out the duties of the Mayor to report any impending non-compliance and the general consequences of non-compliance with the requirements of the various foregoing prescriptions.

Section 28 Municipal adjustments budgets

A municipality may revise its annual budget by means of an adjustments budget.

However, a municipality must promptly adjust its budgeted revenues and expenses if a material under-collection of revenues arises or is apparent.

A municipality may appropriate additional revenues which have become available but only to revise or accelerate spending programmes already budgeted for.

A municipality may in such adjustments budget, and within the prescribed framework, authorise unforeseen and unavoidable expenses on the recommendation of the Mayor.

A municipality may authorise the utilisation of projected savings on any vote towards spending under another vote.

Municipalities may also authorise the spending of funds unspent at the end of the previous financial year, where such under-spending could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time the annual budget was approved by the Council.

Only the Mayor of the municipality may table an adjustments budget. Such budget may be tabled whenever necessary, but limitations on the timing and frequency of such tabling may be prescribed.

An adjustments budget must contain all of the following:

- an explanation of how the adjustments affect the approved annual budget;
- appropriate motivations for material adjustments; and
- an explanation of the impact of any increased spending on the current and future annual budgets.

Municipal taxes and tariffs may not be increased during a financial year except if required in terms of a financial recovery plan.

Section 29 Unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure

In regard to unforeseen and unavoidable expenses, the following apply:

- the Mayor may authorise such expenses in an emergency or other exceptional circumstances;
- the municipality may not exceed a prescribed percentage of the approved annual budget in respect of such unforeseen and unavoidable expenses;
- these expenses must be reported by the Mayor to the next Council meeting;
- the expenses must be appropriated in an adjustments budget; and
- the adjustments budget must be passed within sixty days after the expenses were incurred.

Section 30 Unspent funds

The appropriation of funds in an annual or adjustments budget will lapse to the extent that they are unspent by the end of the relevant budget year, but except for the expenses referred to above in Section 16.

Section 31 Shifting of funds between multi-year appropriations

If the funds for a capital project have been appropriated for more than one financial year (see Section 16) these expenses may exceed the appropriation for any one financial year, provided:

- the increase is not more than 20% of that financial year's allocation;
- the increase is funded in the next financial year's appropriations;
- the Municipal Manager certifies that actual revenues are expected to exceed budgeted revenues, and that enough funds will be available to finance such increased appropriation without incurring further borrowing beyond the annual budget limit;
- the Mayor gives prior written approval for such increased appropriation; and
- all the above documentation is provided to the Auditor-General.

Section 32 Unauthorised, irregular or fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Unauthorised expenses may be authorised in an adjustments budget.

Section 33 Contracts having future budgetary implications

Contracts extending beyond one financial year may be entered into by a municipality, but if such contract extends beyond the three years covered in the annual budget, the municipality may enter into such contract only if:

- The Municipal Manager, at least sixty days before the Council meeting at which the contract is to be approved, has made the contract public, with an information statement summarising the municipality's obligations, and inviting the local community and other interested parties to submit comments or make representations.
- The Municipal Manager solicits the views and recommendations of the National Treasury and Provincial Treasury in respect to such contract, as well as those of the National Department of Provincial and Local Government, and any national department concerned with water, sanitation or electricity, if the contract relates to any of these services.
- The Council has taken into account the projected financial obligations in regard to such contract, the impact on tariffs, and the views and comments received from all the foregoing parties.
- The Council adopts a resolution determining that the municipality will secure a significant capital investment or derive a significant financial or economic benefit from the contract, and approves the entire contract exactly as it is to be executed.

A contract for purposes of this Section shall exclude any contract relating to the incurring of long-term debt by the municipality, employment contracts, contracts for categories of goods as may be prescribed, or contracts where the value of the contract is less than a prescribed value or a prescribed percentage of the annual budget.

Section 42 Price increases of bulk resources for provision of municipal services

National and provincial organs of state which supply water, electricity or any other bulk resources to municipalities or municipal entities for the provision of municipal services may increase the price of such resources only after doing all the following:

- The proposed increase must be submitted to the organ's executive authority and (where legislation so requires) to any regulatory agency for approval.
- At least forty days prior to the above submission the National Treasury and organised local government must be invited to submit written comments on the proposed increase.
- The executive authority, after taking into account the comments received, must table the price increase in Parliament or the provincial legislature, as the case may be, with a full motivation and certain other prescribed explanatory documentation.

Unless the Minister of Finance otherwise directs, a price increase must be tabled on or before 15 March to take effect from 1 July of the same year. If it is tabled after 15 March it may only take effect from 1 July of the following year.

Section 43 Applicability of tax and tariff capping on municipalities

If a national or provincial organ of state is legislatively empowered to determine the upper limits of any municipal tax or tariff, such determination takes effect on the date specified in the determination, but provided that, unless the Minister of Finance otherwise directs:

- A determination promulgated on or before 15 March shall not take effect before 1 July of the same year.
- A determination promulgated after 15 March shall not take effect before 1 July of the following year.
- A determination shall not be allowed to impair a municipality's ability to meet any annual or periodic escalations in the payments it must make in respect of any contract legally entered into by a municipality.

Section 53 Budget processes and related matters

The Mayor of the municipality must:

- Provide general political guidance over the annual budget process and the priorities that guide the preparation of each budget.

- Co-ordinate the annual revision of the IDP, as well as the preparation of the annual budget, and determine how the IDP is to be taken into account or is to be revised for purposes of such budget.
- Take all reasonable steps to ensure that the Council approves the annual budget before the start of the financial year to which it relates, and that the municipality's service delivery and budget implementation plan is approved within twenty-eight days after the approval of the budget.
- Ensure that the annual performance agreements for the Municipal Manager and the senior managers of the municipality are linked to measurable performance objectives which are approved with the budget and the service delivery and budget implementation plan.

The Mayor must promptly report to the Council and the MEC for Local Government any delay in tabling the annual budget, approving the service delivery and budget implementation plan or signing the annual performance agreements.

The Mayor must further ensure that the service delivery targets and quarterly performance indicators, and the monthly projections of revenues and expenses in the service delivery and budget implementation plan, are made public not later than fourteen days after these matters have been approved; and that the performance agreements of the Municipal Manager and other senior officials are similarly made public not later than fourteen days after their approval.

Section 68 Budget preparation

The Municipal Manager must assist the Mayor in performing the assigned budgetary functions and must provide the Mayor with administrative support, operational resources and the information necessary to perform these functions.

Section 69 Budget implementation

The Municipal Manager is responsible for implementing the budget, and must take reasonable steps to ensure that:

- funds are spent in accordance with the budget;
- expenses are reduced if expected revenues are less than projected; and

- revenues and expenses are properly monitored.

The Municipal Manager must prepare any adjustments budget when such budget is necessary and submit it to the Mayor for consideration and tabling in Council.

The Municipal Manager must submit a draft service delivery and budget implementation plan to the Mayor fourteen days after the annual budget has been approved, and must also within the same period submit drafts of the annual performance agreements to the Mayor.

Section 70 Impending shortfalls, overspending and overdrafts

The Municipal Manager must report in writing to the Council any impending shortfalls in the annual revenue budget, as well as any impending overspending, together with the steps taken to prevent or rectify these problems.

Section 71 Monthly budget statements

The Municipal Manager must, not later than ten working days after the end of each calendar month, submit to the Mayor and Provincial Treasury a report in the prescribed format on the state of the municipality's budget for such calendar month, as well as on the state of the budget cumulatively for the financial year to date.

This report must reflect the following:

- actual revenues per source, compared with budgeted revenues;
- actual expenses per vote, compared with budgeted expenses;
- actual capital expenditure per vote, compared with budgeted expenses;
- actual borrowings, compared with the borrowings envisaged to fund the capital budget;
- the amount of allocations received, compared with the budgeted amount;
- actual expenses against allocations, but excluding expenses in respect of the equitable share;
- explanations of any material variances between the actual revenues and expenses as indicated above and the projected revenues by source and expenses by vote as set out in the service delivery and budget implementation plan;
- the remedial or corrective steps to be taken to ensure that the relevant projections remain within the approved or revised budget; and

- projections of the revenues and expenses for the remainder of the financial year, together with an indication of how and where the original projections have been revised.

The report to the National Treasury must be both in electronic format and in a signed written document.

Section 54 Budgetary control and early identification of financial problems

On receipt of the report from the Municipal Manager, the Mayor must:

- consider the report;
- check whether the budget has been implemented in accordance with the service delivery and budget implementation plan;
- issue appropriate instructions to the Municipal Manager to ensure that the budget is implemented in accordance with this plan, and that the spending of funds and the collection of revenues proceed in accordance with the approved budget;
- identify any financial problems facing the municipality, as well as any emerging or impending financial problems; and
- submit to the Council within thirty days of the end of each quarter a report on the implementation of the budget and the financial state of affairs of the municipality.

If the municipality faces any serious financial problems, the Mayor must:

- promptly respond to and initiate the remedial or corrective steps proposed by the Municipal Manager, and
- alert the MEC for Local Government and the Council of the municipality to the problems concerned.

The Mayor may revise the details of the service delivery and budget implementation plan, but any revisions to the service delivery targets and quarterly performance indicators must be approved by the Council, and be supported by an adjustments budget. Any changes made to the projections of revenues and expenses as set out in the plan must promptly be made public.

Section 55 Report to provincial executive if conditions for provincial intervention exist

If the Council has not approved its annual budget by the first day of the financial year to which it relates, or if the municipality encounters serious financial problems, the Mayor must

immediately report this matter to the MEC for Local Government and may recommend a provincial intervention.

Section 72 Mid-year budget and performance assessment

The Municipal Manager must assess the budgetary performance of the municipality for the first half of the financial year, taking into account all the monthly budget reports for the first six months, the service delivery performance of the municipality as against the service delivery targets and performance indicators which were set in the service delivery and budget implementation plan, and the past financial year's annual report and the progress made in resolving problems identified in such report.

The Municipal Manager must then submit a report on such assessment to the Mayor, the National Treasury and the Provincial Treasury.

The Municipal Manager may in such report make recommendations for adjusting the annual budget and for revising the projections of revenues and expenses set out in the service delivery and budget implementation plan.

In terms of Section 54(1)(f) the Mayor must promptly submit this assessment report to the Council of the municipality.

Section 73 Reports on failure to adopt or implement budget-related and other policies

The Municipal Manager must inform the Provincial Treasury, in writing, of any failure by the Council to adopt or implement any budget-related policy or a supply chain management policy, and of any non-compliance by an office bearer or political structure with such policy.

Section 75 Information to be placed on websites of municipalities

The Municipal Manager must place on the municipality's official website (inter alia) the following:

- the annual and adjustments budgets and all budget-related documents;
- all budget-related policies;
- the annual report;
- all performance agreements;
- all service delivery agreements;

- all long-term borrowing contracts;
- all quarterly reports submitted to the Council on the implementation of the budget and the financial state of affairs of the municipality.

Section 80 Establishment (of municipal budget and treasury office)

Every municipality must have a budget and treasury office comprising a Chief Financial Officer supported by appointed officials and contracted staff.

Section 81 Role of chief financial officer

The Chief Financial Officer is administratively in charge of the budget and treasury office and must, inter alia,

- assist the Municipal Manager in preparing and implementing the budget;
- perform such budgeting, financial reporting and financial management and review duties as are delegated by the Municipal Manager;
- account to the Municipal Manager for the performance of all the foregoing responsibilities.

Section 83 Competency levels of professional financial officials

The Municipal Manager, senior managers, the Chief Financial Officer and the other financial officials in a municipality must all meet prescribed financial management competency levels.

SUMMARISED TIMETABLE

NOTE: DATES IN BRACKETS ARE PUTATIVE

FINAL DATE	ACTION BY MUNICIPALITY	ACTION BY MUNICIPAL ENTITY
31 August	Table in council timetable for preparation of coming year's annual budget	-
20 January	-	Assess current year's budget performance and submit report to board of directors and municipality
25 January	Assess current year's budget performance	-
31 January	Table assessment report in council	-
31 January or earlier	-	Submit proposed budget for coming year to municipality
(31 January)	Consider municipal entity's proposed budget for coming year and make recommendations	-
(31 January or earlier)	Table municipal entity's adjustments budget for coming year	Submit adjustments budget for current year to municipality and make budget public
(Between 31 January and 31 March)	Table municipality's adjustments budget for current year and changes to service delivery targets and KPIs	-
(Between 31 January and 31 March)	Make public (adjustments budget and) revisions to service delivery and budget implementation plan for current year	-
Mid-March	-	Submit revised budget for coming year to municipality
31 March	Table municipality's draft budget for coming year	-
31 March	Table municipal entity's revised budget for coming year	-
Immediately after 31 March	Make public draft budget for coming year and invite submissions from community, provincial treasury and others	-
FINAL DATE	ACTION BY MUNICIPALITY	ACTION BY MUNICIPAL ENTITY
Before 31 May	Respond to submissions and revise draft budget for coming year	-
31 May	Consider approval of budget for coming year and attendant resolutions	Approve revised budget for coming year and make budget public

30 June	Budget for coming year and attendant resolutions must be approved by 30 June. Approved budget of entity must be tabled.	-	
Early June to early July: immediately after budget approved	Submit budget to national treasury and provincial treasury	-	
Early June to early July: immediately after approval dates	Place on website annual budgets and all budget-related documents	-	
Mid June to mid July: 14 days after budget approved	Finalise draft service delivery and budget implementation plan and draft performance agreements	-	
Late June to late July: 28 days after budget approved	Approve service delivery and budget implementation plan	-	
Late June to late July: 28 days after budget approved	Conclude performance agreements	-	
Mid July to mid August: 14 days after service delivery and budget implementation plan approved	Make public projections of revenues and expenses for each month of coming year, service delivery targets for each quarter, and performance agreements	-	#228

DETAILED BUDGET TIMETABLE

Section of Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003	Date by which action must be completed	Action required	Responsible party	Practical considerations
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21(1)(b)	31 August	Mayor must at least 10 months before start of budget year table in council time schedule outlining key deadlines for - preparation, tabling and approval of annual budget - annual review of IDP - annual review of budget-related policies - tabling and adoption of any amendments to IDP and budget-related policies - any consultative processes forming part of foregoing	Mayor	Time schedule must either fit in with already scheduled council meetings or must indicate when special council meetings must be scheduled.
Section 88	20 January	Accounting officer of municipal entity must assess entity's budgetary and financial performance for first six months of financial year, and submit assessment report to board of directors and parent municipality.		
72(1), (2) and (3)	25 January	Accounting officer of municipality must assess budgetary and financial performance of municipality for first six months of financial year, make recommendations on whether adjustments budget necessary, and recommend revised projections for revenues and expenses. This assessment must be submitted to the mayor, national treasury and the provincial treasury (presumably immediately).	Accounting officer	P2229
54(1)(f)	31 January	Mayor must submit accounting officer's report to council.	Mayor	Special council meeting may have to be scheduled.
87	31 January or earlier if so requested by parent municipality	Board of directors of municipal entity must submit to parent municipality proposed budget for entity for ensuing financial year.	Board of directors of entity	It is not clear to what person or structure in the parent municipality this budget must be submitted. However, it makes good sense for the council of the municipality to consider this budget at the same meeting that it considers the municipality's own proposed adjustments budget.

87	(31 January to mid-March)	Parent municipality must consider proposed budget, and make any necessary recommendations.			It is not clear what person or structure in the parent municipality must perform this action, but the council seems the logical party. It would also make sense for the council to consider this budget by 31 January. Evidently such an adjustments budget may be prepared at any stage. It would make good sense, however, for the parent municipality to insist that the entity's revised budget be prepared and submitted to the mayor at the same time that or before the entity's proposed budget for the new financial year is considered.
87	(Tabled in council by 31 January)	Board of directors of entity may, with approval of mayor of parent municipality, revise budget of entity for certain prescribed reasons. Adjustments budget once approved by board of directors of entity must be tabled by mayor at next meeting of council of parent municipality. Adjustments budget must be made public.	Board of directors and mayor of parent municipality		Again the potential problem of different parent municipalities having different views will have to be resolved by (presumably) the mayors considered.
54(1) and (2)	(Between 31 January and 31 March)	If municipality faces "serious financial problems" mayor must "promptly" respond to and initiate remedial steps proposed by accounting officer, including steps to reduce expenses and tabling of adjustments budget. Mayor must also consider revisions to service delivery and budget implementation plan. (Note that only council may approve changes to service delivery targets and KPIs – these changes must therefore be tabled with the adjustments budget).	Mayor		Adjustments budgets may be prepared by the accounting officer, and tabled in council by the Mayor "when necessary". They must be so prepared and tabled (within prescribed limits as to timing and frequency) whenever material adjustments to expenses or revenues are required, and not only when "serious financial problems" are looming. In general, adjustments budgets should preferably be tabled by or as soon as possible after 31 January, and certainly not later than 31 March when the draft annual budget for the next year is first tabled.

54(3)	(Between 31 January and 31 March)	Mayor must ensure that revisions to service delivery and budget implementation plan are "promptly" made public. (Note that no concomitant revision of performance agreements is evidently envisaged).	Mayor	Presumably the accounting officer must make these revisions for the mayor's approval as part of the process of adjusting the annual budget. The deadline for these revisions must be by or as soon as possible after 31 January, but certainly not later than 31 March. See also 54(1) and (2).
87	100 days before start of financial year (approximately mid March)	Board of directors of entity must consider recommendations, and if necessary submit revised budget to parent municipality.	Board of directors of entity	
16(2)	31 March	Mayor must table (draft) annual budget of municipality at council meeting at least 90 days before start of budget year.	Mayor	Council meeting must be scheduled appropriately.
87	31 March	Mayor of parent municipality must table originally proposed or proposed revised budget (as case may be) of entity when (draft) annual budget of municipality first tabled.	Mayor	P231
22(a) and 22(b)	Immediately after 31 March or earlier date if annual budget tabled before 31 March	Immediately after (draft) annual budget tabled in council, accounting officer must (1) make public budget and documents referred to in Section 17(3), and invite local community to submit representations in connexion with budget, and (2) submit annual budget in both printed and electronic formats to provincial treasury, and in either format to prescribed national and provincial organs of state and to other municipalities affected by the budget.	Accounting officer	
23(2)	Before 31 May	Council must give mayor opportunity (1) to respond to submissions received on (draft) annual budget and attendant documentation and (2) to revise budget, if necessary, and table amendments for consideration by council.	Mayor and council	-

24(1) and (2)	31 May	Council must consider approval of annual budget, together with resolutions imposing rates and levies, setting tariffs, approving measurable performance objectives for revenue from each source and for each vote, approving any changes to IDP, and approving any changes to budget-related policies.	Council	Although council has until 30 June to approve budget, best practice will be to approve budget not later than 31 May.
87(4)	31 May	Board of directors of municipal entity must approve budget for coming year, having taken into account recommendations of council of parent municipality, and must make budget public.	Board of directors of municipal entity	
24(3)	(Immediate after approval date)	Accounting officer must submit approved annual budget to national treasury and provincial treasury.	Accounting officer	No time limit is specified for this action, and neither is the format in which the budget is to be submitted specified. Common sense dictates that the submission should be at least in electronic format and that it should be made as soon as possible after the approval date.
25(1) and (2)	Within 7 days of date of council meeting which failed to approve annual budget	If council fails to approve annual budget at meeting scheduled in terms of Section 24, must reconsider budget within 7 days of date of such meeting. If necessary, process must be repeated until budget approved by 30 June.	Council	As province will intervene if budget not approved by 30 June, mayor, councillors and accounting officer must co-operate to ensure obstacles to approval timeously removed.
69(3)(a) and (b)	14 days after approval of annual budget (mid June to mid July)	Accounting officer must submit to mayor draft service delivery and budget implementation plan, and drafts of annual performance agreements for municipal manager and all senior managers.	Accounting officer	
53(1)(c)(ii)	Within 28 days after date annual budget approved (late June to late July)	Service delivery and budget implementation plan must be approved by mayor, including projections of revenues and expenses for each month, and service delivery targets and performance indicators for each quarter. (Note that though the mayor approves these targets and KPIs, only the council	Mayor	-

53(1)(c)(iii)(aa) & (bb)	Within 28 days after date annual budget approved (late June to late July)	may change them and then only following the approval of an adjustments budget. See Section 54(1)(c)). Mayor must take all reasonable steps to ensure that annual performance agreements for municipal managers and all senior managers are linked to measurable performance objectives approved with the budget and to the service delivery and budget implementation plan, and are concluded in accordance with Section 57(2) of the Municipal Systems Act.	Mayor	No date is specified for the completion of this requirement, but the logical inference is that the date should not be much later than the date on which the service delivery and budget implementation plan must be approved. See Section 53(3)(b).
16(1)	30 June	Annual budget must be approved by council	Council	-
53(3)(a) and (b)	14 days after approval of service delivery and budget implementation plan (mid July to mid August, depending on date plan approved)	Projections of revenues and expenses for each month and service delivery targets for each quarter (as set out in approved service delivery and budget implementation plan), and performance agreements of municipal manager and senior manager must be made public, and copies of performance agreements must be submitted to council and MEC for local government.	Mayor	Although this is not specified as a requirement, logic dictates that copies of the service delivery and budget implementation plan should also be submitted to council and the MEC.

P233

UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

"The Municipality"



FREE WATER SERVICES POLICY

TABLE OF CONTENT

PAGE NO.

1. DEFINITIONS
2. THE LEGAL CONTEXT
3. OBJECTIVE OF THE POLICY
4. PURPOSE
5. ADMINISTRATION OF FREE BASIC WATER SERVICES
6. FREE BASIC WATER
7. QUALIFICATION CRITERIA
8. FREE BASIC SANITATION
9. EFFECTIVE DATE
10. POLICY ADOPTION

1. DEFINITIONS

“Accounting Officer” is the Accounting Officer of the Municipality;

“Basic water supply” means the minimum standards of water supply services necessary for the reliable supply of water to households to support life and personal hygiene;

“Basic sanitation” means the prescribed minimum standard of services necessary for the safe, hygienic and adequate collection, removal, disposal or purification of human excreta, domestic waste-water and sewage from households, including informal households;

“Chief Financial Officer” means the Chief Financial Officer of the Municipality;

“Council” means the Council of the Ugu Municipality;

“Household” means all the people who permanently reside in the dwelling;

“Indigent person” means a person who meets criteria on qualification for indigent support;

“Municipality” means Ugu Local Municipality.

2. THE LEGAL CONTEXT

2.1 This Policy is informed by the following legislations:

Municipal Finance Management Act, No 56 of 2003

Water Services Act, No 108 of 1997

Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000, section 74.

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE POLICY

3.1 The Ugu District Municipality fully supports the National Government's Policy on providing free basic services to the poorer of the community. In that regard it will fully co-operate in implementing the Policy.

3.2 However, being committed to the fundamental principle set out in paragraph 4 above, the financial implication must determine the extent to which water can be provided free to certain consumers. In conjunction with the Provincial Support Units established by the Department of Water Affairs and that Department, the Ugu District Municipality will progressively introduce the Policy to its area. Full advantage will be taken of subsidies and grants made available by other spheres of government to enable the Ugu District Municipality to implement a policy of free basic water without violatin the fundamental principle. In line with the principles of transparency inherent in paragraph 7.1, the people of the area will be informed and consulted on the implementation of the Policy

as it unfolds. There are two inter-related long term objectives which will guide the Ugu Municipality in regards to the provision of free basic services and these are:

- a) The elimination of poverty in the Ugu District area, and
- b) The equal treatment of all persons in the area

Whilst the historic imbalances between the citizens of South Africa are a fact, resulting in a mass of poor people badly provided with basic services, this should not be seen as normal and everlasting. Initially therefore, different levels of service must be provided at affordable or no cost, but the Policy is accepted that, over time, realistically computed, these distinction should be eliminated and everyone should be treated equally.

4. PURPOSE

- 4.1 The primary purpose of ~~the basic water services~~ this Policy is to assist in promoting sustainable access to basic water supply and sanitation to all households.

5. ADMINISTRATION OF FREE BASIC WATER SERVICES

- 5.1 In recognition of the primary importance of having a clean and adequate water supply, the South African Government in 2000 introduced the Free Basic Water Policy, which allows for households to get 6 000 litres (6kl) of water per month at no cost. Such service is dependent on the Municipality receiving equitable share from National Treasury and as determined by Council from time to time.

5.2 Free basic water

5.2.1 Private Connections:

Commercial, Government, Bulk users and industrial users, and other categories be retained with no Free Basic Water allocation, except for users classified in paragraph 5.2.2 below .All households who fall in the group who qualify for free basic water in terms of Ugu District the Municipality will receive a free water usage of 200 litres per day, based on the quota allocation and number of days in a meter reading period. The customer will forfeit this benefit should the consumption exceed the allocation per quota per month depending on the number of days.

5.2.2 Qualification Criteria:

- a) Indigents households
- b) Rural communities where water is supplied by stand pipes
- c) Informal settlements where water is supplied by stand pipes
- d) People served from springs and borehole water in rural areas
- e) Rain water harvesting schemes

- f) The Authority or the Authorised Provider may convey any water required as a temporary measure by tanker to any place where such temporary supply of water is required, subject to such conditions and period, which shall not exceed three months, as may be prescribed by it.

6. FREE BASIC SANITATION

6.1 Free basic sanitation shall be provided to the following

- a) Indigents households
- b) Rural communities where there is no sanitation infrastructure
- c) Informal settlements

7. EFFECTIVE DATE

The policy shall come to effect upon approval by Council.

8. POLICY ADOPTION

This revised Policy replaces the current Policy; it has been considered and approved by the **COUNCIL OF UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY** as follows:

Resolution No:.....

Approval Date:.....

UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
("The Municipality")



CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION POLICY

Contents

PAGE NO

A.	Preamble	
1.	Definitions	
2.	Scope of the policy	
3.	Objectives and contents of the policy	
4.	Supervisory authority	
5.	Implementing authority	
6.	Service agreements	
7.	Rendering of account	
8.	Interruption of services	
9.	Debt Collection procedure	
10.	Instalment agreements	
11.	Dishonoured cheques	
12.	Allocation of part-payments and appropriation of deposits	
13.	Meter tampering	
14.	Unoccupied premises	
15.	New deposits	
16.	Additional Deposits	
17.	Clearance Certificates	
18.	Persons and business who tender to the municipality	
19.	Domestic accounts	
20.	Forfeiting deposits	
21.	Clearance certificates	
22.	Debt Collection	
23.	Water and sanitation Rates	
24.	Temporary measures of assistance	
25.	Indigent subsidy	
26.	Compliance and enforcement	
27.	Effective date	
28.	Policy adoption	

A. PREAMBLE:

The Local Government : Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 ("the Municipal Systems Act") has as one of its objects the need to ensure financially and economically viable municipalities;

The Municipal Systems Act also envisages a new system of Local Government requiring an efficient, effective and transparent local public administration that conforms to constitutional principles;

The Ugu District Municipality has adopted a tariff policy in terms of Section 74(1) of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 which policy reflects the principles enunciated in Section 74(2) and differentiates as it may in terms of Section 74(3) of the Municipal Systems Act;

The Ugu District Municipality has also adopted By-laws as envisaged in Section 75 of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000;

This policy is adopted in terms of Section 96(d) of the Municipal Systems Act, is consistent with the Ugu District Municipality's rates and tariff policies and complies with the provisions of the Municipal Systems Act;

1. DEFINITIONS

Except to the extent to which the context may otherwise require:

- a) any word or expression importing any gender or the neuter shall include both genders and the neuter;
- b) words importing the singular shall include the plural and vice versa where the context so requires; the following words shall have the meanings assigned to them herein:-

"Service charges" means all monies that are currently due and payable to Ugu District Municipality in terms of Section 96(a) of the Municipal Systems Act;

"Municipality" means Ugu District Municipality;

"Services" shall mean all services provided by the Ugu District Municipality and without limiting the generality of the a foregoing shall include__

- a) water supply and connection;
- b) sanitation supply and connection;
- c) miscellaneous services as specified in the Municipality's tariffs;
- d) where sanitation, connection and supply does not apply, sanitation haulage, ad hoc vacuum tanker services, conservancy tank clearances; services relating to industrial effluent;
- e) the provision of water borne sanitation;
- f) or any other services that the Municipality may supply all in terms of the Municipality's tariffs.

"consumer" shall mean, without limiting the generality thereof, any natural person or legal entity or generally any member of the public who has made application for services and whose application has been approved.

"owner" shall mean, without limiting the generality thereof,

- a) a person in whom is vested the legal title to the premises;
- b) in a case where the person in whom the legal title to premises is vested is insolvent or dead, or is under any form of legal disability whatsoever, the person in whom the administration and control of such premises is vested as curator, trustee, executor, administrator, judicial manager, liquidator or other legal representative;
- c) in any case where the authority or authorised provider is unable to determine the identity of such person, a person who is entitled to the benefit of the use such

- premises or a building or buildings thereon, including a person who receives the rent or profits of such premises or any part thereof from any tenant or occupier or who would receive such rent or profits if the premises or any part thereof were let, whether for his own account or as agent for any person entitled thereto or having an interest therein;
- d) in the case of premises for which a lease agreement of 30 years or longer has been entered into, the lessee there under;
- e) in relation to -
- (i) a piece of land delineated on a sectional plan registered in terms of the Sectional Titles Act 95 of 1986, the developer or the body corporate in respect of the common property,
 - (ii) or a section as defined in such Act, the person in whose name such section is registered under a sectional title deed and includes the lawfully appointed provider of such person;

2. THE SCOPE OF THIS POLICY:

- 2.1 This Policy shall apply solely in respect of all levies, fees, surcharges on fees, service charges and any other monetary amounts due to the Municipality and levied in terms of the Municipality's existing tariffs;
- 2.2 Any interest which has already or shall in the future accrue to the Municipality in respect of the rendering of the services;
- 2.3 Any collection charges lawfully due to the Municipality.

3. THE OBJECTIVES AND CONTENTS OF THIS POLICY:

- 3.1 The adoption of this Policy has as its principal objective the fulfilment of the requirements of Section 97(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, namely to provide for:-
- a) Credit Control Procedures and Mechanisms;
 - b) Debt Collection Procedures and Mechanisms;
 - c) Provision for indigent debtors that is consistent with its rates and tariff policies and any national policy on indigents;
 - d) Realistic targets consistent with:-
 - i) generally recognised accounting practices and collection ratios; and
 - ii) the estimates of income set in the budget less an acceptable provision for bad debts;
 - e) Interest on arrears, where appropriate;
 - f) Extension of time for payment of accounts;

- g) Termination of services with the restriction of the provision of services when payments are in arrears;
 - h) Matters relating to unauthorised consumption of services, theft and damages; and
 - i) Any other matters that may be prescribed by Regulation in terms of Section 104 of the Municipal Systems Act.
- 3.2 To the extent that the differentiation envisaged in Section 97(2) of the Municipal Systems Act is discretionary,
- 3.3 The Ugu District Municipality has in terms of Section 98 of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 adopted By-laws to give effect to this Credit Control and Debt Collection policy, its implementation and enforcement and for this reason it is not necessary within the framework of this Policy to indicate the procedures of implementation, delegation or, otherwise, administration of this Policy apart from what is mentioned further herein.

4. SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY

In terms of Section 99 of the Municipal Systems Act a municipality's executive committee or executive mayor, must:-

- 4.1 oversee and monitor:-
- a) the implementation and enforcement of the Municipality's Credit Control and Debt Collection policy and any by-laws enacted in terms of Section 98; and
 - b) the performance of the Municipal Manager in the implementing of this policy and any by-laws;
- 4.2 When necessary, evaluate or review the policy and any by-laws, or the implementation of the policy and any such by-laws, in order to improve efficiency in Credit Control and Debt Collection mechanisms, processes and procedures; and
- 4.3 At such intervals as may be determined by the Council report to a meeting of the Council, except when the Council itself performs the duties mentioned in paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2.

5. ROLE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

In terms of Section 100 of the Municipal Systems Act the Municipal Manager or service provider must:-

- 5.1 Implement and enforce the Municipality's Credit Control and Debt Collection policy and any by-laws enacted in terms of Section 98;

- 5.2 In accordance with the Credit Control and Debt Collection policy and any such by-laws, establish effective administrative mechanisms, processes and procedures to collect money that is due and payable to the Municipality; and
- 5.3 At such intervals as may be determined by the Council report prescribed particulars to a meeting of the Supervisory Authority referred to in Section 99.

6. SERVICE AGREEMENTS:-

- 6.1 The Credit Control procedure shall commence with an application by a potential consumer for the provision of services;
- 6.2 The application aforesaid shall contain at least the following:-
- a) the full name of the Applicant/s;
 - b) the identity number (in the case of a natural person) or registration number; copies of relevant registration certificate together with certified copy of the resolutions that give permission to apply on behalf of the legal person in the case of a corporate entity or any other legal person;
 - c) the postal address and physical address (which in the case of legal persons must include the address of their accounting officer or principal place of business);
 - d) a copy of the Applicant/s 's identity document or in the case of a legal person its proof of registration; copies of relevant registration certificate together with certified copy of the resolutions that give permission to apply on behalf of the legal person;
 - e) in the event that the Applicant/s is/are not the owner/s of the property at which the services will be supplied then the application must contain:-
 - i) the consent of the owner to the supply of services on credit to the Applicant;
 - ii) the owner/s 's full details including a copy of the owner/s 's identity document or proof of registration as envisaged in the preceding paragraphs;
 - iii) The aforesaid consent shall make provision that in the event of the Applicant/s defaulting in the payment of any amounts due that the owner/s will be held responsible therefore;
 - f) the Applicant's contact details including :
 - i) telephone numbers (home, work and cellular phone numbers); and
 - ii) e-mail address (where applicable);
 - g) The amount of the deposit shall be calculated as per policy and payable in advance prior to connection of the service;
- 6.3 Every such application shall constitute an offer to the Municipality to enter into an agreement with the Applicant for the rendering of the services applied for which upon

acceptance shall constitute a binding agreement between the Municipality and the consumer/s;

- 6.4 Illiterate Applicants must be assisted in the completion of the forms and must affix their mark to the form which mark must be certified by a Commissioner of Oaths as the mark of the Applicant;
- 6.5 The name, address and details of the Applicant's employer shall also be stated;
- 6.6 The Applicant shall also consent on the application form to:-
 - a) an adverse listing with the credit bureau in the event of a default in payment.

7. THE RENDERING OF ACCOUNTS:

- 7.1 Consumers on the billing system will receive an understandable and accurate bill from the Municipality, which bill will consolidate all service costs for that property.
- 7.2 Accounts will be produced in accordance with the meter reading cycle and due dates will be linked to the statement date.
- 7.3 Accounts will be rendered monthly in cycles of approximately 30 days at the address last recorded with the municipality or its authorised agent.
- 7.4 It is the consumer's responsibility to ensure that postal address and other contact details are correct.
- 7.5 It is the consumer's responsibility to make enquiries and ensure timeous payments in the event of accounts not received.
- 7.6 Settlement or due dates will be as indicated on the statement.
- 7.7 Payments can be made at:-
 - a) Ugu District Municipalities offices in Port Shepstone, Oslo Beach, Harding, Park Rynie offices as well as Satellite Offices;
 - b) The South African Post Office and their agencies;
 - c) ABSA Bank; and
 - d) Easy-Pay outlets, example Pick 'n Pay and Checkers;
 - e) Selected credit card payments can be made at Port Shepstone, Park Rynie, Harding and Oslo Beach offices.
 - f) In addition to the above, Municipality offers debit order facilities and details can be obtained from any of the municipal offices
- 7.8 All Ugu District Municipal Councillors and employees who are deemed to be consumers must not be in arrears for a period longer than 90 days, the Municipality reserves the right to recover any such amounts from monies due to the employee in terms of Clause 10, Schedule 2. of the local Government: Municipal Systems Act.

8. INTERRUPTION OF SERVICE

- 8.1 Consumers who are in arrears with their municipal account and who have not made arrangements with the Council will have their supply of water, and other municipal services, suspended, restricted or terminated.
- 8.2 The restriction of service may happen when the Municipal account is one day overdue.
- 8.3 Council reserves the right to deny or restrict the sale of water to consumers who are in arrears with their municipal charges.
- 8.4 Upon the liquidation of arrears, or the conclusion of acceptable arrangements for term payment, the service will be reconnected as soon as conveniently possible.
- 8.5 The cost of the restriction and the reconnection, will be determined by tariffs approved by Council, and will be payable by the consumer.
- 8.6 Interest can be raised as a charge on all accounts not paid by the due date.

9. DEBT COLLECTION PROCEDURE:

- 9.1 The Municipality or any duly authorised collection agent or service provider for the collection of outstanding debt may, in addition to the normal legal procedures for the collection of arrear accounts, also –
 - a) terminate or restrict the supply of services; and
 - b) allocate any payments or pre-payments toward the liquidation of any arrears in terms of section 12 below;
- 9.2 Where an account is not settled in full, any lesser amount tendered and accepted shall not be deemed to be in full and final settlement of such an account.
- 9.3 The Municipality may, when a debtor is in arrears and all other credit control actions have been exhausted, commence legal process against that debtor, which process could involve final demands, restrictions, summonses, judgements, garnishee orders and as a last resort sales in execution of property.
- 9.4 All costs of legal process, including interest, service discontinuation costs are for the account of the debtor.
- 9.5 Uncollectable Arrears
 - 9.5.1 The effective implementation of the present policy also implies a realistic review of the Municipality's debtor's book at the conclusion of each financial year. The Municipal Manager shall as soon as possible after 30 June each financial year present to the Council a report indicating the amount of the arrears which it is believed is uncollectable, together with the reasons for this conclusion.
 - 9.5.2 The Council shall then approve the write off of such arrears, if it is satisfied with the reasons provided.

10. INSTALMENT AGREEMENTS (ARREARS ONLY):

DOMESTIC ACCOUNTS

10.1 The Municipality recognises that in certain instances domestic consumers may experience difficulty with the payment of a lump sum arrear amount and in such instances will accommodate any domestic consumers who require paying their arrears over an extended period;

10.2 In these instances the Municipality shall require:-

- a) an agreement stipulating:
 - i) the extended period;
 - ii) the amount payable by the consumer;
 - iii) any deposits payable.

In such instances all deposits shall be payable either in cash or by bank guarantee.

10.3 It shall be a condition for the conclusion an arrangement that the consumer is bound to pay every current municipal account in full and on time during the period over which such arrangement extends.

10.4 Each request is treated on its individual merits, however, collection staff will be guided by the following minimum guidelines in entering into agreements of this nature:-

- a) First time request:-
 - i) any amount in arrears – a deposit of 10% of the arrear amount is payable immediately with the balance payable over eleven months;
- b) In case of a default, complete disconnection will be effected and free basic water can be collected from the Ugu Market premises. The full amount becomes due and payable immediately before re-instatement of the supply;
- c) In respect of repeat requests by domestic defaulting consumers or domestic consumers with agreements as envisaged in sub-paragraph (a) above or first time tampering consumers:-
 - ii) any amount in arrears – a deposit of 25% of the arrear amount is payable immediately with the balance payable over eleven months;
- d) In case of a default, complete disconnection will be effected and free basic water can be collected from the Ugu Market premises. The full amount becomes due and payable immediately before re-instatement of the supply.

10.5 Reconnection fees and additional deposits must be paid in full before any agreement as aforesaid can be entered into;

- 10.6 In the event of such agreements being negotiated with legal entities, then, the agreement must be duly signed by a duly authorised officer of the same and this must be accompanied by personal sureties of a natural person. All such agreements must be accompanied by a resolution of the entity authorising the signatory to sign as aforesaid;
- 10.7 In instances where agreements as envisaged in this clause are entered into, a consumer may be required to complete a debit order authority for the payment of the arrears in terms of the agreement.

11. DISHONoured CHEQUES

The refusal or failure by a bank to honour any cheque payment or debit order by a consumer shall be regarded as non-payment. In this regard:-

- 11.1 The consumer will be contacted telephonically and requested to make a cash deposit equivalent to that of the dishonoured cheque or debit order into the Municipality's bank account within 24 hours of such request;
- 11.2 Should the Municipality be unable to contact the consumer as aforesaid, the Municipality shall issue a final demand and proceed as envisaged earlier herein;
- 11.3 Should the cheque payment or debit order relate at all to an agreement for extension or reconnection, the supply of the service will immediately be disconnected without any further notice to the consumer and will only be reconnected once the consumer has made payment of the full outstanding balance in cash;
- 11.4 In the event of a consumer not having sufficient funds in cash to settle the amount equivalent to the amount of a dishonoured cheque then the Municipality shall be entitled but not obliged to proceed with the institution of criminal charges of fraud against the consumer;
- 11.5 All dishonoured cheques shall be retained by the Municipality and only returned to the consumer upon request therefore by the consumer and after reversal of the dishonoured payment;
- 11.6 The Municipality shall be entitled to levy an administration fee in order to recover all bank charges and administrative work involved in reversing the entries which fee shall be levied irrespective of the reason for dishonour or non-payment;
- 11.7 Details of all dishonoured cheque payments may be forwarded to the credit bureau for processing against the consumer's credit profile.

12. ALLOCATION OF PART-PAYMENTS AND APPROPRIATION OF DEPOSITS

- 12.1 If an accountholder pays only part of any municipal account due, the Accounting Officer shall allocate such payment as follows:
- 12.1.1 Firstly, to any unpaid charges levied by the Municipality in respect of unacceptable cheques, notices, legal expenses and reconnections or reinstatements of services in respect of the account or property concerned;
 - 12.1.2 Secondly, to any unpaid interest raised on the account;
 - 12.1.3 Thirdly, to any unpaid sanitation charges;
 - 12.1.4 Fourthly, to any unpaid water charges.
- 12.2 This sequence of allocation shall be followed notwithstanding any instructions to the contrary given by the accountholder.

13. METER TAMPERING

- 13.1 Water metering and connection equipment remain the property of the Municipality and any person involved in the tampering with, damaging or theft thereof will be liable to criminal prosecution;
- 13.2 Where there is evidence of any illegal reconnection of a supply, or the tampering therewith, the supply will be immediately terminated. Reconnection of the supply after such termination shall only be effected if the relevant penalty tariff charges has been paid and satisfactory arrangements have been made for the settlement of any outstanding arrears;
- 13.3 The detection of any further instances of tampering as envisaged herein will result in termination of the water supply and the removal of any connection equipment. Consumers in such instances will then be required to pay the full costs of a new connection together with a penalty on consumption equivalent to the average usage over the six months preceding the date of tampering together with all outstanding arrear charges before replacement of the equipment and reconnection of the supply will be considered.

14. UNOCCUPIED PREMISES

- 14.1 When a consumer terminates a consumption account and no new consumer is registered the property shall be deemed to be unoccupied;
- 14.2 In such instances, a courtesy letter shall be forwarded for the attention of any actual new occupier (should there be one) and served at the premises where the supply has been rendered, requiring the new occupier within 7 (seven) days of the aforesaid letter to register with the Municipality as a consumer and detailing the registration procedures to be followed;

- 14.3 A failure by a new occupier to respond to the aforesaid letter will result in the termination/disconnection of the service supplied;
- 14.4 In such instances, the property will be linked to the registered owner's name and any basic charges in terms of the tariff shall be levied on a monthly basis and sent by ordinary mail to the most recent recorded address of the registered owner of the property for payment;
- 14.5 In the event of water consumption being recorded at a property that has been deemed unoccupied in terms hereof, every effort shall be made to establish the identity of the person responsible for the aforesaid consumption and such person shall be charged accordingly as if he or she were a consumer;
- 14.6 However, should attempts at establishing the identity of such person fail then the registered owner of the property shall be liable for any water consumed at the property.

15. NEW DEPOSITS

- 15.1 All new consumers are required to pay a minimum deposit in accordance with the applicable Municipality tariff;
- 15.2 The calculation of the minimum deposit is based on a three month's estimate consumption as indicated by the consumer;
- 15.3 In respect of domestic consumers the Municipality applies four scales of tariffs to determine the deposit payable, namely:-
- a) Scale 1: 0 – 200 litres per day;
 - b) Scale 2: 201 – 500 litres per day;
 - c) Scale 3: 501 – 750 litres per day;
 - d) Scale 4: 751 – 1000 litres per day.
- 15.4 The deposit amount is calculated on the following formula: $3 \times (\text{tariff} \times \text{estimated consumption plus basic charge and Value Added Tax})$;

16. ADDITIONAL DEPOSITS

- 16.1 The value of the original deposit paid or any guarantees held in respect of the aforesaid deposit will be reviewed on a regular basis;
- 16.2 Upon such review the Municipality may require a consumer not previously required to pay a deposit for whatever reason, to pay a deposit on request within 10 (ten) days from the date of such request.

17. COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS

- 17.1 In these instances where commercial accounts fall into arrears, the Municipality shall require:-
- a) Arrears to be paid in full before water supply is re-instated
 - b) No instalment arrangement shall be accepted for any commercial account
 - c) In such instances deposits shall be adjusted and payable either in cash or by bank guarantee
 - d) Reconnection fees and additional deposits must be paid in full before water supply is re-instated
- 17.2 The Municipality shall review consumption patterns whenever meter readings are received;
- 17.3 Should the amount of the deposit or guarantee held be deemed inadequate after such review, the Municipality shall send a letter requesting the payment of an additional deposit;
- 17.4 The value of any such increase in deposit shall be added to the next monthly account.

18. PERSONS AND BUSINESS WHO TENDER TO THE MUNICIPALITY

- 18.1 The Procurement Policy and Tender Conditions of the Municipality will include the following:
- a) When inviting tenders for the provision of services or delivery of goods, potential contractors may submit tenders subject to a condition that consideration and evaluation thereof will necessitate that the tenderer obtain from the municipality a certificate stating that all relevant municipal accounts owing by the tenderer and/or its directors, owners or partners have been paid or that suitable arrangements (which include the right to set off in the event of non-compliance) have been made for payment of any arrears.
 - b) No tender will be allocated to a person/contractor until a suitable arrangement for the repayment of arrears, has been made. No further debt may accrue during contract period.
 - c) A condition allowing the municipality to deduct any moneys owing to the municipality from contract payments.

19. DOMESTIC ACCOUNTS

- 19.1 In the event of the Municipality detecting an irregular and unacceptable payment pattern then the Municipality shall be entitled to review the deposit held in respect of residential consumers;

- 19.2 In the event of such review the relevant consumer shall be sent a request by the Municipality for the payment of an additional deposit;
- 19.3 The value of any such increase of the deposit as aforesaid shall be added to the consumer's next account.

20. FORFEITING DEPOSITS

- 20.1 A deposit shall be forfeited to the Municipality if it has not been claimed within a period of 36 months from the date of termination of a service.

21. CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES

- 21.1 Certificates are issued in terms of Section 118 of Systems Act
- 21.2 In addition to the afore going the Municipality shall require a deposit equivalent to the cost of three month's average consumption on water and sanitation charges (where applicable);In case of a vacant stand,
- 21.3 Upon payment of the amounts referred to in 1 and 2 above, the Municipality shall issue a clearance certificate within 5 (five) working days of the request for such certificate.

22. WATER AND SANITATION RATES

- 22.1 Water and sanitation rates are an availability charge which is levied against properties where there is water reticulation and waterborne sanitation system in place is charged to the registered owner of the property
- 22.2 The water rates year commences on the 1st July of each year and terminates on the 30th June of the following year. Upon the declaration of the rates tariffs, these are advertised as required in terms of existing legislation;
- 22.3 Rate payers currently have the option of paying their rates on an annual basis or by monthly instalments. Monthly rates are payable over a maximum period of 10 months commencing on the 1st September of the rates year and terminating on the 30th June of the rates year;
- 22.4 Water rates accounts are posted by ordinary mail during September of each year and the final date for annual payments is the last working day of November in that year;
- 22.5 Water rates that are not paid by the final date incur a late payment penalty calculated at 1.25% per month on outstanding rates from the 1st December each year. In the event that these rates remain unpaid after the 31st January of the following year, a once-off collection charge equivalent to 10% of the rates outstanding at the time is levied; however, penalties continue to accrue on the outstanding rates due notwithstanding the once-off charge aforesaid;

- 22.6 After the final date for payment of the water rates has expired and in the event of no payment being received by the Municipality a final notice shall be despatched by registered mail to the consumer requiring the payment of the arrear amount and any penalties and interest;
- 22.7 Upon expiry of the period reflected in the final notice the Municipality shall :-
- a) compile a schedule of all arrear rate payers;
 - b) conduct deeds offices searches in respect of ownership of property;
 - c) authorise and institute the necessary tracing action in instances where the consumer's whereabouts are unknown;
 - d) engage legal assistance for the institution of civil legal proceedings against the consumer.
- 23. TEMPORARY MEASURES OF ASSISTANCE:**
- 23.1 The Municipality recognises that there are instances where rate payers face temporary hardships caused by personal circumstances, poor economic conditions, unemployment, temporary disablement or illness and in such instances the Municipality is willing to accommodate arrangements to settle outstanding arrears;
- 23.2 In such instances the following procedures shall apply:-
- a) consumers may approach the Municipality for arrangements to be made for a maximum period extending up to the 30th June of the current financial year, and in exceptional circumstances, up to 1 (one) month before the final date for payment of rates in respect of the next financial year;
 - b) these arrangements envisage the consumer paying in equal instalments all outstanding amounts including any interest and collection charges that may have been levied by the Municipality;
- 23.3 Once such an arrangement has been made the consumer must sign an Acknowledgement of Debt for this purpose and should the consumer renege on this arrangement then the whole outstanding arrear amount, inclusive of penalties and interest shall become immediately due and payable and shall be subject to the normal collections procedures envisaged herein;
- 23.4 In exceptional circumstances and so as to ensure payment of the capital sums of rates due and in order to avoid the accrual of further legal costs and other charges, the Municipality may, by resolution waive the payment of any interest, penalties and/or collection charges for a maximum period of 6 (six) months calculated from the date of signature of the Acknowledgement of Debt.

24. INDIGENT SUBSIDY

- 24.1 Customers may apply for an indigent subsidy on the conditions as stipulated in the Municipality's Indigent policy.

25. COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

- a) Violation of or non-compliance with this Policy will give a just cause of disciplinary steps to be taken.
- b) It will be the responsibility of Accounting Officer to enforce compliance with this Policy.

26. EFFECTIVE DATE

The policy shall come to effect upon approval by Council.

27. POLICY ADOPTION

This policy has been considered and approved by the COUNCIL OF UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY as follows:

Resolution No:.....

Approval Date:.....

UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

“The Municipality”



INDIGENT SUPPORT POLICY

Contents

	Page no.
1. Preamble	3
2. Definitions	3
3. Policy objectives	4
4. Criteria for qualification for Indigent Support	4
5. Requirements	5
6. Application for Indigent Support	5
7. Avenues for submission of application forms	5
8. Processing of application forms	5
9. Duration of the Indigent support benefit	5
10. Responsibility of the Indigent support applicant/beneficiary	5
11. Usage in excess of basic service levels	5 -6
12. Withdrawal of Indigent support by the municipality	6
13. Extenuating circumstances	6
14. What does Indigent support benefit cover	6
15. Miscellaneous	6
16. Communication	7
17. Sanitation Rebate	7
18. Effective Date	
19. Policy Adoption	

1. PREAMBLE

WHEREAS section 74 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000, requires that the Council should, in formulating a Tariff Policy for the municipality, at least take into consideration the extent of subsidisation of tariffs for poor households;

WHEREAS Council therefore needs to approve an Indigent Support Policy;

WHEREAS such policy must provide procedures and guidelines for the subsidisation of basic services and tariff charges to its indigent households; and

WHEREAS the Council has committed itself to render a basic level of services necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life, which takes into account health and environmental considerations;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Ugu Municipality has adopted the Indigent Support Policy set out hereunder:

2. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this policy, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, shall bear the same meaning in this policy, and unless the context indicates otherwise –

“Act” means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), as amended from time to time;

“Authorised Officer” means any official of the Council who has been authorised by the Council to administer, implement and enforce the provisions of this Policy;

“by-law” means a by-law adopted by the Council;

“Municipal manager” means the Accounting Officer of the Municipality

“Council” means the Council of the Ugu Municipality

“indigent person” means a person who meets criteria on qualification for indigent support.

“municipality” means Ugu District Municipality

“services” means the basic services referred to in this Policy

“household” means all the people who permanently reside in the dwelling

“dwelling” means property registered in the deeds office or allocated to a family by the Traditional Authority, with an Ugu water connection

3. POLICY OBJECTIVE

The objective of this Policy is to ensure the following:

- 3.1 The provision of basic services to the community in a sustainable manner, within the financial means of Council; and
- 3.2 To provide procedures and guidelines for the subsidisation of service charges and rates to its indigent households, using a portion or the whole of the Equitable Share for this purpose.
- 3.3 Council also recognises that many of the residents can simply not afford to pay the required service charges and rates, and Council will endeavour to ensure affordability through:
- 3.4 Setting rates and tariffs which will balance the economic viability of continued service delivery; and
- 3.5 Determine appropriate service levels.

4. CRITERIA FOR QUALIFICATION FOR INDIGENT SUPORT

- 4.1 The indigent subsidy shall apply to a household per dwelling and not an individual.
- 4.2 The property must be zoned residential.
- 4.3 The total gross monthly income of all members of the household must not exceed two old age grants (excluding disability and child grant).
- 4.4 Indigent support will apply to all households whose total monthly income is less than or equal to the above-mentioned amount, irrespective of the source of income.
- 4.5 Household's dependant on social welfare grants only may also apply.
- 4.6 Child headed households dependant on foster care social grants qualifies.
- 4.7 The applicant as well as any other member of the household shall not own other fixed property other than the one on which they reside, whether within or outside of the municipal area.
- 4.8 Multi unit residential - bulk users and Non Government Organizations are excluded from this Policy.

5. APPLICATION FOR INDIGENT SUPPORT

- 5.1 The legal owner of a dwelling who is responsible for the payment of the water and sanitation services account must apply for the household to be registered as indigent.
- 5.2 Application forms are available from any of the Water Services Offices within the Ugu District Municipality and can also be posted on request and the following documents should be submitted together with the application form:
- a) Copies of identity documents for household members 18 years and above.
 - b) Copies of birth certificates of household members younger than 18 years.
 - c) Copies of proof of income or written affidavits confirming status of employment or circumstances from each household member 18 years and above
 - d) Proof of ownership or occupancy e.g. Title deed or letter from ward councillor confirming occupancy status
 - e) Where property owner or account holder is deceased, copy of the death certificate and letter from ward councillor confirming that applicant resides in the dwelling.

6. AVENUES FOR SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION FORMS

- 6.1 Submit through Ward Councillor.
- 6.2 Submit personally to any of Ugu District Municipality offices.

7. PROCESSING OF APPLICATION

- 7.1 Each application will be given a number, for reference purposes
- 7.2 Indigent Support Application register and an Indigent Support Application card will be issued to the applicant for control purposes.
- 7.3 The application will be processed within two weeks of receipt by the Municipality in a manner prescribed by the internal processes.
- 7.4 A letter informing the applicant of the status of the application will be sent to the applicant within two weeks of finalizing the application scrutiny process.
- 7.5 For the purposes of transparency, on an annual basis the following key information of the recipient's indigent support shall be displayed on all Councils and notice boards of Local Municipalities:
- a) Names of Households benefiting from the Indigent Support
 - b) Stand number where services are rendered to the recipients
- 7.6 Any resident may query the qualification of a recipient in writing within days from the date of publication of such listings.
- 7.7 A report on Indigent Support shall be done to the Budget and Finance Committee quarterly.

8. DURATION OF THE INDIGENT SUPPORT BENEFIT

- 8.1 Indigent support is only provided for a period of 12 months, from date of approval, where after the applicant must submit Form UIS 3, confirming that its circumstances has not changed since its initial application and that it still qualifies for indigent support in terms of the latest criteria.
- 8.2 The Municipality will send a written notice to the approved household, at least two months prior to expiry of the approval, but the onus still rests on the applicant or another permanent adult occupant on the property to submit Form UIS 3.

9. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INDIGENT SUPPORT APPLICANT/ BENEFICIARY

- 9.1 Should, at the most, 21 days lapse without receiving any feedback regarding the application, the applicant should enquire as to the status of the application through the call centre.
- 9.2 The onus is on the beneficiary to inform the Municipality of any change in his/her status or personal household circumstances that might affect their Indigent status.
- 9.3 A household must immediately request de-registration if their circumstances have changed to the extent that the household no longer meets the requirements set out in this Policy. Failure to disclose will result in such a person being immediately liable to repay to the Municipality all the debt accumulated from such date of change in indigent status, and immediately removed from the indigent register of the Municipality. Such debt will be recovered in terms of the applicable Credit Control Debt Collection policy.

10. USAGE IN EXCESS OF THE BASIC SERVICE LEVELS

- 10.1 All services used in excess of the basic municipal services level shall be levied at the current scale of tariff and payable on the due date and a device will be installed to control water usage.
- 10.2 If the excess account is not paid for as and when due, the services shall be restricted to the basic level and the normal Credit Control and Debt Collection policy shall be implemented.

11. WITHDRAWAL OF INDIGENT SUPPORT BY THE MUNICIPALITY

- 11.1 The Indigent support shall be withdrawn by the Municipality in the event of the beneficiary misusing the system or providing incorrect information.
- 11.2 In this regard the Municipality shall recover from the recipient the amount of relief furnished by debiting the beneficiary's account.

- 11.3 The Municipality shall apply its credit control policy in accordance with the Credit Control and Debt Collection policy.
- 11.4 The Municipality shall institute a criminal charge of fraud against the beneficiary and may not again be considered for indigency relief for a period extending for two years beyond the financial year in which the misconduct is detected.
- 11.5 The Indigent support will cease should the form UIS 3 not be supplied to the Municipality.

12. EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES

- 12.1 In the event of death of one of the member of the household, and where the flow has been limited, full flow will be reinstated from the day of death to the day of the funeral after which the flow shall be limited again.
- 12.2 In the event of a household member suffers from a sickness requiring excessive usage of water and is under a home based care programme, such a household will be eligible to apply for additional allocation of water, approval of which is subject to the Municipality's conditions.

13. WHAT DOES THE INDIGENT SUPPORT BENEFIT COVER

On approval of the application the Municipality shall provide the following

- 13.1 Basic Municipal Services which include:
- a) Access to a minimum safe water supply i.e. 6kl of water free of charge on a monthly basis or as determined by Council
 - b) Adequate sanitation as determined by Council
 - c) Once off credit equivalent to the outstanding balance on the dwelling at the date of approval.
- 13.2 Where there are leaks after the meter or in the property, they may be attended to in terms of the bylaws S58 (4) (c) and the cost may be recovered from the Indigent Support allocation.
- 13.3 Cost of restriction shall be recovered from the Indigent Support allocation.
- 13.4 Excess usage in the event of death shall be recovered from the Indigent Support allocation.

14. MISCELLANEOUS

- 14.1 Should any circumstances not covered by this policy regarding the administration of the Indigent Support policy arise, and is urgent, it shall be referred to the General Manager, Treasury.

15. COMMUNICATION

- 15.1 From time to time the Municipality will endeavour to communicate its Policy adequately, so that members of the community are apprised of the existence of such a policy or any amendments that may have been done by Council.
- 15.2 Structures, processes and or platforms that shall be used to communicate the benefits of the policy shall include:
- a) The Ward Committee
 - b) The Ward Councillors
 - c) Community meetings
 - d) Budget and IDP road shows
 - e) Special events
 - f) Local media
- 15.3 Any communication issued by the Municipality must be coordinated by the Communications Unit or the Municipal Manager or his delegated authority.

16. SANITATION REBATE

All applications will be considered on the following basis:

- 16.1 The Sanitation Rebate subsidy will apply to a household per dwelling and not to an individual.
- 16.2 Each household shall receive a rebate on the fixed sanitation basic charge as determined by Council.
- 16.3 The legal owner of a dwelling who is responsible for the payment of the water and sanitation services account must apply for the household to be registered as a sanitation rebate beneficiary.
- 16.4 The applicant as well as any other member of the household shall not own other fixed property other than the one on which they reside.
- 16.5 The sanitation rebate shall be withdrawn by the Municipality in the event of the beneficiary misusing the system or providing incorrect information.

17. EFFECTIVE DATE

The policy shall come to effect upon approval by Council.

UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

“The Municipality”



CASH, BANKING AND INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT POLICY

CONTENTS

2. Objective of the Policy	5
3. Banking Arrangements	5
4. Cash Management	6
5. Cash Flow Estimates	7
6. Investment Ethics	7
7. Investment Principles	8
8. Investment Procedure	9
9. Delegation of Authority	10
10. Investment issue pertaining to Municipal Council Approval	11
11. Municipal Entities	12
12. Policy Review	12
13. Internal Control Procedures	12
14. Reporting and Monitoring Procedures	13
15. Permitted Investments	13
16. Existing Investments	14
17. Investment Diversification	14
18. Performance Evaluation	14
19. Use of Independent Investment Managers	14
20. Unallocated Receipts	14
21. Payment of Creditors	14
22. Bank and Cash in terms of the MFMA	15
23. Management of stock	15
24. Short and Long-term Debt	15
25. Compliance and Enforcement	16
26. Effective Date	16
27. Policy Adoption	16

1. **DEFINITIONS**

In this Policy, unless the context otherwise indicates, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, has the same meaning as in that Act.

“Accounting Officer” means the Municipal Manager of Ugu District Municipality.

“Act” means the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003, the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000.

“Accounting Principles” mean stipulated guidelines to be followed.

“Acquisition” means acquiring goods or services through procurement policies.

“Agents” mean professional bodies appointed to execute a specific task on behalf of the Ugu District Municipality.

“Accounts” mean statement of moneys received.

“Assignee” means a person with a delegated authority.

“Bank” means an institution recognised by the Registrar of Banks.

“Bank Account” is the recognised statement of financial holdings on behalf of the municipality.

“Cash” means money, such as bank notes and coin, or cash equivalents.

“Chief Financial Officer” means the Chief Financial Officer of Ugu District Municipality.

“Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act No. 108 of 1996” means the Supreme Law of the Republic of South Africa.

“Cash Management” means efficient and effective management of funds.

“Delegate” means an official/person delegated to perform tasks on behalf of another person.

“Delegated Authority” means any person/persons/committee delegated with the authority to act for on behalf of Ugu District Municipality.

“Diversification of Investments” means investing in more, or more than one type of financial instrument.

“Investment Ethics” mean ethical framework within which investments must take place.

“Liquidity” means the ease with which financial instruments can be converted to cash or cash equivalents.

“Municipal Entity” means the developmental arm of the municipality established in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003, in particular.

“Municipality” means the Ugu District Municipality.

“Ownership” means that all investments must be made in the name of the Ugu District Municipality.

“Short term investment” means a financial instrument with a lifespan or maturity of less than or equal to 1 year.

“Long term investment” means financial instrument with a lifespan or maturity of greater than a year.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE POLICY

- 2.1 In terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003, Section 13(2): "Each Municipal Council and Governing body shall adopt by resolution cash, banking and investment policy regarding the investment of its cash resources not immediately required.
- 2.2 An Accounting Officer has an obligation to ensure that cash resources are managed as effectively, efficiently and economically as possible. Competitive investment and effective cash management ensures both short term and long-term viability and sustainability of the Municipality. Hence, it is critical for the Municipality to have its own cash, banking and investment management policy located within the local government legislative framework. This Policy should be read and understood against this background.
- 2.3 The primary and the ultimate goal of the investing funds is to earn the safety of returns on investment principal, an amount invested whilst managing liquidity requirements and, providing the highest return on investment at minimum risk, within the parameters of authorised instruments as per the MFMA

3. BANKING ARRANGEMENTS

3.1 Opening of a Bank Account

The Chief Financial Officer will ensure that the Municipality opens and maintains the following minimum bank accounts:

- a) General Bank Account – normal municipal receipts and payments
- b) External Financing Fund – to record loan receipts and accumulations towards the repayment of such loans
- c) Capital Replacement reserve – this reserve must be cash backed at all times and therefore requires a separate bank account
- d) Unutilised Capital Receipts – this is to account for unutilised conditional grant monies and developer contributions, requires a separate bank account and must be cash backed.
- e) Consumer deposits – this is to account for consumer deposits received and must be cash backed and requires a separate bank account.
- f) A specific account will be identified as a primary bank account and all the allocations from national, provincial and other spheres of government will be deposited into this account

3.2 Management of a Bank Account

Only the Accounting Officer or his/her delegate is authorised to withdraw money from the Municipality's bank account and the delegated powers shall be in accordance with limits which will be specified by the Accounting Officer

The responsibility for the management of all the Municipal bank accounts will be allocated by the Chief Financial Officers to the officials of the Treasury department in accordance with their job descriptions. The Chief Financial Officer or his/her delegate will review reconciliations of all the Municipal bank accounts on a monthly basis.

4. CASH MANAGEMENT

4.1 All monies received by the Municipality must be deposited into the Municipal primary bank account promptly.

The Chief Financial Officer will establish an internal control procedure for the operation and maintenance of the following process with regards to cash management:

- a) Receipting, and banking of and reconciliations of daily cash and cheques
- b) Returned cheque register
- c) Unallocated receipts/deposit registers

4.2 The Chief Financial Officer, inter-alia, has to ensure financial viability and sustainability of the Municipality. In order to achieve this in a sustainable manner, the Chief Financial Officer must ensure that internal financial systems and controls are in place that will enable the Municipality to detect the mismanagement of funds.

4.3 Cash Collection:

4.3.1 All monies due to the Municipality must be collected as soon as possible, either on or immediately after due date, and banked on a daily basis. Cash left in the safe can pose a security risk, could necessitate additional insurance coverage and does not earn any interest. Special deposits should be arranged for larger amounts to ensure that these are banked on the next working day they are received.

4.3.2 All monies collected by the Council must be banked in the primary bank account of the Municipality.

4.3.3 The respective responsibilities of the Chief Financial Officer and other Heads of Departments in this regard are defined in a procedures manual approved by the Municipal Manager and the Chief Financial Officer.

4.3.4 It is important that all monies owing to the Council are correctly reflected in the debtors system. The following control measures are necessary:

- a) A well managed debtors and banking control system will ensure that funds owed to the Council are received and banked; and
- b) It is also important to review debt collection performance by comparing the debtors outstanding in relation to total revenue and then comparing this to previous financial years, in order to determine whether the debt collection process is deteriorating or improving.

4.3.5 The unremitant support of and commitment to the Municipality's credit control Policy, both by the Council and the Municipality's officials, is an integral part of proper cash collections, and by approving the present Policy the Council pledges itself to such support and commitment.

4.4 Petty Cash

- a) The Municipality keeps petty cash floats at two of its offices, that is Treasury office and Park Rynie office. Each petty cash float will be limited to R2 000 for the Treasury office.
- b) Each transaction of petty cash shall not exceed R2 000.-
- c) The officials who are responsible for petty cash management will be independent of all other cash functions like cashiering
- d) An imprest system of petty cash will be used.

5. CASH FLOW ESTIMATES

5.1 Before money can be invested, the Accounting Officer or his/her delegate must determine whether there will be surplus funds after meeting the necessary obligations.

5.2 To be able to make investments for any fixed terms; it is essential that cash flow estimates are prepared.

5.3 The Auditor-General requires the financial institution, where the investment is made, to issue a certificate for each investment made. This certificate must state that no commission has, nor will, be paid to any agent or third party, or to any person nominated by the agent or third party.

6. INVESTMENT ETHICS

6.1 The Accounting Officer and his/her delegate are responsible for the investment of funds and must ensure that there is no interference in these processes.

- 6.2 Under no circumstances may the Accounting Officer and his/her delegate ~~he/she~~ accept bribes into making an investment.
- 6.3 No member of staff may accept any gift unless that gift can be deemed so small that it would not have an influence on his/her relationship with the said institution.
- 6.4 The gift must be declared to the Municipality.
- 6.5 The Accounting Officer and his/her delegate must act according to their discretion and must report any serious cases of payment in kind or gifts, to the Municipal Council. Excessive gifts and hospitality should be avoided at all costs.

7. **INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES**

7.1 **Risk management**

The preservation of principal is the foremost objective of the investment program. To attain this objective, diversification is required to ensure that the Accounting Officer or his/her nominee prudently manages risk exposure. Risk profiles should be minimised by only placing investments with institutions and instruments approved by the Public Investment Commission or the Republic of South Africa: National Minister of Finance.

7.2 **Prudence**

Investments shall be made with care, skill, prudence and diligence. The approach must be that which a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with investment matters would use in the investment of funds of like character and with like aims, to safeguard the principal and maintain the liquidity needs of the Municipality. Investment officials are required to:

- a) Adhere to written procedures and policy guidelines.
- b) Exercise due diligence.
- c) Prepare all reports timeously.
- d) Exercise strict compliance with all legislation.

7.3 **Ownership**

All investments must be made in the name of the Ugu District Municipality.

7.4 **Risk and Return**

Although the objective of the Accounting Officer and/ Chief Financial Officer in making investments on behalf of the Municipality shall always be to obtain the best interest rate on offer, this consideration must be tempered by the degree of risk involved in regard to both the financial institution and the investment instrument concerned. No investment shall be made with an institution where the degree of risk is perceived to be higher than the average

risk associated with investment institutions. Deposits shall be made only with registered deposit-taking institutions (see Gazette 27431 1 April 2005).

8. INVESTMENT PROCEDURE

8.1 After determining whether there is cash available for investment and fixing the maximum term of investment, the Municipal Manager must consider the way in which the investment is to be made.

8.2 Short-term Investment

- a) The term of investment shall not be more than 12 months.
- b) Quotations must be obtained from a minimum of three financial institutions, for the term of which the funds will be invested.
- c) Should one of the institutions offer a better rate for a term, other than the term originally quoted for, the other institutions which were approached, must also be asked to quote a rate for the other term.
- d) Quotations can be obtained telephonically, as rates generally change on a regular basis and time is a determining factor when investments are made
- e) No attempts must be made to make institutions compete with each other.

8.3 Long-term investment

- a) Written quotations must be obtained for investments made for periods longer than twelve months.
- b) The prior approval of the Council must be obtained for all investments made for periods longer than twelve months after considering the cash requirement for the next three years.

8.4 Investment maturity

- a) Upon maturity of the investment the Municipality shall do one of the following:
 - i. Shall withdraw the whole amount invested.
 - ii. Shall re-invest 100% interest plus the original amount that had been invested, in terms of the investment procedure, unless if Council wishes to utilise the original money or the interest.
 - iii. Shall withdraw the interest and re-invest the original capital amount.

8.5 Early withdrawal of invested funds

- a) When investing the funds with the banking institutions the Chief Financial Officer shall ensure that such funds are not withdrawn earlier than the maturity date agreed upon,

by so doing the Municipality will not incur fruitless and wasteful expenditures in form of penalties resulting from early withdrawal of investments.

- b) The Chief Financial Officer shall only withdraw funds if :
 - i) the banking institution concerned has agreed to exempt any penalties due to early withdrawal of investment or;
 - ii) the Accounting Officer may grant approval to withdraw the invested funds after he/she has satisfied himself/herself that the urgency was unforeseeable at the time when funds were invested and that the need for funds far outweighs the penalties being paid for such early withdrawal.

8.6 Call deposits and fixed deposits:

- a) Before making any call or fixed deposits, the Chief Financial Officer, shall obtain quotations from at least three registered financial institutions.
- b) Given the volatility of the money market, the Chief Financial Officer, shall, whenever necessary, request quotations telephonically, and shall record in an appropriate register the name of the institution, the name of the person contacted, and the relevant terms and rates offered by such institution, as well as any other information which may be relevant (for example, whether the interest is payable monthly or only on maturity, and so forth).
- c) Once the best investment terms have been identified, written confirmation of the telephonic quotation must be immediately obtained (by facsimile, e-mail or any other expedient means).
- d) Any monies paid over to the investing institution in terms of the agreed investment (other than monies paid over in terms of part 8 below) shall be paid over only to such institution itself and not to any agent or third party. Once the investment has been made, the Chief Financial Officer shall ensure that the Municipality receives a properly documented receipt or certificate for such investment, issued by the institution concerned in the name of the Municipality.

9. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

- 9.1 The delegation to authorise investments must distinguish between short term & long-term investments. The authority to make long-term investments as provision of security, is vested with the Municipal Council in terms of Section 48 of the MFMA and with reference to section 11(1) (h) of the MFMA dealing with cash management, the responsibility to make short investments lies with the Accounting Officer or Chief Financial Officer or any other senior financial officer authorised by either the Accounting Officer or the Chief Financial Officer/ relevant assignee.

9.2 The Local Government Municipal Systems Act of 2000, Section 3, (60) (2) states that the Municipal Council may only delegate to an Accounting Officer, Executive Committee, Mayor or Chief Financial Officer decisions to make investments on behalf of the municipality within a policy framework determined by the Minister of Finance.

9.3 The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the investment of municipality's funds that are made under section 13 of the Municipal Finance Management Act.

10. INVESTMENT ISSUE PERTAINING TO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL APPROVAL

10.1 In the event that an investment that needs to be made, quotations are required from at least three registered financial institutions. In the case of telephonic quotations, the following information is required:

- a) The name of the Institution,
- b) The name of the person, who gave the quotation,
- c) The relevant terms and rates and
- d) Other facts such as if interest is payable on a monthly basis or on a compound basis upon maturation.

10.2 All investment documents must be signed by two authorised cheque signatories.

10.3 The Chief Financial Officer must ensure that a bank, insurance company or other financial institution, which at the end of a financial year holds, or at any time during a financial year held, an investment for the Municipality must:

- a) Within 30 days after the end of that financial year, notify the Auditor-General, in writing, of that investment, including the opening and closing balances of that investment in that financial year and
- b) Promptly disclose information regarding the investment when so requested by the National Treasury or the Auditor-General.
- c) Promptly disclose information of any possible or actual change in the investment portfolio, which could or will have a material adverse effect.

11. MUNICIPAL ENTITIES

The board of Directors of all municipal entities must adopt this cash management and investment policy. Further, the same municipal entities must submit reports, as detailed in the reporting and monitoring procedures, in the same manner as Ugu District Municipality, to the Mayor.

12. POLICY REVIEW

This Policy must be reviewed annually and be tabled to the Municipal Council for approval.

13. INTERNAL CONTROL PROCEDURES

- 13.1 An investment register should be kept of all investments made. The following facts must be indicated:
- a) Name of institution;
 - b) Capital invested;
 - c) Date invested;
 - d) Interest rate; and
 - e) Maturity date and
 - f) Interests earned on investments.
- 13.2 The investment register and accounting records must be reconciled on a monthly basis.
- 13.3 The investment register must be examined on a fortnightly basis by the senior official under the direction of the Chief Financial Officer/ assignee as instructed, to identify investments falling due within the next two weeks. An investment plan must then be established for the next calendar month bearing in mind the cash flow requirements.
- 13.4 Interest, correctly calculated, must be received timeously, together with any distributable capital. The Chief Financial Officer or his/her assignee must check that the interest is calculated correctly, in terms of sound universally accepted financial management practices.
- 13.5 Investment documents and certificates must be safeguarded in a fire resistant safe, with dual custody. The following documents must be safeguarded:
- a) Fixed deposit letter or investment certificate;
 - b) Receipt for capital invested;
 - c) Copy of electronic transfer or cheque requisition;
 - d) Schedule of comparative investment figures;
 - e) Commission certificate indicating no commission was paid on the investment; and
 - f) Interest rate quoted.
- 13.6 All investment must be denominated in South African Rand (ZAR)
- 13.7 The Chief Financial Officer or his/her assignee is responsible for ensuring that the invested funds have been invested with registered financial institutions approved by the Republic of

South Africa: National Minister of Finance, Public Investors Commission or with a bank rating of AA and endeavour to minimise risk exposure.

14. REPORTING AND MONITORING PROCEDURES

- 14.1 The Accounting Officer must within 10 days of the end of each month submit to the Mayor or Finance, Budget Control & Monitoring Committee a report describing in detail the investment and cash flow position of the Municipality as at the end of the month.
- 14.2 The report must contain a statement, prepared in compliance with generally recognised accounting principles/generally accepted municipal accounting principles, that states the:
- a) beginning market value for the period
 - b) additions and changes to the market value during the period
 - c) ending market value for the period
 - d) fully accrued interest/yield for the reporting period
 - e) the credit risk rating for the institutions whose securities are held by the Municipality as at beginning and end of the reporting period
 - f) investments disposed of due to adverse changes in credit ratings
 - g) diversification of investments
 - h) any investments locked into a time period with an institution that has a rating that is not acceptable according to Fitch, Naspers or CA-ratings.

15. PERMITTED INVESTMENTS

- 15.1 The Republic of South Africa: National Minister of Finance may identify by regulation in terms of Section 168 of the Municipal Finance Management Act instruments or investments other than those referred to below in which Municipality may invest:
- a) Deposits with banks registered in terms of the Banks Act, 1990 (Act No. 94 of 1990);
 - b) Securities issued by the National Government;
 - c) Investments with the Public Investment Commissioners as contemplated by the Public Investment Commissions Act, 1984 (Act No. 5 of 1984);
 - d) Listed corporate bonds with an investment grade rating from a nationally or internationally recognized credit rating agency;
 - e) Deposits with the corporation for Public Deposits as contemplated by the Corporation for Public Deposits Act, 1984 (Act 46 of 1984);
 - f) Banker's acceptance certificates or negotiable certificates of deposits of banks registered in terms of the Banks Act, 1990 (Act 94 of 1990);
 - g) Municipal Bonds issued by a Municipality
 - h) Guaranteed endowment policies with the intention of establishing a sinking fund; and

- i) Repurchase agreements with banks registered in terms of the Banks Act, 1990 (Act 94 of 1990)

16. EXISTING INVESTMENTS

Current investments that were not permitted investments at the time of purchase do not have to be liquidated.

17. INVESTMENT DIVERSIFICATION

The Chief Financial Officer must ensure that available money is not invested with one institution. Investment will be restricted to institutions with a minimum credit rating of [AA]. The maximum term for any investment, may be 2 years, other than ceded investments.

18. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

- 18.1 The performance of the investment portfolio must be evaluated quarterly. The time weighted yield attributable to the investment portfolio must be calculated each quarter and compared with the prevailing returns available on securities issued by the National Government.
- 18.2 A report discussing the performance of the investment portfolio must be submitted to the Chief Financial Officer within 10 days of the end of each quarter.

19. USE OF INDEPENDENT INVESTMENT MANAGERS

Should the need arise to use an investment manager at any time; one will be appointed using Supply Chain Management principles and practices.

20. UNALLOCATED RECEIPTS

All unclaimed and unidentified deposits older than three (3) years shall be publicised in a local newspaper on an annual basis and if unclaimed within the specified time frame, such monies will be transferred to sundry income.

21. PAYMENT OF CREDITORS

- 21.1 Due to the high bank charges with regard to cheque payments, it is essential to limit the payment of creditors to one payment per creditor per month. Should the facility be available, payments should be done by electronic transfer (subject to strict controls).
- 21.2 When considering the time to pay a creditor, proper consideration must be given to the conditions of credit terms of payment offered.

- a) In cases where a cash discount is given for early settlement, the discount, if the relevant time scale is taken into account, must in most cases be more than any investment benefit that could be received from temporarily investing the funds.
- b) If discounts are offered for early settlement they must be properly considered and utilised.

21.3 Besides this, the normal conditions of credit terms of payment offered by suppliers, must also be considered and utilized to the full by paying on the due date and not earlier, provided that no worthwhile discount is available or offered.

22. BANK AND CASH IN TERMS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT Act NO.56 of 2003, Chapter 3, Part 1.

- 22.1 All names of bank accounts must be changed to the name of the newly created municipality,
- 22.2 New bank accounts must be opened if required,
- 22.3 All cheques received from the disestablished municipalities must be banked,
- 22.4 All bank accounts currently held and transferred to the municipality must be accounted for in the new accounting system,
- 22.5 The official responsible must ensure that the name change on the accounts has been effected,
- 22.6 All bank and cash must be made in terms of the Cash Management Policy,
- 22.7 Every municipality must open and maintain at least one bank account in the name of the municipality and
- 22.8 All money received by a municipality must be paid into its bank account in the name of the municipality as per the abovementioned legislative framework.

23. MANAGEMENT OF STOCK

Cash management must be improved by seeing that adequate stock control is exerted over all goods kept in stock.

24. SHORT- AND LONG-TERM DEBT

A municipality may only incur debt in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003. The municipality may incur two types of debt, namely short-term and long-term debt.

24.1. SHORT-TERM DEBT

24.1.1 A municipality may incur short-term debt only when necessary to bridge:

- a) Shortfalls within a financial year during which the debt is incurred, in expectation of specific and realistic anticipated income to be received within that financial year or

- b) Capital needs within a financial year, to be repaid from specific funds to be received from enforceable allocations or long-term debt commitments.

24.1.2 A municipality:

- a) Must pay off short-term debt within a financial year and
- b) May not renew or refinance its short-term debt.

24.2. **LONG-TERM DEBT**

A municipality may incur long-term debt for purposes of financing its long-term strategic objectives, as outlined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act No. 108 of 1996, and Chapter 7 on Local Government.

- a) To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities,
- b) To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner,
- c) To promote social and economic development,
- d) To promote a safe and healthy environment and
- e) To encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government.

25. **COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT**

- a) Violation of or non-compliance with this Policy may give a just cause of disciplinary steps to be taken.
- b) It will be the responsibility of Accounting Officer to enforce compliance with this Policy.

26. **EFFECTIVE DATE**

This Policy shall come to effect upon approval by Council of Ugu District Municipality.

27. **POLICY ADOPTION**

This Policy has been considered and approved by the **COUNCIL OF UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPLAITY** as follows:

Resolution No:.....

Approval Date:.....

UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

“The Municipality”



FUNDING AND RESERVES POLICY

CONTENTS

1.	Definitions	3
2.	Objectives of the Policy	3
3.	Scope and Intended Audience	3
4.	Regulatory Framework	3
5.	Funding of the Annual Budget	4
6.	Operating Budget	4
7.	Capital Budget	7
8.	Cash Flow Management	9
9.	Management of Debtors	9
10.	Donations, grants and subsidies	9
11.	The Capital Replacement Reserve	10
12.	Capital Contributions	10
13.	Provisions	10
14.	Other Items to be cash backed	11
15.	Policy review	11
16.	Compliance and Enforcement	11
17.	Effective Date	12
18.	Policy Adoption	12

1. DEFINITIONS

In this Policy, unless the context otherwise indicates, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, has the same meaning as in that Act.

"Accounting Officer" means the Municipal Manager of Ugu District Municipality

"Chief Financial Officer" means the Chief Financial Officer of Ugu District Municipality

"Council" means the Council of Ugu District Municipality

"MFMA" means the Municipal Financial Management Act, 2003 (Act No 56 of 2003)

"Municipality" means Ugu District Municipality

"GRAP" means Generally Recognised Accounting Practices standards.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY

The objectives of this Policy are to:

- a. Ensure that the Medium Term Revenue/Expenditure Framework (Annual Budget) of the Municipality is appropriately funded.
- b. Ensure that cash resources and reserves are maintained at the required levels to avoid unfunded liabilities.
- c. To achieve financial stability in order to provide sustainable levels of service delivery to the community.

3. SCOPE AND INTENDED AUDIENCE

- 3.1 The Funding and Reserves policy aims to ensure that the Municipality has sufficient funding in order to achieve its objectives through the implementation of its operating and capital budgets.
- 3.2 This Policy aims to set guidelines towards ensuring financial viability over both the short- and long-term which includes reserves requirements.

4. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The legislative framework governing funding of the Annual Budget is:

- a. Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003);
and,

- b. Local Government: Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulation, Regulation 393, published under Government Gazette 32141, 17 April 2009.

5. FUNDING OF THE ANNUAL BUDGET

5.1 An annual budget may only be funded from:

- a. Cash backed accumulated funds from previous years' surpluses and reserves not committed for any other purpose;
- b. Realistically anticipated revenues to be collected;
- c. Borrowed funds only for capital expenditure, and
- d. Grants and subsidies.

5.2 Realistic anticipated revenue projections must take into account:

- a. Projected revenue for the current year based on the previous year's billing information.
- b. Actual revenue collected in previous financial years.

6. OPERATING BUDGET

6.1 The operating budget provides funding to departments for their medium term expenditure as planned. The Municipality categorises services rendered to the community according to its revenue generating capabilities in line with the tariffs policy

- a) Trading services – services that generate surpluses that can be used for cross subsidisation to fund other services.
- b) Economic services – services that break even with no surpluses.
- c) Rates and general services – services that are funded by surpluses generated by trading services, and/or other revenues generated such as, interest received, grants and subsidies etc.

6.2 The operating budget is funded from the following main sources of revenue:

- a) Surpluses generated from service charges.
- b) Government grants and subsidies.
- c) Other revenue, interest received etc.
- d) Cash backed accumulated surpluses from previous years not committed for any other purposes.

6.3 The following guiding principles apply when compiling the operating budget:

- a) The annual budget must be balanced and funded.

- b) Growth parameters must be realistic taking into account the current economic conditions.
- c) Tariff adjustments must be realistic, taking into consideration the general inflation, affordability, bulk increases and the demand according to the approved Integrated Development Plan (IDP).
- d) Revenue from government grants and subsidies must be in line with allocations gazette in the Division of Revenue Act and provincial gazettes.
- e) Revenue from public contributions, donations or any other grants may only be included in the budget if there are acceptable documentation that guarantees the funds such as:
 - (i) Signed service level agreement;
 - (ii) Contract or written confirmation; or
 - (iii) Any other legally binding document.
- f) Projected revenue from service charges must be realistic based on current and past trends with expected growth considering the current economic conditions. The following factors must be considered for each service when applicable:
 - i. Metered services namely water:
 - aa) The consumption trends for the previous financial years;
 - bb) Envisaged water restrictions when applicable; and
 - cc) Actual revenue collected in previous financial years.
 - ii. Sewerage services:
 - aa) The actual number stands/consumer points receiving the service and the consumption trends per category; and
 - bb) Actual revenue collected in previous financial years.
- g) Rebates, exemptions or reductions for service charges are budgeted either as revenue foregone or as expenditure most often (grant) as per directive in MFMA Budget Circular 51 depending on the conditions thereof.
- h) Other projected income is charged in terms of the approved sundry\ tariffs and fines considering the past trends and expected growth for each category.

- i) Provision for revenue that will not be collected is made against the expenditure item bad debt and based on actual collection levels for the previous financial year and the projected annual non-payment rate.
- j) Interest received from actual long-term and or short-term investments are based on the amount reasonably expected to be earned on cash amounts available during the year according to the expected interest rate trends. The actual amount allocated for interest on investments is contributed to the Capital Replacement Reserve.
- k) Transfers from the accumulated surplus to fund operating expenditure will only be allowed for specific once-off projects and with no recurring operating expenditure resulting there from.
- l) Transfers from the accumulated surplus to offset the increased depreciation charges as a result of the implementation of GRAP 17 will be phased out over a number of years.
- m) A detailed salary budget is compiled on an annual basis. All funded positions are budgeted for in total and new and/or funded vacant positions are budgeted for six months only of the total package considering the recruitment process. As a guiding principle the salary budget should not exceed the parameter (percentage) of the aggregate operating budget component of the annual or adjustments budget, the parameters as may be contained in the budget circular issued by National Treasury from time to time.
- n) (Depreciation charges are fully budgeted for according to the asset register and to limit the impact of the implementation of GRAP 17 a transfer from the accumulated surplus is made) However the annual cash flow requirement for the repayment of borrowings must fully be taken into consideration with the setting of tariffs.
- o) To ensure the health of municipal assets, sufficient provision must be made for the maintenance of existing and infrastructure assets based on affordable levels, resulting that maintenance budgets are normally lower than the recommended levels. Therefore the mere reduction of maintenance budgets to balance annual budgets must carefully be considered. As a guiding principle repair and maintenance should constitute between 5 and 8% of the carrying value of the property, plant and equipment and should annually be increased incrementally until the required targets are achieved.
- p) Individual expenditure line items are to be revised each year when compiling the budget to ensure proper control over expenditure. Increases for these line items must be linked

to the average inflation rate and macro-economic indicators unless a signed agreement or contract stipulates otherwise.

7. CAPITAL BUDGET

- 7.1 The capital budget provides funding for the Municipality's capital programme based on the needs and objectives as identified by the community through the Integrated Development Plan and provides for the eradication of infrastructural backlogs, renewal and upgrading of existing infrastructure, new developments and enlargement of bulk Infrastructure.
- 7.2 Capital expenditure may only be incurred on a capital project if:
- The funding for the project has been appropriated in the capital budget.
 - The total cost for the project has been approved by Council.
 - The future budgetary implications and projected cost covering all financial years until the project is operational has been considered.
 - The implications of the capital budget on municipal tax and tariff increases been considered.
 - The sources of funding are available and have not been committed for other purposes.
- 7.3 Provisions on the capital budget will be limited to availability of sources of funding and affordability. The main sources of funding for capital expenditure are:
- Accumulated cash backed internal reserves;
 - Borrowings;
 - Government grants and subsidies; and
 - Public donations and contributions.
- 7.4 The following guiding principles apply when considering sources of funding for the capital budget:
- Government grants and subsidies:
 - Only gazette allocations or transfers as reflected in the Division of Revenue Act or allocations as per provincial gazettes may be used to fund projects;
 - The conditions of the specific grant must be taken into consideration when allocated to a specific project; and
 - Government grants and subsidies allocated to specific capital projects are provided for on the relevant department's operating budget to the extent the conditions will be met during the financial year.

- (b) In the case of public contributions, donations and/or other grants, such capital projects may only be included in the annual budget if the funding is guaranteed by means of:
 - i. Signed service level agreement;
 - ii. Contract or written confirmation; and/or
 - iii. Any other legally binding document.
- (c) Public donations, contributions and other grants are provided for on the relevant department's operating budget to the extent the conditions will be met during the financial year.
- (d) The borrowing requirements, to be used as a basis to determine the affordability of external loans over the Medium Term Income and Expenditure Framework. The ratios to be considered to take up additional borrowings:
 - i. Long-term credit rating of BBB;
 - ii. Interest cost to total expenditure to not exceed 8%;
 - iii. Long-term debt to revenue (excluding grants) not to exceed 50%;
 - iv. Collection rate of above 95%;
 - v. Percentages of capital charges to operating expenditure less than 18%.
- (e) Allocations to capital projects from cash backed internal reserves will be based on the available funding for each ring-fenced reserve according to the conditions of each reserve as follows:
 - i. Infrastructure projects to service new developments and the revenue is received through the sale of stands/land/site must be allocated to the capital reserve for services;
 - ii. Capital projects of a smaller nature such as office equipment, furniture, plant and equipment etc. must be allocated to the capital reserve from revenue which is funding from the revenue budget for that specific year. A general principle is that these types of capital expenditure should not exceed more than 1% of total operating expenditure;
 - iii. Capital projects to replace and/or upgrade existing assets may be allocated to the capital replacement reserve;
 - iv. Capital projects to upgrade bulk services will be allocated to the capital bulk contributions reserve for each service.

7.5 All capital projects have an effect on future operating budget therefore the following cost factors should be considered before approval:

- a) Additional personnel cost to staff new facilities once operational;
- b) Additional contracted services, that is, security, cleaning etc.
- c) Additional general expenditure, that is, services cost, stationery, telephones, material etc.
- d) Additional other capital requirements to the operate facility, that is, vehicles, plant and equipment, furniture and office equipment etc.
- e) Additional costs to maintain the assets;
- f) Additional interest and redemption in the case of borrowings;
- g) Additional depreciation charges;
- h) Additional revenue generation. The impact of expenditure items must be offset by additional revenue generated to determine the real impact on tariffs.

8. CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT

- 8.1 The availability of cash is the most important requirement for financial sustainability and must be closely monitored by the Chief Financial Officer. In doing so the Chief Financial Officer must ensure a minimum cash on hand to cover 90 days operational expenditure.
- 8.2 Surplus cash not immediately required for operational purposes must be invested in terms of the Municipality's Cash Banking and Investment Policy to maximise the return on cash.

9. MANAGEMENT OF DEBTORS

- 9.1 Debt is managed in terms of the Municipal credit control and debt collection policy.
- 9.2 The provision for bad debts is budgeted as an expense and is based on the projected annual non-payment rate for each service.

10. DONATIONS, GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.

- 10.1 Revenue from donations or any other grants may only be included in the budget if there is acceptable documentation that guarantees the funds such as:
 - a) Signed service level agreement;
 - b) Contract or written confirmation; or
 - c) Any other legally binding document.
- 10.2 The conditions of the specific grant must be taken into consideration when allocated to a specific project. Government grants and subsidies allocated to specific capital projects are provided for on the relevant department's operating budget to the extent that the conditions will be met during the financial year.

11. THE CAPITAL REPLACEMENT RESERVE

- 11.1 All reserves must be “ring fenced” and “cash backed” as internal reserves within the accumulated surplus, except for provisions as allowed by GRAP.
- 11.2 Once the Municipality has reached its maximum gearing ability, no further borrowings can be taken up. The Municipality must invest in a capital replacement reserve. This reserve provides internal funding for the Municipality’s capital replacement and renewal programme. Contributions to the capital replacement reserve through the operating budget will be:
- a) Interest received on investments;
 - b) Proceeds from sale of assets.

12. THE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS

These supplement capital expenditure for the necessary expansions and upgrading of bulk infrastructure. Revenue generated from capital contributions is allocated to this reserve for each applicable service. The unspent contributions must be cash backed to ensure availability of cash when the infrastructure upgrades are required.

13. PROVISIONS

A provision is recognised when the Municipality has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable, more likely than not, that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are revised annually and those estimates to be settled within the next twelve (12) months are treated as current liabilities.

The Municipality has the following provisions:

(a) *Leave provision*

Liabilities for annual leave are recognised as they accrue to employees. An annual provision is made from the operating budget to the leave provision. Due to the fact that not all leave balances are redeemed for cash, only 75% of the leave provision is cash backed.

(b) *Long services awards*

Municipal employees are awarded leave days according to years in service at year end. Due to the fact that not all long service leave balances are redeemed for cash, only 75% of the long service leave provision is cash backed.

(c) *Post employment medical care benefits*

The Municipality provides post-retirement medical care benefits by subsidising the medical aid contributions to retired employees and their legitimate spouses. The entitlement to post-retirement medical benefits is based on employees remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected cost of these benefits is accrued over a period of employment.

14. OTHER ITEMS TO BE CASH BACKED

14.1 Unspent conditional grant funding

Revenue received from conditional grants is recognised as revenue to the extent that the municipality has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. Amounts in relation to the unspent grant funding are therefore retained in cash and are not available to fund any other items on the operating or capital budget other than that for which it was intended for.

14.2 Consumer Deposits

Consumer deposits are partial security for a future payment. Deposits are considered a liability as the deposit is utilised once the agreement is terminated. The funds are owed to consumers and can therefore not be utilised to fund the operating or capital budget. Consumer deposits should be retained in cash and be ring-fenced.

15. POLICY REVIEW

This Policy will be reviewed annually to ensure that it complies with changes in applicable legislation and accounting standards.

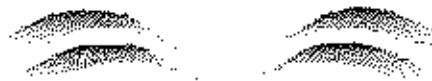
16. COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

- a. Violation of or non-compliance with this Policy may give a just cause of disciplinary steps to be taken.
- b. It will be the responsibility of Accounting Officer to enforce compliance with this Policy.

17. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Policy shall come to effect upon approval by Council of Ugu District Municipality.

UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
("the Municipality")



BORROWING POLICY

Index	Page
1. Definitions	4
2. Purpose	5
3. Legislation Framework	5
4. Types of Debt	6
5. Principles Guiding Borrowing Practices	6
6. Factors to be taken into account when borrowing	6
7. Sources of Borrowing	7
8. Short Term Debt	7
9. Overdraft Facility	8
10. Long Term Debt	8
11. Council Approval	8
12. Refinancing	8
13. Early Repayment of Loans	9
14. Debt Repayment Period	9
15. Provision for Redemption of Loans	9
16. Non-Repayment or Non-Servicing of Loan	9
17. Borrowing for Investment Prohibited	10
18. Secutiry	10
19. Disclosure	10
20. Guarantees	11
21. Internal Control	11
22. National Treasury Reporting and Monitoring Requirements	11

23. Other Reporting and Monitoring Requirements	11
24. Related Policies	12
25. Municipal Manager to Implement Policy	12
26. Effective Date	12
27. Policy Adoption	12

1. Definitions

"Act" means the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003).

"Disclosure statements" means a statement issued or to be issued by:

- a municipality which intends to incur debt by issuing municipal debt instruments; and
- a person who intends to incur debt by issuing securities backed by municipal debt.

"Financing agreement" means any loan agreement, lease, instalment, purchase arrangement under which a municipality undertakes to repay a long-term debt over a period of time.

"Lender" means a person who provides debt finance to the Municipality.

"Long term debt" means debt repayable by the Municipality over a period exceeding one (1) year.

"Municipal debt" means:

- (a) A monetary liability or obligation on a municipality by:
 - a financing agreement, note, debenture, bond or overdraft; and
 - the issuance of municipal debt instruments.
- (b) A contingent liability such as that created by guaranteeing a monetary liability or obligation of another.

"Municipality" means Ugu District Municipality

"Security" means any mechanism intended to secure the interest of a lender or investor and includes any of the mechanisms mentioned.

"Short term debt" means debt that is repayable over a period not exceeding one (1) year.

2. Purpose

The purpose of this Policy is to establish a borrowing framework for the Municipality and to set out the objectives, policies, statutory requirements and guidelines for the borrowing of funds, in order to:

- 2.1. Manage interest rate and credit risk exposure;
- 2.2. Maintain debt within specified limits and ensure adequate provision for the repayment of debt;
- 2.3. Ensure compliance with all Legislation and Council policy governing borrowing of funds.

3. Legislative Framework

All borrowings made by the Municipality shall be subject to the requirements of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Act, 2003 ("the MFMA") and the Municipal Regulations on Debt Disclosure ("the Disclosure Regulations") made there under and published under GN R 492 in Government Gazette 29966 of 15 June 2007.

4. Types of Debt

- 4.1. This Policy applies to the debt incurred by the Municipality through the issue of municipal debt instruments or in any other way.
- 4.2. Without derogating from the generality of the preceding subparagraph, this policy will apply:
 - 4.2.1. To any debt, whether short -term or long term;
 - 4.2.2. To any debt incurred pursuant to any financing agreement, which includes any of the following agreements under which the Municipality undertakes to repay a long-term debt over a period of time:
 - 4.2.2.1. Loan agreements;
 - 4.2.2.2. Leases;
 - 4.2.2.3. Instalment purchase contracts;
 - 4.2.2.4. Hire purchase arrangements;
 - 4.2.3. To any debt created by the issuance of municipal debt instruments, including:
 - 4.2.3.1. Any note;
 - 4.2.3.2. Bond; or
 - 4.2.3.3. Debenture; and

- 4.2.4. To any contingent liability such as that created by guaranteeing a monetary liability or obligation of another.

5. Principles Guiding Borrowing Practices

The following principle shall guide the borrowing practices of the Municipality, namely:

- 5.1. Risk Management: The need to manage Interest rate risk, credit risk exposure and to maintain debt within specified limits is the foremost objective of the borrowing policy. To attain this objective, diversification is required to ensure that the Chief Financial Officer prudently manages interest rate and credit risk exposure;
- 5.2. Cost of Borrowings : The borrowings should be structured to obtain the lowest possible interest rate, on the most advantageous terms and conditions, taking cognisance of borrowing risk constraints, infrastructure needs and the borrowing limits determined by Legislation;
- 5.3. Prudence: Borrowings shall be made with care, skill, prudence and diligence. To this end, officials of the Municipality are required to:
- 5.3.1. adhere to this policy, and other procedures and guidelines;
 - 5.3.2. exercise due diligence;
 - 5.3.3. prepare all reports in a timely fashion;
 - 5.3.4. ensure strict compliance with all Legislation and Council policy.

6. Factors to be taken into account when borrowing

- 6.1. The Municipality shall take into account the following factors when deciding whether to incur debt:
- 6.1.1. the type and extent of benefits to be obtained from the borrowing;
 - 6.1.2. the length of time the benefits will be received;
 - 6.1.3. beneficiaries of the acquisition or development financed by the debt;
 - 6.1.4. the impact of interest and redemption payments on both current and forecast income;
 - 6.1.5. the current and future capacity of the Municipality's revenue base to pay for borrowings;

- 6.1.6. other current and projected sources of funds;
 - 6.1.7. likely movements in interest rates for variable rate borrowings;
 - 6.1.8. competing demands for funds;
 - 6.1.9. timing of money market interest rate movements and the long term rates on the interest rate curve.
- 6.2. The Municipality will, in general, seek to minimise its dependence on borrowings in order to minimise future revenue committed to debt servicing and redemption charges.

7. Sources of Borrowings

- 7.1. Subject to any particular determination of the Council of the Municipality, the Municipality may enter into financing agreements with:
- 7.1.1. Registered South African Banks;
 - 7.1.2. The Development Bank of Southern Africa;
 - 7.1.3. Vendors of goods acquired under instalment purchase contracts or hire purchase arrangements;
 - 7.1.4. Any other institution approved by the Council from time to time.
- 7.2. Unless the Council of the Municipality specifically determines otherwise, the Municipality shall not incur any debt by the issuance of any municipal debt instruments.

8. Short-term Debt

- 8.1. The Municipality may incur short –term debt only in accordance with and in the circumstances contemplated in Section 45 of the MFMA.
- 8.2. In particular, the provisions of section 45 (1) of the MFMA must be noted, these requiring that the Municipality may incur short –term debt only when necessary to bridge:
- 8.2.1. Shortfalls within a financial year during which the debt is incurred, in expectation of specific and realistic anticipated income to be received within that financial year; or
 - 8.2.2. Capital needs within a financial year, to be repaid from specific funds to be received from enforceable allocations or long-term debt commitments.

8.3. Furthermore, as required by section 45 (4) of the MFMA, the Municipality must pay off short term debt within the financial year.

9. Overdraft Facility

9.1. Overdraft facilities are regulated by Section 45(3) of the MFMA.

10. Long Term Debt

10.1. The Municipality may incur long-term debt only in accordance with and in the circumstances contemplated in Section 46 of the MFMA.

10.2. Long-term debt may be incurred only for the purposes contemplated in Section 46(1) of the MFMA, namely:

10.2.1. Capital expenditure on property, plant or equipment to be used for the purpose of achieving the objects of local government, as set out in Section 152 of the Constitution; or

10.2.2. Re-financing existing long term debt, subject to section 46(5).

11. Council approval

Sections 45(2) and 46(2) require that short-term debt and long-term debt respectively may be incurred only if:

11.1. A resolution of the Council, signed by the Mayor, has approved the debt agreement;

11.2. The Accounting Officer has signed the agreement or other document which creates or acknowledges the debt.

12. Refinancing

12.1. Short-term debt may not be renewed or refinanced where that would have the effect of extending the short-term debt into a new financial year.

12.2. The Municipality may borrow in order to refinance long-term debt subject to the conditions contained in Section 46(5) of the MFMA.

13. Early repayment of loans

- 13.1. No loans will be repaid before due date unless there is a financial benefit to the Municipality.
- 13.2. The Municipality shall therefore assess the nature and extent of any benefits of early repayment before it makes any such early repayment.
- 13.3. Cognisance must be taken of any early repayment penalty clauses in the initial loan agreement, as part of the assessment.

14. Debt Repayment Period

- 14.1. As far as is practical, cognisance must be taken of the useful lives of the underlying assets to be financed by the debt for purposes of determining the duration of the debt.
- 14.2. Should it be established that it is cost effective to borrow the funds for a duration shorter than that of the life of the asset, the Municipality should endeavour to negotiate terms for the loan agreement on a shorter duration.

15. Provision for Redemption of Loans

- 15.1. The Municipality may set up sinking funds to facilitate loan repayments, especially when the repayment is to be met by a bullet payment on the maturity date of the loan.
- 15.2. Such sinking funds may be invested directly with the Lender's Bank.
- 15.3. The maturity date and accumulated value of such investment must coincide with the maturity date and amount of the intended loan that is to be repaid.

16. Non-Repayment or Non-Servicing of Loan

- 16.1. The Municipality must honour all its loan obligations.
- 16.2. Failure to effect prompt payment may jeopardise the Municipality's credit rating and adversely affect the ability of the Municipality to raise loans in the future loans at favourable interest rates.

16.3. In addition to ensuring the timely payment of the loans, the Municipality must adhere to the covenants stipulated in the loan agreements, including, in particular, the following where applicable:

- 16.3.1. furnishing audited annual financial statements;
- 16.3.2. maintaining long-term credit rating;
- 16.3.3. reporting of material changes in financial position of the Municipality.

17. Borrowing for Investment Prohibited

The Municipality shall not under any circumstances borrow funds for the purposes of investing them.

18. Security

- 18.1. Section 48 of the MFMA provides that the Municipality may provide security for any of its debt obligations in any of the forms referred to in Section 48(2).
- 18.2. Such security shall be given only pursuant to a resolution of the Council, which resolution must comply with the provisions of Section 48(3), (4) and (5) of the MFMA.

19. Disclosure

- 19.1. Section 49 of the MFMA requires that any person involved in the borrowing of money by a municipality must, when interfacing with a prospective lender or when preparing documentation for consideration by a prospective investor Any Official involved in the securing of loans by the Municipality must, when interacting disclose all relevant information in that persons possession or within that person's knowledge that may be material to the decision of that lender or investor, and take reasonable care to ensure the accuracy of any information disclosed.
- 19.2. In addition the Disclosure Regulations establish detailed requirements for the disclosure of information to prospective lenders and investors. Regulations 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 16 and 17 are of particular importance to the Municipality, given the nature of the borrowings which it intends to make.

20. Guarantees

The Municipality may issues guarantees only in accordance with the provisions of Section 50 of the MFMA.

21. Internal Control

The Accounting Officer shall ensure that mechanisms, procedures and systems are put in place to ensure that:

- 21.1. Duties are separated in order to prevent fraud, collusion and other misconduct;
- 21.2. loan agreements and contracts are kept in proper safe custody;
- 21.3. there is a clear delegation of duties relating to the borrowing process;
- 21.4. senior officials check and verify all transactions;
- 21.5. transactions and repayments are properly documented;
- 21.6. a Code of ethics and standards is established and adhered to;
- 21.7. procedures relating to the borrowing process are established.

22. National Treasury Reporting and Monitoring Requirements

The Municipality shall promptly submit all returns and reports relating to borrowings as required by National Treasury, including reports on the Municipality's external interest paid each month, and the quarterly itemization of all of its external borrowings.

23. Other Reporting and Monitoring Requirements

- 23.1. The Municipality shall on a monthly basis perform the following control and reporting functions relevant to borrowings:
 - 23.1.1. Reconciliation of bank accounts;
 - 23.1.2. Payment requisition verification and authorization;
 - 23.1.3. Completion of South African Reserve Bank returns;
 - 23.1.4. Maintain schedule of payment dates and amounts;
 - 23.1.5. Complete National Treasury Cash Flow returns;
 - 23.1.6. Submission of particulars of borrowings as required by Section 71 of MFMA;
 - 23.1.7. Perform analysis of ratios;
 - 23.1.8. Scrutinise loan agreements to ensure compliance with loan covenants.

23.2. The Municipality shall on a quarterly basis perform the following control and reporting functions relevant to borrowings:

23.2.1. Submit National Treasury Borrowings return

23.2.2. Prepare debt schedules for reporting to the Executive Committee.

24. Related Policies

This Policy must be read in conjunction with the following other policies of the Municipality:

24.1. Budget Process Policy;

24.2. Cash Management and Investment Policy;

24.3. Virement Policy.

25. Municipal Manager to Implement Policy

The Municipal Manager, as Accounting Officer of the Municipality, shall be responsible for implementing this Policy, provided that he or she may delegate in writing any of his or her powers under this Policy to any other official of the Municipality.

26. Effective Date

The Policy shall come to effect upon approval by Council.

27. Policy Adoption

This revised Policy replaces the current Policy; it has been considered and approved by the **COUNCIL OF UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY** as follows:

Resolution No:.....

Approval Date:.....

Appendix A

DISCLOSURE REGULATIONS

UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

"The Municipality"



SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY

Council resolves in terms of section 111 of the Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act (No. 56 of 2003), to adopt the following proposal as the Supply Chain Management Policy of the Ugu District Municipality for the 2014/2015 Financial Year

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Introduction.....	4
2.	Definitions and abbreviations.....	6
3.	Policy goal and objectives.....	9
4.	Overview of key SCM legislation	9
CHAPTER 1.....		14
	IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY.....	14
5.	Supply chain management policy.....	14
6.	Delegation of supply chain management powers and duties	15
7.	Sub delegations	16
8.	Oversight role of council.....	25
9.	Supply chain management unit.....	25
10.	Training of supply chain management officials.....	26
CHAPTER 2.....		27
	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	27
11.	Format of supply chain management system	27
	Part 1: Demand management.....	27
12.	System of demand management.....	27
	Part 2: Acquisition management.....	28
13.	System of acquisition management	28
14.	Range of procurement processes.....	28
15.	General preconditions for consideration of written quotations or bids	29
16.	Lists of accredited prospective providers.....	29
17.	Petty cash purchases	31
18.	Formal written price quotations.....	31
19.	Procedures for procuring goods or services through formal written price quotations	31
20.	Competitive bids.....	33
21.	Process for competitive bidding	33
22.	Bid documentation for competitive bids.....	34
23.	Public invitation for competitive bids.....	35
24.	Procedure for handling, opening and recording of bids.....	36
25.	Negotiations with preferred bidders.....	36
26.	Two-stage bidding process.....	36
27.	Committee system for competitive bids	37
28.	Procurement of banking services	42
29.	Procurement of IT related goods or services.....	43
30.	Procurement of goods and services under contracts secured by other organs of state.....	43
31.	Procurement of goods necessitating special safety arrangements.....	43
32.	Proudly SA Campaign.....	43
33.	Appointment of consultants.....	44
34.	Deviation from, and ratification of minor breaches of, procurement processes.....	44
35.	Unsolicited bids	45
36.	Combating of abuse of supply chain management system.....	46
37.	Preferential Procurement Implementation Guidelines	47
	Part 3: Logistics, Disposal, Risk and Performance Management	64
38.	Logistics management.....	64
39.	Disposal management.....	65
40.	Risk management.....	65
41.	Performance management.....	66

Part 4: Other matters	57
42. Prohibition on awards to persons whose tax matters are not in order	57
43. Prohibition on awards to persons in the service of the state	57
44. Awards to close family members of persons in the service of the state	67
45. Code of conduct	68
46. Inducements, rewards, gifts and favours to municipalities, officials and other role players	70
47. Sponsorships	71
48. Objections and complaints	72
49. Resolution of objections and complaints against procurement process	72
50. Municipal Bid Appeals Tribunal	73
51. Contracts providing for compensation based on turnover	73
52. Roles and responsibilities	73
53. Monitoring and evaluation	74
54. Annual review and amendments to the policy	74
55. Commencement of the policy	74
56. Council approval	74

Annexures to this policy:

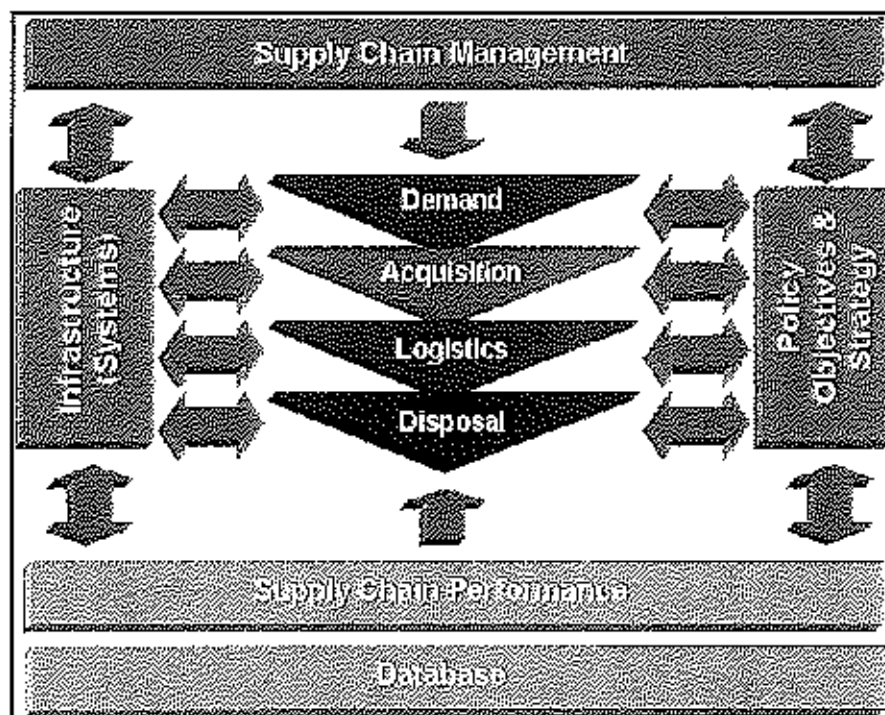
1. Bid committee declaration
2. Rewards, gifts and favours disclosure form
3. Rules for Municipal Bid Appeals Tribunal

1. Introduction

- (1) In terms of section 217 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996:

*"When an organ of state in the national, provincial or local sphere of government, or any other institution identified in national legislation, contracts for goods or services, it must do so in accordance with a system which is **fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective.**"*

Supply Chain Management is a critical support function to ensure effective and efficient service delivery to achieve the mandates and objectives of the municipality. The diagram below graphically illustrates the various elements of the supply chain management system and how they interact with the overall SCM system.



Central to the SCM system are the four elements of Demand Management, Acquisitions Management, Logistics Management (Stores) and Disposals Management. Underpinning the entire SCM system are the two pillars of Supply Chain Performance and the Supplier Database. The SCM system has to be supported by effective and efficient SCM systems, policies and standard operating procedures that achieve the overall SCM strategy and objectives.

(2) Demand Management

Demand Management is the first phase of Supply Chain Management. It is the action of assessing 'what' good and/or service is needed, and then 'planning considering local content and product' when and how that good and/or service will be acquired.

Demand Management starts with the assessment of, and accepts input from:

- ✓ The Integrated Development Plan;
- ✓ Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan;
- ✓ Approved Budget; and
- ✓ Existing Contract Register.

A critical output of demand management is the generation of annual procurement plans by the end-user Departments at the beginning of the financial year that are approved by the Accounting Officer. Procurement during the year will be guided by these procurement plans, with any deviations thereto approved by the Accounting Officer. The primary intention of these procurement plans are to identify goods and services required well in advance, to identify the appropriate procurement method to be deployed and to implement the necessary procurement processes timeously to ensure compliance and that goods and services are procured on time and when needed.

(3) Acquisitions Management

The word 'acquire' means to obtain or attain something which, in the Government context, may be a good, works and/or service that is required to fulfil a need. Acquisitions Management thus refers to the management of the entire process of acquiring that particular good, works and/or service which satisfies the need. This process covers the acquiring of the good, works and/or service by implementing the sourcing strategy determined by Demand Management and the administration thereof.

The primary objective of Acquisitions Management is to fulfil the demand determined by the Demand Management phase of Supply Chain Management. Acquisitions Management is thus driven by the Municipality's Procurement Plan and refers to a process of establishing: what will be acquired, when, how and from where it will be acquired, how much is required and at what price, as well as contracting with the vendor. The desired outcome is a well-managed process of acquisition that results in the satisfaction of the need that arose.

(4) Logistics Management

Logistics Management is the third element of Supply Chain Management and deals with the ordering and provisioning of goods, works and/or services within the Municipality. It is the process of determining when goods, works and/or services are procured, received, stored and distributed.

Typically this involves the processes of ordering, receiving, payment, provisioning and managing inventory.

(5) Disposal Management

Disposal is the final process when the institution needs to do away with unserviceable, redundant or obsolete movable assets done jointly by SCM& Asset Management. The Accounting Officer appoints a specific committee to deal with disposals, to make recommendations with regard to the disposal of any inventory item. It is the responsibility of the Accounting Officer or his/ her delegate to consider the recommendation of the appointed committee.

(6) Supply Chain Management Performance

Supply chain management performance is a critical component underpinning the entire SCM system. It is twofold in that, firstly, there should be effective monitoring of the SCM system. This requires effective and efficient monitoring of the implementation of and adherence to the SCM policy and standard operating procedures, as well as rigorous and robust monitoring of vendor performance.

Secondly, it entails monthly reporting to relevant structures within the Municipality, as well as external structures, as a key component of the Supply Chain Management framework. It interacts with each of the main functional areas represented in the framework and provides an overall look at the performance of the Municipality's Supply Chain Management. The Municipal Finance Management Act, Act No. 56 of 2003, and the Supply Chain Management Regulations, Practice Notes, Instruction Notes and Circulars, specify a number of reporting requirements that are required by National Treasury and Provincial Treasury.

(7) Supplier Database

Underpinning the entire SCM system is the legislative requirement in terms of the SCM regulations that prescribes that the Accounting Officer shall maintain a list of accredited service providers with whom the Municipality shall procure from, and the rules and regulations governing the maintenance of the supplier database.

2. Definitions and abbreviations

(1) Definitions

In this Policy, unless the context otherwise indicates, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act has the same meaning as in the Act.

"municipality" means the Ugu District Municipality

"competitive bidding process" means a competitive bidding process referred to in paragraph 12 (1) (d) of this Policy;

"competitive bid" means a bid in terms of a competitive bidding process;

"days" means calendar days, including weekends and public holidays;

"award", in relation to bids or quotations submitted for a contract, means the final decision on which bid or quote to accept;

"formal written price quotation" means quotations referred to in paragraph 12 (1) (c) of this Policy;

"in the service of the state" means to be –

- (a) a member of –
 - (i) any municipal council;
 - (ii) any provincial legislature; or
 - (iii) the National Assembly or the National Council of Provinces;
- (b) a member of the board of directors of any municipal entity;
- (c) an official of any municipality or municipal entity;
- (d) an employee of any national or provincial department, national or provincial public entity or constitutional institution within the meaning of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No.1 of 1999);
- (e) a member of the accounting authority of any national or provincial public entity; or
- (f) an employee of Parliament or a provincial legislature;

"long term contract" means a contract with a duration period exceeding one year;

"list of accredited prospective providers" means the list of accredited prospective providers which the municipality must keep in terms of paragraph 14 of this policy;

"other applicable legislation" means any other legislation applicable to municipal supply chain management, including –

- (a) the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000);
- (b) the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003); and
- (c) the Construction Industry Development Board Act, 2000 (Act No.38 of 2000);

"Treasury guidelines" means any guidelines on supply chain management issued by the Minister in terms of section 168 of the Act;

"the Act" means the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003);

"the Regulations" means the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003, Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations published by Government Notice 868 of 2005;

"written quotations" means quotations referred to in paragraph 12(1)(b) of this Policy;

"specific bid" means bid under consideration;

"end user" means the unit requiring service or goods to be procured;

"sole supplier" means the instance where there is only one supplier on the municipalities supply database for the provision of particular goods or services ; and

"preferred supplier" means the status awarded to a supplier by the municipality subsequent to due procurement process, awaiting the fourteen day appeal process and resolution of any appeals received.

Black Designated Groups Means:

- a) Unemployed not attending and not required by law to attend an educational institution and not awaiting admission to an educational institution.
- b) Black people who are youth as defined in the National Youth Commission Act of 1996.
- c) Black people who are persons with disabilities as defined in the Code of Goods Practice on employment of people with disabilities issued under the Employment Equity Act
- d) Black people living in rural areas and under-developed areas.

Black People Means: Only natural persons who are citizens of the Republic of South Africa by birth.

(2) Abbreviations

"AO"	Accounting Officer
"BAC"	Bid Adjudication Committee
"BBBEEA"	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act
"BEC"	Bid Evaluation Committee
"BSC"	Bid Specification Committee
"CFO"	Chief Financial Officer
"CIPC"	Companies and Intellectual Property Commission
"HDI"	Historically Disadvantaged Individuals
"KZN"	KwaZulu-Natal

"MBD"	Municipal Bid Documents
"MFMA"	Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003)
"PPFA"	Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act 5 of 2000)
"SCM"	Supply Chain Management
"SCMU"	Supply Chain Management Unit

3. Policy goal and objectives

- (1) The goal of the SCM policy is to ensure that there are effective and efficient SCM processes and systems in place to create an enabling environment towards the Municipality's service delivery objectives, whilst ensuring compliance with SCM legislation and regulations.
- (2) The above goal shall be achieved through the following objectives:
 - ✓ SCM practice and procedures shall comply with the SCM policy at all times, unless authorised otherwise by the Accounting Officer; and
 - ✓ Appropriate and sufficient resources shall be made available to ensure compliance with the SCM policy.

4. Overview of key SCM legislation

- (1) The figure below provides a simplified graphic overview of the legislative building blocks for SCM in the Ugu District Municipality.

LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 2006)	
Municipal Finance Management Act (No. 56 of 2003)	Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (No. 5 of 2000)
Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act 53 of 2003	Intellectual Property Protection Act (No. 28 of 2003)
Construction Industry Development Board Act (No. 38 of 2000)	
The Protected Disclosures Act (No. 26 of 2000)	State Information Technology Agency Act (No. 25 of 2003)
National Treasury Supply Chain Management Regulations	National Treasury Supply Chain Management Regulations

- (2) The Municipality will comply with the following legislative requirements that the SCM unit of the Municipality is bound and guided by:

(a) The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 2006)

Section 217(1) provides the basis for procurement and determines that:

"When an organ of state in the national, provincial or local sphere of government, or any other institution identified in national legislation, contracts for goods or services, it must do so in accordance with a system which is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective".

Subsection 217 (2) indicates that Section 217 (1) does not prevent the organs of state or institutions referred to in that subsection from implementing a procurement policy providing for:

- ✓ Categories of preference in the allocation of contracts; and
- ✓ The protection or advancement of persons, or categories of persons, disadvantaged by unfair discrimination.

Section 217(3) of The Constitution, 1996, further confers an obligation for National Legislation to prescribe a framework providing for preferential procurement to address the social and economic imbalances of the past.

(b) Municipal Finance Management Act (No. 56 of 2003)

The Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 was promulgated to regulate financial management in the Municipal spheres of government. Considerable powers are assigned to Accounting Officers and Accounting Authorities to enable them to manage their financial affairs within the parameters outlined by the prescribed Norms and Standards.

The onus of responsibility for Supply Chain Management is placed on the Accounting Officers/Authorities.

(c) Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (No. 5 of 2000) and its Regulations

The Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act 5 of 2000) (PPPFA) and its accompanying Regulations were promulgated to prescribe a framework for a preferential procurement system to give effect to section 217(3) of The Constitution. The PPPFA and its Regulations provides for the implementation of a preference point system in the allocation of contracts for

categories of service providers and the promotion of goals, including socio-economic goals, to advance the interest of persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination on the basis of race, gender or disability and implementing the programmes of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP).

(d) Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (BBBEE) (No. 53 of 2003)

The BBBEE Act allows the Minister of Trade and Industry to issue codes of practice that could include 'qualification criteria for preferential purposes for procurement and other economic activities'. Where BEE should at all times be included as a priority, at least until certain prescribed targets have been achieved, allowance should also be made for pursuing other policy priorities through PPPFA (such as job creation and SMME development).

(e) Construction Industry Development Board Act (No. 38 of 2000)

The Act is applicable to all organs of state involved in procurement relating to the construction industry. It establishes a means by which the Board can promote and implement policies, programmes, and projects aimed at procurement reform, standardization, and uniformity in procurement documentation, practices and procedures within the framework of the procurement policy of government. It establishes a national register of contractors to manage public sector procurement risk.

(f) The Promotion of Access to Information Act (No. 2 of 2000)

This Act gives effect to Section 32 of the Constitution (Access to Information) by setting out how anyone can get access to Information held by the state. By so doing, it promotes transparency and prevents government from operating in secret.

(g) The Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (No. 3 of 2000)

This Act gives effect to Section 33 of the Constitution (Just Administrative Action). It ensures that decisions that affect the public are taken in a way that is procedurally fair and it gives people the right to request written reasons for decisions they disagree with. In this way, it creates greater transparency - people may be less tempted to act corruptly if they know they will have to explain themselves to the public.

(h) The Protected Disclosures Act (No. 26 of 2000)

The Act (often called the "Whistleblowers Act") was passed to encourage employees to disclose information about unlawful and irregular behavior in the workplace. It offers protection from

victimisation for 'whistleblowers', as long as they meet the requirements and follow the procedure set out in the Act.

(i) National Treasury Supply Chain Management Regulations

The Municipality shall apply the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the MFMA as it pertains to SCM. It serves as a formal requirement for the Municipality, to ensure the establishment and implementation of an effective and efficient Supply Chain Management Unit (SCMU).

It also stipulates the establishment of an effective and efficient SCMU within the office of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), as an integral part of their financial systems.

A Supply Chain Management system must be utilised and provide at least for the following:

- ✓ Demand Management;
- ✓ Acquisitions Management;
- ✓ Logistics Management;
- ✓ Disposal Management;
- ✓ Risk Management; and
- ✓ Supply Chain Performance and Reporting.

(j) State Information Technology Agency Act, (Act No. 88 of 1998)

The State Information Technology Agency (SITA) Act, Act No 88 of 1998, as amended by Act 38 of 2002, requires that SITA must act as the procurement agency for the Municipality's information technology requirements.

(k) Other Legislative Requirements

In addition to the above mentioned legislative framework the Ugu District Municipality will also comply with the provisions of the following legislation that will impact on the supply chain environment:

- ✓ The Supply Chain Management Guide for Accounting Officers;
- ✓ The Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004;
- ✓ The National Small Business Act, Act 102 of 1996;
- ✓ Provincial Growth and Development Strategy;
- ✓ Public Service Act, Act No 23 of 1994;
- ✓ The Competition Act, Act No 89 of 1998; and

- ✓ The King Report on Corporate Governance for South Africa.

CHAPTER 1

IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY

5. Supply chain management policy

- (1) All officials and other role players in the supply chain management system of the municipality must implement this Policy in a way that –
 - (a) gives effect to –
 - (i) section 217 of the Constitution; and
 - (ii) Part 1 of Chapter 11 and other applicable provisions of the Act;
 - (b) is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective;
 - (c) complies with –
 - (i) the Regulations; and
 - (ii) any minimum norms and standards that may be prescribed in terms of section 168 of the Act;
 - (d) is consistent with other applicable legislation;
 - (e) does not undermine the objective for uniformity in supply chain management systems between organs of state in all spheres; and
 - (f) is consistent with national economic policy concerning the promotion of investments and doing business with the public sector.
- (2) This Policy applies when the municipality–
 - (a) procures goods or services;
 - (b) disposes goods no longer needed;
 - (c) selects contractors to provide assistance in the provision of municipal services otherwise than in circumstances where Chapter 8 of the Municipal Systems Act applies; or
- (3) This Policy, except where provided otherwise, does not apply in respect of the procurement of goods and services contemplated in section 110(2) of the Act, including –
 - (a) water from the Department of Water Affairs or a public entity, another municipality or a municipal entity; and
 - (b) electricity from Eskom or another public entity, another municipality or a municipal entity.



6. Delegation of supply chain management powers and duties

- (1) The council hereby delegates all powers and duties to the accounting officer which are necessary to enable the accounting officer –
- (a) to discharge the supply chain management responsibilities conferred on accounting officers in terms of –
 - (i) Chapter 8 or 10 of the Act; and
 - (ii) this Policy;
 - (b) to maximise administrative and operational efficiency in the implementation of this Policy;
 - (c) to enforce reasonable cost-effective measures for the prevention of fraud, corruption, favoritism and unfair and irregular practices in the implementation of this Policy; and
 - (d) to comply with his or her responsibilities in terms of section 115 and other applicable provisions of the Act.
- (2) Sections 79 and 106 of the Act apply to the subdelegation of powers and duties delegated to an accounting officer in terms of subparagraph (1).
- (3) The accounting officer may not subdelegate any supply chain management powers or duties to a person who is not an official of the municipality or to a committee which is not exclusively composed of officials of the municipality.
- (4) This paragraph may not be read as permitting an official to whom the power to make final awards has been delegated, to make a final award in a competitive bidding process otherwise than through the committee system provided for in paragraph 26 of this Policy.

7. Sub delegations

- (1) The accounting officer may in terms of section 79 or 106 of the Act sub delegate any supply chain management powers and duties, including those delegated to the accounting officer in terms of this Policy, but any such sub-delegation must be consistent with subparagraph (2) of this paragraph and paragraph 4 of this Policy.

Table 1: Specific Procurement Delegations

No	Subdelegation	Delegated Authority	Responsible Officer	Conditions Applicable to Delegation
1.	Obtain Council Resolution for the approval of SCM Policy, SCM Delegations, Procedure Manual and Standard Operating Procedures for End Users.	AO	N/A	✓ Annual reviews of the SCM Policy, SCM Delegations, Procedure Manual and Standard Operating Procedures for End Users.
2.	Appointment of BSC, BEC and BAC members.	AO	N/A	✓ Members of the BSC, BEC and BAC must be appointed annually. ✓ At least five (5) members must be appointed to each Bid Committee. ✓ The Bid Committees must comprise suitably qualified and experienced members at least at middle management level. ✓ Members with specialist expertise may be co-opted onto these Bid Committees. ✓ No member may serve on both the BEC and the BAC.
3.	Deviations from this delegated authority.	AO	Unlimited	✓ Any deviation from these delegations MUST be approved by the AO in writing.

No	Scope	Delegated Authority	Threshold Value	Conditions applicable to delegation
	Detailed contract price adjustment, ie deviations and variations.			✓ Any request for deviation MUST be accompanied by detailed motivation in terms of the legal prescripts.

Table 2: Specific Procurement Threshold Values

No	Scope	Responsible Official	Threshold Value	Conditions applicable to delegation
1.	Level 1: Procurement for an estimated value up to R2 000 (including VAT) per case	Manager, subject to condition regarding Petty Cash funded purchases	R2 000	✓ PPPFA does not apply. ✓ Authority to procure by means of petty cash vests with the Accounting Officer. ✓ Re-imbursement of expenditure must be supported by actual invoice/ receipt/ cash sale slip from supplier up to R2 000. ✓ For petty cash procurement between R501 and R2 000, 1 written quotations must be obtained and awarded to the cheapest supplier. ✓ The total monetary value of petty cash purchases per month, per General Manager may not exceed R8000. ✓ Suppliers not registered on the Institution's Suppliers Database may be considered. ✓ Records and appropriate documents for each purchase must be submitted to the relevant General Manager with 48 hours of purchase.

No	Scope	Responsible Official	Interestable Value	Conditions/Requirements/Delegation
				✓ Submission of monthly Petty Cash reconciliation reports to BTO from each General Manager must contain the total number and total value of petty cash purchases for that month.
2.	Level 2 Procurement for an estimated value of more than R2 000 up to R10 000 (including VAT) per case.	Manager	R10 000	✓ Authority to procure may not be delegated to an official lower than a Manager. ✓ At least three (3) written quotations must be obtained from suppliers registered on the Institution's Suppliers Database. ✓ If only one or two suppliers are available, Preapproval by CFO must be obtained prior to the purchase order. Operations to ascertain that all suppliers on the Database has been invited to quote. ✓ Awarded to the lowest acceptable quote.
3.	Level 3: Procurement for an estimated value of more than R10 000 up to R30 000 (including VAT) per case.	General Manager	R30 000	✓ Authority to procure may not be delegated to an official lower than a General Manager. ✓ At least three (3) written quotations must be obtained from suppliers registered on the Institution's Suppliers Database. ✓ Where there is less than (3) quotations the CFO must pre approve. ✓ Awarded to the lowest acceptable quote. ✓ PPPFA does not apply.
4.	Level 4: Procurement for an estimated value of more than R30 000 up to R200 000 (including VAT) per case.	General Manager	R200 000	✓ Authority to procure from R30 001 up to R200 000 may not be delegated to an official lower than a General Manager.

No.	Scope	Responsible Official	Threshold Value	Qualification, Experience and Education
				✓ Procurement above R30 000 must be advertised for a period of seven (7) days on the Municipal Notice Board and Website. ✓ The successful Supplier/Service Provider is the one that scores the highest points for Price (80) and Preference Points (20) in terms of the PPPFA, provided that all minimum and functionality criteria have been met in terms of the approved specification. ✓ PPPFA shall apply.
5.	Level 5: Procurement for an estimated value of more than R200 000 (including VAT) per case.	AO	Above R200 000.00	✓ The Competitive Bidding process must be used for ALL bids. ✓ Public Invitation of the Bid for 14 days, or 30 days if transaction value exceeds R10m. ✓ Bids must be invited publicly in at least one local newspaper. ✓ Bid Specifications must be approved by the BSC prior to advertising. ✓ All bids are evaluated by the BEC and a report is submitted to the BAC recommending the successful bidder. ✓ All bids are adjudicated by the BAC and a recommended award is submitted to the AO or his delegate for approval and award.

No	Scope	Responsible Official	Threshold Value	Conditions Applicable to Exception
6.	Exceptional And Emergency Cases (in terms of section 34 of this policy)	AO	Unlimited	✓ Goods and/or services may be procured, by making use of suppliers registered on the Institution's Suppliers Database. ✓ In these cases it is permissible to invite at least three verbal or written quotations (where practical). The relevant suppliers must confirm their offers in writing within 2 days of verbal quotations. ✓ Where only one quotation is received and accepted, and taking the circumstances into account, all reasonable steps must be taken to ensure that a fair (market related) price is obtained. ✓ The conditions contained in the General Conditions of Contract must be made applicable to the purchase. ✓ The reasons for the urgency or emergency and the losses or consequences that will follow if action was not taken must be recorded and must serve as the basis for a written motivation as to why it is impractical to invite competitive bids. ✓ Such written motivation must be approved by the Accounting Officer or his/her delegate. ✓ The standard deviation form must be completed and approved by the AO or his delegate.

No	Scope	Responsible Official	Threshold Value	Conditions applicable for selection
7.	Sole Supplier	AO	Unlimited	✓ Where a bid is invited from a sole agent or supplier, provision must be made in the bid documents for the inclusion of particulars in order to determine the reasonableness of the price(s). ✓ All sole supplier bids shall be approved in writing by the Supply Chain Manager, or the Chief Financial Officer if the transaction value exceeds R100 000. ✓ Original tax clearance certificates should be a pre-requisite for award. ✓ Sole supplier bids may be accepted; provided it complies with the specification and that the prices are proved to be and are certified as fair and reasonable. Proof of reasonableness must be determined in the following sequence: (i) Comparison with prices, after discounts, to other clients and the relative discount that the Municipality enjoys. (ii) Where this is not possible, profit before tax, based on a full statement of relevant costs. (iii) In all cases, comparison with previous bid prices where these are available. (iv) Proof of reasonableness of prices where only one bid is received, must be available for audit purposes.

No.	Scope	Responsible Officer	Threshold (R2013)	Conditions Applicable to the tender
8.	Variation Orders/ Contingencies/ Extensions to Contracts	AO	R20 Million	✓ Contracts may be expanded or varied by not more than 20% or R20 million (including all applicable taxes) for construction related goods, works and/or services and 15% or R15 million (including all applicable taxes) for all other goods and/or services of the original value of the contract, whichever is the lower amount. ✓ All variations must be recommended by the relevant management prior to seeking the approval of the AO. ✓ Extensions to any contracts on a month to month basis must not exceed a period of 6 months. ✓ All variations must be reported to Council.
10.	Negotiations	AO	Unlimited	✓ The AO may delegate a Negotiating Team as in when negotiating is required. ✓ The negotiation in terms of price quotations must be conducted in a formal sitting with all nominated Suppliers/ Service Providers that have been invited for purposes of fairness and equality. ✓ The Accounting Officer may ✓ Where a bid is invited from a sole agent or supplier, negotiation may take place so as to obtain the best possible price and quality for the required goods and/or services.

No.	Scope	Responsible Official	Threshold Value	Conditions Applicable to Obligation
				✓ Any discounts received conditionally as a result of negotiations must adhere to Regulation 11 of the Preferential Procurement Regulations. ✓ Other acceptable means of negotiations with Suppliers/ Service Providers will include confirmation of specifications, deliverables, scope of work, implementation plans, project charters, catalogues, performance standards, packaging, delivery, warranties, guarantees, payment terms and milestones, penalties, responsibilities of the Institution and vendor, monitoring mechanisms, etc.

- (2) The power to make a final award:
- (a) above R10 million (VAT Included) may not be sub delegated by the accounting officer;
 - (b) above R2 million (VAT included), but not exceeding R10 million (VAT included), may be sub delegated but only to –
 - (i) the chief financial officer;
 - (ii) a general manager; or
 - (iii) a bid adjudication committee of which the chief financial officer or a general manager is a member; or
 - (c) not exceeding R2 million (VAT included) may be sub delegated but only to:
 - (i) the chief financial officer;
 - (ii) a general manager;
 - (iii) a manager directly accountable to the chief financial officer or a general manager; or
 - (iv) a bid adjudication committee.
- (3) An official or bid adjudication committee to which the power to make final awards has been sub delegated in accordance with subparagraph (2) must within five days of the end of each month submit to the official referred to in subparagraph (4) a written report containing particulars of each final award made by such official or committee during that month, including:
- (a) the amount of the award;
 - (b) the name of the person to whom the award was made; and
 - (c) the reason why the award was made to that person.
- (4) A written report referred to in subparagraph (3) must be submitted –
- (a) to the accounting officer, in the case of an award by –
 - (i) the chief financial officer;
 - (ii) a senior manager; or
 - (iii) a bid adjudication committee of which the chief financial officer or a senior manager is a member; or
 - (b) to the chief financial officer or the senior manager responsible for the relevant bid, in the case of an award by –
 - (i) a manager referred to in subparagraph (2)(c)(iii); or
 - (ii) a bid adjudication committee of which the chief financial officer or a senior manager is not a member.

- (5) Subparagraphs (3) and (4) of this policy do not apply to procurements out of petty cash.
- (6) This paragraph may not be interpreted as permitting an official to whom the power to make final awards has been sub delegated, to make a final award in a competitive bidding process otherwise than through the committee system provided for in paragraph 25 of this Policy.
- (7) No supply chain management decision-making powers may be delegated to an advisor or consultant.

8. Oversight role of council

- (1) The council reserves its right to maintain oversight over the implementation of this Policy.
- (2) For the purposes of such oversight the accounting officer must –
 - (i) within 30 days of the end of each financial year, submit a report on the implementation of this Policy and the supply chain management policy of any municipal entity under the sole or shared control of the municipality, to the council of the municipality; and
 - (ii) whenever there are serious and material problems in the implementation of this Policy, immediately submit a report to the council, who must then submit the report to the accounting officer of the parent municipality for submission to the council.
- (3) The accounting officer must, within 10 days of the end of each quarter, submit a report on the implementation of the supply chain management policy to the mayor.
- (4) The reports must be made public in accordance with section 21A of the Municipal Systems Act.

9. Supply chain management unit

- (1) A supply chain management unit is hereby established to implement this Policy.
- (2) The supply chain management unit operates under the direct supervision of the chief financial officer or an official to whom this duty has been delegated in terms of section 82 of the Act.

10. Training of supply chain management officials

- {1) The training of officials involved in implementing this Policy should be in accordance with any Treasury guidelines on supply chain management training.

CHAPTER 2
SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

11. Format of supply chain management system

This Policy provides systems for –

- (i) demand management;
- (ii) acquisition management;
- (iii) logistics management;
- (iv) disposal management;
- (v) risk management; and
- (vi) performance management.

Part 1: Demand management

12. System of demand management

- (1) The accounting officer must establish and implement an appropriate demand management system in order to ensure that the resources required by the municipality support its operational commitments and its strategic goals outlined in the Integrated Development Plan.
- (2) The demand management system must –
 - (a) include timely planning and management processes to ensure that all goods and services required by the municipality are quantified, budgeted for and timely and effectively delivered at the right locations and at the critical delivery dates, and are of the appropriate quality and quantity at a fair cost;
 - (b) take into account any benefits of economies of scale that may be derived in the case of acquisitions of a repetitive nature; and
 - (c) provide for the compilation of the required specifications to ensure that its needs are met.
 - (d) to undertake appropriate industry analysis and research to ensure that innovations and technological benefits are maximized.
- (3) Before each financial year commences end departments must submit procurement plans for the forth coming year to the SCM unit. The procurement plan must include:
 - (i) quantity of goods including monthly requirement;

- (m) estimated prices; and
- (n) expected purchase date
- (o) proposed procurement method

Part 2: Acquisition management

13. System of acquisition management

- (1) The accounting officer must implement the system of acquisition management set out in this Part in order to ensure –
- (a) that goods and services are procured by the municipality in accordance with authorized processes only;
 - (b) that expenditure on goods and services is incurred in terms of an approved budget in terms of section 15 of the Act;
 - (c) that the threshold values for the different procurement processes are complied with;
 - (d) that bid documentation, evaluation and adjudication criteria, and general conditions of a contract, are in accordance with any applicable legislation;
 - and
 - (e) that any Treasury guidelines on acquisition management are properly taken into account.
- (2) When procuring goods or services contemplated in section 110(2) of the Act, the accounting officer must make public the fact that such goods or services are procured otherwise than through the municipality's supply chain management system, including –
- (a) the kind of goods or services; and
 - (b) the name of the supplier.

14. Range of procurement processes

- (1) Goods and services may only be procured by way of –
- (a) petty cash purchases, up to a transaction value of R2 000 (VAT included);
 - (b) formal written price quotations for procurements of a transaction value over R2 000 up to R200 000 (VAT Included); and
 - (c) a competitive bidding process for–
 - (i) procurements above a transaction value of R200 000 (VAT Included); and

(ii) the procurement of long term contracts.

- (2) Goods or services may not deliberately be split into parts or items of a lesser value merely to avoid complying with the requirements of the policy. When determining transaction values, a requirement for goods or services consisting of different parts or items must as far as possible be treated and dealt with as a single transaction.

15. General preconditions for consideration of written quotations or bids

A written quotation or bid may not be considered unless the provider who submitted the quotation or bid:

- (a) has furnished that provider's:
 - (i) full name;
 - (ii) identification number or company or other registration number; and
 - (iii) tax reference number and VAT registration number, if any;
- (b) has authorized the municipality to obtain a tax clearance from the South African Revenue Services that the provider's tax matters are in order; and
- (c) has indicated:
 - (i) whether he or she is in the service of the state, or has been in the service of the state in the previous twelve months;
 - (ii) if the provider is not a natural person, whether any of its directors, managers, principal shareholders or stakeholder is in the service of the state, or has been in the service of the state in the previous twelve months; or
 - (iii) whether a spouse, child or parent of the provider or of a director, manager, shareholder or stakeholder referred to in subparagraph (ii) is in the service of the state, or has been in the service of the state in the previous twelve months.

16. Lists of accredited prospective providers

- (1) The accounting officer must:
- (a) keep a list of accredited prospective providers of goods and services that must be used for the procurement requirements through formal written price quotations; and
 - (b) at least once a year through newspapers commonly circulating locally, the website and any other appropriate ways, invite prospective providers of goods or services to apply for evaluation and listing as accredited prospective providers;
 - (c) specify the listing criteria for accredited prospective providers; and

- (d) disallow the listing of any prospective provider whose name appears on the National Treasury's database as a person prohibited from doing business with the public sector.
- (2) The list must be updated at least monthly to include any additional prospective providers and any new commodities or types of services. Prospective providers must be allowed to submit applications for listing at any time.
- (3) The list must be compiled per commodity and per type of service.

Registration on National Treasury Central Supplier Database (CSD)

Prospective supplier of goods and services will be required to register on the National Treasury Central Database to assist in performing validation functions of key supplier information. With effect from 01 July 2016, Municipalities and Municipal Entities must use the CSD supplier number starting with MAAA which is auto generated by the Central Supplier Database System after successful registration and validation of prospective provider as mandatory requirement as part of listing criteria for accrediting prospective provider in line with Section 14(1) (b) of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations.

The CSD will automatically validate the following registration documents for Municipalities:

- Confirmation and status of Business Registration Documents;
- Proof of bank account registration;
- Tax compliance status;
- Employee in the service of the state as defined in the Municipal SCM Regulations with information only available in the CAAT system at this time;
- Identity documentation; and
- Tender defaulters and restrictions status;

The following aspects are work-in-progress and further information will be provided once systems have been upgraded after consultation with relevant stakeholders, they are not yet available, the municipality is required to to continue with their existing process :

- BBBEE Status
- CIDB
- Municipal Account status.

The municipality will continue with verification of other listing criteria which are not currently validated by CSD.

17. Petty cash purchases

Refer to Table 2: Specific Procurement Threshold Values under paragraph 5, Sub delegations, for provisions relating to petty cash purchases.

18. Formal written price quotations

- (1) The conditions for the procurement of goods or services through formal written price quotations are as follows:
 - (a) quotations must be obtained in writing from at least three different providers whose names appear on the list of accredited prospective providers of the municipality;
 - (b) quotations may be obtained from providers who are not listed, provided that such providers meet the listing criteria set out in paragraph 15 of this Policy;
 - (c) If it is not possible to obtain at least three quotations, the reasons must be recorded and approved by the Chief financial Officer if the transaction value exceeds R2000, and
 - (d) the procurement system must make provision for recording the names of the potential providers and their written quotations.
- (2) A designated official referred to in subparagraph (1) (c) must within three days of the end of each month report to the chief financial officer on any approvals given during that month by that official in terms of that subparagraph.

19. Procedures for procuring goods or services through formal written price quotations

- (1) The accounting officer should appoint quotation committees as indicated below:
 - a) Mini Tender Evaluation Committee; and
- (2) **Appointment of Mini Tender Evaluation Committee**

The Accounting Officer must appoint members of the Mini Tender Evaluation Committee in writing. The term of office of the Mini Tender Evaluation Committee should be for the financial year.

(3) Composition of Mini Tender Evaluation Committee

- a) The committee shall comprise of at least 4 officials from the Municipality and the procurement clerk responsible must be invited.
- b) The composition should be as follows:
 - (i) Chairperson – SCM Manager
 - (ii) Member – Grants and Expenditure Manager
 - (iii) Member – Budget Manager
 - (iv) Member – Procurement Coordinator

(4) Functions of the Mini Tender Evaluation Committee

This committee is responsible for the award of quotations received, which includes:

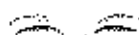
- a) Verification of administrative compliance of the quotation documents.
- b) If less than three quotations were obtained that would require the CFO to pre approve before the process continues.
- c) Evaluation of quotations in accordance with the criteria specified in the invitation to quote documents (specification) and the PPPFA Regulations. Ensures that the evaluation was done in a fair and transparent manner;
- d) Detect and manage the splitting of orders; and
- e) Recording of minutes of the award and sign-off thereof by each member.

(5) Decisions

- a) Members are obliged to reveal to the Committee any information that may affect the decision made or to be made by the Committee.
- b) Decisions will be determined by the adjudication criteria. In the event where two or more quotations have scored equal total points, the successful quotation must be the one scoring the highest number of preference points for specified goals. Should two or more quotations still be equal in all respect, the award shall be decided by the drawing of lots.

Criteria for breaking deadlock in scoring

- (i) If two or more tenderers score an equal total number of points, the contract must be awarded to the tenderer that scored the highest points for B-BBEE.
- (ii) If functionality is part of the evaluation process and two or more tenderers score equal total points and equal preference points for B-BBEE, the contract must be awarded to the tenderer that scored the highest points for functionality.
- (iii) If two or more tenderers score equal total points in all respect, the award must be decided by



th+++9drawing of lot

Confidentiality of information and documentation must be maintained. All documents/memoranda must remain on the table during the Mini Tender Evaluation Committee meetings, unless the Chairperson grants permission to members to keep certain documents.

{10} Participation of advisors

The accounting officer may procure the services of advisors to assist in the execution of the supply chain management function. These services should be obtained through competitive bidding process. No advisor may, however, form part of the final decision making process regarding the award of quotations, as this will counter the principle of vesting accountability with the accounting officer. The accounting officer cannot delegate decision-making authority to a person other than a public service official.

{11} General

- a) In performing their functions, the Committee should be guided by all the applicable SCM, Procurement Legislations, Policies and Directives
- b) No lobbying in Mini Tender Evaluation Committees or from interested outside parties is allowed.
- c) Any allegations against members must be in writing, substantiated and channeled through the procedure as determined by the accounting officer as prescribed in the Municipality SCM System.
- d) No press release should be made without the approval of the accounting officer.
- e) All the proceedings shall be recorded manually and decisions must be minuted.

20. Competitive bids

- {1} Goods or services above a transaction value of R200 000 (VAT included) and long term contracts may only be procured through a competitive bidding process, subject to paragraph 11(2) of this Policy.
- {2} No requirement for goods or services above an estimated transaction value of R200 000 (VAT included), may deliberately be split into parts or items of lesser value merely for the sake of procuring the goods or services otherwise than through a competitive bidding process.

21. Process for competitive bidding



The procedures for the following stages of a competitive bidding process are as follows:

- (a) Compilation of bidding documentation as detailed in paragraph 20;
- (b) Public invitation of bids as detailed in paragraph 21;
- (c) Site meetings or briefing sessions as detailed in paragraph 21;
- (d) Handling of bids submitted in response to public invitation as detailed in paragraph 22;
- (e) Evaluation of bids as detailed in paragraph 27;
- (f) Award of contracts as detailed in paragraph 28;
- (g) Administration of contracts
- (i) After approval of a bid, the accounting officer and the bidder must enter into a written agreement.
- (h) Proper record keeping
- (l) Original / legal copies of written contracts agreements should be kept in a secure place for reference purposes.

22. Bid documentation for competitive bids

The criteria to which bid documentation for a competitive bidding process must comply, must:

- (a) take into account –
 - (i) the general conditions of contract and any special conditions of contract, if specified;
 - (ii) any Treasury guidelines on bid documentation; and
 - (iii) the requirements of the Construction Industry Development Board, in the case of a bid relating to construction, upgrading or refurbishment of buildings or infrastructure;
- (b) Include the preference points system to be used , goals as contemplated in the Preferential Procurement Regulations and evaluation and adjudication criteria, including any criteria required by other applicable legislation;
- (c) compel bidders to declare any conflict of interest they may have in the transaction for which the bid is submitted;
- (d) if the value of the transaction is expected to exceed R10 million (VAT included), require bidders to furnish–
 - (i) if the bidder is required by law to prepare annual financial statements for auditing, their audited annual financial statements –
 - for the past three years; or
 - since their establishment if established during the past three years;
 - (ii) a certificate signed by the bidder certifying that the bidder has no undisputed commitments for municipal services towards a municipality or other service provider in respect of which payment is overdue for more than 30 days;

- (iii) particulars of any contracts awarded to the bidder by an organ of state during the past five years, including particulars of any material non-compliance or dispute concerning the execution of such contract;
- (iv) a statement indicating whether any portion of the goods or services are expected to be sourced from outside the Republic, and, if so, what portion and whether any portion of payment from the municipality or municipal entity is expected to be transferred out of the Republic; and
- (e) stipulate that disputes must be settled by means of mutual consultation, mediation (with or without legal representation), or, when unsuccessful, in a South African court of law.

23. Public invitation for competitive bids

- (1) The procedure for the invitation of competitive bids, is as follows:
 - (a) Any invitation to prospective providers to submit bids must be by means of a public advertisement in newspapers commonly circulating locally, the website of the municipality or any other appropriate ways (which may include an advertisement in the Government Tender Bulletin); and
 - (b) the information contained in a public advertisement, must include –
 - (i) the closure date for the submission of bids, which may not be less than 30 days in the case of transactions over R10 million (VAT included), or which are of a long term nature, or 14 days in any other case, from the date on which the advertisement is placed in a newspaper, subject to subparagraph (2) of this policy;
 - (ii) a statement that bids may only be submitted on the bid documentation provided by the municipality; and
 - (iii) a date, time and venue of any proposed site meetings or briefing sessions.
 - (iv) Here bids will be evaluated on Functionality, the criteria and individual weightings per criterion should be advertised as well as the minimum qualifying score.
- (2) The accounting officer may determine a closure date for the submission of bids which is less than the 30 or 14 days requirement, but only if such shorter period can be justified on the grounds of urgency or emergency or any exceptional case where it is impractical or impossible to follow the official procurement process.
- (3) Bids submitted must be sealed.

24. Procedure for handling, opening and recording of bids

The procedures for the handling, opening and recording of bids, are as follows:

- (a) Bids:
 - (i) must be opened only in public;
 - (ii) must be opened at the same time and as soon as possible after the period for the submission of bids has expired; and
 - (iii) received after the closing time should not be considered and returned unopened immediately.
- (a) Any bidder or member of the public has the right to request that the names of the bidders who submitted bids in time must be read out and, if practical, also each bidder's total bidding price;
- (b) No information, except the provisions in subparagraph (b), relating to the bid should be disclosed to bidders or other persons until the successful bidder is notified of the award; and
- (d) The accounting officer must:
 - (i) record in a register all bids received in time;
 - (ii) make the register available for public inspection; and
 - (iii) publish the entries in the register and the bid results on the website.

25. Negotiations with preferred bidders

- (1) The accounting officer may negotiate the final terms of a contract with bidders identified through a competitive bidding process as preferred bidders, provided that such negotiation –
 - (a) does not allow any preferred bidder a second or unfair opportunity;
 - (b) is not to the detriment of any other bidder; and
 - (c) does not lead to a higher price than the bid as submitted.
- (2) Minutes of such negotiations must be kept for record purposes.

26. Two-stage bidding process

- (1) A two-stage bidding process is allowed for –
 - (a) large complex projects;
 - (b) projects where it may be undesirable to prepare complete detailed technical specifications; or

- (c) long term projects with a duration period exceeding three years.
- (2) In the first stage technical proposals on conceptual design or performance specifications should be invited, subject to technical as well as commercial clarifications and adjustments.
- (3) In the second stage final technical proposals and priced bids should be invited.

27. Committee system for competitive bids

- (1) A committee system for competitive bids is hereby established, consisting of the following committees for each procurement or cluster of procurements as the accounting officer may determine:
 - (a) a bid specification committee;
 - (b) a bid evaluation committee; and
 - (c) a bid adjudication committee.
- (2) The Accounting Officer appoints the members of each committee, taking into account section 117 of the Act. A neutral or independent observer may be appointed by the Accounting Officer and must attend or oversee a committee when this is appropriate for ensuring fairness and promoting transparency.
- (3) The committee must be consistent with:
 - a) Paragraphs 27 (5), 27 (6) and 27 (7) of this policy; and
 - b) Any other applicable legislation.
- (4) The Accounting Officer may apply the committee system to formal written price quotations.
- (5) **Bid Specification Committee**
 - a) **Appointment of bid specification committee**
 - (i) The accounting officer must appoint members of the bid specification committee in line with the financial year of the Municipality, in writing.
 - b) **Composition of bid specification committee**

- (ii) The committee shall comprise of at least 5 officials from the municipality and may when appropriate, invite an external technical expert.
- (iii) The composition should be as follows:
 - ✓ Chairperson – equivalent grading to Manager and above from the Water Services Directorate – (Permanent member);
 - ✓ Vice Chairperson – equivalent grading to Manager and above – (Permanent member);
 - ✓ Member – equivalent grading to Manager (Permanent member);
 - ✓ Member – Municipal Official (Permanent member); and
 - ✓ An official responsible for demand management (Permanent member).
- c) Functions of the Specification Committee:
 - (i) It is the responsibility of the committee to compile specifications/ terms of reference for each bid/ quotation for the procurement of goods or services by the municipality and to ensure:
 - ✓ that a proper and unbiased specification is compiled for the specific requirement;
 - ✓ that proper terms of reference is drawn up for the service required clearly indicating the scope of the requirement, the ratio between price and functionality, the evaluation criteria as well as their weights and values;
 - ✓ that strategic sourcing is applied and that the market is properly researched and analyzed;
 - ✓ that the necessary funds are available;
 - ✓ that, in addition to the general conditions of contract, appropriate special conditions of contract are specified, if applicable;
 - ✓ that in terms of the PPPFA, the correct preference point system is prescribed and that appropriate goals are identified and points allocated for these goals.

(6) Bid evaluation committee

a) Appointment of bid evaluation committee

- (i) The accounting officer must appoint members of the bid evaluation committee in line with the financial year of the Municipality, in writing.
- (ii) Members should declare interest in the bid under consideration up front and such member must automatically recuse himself / herself from participating in the evaluation process.
- (ii) Members should sign oath of secrecy forms up-front.

b) Composition of Bid Evaluation Committee

- (i) The committee must in so far as it may be possible, be cross functional.
- (ii) The committee should comprise of at least 5 (five) officials from the Municipality.
- (iii) The following officials should serve in the Bid Evaluation Committee:
 - ✓ Chairperson – equivalent grading to GM and above – (Permanent member);

- ✓ Vice Chairperson - equivalent grading to GM and above - (Permanent member);
- ✓ Legal Services Practitioner (advisory capacity);
- ✓ Two other Municipal Officials (Permanent members);
- ✓ SCM Practitioner (Permanent Member); and
- ✓ The Accounting Officer may appoint an external technical expert to serve in the committee for that specific bid in an advisory capacity only and not as a member.

c) Functions of the Bid Evaluation Committee

- (i) This committee is responsible for the evaluation of bids received, which includes:
 - ✓ Verification of administrative compliance of the bid documents.
 - ✓ Evaluation of bids in accordance with the criteria specified in the bid documents (specification) and the PPPFA Regulations.
 - ✓ Evaluation of each bidder's technical and functional ability to execute the contract.
 - ✓ Verification of NIPP requirements if the contract is in excess of ten million rand (R10m); and
 - ✓ Submission of evaluation report and recommendation(s) regarding the award of the bid to the Adjudication Committee.

(7) Bid Adjudication Committee

a) Appointment of Bid Adjudication Committee

- (i) The Accounting Officer must constitute one Municipality bid adjudication committee.
- (ii) The bid adjudication committee is appointed in writing by the Accounting Officer.
- (iii) Members of the adjudication committee cannot be appointed as members of an evaluation committee.
- (iv) The Accounting Officer shall determine the term of office for members although the tenure may not exceed two (2) years.
- (v) The period of tenure may be renewed if the Accounting Officer deems it necessary.
- (vi) All members as well as the secretary of bid adjudication committee should be cleared at the level of "Confidential" by the accounting officer and should be required to declare their financial interest annually.
- (vii) Committee members should be required to sign the code of conduct upon their appointment.
- (viii) Members may be removed by the Accounting Officer/Accounting Authority if a member's conduct violates the principles of the committee's purpose/mandate or code of conduct.

- (ix) The Accounting Officer/Authority may at any given time replace person for management reasons.
- (x) The functions of BAC should form part of member's performance agreements.

b) Composition of the Bid Adjudication Committee

- (i) The committee must consist of at least five (5) senior officials constituted as follows:
 - ✓ CFO, as the chairperson of the committee (where possible);
 - ✓ Deputy Chairperson: an official at least at a general management level;
 - ✓ Two other Municipal Officials (Permanent members); and
 - ✓ Head of the SCM Unit is (Permanent member);
- (ii) For the purposes of continuity and not to delay meetings, the AO may also appoint a "secundus" to temporarily replace a member who is absent from meetings due to illness or leave. The AO shall also decide whether or not such "secundus" will have the same powers as members.
- (iii) No external people should serve permanently on the adjudication Committee.

c) Functions of the Bid Adjudication Committee

- (i) Consider the reports and recommendations made by the bid evaluation committee.
- (ii) Depending on the delegations granted by the accounting officer/authority the adjudication committee could make the final award of the bid, or make a recommendation to the accounting officer to make the final award.
- (iii) Recommend to the Accounting Officer/Authority the extensions of contracts and deviations if reasonable and justifiable grounds exist.
- (iv) In performing their functions: -
 - ✓ Committee members should be guided by all the applicable SCM, procurement legislations, policies and directives.
 - ✓ Members must declare interest in any specific bid/point on the agenda upfront and such member must automatically recuse him/herself from participating in discussions unless the committee decides otherwise.
 - ✓ If a bid adjudication committee decides to award a bid to a bidder other than the one recommended by the Evaluation Committee, the Bid adjudication committee must consult with the Accounting Officer before a final decision is taken.
 - ✓ Accounting Officer /Authority may confirm or vary a recommendation by an Adjudication Committee. In cases where he/she varies with the BAC recommendations reasons should be furnished in writing and reported to the Provincial Treasury within a prescribed period

of seven (7) days.

- ✓ Furthermore, AO may refer back in writing any recommendation of the bid Adjudication Committee to be reworked if there are any material flaws.

- d) Bid adjudication committee must ensure that:
 - (i) scoring has been fairly, consistently and correctly calculated and applied;
 - (ii) disqualifications are justified;
 - (iii) all declarations of interest have been captured;
 - (iv) all necessary bid documents have been submitted; and
 - (v) that valid and accountable reasons/ motivations were furnished for passing over of bids.
- e) The bid adjudication committee must consider and rule on all recommendations/ reports regarding the amendment, variation, extension, cancellation or transfer of contracts awarded.
- f) In order to meet their obligations, committee members must be familiar with and adhere to all relevant legislation, the SCM policy, SCM Guide to Accounting Officers and SCM Practice Notes.
- g) The highest level of professional competence must be maintained. Furthermore, courteous conduct is expected of all committee members
- h) A declaration form where all members of the committee present at the meeting as well as all officials rendering administrative support during the meeting must be signed to declare that they:
 - (i) accept the confidentiality of the contents of the meeting;
 - (ii) will not make known anything regarding the meeting, unless officially authorized; and
 - (iii) will not purposefully favour or prejudice anybody.
- i) The BAC shall submit a monthly report to the Accounting Officer on all awards made for that month as well as other issues it wishes to bring to the attention of the Accounting Officer.

{8} Role of the secretariat

- a) Executes procurement support function for the municipality and a secretariat function for the bid adjudication committee.
- b) The Head of the SCM Unit is an EX-Officio member of the committee without voting powers. He/she serves in an advisory capacity.
- c) Convenes BAC meetings and prepares an agenda for each meeting.
- d) Ensures that all submissions and reports are of good quality and well presented to the committee.
- e) Ensures that the evaluation process is done in a fair and transparent manner.
- f) Ensures that the agenda is dispatched on time.
- g) Takes minutes of all the meetings.

- h) Ensures that proceedings are recorded electronically.
- i) Keeps the attendance register.
- j) Keeps a register of all approved submissions, disapproved, deferred and withheld as well as deviations condoned.
- k) Ensures that the chairperson signs all adopted minutes.
- l) Files all the minutes / documents that served before the committee.

(9) General

- a) In performing their functions, the Committee should be guided by all the applicable SCM, Procurement Legislations, Policies and Directives
- b) No lobbying in Bid Committees or from interested outside parties is allowed.
- c) Any allegations against members must be in writing, substantiated and channeled through the procedure as determined by the accounting officer.
- d) No press release should be made without the approval of the accounting officer.
- e) All the proceedings shall be recorded electronically and decisions must be minuted.

28. Procurement of banking services

- (1) A contract for banking services –
 - (a) must be procured through competitive bids;
 - (b) must be consistent with section 7 or 85 of the Act; and
 - (c) may not be for a period of more than five years at a time.
- (2) The process for procuring a contract for banking services must commence at least nine months before the end of an existing contract.
- (3) The closure date for the submission of bids may not be less than 60 days from the date on which the advertisement is placed in a newspaper in terms of paragraph 22(1). Bids must be restricted to banks registered in terms of the Banks Act, 1990 (Act No. 94 of 1990).

29. Procurement of IT related goods or services

- (1) The municipality shall abide by the provisions of this SCM policy and SITA provisions in the procurement of IT related goods and services.

30. Procurement of goods and services under contracts secured by other organs of state

- (1) The accounting officer may procure goods or services under a contract secured by another organ of state, but only if –
 - (a) the contract has been secured by that other organ of state by means of a competitive bidding process applicable to that organ of state;
 - (b) there is no reason to believe that such contract was not validly procured;
 - (c) there are demonstrable discounts or benefits to do so; and
 - (d) that other organ of state and the provider have consented to such procurement in writing.
- (2) Subparagraphs (1)(c) and (d) do not apply if –
 - (a) a municipality procures goods or services through a contract secured by a municipal entity of which it is the parent municipality.

31. Procurement of goods necessitating special safety arrangements

- (1) The acquisition and storage of goods in bulk (other than water), which necessitate special safety arrangements, including gasses and fuel, should be avoided where ever possible.
- (2) Where the storage of goods in bulk is justified, such justification must be based on sound reasons, including the total cost of ownership, cost advantages and environmental impact and must be approved by the accounting officer.

32. Proudly SA Campaign

The municipality supports the Proudly SA Campaign to the extent that, all things being equal, preference is given to procuring local goods and services from-



- Firstly – suppliers and businesses within the municipality or district;
- Secondly – suppliers and businesses within the relevant province;
- Thirdly – suppliers and businesses within the Republic.

33. Appointment of consultants

- (1) The accounting officer may procure consulting services provided that any Treasury guidelines in respect of consulting services are taken into account when such procurements are made.
- (2) Consultancy services must be procured through competitive bids if:
 - (a) the value of the contract exceeds R200 000 (VAT Included); or
 - (b) the duration period of the contract exceeds one year.
- (3) In addition to any requirements prescribed by this policy for competitive bids, bidders must furnish particulars of –
 - (a) all consultancy services provided to an organ of state in the last five years; and
 - (b) any similar consultancy services provided to an organ of state in the last five years.
- (4) The accounting officer must ensure that copyright in any document produced, and the patent rights or ownership in any plant, machinery, thing, system or process designed or devised, by a consultant in the course of the consultancy service is vested in the municipality.

34. Deviation from, and ratification of minor breaches of, procurement processes

- (1) The accounting officer may –
 - (a) dispense with the official procurement processes established by this Policy and to procure any required goods or services through any convenient process, which may include direct negotiations, but only –
 - (i) in an emergency;
 - (ii) If such goods or services are produced or available from a single provider only;
 - (iii) for the acquisition of special works of art or historical objects where specifications are difficult to compile;
 - (iv) acquisition of animals for zoos and/or nature and game reserves; or



- (v) in any other exceptional case where it is impractical or impossible to follow the official procurement processes.
 - (b) ratify any minor breaches of the procurement processes by an official or committee acting in terms of delegated powers or duties which are purely of a technical nature.
- (2) The accounting officer must record the reasons for any deviations in terms of subparagraphs (1)(a) and (b) of this policy and report them to the next meeting of the council and include as a note to the annual financial statements.
- (3) Subparagraph (2) does not apply to the procurement of goods and services contemplated in paragraph 13(2) of this policy.

35. Unsolicited bids

- (1) In accordance with section 113 of the Act there is no obligation to consider unsolicited bids received outside a normal bidding process.
- (2) The accounting officer may decide in terms of section 113(2) of the Act to consider an unsolicited bid, only if –
 - (a) the product or service offered in terms of the bid is a demonstrably or proven unique innovative concept;
 - (b) the product or service will be exceptionally beneficial to, or have exceptional cost advantages;
 - (c) the person who made the bid is the sole provider of the product or service; and
 - (d) the reasons for not going through the normal bidding processes are found to be sound by the accounting officer.
- (3) If the accounting officer decides to consider an unsolicited bid that complies with subparagraph (2) of this policy, the decision must be made public in accordance with section 21A of the Municipal Systems Act, together with –
 - (a) reasons as to why the bid should not be open to other competitors;
 - (b) an explanation of the potential benefits if the unsolicited bid were accepted; and
 - (c) an invitation to the public or other potential suppliers to submit their comments within 30 days of the notice.

- (4) The accounting officer must submit all written comments received pursuant to subparagraph (3), including any responses from the unsolicited bidder, to the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury for comment.
- (5) The adjudication committee must consider the unsolicited bid and may award the bid or make a recommendation to the accounting officer, depending on its delegations.
- (6) A meeting of the adjudication committee to consider an unsolicited bid must be open to the public.
- (7) When considering the matter, the adjudication committee must take into account –
 - (a) any comments submitted by the public; and
 - (b) any written comments and recommendations of the National Treasury or the relevant provincial treasury.
- (8) If any recommendations of the National Treasury or provincial treasury are rejected or not followed, the accounting officer must submit to the Auditor General, the relevant provincial treasury and the National Treasury the reasons for rejecting or not following those recommendations.
- (9) Such submission must be made within seven days after the decision on the award of the unsolicited bid is taken, but no contract committing the municipality to the bid may be entered into or signed within 30 days of the submission.

36. Combating of abuse of supply chain management system

- (1) The accounting officer must–
 - (a) take all reasonable steps to prevent abuse of the supply chain management system;
 - (b) investigate any allegations against an official or other role player of fraud, corruption, favoritism, unfair or irregular practices or failure to comply with this Policy, and when justified –
 - (i) take appropriate steps against such official or other role player; or
 - (ii) report any alleged criminal conduct to the South African Police Service;
 - (c) check the National Treasury's database prior to awarding any contract to ensure that no recommended bidder, or any of its directors, is listed as a person prohibited from doing business with the public sector;
 - (d) reject any bid from a bidder–

- (i) if any municipal rates and taxes or municipal service charges owed by that bidder or any of its directors to the municipality, or to any other municipality or municipal entity, are in arrears for more than three months; or
- (ii) who during the last five years has failed to perform satisfactorily on a previous contract with the municipality or any other organ of state after written notice was given to that bidder that performance was unsatisfactory;
- (e) reject a recommendation for the award of a contract if the recommended bidder, or any of its directors, has committed a corrupt or fraudulent act in competing for the particular contract;
- (f) cancel a contract awarded to a person if –
 - (i) the person committed any corrupt or fraudulent act during the bidding process or the execution of the contract; or
 - (ii) an official or other role player committed any corrupt or fraudulent act during the bidding process or the execution of the contract that benefited that person; and
- (g) reject the bid of any bidder if that bidder or any of its directors –
 - (i) has abused the supply chain management system of the municipality or has committed any improper conduct in relation to such system;
 - (ii) has been convicted for fraud or corruption during the past five years;
 - (iii) has willfully neglected, reneged on or failed to comply with any government, municipal or other public sector contract during the past five years; or
 - (iv) has been listed in the Register for Tender Defaulters in terms of section 29 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act (No 12 of 2004).
- (2) The accounting officer must inform the National Treasury and relevant provincial treasury in writing of any actions taken in terms of subparagraphs (1)(b)(ii), (e) or (f) of this policy.

37. Prohibition on awards to persons whose tax matters are not in order

The Accounting Officer must ensure that, irrespective of the procurement process followed, no award above R15 000 (VAT included) is given to a person whose tax matters have not been declared by SARS to be in order.

Before making an award to a provider or bidder, a tax clearance certificate from SARS or Tax Compliance PIN must first be provided and be verified on the SARS website by the municipality.

37. Preferential Procurement Implementation Guidelines

The Ugu District Municipality is committed to contributing to social and economic transformation in KwaZulu-Natal and will actively pursue the following targeted procurement strategy to advance government's pledge to address poverty, unemployment and job creation.

These guidelines are to be read in conjunction with MFMA Circular number 69 and is intended to assist the Accounting Officer with the implementation of the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2011 issued in terms of section 5 of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, Act Number 5 of 2000 (PPPPA).

These guidelines should also be read and utilized in conjunction with other relevant SCM related prescripts, instructions, circulars and guidelines.

6

- (1) The Ugu District Municipality has committed itself to the following key priorities with respect to all procurement dealings:
 - (i) Providing second economy opportunities through Black Economic Empowerment;
 - (ii) Increased usage of local resources and emerging contractors;
 - (iii) Promoting growth and ensuring sustainable SMME's;
 - (iv) Contributing to socio-economic transformation;
 - (v) Creation of opportunities for job creation and poverty alleviation;
 - (vi) Commitment to skills development and transfer; and
 - (vii) Fast tracking service delivery.

- (2) Our objectives are as follows:
 - (i) The policy is simple so that it can be understood by everyone and easy to apply;
 - (ii) It meets all the legal requirements including provisions of the Constitution to avoid or minimize any possible legal challenges;
 - (iii) The policy is as flexible as possible to allow creativity in the implementation of targeted procurement;
 - (iv) It sets targets to be achieved so that performance can be measured through reliable monitoring mechanisms; and
 - (v) The policy is all encompassing in that it covers everything that is procured and/ or disposed of by the Municipality and embraces all its citizens.

- (3) The intended outcomes of these guidelines are to ensure:
 - (i) Preference for employment equity and economic empowerment;
 - (ii) The inclusion of priority groups that have not benefited from the implementation of the current policy;
 - (iii) To have a significant contribution towards job creation, poverty alleviation and economic growth; and

- (iv) To ensure that the Ugu District Municipality Impacts significantly on improving the quality of life of the majority of KwaZulu-Natal citizens/beneficiaries, by optimising employment and economic empowerment in all its dealings, resulting in the annual procurement spend reflecting KwaZulu-Natal demographics.

(4) Preference points system:

80/20 preference point system for acquisition of goods or services for Rand Value equal to or above R30 000 and up to R50 million inclusive of all applicable taxes.

- A tenderer may not be awarded points for B-BBEE status level of contributor if the tender documents indicates that the tenderer intends subcontracting more than 25% of the value of the contract to any other person not qualifying for at least the points that the tenderer qualifies for, unless the intended subcontractor is an EME that has the capability to execute the subcontract.
- If the price quoted by the tenderer scoring the highest points is not market related, the organ of the state may not award the contract to that tenderer.
- The organ of the state may negotiate a market related price with the tenderer scoring the highest points or cancel the tender;
- If the tenderer does not agree to the market related price, negotiate the market related price with the second highest points or cancel the tender;
- If the tenderer scoring the second highest points does not agree with to a market related price, negotiate a market related price with the tenderer scoring the third highest points or cancel the tender;
- If a market related price is not agreed as envisaged in the above paragraphs organ of the state must cancel the tender.

90/10 preference point system for acquisition of goods or services for Rand Value above R50 million inclusive of all applicable taxes.

- A tenderer may not be awarded points for B-BBEE status level of contributor if the tender documents indicates that the tenderer intends subcontracting more than 25% of the value of the contract to any other person not qualifying for at least the points that the tenderer qualifies for, unless the intended subcontractor is an EME that has the capability to execute the subcontract;
- If the price quoted by the tenderer scoring the highest points is not market related, the organ of the state may not award the contract to that tenderer;
- The organ of the state may negotiate a market related price with the tenderer scoring the highest points or cancel the tender;
- If the tenderer does not agree to the market related price, negotiate the market related price with the second highest points or cancel the tender;

- If the tenderer scoring the second highest points does not agree with to a market related price, negotiate a market related price with the tenderer scoring the third highest points or cancel the tender;
- If a market related price is not agreed as envisaged in the above paragraphs organ of the state must cancel the tender.

(5) Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) Status Level Certificates

- (i) Bidders are required to submit original and valid B-BBEE Status Level Verification Certificates or certified copies thereof together with their bids, to substantiate their B-BBEE rating claims.
- (ii) Bidders who do not submit B-BBEE Status Level Verification Certificates or are non-compliant contributors to B-BBEE do not qualify for preference points for B-BBEE but should not be disqualified from the bidding process. They will score points out of 90 or 80 for price only and zero (0) points out of 10 or 20 for B-BBEE.
- (iii) A trust, consortium or joint venture must submit a consolidated B-BBEE Status Level Verification Certificate for every separate bid.
- (iv) Public entities and tertiary institutions must also submit B-BBEE Status Level Verification Certificates together with their bids.
- (v) If the Municipality is already in possession of a valid and original or certified copy of a bidder's B-BBEE Status Level Verification Certificate that was obtained for the purpose of establishing the database of possible suppliers for price quotations or that was submitted together with another bid, it is not necessary to obtain a new B-BBEE Status Level Verification Certificate each time a bid is submitted from the specific bidder. Such a certificate may be used to substantiate B-BBEE rating claims provided that the closing date of the bid falls within the expiry date of the certificate that is in the Municipality's possession.
- (vi) Each time this provision is applied, cross-reference must be made to the B-BBEE Status Level Verification Certificate already in possession for audit purposes.
- (vii) The Accounting Officer must ensure that the B-BBEE Status Level Verification Certificates submitted are issued by the following agencies:
 - ✓ Bidders other than EMEs
 - Verification agencies accredited by SANAS; or
 - Registered auditors approved by IRBA.
 - ✓ Bidders who qualify as Exempted Micro Enterprises
 - Accounting officers as contemplated in the Close Corporations Act, Act No. 69 of 1984; or
 - Verification agencies accredited by SANAS; or
 - Registered auditors. (Registered auditors do not need to meet the prerequisite for

IRBA's approval for the purpose of conducting verification and issuing EMEs with B-BBEE Status Level Certificates)

- (6) Planning, Stipulation of Preference Point System to be utilised and the Determination of Designated Sectors

Prior to the invitation of bids, the Accounting Officer is required to:

- (i) Properly plan for the provision of services, works or goods in order to ensure that the resources that are required to fulfil the needs identified in the strategic plan of the Municipality are delivered at the correct time, price, place and that the quantity and quality will satisfy those needs.
- (ii) As far as possible, accurately estimate the costs for the provision of the required services, works or goods. This is in order to determine and stipulate the appropriate preference point system to be utilised in the evaluation and adjudication of the bids and to ensure that the prices paid for the services, works and goods are market related.
- (iii) Estimated costs can be determined by conducting an industry and commodity analysis whereby prospective suppliers may be approached to obtain indicative market related prices that may be utilised for benchmarking purposes. Based on the findings, the relevant preference point system (80/20 or 90/10) to be utilised for the evaluation of the bid must be stipulated in the bid documents.
- (iv) Determine whether the services, works and/or goods for which an invitation is to be made, has been designated for local production and content in terms of Regulation 9 of the Preferential Procurement Regulations. This will entail the inclusion of a specific condition in the bid documents that only locally produced services, works or goods or locally manufactured goods with a stipulated minimum threshold for local production and content will be considered. This will subsequently have a direct impact on the evaluation of the bid.

Pre-qualification Criteria For Preferential Procurement

- (i) If an organ of state decides to apply pre-qualifying criteria to advance certain designated groups, that organ of state must advertise the tender with a specific tendering condition that only one or more of the following tenderers may respond.
- (ii) A tenderer having a stipulated minimum B-BBEE status level of contributor;
- (iii) An Exempted Micro Enterprise (EME) or Qualifying Small Business (QSE)
- (iv) A tenderer subcontracting a minimum of 30% to EME or QSE which is at least 51% owned by black people who are youth or women or people with disabilities or black people who are living in rural or underdeveloped areas or townships.
- (v) A tenderer subcontracting a minimum of 30% to cooperatives which is at least 51% owned by black people who are military veterans;

- (vi) A tender that fails to meet any pre-qualifying criteria stipulated in the tender documents is an unacceptable tender.

(7) Bids Based On Functionality as a Criterion

- (i) In general, not all bids should be invited on the basis of functionality as a criterion. The need to invite bids on the basis of functionality as a criterion depends on the nature of the required commodity or service taking into account quality, reliability, viability and durability of a service and the bidder's technical capacity and ability to execute a contract.
- (ii) When the Municipality invites a bid that will also be evaluated on the basis of functionality as a criterion, the Accounting Officer or his/her delegate must clearly specify the following aspects in the bid documents:
 - ✓ Evaluation criteria for measuring functionality.
 - ✓ The evaluation criteria may include criteria such as the bidder's relevant experience for the assignment, the quality of the methodology; the qualifications of key personnel; transfer of knowledge, etc.
 - ✓ Weight of each criterion.
 - ✓ The weight that is allocated to each criterion should not be generic but should be determined separately for each bid on a case by case basis.
 - ✓ Applicable value.
 - ✓ The applicable values that will be utilised when scoring each criterion should be objective. As a guide, values ranging from 1 being poor, 2 being average, 3 being good, 4 being very good and 5 being excellent, may be utilised.
 - ✓ Minimum qualifying score for functionality.
 - ✓ The minimum qualifying score that must be obtained for functionality in order for a bid to be considered further should not be generic. It should be determined separately for each bid on a case by case basis. The minimum qualifying score must not be prescribed so low that it may jeopardize the quality of the service required nor so high that it may be restrictive to the extent that it jeopardizes the fairness of the SCM system.

(8) Local Production and Content

- (i) Designated Sectors
 - ✓ Bids in respect of services, works or goods that have been designated for local production and content, must contain a specific bidding condition that only locally produced goods, services or works or locally manufactured goods with a stipulated minimum threshold for local production and content will be considered.

- ✓ The Accounting Officer or His/her delegate must stipulate in bid invitations that the exchange rate to be used for the calculation of local content (local content and local production are used interchangeably) must be the exchange rate published by the SARB at 12:00 on the date, one week (7 calendar days) prior to the closing date of the bid.
- ✓ Only the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) approved technical specification number SATS 1286:201x must be used to calculate local content.

The following formula to calculate local content must be disclosed in the bid documentation:

The local content (LC) as a percentage of the bid price must be calculated in accordance with the SABS approved technical specification number SATS 1286: 201x as follows:

$$LC = 1 - \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) \times 100$$

Where

x = imported content

y = bid price excluding value added tax (VAT)

Prices referred to in the determination of x must be converted to Rand (ZAR) by using the exchange rate published by the SARB at 12:00 on the date, one week (7 calendar days) prior to the closing date of the bid.

- ✓ For the purpose of the paragraphs above, the SBD 6.2 (Declaration Certificate for Local Content) must form part of the bid documentation.
- ✓ The Declaration Certificate for Local Content (SBD 6.2) must be completed and duly signed. The Accounting Officer or his/her delegate is required to verify the accuracy of the rates of exchange quoted by the bidder in paragraph 6.4.3 of this Certificate.

Non-Designated Sectors

- ✓ Where there is no designated sector, the Accounting Officer or his/her delegate may decide to include a specific bidding condition that only locally produced goods, services or works or locally manufactured goods with a stipulated minimum threshold for local production and content, will be considered, on condition that such prescript and threshold(s) are in accordance with the specific directives issued for this purpose by the National Treasury in consultation with the DTI.
- ✓ Accounting Officer or his/her delegate must stipulate in bid invitations that the exchange rate to be used for the calculation of local content must be the exchange rate published by

the SARB at 12:00 on the date, one week (7 calendar days) prior to the date of closure of the bid.

- ✓ Only the South African Bureau of Standards approved technical specification number SATS 1286:201x as indicated above must be used to calculate local content.
- ✓ For the purpose of the paragraphs above, the SBD 6.2 (Declaration Certificate for Local Content) must form part of the bid documentation.
- ✓ The Declaration Certificate for Local Content (SBD 6.2) must be completed and duly signed. Accounting Officer or his/her delegate is required to verify the accuracy of the rate(s) of exchange quoted by the bidder in paragraph 4.1 of this Certificate.
- ✓ Any enquiries in respect of Local Production and Content may be directed to the Department

- ✓ of Trade and Industry (DTI) as follows:

Ms Basani Baloyi

Director: Industrial Development Division (IDD) Tel: (012) 394 3851

Fax: (012) 394 2851

E-mail: BBaloyi@thedti.gov.za

Local Production and Content:

- DTI in consultation with National Treasury can designate a sector, sub-sector or industry in accordance with national development and industrial policies for local production and content, where only locally produced services or goods or locally manufactured goods meet the stipulated minimum threshold for local production and content.
- Organ of State must in the case of a designated sector, advertise the invitation to tender with a specific condition that only locally manufactured goods, only tenderers who meet the stipulated minimum threshold for local production and content will be considered.
- If there is no designated sector, an organ of state may include as a specific condition of the tender that only locally produced services or goods or locally manufactured goods with a stipulated threshold for local production and content will be considered.*+
- A tenderer that fails to meet the minimum stipulated threshold for local production and content is an unacceptable tender.

(9) Services Rendered by Tertiary Institutions and Public Entities

- (i) Based on thorough analysis of the market, institutions may invite written price quotations for services that can only be provided by tertiary institutions from the identified tertiary institutions.
- (ii) Where the required service can be provided by tertiary institutions, public entities and enterprises from the private sector, the Municipality must invite competitive bids.

(10) Discounts

- (i) When calculating comparative prices.
- (ii) Unconditional discounts must be taken into account for evaluation purposes.
- (iii) Conditional discounts must not be taken into account for evaluation purposes but should be implemented when payment is affected.

(11) Sub-Contracting



Subcontracting as the condition of tender:

- (i) If feasible to subcontract for a contract above R30 million, an organ of state must apply subcontracting to advance designated groups.
- (ii) Tenderer must subcontract a minimum of 30% of the value of the contract to the black designated group.
- (iii) The organ of state must make available the list of all suppliers registered on a database approved by National Treasury to provide the required goods or services in respect of the applicable designated groups from which the tenderer must select a supplier.

Subcontracting after an award of tender

- (i) A person awarded a contract may only enter into a subcontracting arrangement with the organ of the state.
- (ii) For local production and content a person awarded a contract in relation to the designated sector, may not subcontract in such a manner that the local production and content of overall value of the contract is reduced to below the stipulated minimum threshold.
- (iii) A person awarded a contract may not subcontract more than 25% of the value of the contract to any other enterprise that does not have an equal or higher B-BBEE status level of contributor than the person concerned, unless the contract is subcontracted to an EME (Exempted Micro Enterprise) that has the capability to execute the subcontract.

(12) Evaluation of Bids Based on Functionality as a Criterion

Bids invited on the basis of functionality as a criterion must be evaluated in two stages - first functionality must be assessed and then in accordance with the 80/20 or 90/10 preference point systems prescribed in Preferential Procurement Regulations 5 and 6. The evaluation must be done as follows:

- (i) First stage - Evaluation of functionality
 - ✓ Bids must be evaluated in terms of the evaluation criteria embodied in the bid documents. The amendment of evaluation criteria, weights, applicable values and/or the minimum qualifying score for functionality after the closure of bids is not allowed as this may jeopardise the fairness of the process.
 - ✓ A bid will be considered further if it achieves the prescribed minimum qualifying score for functionality.
 - ✓ Bids that fail to achieve the minimum qualifying score for functionality must be disqualified.
 - ✓ Score sheets should be prepared and provided to panel members to evaluate the bids.
 - ✓ The score sheet should contain all the criteria and the weight for each criterion as well as

the values to be applied for evaluation as indicated in the bid documents.

- ✓ Each panel member should after thorough evaluation independently award his /her own value to each individual criterion.
- ✓ Score sheets should be signed by panel members and if necessary, written motivation may be requested from panel members where vast discrepancies in the values awarded for each criterion exist.
- ✓ If the minimum qualifying score for functionality is indicated as a percentage in the bid documents, the percentage scored for functionality may be calculated as follows:
 - The value awarded for each criterion should be multiplied by the weight for the relevant criterion to obtain the score for the various criteria;
 - The scores for each criterion should be added to obtain the total score; and
 - The following formula should be used to convert the total score to percentage for functionality:

$$Ps = \frac{So}{Ms} \times 100$$

Ps = percentage scored for functionality by bid under consideration

So = total score of bid under consideration

Ms = maximum possible score

- ✓ The percentage of each panel member should be added and divided by the number of panel members to establish the average percentage obtained by each bidder for functionality.

(ii) Second stage - Evaluation in terms of the 80/20 or 90/10 preference point systems

- ✓ Only bids that achieve the minimum qualifying score / percentage for functionality must be evaluated further in accordance with the 80/20 or 90/10 preference point systems prescribed in Preferential Procurement Regulations 5 and 6.
- ✓ Where appropriate, prices may be negotiated only with short listed or preferred bidders. Such negotiations must not prejudice any other bidders.

(13) The Preference Point System

(i) Step 1: Calculation of points for price

- ✓ The PPPFA prescribes that the lowest acceptable bid will score 80 or 90 points for price. Bidders that quoted higher prices will score lower points for price on a pro-rata basis.
- ✓ The formulae to be utilised in calculating points scored for price are as follows:

80/20 Preference point system [(for acquisition of services, works or goods up to a Rand value of R1million) (all applicable taxes included)];

$$P_s = 80 \left(1 - \frac{P_t - P_{min}}{P_{min}} \right)$$

Where

P_s = Points scored for comparative price of bid or offer under consideration.

P_t = Comparative price of bid or offer under consideration.

P_{min} = Comparative price of lowest acceptable bid or offer.

90/10 Preference point system [(for acquisition of services, works and/or goods with a Rand value above R1million) (all applicable taxes included)].

$$P_s = 90 \left(1 - \frac{P_t - P_{min}}{P_{min}} \right)$$

Where

P_s = Points scored for comparative price of bid or offer under consideration.

P_t = Comparative price of bid or offer under consideration.

P_{min} = Comparative price of lowest acceptable bid or offer.

- ✓ Points scored must be rounded off to the nearest 2 decimal places.

(ii) *Step 2: Calculation of points for B-BBEE status level of contributor*

- ✓ Points must be awarded to a bidder for attaining the B-BBEE status level of contribution in accordance with the table below:

B-BBEE Status Level of Contributor	Number of Points (90/10 System)	Number of Points (80/20 System)
---------------------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------

1	10	20
2	9	18
3	8	16
4	5	12
5	4	8
6	3	6
7	2	4
8	1	2
Non - Contributor	0	0

Figure 1: B-BBEE Status Level of Contributor

- ✓ A bid must not be disqualified from the bidding process if the bidder does not submit a certificate substantiating the B-BBEE status level of contribution or is a non-compliant contributor. Such a bidder will score zero (0) out of a maximum of 10 or 20 points respectively for B-BBEE.

(iii) *Calculation of total points scored for price and B-BBEE status level of contribution*

- ✓ The points scored for price must be added to the points scored for B-BBEE status level of contribution to obtain the bidder's total points scored out of 100.

(14) Evaluation of Bids that Scored Equal Points

- (i) In the event that two or more bids have scored equal total points, the successful bid must be the one that scored the highest points for B-BBEE.
- (ii) If two or more bids have equal points, including equal preference points for B-BBEE, the successful bid must be the one scoring the highest score for functionality, if functionality is part of the evaluation process.
- (iii) In the event that two or more bids are equal in all respects, the award must be decided by the drawing of lots.

(15) Cancellation and Re-Invitation of Bids

- (i) In the application of the 80/20 preference point system, if all bids received exceed R50 million, the bid must be cancelled. If one or more of the acceptable bid(s) received are within the R50 million threshold, all bids received must be evaluated on the 80/20 preference point system.
- (ii) In the application of the 90/10 preference point system, if all bids received exceed R50 million, the bid must be cancelled. If one or more of the acceptable bid(s) received are within the R50 million threshold, all bids received must be evaluated on the 90/10 preference point system.
- (iii) If a bid was cancelled in terms of the above paragraphs, the correct preference point system must be stipulated in the bid documents of the re-invited bid.
- (iv) The Accounting Officer of his/her delegate may, prior to the award of a bid, cancel the bid if:
 - ✓ Due to changed circumstances, there is no longer a need for the services, works or goods requested. [Accounting Officer must ensure that only goods, services or works that are required to fulfil the needs of the Municipality are procured]; or
 - ✓ Funds are no longer available to cover the total envisaged expenditure. [Accounting Officer must ensure that the budgetary provisions exist]; or
 - ✓ No acceptable bids are received. [If all bids received are rejected, the Municipality must review the reasons justifying the rejection and consider making revisions to the specific conditions of contract, design and specifications, scope of the contract, or a combination of these, before inviting new bids].
- ✓ An organ of state may only with the prior approval of the relevant treasury cancel a tender invitation for the second time.

(16) Award of Contracts

- (i) A contract must be awarded to the bidder who scored the highest total number of points in terms of the preference point system.
- (ii) In exceptional circumstances a contract may, on reasonable and justifiable grounds, be awarded to a bidder that did not score the highest number of points. The reasons for such a decision must be approved and recorded for audit purposes and must be defensible in a court of law.

(17) Resolution of disputes, objections, complaints and queries

- (i) Once the Accounting Officer agrees with the recommendation of the BAC, the intention to award a bid must be advertised in the Government Gazette, selected news media and the Municipality's



website within 5 days, allowing for disputes, objections, complaints and queries to be lodged with the Municipality within 14 days.

- (ii) An independent and impartial person, not directly involved in the supply chain management process, must be appointed by the Accounting Officer. The Independent, impartial person must :
 - ✓ advise the Accounting Officer, within 3 days, of any disputes, objections, complaints and queries lodged so that the award process can be suspended until the dispute, objection, complaint or query has been investigated;
 - ✓ assist in resolving disputes between the Municipality and other persons regarding:
 - Any decisions or actions taken in the implementation of the supply chain management system;
 - Any matter arising from a contract awarded in the course of the supply chain management system; or
 - ✓ deal with objections, complaints or queries regarding any such decisions or actions or any matters arising from such contract;
 - ✓ issue a formal report with recommendations to the Accounting Officer.
- (iii) Once the independent, impartial person has completed the investigation, s/he must issue a formal report to the Accounting Officer. The Accounting Officer must consider the recommendations of the independent, impartial person and make a determination on the way forward. The way forward could be to award the bid, refer the bid back for re-evaluation and re-adjudication or even to cancel and re-advertise the bid. Should the Accounting Officer award the bid after the appeals processes have been followed, the successful bidder can be accordingly notified.

{18} Remedies

- (i) The Accounting Officer must act against the bidder or person awarded the contract upon detecting that the B-BBEE status level of contribution has been claimed or obtained on a fraudulent basis or any of the contract conditions have not been fulfilled.
- (ii) The Municipality may, in addition to any other remedy that it may have against the bidder or person:
 - ✓ Disqualify the bidder or person from the bidding process;
 - ✓ Recover all costs, losses or damages it has incurred or suffered as a result of that person's conduct;
 - ✓ Cancel the contract and claim any damages which it has suffered as a result of having to make less favourable arrangements due to such cancellation;

- ✓ Restrict the bidder or contractor, its shareholders and directors, or only the shareholders and directors who acted on a fraudulent basis, from obtaining business from any organ of state for a period not exceeding 10 years, after applying the *sudi alteram partem* (hear the other side) rule; and
 - ✓ Forward the matter for criminal prosecution.
- (iii) The Municipality must involve their legal services when any of the remedies are applied.
- (iv) The details of any restrictions imposed on bidders, persons or contractors must be forwarded to the National Treasury for inclusion on the central Database of Restricted Suppliers.

(19) Tax Clearance

No bid may be awarded to any bidder whose tax matters have not been declared by the SARS to be in order.

(20) Bidding Documents

- (i) The following bidding documents, which have been amended, where necessary, in accordance with the prescripts of the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2011, and MFMA Circular No.25 must be used:

MBD Description	Document Number
✓ Invitation to Bid	MBD 1
✓ Application for Tax Clearance Certificate	MBD 2
✓ Pricing Schedules	MBD 3.1 to 3.3
✓ Declaration of Interest	MBD 4
✓ National Industrial Participation Programme	MBD 5
✓ Preference claims in terms of the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2011	MBD 6.1 to 6.12
✓ Formal contract	MBD 7.1 to 7.3

- (ii) The Municipality must customize and utilize the bidding documents by incorporating the Municipality's name, logo and contact details.
- (iii) Other changes to the MBDs, such as variations necessary to address specific contract and project issues, should be kept to a minimum. The standard wording for the Application for Tax Clearance Certificates (MBD 2) and the National Industrial Participation Programme (MBD 5) should not be amended. The formal contract document (MBD 7.1 to 7.3) should not form part of the bidding documents issued to every prospective bidder, but should be made applicable only to the successful bidder after adjudication and award of the bid.

- (iv) The relevant MBDs must be utilized for procurement by means of written price quotations, advertised competitive bids or proposals.

(21) Sale and Letting of Assets

- (i) The preference point system prescribed in the PPPFA and the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2011 are not applicable to the sale and letting of assets.
- ✓ In instances where assets are sold or leased by means of advertised competitive bids or written price quotations or by auctions the award must be made to the highest bidder.
 - ✓ The tax clearance requirement applies to the sale and letting of assets as well.

(22) SMME Status Table

Industrial Sector Category	Size of Class	Total Full-Time Employees	Total Turnover	Total Gross Asset Value (Fixed Property excl.)
Agriculture	✓ Medium	✓ 100	✓ R5m	✓ R5m
	✓ Small	✓ 50	✓ R3m	✓ R3m
	✓ Very small	✓ 10	✓ R0, 50m	✓ R0, 50m
	✓ Micro	✓ 5	✓ R0, 20m	✓ R0, 10m
Mining and Quarrying	✓ Medium	✓ 200	✓ R39m	✓ R5m
	✓ Small	✓ 50	✓ R10m	✓ R3m
	✓ Very small	✓ 20	✓ R4m	✓ R0, 50m
	✓ Micro	✓ 5	✓ R0, 20m	✓ R0, 10m
Manufacturing	✓ Medium	✓ 200	✓ R51m	✓ R5m
	✓ Small	✓ 50	✓ R13m	✓ R3m
	✓ Very small	✓ 10	✓ R5m	✓ R0, 50m
	✓ Micro	✓ 5	✓ R0, 20m	✓ R0, 10m
Electricity, Gas & Water	✓ Medium	✓ 200	✓ R51m	✓ R5m
	✓ Small	✓ 50	✓ R13m	✓ R3m
	✓ Very small	✓ 20	✓ R5m	✓ R0, 50m
	✓ Micro	✓ 5	✓ R0, 20m	✓ R0, 10m
Construction	✓ Medium	✓ 200	✓ R26m	✓ R5m
	✓ Small	✓ 50	✓ R6m	✓ R3m
	✓ Very small	✓ 20	✓ R3m	✓ R0, 50m
	✓ Micro	✓ 5	✓ R0, 20m	✓ R0, 10m
Retail, Motor Trade and Repair Services	✓ Medium	✓ 200	✓ R39m	✓ R5m
	✓ Small	✓ 50	✓ R19m	✓ R3m
	✓ Very small	✓ 20	✓ R4m	✓ R0, 50m
	✓ Micro	✓ 5	✓ R0, 20m	✓ R0, 10m

Industrial Sector Category	Size of Class	Total Full-Time Employees	Total Turnover	Total Gross Asset Value (Fixed Property excl.)
Wholesale Trade, Commercial Agents & Allied Services	✓ Medium	✓ 200	✓ R64m	✓ R5m
	✓ Small	✓ 50	✓ R32m	✓ R3m
	✓ Very small	✓ 20	✓ R6m	✓ R0, 50m
	✓ Micro	✓ 5	✓ R0, 20m	✓ R0, 10m
Catering, Accommodation and other Trade	✓ Medium	✓ 200	✓ R13m	✓ R5m
	✓ Small	✓ 50	✓ R6m	✓ R3m
	✓ Very small	✓ 20	✓ R5, 10m	✓ R0, 50m
	✓ Micro	✓ 5	✓ R0, 20m	✓ R0, 10m
Transport, Storage & Communication	✓ Medium	✓ 200	✓ R26m	✓ R5m
	✓ Small	✓ 50	✓ R13m	✓ R3m
	✓ Very small	✓ 20	✓ R3m	✓ R0, 50m
	✓ Micro	✓ 5	✓ R0, 20m	✓ R0, 10m
Finance and Business Services	✓ Medium	✓ 200	✓ R26m	✓ R5m
	✓ Small	✓ 50	✓ R13m	✓ R3m
	✓ Very small	✓ 20	✓ R3m	✓ R0, 50m
	✓ Micro	✓ 5	✓ R0, 20m	✓ R0, 10m
Community, Social and Personal Services	✓ Medium	✓ 200	✓ R13m	✓ R5m
	✓ Small	✓ 50	✓ R6m	✓ R3m
	✓ Very small	✓ 20	✓ R1m	✓ R0, 50m
	✓ Micro	✓ 5	✓ R0, 20m	✓ R0, 10m

(23) Payment to SMME's (Early Payment Cycles)

SMME's within the Very small and Micro categories will be paid within 30 days of receipt of approved invoice. All other payments are to be within 30 days from date of delivery or in the case of work completed, the date on which the invoice has been approved.

Part 3: Logistics, Disposal, Risk and Performance Management

38. Logistics management

The accounting officer must establish and implement an effective system of logistics management, which must include -

- (a) 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;

- (b) the setting of inventory levels that includes minimum and maximum levels and lead times wherever goods are placed in stock;
- (c) the placing of manual or electronic orders for all acquisitions other than those from petty cash;
- (d) 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;
- (e) 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;
- (f) monitoring and review of the supply vendor performance to ensure compliance with specifications and contract conditions for particular goods or services.

39. Disposal management

- (1) The store manager shall on a monthly basis identify obsolete and slow moving stock that should be disposed off.
- (2) He shall motivate for their disposal, together with necessary documentation, to the SCM Manager for recommendation for disposal thereof.
- (3) All such stock disposals must be approved by both, the chief financial officer and the municipal manager.
- (4) Once approved, the stock must be physically transferred for safe keeping and disposal to the disposals unit.

40. Risk management

- (1) The SCM unit shall subscribe to the Municipal Risk Management Policy and its related risk management processes.
- (2) Risks are identified and assessed in terms of impact and likelihood.
- (3) Mitigating measures are developed, implemented and regularly monitored.
- (4) Risk management must include –
 - (a) the identification of risks on a case-by-case basis;
 - (b) the allocation of risks to the party best suited to manage such risks;

- (c) acceptance of the cost of the risk where the cost of transferring the risk is greater than that of retaining it;
- (d) the management of risks in a pro-active manner and the provision of adequate cover for residual risks; and
- (e) the assignment of relative risks to the contracting parties through clear and unambiguous contract documentation.

41. Performance management

The accounting officer must establish and implement an internal monitoring system in order to determine, on the basis of a retrospective analysis, whether the authorised supply chain management processes were followed and whether the objectives of this Policy were achieved.

Part 4: Other matters

42. Prohibition on awards to persons whose tax matters are not in order

- {1} No award above R15 000 may be made in terms of this Policy to a person whose tax matters have not been declared by the South African Revenue Service to be in order.
- {2} Before making an award to a person the accounting officer must first check with SARS whether that person's tax matters are in order.
- {3} If SARS does not respond within 7 days such person's tax matters may for purposes of subparagraph {1} be presumed to be in order.

43. Prohibition on awards to persons in the service of the state

Irrespective of the procurement process followed, no award may be made to a person in terms of this Policy –

- (a) who is in the service of the state;
- (b) if that person is not a natural person, of which any director, manager, principal shareholder or stakeholder is a person in the service of the state; or
- (c) a person who is an advisor or consultant contracted with the municipality.

44. Awards to close family members of persons in the service of the state

The accounting officer must ensure that the notes to the annual financial statements disclose particulars of any award of more than R2000 to a person who is a spouse, child or parent of a person in the service of the state, or has been in the service of the state in the previous twelve months, including –

- {a} the name of that person;
- {b} the capacity in which that person is in the service of the state; and
- {c} the amount of the award.

45. Code of conduct

- (1) The purpose of this Code of Conduct is to promote mutual trust and respect and an environment where business can be conducted with integrity and in a fair and reasonable manner.

(2) General Principles

- a) The municipality commits itself to a policy of fair dealing and integrity in the conducting of its business. Officials and other role players involved in supply chain management (SCM) are in a position of trust, implying a duty to act in the public interest. Officials and other role players should not perform their duties to unlawfully gain any form of compensation, payment or gratuities from any person, or provider/contractor for themselves, their family or their friends.
- b) Officials and other role players involved in SCM should ensure that they perform their duties efficiently, effectively and with integrity, in accordance with the relevant legislation, policies and guidelines. They should ensure that public resources are administered responsibly.
- c) Officials and other role players involved in SCM should be fair and impartial in the performance of their functions. They should at no time afford any undue preferential treatment to any group or individual or unfairly discriminate against any group or individual. They should not abuse the power and authority vested in them.

(3) Conflict of interest

An official or other role player involved with supply chain management:

- (a) must treat all providers and potential providers equitably;
- (b) may not use his or her position for private gain or to improperly benefit another person;
- (c) may not accept any reward, gift, favour, hospitality or other benefit directly or indirectly, including to any close family member, partner or associate of that person, of a value more than R350;
- (d) must declare to the accounting officer details of any reward, gift, favour, hospitality or other benefit promised, offered or granted to that person or to any close family member, partner or associate of that person;
- (e) must declare to the accounting officer details of any private or business interest which that person, or any close family member, partner or associate, may have in any proposed procurement or disposal process, or in any award of a contract by the municipality.
- (f) must immediately withdraw from participating in any manner whatsoever in a procurement or disposal process or in the award of a contract in which that person, or any close family member, partner or associate, has any private or business interest;

- (g) must declare any business, commercial and financial interests or activities undertaken for financial gain that may raise a possible conflict of interest;
- (h) should not place him/herself under any financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organizations that might seek to influence them in the performance of their official duties; and
- (i) Should not take improper advantage of their previous office after leaving their official position.

(4) Accountability

- a) Practitioners are accountable for their decisions and actions to the public.
- b) Practitioners should use public property scrupulously.
- c) Only accounting officers or their delegates have the authority to commit the municipality to any transaction for the procurement of goods and / or services.
- d) All transactions conducted by a practitioner should be recorded and accounted for in an appropriate accounting system. Practitioners should not make any false or misleading entries into such a system for any reason whatsoever.
- e) Practitioners must assist the accounting officer in combating fraud, corruption, favouritism and unfair and irregular practices in the supply chain management system.
- f) Practitioners must report to the accounting officer any alleged irregular conduct in the supply chain management system which that person may become aware of, including
 - (i) any alleged fraud, corruption, favouritism or unfair conduct;
 - (ii) any alleged contravention of the policy on inducements, rewards, gifts and favours to municipalities or municipal entities, officials or other role players; and
 - (iii) any alleged breach of this code of conduct.
- g) Any declarations made must be recorded in a register which the accounting officer must keep for this purpose. Any declarations made by the accounting officer must be made to the mayor who must ensure that such declaration is recorded in the register.

(5) Openness

Practitioners should be as open as possible about all the decisions and actions that they take. They should give reasons for their decisions and restrict information only if it is in the public interest to do so.

(6) Confidentiality

- a) Any information that is the property of the municipality or its providers should be protected at all times. No information regarding any bid / contract / bidder / contractor may be revealed if such an action will infringe on the relevant bidder's / contractors personal rights.

- b) Matters of confidential nature in the possession of officials and other role players involved in SCM should be kept confidential unless legislation, the performance of duty or the provisions of law requires otherwise. Such restrictions also apply to officials and other role players involved in SCM after separation from service.

(7) Bid Specification / Evaluation / Adjudication Committees

- a) Bid specification, evaluation and adjudication committees should implement supply chain management on behalf of the municipality in an honest, fair, impartial, transparent, cost-effective and accountable manner.
- b) Bid evaluation / adjudication committees should be familiar with and adhere to the prescribed legislation, directives and procedures in respect of supply chain management in order to perform effectively and efficiently.
- c) All members of bid adjudication committees should be cleared by the accounting officer at the level of "CONFIDENTIAL" and should be required to declare their financial interest annually.
- d) No person should:
 - (i) interfere with the supply chain management system of the municipality or
 - (ii) amend or tamper with any price quotation / bid after its submission.

(8) Combative Practices

Combative practices are unethical and illegal and should be avoided at all cost. They include but are not limited to:

- a. Suggestions to fictitious lower quotations;
- b. Reference to non-existent competition;
- c. Exploiting errors in price quotations / bids;
- d. Soliciting price quotations / bids from bidders / contractors whose names appear on the Register for Tender Defaulters.

46. Inducements, rewards, gifts and favours to municipalities, officials and other role players

- (1) This policy ensures that the officials employed by the municipality do not unlawfully, for private gain, accept gifts, rewards or favours from Customers/ Public or any person who either seeks to have or has any business relations with the municipality:

- a) An official, upon possible or actual receipt of a reward or gift of whatever nature and regardless of the total value thereof from a benefactor must immediately disclose this to his or her immediate Manager/Supervisor.
- b) The prescribed disclosure form to be duly completed and signed by the official and handed to the Manager/ Supervisor or in his absence to the official appointed in an Acting capacity.
- c) The General Manager/ Supervisor must acknowledge receipt of the disclosure form and hand same to the Municipal Manager for his authorisation.
- d) In the event that the General Manager/ or the Municipal Manager be of the opinion that the gift reward or favour constitutes bribery or will unduly influence the official or enrich him/ her, the General Manager or Municipal Manager will advise the official accordingly in writing.
- e) Under the circumstances prescribed in clause (d) above, the gift or reward will be returned to the benefactor and the favour refused. The circumstances will be given to the benefactor.
- f) A register of all gifts, rewards and/ or favours accepted by employees shall be maintained by each Head of Department, which shall be inspected by the Municipal Manager on a monthly basis.

(2) Exclusions:

- a) Gifts received during conferences, workshops, seminars and meetings which accrue to all participants at same conference, workshop or seminar;
- b) Gifts received as a token of appreciation for the delivery of an address/ speech at a conference, seminar or workshop;
- c) Gifts such as calendars, diaries, cufflinks, ties, scarves or articles for normal office use which display the supplier's name, trade mark or logo and which are presented for advertising purposes; and
- d) Gifts less than R350 in value.

- (3) The accounting officer must promptly report any alleged contravention of subparagraph (1) to the National Treasury for considering whether the offending person, and any representative or intermediary through which such person is alleged to have acted, should be listed in the National Treasury's database of persons prohibited from doing business with the public sector.

47. Sponsorships

The accounting officer must promptly disclose to the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury any sponsorship promised, offered or granted, whether directly or through a representative or intermediary, by any person who is –

- (a) a provider or prospective provider of goods or services; or
- (b) a recipient or prospective recipient of goods disposed or to be disposed.

48. Objections and complaints

Persons aggrieved by decisions or actions taken in the implementation of this supply chain management system, may lodge within 14 days of the decision or action indication of their grievance.:

49. Resolution of objections and complaints against procurement process

- (1) The accounting officer must appoint an independent and impartial official, not directly involved in the supply chain management processes to assist in the resolution of objections and complaints between the municipality and any other person regarding:
 - a) the implementation of the procurement process in terms of the supply chain management system; or
 - b) any matter arising from the implementation of the procurement process in terms of the supply chain management system.
- (2) The accounting officer, or another official designated by the accounting officer, is responsible for assisting the appointed person to perform his or her functions effectively.
- (3) The person appointed must –
 - a) strive to resolve promptly all objections and complaints
 - b) received; and
 - c) submit monthly reports to the accounting officer on all such objections and complaints received, attended to or resolved.
- (4) If the independent and impartial person referred to in paragraph (1), is of the view that a matter should be dealt with in terms of paragraph externally, he or she shall forthwith refer the matter to the Municipal Bid Tribunals convened at Provincial Treasury; and that Tribunal shall then hear and determine the matter.
- (5) An objection or complaint may be referred to the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Treasury if:
 - a) the objection or complaint is not resolved within 60 days; or

b) no response is forthcoming within 60 days.

{6} If the Provincial Treasury does not or cannot resolve the matter, the objection or complaint may be referred to the National Treasury for resolution.

50. Municipal Bid Appeals Tribunal

{1} The council shall utilize a Municipal Bid Appeals Tribunal for matters referred by the Independent & Impartial person referred to in 49 above

{3} The powers, duties and functions of the Municipal Bid Appeals Tribunal, and matters incidental thereto, are set out in the Rules which are appended to this Supply Chain Management Policy and marked Appendix A.

{4} The administrative and secretarial work involved in the performance of the duties and functions of the Municipal Bid Appeals Tribunal shall be performed by officers of the Provincial Treasury as set out in the Rules referred to in paragraph

{5} There shall be no further appeal against a decision of the Municipal Bid Appeals Tribunal, except for where normal legal rights exist, such as referral to High Court for Review /PAJA.

51. Contracts providing for compensation based on turnover

If a service provider acts on behalf of a municipality to provide any service or act as a collector of fees, service charges or taxes and the compensation payable to the service provider is fixed as an agreed percentage of turnover for the service or the amount collected, the contract between the service provider and the municipality must stipulate:

- (a) a cap on the compensation payable to the service provider; and
- (c) that such compensation must be performance based.

52. Roles and responsibilities

The SCM unit is tasked with the effective and efficient implementation of this policy document, thereby ensuring compliance with and enforcement of the SCM policy.

53. Monitoring and evaluation

Internal Audit, as part of their annual audit plan, shall monitor and evaluate compliance with the SCM policy.

54. Annual review and amendments to the policy

- (1) The SCM unit is tasked with the annual review of the policy, and to submit the updated policy to the Policy Task Team for review and onward submission through the relevant structures, and culminating in Council approval thereof prior to the commencement of each financial year.
- (2) The SCM unit is also tasked with effecting amendments to the policy during the year, when necessary, and to submit the updated policy to the Policy Task Team for review and onward submission through the relevant structures, and culminating in Council approval thereof.

55. Commencement of the policy

This policy shall come into effect on the date of the adoption by the Ugu District Municipality Council.

56. Council approval

TITLE	Draft Supply Chain Management Policy 2016/2017
VERSION	Version 1.0
COMPILED BY	Supply Chain Management Unit
EFFECTIVE DATE	30 June 2016
SUMMARY	This document is the Supply Chain Management Policy applicable to the Ugu District Municipality
COUNCIL RESOLUTION NUMBER	

UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

ASSETS MANAGEMENT POLICY



1. INTRODUCTION

Asset Management encompasses planning/demand management, acquisitions, use, maintenance, and disposal of assets. Ugu District Municipality should use assets to affect efficient and effective service delivery to the community within the Ugu District.

The purpose of the Asset Management Policy is to govern the management of assets owned by Ugu District Municipality (both operationally and financially) to ensure that they are managed, controlled, safeguarded, and used in an efficient and effective manner.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1. Accounting Standards Board means the board established in terms of section 87 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA). The section refers to the function of the board, which is to establish standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) as required by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa

2.2. Assets are resources controlled by an entity as the result of past events and from which future economic benefits or future service potential are expected to flow to the entity.

2.3. Asset Manager is any official who has been delegated responsibility and accountability for the control, usage, physical and financial management of the municipality's assets in accordance with the council's standards, policies, procedures, and guidelines.

2.4. Infrastructure means assets that usually display some or all of the following characteristics

- 2.4.1.** they are part of a system or network;
- 2.4.2.** they are specialised in nature and do not have alternative uses;
- 2.4.3.** they are immovable; and
- 2.4.4.** they may be subject to constraints on disposal
- 2.4.5.** Examples of infrastructure assets include road networks, sewer systems, water
- 2.4.6.** and power supply systems and communication networks

2.5. Investment properties are defined as properties that are acquired for economic and capital gains. Examples are leased office buildings and underdeveloped land acquired for the purpose of resale in future years.

2.6. Attractive items are items of property, plant or equipment that are not significant enough for financial recognition but are attractive enough to warrant special safeguarding.

2.7. Capitalization is the recognition of expenditure as an Asset in the Financial Asset Register.

2.8. Carrying amount is the amount at which an asset is included in the balance sheet after deducting any accumulated depreciation thereon. is the amount at which an asset is recognised after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses

2.9. Cost is 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.

2.10. Cost of acquisition is all the costs incurred in bring an item of plant, property or equipment to the required condition and location for its intended use.

2.11. Component is a part of an asset with a significantly different useful life and significant cost in relation to the rest of the main asset. Component accounting requires that each such part should be separately accounted for and is treated separately for depreciation, recognition and derecognition purposes. It is also referred to as separately depreciable parts

- 2.12. Depreciation** is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.
- 2.13. Depreciable amount** is the cost of an asset, or other amount of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost in the financial statements, less its residual value.
- 2.14. Economic Life** is either:
- 2.14.1.** the period over which an asset is expected to yield economic benefits or service potential to one or more users, or
 - 2.14.2.** the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the
 - 2.14.3.** asset by one or more users
- 2.15. Enhancement/Rehabilitation** is an improvement or augmentation of an existing asset (including separately depreciable parts) beyond its originally recognised service potential for example, remaining useful life, capacity, quality, and functionality
- 2.16. Fair value** is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.
- 2.17. Financial asset register** is the controlled register recording the financial and other key details for all municipal assets recognized in accordance with this policy. is a record of information on each asset that supports the effective financial and technical management of the assets, and meets statutory requirements.
- 2.18. Financially Sustainable**, in relation to the provision of a municipal service, means the provision of a municipal service in a manner aimed at ensuring that the financing of that service from internal and external sources, including budgeted income, grants and subsidies for the service, is sufficient to cover the costs of—the initial capital expenditure required for the service; operating the service; and maintaining, repairing and replacing the physical assets used in the provision of the service
- 2.19. Property, plant, and equipment** are tangible assets that: *Are held by a municipality for use in the production of goods or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, for administrative purpose, and are expected to be used during more than one period.*
- 2.20. Recoverable amount** is the amount that the municipality expects to recover from the future use of an asset, including its residual value on disposal. is the higher of a cash-generating asset's or units net selling price and its value in use.
- 2.21. Recognition** is the process by which expenditure is included in the Financial Asset Register as an asset.
- 2.22. Recognition** is the process of incorporating in the statement of financial position or statement of financial performance an item that meets the definition of an element (of financial statements) and satisfies the criteria for recognition, namely:
- 2.22.1.** It is probable that any future economic benefit or service potential associated with the item will flow to or from the entity and
 - 2.22.2.** The item has a cost or value that can be measured reliably
- 2.23. Refurbishment/Maintenance** to an asset will restore or maintain the originally assessed future economic benefits or service potential that an entity can expect from an asset and is necessary for the planned life to be achieved
- 2.24. Residual value** is the net amount that the municipality expects to obtain for an asset at the end of its useful life after deducting the expected costs of disposal. is the estimated amount that an entity 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

- 2.25. Remaining Useful Life** is the time remaining (of the total estimated useful life) until an asset ceases to provide the required service level or economic usefulness
- 2.26. Service Potential** is a tangible capital asset's output or service capacity, normally determined by reference to attributes such as physical output capacity, quality of output, associated operating costs and useful life
- 2.27. Stewardship** is the act of taking care of and managing property, plant or equipment on behalf of another.
- 2.28. Useful life** is either:
- 2.28.1.** *The estimated period of time over which the future economic benefits or future service potential embodied in an asset are expected to be consumed by the municipality, or*
 - 2.28.2.** *The estimated total service potential expressed in terms of production or similar units that is expected to be obtained from the asset by the municipality.*

3. POLICY OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.** To ensure the effective and efficient control, utilization, safeguarding and management of Ugu District Municipality's property, plant, and equipment.
- 3.2.** To ensure Senior managers are aware of their responsibilities in regards of infrastructure assets.
- 3.3.** To set out the standards of physical management, recording and internal controls to ensure property, plant and equipment are safeguarded against inappropriate loss or utilisation.
- 3.4.** To specify the process required before expenditure on property, plant and equipment occurs.
- 3.5.** To prescribe the accounting treatment for property, plant and equipment in Ugu District Municipality including:
 - 3.5.1.** The criteria to be met before expenditure can be capitalised as an item of property, plant, and equipment,
 - 3.5.2.** The criteria for determining the initial cost of the different items of property, plant, and equipment,
 - 3.5.3.** The method of calculating depreciation for different items of property, plant, and equipment,
 - 3.5.4.** The criteria for capitalising subsequent expenditure on property, plant, and equipment,
 - 3.5.5.** The policy for scrapping and disposal of property, plant, and equipment,
 - 3.5.6.** The classification of property, plant, and equipment

4. PRESCRIPTIVE/LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- 4.1.** This policy must comply with all relevant legislative requirements including:
 - 4.1.1.** The constitution of the republic of south Africa, 1996
 - 4.1.2.** Municipal systems act, 2000
 - 4.1.3.** Municipal Finance Management Act
- 4.2.** This policy does not over rule the requirements to comply with other policies such as:
 - 4.2.1.** Supply Chain Management Policy
 - 4.2.2.** Asset Management Policy
 - 4.2.3.** Disposal Policy
 - 4.2.4.** Fleet Management Policy
 - 4.2.5.** Insurance Policy
 - 4.2.6.** Security Policy
 - 4.2.7.** Facilities Management Policy

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

- 4.3.1. Property, Plant and Equipment, GRAP 17
- 4.3.2. Inventories, GRAP 12
- 4.3.3. Investment Property, GRAP 16 and
- 4.3.4. Impairment of Non-cash generating assets, GRAP 21

4.4. The Chief Financial Officer will provide guidance or adjust this policy where an apparent conflict exists between this policy and other policies, legislation, or regulations

5. POLICY APPLICATION

5.1. This policy applies to all Ugu District Municipality's permanent and temporary employees: internal or external contractors (hereafter referred to as "Users" and "Third Parties") who utilise the Municipality's assets.

6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1. The Municipal Manager

- 6.1.1. is responsible for the management of the assets of the municipality, including the safeguarding and the maintenance of those assets.
- 6.1.2. Shall ensure that the municipality has and maintains a management, accounting and information system that accounts for the assets of the municipality;
- 6.1.3. Shall ensure that the municipality's assets are valued in accordance with standards of generally recognized accounting practice
- 6.1.4. Shall ensure that the municipality has and maintains a system of internal control of assets, including an asset register; and
- 6.1.5. Shall ensure that the General Managers and their departments comply with this policy
- 6.1.6. 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.
- 6.1.7. 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 asset: either the carrying value or the replacement value of the assets concerned. Such recommendation shall take due cognisance of the budgetary resources of the Municipality.

6.2. The Chief Financial Officer.

- 6.2.1. The CFO shall be the custodian of the fixed asset register of the Municipality;
- 6.2.2. 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.
- 6.2.3. Appropriate systems system of financial management and internal control are established and carried out diligently around asset management;
- 6.2.4. Shall ensure that the financial and other resources of the municipality are utilized effectively, efficiently, economically, and transparently;
- 6.2.5. Shall ensure that any unauthorized, irregular, or fruitless or wasteful expenditure, and losses resulting from criminal or negligent conduct, are prevented;
- 6.2.6. Shall provide the Auditor-General or his personnel, on request, with the financial records relating to assets belonging to Council as recorded in the Fixed Asset Register.
- 6.2.7. Shall ensure that financial processes are established and maintained ensure the municipality's financial resources are optimally utilized through appropriate asset plan, budgeting, purchasing, maintenance and disposal decisions.
- 6.2.8. Shall ensure that the municipal manager is appropriated advised on the exercise of powers and duties pertaining to the financial administration of assets;
- 6.2.9. Shall ensure that this policy and any supporting procedures or guidelines are established, maintained, and effectively communicated

6.3. Asset Manager:

- 6.3.1.** Shall ensure that complete asset registers kept, verified, and balanced regularly.
- 6.3.2.** Shall ensure that all movable and immovable assets are properly bar coded and accounted for.
- 6.3.3.** Shall ensure that quarterly physical verification for movable assets are conducted
- 6.3.4.** Shall ensure that annual physical verification for immovable assets are conducted.
- 6.3.5.** Shall ensure that adequate bar codes and equipment to exercise the function relating to asset management is available at all times.
- 6.3.6.** Shall ensure that all assets are insured in accordance with the Insurance Policy.
- 6.3.7.** Shall ensure that the Fixed Asset Register is balanced quarterly and annually with the general ledger and the Trial balance/financial statements.
- 6.3.8.** Shall ensure that the relevant information relating to the calculation of depreciation is obtained from the departments and provided to the Budget Treasury Office department in the prescribed format.
- 6.3.9.** Shall ensure that asset acquisitions are allocated to the correct asset code.
- 6.3.10.** Shall ensure that, before accepting an obsolete or damaged asset, a completed asset disposal form, counter signed by the Asset Management Section, is presented.
- 6.3.11.** Shall ensure that a verifiable record is kept of all obsolete, damaged, and unused asset or asset inventory items received from all the departments.
- 6.3.12.** shall issue an asset control sheet which shall serve as a control register for all moveable assets of the Municipality. The responsible official shall sign the asset control sheet to confirm the receipt and custody of the list of assets in their offices.
- 6.3.13.** Shall compile a list of the items to be auctioned in accordance with the Supply Chain Management (SCM) Policy.
- 6.3.14.** Shall compile and circulate a list of unused movable assets to enable other departments to obtain items that are of use to them.
- 6.3.15.** Shall ensure that the SCM unit is notified of any auctioning or disposing of written-off asset.

6.4. General Managers

- 6.4.1.** Shall ensure that employees in their departments adhere to the approved Asset Management Policy.
- 6.4.2.** Shall ensure that an assets coordinator with delegated authority has been nominated to implement and maintain physical control over assets in the department. The Asset Management Section must be notified of who the responsible person is. Although authority has been delegated the responsibility to ensure adequate physical control over each asset remains with the general manager.
- 6.4.3.** Shall ensure that employees who contravenes the operational procedure or who use the municipal assets negligence and for their personal gain are disciplined accordingly.
- 6.4.4.** shall be directly responsible for the physical safekeeping of any asset controlled or used by the Department in question.
- 6.4.5.** In exercising this responsibility, 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.

6.5. General Manager responsible for Infrastructure Assets.

- 6.5.1.** Shall ensure that a maintenance policy is approved and properly implemented.
- 6.5.2.** Shall develop a maintenance plan for the infrastructure assets for their section.
- 6.5.3.** Shall ensure that their departments had implemented operational procedures.
- 6.5.4.** Shall ensure that assets are properly maintained in accordance with the maintenance policy.
- 6.5.5.** Shall ensure that the assets of the council are not used for private gain.
- 6.5.6.** Shall ensure that all their movable assets as reflected on the Fixed Asset Register and are bar coded where possible.
- 6.5.7.** Shall ensure that the Asset Management Section is notified of any changes in the status of the assets under the department's control.

- 6.5.8. Shall certify in writing that they have assessed and identified impairment losses on all assets at year end.
- 6.5.9. Shall ensure that all obsolete and damaged asset items, accompanied by the relevant asset form and attached disposal forms, are handed in to the Asset Management Section without delay.
- 6.5.10. Shall ensure that the correct cost element and description are being used before authorizing any requisitions.
- 6.5.11. Shall assist during the annual physical verification of infrastructure assets including the land and building.
- 6.5.12. Shall develop an infrastructure assets management plan for their department such as Water supply, Sanitation, Solid waste, and other Properties.
- 6.5.13. Shall unbundled or componentized and assign estimated useful life to each component of all completed projects during the financial year and submit the componentized list to the Asset Management Unit for updating the asset register.
- 6.5.14. Shall sign and date declarations stating that the list of componentized assets for their departments is complete & accurate except for the discrepancies as reported to Asset Management Unit.

6.6. All Municipal Personnel

- 6.6.1. Shall ensure that assets assigned to them are utilized effectively, efficiently, economically, and transparently
- 6.6.2. Shall ensure that the assets of the municipal are not used for private gain
- 6.6.3. Shall notify the assets coordinators and assets management section of all obsolete, damaged, and stolen assets, without delay.
- 6.6.4. Shall make available the assets under their possession for verification by the assets management unit quarterly and annually.
- 6.6.5. Shall ensure that all assets under their possession are properly bar-coded.
- 6.6.6. Shall ensure that on termination of service they returned the assets to their supervisors and complete a termination assets clearance form.
- 6.6.7. Shall notify the asset coordinators and assets management unit of the movement and transfer of assets assigned to them by completing an assets transfer form.
- 6.6.8. Shall ensure that they comply with the operational procedures.

7. POLICY PRINCIPLES: ASSET MANAGEMENT PART

7.1. Pre-Acquisition Planning:

- 7.1.1. Before a capital project is included in the budget for approval, the senior manager of the relevant department must demonstrate that they have considered:
- 7.1.2. The projected cost over all the financial years until the project is operational;
- 7.1.3. The future operational costs and revenue on the project, including tax and tariff implications;
- 7.1.4. The financial sustainability of the project over its life including revenue generation and
- 7.1.5. The physical and financial stewardship of that asset through all stages in its life including acquisition, installation, maintenance, operations, disposal, and rehabilitation;
- 7.1.6. The inclusion of this capital project in the integrated development plan and future budgets;
- 7.1.7. The chief financial officer is accountable to ensure the senior manager of the relevant department receives all reasonable assistance, guidance, and explanation to enable them to achieve their planning requirements.

7.2. Approval to Acquire Property Plant and Equipment:

- 7.2.1. Money can only be spent on a capital project if;
 - 7.2.1.1. The money has been appropriated in the capital budget,
 - 7.2.1.2. The project, including the total cost, has been approved by the council,

- 7.2.1.3. The CFO confirms that funding is available for that specific project, and
- 7.2.1.4. Any contract that will impose financial obligations beyond two years after the budget year must be appropriately disclosed.
- 7.2.1.5. Acquisition of the Assets will then follow the normal process of the Supply Chain
- 7.2.1.6. Management Policy and Procedures

7.3. Funding of capital projects

Within the municipality's on-going financial, legislative, or administrative capacity, the chief financial officer will establish and maintain the funding strategies that optimise the municipality's ability to achieve its Strategic objectives as stated in the Integrated development plan.

7.4. Disposal of property plant and equipment

- 7.4.1. The municipality may dispose of an asset in line with the Asset Disposal Policy

7.5. Establishment and Management of the Financial Asset Register

- 7.5.1. The Chief Financial Officer will establish and maintain the Asset Register containing key financial data on each item of Property, Plant or Equipment that satisfies the criterion for recognition. Asset Manager are responsible for establishing and maintaining any additional register or database required to demonstrate their physical management of their assets.
- 7.5.2. The Asset Manager is responsible to ensure that sufficient controls exist to substantiate the quantity, value, location and condition all assets in the registers.

7.6. Contents of the Financial Asset Register

- 7.6.1. 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.
- 7.6.2. The fixed asset register shall reflect at least the following information:
 - 7.6.2.1. A brief but identifiable description of each asset
 - 7.6.2.2. classification of each asset
 - 7.6.2.3. the date on which the asset was acquired for use
 - 7.6.2.4. the location of the asset
 - 7.6.2.5. the departments within which the assets will be utilized
 - 7.6.2.6. the responsible person for this asset
 - 7.6.2.7. the title deed number, in the case of fixed property
 - 7.6.2.8. the stand number, in the case of fixed property
 - 7.6.2.9. a unique identification number
 - 7.6.2.10. the original cost or fair value if no costs are available
 - 7.6.2.11. the (last) effective date of revaluation of the fixed assets subject to revaluation
 - 7.6.2.12. the revalued value of such fixed assets
 - 7.6.2.13. the valuer who did the (last) revaluation
 - 7.6.2.14. accumulated depreciation to date
 - 7.6.2.15. the carrying value of the asset
 - 7.6.2.16. whether this is a cash or non-cash generating asset
 - 7.6.2.17. the method and, where applicable, the rate of depreciation
 - 7.6.2.18. impairment losses
 - 7.6.2.19. impairment recovery
 - 7.6.2.20. the source of financing

- 7.6.2.21. whether the asset is required to perform basic municipal services;
 - 7.6.2.22. the date on which the asset is disposed of
 - 7.6.2.23. the disposal proceeds
 - 7.6.2.24. the date on which the asset is retired from active use, and held for disposal
 - 7.6.2.25. the residual value of each asset
 - 7.6.2.26. measurement model
- 7.6.3. An 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 an asset.
- 7.6.4. An 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.

7.7. Physical Verification of all assets

- 7.7.1. The Asset Management Section shall conduct a physical verification quarterly for movable assets and annually for immovable assets.
- 7.7.2. The cooperation of all Municipal personnel shall be required in accomplishing the physical Verification task in attempt to minimize the time demanded of them.
- 7.7.3. The designated officials in the different Departments within municipality must execute the functions listed below:
 - 7.7.3.1. Ensure that the bar code number and location number are reflected on the asset movement form by the relevant official on the receipt of the asset. Where applicable, the serial number or registration number should be included
 - 7.7.3.2. Complete the asset movement form when transfers occur and forward the completed original form to Asset Management Section.
 - 7.7.3.3. Ensure that a completed asset disposal form is submitted when an asset item is disposed of after the necessary approval has been obtained.

7.8. Classification, aggregations & components

7.8.1. Classification of Assets

- 7.8.1.1. Assets that meet the definition and the recognition criteria shall be capitalized in the fixed assets register and be classified as follows
- 7.8.1.2. Property Plant and equipment if its meet the definition of property plant and equipment as per GRAP 17,
- 7.8.1.3. Intangibles assets if its meet the definition of an intangible assets as GRAP 102,
- 7.8.1.4. Investment properties if it's the definition of the investment properties as per GRAP 16

7.8.2. Major Component

- 7.8.2.1. The Asset Manager may, with agreement of the Chief Financial Officer, treat specified major Components of an item of property plant or equipment as a separate asset for the purposes of this Policy.
- 7.8.2.2. These major components may be defined by its physical parameters or its financial parameters.
- 7.8.2.3. In agreeing to these treatments, the CFO must be satisfied that these components:
 - 7.8.2.3.1. *Have significantly a different useful life or usage pattern to the main asset,*

- 7.8.2.3.2. *Align with the asset management plans,*
- 7.8.2.3.3. *The benefits justify the costs of separate identification,*
- 7.8.2.3.4. *It is probable that future economic benefits or potential service delivery associated with the asset will flow to the municipality,*
- 7.8.2.3.5. *The cost of the asset to the municipality can be measured reliably,*
- 7.8.2.3.6. *The municipality has gained control over the asset,*
- 7.8.2.3.7. *The asset is expected to be used during more than one financial year.*
- 7.8.2.4. Once a major component is recognized as a separate asset, it may be acquired, depreciated, and disposed of as if it were a separate asset.
- 7.8.2.5. All other replacements, renewals of refurbishments of components will be expensed.

8. POLICY PRINCIPLES: ACCOUNTING POLICY PART:

8.1. Recognition of Assets

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:

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

8.2. Measurement at recognition.

- 8.2.1. An item of assets that qualifies for recognition as an asset shall be measured at its cost.
- 8.2.2. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, its cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

8.3. Elements of cost

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

- 8.3.1. Its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- 8.3.2. 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.
- 8.3.3. The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity 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.
- 8.3.4. Examples of directly attributable costs are:
 - 8.3.4.1. Costs of employee benefits (as defined in the Standard of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice on *Employee Benefits*) arising directly from the construction or acquisition of the item of property, plant, and equipment,
 - 8.3.4.2. costs of site preparation,
 - 8.3.4.3. initial delivery and handling costs,
 - 8.3.4.4. installation and assembly costs,
 - 8.3.4.5. costs of testing whether the asset is functioning properly, after deducting net proceeds from selling any items produced while bringing the asset to that location and condition
 - 8.3.4.6. Professional fees.

8.4. Measurement after recognition

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

- 8.4.1. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that insignificant in relation to the total cost of the item shall be depreciated separately
- 8.4.2. The depreciation charge for each period shall be recognised in surplus or deficit unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

- 8.4.3. 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.
- 8.4.4. Depreciation of an asset ceases when the asset is derecognised.
- 8.4.5. Therefore, depreciation does not cease when the asset become idle or is retired from active use held for disposal unless the asset is fully depreciated.
- 8.4.6. The depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual value.
- 8.4.7. The residual value for infrastructure assets, Heritage assets, community assets and intangible assets shall be zero at initial measurement.

8.5. Initial determination useful life

- 8.5.1. The asset management unit needs to determine the useful life of a particular item or class property, plant and equipment through the development of a strategic asset management plan that forecasts the expected useful life that asset. This should be developed as part of the Pre-Acquisition Planning that would consider the following factors:
 - 8.5.1.1.1. The operational, maintenance, renewal and disposal program that will optimize the expect long term costs of owning that asset,
 - 8.5.1.1.2. economic obsolescence because it is too expensive to maintain,
 - 8.5.1.1.3. functional obsolescence because it no longer meets the municipalities needs,
 - 8.5.1.1.4. technological obsolescence,
 - 8.5.1.1.5. social obsolescence due to changing demographics, and
 - 8.5.1.1.6. Legal obsolescence due to statutory constraints

8.6. Rate of depreciation

- 8.6.1. 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. ***Refer to Annexure A: Useful Lives***
- 8.6.2. In the case of an 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 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.

8.7. Review of useful life, depreciation method and the residual value

- 8.7.1. The useful life, depreciation method and the residual value applied to an asset shall be reviewed 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, useful life and residual value shall be changed to reflect the changed pattern.
- 8.7.2. Such a change shall be accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate in accordance with Standard of GRAP 3 on Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Errors

8.8. Review of depreciation method

- 8.8.1. The depreciation method applied to an asset shall be reviewed 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 3 on Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Errors.

8.9. Alternative methods of depreciation in specific instances

- 8.9.1. The Chief Financial Officer may employ the sum-of-units method of depreciation in the case of assets which are physically wasted in providing economic benefits or delivering services.
- 8.9.2. The Chief Financial Officer shall only employ this method of depreciation if the Head of Department controlling or using the asset in question gives a written undertaking to the Municipal Manager to provide:
 - 8.9.2.1. estimates of statistical information required by the Chief Financial Officer to prepare estimates of depreciation expenses for each financial year; and
 - 8.9.2.2. actual statistical information, for each financial year.
- 8.9.3. The Head of Department concerned shall moreover undertake to provide such statistical information at the specific times stipulated by the Chief Financial Officer.
- 8.9.4. 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.

8.10. Subsequent expenditure on property plant and equipment

- 8.10.1. Assets are often modified during their life. There are two main types of modification:
 - 8.10.1.1. **Enhancements / Rehabilitation:**
 - 8.10.1.1.1. This is where work is carried out on the asset that increases its service potential. Enhancements normally increase the service potential of the asset, and or may extend an asset's useful life and result in an increase in value.
 - 8.10.1.1.2. These expenses are not part of the life cycle of the asset. These costs normally become necessary during the life of an asset due to a change in use of the asset or technological advances.
 - 8.10.1.1.3. Disbursements of this nature relating to an asset, which has already been recognized in the financial statements, should be added to the carrying amount of that asset. The value of the asset is thus increased when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the Council over the remaining life of the asset.
 - 8.10.1.1.4. To be classified as capital spending, the expenditure must lead to at least one of the following economic effects:
 - 8.10.1.1.4.1. Modification of an item or plant to extend its useful life, including an increase in its capacity;
 - 8.10.1.1.4.2. Upgrading machine parts to achieve a substantial improvement in the quality of output;
 - 8.10.1.1.4.2.1. Adoption of new production processes enabling a substantial reduction in previously assessed operating costs;
 - 8.10.1.1.4.2.2. Extensions or modifications to improve functionality such as installing computer cabling or increasing the speed of a lift;
 - 8.10.1.1.4.3. Improve the performance of the asset
 - 8.10.1.1.5. Expenditure related to repairs or maintenance of property, plant and equipment are made to restore or maintain the future economic benefits or service potential that a municipality can expect from the asset.
 - 8.10.1.1.6. Refurbishment of works does not extend functionality or the life of the asset, but are necessary for the planned life to be achieved. In such cases, the value

of the asset is not affected, and the costs of the refurbishment are regarded as operating expense in the statement of financial performance.

8.10.1.2. *Maintenance / Refurbishments*

8.10.1.2.1. Expenditure related to repairs or maintenance of property, plant and equipment are made to restore or maintain the future economic benefits or service potential that a municipality can expect from the asset.

8.10.1.2.2. Refurbishment of works does not extend functionality or the life of the asset, but are necessary for the planned life to be achieved. In such cases, the value of the asset is not affected, and the costs of the refurbishment are regarded as operating expense in the statement of financial performance.

8.11. IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

8.11.1. The Municipality shall assess at each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Municipality shall estimate the recoverable service amount of the asset

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

8.11.3. In assessing whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired the Municipality shall consider as a minimum the following indications:

8.11.4. External Indicators

8.11.4.1. Cessation or near cessation of the demand or need for services provided by the asset

8.11.4.2. 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.

8.11.5. Internal indicators

8.11.5.1. Evidence is available of physical damage of an asset

8.11.5.2. Significant long term changes with an adverse effect on the entity 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 expected to be used. These changes include the asset becoming idle, plans to discontinue or restructure the operation to which an asset belongs or plans to disposes of an asset before the previously expected date

8.11.5.3. A decision to halt the construction of the asset before it is complete or in a usable condition

8.11.5.4. Evidence is available from internal reporting that indicates that the service performance of an asset is or will be significantly worse than expected

8.11.5. The Chief Financial Officer shall amend the useful operating life assigned to any 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.

- 8.11.7. 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 asset shall be fully depreciated in the financial year in which such diminution in value occurs.
- 8.11.8. 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 asset has physically ceased to exist, it shall be written off the fixed asset register.
- 8.11.9. Every General Manager shall ensure that any incident of loss, theft, destruction, or material impairment of any 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.
- 8.11.10. In all the foregoing instances, the additional depreciation expenses shall be debited to the Department or Vote controlling or using the asset in question.

8.12. Derecognition Of Assets

- 8.12.1. 23.1 The carrying amount of an item of property plant and equipment shall be derecognised:
 - 8.12.1.1. a) On disposal, or
 - 8.12.1.2. b) When no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal
- 8.12.2. 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
- 8.12.3. 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.
- 8.12.4. Every Head of Department shall report in writing to the Manager: Assets all assets controlled or used by the Department concerned which such Head of Department wishes to alienate by public auction. The Manager: Assets shall thereafter consolidate the requests received from the various Departments, and shall promptly report such consolidated information to the Disposal Committee of the Municipality, refer to Disposal Policy.
- 8.12.5. Once the item of property, plant, and equipment is disposed, the Chief Financial Officer shall delete the relevant records from the fixed asset register.
- 8.12.6. Transfer of 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.

8.13. Other write-offs of assets

- 8.13.1. 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.
- 8.13.2. Every General Manager shall report to The Manager: Assets any items of property, plant, and equipment which such General Manager wishes to have written off, stating in full the reason for such recommendation. The Manager: Assets shall consolidate all such reports, and shall promptly submit a recommendation to the disposal committee on the assets to be written off.
- 8.13.3. The only reasons for writing off property, plant and equipment other than the alienation of such assets, shall be the loss, theft, and destruction or material impairment of the asset in question.

- 8.13.4.** In every instance where a not fully depreciated 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

9. Financial Disclosure

- 9.1.** The financial statements shall disclose, for each class of property, plant, and equipment recognised in the financial statements:

- 9.1.1.** the measurement bases used for determining the gross carrying amount,
- 9.1.2.** the depreciation methods used,
- 9.1.3.** the useful lives or the depreciation rates used,
- 9.1.4.** the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period, and
- 9.1.5.** a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period showing:
 - 9.1.5.1.** additions,
 - 9.1.5.2.** disposals,
 - 9.1.5.3.** acquisitions through business combinations,
 - 9.1.5.4.** increases or decreases resulting from revaluations and from impairment losses recognised or reversed directly in net assets under the Standard of GRAP on Impairment of Assets, impairment losses recognised in surplus or deficit in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Impairment of Assets,
 - 9.1.5.5.** impairment losses reversed in surplus or deficit in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Impairment of Assets,
 - 9.1.5.6.** depreciation,

- 9.2.** The financial statements shall also disclose for each class of property, plant, and equipment recognised in the financial statements:

- 9.2.1.** the existence and amounts of restrictions on title and property, plant and equipment pledged as securities for liabilities,
- 9.2.2.** the amount of expenditures recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant, and equipment in the course of its construction,
- 9.2.3.** the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant, and equipment, and
- 9.2.4.** 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.
- 9.2.5.** If items of property, plant and equipment are stated at revalue amounts, the following shall be disclosed:
 - 9.2.5.1.** the effective date of the revaluation,
 - 9.2.5.2.** whether an independent valuer was involved,
 - 9.2.5.3.** the methods and significant assumptions applied in estimating the items' fair values,
 - 9.2.5.4.** the extent to which the items' fair values were determined directly by
 - 9.2.5.4.1.** reference to observable prices in an active market or recent market
 - 9.2.5.4.2.** transactions on arm's length terms or were estimated using other
 - 9.2.5.4.3.** valuation techniques,
 - 9.2.5.4.4.** for each revalue class of property, plant, and equipment, the carrying amount that would have been recognised had the assets been carried under the cost model, and
 - 9.2.5.4.5.** The revaluation surplus, indicating the change for the period and any restrictions on the distribution of the balance to owners of net assets.

- 9.2.6.** Financial statements shall also disclose the following for each class of property, plant, and equipment:

- 9.2.6.1. The carrying amount of temporarily idle property, plant, and equipment,
- 9.2.6.2. The gross carrying amount of any fully depreciated property, plant and equipment that is still in use, and
- 9.2.6.3. The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment retired from active use and held for disposal.

9.2.7. The financial statement shall disclose the following for each class of intangible assets, distinguishing between the internally generated intangible assets and other intangibles assets:

- 9.2.7.1. Whether the useful lives are indefinite or finite and, if finite, the useful
- 9.2.7.2. Lives or the amortisation rates used.
- 9.2.7.3. The amortisation methods used for intangible assets with finite useful lives.
- 9.2.7.4. The gross carrying amount and any accumulated amortisation
- 9.2.7.5. (Aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period.
- 9.2.7.6. The line item(s) of the statement of financial performance in which any amortisation of intangible assets is included.
- 9.2.7.7. A reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period showing:
 - 9.2.7.7.1. additions, indicating separately those from internal development and those acquired separately;
 - 9.2.7.7.2. disposals;
 - 9.2.7.7.3. assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations;
 - 9.2.7.7.4. increases or decreases during the period resulting from revaluations under paragraphs .78, .88 and .89 and from impairment losses recognised or reversed directly in net assets in accordance (if any) with the Standards of GRAP on Impairment of Assets;
 - 9.2.7.7.5. impairment losses recognised in surplus or deficit during the period in accordance (if any) with the Standards of GRAP on Impairment of Assets;
 - 9.2.7.7.6. impairment losses reversed in surplus or deficit during the period in accordance (if any) with the Standards of GRAP on Impairment of Assets);
 - 9.2.7.7.7. any amortisation recognised during the period; net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements into the presentation currency, and on the translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the entity; and
 - 9.2.7.7.8. Other changes in the carrying amount during the period.

10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1. This Policy shall be monitored and evaluated by the General Manager: Budget Treasury Office and regular monitoring reports submitted to the Management Committee Meeting, Finance Portfolio Committee, Executive Committee, and Full Council Meetings.

11. COMMENCEMENT OF THE POLICY

11.1. This Policy shall come into effect on the date of the adoption by the Ugu District Municipality Council.

12. AMENDMENT AND/OR ABOLITION

12.1. This policy may be amended or repealed by the Municipality through a Council Resolution.

13. COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

- 13.1. Violation or non-compliance with this policy will give a just cause for disciplinary steps to be taken.

14. POLICY REVIEW

- 14.1. This Policy will be reviewed annually to ensure applicability and relevance.

15. APPEAL PROCESS/ GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

- 15.1. The policy must also state what will happen if one of the users thereof is not satisfied or there is a violation with the implementation process.

16. RECORDS OF APPROVAL

ANNEXURE A: ASSET USEFUL LIVES**1. INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS**

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

1.1. WATER	
1.1.1. Mains	(20)
1.1.2. Supply and reticulation networks	(20)
1.1.3. Reservoirs and storage tanks	(20)
1.1.4. Meters	(15)
1.1.5. Rights (that is, the right to draw water from a particular source belonging to another party)	(20)
1.2. SEWERAGE	
1.2.1. Sewer mains	(20)
1.2.2. Outfall sewers	(20)
1.2.3. Sewage purification works	(20)
1.2.4. Sewerage pumps	(15)
1.2.5. Sludge machines	(15)
1.3. PEDESTRIAN MALLS	
1.3.1. Footways	(20)
1.3.2. Kerbing	(20)
1.3.3. Paving	(20)
1.4. SECURITY MEASURES	
1.4.1. Access control systems	(5)
1.4.2. Security systems	(5)
1.4.3. Security fencing	(3)

2. INVESTMENT ASSETS

2.1. 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:

2.1.1. Office parks (which have been developed by the municipality itself or jointly between the municipality and one or more other parties)	(30)
2.1.2. Shopping centres (again developed along similar lines)	(30)
2.1.3. 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)

3. BUILDINGS

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

3.1.1. Abattoirs	(30)
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3.1.2. Asphalt plant	(30)
3.1.3. Cable stations	(30)
3.1.4. Caravan parks	(30)
3.1.5. Compacting stations	(30)
3.1.6. Hostels used to accommodate the public or tourists	(30)
3.1.7. Hostels for municipal employees	(30)
3.1.8. Housing schemes	(30)
3.1.9. Kilns	(30)
3.1.10. Laboratories	(30)
3.1.11. Fresh produce and other markets	(30)
3.1.12. Nurseries	(30)
3.1.13. Office buildings	(30)
3.1.14. Old age homes	(30)
3.1.15. Quarries	(30)
3.1.16. Tip sites	(30)
3.1.17. Training centres	(30)
3.1.18. Transport facilities	(30)
3.1.19. Workshops and depots	(30)

4. **OTHER ASSETS**

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

4.1.1. **OFFICE EQUIPMENT**

4.1.1.1. Computer hardware	(5)
4.1.1.2. Computer software	(3-5)
4.1.1.3. Office machines	(3-5)
4.1.1.4. Air conditioners	(5-7)

4.1.2. **FURNITURE AND FITTINGS**

4.1.2.1. Chairs	(7-10)
4.1.2.2. Tables and desks	(7-10)
4.1.2.3. Cabinets and cupboards	(7-10)
4.1.2.4. Bins and containers Household refuse bins	(5)
4.1.2.5. Bulk refuse containers	(10)
4.1.2.6. Emergency equipment Fire hoses	(5)
4.1.2.7. Other fire-fighting equipment	(15)
4.1.2.8. Emergency lights	(5)

4.1.3. **MOTOR VEHICLES**

4.1.3.1. Ambulances	(5-10)
4.1.3.2. Fire engines	(20)
4.1.3.3. Buses	(15)
4.1.3.4. Trucks and light delivery vehicles	(5-7)
4.1.3.5. Ordinary motor vehicles	(5-7)
4.1.3.6. Motor cycles	(3)

4.1.4. **PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

4.1.4.1. Graders	(10-15)
4.1.4.2. Tractors	(10-15)
4.1.4.3. Mechanical horses	(10-15)
4.1.4.4. Farm equipment	(5)
4.1.4.5. Lawn mowers	(2)
4.1.4.6. Compressors	(5)
4.1.4.7. Laboratory equipment	(5)
4.1.4.8. Radio equipment	(5)
4.1.4.9. Firearms	(5)

4.1.4.10. Telecommunication equipment	(5)
4.1.4.11. Cable cars	{15}
4.1.4.12. Irrigation systems	{15}
4.1.4.13. Cremators	{15}
4.1.4.14. Lathes	{15}
4.1.4.15. Filling equipment	{15}
4.1.4.16. Conveyors	{15}
4.1.4.17. Feeders	{15}
4.1.4.18. Tippers	{15}
4.1.4.19. Pulverising mills	{15}
4.1.5. OTHER	
4.1.5.1. Aircraft	(15)
4.1.5.2. Watercraft	{15}

UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

“The Municipality”



VIREMENT POLICY

CONTENTS

1. Definitions	3
2. Objectives of the policy	4
3. Legislative framework	4
4. Determination of vote	4
5. Authorisation of Virements	4
6. Restrictions on amount of Virements	5
7. Manageable groups of revenue	5
8. Non manageable groups of revenue and expenditure	6
9. Operating Budget virements	6
10. Capital Budget virements	7
11. Review of policy	7
12. Compliance and Enforcement	8
13. Effective Date	8
14. Policy Adoption	8

Annexure: Virement Request Form (PLEASE ATTACH THE VIREMENT FORM)

1. **DEFINITIONS**

In this Policy, unless the context otherwise indicates, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, has the same meaning as in that Act.

“Accounting Officer” means the Municipal Manager of Ugu District Municipality,

“Chief Financial Officer” means the Chief Financial Officer of Ugu District Municipality

“Financial year” means a twelve months period commencing on 1 July and ending on 30 June each year;

“Identified Savings”, the original budget less all the expenditure incurred and committed orders on that account.

“Virement”, means “a regulated transfer or re-allocation of money from one line item account to another, within the same vote especially public funds.”

“Vote” means

- a) one of the main segments into which a budget of a municipality is divided for the appropriation of money for the different departments or functional areas of the municipality; and
- b) which specifies the total amount that is appropriated for the purposes of the department or functional area concerned.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY

To introduce a Framework by which departmental budgets can be managed by Heads Of Department's to ensure effective financial management.

A virement represents a flexible mechanism to effect budgetary amendments within a municipal financial year.

3. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

- a. Chapter 4 of the Municipal Finance Management Act.
- b. The Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations published in terms of Section 168 of the MFMA.
- c. All relevant budget related Circulars and notices issued by the National Treasury.

4. DETERMINATION OF VOTE

Chief Financial Officer shall determine the number and type of votes to be used and line items to be shown under each vote. In so doing, the Chief Financial Officer shall consider and properly reflect the organisational structure and shall comply with the prescribed budget format of National Treasury. The operating expenditure shall be classified as per the Government Financial Statistics classifications used in the prescribed National Treasury format.

5. AUTHORISATION OF VIREMENTS

- 5.1 A transfer of funds from one line item to another under this Policy may, subject to the provisions of this Policy, be authorised as follows:
 - a) If the amount does not exceed R1 000 000.00 the transfer may be authorised by the Chief Financial Officer of the Municipality or the Accounting Officer of the Municipality after consultation with the Chief Financial Officer;
 - b) If the amount exceeds R1 000 000.00 but does not exceed R5 000 000.00 the transfer may be authorised by the Accounting Officer after consultation with the Chief Financial Officer;
 - c) The Mayor may authorise expenses in an emergency or other exceptional circumstances and the adjustment budget must be passed during the adjustment period after the expenses were incurred.

- d) Notwithstanding the provisions of 5.1.a, a transfer of funds between cost or functional centres within a particular Vote/Department may not be authorised by the Chief Financial Officer but may only be authorised by:

- a) The Accounting Officer, if the amount does not exceed the amount of
R5 000 000.00

6. RESTRICTIONS ON AMOUNT OF VIREMENTS

- 6.1 Notwithstanding the provisions of section 5:

- 6.1.1 The total amount transferred from and to line items within a particular vote in any financial year may not exceed 40 % of the amount allocated to that vote;

- 6.1.2 The total amount transferred from and to line items in the entire budget in any financial year may not exceed 25 % of the total operating budget for that year;

- 6.2 A transfer which exceeds, or which would result in the exceeding of any of the limits referred to in 6.1 above may, however, be performed if the Council by resolution approves thereof.

- 6.3 No transfer of funds shall be made if such transfer would constitute a transgression or contravention of any statute, regulation or other law, any policy, directive or guideline binding upon the Municipality, or the avoidance by the Municipality of any obligation imposed upon it by contract or any other cause.

7. MANAGEABLE GROUPS OF REVENUE

All manageable revenue which is budgeted for under a department is the responsibility of each Head Of Department to ensure that it is collected.

Must report to the Chief Financial Officer and budget office any deviations that they become aware of which might affect the budgeted estimates.

Head Of Department's are responsible for all grants and donations which are budgeted for under their departments. They must report any deviations to the Chief Financial Officer or the budget office in writing. They must seek reasons for deviations from the responsible donor or the transferring sector departments.

If Head Of Department's become aware that budgeted revenue will not materialise or will not be collected, they must inform the Chief Financial Officer or the Budget Office to ensure that revenue will be adjusted downwards in the Adjustments Budget.

8. NON-MANAGEABLE GROUPS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

No funds Transfers can be made on these groups:-

- a) Depreciation,
- b) Finance Charges,
- c) Departmental Charges,
- d) Investment Income and
- e) Employee Related Costs

9. OPERATING BUDGET VIREMENTS

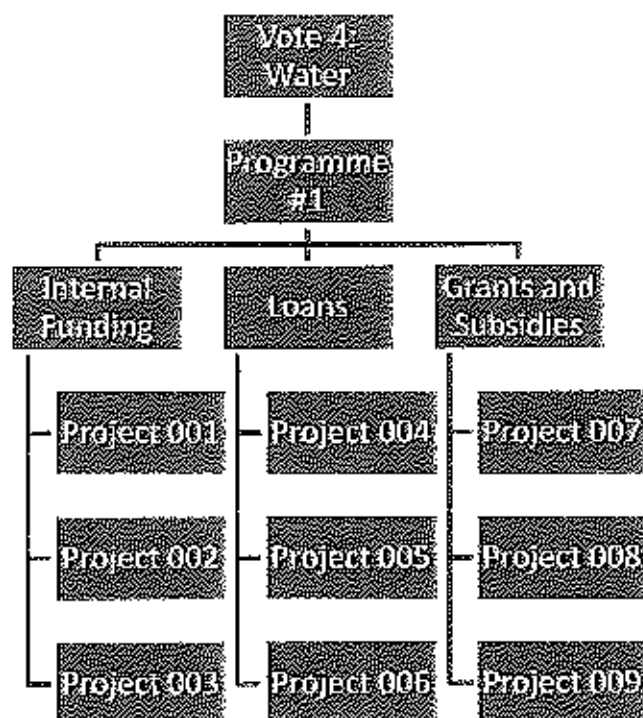
- 9.1 Operating budget virements can only be done on General Expenses, Contracted Services and Repairs and Maintenance items.

Funds transfer can take place within these groups provided the total approved budget allocation per vote is not exceeded. In order for an account to transfer funds from one item to another, there must be identified savings within the limitations of the approved budget for that group. These must be clearly stated in the formal funding requests submitted to the Chief Financial Officer and the Budget Office. Funds may not be transferred to new line items of the operating budget.

- 9.2 All requests for the transfer of funds must be in writing using the prescribed request forms in Appendix A and B, and must be properly authorised by the Manager and General Manager responsible for that vote and the Chief Financial Officer as per the set limits.
- 9.3 The prescribed request form shall include, but not limited to, provisions for the following:
- a) The name of the department concerned;
 - b) Descriptions of the line items from and to which the transfer is to be made;
 - c) The amount of the proposed transfer;
 - d) The cause of the saving in the line item from which the transfer is to be made;
 - e) The justification for the transfer;
 - f) A description of any consequences that such transfer may have for the Integrated Development Plan or the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan.
- 9.4 Each Head Of Department is responsible for his/her own operational budget and must ensure that all expenditure is contained to the approved allocations by Council.

- 9.5 Movement of funds from different sectors and categories will be attended to in the normal Adjustments Budget process annually in February.

10. CAPITAL BUDGET VIREMENTS



- 10.1 Virements on the Capital budget allocations can be done from one project to another within the same vote and source of funding, i.e. from Water, CRR to Water CRR. Virements cannot be done to a new project which was not part of the approved capital budget. Any other transfer of funds or requests for new allocations must be done through an adjustments budget and approved by Council.
- 10.2 Virements can be done on conditional grant funded projects; provided that there is a written agreement by the said funder.
- 10.3 All requests must be in writing on the prescribed form in Appendix B and must be properly authorised by the responsible Manager, General Manager and the Chief Financial Officer.

11. REVIEW OF POLICY

This Policy will be reviewed once annually during the Annual Budget Process.

12. COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

- a. Violation of or non-compliance with this Policy may give a just cause of disciplinary steps to be taken.

- b. It will be the responsibility of Accounting Officer to enforce compliance with this Policy.

13. **EFFECTIVE DATE**

This Policy shall come to effect upon approval by Council of Ugu District Municipality.

14. **POLICY ADOPTION**

This Policy has been considered and approved by the **COUNCIL OF UGU DISTRICT MUNICIPLAITY** as follows:

Resolution No:.....

Approval Date:.....

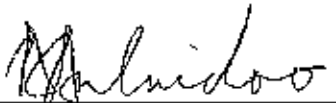


Ugu District Municipality

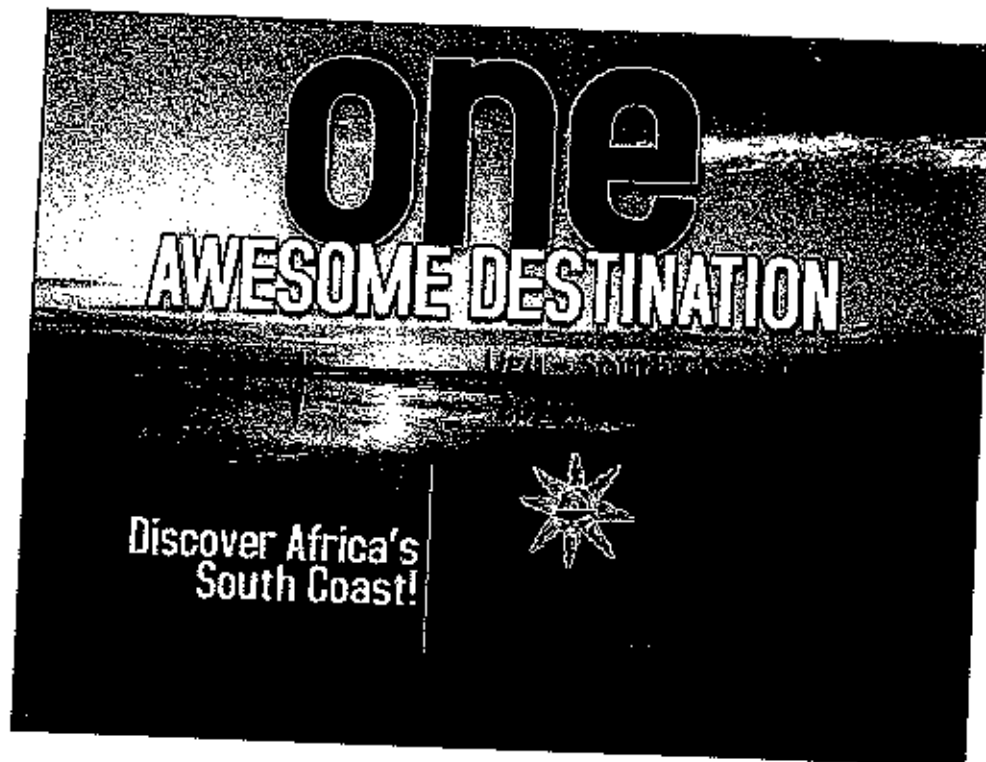
Quality Certificate

I **Dhanpalan Devaraj Naidoo, Municipal Manager of Ugu District Municipality** hereby certify that the Annual Budget 2019/2020 and supporting documentation have been prepared in accordance with the Municipal Finance Management Act and regulations made under the Act, and that the annual budget and supporting documents are consistent with the Integrated Development Plan of the municipality

Name: Dhanpalan D. Naidoo
Municipal Manager of Ugu District Municipality- DC21

Signature: 

Date: _____

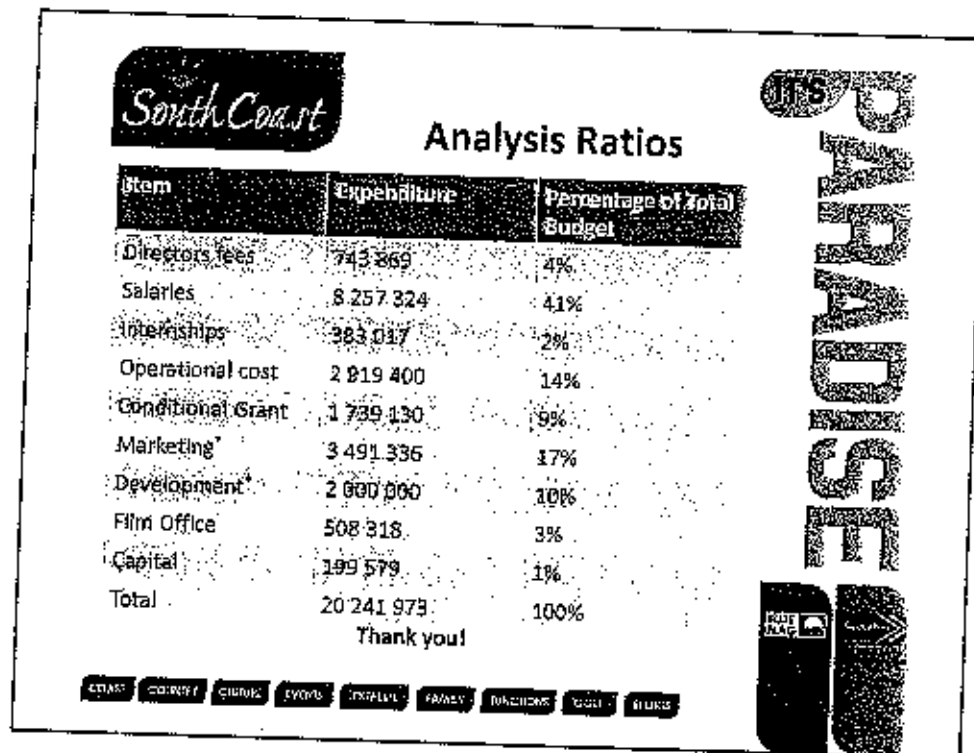


South Coast		Income				PA B O R N I C E
Sources of Income	Approved Budget 2018/2019	Draft Budget 2019/2020	Inc / (Dec) R	% Inc / (Dec)		
Grat Income (Reg DM)	14 395 096	13 341 956	(1 053 140)	-7%		
Local Muni's - Total	4 012 697	4 213 331	200 634	5%		
- Ray Nkonyeni	2 007 570	2 107 949	100 379	5%		
- Umdoni	1 151 729	1 209 315	57 586	5%		
- Umzumbi	476 798	500 638	23 840	5%		
- Umuziwabantu	376 599	395 429	18 830	5%		
Revenue	420 422	441 128	21 906	5%		
Interest	482 312	506 428	24 116	5%		
Conditional Grant Income	2 816 251	1 739 130	(1 077 121)	-38%		
Reserves	605 999	0	(605 999)	-100%		
Total	22 472 576	20 241 973	(2 230 603)	-10%		

South Coast		Expenditure Summary		
Expenditure Budget	Approved Budget 2018/2019	Draft Budget 2019/2020	Inc / (Decrease) R	% Inc / (Dec)
Capital	628 471	199 578	(428 892)	-69%
Operational	21 824 106	20 042 395	(1 781 711)	-8%
Total	22 452 576	20 241 973	(2 230 603)	-10%

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South Coast		Operational Expenditure breakdown		
Expenditure	Approved Budget 2018/2019	Draft Budget 2019/2020	Increase / (Decrease) R	% Inc / (Dec)
Board Fees	701 764	745 860	44 096	6%
Salaries	7 865 168	8 257 324	392 156	12,11%
Depreciation	235 935	247 732	11 797	5%
General Operations	2 457 899	2 530 540	72 641	2,96%
Interest	500	500		
Maint. & Repairs	143 348	140 628	(2 720)	-1,90%
Marketing	4 518 750	3 491 336	(1 027 414)	-22,55%
Development	3 589 491	2 000 000	(1 589 491)	-44,28%
Conditional Grant	2 816 251	1 739 130	(1 077 121)	-38,25%
Film Office		508 318	508 318	
Youth Internships		889 017	889 017	
Total	21 824 106	20 042 395	(2 164 728)	-9,92%





2019/20 DRAFT BUDGET

INCOME

DESCRIPTION	Adjusted Budget 2018/19	DRAFT BUDGET		
		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
GRANT INCOME				
Ugu District Municipality	6 077 531.25	5 381 407.81	5 650 478.20	5 933 002.11
Umzumbe Local Municipality	551 250.00	578 812.50	607 753.13	638 140.78
Ray Nkonyeni Municipality	1 785 000.00	1 874 250.00	1 967 962.50	2 066 360.63
Umlaziwabantu Local Municipality	551 250.00	578 812.50	607 753.13	638 140.78
Umkhono Local Municipality	551 250.00	578 812.50	607 753.13	638 140.78
Grant Received - National School Nutrition Programme/Raset	3 000 000.00	-	-	-
Grant Received - Aquaculture	300 000.00	-	-	-
Grant Received - KZNDETEA Ifafa Farm	500 000.00	-	-	-
Grant Received - Idwala Industrial Holdings	200 000.00	-	-	-
	13 516 281.25	8 992 095.31	9 441 700.08	9 913 785.08
OTHER INCOME				
Interest Received - Bank Accounts	150 000.00	530 800.00	612 163.20	645 219.96
Sale of Tender Documents	50 000.04	52 800.04	55 651.24	58 656.41
Entrance Fees KwaXolo	252 340.24	711 258.47	267 531.80	415 408.27
Management Fees - Ifafa Farm Elysium	300 000.00	316 800.00	333 907.20	351 938.19
	752 340.28	1 611 658.51	1 269 253.44	1 471 222.83
TOTAL	14 268 621.53	10 603 753.82	10 710 953.52	11 385 007.92

EXPENDITURE

P412

DESCRIPTION	Adjusted Budget - 2018/19	DRAFT BUDGET		
		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Operational Expenditure				
Contracted Services	1 813 580.35	1 523 140.85	1 050 227.58	1 106 939.86
Depreciation and Ammortisation	65 000.00	68 640.00	72 346.56	76 253.27
Inventory Consumed Items	3 164 884.00	174 117.50	183 519.85	193 429.92
Operating Lease	600 000.00	633 600.00	667 814.40	703 876.38
Other Expenditure	2 219 181.21	2 343 465.92	2 470 013.08	2 603 393.78
Board Fees	898 462.00	822 092.73	876 761.90	935 066.56
Employee Related Costs	5 457 503.97	4 985 146.82	5 333 159.17	5 705 139.17
	14 218 621.53	10 550 203.82	10 653 842.53	11 324 098.95
Capital Expenditure				
Furniture and equipment	50 000.00	53 550.00	57 111.08	60 908.96
	50 000.00	53 550.00	57 111.08	60 908.96
Total Expenditure	14 268 621.53	10 603 753.82	10 710 953.60	11 385 007.92

