



Chris Hani District Municipality

Inventory Management Policy: 2021- 2022

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- c) Held for sale or distribution in the ordinary course of operations, or
- d) In the process of production for sale or distribution.

“Asset Manager” shall mean the person appointed as Asset Manager under section 4.1 below;

“Municipality” shall mean the **Chris Hani District Municipality**;

“Net Realisable” Is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations less the estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale exchange or distribution.

“Obsolete inventory” means items that have expired, are redundant or damaged;

“Re-order level” means the level of inventory at which inventory is re-ordered;

“Requisition form” means a written request to the Inventory Supervisor to supply specified inventory;

“Responsible manager”

means the official responsible for the budget of an organizational unit in the municipality, directorate or institution; Chris Hani District Municipality Inventory Management Policy

“Store”

means a place where inventory is stored and reserved for future use, or a source from which supplies may be drawn;

“Inventory Accountant”

means the official responsible for the requisition, receipt, issue, recording, safeguarding of inventory and cost-effective and efficient management of inventory.

3. SCOPE

3.1. This policy applies to Chris Hani District Municipality's inventory received by the Receiving Stores Clerk and issued to users.

3.2. This policy specifically excludes:

- (a) Pharmaceutical inventory, livestock and
- (b) Equipment and other assets not defined as inventory;

4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

4.1. In terms of the MFMA, the Accounting Officer for a municipality must:

- a) Be responsible for the effective, efficient, economical and transparent use of the resources of the municipality as per section 62 (1) (a);
- b) Take all reasonable steps to prevent unauthorised, irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure and other losses as per section 62(1)(d);
- c) Be responsible for the management, including the safeguarding and the maintenance of the assets, and for the management of the liabilities, of the municipality as per section 63 (1) (a) and (b).

4.2. In terms of the following paragraph of GRAP 12:

4.2.1. Inventories shall be recognized as an asset if, and only if,

- (a) it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the entity, and
- (b) the cost of the inventories can be measured reliably

5. MEASUREMENT AT RECOGNITION

5.1. Inventories that qualify for recognition as assets shall initially be measured at cost. GRAP 12 states that the cost of inventories shall comprise:

(a) all costs of purchase which include where applicable

- (i) purchase price
- (ii) import duties
- (iii) other taxes except those recoverable from taxing authorities
- (iv) transport and handling costs; and
- (v) other costs directly attributable to the acquisition less,
- (vi) trade discounts
- (vii) rebates
- (viii) other similar items which would reduce the cost of acquisition

(b) costs of conversion; and

- (i) Conversion costs are mainly incurred in a manufacturing environment where raw materials are brought together and transformed through the manufacturing process into finished goods. Conversion costs include;
 - costs directly related to the unit of production such as direct labour and
 - a systematic allocation of fixed and variable production overheads incurred in converting materials into finished goods.

(c) other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

5.2. Examples of costs excluded from the value of inventories and expensed in the period in which they are incurred as follows:

- (a) abnormal amounts of wasted materials, labour, or other production costs
- (b) storage costs, unless those costs are necessary in the production process before a further production stage
- (c) administrative overheads that do not contribute to bringing inventories to their present location and condition
- (d) selling costs
- (e) borrowing costs except where they meet certain requirements set out in GRAP 5 and
- (f) financing costs (represented by the difference between a higher purchase price paid for a deferred settlement in excess of normal credit terms).

5.3. Where inventories are acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, their costs shall be their fair value as at the date of acquisition (See **figure 1** below for illustration).

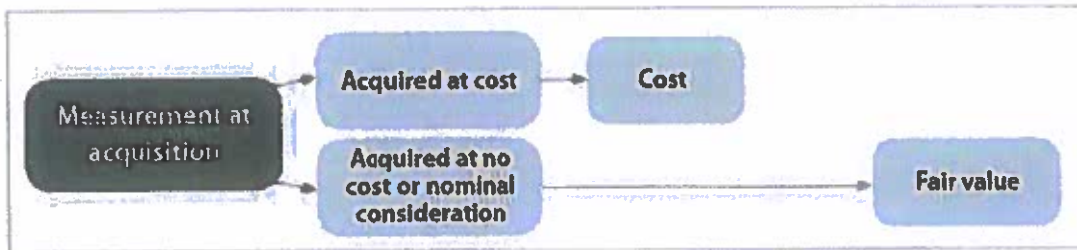


Figure 1

5.4. The intent of the above provision is that inventories should not be carried on the balance sheet at a value greater than their worth. At acquisition, worth is measured by cost, or fair value.

6. MEASUREMENT AFTER RECOGNITION

6.1. Inventories shall be measured at the lower of cost and net realization value, except where paragraph 4.4.2 applies

6.2. Inventories shall be measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost where they are held for:

- (a) distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge, or
- (b) consumption in the production process of goods to be distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge (See **figure 2** below for illustration).

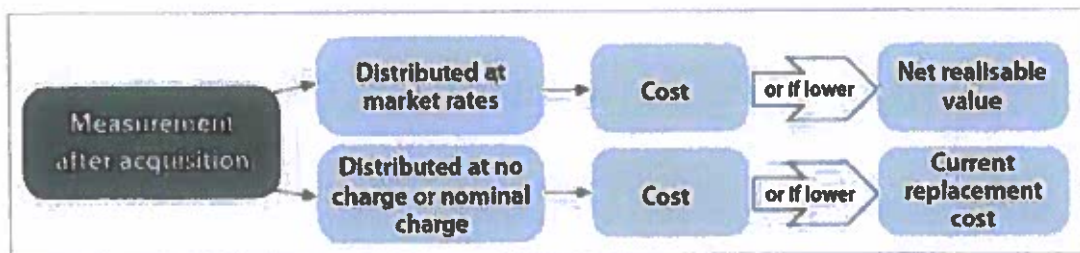


Figure 2

6.3. At a later date, the worth of the inventories may have decreased. Current replacement cost is used instead of net realisable value in situations where it is not easy to determine the net realisable value. Current replacement cost approximates net realisable value.

7. RECOGNITION AS AN EXPENSE

7.1. When inventories are sold, exchanged or distributed the carrying amount of those inventories shall be recognized as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognized. If there is no related revenue, the expense is recognized when the goods are distributed, or related service is rendered. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realizable value and all losses of inventories shall be recognized as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realizable value, shall be recognized as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognized as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

7.2. Some inventories may be allocated to other assets accounts, for example, inventory used as a component of self-constructed property, plant or equipment. Inventories allocated to other assets in this way are recognized as an expense during the useful life of that asset.

8. INVENTORY PROCEDURES

8.1. The procedures for inventory must be followed to ensure that: Chris Hani District Municipality Inventory Management Policy

- (a) Inventory is safeguarded at all times;
- (b) There are accurate records of quantities on hand at all times;
- (c) Optimum inventory levels are maintained to meet the needs of users;
- (d) Only authorised issues of inventory are made to users; and
- (e) Items placed in store are secured and only used for the purpose for which they were purchased.

9. APPOINTMENT OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS

9.1. The CFO must appoint, in writing, officials to perform the duties of a Inventory Accountant in terms of this Policy.

9.2. Adequate segregation of duties between the requisition, receipt, recording, storage and safekeeping of inventory and the management and control thereof must be maintained to avoid the potential occurrence of errors and fraud.

10. ORDERING OF INVENTORY

10.1. Each department must set its own Inventory reorder levels for all items in consultation with the CFO, the inventory levels must indicate the minimum and maximum inventory that can be maintained.

- 10.2. Due diligence and care shall be exercised in identifying low value and high value items of inventory.
- 10.3. Minimum inventory level of high value items shall be ordered, any maximum order shall be based on specific requirement/need in order to avoid large amount of cash tied up on inventory.
- 10.4. A reorder listing should be printed by Inventory Accountant and reviewed weekly by the Asset Manager.
- 10.5. The Inventory Accountant must use the reordering maximum quantities as a primary source of information to complete the applicable purchase form as per Supply Chain Management Policy.
- 10.6. A copy of the purchase order form will then be forwarded by the Inventory Accountant to the Receiving Stores Clerk to match the goods received against the order once goods are delivered at the stores.
- 10.7. Orders must thereafter be filed in alphabetical order, one file for delivered orders and one file for outstanding orders.
- 10.8. This file must form the basis for follow up of orders and for matching goods that are delivered to inventory department.
- 10.9. The orders file should be reviewed weekly by the Inventory Accountant and any orders, which have not been delivered as per the agreement with the Inventory Accountant, must be followed up immediately.

11. RECEIPT OF INVENTORY

- 11.1. The quantity and quality of the inventory received from suppliers must be according to specifications and information on the order form.
- 11.2. The Receiving Stores Clerk must compare the delivery note to the purchase order before accepting the goods.
- 11.3. The invoice or delivery note must match the supplier name and order number.
- 11.4. The Receiving Stores Clerk must create an electronic Goods Received Note on the system to record all the inventory items delivered in good condition.
- 11.5. The Receiving Stores Clerk must ensure that:
 - 11.5.1. All delivery notes and or invoices are signed by him/her and the driver
 - 11.5.2. All incorrect delivery items are rejected and clearly identified on both copies of the delivery note and or invoice; and
 - 11.5.3. The supplier signs all amendments
- 11.6. The inventory received must then be transferred to the secured store and the goods receive number and quantities captured on the bin card by the Receiving Stores Clerk.
- 11.7. The inventories must be stored in their respective sections once they have been received as detailed in 5.5.
- 11.8. The inventory record on the system must be updated on the day the goods are received, by the Receiving Stores Clerk and authorized on the system by the Inventory Accountant.

12.STORAGE OF INVENTORY

- 12.1. Inventory must be stored in a secured, exclusive use area, under lock and key, furthermore the inventory must be insured in terms of the Asset Management Policy of the municipality. Chris Hani District Municipality Inventory Management Policy
- 12.2. The area must be used exclusively for the storage of inventory, with limited authorised access only.
- 12.3. Inventory must be positioned to facilitate efficient handling and checking.
- 12.4. All items must be stored separately, with proper segregation.
- 12.5. Inventory must be clearly labeled for easy identification. Inventory tag/bin cards or inventory labels may be used to identify each item and to aid in the physical verification of the items.
- 12.6. Details on bin cards should include the following:
 - 12.6.1. Order number;
 - 12.6.2. Quantity received;
 - 12.6.3. Date of receipt;
 - 12.6.4. Quantity issued;
 - 12.6.5. Date of issue;
 - 12.6.6. Maximum stock level;
 - 12.6.7. Re-order level;
 - 12.6.8. Re-order quantity;
 - 12.6.9. Closing stock; and
 - 12.6.10. Any other relevant information.
- 12.7. Where possible, all items of the same type and reference must be stored together as per the description on the inventory records.
- 12.8. Items with limited shelf life must be rotated on a first in first out basis, in accordance with paragraph .35 of GRAP, to reduce the occurrence of expired or obsolete stocks.
- 12.9. Due diligence and care must be exercised to prevent damage of, or deterioration of inventory.
- 12.10. Due regard must be given to any safety standards which may apply to the storage of certain inventories.
- 12.11. Steps must be taken to ensure safe custody of items, including precautions against loss or theft.
- 12.12. The Inventory Accountant or Delegated Official responsible for the custody and care of inventory must ensure that in his/her absence, such items, where applicable, are securely stored.
- 12.13. The responsibility for the custody of the storeroom keys must be allocated by the delegated authority to an official who is accountable for its use.
- 12.14. No unauthorised persons/officials shall obtain entry to premises, buildings or containers where inventory is kept, unless accompanied by the responsible official.
- 12.15. Whenever a change in the Inventory Accountant occurs, an inventory count must be conducted.

- 12.16. An independent official shall be nominated in writing by the delegated authority to assist the official handing and taking over with the checking of the inventory and any discrepancies.
- 12.17. Should the above not be complied with, the official taking over shall be liable for any discrepancies.
- 12.18. A handing-over certificate, attached here to as Annexure A, must be completed by the handing and taking over officials and a copy retained for record purposes.
- 12.19. The following fire protection precautions must be adhered to:
- 12.19.1. Inventories of an inflammable or dangerous nature shall be stored and handled in such a manner that persons or property are not endangered and in compliance with the requirements of any local authority;
- 12.19.2. The area must be clearly signposted; and
- 12.19.3. Fire extinguishing equipment must be placed in the area where inventories are held and must be serviced regularly.

13. ISSUING OF INVENTORY

- 13.1. Only the Inventory Accountant is authorised to issue inventory from the storeroom.
- 13.2. Inventory must only be issued in terms of the approved requisition form of the Municipality.
- 13.3. All requisition forms must be ruled off immediately below the last item to prevent items being added once the requisition is authorized by the responsibility manager, supervisor or foreman
- 13.4. The Stores Clerk must update the bin card when stock items to be issued have been picked up from the shelves with the requisition number and quantities
- 13.5. The official receiving the inventory must acknowledge the receipt of stock items requested, by signing on the requisition for goods received.
- 13.6. Inventories must be issued and used for official purposes only.
- 13.7. The Stores Clerk captures the requisition on the system and then it must be authorized by the Inventory Accountant.

14. OBSOLETE INVENTORY

- 14.1. The preparatory work for the disposal of obsolete inventory must be undertaken by the Inventory Accountant and verified by the Asset Manager.
- 14.2. The Accounting Officer or delegated authority must approve the disposal of obsolete inventory.
- 14.3. The delegated authority may approve the write-off of inventory, if satisfied that: -
 - 14.3.1. The inventory has expired and is redundant;
 - 14.3.2. The inventory is of a specialized nature and has become outdated due to the introduction of upgraded and more effective products;
 - 14.3.3. The inventory cannot be used for the purpose for which it was originally intended; or
 - 14.3.4. The inventory has been damaged and is rendered useless.
- 14.4. All disposed of items must be updated in the inventory records/register/database for the purposes of proper management and control.

15. INVENTORY COUNT

- 15.1. Items may be subject to an inventory spot count on a monthly basis.
- 15.2. Inventory counts may be carried out on a four monthly basis with a full inventory count at the end of each financial year.
- 15.3. All approved Municipal procedures and processes must be complied with during the inventory count.
- 15.4. The Inventory Accountant must document in Annexure B and report to the CFO after investigating any discrepancies between the inventory records/register/database, bin/tag cards or inventory labels and the physical inventory.
- 15.5. The CFO must submit a report with the findings to the Accounting Officer, in order to have the matter reported to the Executive Committee of the Chris Hani District Municipality for the write-off of any inventories losses, or the write –up of surpluses.
- 15.6. The appropriate disciplinary action must be instituted when applicable.
- 15.7. The inventory record, register, database or system must be updated accordingly.

16. INVENTORY RECORDS

- 16.1. An inventory record/register/database must be maintained for all inventory items, either manually and / or electronically.
- 16.2. All relevant information must be included for the proper management and control of all inventory items. It is recommended that details include but are not limited to:
 - 16.2.1. Order number/date;
 - 16.2.2. Item description;
 - 16.2.3. Quantity and value of stock on hand;
 - 16.2.4. Quantity and value of stock received;
 - 16.2.5. Quantity and value of stock issued;
 - 16.2.6. Re-order level;
 - 16.2.7. Optimum inventory level;
 - 16.2.8. Quantity and value of obsolete stock; and
 - 16.2.9. Opening/closing balance.
- 16.3. An inventory register/database must be printed monthly and the hard copy filed in a chronological order to maintain a proper audit trail.

17. REPORTING

17.1. A report must be submitted at each stock count to the Chief Financial Officer and/or the Responsible Manager detailing the following:

- 17.1.1. Any inventory shortages or surpluses and the reasons for such;
- 17.1.2. Any inventory deficits proposed to be written-off; and
- 17.1.3. Any obsolete inventory items.

17.2. Inventories purchased during the financial year must be disclosed at cost in the disclosure notes of the Annual Financial Statements of the Municipality.

17.3. In terms of GRAP 12 the financial statements shall disclose:

- 17.3.1. the accounting policies adopted in measuring inventories, including the cost formula used,
- 17.3.2. the total carrying amount of inventories and the carrying amount in classifications appropriate to the entity,
- 17.3.3. the carrying amount of inventories carried at fair value less costs to sell,
- 17.3.4. the amount of inventories recognized as an expense during the period,
- 17.3.5. the amount of any write-down of inventories recognized as an expense in the period,
- 17.3.6. the amount of any reversal of any write-down that is recognized as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognized as an expense in the period,
- 17.3.7. the circumstances or events that led to the reversal of a write-down of inventories in accordance with paragraph .43, and
- 17.3.8. the carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for liabilities.

18. POLICY ADOPTION

This Policy takes effect on the 01st July 2021

Policy Adopted on the Chris Hani District Municipality council meeting dated : 26th May 2021

Council Resolution number : C1011

Signed by Municipal Manager:

G. Mashiyi
Initial & Surname

[Signature]
Signature

30-06-21
Date

LIST OF ANNEXURES

**1. ANNEXURE A
HANDING-OVER CERTIFICATE**

I certify that this is a true statement of inventory as per stock report attached hereto and that inventory has been duly accounted for.

Signature of official handing over inventory : _____

Designation : _____

Date : _____

I certify that this is a true statement of inventory as per stock report attached hereto and that the inventory has been duly accounted for.

Signature of official handing over inventory : _____

Designation : _____

Date : _____

2. ANNEXURE B

Reference	: _____
Enquiries	: _____
Date	: _____

BUDGET & TREASURY OFFICE
Attention: Chief Financial Officer

INVENTORY COUNT FOR THE PERIOD: _____

This is to certify that the quarterly inventory count has been undertaken for all items.
 The under-mentioned discrepancies were found:

1. SURPLUS INVENTORY

#	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	QUANTITY	VALUE
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

The following factors gave rise to the surplus items:

3. ANNEXURE B Cont...

2. DEFICIT INVENTORY

#	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	QUANTITY	VALUE
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

Total value of issues for the period under review R _____

The following factors gave rise to the deficit items:

We certify that an inventory count of items was undertaken by:

1. Name : Rank: Signature:
2. Name : Rank: Signature:
3. Name : Rank: Signature:

Head of Department

Date