

BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY



2025/2026

INCORPORATING INFRASTRUCTURE PROCUREMENT AND DELIVERY MANAGEMENT POLICY

PART A

In terms of section 111 of the Municipal Finance Management
Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003).

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CHAPTER 1

1. DEFINITIONS

In this policy, unless the context otherwise indicates, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act or the Regulations has the same meaning as in the Act or the Regulations, and –

1	“Accounting Officer” means the Municipal Manager or his delegate
2	“competitive bidding process” means a call for supply of goods and services, the receipt of offers for supply thereof from qualifying Vendors and the evaluation of offers received;
3	“competitive bid” means a bid in terms of a competitive bidding process
4	“final award” , in relation to bids or quotations submitted for a contract, means the final decision on which bid or quote to accept;
5	“formal written price quotation” means quotations received in hardcopy, electronic or facsimile delivered to the procurement section.
6	“in the service of the state” means to be – a member of – (i) any municipal council; (ii) any provincial legislature; or (iii) the National Assembly or the National Council of Provinces; a member of the board of directors of any municipal entity; an official of any municipality or municipal entity; 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); an executive member of the accounting authority of any national or provincial public entity; or an employee of Parliament or a provincial legislature;
7	“long term contract” means a contract with a duration period exceeding one year
8	“list of accredited prospective providers” means the list of accredited prospective providers which is maintained by the municipality in terms of paragraph 9.2.4 of this policy;

9	“Municipality” means the Bojanala Municipality or any entity under its control
10	“other applicable legislation” means any other legislation applicable to municipal supply chain management, including – the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000); the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003); and the Construction Industry Development Board Act, 2000 (Act No. 38 of 2000);
11	“Regulation” means the Local Government: Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations (Notice 686 of 2005);
12	“Sundry Purchases” mean purchases made without going through a verbal or written quotation process
13	“Treasury guidelines” means any guidelines on supply chain management issued by the Minister in terms of section 168 of the Act;
14	; “the Act” means the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003);
15	“written or verbal quotations” means quotations referred to in paragraph 12(1)(c) of this policy.
16	“BPDM” means Bojanala Platinum District Municipality

2. OBJECTIVES OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY

2.1 The Municipality of Bojanala should resolve in terms of section 111 of the Act to have and implement a supply chain management policy 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 regulatory framework prescribed in Chapter 2 of the Regulations;
 - (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.

2.2 The municipality may not act otherwise than in accordance with this supply chain management policy when –

- (a) Procuring goods or services;
- (b) Disposing of goods no longer needed;
- (c) Selecting contractors to provide assistance in the provision of municipal services otherwise than in circumstances where Chapter 8 of the Municipal Systems Act applies; or
- (d) Selecting external mechanisms referred to in section 80 (1) (b) of the Municipal Systems Act for the provision of municipal services in circumstances contemplated in section 83 of that Act. 6

3. APPLICABILITY OF THIS POLICY

This policy applies to the acquisition of all goods and services in Bojanala Platinum District Municipality.

To assure the creation of an environment where business can be conducted with integrity and in a fair, reasonable and accountable manner, this policy will ensure that the municipal manager and all representatives of the BPDM involved in supply chain management activities must act with integrity, accountability, transparency and with the highest ethical standards.

- a) All supply chain management representatives must adhere to the code of ethical standards contained in section 20 of this policy together with the code of conduct for municipal staff contained in schedule 2 of the MSA

4. . AMENDMENT AND REVIEW OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY

4.1 The accounting officer must –

- (a) At least annually review the implementation of this policy; and
- (b) When the accounting officer considers it necessary, submit proposals for the amendment of this policy to the council.

4.2 When amending this supply chain management policy the need for uniformity in supply chain practices, procedures and forms between organs of state in all spheres, particularly to promote accessibility of supply chain management systems for small businesses must be taken into account.

4.3 The accounting officer of a municipality must in terms of section 62(1)(f)(iv) of the Act,

[or “The accounting officer of a municipal entity must in terms of section 99(2)(h) of the
SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY 2025/2026

Act”], take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality [or municipal entity] has and implements this Supply Chain Management policy.

CHAPTER 2

ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY

5. DELEGATION OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POWERS AND DUTIES

5.1 The municipality hereby delegates all powers and duties to the accounting officer which are necessary to enable the accounting officer to:

(a) Discharge the Supply Chain Management responsibility in terms of:-

(i) Chapter 8 or 10 of the Act; and

(ii) Supply Chain Management Policy;

(b) To maximise administrative and operational efficiency in the implementation of the supply chain management policy;

(c) To enforce reasonable cost-effective measures for the prevention of fraud, corruption, favouritism and unfair and irregular practices in the implementation of the supply chain management policy; and

(d) To comply with his or her responsibilities in terms of section 115 and other applicable provisions of the Act.

5.2 The council or accounting officer may not delegate or sub-delegate 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;

5.3 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 this policy.

6. SUB-DELEGATIONS

6.1 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 this policy.

6.2 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 a bid adjudication committee of which the chief financial officer or a senior manager is a member.
- (c) Not exceeding R2 million (Vat included) may be sub-delegated but only to
 - (i) the chief financial officer.
 - (ii) senior manager: or
 - (iii) a bid adjudication committee of which the chief financial officer or a senior manager is a member or

6.3 An official or the Bid Adjudication Committee to which the power to make final awards has been sub-delegated in accordance sub-section (2) with this policy must within (5)five days of the bid adjudication committee meeting submit to the accounting officer particulars of each final award made by such committee during that meeting, 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.

6.4 A written report referred to in sub-section (3) must be submitted-

- (a) to the municipal manager, in the case of an award by-
 - (i) the chief financial officer;
 - (ii) a director/senior manager; or

6.4 No supply chain management decision-making powers may be delegated to an advisor or consultant.

7. OVERSIGHT ROLE OF COUNCIL

7.1 The council must maintain oversight over the implementation of this Supply Chain Management policy.

7.2 For the purposes of such oversight the accounting officer must –

(i) Within 20 days of the end of each financial year, submit a report on the implementation of the supply chain management policy of the municipality and of any municipal entity under its sole or shared control, to the council of the municipality

(ii) Whenever there are serious and material problems in the implementation of the supply chain management policy, immediately submit a report to the council.

7.3 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.

7.4 The reports must be made public in accordance with section 21A of the Municipal Systems Act.

8. SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT UNIT

8.1 The accounting officer must establish a Supply Chain Management unit to implement this supply chain management policy.

8.2 The supply chain management unit must operate 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.

8.3 TRAINING OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS

8.3.1 The training of officials involved in implementing the supply chain Management policy shall be in accordance with any Treasury, Local government: Municipal Finance management act, municipal regulations on Minimum Competency Levels and any other Treasury guidelines on Supply Chain Management training.

GENERAL

Amendment and review of this policy.

- (1) The municipal manager of the BPDM must-
 - (a) at least annually review the implementation of the policy; and
 - (b) when the municipal manager deems it necessary, submit proposals for the amendment of the policy to the council.
- (2) When amending this policy, the BPDM must take account of the need for uniformity in Supply Chain practices, procedures and forms between organs of state in all spheres, particularly to promote accessibility of supply chain management systems for small businesses.

2.Availability of Supply Chain Management Policy

A copy of this policy and other relevant documentation will be available on the website of BPDM.

3.Communications

All correspondence regarding this policy must be addressed to the Chief Financial Officer and copied to the municipal manager.

CHAPTER 3

COMPONENTS OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

9.. FORMAT OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

This Supply Chain Management policy provides systems for –

- i. Demand Management
- ii. Acquisition Management
- iii. Logistics Management
- iv. Disposal Management.
- v. Risk Management; and
- vi. Performance Management

9.1: DEMAND MANAGEMENT

9.1.1 System of Demand Management

The accounting officer must establish and implement, through operational procedures, an effective system of demand management in order to ensure that the resources required by the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality to support its strategic goals and operational commitments outlined in the integrated development plan. The procurement plan must be linked to the IDP and SDBIP.

The accounting officer must submit the annual procurement plan and bi-annual report on the implementation of the procurement plan to Provincial Treasury in terms of Section 4.1 of the Municipal SCM Framework.

9.1.2. The demand management system must: -

- b) Include timely planning and management processes to ensure that all goods and services required by the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality are quantified, budgeted for, timely and effectively delivered at the right location and critical delivery dates and are of the appropriate quality and quantity at a fair cost date and are of the appropriate quality and quantity at a fair cost.

- c) Consider any benefits of economies of scale that may be delivered in the case acquisitions of a repetitive nature (such as long-term contracts); and
- d) Provide for the compilation of the required specifications to ensure that its needs are met.
- e) Consider past spending analysis
- f) Undertake appropriate industry analysis and research to ensure that innovations and technological benefits are maximised to the extent appropriate and within the available resources
- g) That request for goods be submitted four (4) working days and request for goods on notice board adverts ten (10) working days before it is required

PROCUREMENT PLANS

In terms of Circular No. 62 from the Act, No. 56 as issued by the National Treasury, the following areas should be considered:

Implementation of demand management and procurement plans.

- a) BPDM Accounting Officer may, upon request, make available to the relevant treasury a procurement plan containing all planned procurements for the financial year, in respect of the procurement of goods, services and infrastructure projects which exceed R200 000, including VAT. These procurement plans must be approved by the Accounting Officer or his delegate.
- b) To improve the planning and management of resources, BPDM Senior Manager must submit their procurement plans to Supply Chain Management Unit completed according to the Treasury approved format.
- c) Demand management must be coordinated by SCM Officials of the BPDM in consultation with requesting department. Submission of Procurement Plans to SCM will start from April to May each financial year.
- d) The SCM unit shall compile a procurement plan/s for acquisition management for the next financial year.
- e) The identified requirements in the SDBIP are drawn from and summarised in a procurement plan/s for acquisition for the next financial year.
- f) The Municipal Manager shall approve the procurement plan/s for acquisition.
- g) All procurements should be within approved budget in terms of section 15 of the MFMA and such expenditure shall have been authorized as per delegations and procured as per applicable thresholds.
- h) Consistent with the government fiscal discipline, no procurement shall be undertaken unless it is in accordance with Annual Procurement Plan (APP)

approved by the Municipal Manager, which must be consistent with the duly approved annual or multi-year budget and service delivery plan.

- i) In case of Infrastructure Projects, the plan shall consider the appropriate timing/phasing of appropriate activities such as engineering design and construction to reduce/lower project cost and avoid unnecessary rollovers.
- j) Where possible demand analysis should be used as a tool to stimulate local economic production and development and facilitate SMME development.

9. 2: ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT

9.2.1 System of acquisition management

9.2.1.1 The accounting officer must establish, through operational procedures, an effective system of acquisition management to ensure –

- (a) That goods and services procured by the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality are in accordance with authorised 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 (as per the circulars issued) on acquisition management are properly considered.

9.2.1.2 This policy except where provided otherwise in the policy, 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.

9.2.1.3 Whenever the municipality procures goods or services contemplated in section 110(2) of the Act the accounting officer must make public on the website the fact that it procures such goods or services otherwise than through its Supply Chain Management system, including –

- (a) The kind of goods or services; and
- (b) The name of the supplier

9.2.1.4 This management of the municipality must:

- a) to decide on the manner in which the market will be approached;
- b) to establish the total cost of ownership of a particular type of asset;
- c) to ensure that bid documentation is complete, including evaluation criteria;
- d) to evaluate bids in accordance with published criteria; and
- e) that proper contract documents are signed.

9.2.2 RANGE OF PROCUREMENT PROCESSES

9.2.2.1 The procurement of goods and services through this policy is provided by way of:

- (a) Petty cash purchases, up to a transaction value R2 000 (VAT included Inclusive). A valid tax invoice or cash slip must be handed in within 5 (five) days.
- (b) Sundry purchases including petty cash up to R200 000 (vat included);
- (c) Formal written price quotations for procurements of a transaction value above R2 000 up to R200 000 (VAT included);
- (d) a competitive bidding process for:
 - (i) Procurements above a transaction value of R200 000 (VAT included); and
 - (ii) The procurement of long term contracts. (longer than 12 months).
- (e) Procurements where the estimated transaction value exceeds R200 000.00

up to R50 000 000 (including VAT) using the 80/20 preferential point scoring system.

- (f) Procurements above a transaction value of R50 000 000 (including VAT) using the 90/10 preferential point scoring system.

9.2.2.2 The accounting officer may, in writing:

- (a) Lower, but not increase, the different threshold values specified in this policy or direct that:
 - (i) Written quotations be obtained for any specific procurement of a transaction value lower than R2 000.
 - (ii) **Formal written price quotations be obtained for any specific procurement of a transaction value lower than R200 000; or**
 - (iii) A competitive bidding process be followed for any specific procurement of a transaction value **higher** than R200 000.

9.2.2.3 Splitting of goods/services

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.

9.2.3 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; and has furnished the municipality with the SARS Tax Clearance Security Pin to access the tax related information on E-Filing for verification that provider's tax matters are in order
 - (iv) A certificate of attendance at a compulsory site inspection, where applicable.
 - (v) Persons conducting business with the State must be tax compliant when participating in quotations, tenders or other bidding processes.
- (b) Has authorised the Bojanala Platinum District municipality to obtain a tax clearance from the South African Revenue Services that the provider's tax

matters are in order; and or provide a clearance certificate 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.

(g) In the event of the service provider being a joint venture of any nature, sections (a) to (c) shall apply mutatis mutandis to all parties in the joint venture.

(h) Has registered on Central Supplier Database (CSD).

i. Municipalities must use the CSD supplier number starting with (MAAA) which is auto generated by the Central Database System after successful registration and validation of the 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.

ii. 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 state as defined in the Municipal Finance Management Regulations
- Identity Documentation
- Tender defaulters and restrictions status

9.2.4. CENTRAL SUPPLIER DATA BASE

a) CSD registration number

- b) Valid municipal rates clearance certificate. / Valid lease agreement
- c) Declaration of interest forms (MBD4).
- d) Declaration of independent clearance form (MBD9).

9.2.5 LIST OF ACCREDITED PROSPECTIVE PROVIDERS

- (a) A list must be kept of accredited prospective providers of goods and services that must be used for all procurement requirements of the municipality greater than R 2 000.00 including VAT; and
- (b) At least once a year through newspapers commonly circulating locally, the website and any other appropriate ways, prospective providers of goods or services must be invited to apply for evaluation and listing as accredited prospective providers.
- (c) The advertisement in (b) must specify the listing criteria for accredited Prospective providers; and
- (d) The listing must disallow any prospective provider whose name appears on the National Treasury's database as a person prohibited from doing business with the public sector.
- (e) The list must be updated at least quarterly 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.
- (f) The list must be compiled per commodity and per type of service.

9.2.5 PETTY CASH PURCHASES UP TO R2 000 INCLUDING VAT)

- (a) Petty cash may be used for procurement of goods and services as per this policy.
- (b) Petty cash may only be used for procurement of **urgent** goods and services from suppliers not accepting Councils Official orders (payment thereof monthly on statement).
- (c) Petty cash can only be obtained through Councils approved buying procedure (Authorised petty cash application form, acknowledgement of goods received and receipt/ proof of payment).
- (d) Each manager (Official responsible for Petty cash administration) must submit reconciliation reports including total amount of petty cash purchases with receipts and appropriate documents for each purchase, with each application for reimbursement.

9.2.7 FORMAL WRITTEN PRICE QUOTATIONS FROM R2 000 UP TO R200 000, 00 (VAT INCL.)

- (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 or municipal entity;
- (b) Quotations may be obtained from providers who are not listed, provided that such providers meet the listing criteria in the supply chain management policy;
- (c) If it is not possible to obtain at least three quotations, the reasons must be recorded and approved by the Accounting Officer or an official designated by the Accounting Officer, and
- (d) The accounting officer must record the names of the potential providers and their written quotations.
- (e) The designated official referred to in subparagraph (1)(c) above, 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.
- (f) That transactions between the value of R200 000.00 and more must be advertised
- (g) In a case where an event is taking place at certain ward, SMME's within that ward must be the beneficiaries or benefit from services or goods requested.

9.2.8 PROCEDURES FOR PROCURING GOODS OR SERVICES THROUGH WRITTEN QUOTATION AND FORMAL WRITTEN PRICE QUOTATIONS.

9.2.8.1 The accounting officer must determine the operational procedure for the procurement of goods or services through written quotation or formal written quotations, stipulate: -

- (a) All procurements more than R200 000.00 (VAT included) that are to be procured by means of formal written price quotations
- (c) When using the list of accredited prospective providers, the accounting officer must promote ongoing competition amongst providers
- (d) The accounting officer must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the procurement of goods and services through written quotations is not abused.
- (e) The accounting officer or chief financial officer must monthly be notified in writing of all written quotations accepted by an official acting in terms of a sub-delegation.
- (f) requirements for proper record keeping.

9.2.8.2 The procedures for procuring goods and service between R 2000 and R 200 000 are: -

- (a) The end-user must submit a duly completed request for a quotation form which has been authorised by the Head of Department to SCM unit at least four (4) working days before the date of the required goods or service. Late request will not be accepted unless its emergency.
- (b) The end-user will take the request for goods form to Budget and Reporting Unit for vote allocation and budget availability confirmation before submitting to SCM Unit for processing.
- (c) SCM official will source quotations from the service providers registered on BPDM database registered on the Central Supplier Database within that commodity.
- (d) SCM official will capture quotations received on the SAGE with the recommended service provider.
- (e) The Head of Department/Director will authorise the award of the service provider on the SAGE.
- (f) The SCM official will then issue an official purchase order.
- (g) The official purchase order will be authorised in line with the delegation powers as outlined in this policy.
- (h) SCM official will notify or inform the end-user that the purchase order has been authorised.
- (i) SCM official will send the purchase order to service provider and communicate further with the appointed service provider with regards to goods or services required and the delivery timeframes.

9.2.9 COMPETITIVE BIDDING PROCESS

- a) 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 this policy; and
- b) Should the municipality require service that can be provided by one or more tertiary institutions or public entities and enterprises from the private sector, the appointment of a contractor must be done by means of a bidding process.
- c) The municipality must prior to making an invitation for bids, properly plan for and as far as possible accurately estimate the costs of the provision of services and goods for which an invitation for bids is to be made.
- d) 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.

80/20 preference point system for acquisition of goods or services with Rand value equal to or below R50 million.

(a) The following formula must be used to calculate the points out of 80 for price in respect of an invitation for a tender with a Rand value equal to or below R50 million, inclusive of all applicable taxes:

$$\text{Where } P_s = 80 \frac{(1 - P_t - P_{\min})}{P_{\min}}$$

P_s = Points scored for price of tender under consideration

P_t = Price of tender under consideration

$P_{\min}$ = Price of lowest acceptable tender

(b) A maximum of 20 points may be awarded to a tenderer for the specific goal specified for the tender.

(c) The points scored for the specific goal must be added to the points scored for price and the total must be rounded off to the nearest two decimal places.

(d) Subject to section 2(1) (f) of the Act, the contract must be awarded to the tenderer scoring the highest points.

90/10 preference point system for acquisition of goods or services with Rand value above R50 million

5.(1) The following formula must be used to calculate the points out 90 for price in respect of an invitation for tender with a Rand value above R50 million, inclusive of all applicable taxes:

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

Were

P_s = Points scored for price of tender under consideration.

P_t = Price of tender under consideration; and

$P_{\min}$ = Price of lowest acceptable tender.

(2) A maximum of 10 points may be awarded to a tenderer for the specific goal specified for the tender.

(3) The points scored for the specific goal must be added to the points scored for price and the total must be rounded off to the nearest two decimal places.

(4) Subject to section 2(1)(f) of the Act, the contract must be awarded to the tenderer scoring the highest points

THE CONTRACT MUST BE AWARDED TO THE BIDDER WHO SCORES THE HIGHEST TOTAL NUMBER OF POINTS.

- The 90/10 preference point system for acquisition of services and goods above the rand value of R1 million all applicable taxes included.
 - i. The points scored by the bidder in respect of the B-BBEE contribution reflected on the table below must be added to the points scored for price.
 - ii. A maximum of 10 points may be awarded to a bidder for achieving the B-BBEE status level of contributor in accordance with the table below:

B-BBEE Status Level of Contributor	Number of Points for Preference (80/20)	Preference (80/20) Number of Points for Preference (90/10)
1	10	5
2	8	4
3	6	3
4	4	2
5	2	1
6	2	1
7	2	1
8	0	0

The contract must be awarded to the bidder who scores the highest total number of points.

9.2.10 PROCESS FOR COMPETITIVE BIDDING

- (a) Compilation of bidding documentation will at least comply with this policy.
- (b) The public invitation of bids will be administered in terms of section 9.2.14 of this policy.
- (c) Handling of bids submitted in response to public invitation;
 - (i) The Budget and Treasury (SCMU) shall be responsible for the

administration of bids received by the Municipality as described in this Policy;

(v) The user department shall be responsible for the submission of a report to the Evaluation Committee, on which report at least a check list of responsiveness (compliance) with tender specifications, must be recorded, with a corresponding recommendation.

Take into account the following:

- (vi) (i) the general conditions of contract.
- (vii) (ii) any Treasury guidelines on bid documentation; and
- (viii) (iii) the requirements of the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB), in the case of a bid relating to construction,
- (ix) upgrading or refurbishment of buildings or infrastructure.

(d) the evaluation of bids; Evaluation Committee to evaluate bids and put through recommendation to the Bid Adjudication Committee.

(e) the award of contracts; Final recommendation will be done by the Bid Adjudication Committee or Accounting Officer (depending on value of bid accepted) and the Accounting Officer will enter a contract with the successful bidder.

g. THE ADMINISTRATION OF CONTRACTS.

All administration and filing of contracts shall be carried out by Supply Chain Management Unit. All correspondence and records relating to the bid shall be forwarded to SCMU for filing purposes, and to records unit for recording.

Supply Chain Management Unit will be responsible for keeping the following:

- i. Bid register
- ii. Complaints register
- iii. Gift register

9.2.11 VALIDITY PERIOD

The validity period should not be more than 90 days due to price fluctuations.

- a) The period for which bids are to remain valid and binding is 90 days and must be indicated in the bid documentation. If no bidder has been appointed during the validity period, or the extended validity period as referred to below, the bid will lapse.
- b) The validity period is calculated from the bid closure date and bids shall remain in force and binding until the end of the final day of that period.
- c) This period of validity may be extended by the Accounting Officer provided that:
 - i. the original validity period of the bid has not already expired;
 - ii. all the bidders who have submitted bids have been requested to consent to the extension of the validity period and to confirm

- that their prices and terms will remain as initially stated until expiry of the extended validity period;
- iii. all the bidders who have submitted bids have agreed in writing to the 78 | Page extension of the validity period of the bid and to their price and terms remaining valid for the extended period; and
 - iv. the validity period of a bid may only be extended once

9.2. 12 BID DOCUMENTATION FOR COMPETITIVE BIDS

The Specifications Committee shall approve standard documentation pertaining to a particular type of or group of services for which tender specifications need to be developed. Bid documentation must at least consider:

- (a) (i) the general and special conditions of contract.
 - (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 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:
 - (a) For the past three years; or
 - (b) Since their establishment if established during the past three years.
 - (i) 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.
 - (ii) 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.
 - (iii) 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

- (c) 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.

9.2.13 SAMPLES

- a) Where samples are called for in the bid documents, samples marked with the bid and item number as well as the bidder's name and address must be delivered separate from the bid to the addressee mentioned in the bid documents
- b) If samples are not submitted as required in the bid documents or within any further time stipulated by the chairperson of the bid evaluation committee in writing, then the bid concerned may be declared non-responsive.
- c) Samples must be supplied by a bidder at his/her own expense and risk.
- d) The Municipality will not be obliged to pay for such samples or compensate for the loss thereof, unless otherwise specified in the bid documents, and reserves the right not to return such samples and to dispose of them at its own discretion
- e) If a bid is accepted for the supply of goods according to a sample submitted by the bidder, that sample will become the contract sample
- f) All goods/materials supplied shall comply in all respects to that contract sample.

9.2.14 **COMMUNICATION WITH BIDDERS BEFORE BID CLOSING**

- a) The manager of the SCMU may, if necessary, communicate with prospective bidders and/or bidders prior to bids closing.
- b) Such communication shall be in the form of a notice issued to all prospective bidders and/or bidders who have already submitted bids, or indicated the intention to do so by the manager of the SCMU by either e-mail, facsimile, or registered post, as may be appropriate.
- c) A copy of the notice together with a transmission verification report/proof of posting shall be kept for record purposes.
- d) Notices should be issued at least one week prior to the bid closing date, where possible.
- e) Notwithstanding a request for acknowledgement of receipt of any notice issued, the prospective bidders and/or bidders who have already submitted bids, or indicated the intention to do so will be deemed to have

received such notice if the procedures in sub-paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) above, have been complied with

9.2. 15 PUBLIC INVITATION FOR COMPETITIVE BIDS

- (1) (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 municipal entity or any other appropriate ways (which may include an advertisement in the Government Tender Bulletin) posting a notice on the Tender Board of the municipality; 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; and
 - (ii) a statement that bids may only be submitted on the bid documentation provided by the municipality or municipal entity.
- (c) to contain all information to ensure unambiguous, free, transparent and competitive procurement.
- (d) Details of site meetings or briefing sessions and to clearly state:
- ☐ Whether a site inspection/meeting is compulsory or not.
 - ☐ Criteria for bidders' representative attending the site inspection.
 - ☐ The penalty for non-compliance with compulsory site inspection requirements.
 - ☐ That site meeting will be chaired by the user department
- (e) 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.
- (f) Bids submitted must be sealed. Where bids are requested in electronic format, such bids must be supplemented by sealed hard copies.

9.2 16 PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING, OPENING AND RECORDING OF BIDS

- (a) Bids shall be placed in the official tender box on the time and date specified in the bid advertisement.

- (i) The bid box shall be opened by SCM officials, and the requesting department delegated to do so by the Accounting Officer through the CFO.
 - (ii) The bid opening shall be open to the public. Attendance shall be recorded by signature of each attendant in the register referred to in (iii) below.
 - (iii) Bids shall be opened **only in public** by the officials designated in (i) above and the results thereof recorded in an official register kept by the Supply Chain Management Unit; and
 - (iv) Must be opened at the same time and as soon as possible after the period for the submission of bids has expired.
- (d) 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; and whether the bidder has complied with all bid requirements.
- (e) Alternatively, quotes shall be valid for at least 30 calendar days and bids shall be valid for at least 90 calendar days from the closing date of the quote/bid. A longer period may be set for bids, but preferably not longer than 120 calendar days. Approval is to be obtained within the Municipal Manager's delegated powers for periods shorter than 31 or 90 calendar days for quotes and bids respectively
- (c) 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.

9.2.15 16 INVALID BIDS

- a) No bidder shall be disqualified during the opening, only bid committee members are allowed to evaluate bids, but no other officials can disqualify the bidders.
- b) Disqualification of bidders shall not any how take place during the opening.
- c) Disqualification of bidders may occur after both adjudication and the Accounting Officer confirm that the bidder did not adhere to the following requirements as stated in the advertisement and bid document:
 - i. where the bid, including the bid price/tendered amount, where applicable is not submitted on the official form of bid/offer.
 - ii. where the bid is not completed in non-erasable ink.
 - iii. where the form of bid/offer has not been signed.
 - iv. where in a two-envelope system, the bidder fails to submit both a technical proposal and a separate sealed financial offer/bid

- v. where the bidder tax clearance after verification by Accounting Officer is declared by SARS invalid.
- vi. Where the bidders CIDB grading is lower than the one required or declared invalid after Accounting Officer's verification.
- vii. Where the bidders company is declared invalid for no submission of annual returns by relevant authority.
- viii. Where the directors of the bidders company are in the service of the state and even in the past twelve months.
- ix. Where bidder did not meet minimum requirements for functionality.
- x. Where bidder did not price the bid document and did not complete MBD forms as provided.
- xi. Where the bidder owes municipal rates and taxes for more than three months.
- xii. Where the bidder supplied incorrect information about the company.
- xiii. Where the bidder's company is prohibited by the National Treasury in doing business with the organs of state and its entity.
- xiv. Where the bidder after investigations is found as colluded with intention to win the bid.
- xv. Where the bidder provided false declarations on the MBD1, MBD 2, MBD 3, MBD 3.1, MBD 3.2, MBD 3.3, MBD 4, MBD 6, MBD 6.2, MBD 7.1, MBD 8, MBD 9 and any other document that may be prescribed by municipality.
- xvi. Where the company is declared to be liquidated by courts and **did** not Subcontract where required.

9.2.17 NEGOTIATIONS WITH PREFERRED BIDDERS

- (1) The accounting officer may negotiate the final terms of a contract, including any variation or amendment to the accepted bid or contract, with bidders who were appointed through a competitive bidding process as preferred bidders, provided that such variation, amendment or negotiation –
 - (a) does not allow any preferred bidder a second or unfair opportunity.
 - (b) is not to the detriment of any other bidder.
 - (c) does not lead to a higher price than the bid as submitted.
 - (d) complies with the principles of openness, fairness and transparency,

- (e) is justified under the circumstances.
- (f) occurs with the written consent of the appointed bidder; and
- (g) is reported to Council as part of the Quarterly SCM Report.

(2) Minutes or other written record of such negotiations, variation or amendment must be kept and be available on request by any interested party.

9.2. 18 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.

9.2.19. COMMITTEE SYSTEM FOR COMPETITIVE BIDS

(1) The accounting officer must:

- (a) Establish a committee system comprising of at least:
 - (i) A bid specification committee; Reg 27
 - (ii) A bid evaluation committee; Reg 28 and
 - (iii) A bid adjudication committee Reg 29;

(2) The Accounting Officer of the Municipality:

- (a) Appoint the members of each committee, taking into account section 117 of the Act; and
- (b) Appointments of bid committee members by Accounting Officer must be in writing.
- (c) Accounting Officer must give members appointed an opportunity to decide on the acceptance of such appointments not less than three (03) days.
- (d) Members duties as committee members without undergoing formal training on how to participate in bid committees.

- (e) Members must accept their appointments in writing.
- (f) Accounting Officer must compel all members serving in bid committees to declare interest before participating in bid committees.
- (g) Accounting Officer must compel all members serving in bid committees to sign the code of conduct before participating in bid committees.
- (h) All members appointed in terms of regulation 26, have a right to participate in decision making by each committee where the members serve without intimidation by any member during the committee session.
- (i) Accounting officer must ensure that all chairpersons of three committees keep minutes and records of every sitting.
- (j) may, when appropriate, appoint a neutral or independent observer to ensure fairness and transparency in the application of this acquisition management system; and
- (k) Provide for an attendance or oversight process by a neutral or independent observer, appointed by the accounting officer, when this is appropriate for ensuring fairness and promoting transparency.

(2) The committee system must be consistent with any other applicable legislation.

(3). The accounting officer may apply the committee system to formal written price quotations (procurement between R30 000 and R200 000 including VAT).

9.2.20 BID SPECIFICATION COMMITTEES

(1) The bid specification committee must compile the specifications for each procurement of goods or services by the municipality or municipal entity and ensure that the specifications/terms of references is/are in accordance with the IDP

(2) Specifications:

- (a) Must be drafted in an unbiased manner to allow all potential suppliers to offer their goods or services.
- (b) Must take account of any accepted standards such as those issued by Standards South Africa, the International Standards Organization, or an authority accredited or recognised by the South African National Accreditation System with which the equipment or material or workmanship should comply.
- (c) Where possible, be described in terms of performance required rather than in terms of descriptive characteristics for design.
- (d) May not create trade barriers in contract requirements in the forms of specifications, plans, drawings, designs, testing and test methods, packaging, marking or labelling of conformity certification.
- (e) May not make reference to any particular trademark, name, patent, design, type, specific origin or producer unless there is no other sufficiently precise or

intelligible way of describing the characteristics of the work, in which case such reference must be accompanied by the words “equivalent”;

- (f) Must indicate each specific goal for which points may be awarded in terms of the points system set out in the Preferential Procurement Regulations 2001 and
- (g) Must be approved by the accounting officer prior to publication of the invitation for bids in terms of section 9.2.13 of this policy.
- (h) must reserve the Municipality’s right to reject any bid which is unrealistic or which if accepted may expose the Municipality to unacceptable risk provided that the Municipality has first, after consultation with the bidder, satisfied itself that the bid is indeed unrealistic and would expose the Municipality to unacceptable risk if accepted.
- (i) must wherever professionally services or construction or specialist services are procured, provide for a suitable mechanism to verify the expertise and ability of the bidder to undertake to execute the bid at an 94 | P a g e incompetent SCM POLICY C60/ 2017 appropriate standard. This may include providing for prequalification criteria, previous track record or any other appropriate method; and
- (j) must be approved by the Municipal Manager prior to publication of the invitation for bids
- (h) Specifications already approved cannot be changed by the end-user without BSC consideration and approval as well as the accounting officer approval.
- (i) The Departmental managers must take responsibility for the specifications, costing and budget implications.
- (j) The end-user should properly research on related specifications and market related pricing.

(3) Bid Documents:

- (a) The user department will compile bid documentation for bids generic to that department.
- (b) Documentation is to be approved by the Specifications Committee (to be established) prior to advertisement of bids.
- (c) The bid specification committee must be composed of at least one (or more at the discretion of the departmental manager) deputy or assistant manager from all departments, of the municipality or municipal entity, and may, when appropriate, include internal or external specialists’ advisors and shall be chaired by election from its membership on a rotating three month basis by any one of its members.

(4) No person, advisor or corporate entity involved with the bid specification committee, or director of such a corporate entity, may bid for any resulting contracts.

9.2.21 BID EVALUATION COMMITTEES

(1) The bid evaluation committee must:

- (a) Evaluate bids in accordance with:
 - (i) The specifications for a specific procurement; and
 - (ii) The points system set out in terms of the Preferential Procurement Regulations 2001.
- (b) Evaluate each bidder's ability to execute the contract.
- (c) Check in respect of the recommended bidder whether municipal rates and taxes and municipal service charges are not in arrears, and;
- (d) Submit to the adjudication committee a report and recommendations regarding the award of the bid or any other related matter.

(2) The bid evaluation committee must as far as possible be composed of:

- (a) The requesting department, and
- (b) On an ad hoc basis, officials from departments requiring the goods or services; and
- (c) at least one supply chain management practitioner of the municipality; and
- (d) Shall be chaired by election from its membership on a rotating three-month basis by any one of its members.

9.2.22 BID ADJUDICATION COMMITTEES

(1) The bid adjudication committee must:

- (a) Consider the report and recommendations of the bid evaluation committee and
- (b) Either –
 - (i) Depending on its delegations, make a final award or a recommendation to the accounting officer to make the final award; or
 - (ii) Make another recommendation to the accounting officer how to proceed with the relevant procurement.

(2) The bid adjudication committee must consist of at least four senior managers of the municipality which must include:

(i) The chief financial officer or, if the chief financial officer is not available,
another manager in the budget and treasury office reporting directly to the

chief financial officer and designated by the chief financial officer; and

(ii) At least one senior supply chain management practitioner who is an official of the municipality; and

(iii) A technical expert in the relevant field who is an official, if such an expert exists; and

(iv) A legal expert.

(2) The accounting officer must appoint the chairperson of the bid adjudication committee. If the chairperson is absent from a meeting, the members of the committee who are present must elect one of them to preside at the meeting.

(4) Neither a member of a bid evaluation committee, nor an advisor or person assisting the evaluation committee, may be a member of a bid adjudication committee.

(a) If the bid adjudication committee decides to award a bid other than the one recommended by the bid evaluation committee, the bid adjudication committee must prior to awarding the bid –

(i) Check in respect of the preferred bidder whether that bidder's municipal

rates and taxes and municipal service charges are not in arrears, and.

(ii) Notify the accounting officer.

(b) The accounting officer may –

(i) After due consideration of the reasons for the deviation, ratify or reject the decision of the bid adjudication committee referred to in paragraph (a); and

(ii) If the decision of the bid adjudication committee is rejected, refer the decision of the adjudication committee back to that committee for reconsideration.

(6) The accounting officer may at any stage of a bidding process, refer any recommendation made by the evaluation committee or the adjudication committee back to that committee for reconsideration of the recommendation.

(7) The accounting officer must comply with section 114 of the Act within 10 working days

9.2. 23 PROCUREMENT OF BANKING SERVICES

- (1) A contract for the provision of 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.

9.2.24 PROCUREMENT OF IT RELATED GOODS OR SERVICES

- (1) The accounting officer may request the State Information Technology Agency (SITA) to assist with the acquisition of IT related goods or services through a competitive bidding process.
- (2) Both parties must enter into a written agreement to regulate the services rendered by, and the payments to be made to, SITA and to the extent that it is necessary and reasonable independent monitoring and evaluation should be made of services provided by SITA.
- (3) The accounting officer must notify SITA together with a motivation of the IT needs if–
 - (a) The transaction value of IT related goods or services required in any financial year will exceed R50 million (VAT included); or
 - (b) The transaction value of a contract to be procured whether for one or more years exceeds R50 million (VAT included).
- (4) If SITA comments on the submission and the municipality disagrees with such comments, the comments and the reasons for rejecting or not following such comments must be submitted to the council, the National Treasury, the relevant provincial treasury and the Auditor General.

9.2.25 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.
 - (e) To the extent that it is necessary and reasonable independent monitoring and evaluation should be made of services provided by SITA.
- (2) Subparagraph (1)(c) and (d) do not apply if:
 - (a) A municipal entity procures goods or services through a contract secured by the municipality; or
 - (b) The municipality procures goods or services through a contract secured by a municipal entity.
- (3) Principles underpinning the implementation of regulation 32
 - a) Before a municipality decides to become a participant in a contract secured by another organ of state, it must, as part of demand management, conduct a detailed analysis of the goods or services required. When procuring infrastructure, the municipality must also compare for example its topography or other features, to that of the other organ of state to ensure that the service provider will be able to deliver at an acceptable standard.
 - b))The contract must have been secured by means of a competitive bidding process applicable to that other organ of state and the municipality or entity has no reason to believe that such contract was not validly procured.
 - c) This means that the municipality that intends to use a contract secured by another organ of state must verify and satisfy itself that the contract was procured through a procurement process that was fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective consistent with the public sector procurement principles set out in section 217 of the Constitution.
 - d) In order to verify this, the municipality must obtain copies of the bid advertisements, bid documents, minutes of evaluation and adjudication committee meetings, and any other relevant documents relating to the contract in order to review whether the other organ of state complied with applicable legislation and policies when it procured the contract.
 - e) The internal audit unit of the municipality and that is requesting to procure under the contract secured by the other organ of state must review the

obtained documentation from the organ of state, to certify that a competitive bidding process and due process was followed by the other organ of state in concluding the contract.

- f) Internal Audit unit of the municipality must provide further assurance that the requirements as outlined in regulation 32 are complied with before the accounting officer can consider and approve the participation.
- g) The municipality will engage provincial treasury to play an oversight role and provide assurance on the cost effectiveness and compliance with regulation 32 before appointment.
- h) There must be demonstrable discounts or benefits for the municipality to procure goods or services under a contract procured by another organ of state.
- i) The municipality must assess the contract terms such as, unit of issue or type of service; delivery lead times and prices; length of contract in line with required goods or service; and undertake comparative research to determine if this form of procurement is more advantageous than advertising a competitive bid. This must include the determination of a reasonable price for the required goods or services; taking into consideration that the requesting municipality can only utilise the remaining portion of the contract that has not been utilised by the original contracting organ of state and not create an additional contract.
- j) The value or price of the participating municipality's required goods or services must not exceed the value or price of the original contract.
- k) The decision to participate must be informed by a detailed report that outlines the outcome of the above-mentioned assessment, confirming the legal status of the contract with the other organ of state, reasons for why the municipality could not arrange its own contract through a competitive bidding process; and set out the value the participation will bring to the participating municipality.

(4) THE OTHER ORGAN OF STATE AND THE SERVICE PROVIDER HAVE CONSENTED TO SUCH PROCUREMENT IN WRITING.

- a) The accounting officer requesting to participate must first obtain written consent from the other organ of state as well as confirmation of the supplier's contractual performance. Once the accounting officer requesting for participation has obtained consent to procure under the contract and confirmation of the supplier's performance from the other organ of state; and has performed all internal due diligence checks, including ensuring compliance with the salient points listed below, may the accounting officer solicit the service provider's written consent.

- b) Failure to obtain this written consent by the accounting officer requesting to procure under the contract secured by another organ of state will be construed as non-compliance with the regulations and associated expenditure being irregular expenditure

9.2.26 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 wherever 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.

9.2.27 PROUDLY SA CAMPAIGN

The Accounting officer must determine internal operating procedures supporting the Proudly SA Campaign to the extent that all things being equal, preference is given to procuring 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 of South Africa

9.2.28 APPOINTMENT OF CONSULTANTS

(1) The accounting officer may procure consulting services provided that any Treasury guidelines in respect of consulting services are considered 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.

9.2.29 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; or exceptional cases
- (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; and

(b) Emergency acquisition

1. The conditions warranting Emergency dispensation should include existence of one or more of the following:
2. The possibility of human injury or death.
3. The prevalence of human suffering or deprivation of rights.
4. The possibility of damage to property, or suffering and death
5. The interruption of essential services,
6. The possibility of serious damage occurring to the natural environment.
7. The possibility that failure to take necessary action may result in the

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not being able to render an essential community service; and

8. The possibility that the security of the personnel could be compromised.

(c) Where possible, in an emergency, three quotes in accordance with general acquisition management principles should be obtained and a report submitted to the Accounting Officer for approval. However, where time is of the essence, the emergency shall be immediately addressed, and the process formalized in a report to the Municipal Manager as soon as possible thereafter

(d) 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) Procurement of burial services

The following support document must be attached

- a) Letter from Department of health and social development
- b) Request from the ward councillor/ tribal letter
- c) Affidavit from SAPS
- d) Documents from Home Affairs (Certified Death certificate, Identity documents of relevant parties)
- d) Burial order from the funeral undertaker
- f) Completed deviation form
- g) Completed Municipal bidding document form (MBD4) from the funeral undertaker

(3) Repairs and Maintenance Vehicles

Supply Chain Management processes may be “impractical” where, for example, repairs need to be done, and it is not possible for the municipality to ascertain or specify the nature or extent of the work required.

9.2.30 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) All written comments received pursuant to subparagraph (3), including any responses from the unsolicited bidder, must be submitted 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 consider –

- (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 **[or entity]** to the bid may be entered into or signed within 30 days of the submission.

10) Report to the Auditor General

9.2.31 Cancellation and re-invitation of bids

- a) If in the application of the 80/20 preference point system as stipulated in the bid documents, all bids received exceed the estimated rand value of R1 million, the bid invitation must be cancelled.
- b) If one or more of the acceptable bids received are within the prescribed threshold of R1 million, all bids must be evaluated on the 80/20 preference point system.
- c) If in the application of the 90/10 preference point system as stipulated in the bid documents, all bids received are equal to or below the estimated rand value of R1 million, the bid invitation must be cancelled.
- d) If one or more of the acceptable bids received are above the prescribed threshold of R1 million, all bids received must be evaluated on the 90/10 preference point system.

A municipality may prior to the award of the bid cancel a bid if:

- Due to changed circumstances there is no longer a need for the services and goods requested for.
- Funds are no longer available to cover the total envisaged expenditure
- No acceptable bids are received

The decision to cancel the bids in terms of the above must be published in the Government Tender Bulletin or the media in which the original bid invitation was advertised.

9.2.32 COMBATING OF ABUSE OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The accounting officer must establish measures for the combating of abuse of the supply chain management system, which must stipulate the following:

(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, favouritism, unfair or irregular practices or failure to comply with this supply chain management 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;
 - (HJBiii) Has wilfully 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 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 this policy.

(3) The Accounting Officer shall take all necessary and reasonable steps to ensure the integrity of the supply chain management processes and that policies are adhered to and shall to the extent that it is reasonable and feasible automate standard procedures so as to ensure constant monitoring and evaluation of the procurement process and shall take all necessary and reasonable steps to ensure proper record keeping and archiving of all documentation, communication, data, plans, diagrams, presentations whether in writing or in electronic format relating to supply chain management so as to ensure transparent and effective management of the resources of the Municipality.

9.2.33 CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION

- Contract administration includes all administrative duties associated with a contract that has arisen through one of the acquisition/ procurement processes described in this policy
- All contracts must be administered by Supply Chain Manager to ensure effective administration of the contract.
- SCM official duties and powers shall be governed by the conditions of contracts and the general law
- SCM Manager who will administer the contract must be assigned to each contract and where possible should be involved from the earliest stages of the acquisition process
- Ensure that all the necessary formalities in signing up the contract and/or issuing the purchase orders are adhered to.
- Ensure that all original contract documentation is lodged with the Supply Chain Management for record purpose.
- Ensure that contract related to the procurement of goods and services are captured **by** on the contract management register.
-

9.2.34 LOGISTICS, DISPOSAL, RISK AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

9.2.34.1 Logistics management

The accounting officer must establish an effective system of logistics management in order to provide for the setting of inventory levels, placing of orders, receiving and distribution of goods, stores and warehouse management, expediting orders, transport management, vendor performance, maintenance and contract administration.

9.2.34.2 Disposal management

(1) The accounting officer must establish an effective system of disposal management for the disposal or letting of assets, including unserviceable, redundant or obsolete assets, subject to sections 14 and 90 of the Act, which must stipulate the following:

(2) The disposal of assets must–

(a) Be by one of the following methods –

- (i) Transferring the asset to another organ of state in terms of a provision of the Act enabling the transfer of assets;
- (ii) Transferring the asset to another organ of state at market related value or, when appropriate, free of charge;
- (iii) Selling the asset in compliance with the Preferential Procurement Policy; or
- (iv) Destroying the asset;

(b) provided that –

- (i) Immovable property may be sold only at market related prices except when the public interest or the plight of the poor demands otherwise;
- (ii) movable assets may be sold either by way of written price quotations, a competitive bidding process, auction or at market related prices, whichever is the most advantageous;
- (iii) In the case of the free disposal of computer equipment, the provincial department of education must first be approached to indicate within 30 days whether any of the local schools are interested in the equipment and
- (iv) In the case of the disposal of firearms, the National Conventional Arms Control Committee has approved any sale or donation of firearms to any person or institution within or outside the Republic;

(c) Furthermore ensure that –

- (i) Immovable property is let at market related rates except when the public interest or the plight of the poor demands otherwise; and
- (ii) all fees, charges, rates, tariffs, scales of fees or other charges relating to the letting of immovable property are annually reviewed; and

(d) Ensure that where assets are traded in for other assets, the highest possible trade-in price is negotiated.

9.2.34.3 Risk management

(1) The accounting officer must establish an effective system of risk management for the identification, consideration and avoidance of potential risks in the supply chain management system.

(2) 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.

9.2.34.4 Performance management

The accounting officer must establish an effective 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 desired objectives were achieved. The responsible end-user must monitor the terms of the contract to ensure that service objectives have been achieved

CHAPTER 4

OTHER MATTERS

9.3.1 PROHIBITION ON AWARDS TO PERSONS WHOSE TAX MATTERS ARE NOT IN ORDER

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TAX COMPLIANCE STATUS SYSTEM

In order to comply with the new Tax Compliance Status system and the condition of bids that a successful bidder's tax matters must be in order, Accounting Officers of all municipalities and municipal entities should:

- Designate officials, preferably from the Supply Chain Management unit, whose function will be to verify the tax compliance status of a taxpayer and to manage the TCS system on the SARS website and have the functionality to verify the tax compliance status of a taxpayer on the SARS' e-Filing system. Guidance to the Tax Compliance functionality on eFiling is available on the SARS website www.sars.gov.za.
- Utilise the Municipal Bid Document 1 (MBD1) issued with this circular when inviting bids.
- As a bid condition, request bidders to register on government's Central Supplier Database (CSD) and include in their quotations or bids, their Master Registration Number or tax compliance status PIN to enable the municipality to verify the bidder's tax compliance status.
- Utilise the Master Registration Number or tax compliance status PIN to verify bidders' tax compliance status.
- Print the tax compliance status screen view or letter with the result of the bidder's status at the date and time of verification to file with the bidder's bid documents for audit purposes.

The CSD and tax compliance status PIN are the approved methods to be used to prove tax compliance as the SARS no longer issues Tax Clearance Certificates but has made provision online, via e-Filing, for bidders to print their own Tax Clearance Certificates which they can submit with their bids or price quotations.

Accounting Officers may, therefore, accept printed or copies of Tax Clearance Certificates submitted by bidders and verify them on e-Filing. The verification result should be filed for audit purposes.

Where a supplier does not submit a tax compliance status PIN but provides a CSD number, the accounting officer should utilise the CSD number via its website www.csd.gov.za to access the supplier records and verify tax compliance status. A printed screen view at the time of verification should then be attached to the supplier's records for audit purposes

Where the recommended bidder is not tax compliant, the bidder should be notified of their non-compliant status and the bidder must be requested to submit to the municipality or municipal entity, within 7 working days, written proof from SARS of their tax compliance status or proof from SARS that they have arranged to meet their outstanding tax obligations.

The proof of tax compliance status submitted by the bidder to the municipality or municipal entity must be verified via the CSD or e-Filing.

The accounting officer should reject a bid submitted by the bidder if such a bidder fails to provide proof of tax compliance status within the timeframe stated above.

The accounting officer must ensure that, irrespective of the procurement process followed, no award above R15 000 is given to a person whose tax matters have not been declared by the South African Revenue Service to be in order.

9.3.2 PROHIBITION ON AWARDS TO PERSONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE STATE

The accounting officer must ensure that irrespective of the procurement process followed, no award may be given to a person –

- (a) Who is in the service of the state; or
- (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 or municipal entity.

9.3.3 AWARDS TO CLOSE FAMILY MEMBERS OF PERSONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE STATE

The notes to the annual financial statements must disclose particulars of any award of more than R2 000 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.

9.3.4 ETHICAL STANDARDS

(1) A code of ethical standards is hereby established, in accordance with subparagraph (2), for officials and other role players in the supply chain management system in order to promote –

- (a) Mutual trust and respect; and
- (b) An environment where business can be conducted with integrity and in a fair and reasonable manner.

(2) An official or other role player involved in the implementation of the supply chain management policy –

- (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) notwithstanding subparagraph (2)(c), 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 of, 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 be scrupulous in his or her use of property belonging to the municipality;

- (h) Must assist the accounting officer in combating fraud, corruption, favouritism and unfair and irregular practices in the supply chain management system; and
- (i) Must report to the accounting officer any alleged irregular conduct in the supply chain management system which that person may become aware of including –
 - (ii) Any alleged fraud, corruption, favouritism or unfair conduct;
 - (iii) Any alleged contravention of paragraph 9.4.6(1) of this policy; or
 - (iv) Any alleged breach of this code of ethical standards.

(3) Declarations in terms of subparagraphs (2)(d) and (e) -

- (a) Must be recorded in a register which the accounting officer must keep for this purpose;
- (b) By the accounting officer must be made to the mayor of the municipality who must ensure that such declarations are recorded in the register.

(4) The National Treasury's code of conduct must also be considered by supply chain management practitioners and other role players involved in supply chain management.

(5) It is recommended that the municipality or municipal entity adopt the National Treasury's code of conduct for supply chain management practitioners and other role players involved in supply chain management. When adopted, such code of conduct becomes binding on all officials and other role players involved in the implementation of the supply chain management policy of the municipality or municipal entity. A copy of the National Treasury code of conduct is available on the website **www.treasury.gov.za/mfma** located under "legislation". This code of conduct must be adopted by council.

(5) A breach of the code of conduct adopted by the municipality must be dealt with in accordance with schedule 2 of the Systems Act.

9.3.5 INDUCEMENT, REWARDS, GIFTS AND FAVOURS TO MUNICIPALITIES, OFFICIALS AND OTHER ROLE PLAYERS

- (1) No person who is a provider or prospective provider of goods or services, or a Recipient or prospective recipient of goods disposed or to be disposed of may either directly or through a representative or intermediary promise, offer or grant:

- (a) Any inducement or reward to the municipality for or in connection with the award of a contract; or
- (b) Any reward, gift, favour or hospitality to –
 - (i) Any official; or
 - (ii) Any other role player involved in the implementation of the supply chain management policy.

(2) 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.

(4) Subparagraph (1) does not apply to gifts less than R350 in value.

9.3.6 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.

9.3.7 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, a written objection or complaint against the decision or action.

9.3.8 RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES, OBJECTIONS, COMPLAINTS AND QUERIES

(1) The accounting officer must appoint an independent and impartial person, not directly involved in the supply chain management processes:

- (a) To assist in the resolution of disputes between the municipality **[or municipal entity]** and other persons regarding:
 - (i) Any decisions or actions taken in the implementation of the supply chain management system; or
 - (ii) Any matter arising from a contract awarded in the course of the supply chain management system; or

- (b) To deal with objections, complaints or queries regarding any such decisions or actions or any matters arising from such contract.

Note:

A parent municipality and a municipal entity under its sole or shared control may for purposes of

Sub-paragraph (1) appoint the same person.

(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 disputes, objections, complaints or queries received; and
- (b) Submit monthly reports to the accounting officer on all disputes, objections, complaints or queries received, attended to or resolved.

(4) A dispute, objection, complaint or query may be referred to the relevant provincial treasury if –

- (a) The dispute, objection, complaint or query is not resolved within 60 days; or
- (b) No response is forthcoming within 60 days.

(5) If the provincial treasury does not or cannot resolve the matter, the dispute, objection, complaint or query may be referred to the National Treasury for resolution.

(6) This paragraph must not be read as affecting a person's rights to approach a court at any time.

9.3.9 CONTRACTS PROVIDING FOR COMPENSATION BASED ON TURNOVER

If a service provider acts on behalf of a municipality **[or municipal entity]** 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 **[or municipal entity]** must stipulate –

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

9.3.10 REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE BUILDING

- a) BPDM appointed a panel of service providers for overall maintenance of building for a period of three (3) years
- b) The selected supplier from the panel will be expected to do a side inspection prior to issuing a quotation
- c) In a case where BPDM requires maintenance services, quotations will be requested on a rotational basis from appointed panel of service providers.

9.3.11 REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE VEHICLE

- a) BPDM appointed a service provider for maintenance of vehicles for a period of three years.
- b) Requesting department will be expected to drop off the vehicles to the appointed supplier for inspection and diagnosis.
- c) Newly purchased vehicles will be serviced by the dealerships where they were procured until the maintenance period is finished.

9.3.12 PLACING OF ORDERS FOR PAYMENT IN ANOTHER FINANCIAL YEAR

- a) Accounting officers of municipalities and municipal entities are prohibited from deliberately placing orders for goods, services and/or infrastructure projects from suppliers, receiving such goods, services and/or infrastructure projects and arranging with suppliers for such goods, services and/or infrastructure projects to be invoiced and paid for in another financial year.
- b) The prohibition above does not apply to multi-year contracts and projects adopted over multi-years in terms of MFMA sections 19 and 33.

9.3.13 MANAGEMENT OF EXPANSION OR VARIATION OF ORDERS AGAINST THE ORIGINAL CONTRACT.

- a) It is recognized that, in exceptional cases, an accounting officer of a municipality or municipal entity may deem it necessary to expand or vary orders against the original contract.
- b) The expansion or variation of orders against the original contract has, however, led to wide scale abuse of the current SCM system.
- c) To mitigate such practices, accounting officers of municipality may expanded or vary a contract by not more than 20% for construction related goods, services and/or infrastructure projects and 15% for all other goods

and/or services of the original value of the contract. Furthermore, anything beyond the abovementioned thresholds must be reported to council.

- d) Any expansion or variation more than these thresholds must be dealt with in terms of the provisions of section 116(3) of the MFMA which will be regarded as an amendment to the contract.
- e) The contents of the above paragraph are not applicable to transversal term contracts, facilitated by the relevant treasuries on behalf of municipalities and municipal entities and, specific term contracts. The latter refers to orders placed as and when commodities are required and at the time of awarding contracts, the required quantities were unknown.

PART B

STANDARD FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROCUREMENT AND DELIVERY MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Public infrastructure

South African citizens are surrounded by public infrastructure. Offices and facilities provide places of work for officials. Schools, hospitals and clinics provide essential services. Roads and railways not only enable travel, but also distribute goods and services. Border posts, harbours and airports are the physical links with neighbouring countries and the world. Dams provide water for human consumption and agricultural and industrial purposes. Networks deliver water and electricity to consumers and convey industrial effluent, soil water and wastewater to treatment works. Such infrastructure is foundational to a better life for all. However, investment in economic infrastructure will not necessarily lead to economic growth. Infrastructure which provides improvements or efficiencies in services, production or export capabilities, and which is delivered and maintained in a manner that minimises waste of materials, time and effort in order to generate the maximum possible amount of value, is most likely to contribute to economic growth.

Infrastructure is required by the state and state-owned businesses to deliver services to citizens. Each organ of state has a legislated mandate. Some organs of state generate revenue but require capital to expand their revenue generating services, while other are totally reliant on funding from the fiscus to satisfy their infrastructure needs. The fiscus has limited financial resources to fund infrastructure projects. New infrastructure projects need to be budgeted for, taking into account future operation and maintenance costs and current commitments. Accordingly, organs of state requiring funds for infrastructure projects compete for budget allocations. Projects need to be prioritized both within an organ of state and between organs of state. Such prioritisation is sometimes based on political prerogatives while at other times it is based on objective decision-making criteria, which take into account factors such as overarching government wide, long and medium-term policies and plans, including integrated sector plans and mandates.

The time taken between the submission of a project proposal and a final decision by an organ of state to implement a project can, depending upon the nature, complexity and size of a project and requirements for statutory approvals, take several years. Funding

may also be required to develop project proposals so that informed decisions can be made regarding their implementation. In the first instance, initiation reports need to be developed to outline the business case. Should funding be made available to progress the proposal, a prefeasibility report is required on major capital projects to determine whether it is worthwhile to proceed to the feasibility stage where sufficient information is presented to enable a final decision to be made regarding the implementation of a project. On smaller projects of a routine nature, a strategic brief is required to brief the professional team so that they can develop a viable and integrated concept for the project. A final decision to proceed to implementation is based on a concept report.

The initiation reports and feasibility reports on major capital projects, above a threshold, other than those initiated by municipalities, require cabinet or executive council approval. This enables the inputs of other organs of state in the national and provincial spheres of government who may have competing projects, or projects which may be negatively impacted by the diversion of funds to such large projects, to make their inputs in the project approval process. Projects which are categorised as strategic integrated projects are given priority in planning, the obtaining of statutory approvals and implementation by the Presidential Coordinating Commission.

Procurement and supply chain management reform

The South African Planning Commission's National Development Plan 2030: *Our future – make it work* proposes that the following five areas be focused on in designing a procurement system that is better able to deliver value for money, while minimising the scope for corruption:

- differentiate between the different types of procurement which pose different challenges and require different skills sets;
- adopt a strategic approach to procurement above the project level to balance competing objectives and priorities rather than viewing each project in isolation;
- build relationships of trust and understanding with the private sector;
- develop professional supply chain management capacity through training and accreditation; and
- incorporate oversight functions to assess value for money.

National Treasury's 2015 Public Sector Supply Chain Management Review expresses the view that supply chain management (SCM) is one of the key mechanisms enabling government to implement policy which traditionally has been misunderstood and undervalued. This Review, which identified the need for SCM reform, suggests that if such

reforms are implemented as envisaged in terms of section 217 of the Constitution, the benefits will be enormous, namely that:

- good-quality service delivery will be increasingly possible, with significant improvements in the welfare of South Africa's citizens, and especially the poor who rely heavily on government for support;
- the economy will grow as economic infrastructure is expanded and efficiently maintained;
- goods, services and infrastructure will be bought at lower costs;
- innovation will result in different approaches to the commodities used in some sectors; and
- for suppliers, the cost of doing business with the state should decrease substantially.

Public procurement that is unrelated to infrastructure delivery typically relates to goods and services that are standard, well-defined and readily scoped and specified. Once purchased, goods invariably need to be taken into storage prior to being issued for use. Services are most often of a routine and repetitive nature with well understood interim and final deliverables which do not require strategic inputs or require decisions to be made regarding the fitness for purpose of the service outputs.

In contrast, procurement relating to the provision of new infrastructure or the rehabilitation, refurbishment or alteration of existing infrastructure covers a wide and diverse range of goods and services, which are required to provide or alter the condition of immoveable assets on a site. Accordingly, the procurement process for the delivery of infrastructure involves the initial and subsequent recurring updating of planning processes at a portfolio level flowing out of an assessment of public sector service delivery requirements or business needs. Thereafter it involves planning at a project level, and the procurement and management of a network of suppliers, including subcontractors, to produce a product on a site. There is no need to store and issue materials or equipment unless these are issued to employees responsible for the maintenance or operation of infrastructure, or are issued free of charge to contractors for incorporation into the works.

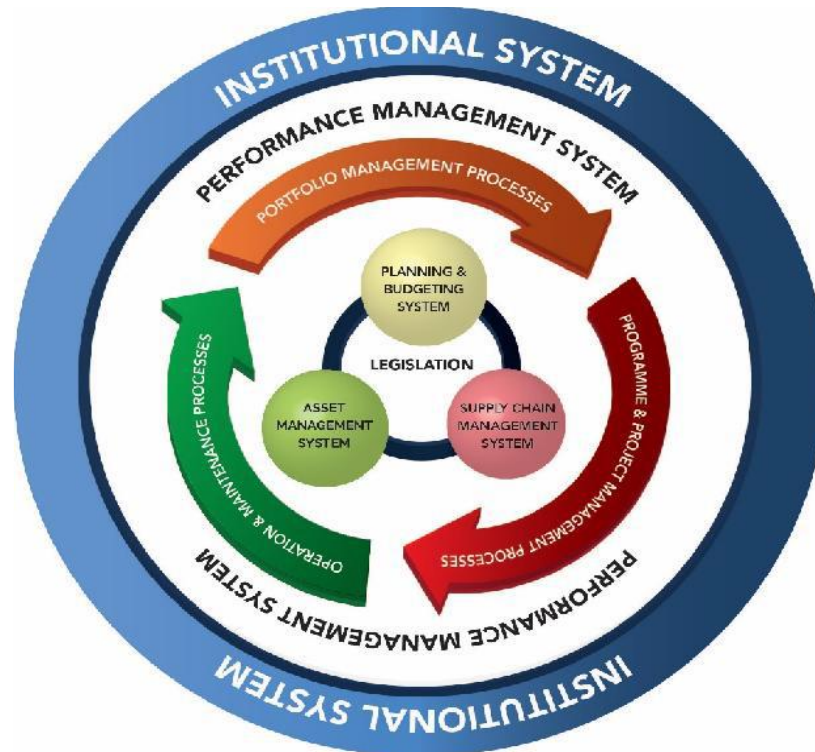
Infrastructure delivery is the combination of all planning, technical, administrative and managerial actions associated with the construction, supply, refurbishment, rehabilitation, alteration, maintenance, operation or disposal of infrastructure. There is an urgent need to separate supply chain management requirements for general goods and services from those for infrastructure delivery in order to improve project outcomes.

Government's Infrastructure Delivery Management System

Government's Infrastructure Delivery Management System (IDMS) comprises three core systems, namely, a planning and budgeting, a supply chain management and an asset management system, all of which have forward and backward linkages. These core systems are located within portfolio, programme and project management, and operation

and maintenance processes. Collectively these processes and systems, together with a performance management system, establish the institutional system for infrastructure delivery as indicated in the following sketch.

The Infrastructure Delivery Management System



The Infrastructure Delivery Management System is supported by legislation and performance monitoring. It has a strong focus on the effective and efficient functioning of the supply chain management system.

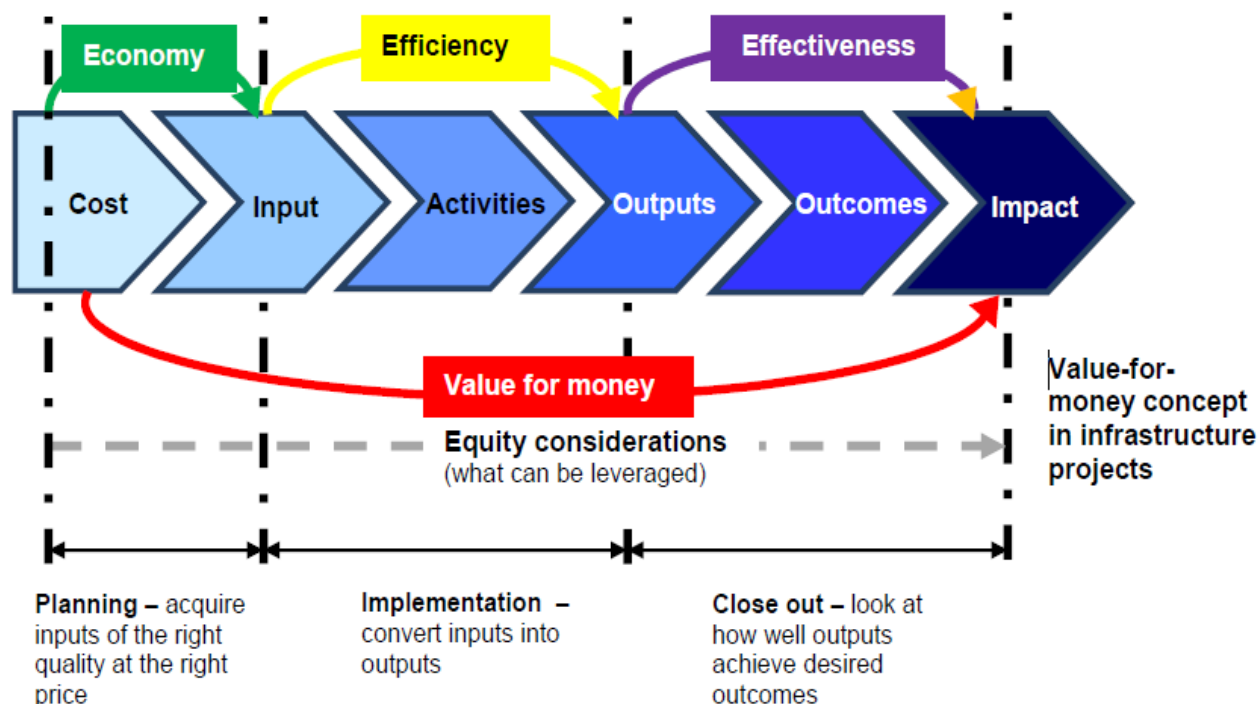
Standard for Infrastructure Procurement and Delivery Management

This Standard for Infrastructure Procurement and Delivery Management (SIPDM) covers the supply chain management system for infrastructure delivery. It has been framed around the five focus areas proposed by the National Planning Commission for the design of a procurement system and draws upon the work of the 2015 Public Sector Supply Chain Management Review. It is issued as an instruction in terms of Section 76(4)(c) of the Public Finance Management Act of 1999 (Act No.1 of 1999) and is applicable to the following organs of state:

- a) a national or provincial department as defined in the Public Finance Management Act;
- b) a constitutional institution entity as listed in schedule 1 of the Public Finance Management Act;
- c) a public entity as listed in schedules 2 and 3 of the Public Finance Management Act of 1999; and
- d) any organ of state which implements infrastructure delivery projects on behalf of another organ of state.

This standard also forms an integral part of the Model SCM Policy for Infrastructure Delivery Management which has been issued as a Treasury guideline determining a standard for municipal supply chain management policies in terms of Section 168 of the Municipal Finance Management Act of 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) in support of Regulation 3(2) of the Supply Chain Management Regulations. Accordingly, the standard applies to a municipality or municipal entity whose council or board of directors, respectively, adopts the aforementioned guideline standard.

Underlying this standard is the notion that the effective and efficient functioning of the supply chain management system for the procurement and delivery of infrastructure will realise value for money and good-quality service delivery. Value for money may be regarded as the optimal use of resources to achieve the intended outcomes. Underlying value for money is an explicit commitment to ensure that the best results possible are obtained from the money spent, or maximum benefit is derived from the resources available. It is about striking the balance between the three “E’s”, namely, economy, efficiency and effectiveness, whilst being mindful of a fourth “E” – equity– as indicated in the diagram below.

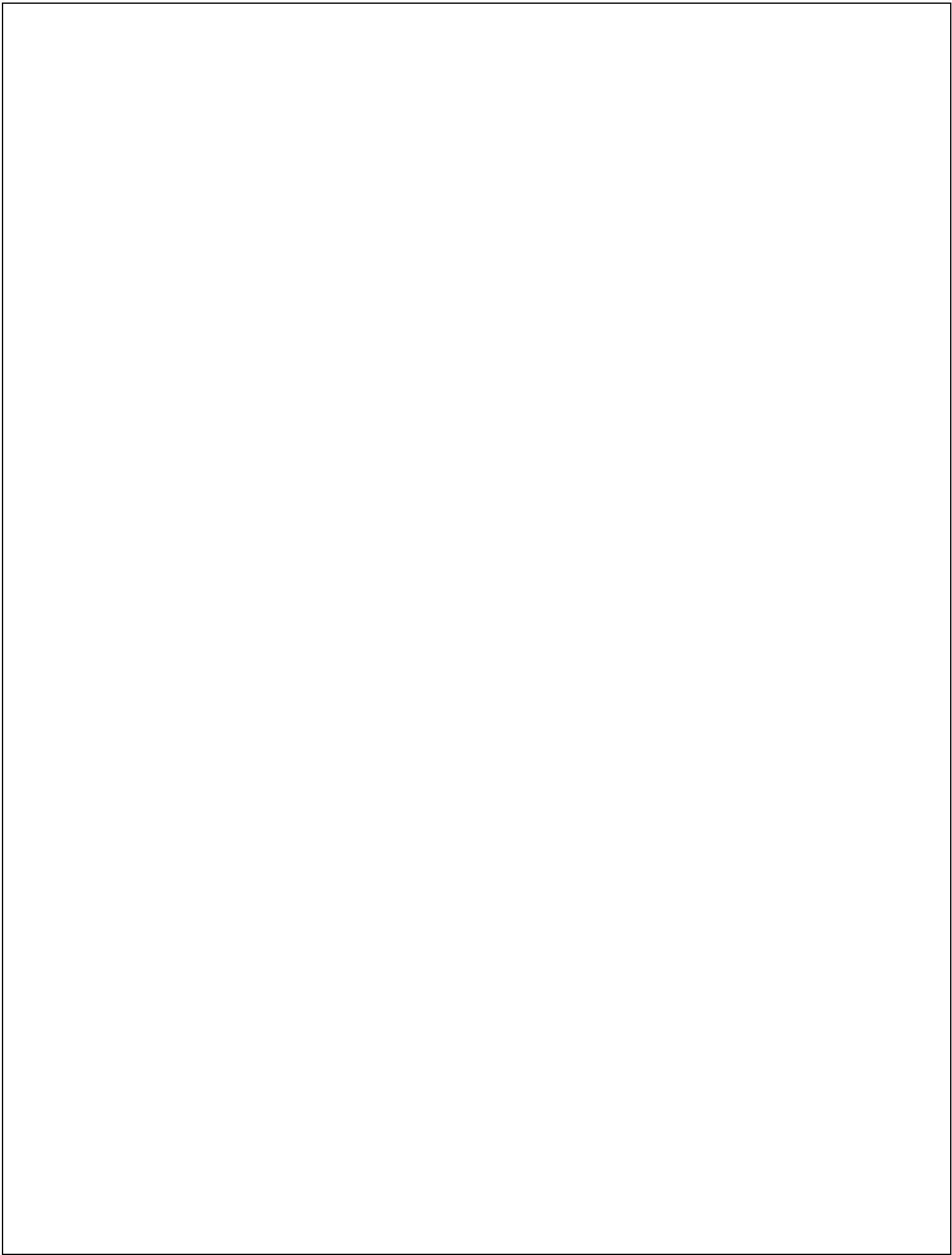


The critical starting point in delivering value for money through infrastructure projects is, in the first instance, to align such projects with strategic objectives, priorities, budgets and plans, and thereafter, during the planning phase, to clearly define objectives and expected outcomes, as well as parameters such as the timelines, cost and levels of uncertainty. This frames the value-for-money proposition that needs to be implemented at the point in time that a decision is taken to proceed with a project, i.e. it establishes “economy” and identifies “equity”. The end point is to compare the projected outcomes

against the actual outcomes, ie. to confirm the “effectiveness” of the project in delivering value for money.

Implementation sits between “economy” and “effectiveness” in the results chain framework. It needs to be executed “efficiently” in order to minimise time delays, scope creep and unproductive costs, and to mitigate the effects of uncertainty on objectives so as to maintain the value-for-money proposition formulated at the outset of the project. This necessitates that the implementer of an infrastructure project exercises due care and reasonableness during implementation. Failure to do so may result in substandard or unacceptable performance, which results in a gap between intended and achieved outcomes. This gap puts value for money for a project at risk and may result in unintended consequences, such as community instability and unrest.

Organs of state which are required to implement this standard need to establish a suitable supply chain management policy for infrastructure procurement and delivery management in order to do so.



Standard for Infrastructure Procurement and Delivery Management

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1 SCOPE

- 1.1.1 This standard establishes a supply chain management system for infrastructure procurement and delivery management by organs of state which are subject to the Public Finance Management Act, the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, or which implement infrastructure projects on behalf of another organ of state in terms of section 238 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. This standard:
- a) provides a control framework for the planning, design and execution of infrastructure projects, the tracking of such projects and the monitoring of performance which:
 - 1) enables risks to be proactively managed.
 - 2) is capable of being audited.
 - 3) is aimed at ensuring that any infrastructure acquired or to be acquired:
 - is in accordance with the legal mandates and strategic priorities.
 - is delivered in the right quantity and quality, and at the right place and time.
 - is financially, economically and technically viable and offers value for money over its life cycle;
 - is affordable in terms of existing budget and future budgetary projections after taking into account life cycle costs.
 - is acquired in accordance with any required statutory permissions.
 - makes optimal utilisation of existing infrastructure as demand patterns change over time;
 - can be readily and economically maintained; and
 - is aligned between those who design and construct infrastructure, and those who subsequently occupy, use and manage the infrastructure.
 - b) provides a control framework for infrastructure procurement.
 - c) establishes requirements for the following matters as applied to infrastructure procurement and delivery management:
 - institutional arrangements.
 - demand management.
 - acquisition management.
 - contract management.
 - logistics management.
 - disposal management.
 - reporting of supply chain management information.
 - regular assessment of supply chain management performance;
 - risk management and internal control; and

d) establishes minimum requirements for infrastructure procurement.

1.2 This standard facilitates the allocation of clear responsibilities for performing activities and making decisions at gates.

1.3 The standard does not apply to:

- a) the storage of goods and equipment, following their delivery to an organ of state, which are stored and issued to contractors or to employees of that organ of state.
- b) the disposal or letting of land.
- c) the conclusion of any form of land availability agreement.
- d) the leasing or rental of moveable assets.
- e) public private partnerships; and
- f) the provision of municipal services by means of external mechanisms referred to in Chapter 8 of the Municipal Systems Act.

1.4 The standard includes the procurement of goods and services necessary for a new facility, as delivered to be occupied and used as a functional entity.

2 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

2.1 For the purposes of this document, the definitions and terms given in SANS 10845-1, SANS 108452 and the following apply.

adjudication: a form of dispute resolution where, unlike other means of resolving disputes involving a third-party intermediary, the outcome is a decision by a third party which is binding on the parties in dispute and is final unless and until reviewed by either arbitration or litigation

advance payment: sum of money paid to the contractor after the contract is signed but before work starts or goods or services or any combination thereof are supplied

alteration: changing, extending or modifying the character or condition of infrastructure

building: infrastructure that has the provision of shelter for its occupants or contents as one of its main purposes, usually partially or totally enclosed and designed to stand permanently in one place

building tuning: the review and fine-tuning of all the system settings made during the preoccupation commissioning, so that the re-commissioning which takes place at the end of the 12month tuning period results in settings which reflect how the occupants actually behave and the building responds to climatic conditions

construction: everything that is constructed or results from construction operations

control budget: the amount of money which is allocated or made available to deliver or maintain infrastructure associated with a project or package, including site costs, professional fees, all service and planning charges, applicable taxes, risk allowances and provision for price adjustment for inflation

contract management: applying the terms and conditions, including the agreed procedures for the administration thereof

contractor: person or organisation that contracts with the employer to provide goods or services or any combination thereof covered by the contract

defect: non-conformity of a part or component of the works to a requirement specified in terms of a contract

employer: organ of state intending to or entering a contract with a contractor

framework agreement: an agreement between an organ of state and one or more contractors, the purpose of which is to establish the terms governing orders to be awarded during a given period, about price and, where appropriate, the quantity envisaged

gate: a control point at the end of a process where a decision is required before proceeding to the next process or activity

gateway review: an independent review of the available information at a gate upon which a decision to proceed or not to the next process is based

infrastructure:

- a) immovable assets which are acquired, constructed or which result from construction operations; or
- b) movable assets which cannot function independently from purpose-built immovable assets

infrastructure delivery: the combination of all planning, technical, administrative and managerial actions associated with the construction, supply, refurbishment, rehabilitation, alteration, maintenance, operation or disposal of infrastructure

infrastructure procurement: the procurement of goods or services including any combination thereof associated with the acquisition, refurbishment, rehabilitation, alteration, maintenance, operation or disposal of infrastructure

maintenance: the combination of all technical and associated administrative actions during an item's service life to retain it in a state in which it can satisfactorily perform its required function

major capital project: an infrastructure project or a series of interrelated infrastructure projects on a single site having an estimated cost, including those required for new facilities or systems to become fully operational, above a prescribed threshold

major public entity: a public entity included in the list in Schedule 2 to the Public Finance Management Act

metropolitan municipality: a Category A municipality as provided for in section 155 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996

national government business enterprise: a public entity included in the list in Schedule 3B to the Public Finance Management Act

operation: combination of all technical, administrative and managerial actions, other than maintenance actions, that results in the item being in use

operations and maintenance support plan: a plan which establishes the organisational structure required for the operation and maintenance of the works over its service life, and the office, stores, furniture, equipment, Information and Communications Technology (ICT), engineering infrastructure and staff training requirements

order: an instruction to provide goods, services or any combination thereof under a framework agreement

organ of state: an organ of state as defined in section 239 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa

package: work which is grouped together for delivery under a single contract or an order

portfolio: collection of projects or programmes and other work that are grouped together to facilitate effective management of that work to meet a strategic objective

procurement document: documentation used to initiate or conclude (or both) a contract or the issuing of an order

procurement strategy: selected packaging, contracting, pricing and targeting strategy and procurement procedure for a particular procurement

programme: the grouping of a set of related projects in order to deliver outcomes and benefits related to strategic objectives which would not have been achieved had the projects been managed independently

provincial government business enterprise: a public entity included in the list in Schedule 3D to the Public Finance Management Act

public private partnership: a commercial transaction between an organ of state and a private party in terms of which the private party:

- a) performs an institutional function on behalf of the organ of state or acquires the use of state property for its own commercial purposes; and
- b) assumes substantial financial, technical and operational risks in connection with the performance of the institutional function or use of state property; and
- c) receives a benefit for performing the institutional function or from utilising the state property, either by way of:
 - 1) consideration to be paid by the organ of state which derives from a revenue fund or, where an organ of state is a national government business enterprise or a provincial government business enterprise, from the revenues of such institution; or
 - 2) charges or fees to be collected by the private party from users or customers of a service provided to them; or
 - 3) a combination of such consideration and such charges or fees

quality: totality of features and characteristics of a product or service that bears on the ability of the product or service to satisfy stated or implied needs

refurbishment: modification and improvements to existing infrastructure in order to bring it up to an acceptable condition

rehabilitation: extensive work to bring infrastructure back to acceptable functional conditions, often involving improvements

repair: physical action taken to restore the required function of a faulty item

retention sum: sum retained for a certain period to offset costs which may arise from the contractor's failure to comply fully with the contract

service delivery agreement: an agreement between two or more organs of state setting out the terms and conditions and roles and responsibilities regarding infrastructure delivery which promotes and facilitates inter-institutional relations and the principles of participation, cooperation and coordination

service life: the period of time after acquisition or construction during which the infrastructure or its parts meet or exceed the performance demanded or expected to be fulfilled

stage: a collection of logically related activities in the infrastructure delivery cycle that culminates in the completion of a major deliverable

statutory permission: any relevant approval, consent or permission in terms of any legislation required to plan and deliver the infrastructure

target contract: a cost reimbursement contract in which a preliminary target cost is estimated and on completion of the work the difference between the target cost and the actual cost is apportioned between the parties to the contract on an agreed basis.

value for money: the optimal use of resources to achieve intended outcomes

3 NORMATIVE REFERENCES

3.1 Acts of Parliament

The following referenced Acts of Parliament are indispensable for the application of this document:

- Architectural Profession Act, 2000 (Act No. 44 of 2000)
- Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003)
- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996
- Construction Industry Development Board Act, 2000 (Act No. 38 of 2000)
- Engineering Profession Act, 2000 (Act No. 46 of 2000)
- Landscape Architectural Profession Act, 2000 (Act No. 45 of 2000)
- Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003)
- Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000)
- National Archives and Record Services of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996) □ Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993)
- Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000)
- Project and Construction Management Professions Act, 2000 (Act No. 48 of 2000)
- Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999)
- Quantity Surveying Profession Act of 2000 (Act No. 49 of 2000)
- South African Schools Act, 1996 (Act No. 84 of 1996)

3.2 Standards

The following referenced standards and the forms of contract identified in this standard are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

- South African Bureau of Standards, SANS 10845-1, *Construction procurement – Part 1: Processes, methods and procedures*
- South African Bureau of Standards, SANS 10845-2, *Construction procurement – Part 2: Formatting and compilation of procurement documentation*
- South African Bureau of Standards, SANS 10845-3, *Construction procurement – Part 3: Standard conditions of tender*
- South African Bureau of Standards, SANS 10845-4, *Construction procurement – Part 4: Standard conditions for the calling for expressions of interest*

- Standard for Uniformity in Construction Procurement, Construction Industry Development Board

4 CONTROL FRAMEWORKS

4.1 Control framework for infrastructure delivery management

4.1.1 General

4.1.1.1 The control framework for the management of infrastructure delivery shall comprise the applicable stages and gates as set out in Figure 1 and the key deliverables described in Table 1. Stages 3 to 9 may be omitted where the required work does not involve the provision of new infrastructure or the rehabilitation, refurbishment or alteration of existing infrastructure. Stages 5 and 6 may be omitted if sufficient information to proceed to stage 7 is contained in the stage 4 deliverable. Decisions to proceed to the next stage shall at each gate, subject to the provisions of 4.1.1.2, be based on the acceptability or approval of the end-of-stage deliverable.

4.1.1.2 A stage shall only be complete when the deliverable has been approved or accepted by the person or persons designated in the institutional arrangements to do so. Activities associated with stages 5 to 9 may be undertaken in parallel or series, provided that each stage is completed in sequence.

4.1.1.3 The level of detail contained in a deliverable associated with the end of each stage shall be sufficient to enable informed decisions to be made to proceed to the next stage. In the case of stages 3 to 6, such detail shall, in addition, be sufficient to form the basis of the scope of work for taking the package forward in terms of the selected contracting strategy.

4.1.1.4 Prefeasibility and feasibility reports shall be required as end-of-stage deliverables for stages 3 and 4, respectively, where one or more of the following applies:

- a) the major capital project is required for:
 - 1) a major public enterprise where the total project capital expenditure exceeds R1,5 billion; or
 - 2) an organ of state subject to the Public Finance Management Act other than a major public enterprise where the total project capital

expenditure exceeds R1,0 billion including VAT, or where the expenditure per year for a minimum of three years exceeds R250 million per annum including VAT.

- b) the project is not:
 - 1) a building project with or without related site works; or
 - 2) a process-based, somewhat repetitive or relatively standardized project where the risk of failing to achieve time, cost and quality objectives is relatively low; or
- c) the organ of state's infrastructure procurement and delivery supply chain management policy requires that prefeasibility and feasibility reports be produced during stages 3 and 4 respectively.

4.1.1.5 Stages 3 and 4 shall be repeated for each package if the acceptance at stage 4 is for the acceptance of a project comprising a few packages which are to be delivered over time.

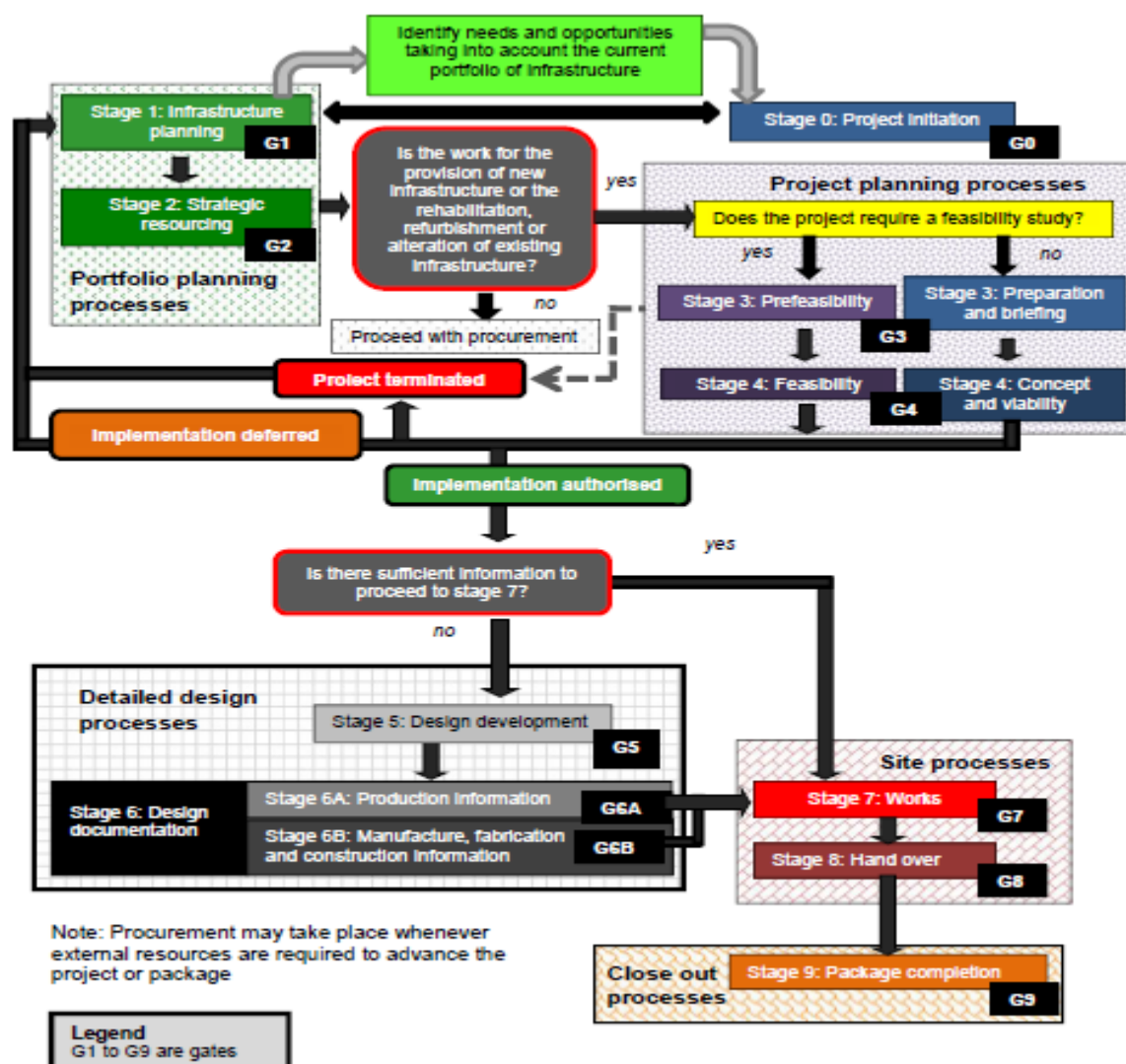


Figure 1: Stages and gates associated with the control framework for infrastructure delivery management

Table1: End-of-stage deliverables

Stage		End-of-stage deliverable
No	Name	
0	Project initiation	An initiation report which outlines the high-level business case together with the estimated project cost and proposed schedule for a single project or a group of projects having a similar high-level scope

1	Infrastructure planning		An infrastructure plan which identifies and prioritises projects and packages against a forecasted budget over a period of at least five years
2	Strategic resourcing		A delivery and/or procurement strategy which, for a portfolio of projects, identifies the delivery strategy in respect of each project or package and, where needs are met through own procurement system, a procurement strategy
3	Prefeasibility		A prefeasibility report which determines whether or not it is worthwhile to proceed to the feasibility stage
	Preparation and briefing		A strategic brief which defines project objectives, needs, acceptance criteria and client priorities and aspirations, and which sets out the basis for the development of the concept report for one or more packages
4	Feasibility		A feasibility report which presents sufficient information to determine whether or not the project should be implemented
	Concept and viability		A concept report which establishes the detailed brief, scope, scale, form and control budget, and sets out the integrated concept for one or more packages
5	Design development		A design development report which develops in detail the approved concept to finalise the design and definition criteria, sets out the integrated developed design, and contains the cost plan and schedule for one or more packages
6	Design documentation	6A Production information	Production information which provides the detailing, performance definition, specification, sizing and positioning of all systems and components enabling either construction (where the constructor is able to build directly from the information prepared) or the production of manufacturing and installation information for construction
		6B Manufacture, fabrication and construction information	Manufacture, fabrication and construction information produced by or on behalf of the constructor, based on the production information provided for a package which enables manufacture, fabrication or construction to take place
7	Works		Completed works which are capable of being occupied or used
8	Handover		Works which have been taken over by the user or owner complete with record information
9	Package completion		Works with notified defects corrected, final account settled and the close out report issued

4.1.1.6 The infrastructure plan (stage 1), which is informed by demand management requirements as set out in 6.2, initiation reports (stage 0), decisions made during stages 3 and 4 and work in progress in stages 5 to 9, and the procurement strategy (stage 2) shall be reviewed and updated at least once a year.

4.1.1.7 An organ of state may, if it deems it necessary, add additional gates to the control framework presented in Figure 1.

4.1.1.8 The approval of the infrastructure plan and the securing of the necessary budget shall be obtained prior to advancing to stage 3. All subsequent stages shall only be proceeded with if the necessary budget is in place.

4.1.1.9 The approvals or acceptances at each gate shall be retained for record purposes for a period of not less than five years of such acceptance or approval in a secured environment, unless otherwise determined in terms of the National Archives and Record Services of South Africa Act.

4.1.2 Stage 0: Project initiation

4.1.2.1 Projects, or groups of projects having a similar high-level scope, which are appraised, shall address strategic needs or business opportunities which fall within the organ of state's legislated or sanctioned mandate.

4.1.2.2 Objective decision-making criteria based on factors such as those relating to strategic objectives, national, provincial or regional priorities, the level of stakeholder support, legislative compliance, risk considerations and financial justification shall be used to motivate the acceptance of a project into the infrastructure plan.

4.1.2.3 The initiation report for a project shall as a minimum:

- a) provide a project description and high-level scope of work.
- b) outline key issues and solution options that were interrogated.
- c) outline options that were evaluated.
- d) indicate the high-level business case; and
- e) provide the estimated project cost and indicative high-level schedule.

4.1.2.4 The decision-making criteria, findings, assumptions and recommendations shall be documented in the initiation report.

4.1.2.5 Stage 0 is complete when the initiation report is accepted.

4.1.3 Stage 1: Infrastructure planning

4.1.3.1 The infrastructure plan for a portfolio of projects or packages which require implementation shall cover a period of not less than five years. Such a plan shall be:

- a) described by the high-level scope of work for each project, the proposed time schedule, the estimated total project cost and annual budget

requirement, the geographical location, any known encumbrances and estimated timeframes for removing these encumbrances; and

- b) aligned with all prescribed planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting requirements.

4.1.3.2 Stage 1 is complete when the infrastructure plan is approved.

4.1.4 Stage 2: Strategic resourcing

4.1.4.1 A delivery management strategy shall be developed following the conducting of a spend, organisational and market analysis. Such a strategy shall indicate how needs are to be met for each category of spend through one or more of the following:

- a) a public private partnership.
- b) another organ of state on an agency basis.
- c) another organ of state's framework agreement.
- d) own resources; or e) own procurement system.

4.1.4.2 A procurement strategy shall, based on the spend, organisational and market analysis, document the selected packaging, contracting, pricing and targeting strategy and procurement procedure for all required goods or services or any combination thereof including professional services.

4.1.4.3 The procurement strategy shall include the rationale for adopting a particular option.

4.1.4.4 Organs of state who engage another organ of state to provide agency services shall develop a delivery management and procurement strategy covering the projects which are subject to an agency agreement (see 5.2), in consultation with that organ of state.

4.1.4.5 Stage 2 is complete when the delivery and procurement strategy is approved.

4.1.5 Stage 3: Preparation and briefing or prefeasibility

4.1.5.1 The strategic brief shall as necessary:

- a) confirm the scope of the package and identify any constraints, including those relating to occupational health and safety.
- b) establish the project criteria, including the performance and reliability requirements, design life, service life of components, function, maintenance and replacement requirements, mix of uses, scale, location, quality, value, time, safety, health, environment and sustainability;

- c) identify procedures, organisational structure, key constraints, statutory permissions (e.g. environmental, heritage, social, planning, building control), and utility approvals, policies (e.g. environmental, developmental, social, maintenance or facilities management) and strategies to take the package forward.
- d) identify risks that need to be mitigated.
- e) identify interfaces between packages as necessary; and
- f) establish the control budget for the package, ownership costs and schedule for the package or series of packages.

4.1.5.2 The prefeasibility study shall as necessary:

- a) document the owner or user requirements specification.
- b) shortlist the options that were considered.
- c) provide a preliminary design for study options.
- d) provide preliminary capital estimate and the proposed schedule; and e) present the study outcomes.

4.1.5.3 Stage 3 is complete when the prefeasibility report or the strategic brief, as required, is accepted.

4.1.6 Stage 4: Concept and viability or feasibility

4.1.6.1 The concept report shall as necessary:

- a) document the initial design criteria and design options or the methods and procedures required to maintain the condition of infrastructure for the package.
- b) establish the detailed brief, scope, scale, form and cost plan for the package.
- c) provide an indicative schedule for documentation and construction or maintenance services associated with the package.
- d) contain a site development plan or other suitable schematic layouts of the works.
- e) describe the statutory permissions, funding approvals or utility approvals required to proceed with the works associated with the package.

- f) include a baseline risk assessment for the package, and a health and safety plan which is required in terms of the requirements of the Construction Regulations issued in terms of the Occupational Health and Safety Act.
- g) contain a risk report linked to the need for further surveys, tests, other investigations and consents and approvals, if any, during subsequent stages and identified health, safety and environmental risk.
- h) contain an operations and maintenance support plan which establishes the organisational structure required for the operation and maintenance of the works resulting from the package or series of packages over its service life, and the office, stores, furniture, equipment, Information and Communications Technology (ICT), engineering infrastructure and staff training requirements.
- i) confirm the financial sustainability of the project; and
- j) establish the feasibility of satisfying the strategic brief for the package or series of packages within the control budget established during stage 3 and, if not, motivate a revised control budget.

4.1.6.2 A feasibility report shall as a minimum provide the following:

- a) details regarding the preparatory work covering:
 - 1) a needs and demand analysis with output specifications; and
 - 2) an options analysis;
- b) a viability evaluation covering:
 - 1) a financial analysis; and
 - 2) an economic analysis, if necessary;
- c) a risk assessment and sensitivity analysis;
- d) a professional analysis covering:
 - 1) a technology options assessment.
 - 2) an environmental impact assessment; and
 - 3) a regulatory due diligence; and
- e) implementation readiness assessment covering:
 - 1) institutional capacity; and

2) a procurement plan

4.1.6.3 Stage 4 is complete when the feasibility report or the concept report, as required, is accepted.

4.1.7 Stage 5: Design development

4.1.7.1 The design development report shall as necessary:

- a) develop in detail the accepted concept to finalise the design and definition criteria.
- b) establish the detailed form, character, function and costings.
- c) define all components in terms of overall size, typical detail, performance and outline specification.
- d) describe how infrastructure, or elements or components thereof, are to function, how they are to be safely constructed, how they are to be maintained and how they are to be commissioned; and
- e) confirm that the package or series of packages can be completed within the control budget or propose a revision to the control budget.

4.1.7.2 Outline specifications shall be in sufficient detail to enable a view to be taken on the operation and maintenance implications of the design and the compatibility with existing plant and equipment.

4.1.7.3 Stage 5 is complete when the design development report is accepted.

4.1.8 Stage 6: Design documentation

4.1.8.1 Stage 6A (Production information) is complete when all the production information that is required to be accepted prior to being issued for construction, manufacturing or fabrication purposes has been accepted.

4.1.8.2 Stage 6B (Manufacture, fabrication and construction information) is complete when the manufacture, fabrication and construction information is accepted as being in accordance with the production information.

4.1.9 Stage 7: Works

Stage 7 is complete when:

- a) completion of the works is certified in accordance with the provisions of the contract; or

- b) the goods and associated services are certified as being delivered in accordance with the provisions of the contract.

4.1.10 Stage 8: Handover

4.1.10.1 The handover stage shall include as necessary the training of the end user's or the owner's staff in the operation of the delivered infrastructure.

4.1.10.2 The record information shall as relevant:

- a) accurately document the condition of the completed works associated with a package.
- b) accurately document the works as constructed or completed.
- c) contain information on the care and servicing requirements for the works or a portion thereof.
- d) contain information or instructions on the use of plant and equipment.
- e) confirm the performance requirements of the design development report and production information.
- f) contain certificates confirming compliance with legislation, statutory permissions and the like; and
- g) contain guarantees that extend beyond the defects liability period provided for in the package.

4.1.10.3 Record information shall as relevant provide those tasked with the operation and maintenance of infrastructure with the information necessary to:

- a) understand how the designers intended the works, systems, subsystems, assemblies and components to function;
- b) effectively operate, care for and maintain the works, systems, subsystems, assemblies and components to function;
- c) check, test or replace systems, subsystems, assemblies or components to ensure the satisfactory performance of works, systems, subsystems, assemblies and components over time;
- d) develop maintenance plans;
- e) determine stock levels for components and assemblies that need to be regularly replaced; and
- f) budget for the operation and maintenance of the works, systems, subsystems and components over time.

4.1.10.4 Arrangements shall be put in place to secure and safeguard the works from the time that the contractor's liabilities for damage to the works end until such time that the works are handed over to the end user or owner who shall accept such liabilities.

4.1.10.5 Stage 8 is complete when the end user or owner accepts liability for the works.

4.1.11 Stage 9: Close out

4.1.11.1 The close out report for the package shall outline what was achieved in terms of at least the following:

- a) the performance parameters outlined in 12.
- b) unit costs of completed work or major components thereof; and
- c) key performance indicators relating to developmental objectives.

4.1.11.2 The close out report shall make suggestions for improvements on future packages of a similar nature. Such a report should also comment on the performance of the contractor and, if relevant, include building tuning or similar reports.

4.1.11.3 Stage 9 is complete when, as relevant, defects certificates or certificates of final completion are issued in terms of the contract, the final amount due to the contractor in terms of the contract is certified and the close out report is accepted.

4.1.12 Approval of high-value national and provincial major capital projects

4.1.12.1 The approval process for major capital projects described in
4.1.12.2 to 4.1.12.6 shall apply to all national and provincial projects where the value of such projects including VAT exceeds:

- a) national and provincial departments and constitutional institutions: R7,5 billion
- b) major public enterprise, national government business enterprise, provincial government business enterprise and other public entities, the lessor of:
 - 1) R10 billion; or
 - 2) 4% of the organ of state's total assets or, if applicable, 2% of the organ of state's total revenue as reflected in its latest audited financial statements.

4.1.12.2 The end-of-stage deliverables for stage 0 (initiation report) and stage 4 (feasibility report) in the control framework for the management of infrastructure delivery (see Figure 1) shall, after taking into account the comments and recommendations of the relevant treasury, be approved by:

- a) cabinet, in the case of national departments, constitutional institutions and public entities listed in schedules 2, 3A and 3B of the Public Finance Management Act; or
- b) the executive council, in the case of provincial departments and public entities listed in schedules 3C and 3D of the Public Finance Management Act.

4.1.12.3 The end-of-stage deliverables for stage 3 (prefeasibility) shall, after taking into account the comments and recommendations of the relevant treasury, be approved by:

- a) the relevant member of the cabinet, in the case of national departments, constitutional institutions and public entities listed in schedules 2, 3A and 3B of the Public Finance Management Act; or

the relevant member of the executive council, in the case of provincial departments and public entities listed in schedules 3C and 3D of the Public Finance Management Act.

4.1.12.4 The initiator of the inception, prefeasibility and feasibility reports shall submit such reports to the relevant treasury for comment prior to making a submission to cabinet, the relevant minister, executive council or relevant member of the executive council, as applicable. The relevant treasury shall within three weeks of receiving a report submit comments and recommendations to the initiator who may revise such reports in the light of the comments and recommendations made, and:

- a) request the relevant treasury to make comments and recommendations on the revised reports; or
- b) submit the report together with the latest version of the relevant treasury comments and recommendations for approval.

4.1.13 Gateway reviews

4.1.13.1 Gateway reviews for major capital projects above a threshold

4.1.13.1.1 All major capital projects having an estimated capital expenditure equal to or above the threshold established in Table 2 shall have a gateway review

of the end-of-stage 4 deliverable, prior to the acceptance of such deliverable. The review shall be initiated by the organ of state which intends implementing the project. The focus of such a review shall in the first instance be on the quality of the documentation, and thereafter on:

- a) deliverability (the extent to which a project is deemed likely to deliver the expected benefits within the declared cost, time and performance envelope);
- b) affordability (the extent to which the level of expenditure and financial risk involved in a project can be taken up on, given the organisation's overall financial position, both singly and in the light of its other current and projected commitments); and
- e) value for money.

Table2: Thresholds for gateway reviews of major capital projects

Organ of state	Estimated cost inclusive of VAT
National department	R100 million
Provincial department or metropolitan municipality	R100 million
Municipality other than a metropolitan municipality	R50 million
Major public entity	R500 million
National government business enterprise	R250 million
Provincial government business enterprise	
Other	R100 million

4.1.13.1.2 A gateway review team shall comprise not less than three persons who are not involved in the project associated with the works covered by the end of the stage 4 deliverable, and who are familiar with various aspects of the subject matter of the deliverable at the end of the stage under review. Such a team shall be led by a person who has at least six years postgraduate experience in the planning of infrastructure projects and is registered either as a professional engineer in terms of the Engineering Profession Act, a professional quantity surveyor in terms of the Quantity Surveying Profession Act or a professional architect in terms of the Architectural Profession Act. The members of the team shall, as relevant, have expertise in key technical areas, cost estimating, scheduling and implementation of similar projects.

4.1.13.1.3 The relevant treasury shall be notified of a proposed gateway review for a major capital project, three weeks prior to the conducting of such a review. Such notification shall be accompanied by a brief outline of the proposed project or package, the names and qualifications of the reviewers and the timeframes for the review. The relevant treasury may nominate additional persons to serve on the review team.

4.1.13.1.4 The gateway review team shall base its findings primarily on:

- a) the information contained in the end-of-stage deliverables;
- b) supplementary documentation, if any, provided by key staff obtained during an interview process; and
- c) interviews with key staff members and stakeholders.

4.1.13.1.5 The gateway review team shall issue a report at the conclusion of a gateway review which indicates the team's assessment of the information at the end of a stage and provides findings or recommendations on areas where further work may be undertaken to improve such information.

4.1.13.1.6 Aspects in the report shall be flagged as being: a) code red: team considers the aspect to pose a significant risk to the projector package; b) code amber: team considers the aspects which indicate a minor risk to the project or package; or c) code green: team considers the aspect to have been given adequate consideration to the extent that it is unlikely to jeopardise the success of progressing to the next stage, or minor adjustments may be required before proceeding.

4.1.13.1.7 The contents of the gateway review report shall be taken into account when accepting the stage 4 deliverable. A stage 4 deliverable shall not be accepted until such time that all code red risks have been addressed in the stage 4 end-of-stage deliverable.

4.1.13.2 Gateway reviews initiated by the relevant treasury

4.1.13.2.1 A relevant treasury may at any time institute a gateway review of any of the end-of-stage deliverables associated with the control framework, irrespective of the estimated cost of a project. The focus of such a review shall be determined by the relevant treasury. The implementer of a project shall be notified of the review and its focus at least three weeks prior to the conducting of the review.

4.1.13.2.2 The implementer shall provide a person to lead the review and one other person to serve on the team, both of whom satisfy the requirements of 4.1.13.1.2.

4.1.13.2.3 The gateway review shall be conducted substantially in accordance with the provisions of 4.1.13.1.4 to 4.1.13.1.6.

4.2 Control framework for infrastructure procurement

4.2.1 General

4.2.1.1 Infrastructure procurement shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of the control framework indicated in Figure 2 which contains:

- a) procurement gates;
- b) framework agreement gates;
- c) reporting points, where applicable, for interfacing with the Construction Industry Development Board's (CIDB) register of projects; and
- d) a gate relating to the interface with a financial management system.

4.2.1.2 The activities associated with the control framework indicated in Figure 2 are set out in Tables 3 and 4 whenever a negotiated, competitive selection or competitive negotiations procedure is applied, with the exception of the shopping procedure. Procurement Gates 6 and 7 may be combined in the case of the quotation procedure and the negotiation procedure where the value of the contract is less than the threshold set for the quotation procedure.

4.2.1.3 The level of detail contained in the documentation upon which a decision is made at a gate shall be sufficient to enable informed decisions to be made to proceed to the next activity or to undertake a particular procedure.

4.2.1.4 The approvals or acceptances at each gate shall be retained for record and audit purposes for a period of not less than five years of such acceptance or approval in a secured environment, unless otherwise determined in terms of the National Archives and Record Services of South Africa Act.

4.2.2 Specific requirements relating to the review of procurement documents

4.2.2.1 The approval of procurement documents at Procurement Gate 3 or Framework Agreement Gate 2 shall be based on the contents of a procurement documentation review report. Where the procurement relates to the provision of new infrastructure or the rehabilitation, refurbishment or alteration of existing infrastructure, such a report shall be prepared by one or more persons who participated in the review and who are registered as:

- a) a professional architect or professional senior architectural technologist in terms of the Architectural Profession Act or a professional landscape architect or a professional landscape technologist in terms of the Landscape Architectural Profession;
- b) a professional engineer or professional engineering technologist in terms of the Engineering Profession Act; or
- c) a professional quantity surveyor in terms of the Quantity Surveying Professions Act.

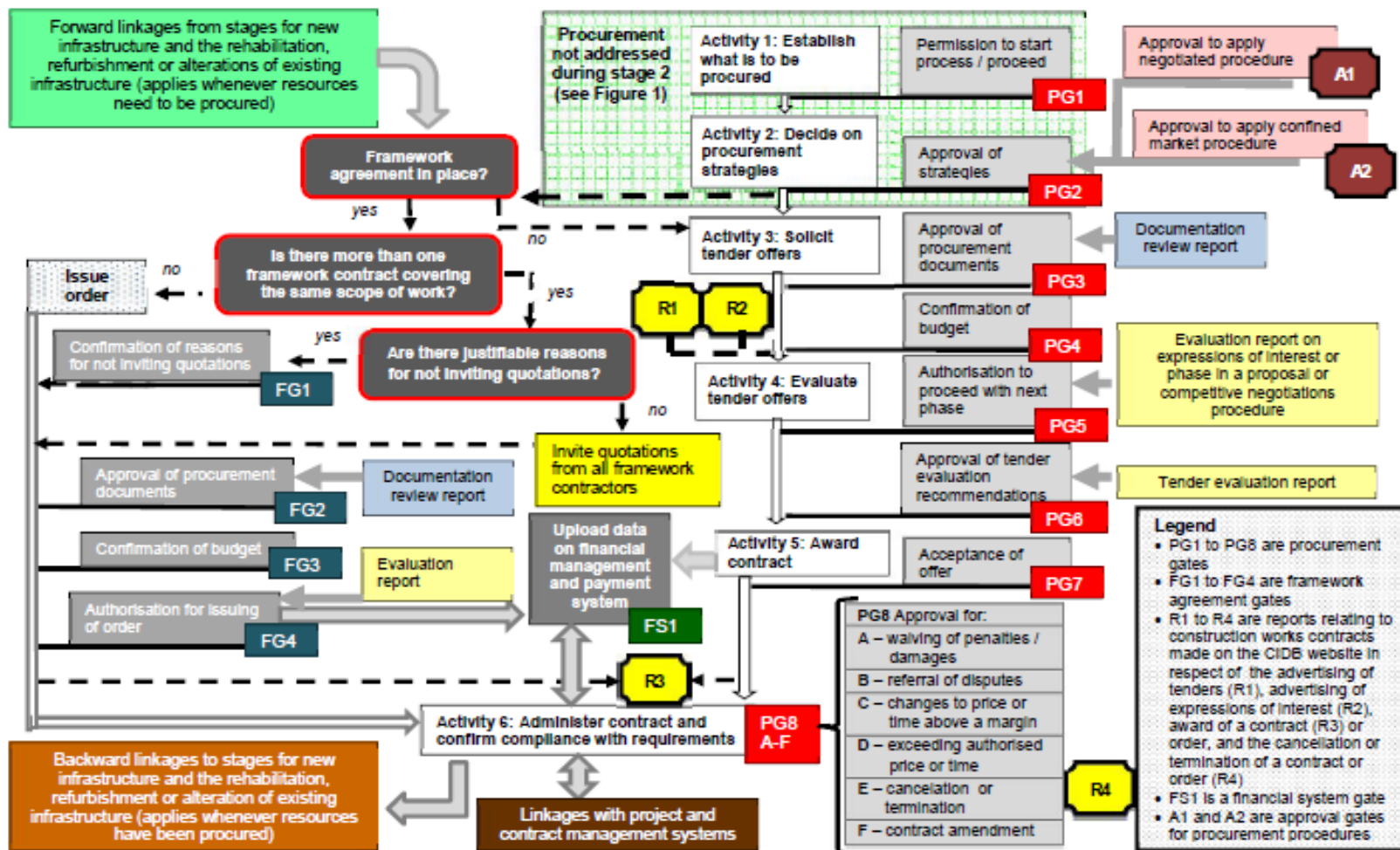


Figure 2: Control framework for procurement (acquisition and contract management) processes

Table3: Procurement activities and gates associated with the formation and conclusion of contracts above the threshold for the quotation procedure

Activity		Sub-Activity*	
1	Establish what is to be procured (Applies only to goods and services not addressed in a procurement strategy developed in terms of 4.1)	1.1	Prepare broad scope of work for procurement
		1.2	Estimate financial value of proposed procurement
		1.3 PG1	Obtain permission to start with the procurement process
2	Decide on procurement strategy (Applies only to goods or services not included in a procurement strategy developed in terms of 4.1)	2.1	Establish opportunities for using procurement to promote developmental procurement policies, if any
		2.2	Establish contracting and pricing strategy
		2.3	Establish targeting strategy
		2.4	Establish procurement procedure
		2.5 PG2	Obtain approval for procurement strategies that are to be adopted, including specific approvals to approach a confined market or the use of the negotiation procedure
3	Solicit tender offers	3.1	Prepare procurement documents
		3.2 PG3	Obtain approval for procurement documents
		3.3 PG4	Confirm that budgets are in place
		3.4	Invite: • tender offers; or • expressions of interest (qualified procedure or restricted competitive negotiations procedure)
		3.5	Receive submissions
		3.6	Open and record submissions received
4	Evaluate tender offers	4.1	Qualified procedure, proposal procedure or competitive negotiations procedure only
		4.2 PG5	Evaluate and prepare evaluation report on submissions received
		4.3	Obtain authorization to proceed with next phase of tender process
		4.4	Invite tender offers from qualified respondents or selected tenderers
		4.5	Open and record submissions received and, if necessary, repeat 4.1 to 4.4
		4.6 PG6	Evaluate tender offers and prepare a tender evaluation report
5	Award contract	5.1	Confirm recommendations contained in the tender evaluation report
		5.2	Notify unsuccessful tenderers of outcome
		5.3 PG7	Compile contract document
		5.4	Award contract
		5.5 GF1	Capture contract award data on management systems
6	Administer contracts and confirm compliance with requirements	6.1	Upload data in financial management and payment system
		6.2	Administer contract in accordance with the terms and provisions of the contract
		6.3	Confirm compliance with requirements
		6.4 PG8A	Capture contract completion / termination data
			Obtain approval to waive penalties or low performance damages

		6.5 PG8B	Obtain approval to notify and refer a dispute to an adjudicator, or for final settlement to an arbitrator or court of law
		6.6 PG8C	Obtain approval to increase the total of prices, excluding contingencies and price adjustment for inflation, or the time for completion at the award of a contract or the issuing of an order up to a specified percentage
		6.7 PG8D	Obtain approval to exceed the total of prices, excluding contingencies and price adjustment for inflation, or the time for completion at award of a contract or the issuing of an order by more than 20% and 30%, respectively
		6.8 PG8E	Obtain approval to cancel or terminate a contract
		6.9 PG8F	Obtain approval to amend a contract
		6.10	Close out the contract

* Shaded cells indicate the presence of a procurement gate

Table4: Procurement activities and gates associated with the issuing of an order in terms of a framework agreement

Activity*	
1 FG1	Confirm justifiable reasons for selecting a framework contractor where there is more than one framework agreement covering the same scope of work
2	Prepare procurement documents
3 FG2	Obtain approval for procurement documents
4 FG3	Confirm that budgets are in place
5	Quotations amongst framework contractors not invited: Issue draft order documentation and consult with contractor and prepare evaluation report Quotations amongst framework contractors invited: Invite quotations from all framework contractors participating in the agreement, receive and evaluate submissions and prepare evaluation report
6 FG4	Authorize the issuing of the order
7	Log order onto management system
8	Issue order to contractor
9	Notify issuing of order to oversight person
10	Administer orders in accordance with contract and confirm compliance with requirements

*Shaded cells indicate the presence of a framework gate

4.2.2.2 The review of procurement documents associated with the negotiation, competitive selection or competitive negotiation procedure shall confirm that:

- a) the procurement documents have been formatted and compiled in accordance with the requirements of SANS 10845-2, this standard and, where applicable, the CIDB Standard for Uniformity in Construction Procurement, and are aligned with the approved procurement strategy;
- b) appropriate prompts for judgement are included in procurement documents in accordance with the requirements of SANS 10845-1 whenever quality is evaluated and scored in the evaluation of calls for expressions of interest or tender offers;
- c) the selected form of contract in the case of a tender that is solicited is in accordance with the requirements of 14.5.3 and any standard templates required by the organ of state have been correctly applied;
- d) the necessary approval has been obtained for additional clauses or variations to the standard clauses in the conditions of contract, conditions of tender or conditions for the calling for expressions of interest, as relevant, not provided for in the organ of state's approved templates;
- e) the selected submission data in the case of a call for an expression of interest, or tender data and contract data options in the case of a tender, are likely to yield best value outcomes;
- f) the scope of work adequately establishes what is required and the constraints to the manner in which the contract work is to be provided, and satisfies the drafting requirements of SANS 10845-1;
- g) the submission or returnable documents are necessary and will enable submissions to be evaluated fairly and efficiently; and
- h) the risk allocations in the contract and pricing data are appropriate.

4.2.2.3 The review of procurement documentation associated with the issuing of an order shall confirm that:

- a) any standard templates required by the organ of state have been correctly applied;
- b) the necessary approval has been obtained for additional clauses or variations to the standard clauses in the conditions of contract not provided in the organ of state's approved templates or the contract;
- c) the scope of work adequately establishes what is required and the constraints to the manner in which the contract work is to be provided;
- d) the provisions for competition amongst framework contractors, if relevant, and the selected options are likely to yield best value outcomes; and
- e) the risk allocations are appropriate.

- 4.2.2.4** The review conducted to confirm the provisions of 4.2.2.2 and 4.2.2.3 shall identify sections, if any, which require amendments or improvements.
- 4.2.2.5** The documentation review report shall:
- a) list the names and qualifications of the team members;
 - b) confirm that the documents are in accordance with the requirements of this standard;
 - c) capture any comments or opinions which the team may wish to express; and
 - d) recommend that the procurement documents be accepted with or without modifications.
- 4.2.3 Specific requirements relating to the evaluation of submissions**
- 4.2.3.1** The authorization to proceed with the next phase (Procurement Gate 5), the approval of tender evaluation recommendations (Procurement Gate 6) and the authorization for the issuing of an order (Framework Agreement Gate 4) shall be based on the contents of an evaluation report.
- 4.2.3.2** The evaluation report shall be prepared by one or more persons who are conversant with the nature and subject matter of the procurement documents or the framework contract, and who are registered as:
- a) a professional architect or professional senior architectural technologist in terms of the Architectural Profession Act;
 - b) a professional engineer or professional engineering technologist in terms of the Engineering Profession Act;
 - c) a professional landscape architect or a professional landscape technologist in terms of the Landscape Architectural Profession;
 - d) a professional project manager or a professional construction manager in terms of the Project and Construction Management Professions Act; or
 - e) a professional quantity surveyor in terms of the Quantity Surveying Profession Act.
- 4.2.3.3** All communications with respondents and tenderers during the procurement process to obtain information and clarifications shall be made in writing through the employer's agent named in the submission

or tender data. Records of all communications in this regard shall be made and retained for auditing purposes.

- 4.2.3.4** Submissions shall be evaluated strictly in accordance with the provisions of the procurement documents (see Annex C of SANS 10845-3 and Annex C of SANS 10845-4, as relevant). Where quality is evaluated, at least three persons who satisfy the requirements of 4.2.3.2 shall undertake such evaluation. Quality shall be scored in terms of the prompts for judgement, with fixed scores assigned to each prompt, either individually and averaged or collectively, as appropriate.
- 4.2.3.5** Those involved in the evaluation of submissions shall record their scores for quality against each of the criteria during the process of evaluation, preferably with notes to substantiate the scores. Individuals should record their own markings on a separate sheet. These documents shall be placed on file as an audit trail and may form the basis of any debriefing that takes place.
- 4.2.3.6** Evaluation reports shall be prepared in accordance with the content headings and relevant guidelines contained in Tables 5 or 6, with modifications as necessary where a two-envelope, two-stage process or competitive negotiation procedure is followed. Such reports shall contain extracts from the procurement documents which are linked to the evaluation of submissions, such as eligibility criteria, criteria associated with evaluation methods, preferencing, quality criteria (including prompts for judgement), the method by which tenders are reduced to a common base and lists of returnable documents. Such references shall enable those who are tasked with making decisions based on these documents to do so without having to refer back to submissions in order to understand the content of the report.
- 4.2.3.7** An evaluation report which recommends the award of a contract shall contain in annexures the reports, if any, of prior processes, e.g. a call for an expression of interest, a round in a competitive negotiation procedure or a stage in a competitive selection procedure.
- 4.2.3.8** An evaluation report covering the application of the negotiated procedure for the award of a contract or the issuing of an order, shall confirm that the negotiated amounts are market-related and represent value for money. Where the total of the prices associated with a target cost contract is negotiated, the total of prices shall be certified as being fair and reasonable by a professional quantity surveyor registered in terms of the Quantity Surveying Profession Act or a professional engineer registered in terms of the Engineering Profession Act.

Table 5: Content of an evaluation report relating to an expression of interest

Section heading		Subsection heading		Guidelines for the preparation of content
1	Summary	-	-	Provide an overview of the parameters associated with the expression of interest, preferably in tabular form, including the following as relevant: • Contract / project no and contract / project description • Purpose of the expression of interest • Media in which advertisement was placed • Advertisement date(s) • Estimated value of contract or orders which are likely to be awarded during the term of the contract if applicable • Date from which documents were available • Number and title of addenda issued • Closing date • Details of clarification meeting, including date and place, if any • Number of submissions made • Number of responsive submissions received • Recommended outcomes of the process
2	An overview of the evaluation process	-	-	Provide an overview of the procurement process indicating the eligibility criteria that were applied. State points relating to evaluation criteria, prompts for judgement and weightings relating thereto. Reproduce the list of returnable documents. Provide, if applicable, an overview as to how the quality aspects of the submissions were scored. Record that those involved in the evaluation of tenders have no conflicts of interest or have declared any conflict of interest that they may have and the nature of such conflict.
3	Evaluation process	3.1	Submissions received	List the submissions that were received. Describe any noteworthy events regarding the opening of submissions, e.g. the returning of late submissions.
		3.2	Completeness of submissions received	Compare submissions received against the list of returnable documents. State if any submissions were incomplete and outline how clarifications were obtained. Confirm if respondents took into account addenda, if any, in their submission.
		3.3	Responsiveness of respondents	Identify which of the submissions received were non-responsive and provide clear reasons for declaring respondents to be nonresponsive.
		3.4	Evaluation of submissions	Record the manner in which submissions were evaluated. Record, where relevant, and preferably in a tabular form, the scores for each of the evaluation criteria and the total score (excluding those who failed to score above a threshold, if any).
		3.5	Reasons for disqualification on the grounds of corrupt or fraudulent practice	State reasons if applicable
		3.6	Compliance with legal requirements	Confirm as relevant that respondents are not barred from participation, tax matters are in order, are registered, etc.
4	Tender recommendation	-	-	Make a recommendation for the outcome of the process, e.g. admit to a database or prequalify / shortlist respondent to be invited to submit tender offers. Record the names and qualifications of those who performed the evaluation
5	Confirmation of recommendations	-	-	Make provision for the confirmation or amendment of the recommended action.

Table 6: Content of an evaluation report relating to the solicitation of tender offers

Section heading		Subsection heading		Guidelines for the preparation of content
1	Summary	-	-	Provide an overview of the parameters associated with the solicitation of the tender, preferably in tabular form, including the following as relevant: • Contract / Project / Tender number • Contract description • Contract duration • Purpose of tender • Contracting strategy, pricing strategy, form of contract and targeting strategy • Procurement procedure and method of tender evaluation • Tender validity expiry date • Alternative tenders (not permitted or state conditions under which permitted) • Media in which advertisement was placed, if not a nominated or qualified competitive selection procedure or a restricted competitive negotiations procedure • Date of advertisement(s) • Date from which documents were available • Details of clarification meeting, including date and place, if any • Tender closing date • Number and title of addenda issued • Number of tenders received • Number of responsive tenders • Recommended tender(s) • Cost estimate (budget), unless a framework contract • Lowest responsive and realistic tender used for comparative purposes (tender price, specific goals, etc.)
2	An overview of the tender evaluation process	-	-	Provide an overview of the procurement process, indicating the eligibility criteria that were applied and the evaluation criteria. State specific goals and points relating to preferences, as well as any quality evaluation criteria, prompts for judgement and weightings relating thereto.

				Reproduce the list of returnable documents. Provide an overview as to how the quality aspects of the tender were scored. Record that those involved in the evaluation of tenders have no conflicts of interest or have declared any conflict of interest that they may have, and the nature of such conflict.
3	Tender evaluation process	3.1	Tender offers received	List the tender offers that were received. Describe any noteworthy events regarding the opening of submissions, e.g. the returning of late tenders and the declaring of submissions non-responsive on the grounds that they were not received in the prescribed manner.
		3.2	Completeness of tenders received	Compare tender submissions received against list of returnable documents. State if any tender submissions received were incomplete and indicate what was not complete. Indicate what steps were taken to make incomplete tenders complete, only where this does not affect the competitive position of the tenderer in question. List all communications with tenderers. Confirm if tenderers took into account addenda, if any, in their tender submission.
		3.3	Responsiveness of tenderers	Identify which of the tenders received were non-responsive and provide clear reasons for declaring such tenders to be nonresponsive.
		3.4	Evaluation of tender offers	Record the manner in which tenderers were reduced to a common basis: Record preferably in a tabular form: • the scores for each of the evaluation criteria; • the total score (excluding those who failed to score above a threshold); • the pricing parameters that were tendered to enable compensation events to be evaluated of contractors to be paid in cost reimbursable or target cost contract. Provide reasons for not granting a preference or considering a financial offer to be unrealistically low.
		3.5	Reasons for disqualification on the grounds of	State reasons if applicable.

			corrupt or fraudulent practice	
		3.6	Compliance with legal requirements	Confirm as relevant that tenderers are not barred from participation, tax matters are in order, are registered, etc.
		3.7	Acceptability of preferred tenderer	State any reasons why the tenderer with the highest points should not be considered for the award of the tender, e.g. commercial risk, restrictions, lack of capability and capacity, legal impediments, etc. Also state any arithmetical corrections that have been made.
4	Outcome of the evaluation	-	-	Make a recommendation for the award of the tender and state any qualifications / conditions associated with such an award. Record the names and qualifications of those who performed the evaluation.
5	Confirmation of recommendations	-	-	Make provision for the recommendations for the award of the tender to be confirmed or amended.

4.2.4 Authorisation to proceed with the next phase of the procurement process

The person authorized to enable a procurement process to progress to the next phase of the process shall review the evaluation report and either refer the report back to those responsible for such a report or authorize the procurement process to proceed to the next phase after:

- a) confirming that the report is complete and addresses all considerations necessary to make a decision;
- b) confirming the validity and reasonableness of reasons provided for the elimination of tenderers or respondents; and
- c) considering commercial risks and identifying any risks that have been overlooked which warrant investigation prior to taking a final decision.

4.2.5 Authorisation for issuing of an order

The person responsible for authorizing an order shall, prior to authorizing the issuing of an order:

- a) confirm that the required goods or services, or any combination thereof, are within the scope of work associated with the relevant framework contract; and

- b) consider the recommendations of the evaluation report where competition amongst framework contracts takes place (see 14.3.6) or a significant proportion of the total of the prices is negotiated, based on the financial parameter contained in the framework contract, and either confirm the reasonableness of such recommendations and sign the acceptance of the order, or refer the evaluation report and recommendation back to those who prepared it.

5 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 Organs of state who are responsible for infrastructure delivery shall establish a suitable infrastructure procurement and delivery supply chain management policy to implement this standard. Such a policy shall as a minimum:

- assign responsibilities for approving or accepting deliverables associated with a gate in the control framework or authorizing a procurement process or procedure;
- establish committees which are required by law, or equivalent quality management and governance arrangements;
- establish delegations for the awarding of a contract or the issuing of an order; and
- establish ethical standards for those involved in the procurement and delivery of infrastructure.

5.2 An agency agreement shall be entered into between organs of state where responsibilities for implementation are delegated or assigned, or with a school governing body, established in terms of section 16 of the South African Schools Act, that makes a substantial financial contribution to a project. Such an agreement shall:

- a) establish principles and requirements relating to the recovery of cost associated with the rendering of the service, claims for payments made on an agency basis including the release of retention sums, the settling of claims for payment and the documentation required to accompany such claims; and
- b) include a service delivery agreement which as relevant sets out at least the following:
- 1) overall aims, objectives and priorities;
 - 2) governance structures;
 - 3) reporting requirements;

- 4) the scope of the services to be performed by the implementer during each financial year;
- 5) the projects and packages which are included in the infrastructure plan and which are to be delivered, and the timeframes for doing so;
- 6) the roles and responsibilities of the parties to the agreement, including requirements for the engagement and management of stakeholders;
- 7) delegations to the implementer to accept end-of-stage deliverables on an agency basis;
- 8) contributing resources, including human resources; and
- 9) dispute resolution procedures.

5.3 The agency agreement shall be reviewed annually and amended or revised as necessary.

5.4 The implementer's supply chain management system shall be used to procure goods or services, or any combination thereof, for infrastructure covered by the agency agreement referred to in 5.2.

6 DEMAND MANAGEMENT

6.1 The demand management system shall be aimed at ensuring that goods and services, and any combination thereof required to support strategic and operational commitments, are delivered at the right price, time and place, and that the quality and quantity of such goods or services satisfy needs.

6.2 The demand for infrastructure delivery shall be managed through:

- a) the service life plans which:
 - 1) are based on:
 - an assessment of current performance against desired levels of service or functionality; and
 - a needs analysis informed by factors such as policies, norms and standards, condition assessments, functional

performance, demographic trends, current and forecasted levels of optimisation; and

- 2) reflect a cost estimate for the life cycle activities comprising acquisition, operations, maintenance, refurbishment, rehabilitation or alteration as relevant, over a minimum period of five years; and

- a) infrastructure plans which, as a minimum, summarise the service life plans and provide a credible forecast of current and net demand for services or requirements for functionality over a period of not less than ten years.

6.3 Consideration shall, where appropriate, be given to:

- a) alternative service delivery methods or means of satisfying needs which do not require infrastructure to implement or reduce the demand for infrastructure; and
- b) the disposal of infrastructure that is surplus to requirements.

6.4 Projects shall, wherever possible, be delivered in accordance with established norms and standards which are designed to yield value for money.

6.5 Identified projects shall be prioritised and budgeted for in an infrastructure plan (see 4.1.2.2).

6.6 Costs shall be proactively managed through the setting and proactive monitoring of control budgets for projects through the project planning, detailed design and site processes indicated in Figure 1.

7 ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT

7.1 Procurement of new infrastructure and the rehabilitation, refurbishment or alteration of existing infrastructure

7.1.1 Budgets submission for budget approval to advance a project or package relating to the delivery or planned maintenance of infrastructure in a financial year shall be broken down into the stages (see Figure 1) which have been completed.

7.1.2 Implementation plans relating to new infrastructure or the rehabilitation, refurbishment or alteration of existing infrastructure which are aligned with the accepted delivery and procurement strategy, shall be developed for each project or package which is to be delivered in a financial year. Such a plan shall as necessary:

- a) identify the objectives of each project or programme of projects;
- b) identify the scope, budget and schedule for each project or package;
- c) outline the procurement strategy in respect of each project or package;
- d) provide a time management plan for each project, i.e. the baseline against which progress towards the attainment of milestone (key deliverables) target dates can be measured;
- e) provide the projected budget and cash flows which will enable planned and actual expenditure to be compared and revisions to the budget to be approved, and multiple project budgets to be managed;
- f) document the key success factors and the key performance indicators which need to be measured, monitored and evaluated;
- g) contain a procurement plan which indicates the timeline for advertising and closing of tenders, and the obtaining of gate approvals leading up to the award of the contract or the issuing of an order;
- h) identify the major risks and how such risks are to be mitigated or managed;
- i) indicate how quality requirements and expectations are to be met and managed;
- j) outline the controls and measures which will address health, safety, socio-economic or environmental risks;
- k) provide a communication plan which determines the lines of communication and the key activities associated therewith; and
- l) indicate the assigned internal and external resources with implementation responsibilities.

7.1.3 Financial data shall be gathered to enable a financial report to be generated at regular intervals which:

- a) lists the packages which have completed stage 7 (works) together with actual expenditure;

- b) indicates the following for packages which have advanced beyond stage 4 (concept and viability or feasibility) but have not yet completed stage 7 (works):
 - 1) budget for the financial year;
 - 2) actual expenditure to date;
 - 3) remaining budget for the year;
 - 4) forecast expenditure for the remainder of the year; and
 - 5) forecast over/under expenditure for the year;
- c) indicates professional fees associated with a project or package; and
- d) enables “actual” versus “planned” expenditure to be compared.

7.2 Procurement other than new infrastructure or the rehabilitation, refurbishment or alteration of existing infrastructure

7.2.1 Annual procurement plans shall be prepared to cover the procurement of goods or services, or any combination other than that relating to new infrastructure or the rehabilitation, refurbishment or alteration of existing infrastructure which exceed the threshold for quotations.

7.2.2 Annual procurement plans required in accordance with 7.2.1 shall contain the following information for all proposed tenders for a financial year where the proposed procurement is estimated to equal or exceed the threshold for quotations.

- a) a description of the goods, services or works;
- b) the estimated value of such goods, services or works, including all applicable taxes;
- c) the envisaged date of advertisement;
- d) the envisaged closing date for tenders; and
- f) the envisaged date of award.

7.3 Use of an organ of state's framework agreement by another organ of state

7.3.1 An organ of state may request in writing to make use of one or more framework contracts entered into by another organ of state. Such a request, signed by the accounting officer or accounting authority of that organ of state, shall:

- a) outline the scope and anticipated quantum of work associated with the work that is required;
- b) provide a motivation for the use of the framework agreement; and
- c) detail the benefit for the state to be derived from making use of the framework agreement.

7.3.2 The accounting officer or accounting authority may approve a request made in terms of 7.3.1 to make use of the organ of state's framework contract, conditionally or unconditionally, if:

- a) the framework agreement was put in place following a competitive tender process;
- b) confirmation is obtained that the framework contract is suitable for the intended use, and the required goods, services and works fall within the scope of such contract;
- c) the framework contractor agrees in writing to accept an order from that organ of state;
- d) the organ of state undertakes to pay the contractor in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement; and
- e) the term of the framework agreement does not expire before the issuing of the required orders.

8 CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

8.1 The person responsible for the administration of the contract or an order on behalf of the employer shall:

- a) act as stated in the contract that is entered into, subject to any constraints that may be imposed by the employer or the employer's supply chain management policy for infrastructure procurement and

delivery management, using any standard templates that are provided for communications required in terms of the contract;

- b) provide at least the following data within two weeks of the award of a contract or an order for capture on a contract management system:
 - 1) name and contract particulars;
 - 2) the programme or project number, as relevant;
 - 3) the contractual dates associated with the contract or order;
 - 4) except in the case of very low value goods or services contracts, a cash flow forecast;
 - 5) the agreed total of prices or forecasted total of prices; and
 - 6) where applicable, whether or not provision is made for price adjustment for inflation, delay damages, performance bond and retention, and if so, what the quantum or estimated quantum of such provisions is;
- c) retain on a contract file, copies of certificates of insurances, bonds and the like;
- d) make an assessment of the amount due to the contractor where required in terms of the contract, or review the contractor's assessment of the amount due and timeously certify payment;
- e) revise the estimates for price adjustment for inflation where provided for, prepare an updated cash flow for the remainder of the contract based on the contractor's schedule, and capture these amounts together with the amounts due to the contractor and the retention amounts, if relevant, on a monthly basis;
- f) provide the revised total of the prices or completion date or delivery date for the contract, or an order, within one week of a contractor revising a forecast of the total of prices, or an event being implemented, which in terms of the contract increases the total of prices or delays delivery or completion, for capture on a contract management system;
- g) manage, if relevant, the interface between the contractor and those responsible for providing client inputs where a management, design and construct or develop and construct contracting strategy is utilized;

- h) develop and maintain a contract risk register;
- i) provide a monthly report on events which, in terms of the contract, cause the total of prices to increase or the contract completion date to be changed;
- j) report all insurance claims made within one week of the claim being lodged; and
- k) make inputs, if applicable, to the close out report in stage 9, including those relating to cost norms, contractor performance and the attainment, or not, of projective objectives.

8.2 The person responsible for administering the contract shall as necessary report on a monthly basis on the following:

- a) the attainment of key performance indicators, if any, provided for in the contract or required by the sponsor of the project or in terms of legislation;
- b) the number of improvement, contravention and prohibition notices issued by the health and safety agent; and
- c) incidents reportable in terms of the Construction Regulations issued in terms of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, briefly indicating the nature of the incident.

8.3 The person responsible for the administration of a contract or order relating to the provision of new infrastructure or the rehabilitation, refurbishment or alteration of existing infrastructure, shall be registered in a professional category of registration in terms of the Architectural Profession Act, the Engineering Profession Act, Landscape Architectural Profession Act, the Project and Construction Management Professions Act or Quantity Surveying Profession Act.

9 LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

9.1 Materials, equipment and plant may be procured and issued free of charge to a contractor for incorporation into the works. Care shall be taken to ensure that suitable arrangements or measures are in place to minimise:

- a) loss or damage to such items until the contractor has received and accepted them; and

- b) delays in supply which can result in increases in the contractor's prices for providing the works.

9.2 Procurement processes associated with long lead items of plant, equipment and materials may be initiated before the conclusion of stage 4 (concept and viability or feasibility). No contract may be entered into following such processes until stage 4 has been concluded and the budgets are in place to proceed.

10 DISPOSAL MANAGEMENT

10.1 A disposal committee shall decide how best to undertake disposals relating to the demolition or dismantling of infrastructure or parts thereof, and the disposal of unwanted, redundant or surplus materials, plant and equipment.

10.2 Disposals shall be proceeded with only after the feasibility and desirability of using one or more of the following alternative disposal strategies have been considered:

- a) transfer to another organ of state, business unit or a charitable organization at market-related value or free of charge;
- b) recycling or re-use of component materials; or
- c) disposal by means of dumping at an authorized dump site, burning or demolition.

10.3 The reasons for adopting a disposal strategy shall be recorded prior to proceeding with such disposal.

11 REPORTING OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

11.1 The implementer shall report to the relevant treasury within one month of the award of a contract or the issuing of an order, all engineering and construction, supply, service and professional service contracts that are awarded, or orders that are issued, should the total of prices, including VAT, exceed the thresholds contained in Table 7. Such a report shall indicate the following:

- a) the title and number of the contract or order;
- b) a brief outline of the scope;
- c) the total of the prices at the time that a contract is concluded or an order issued;

- d) the time for completion or delivery; and
- e) the procurement procedure that was used to put the contract in place, or in the case of a framework agreement, whether or not competition amongst framework contractors was reopened.

Table7: Thresholds, including VAT, for reporting the award of a contract or an order to the relevant treasury

Organ of state	Value of contract or order including VAT			
	Services contract	Professional services	Supply	Engineering and construction works
National department	R75 million	R75 million	R100 million	R100 million
Provincial department or metropolitan municipality	R50 million	R50 million	R100 million	R100 million
Municipality other than a metropolitan municipality	R25 million	R25 million	R50 million	R50 million
Major public entity	R250 million	R250 million	R500 million	R500 million
National government business enterprise	R125 million	R125 million	R250 million	R250 million
Provincial government business enterprise				
Other	R50 million	R50 million	R100 million	R100 million

11.2 Organs of state other than major public entities, national government business enterprises and provincial business enterprises shall report to the relevant treasury where a contract was awarded to a tenderer other than the tenderer recommended by a committee, giving reasons for such award.

11.3 The implementer shall prepare an annual report which contains the following in respect of a financial year and submit such report to the relevant treasury within two months after the financial year end:

- a) the information contained in the performance report prepared in accordance with section 12 of this standard;
- b) a brief progress report which reflects progress in terms of time and cost in relation to the time for completion or delivery and the total of prices at the award of the contract or the issuing of an order, and, if relevant, stages completed, on all contracts and orders above the threshold stated in Table 7;

- c) an outline of the scope, value and duration of all contracts which were awarded as a result of unsolicited proposals, together with a brief motivation for such award;
- d) particulars relating to:
 - 1) the cancellation or termination of contracts, together with the reasons, therefore.
 - 2) the use of a negotiated or confined market procurement procedure to enter a supply, services, professional services or engineering and construction contract more than R10,0 million, including VAT, together with a brief motivation for doing so.
 - 3) the evoking of the emergency procurement procedures where the value of the ensuing transaction exceeded R10,0 million, including VAT, together with a brief overview of the emergency and the outcomes of the procurement.
 - 4) disputes arising from contracts which have been referred to arbitration or a court of law for settlement; and
 - 5) contracts where the approval has been granted to increase the total of the prices or the time for completion at Procurement Gate 8D (see Figure 2 and Table 3).

12 ASSESSMENT OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE

An annual performance report shall be prepared for each portfolio of projects involving infrastructure delivery within two months of the financial year end which reflects performance in relation to at least the following:

- a) expenditure incurred in infrastructure delivery for the financial year, against the budget made available to cover such expenditure at the start of the year.
- b) the average variance between planned and achieved completion of stages of all packages and projects.
- c) an overview of all packages where stage 7 was completed within the financial year and the total of the prices and the time for completion at the start of the contract or when the order was issued exceed 20%, together with a brief explanation as to why such increases occurred.

- d) the average time taken to award a contract, measured from the closing date for tender submission or the final submission made in terms of a proposal or competitive negotiations procedure to a decision being taken to award the contract;
- e) the average time taken, in respect of all packages covered in the report, to complete stage 8 measured from the time that stage 7 is completed;
- f) the average difference between the total of the prices in the payment certificate that was issued following the completion of stage 7, and the total of the prices at the end of stage 9;
- g) the average time taken to award a contract above the threshold for quotations, measured from the closing date for tender submission or the final submission made in terms of a proposal or competitive negotiations procedure, to the acceptance of the tender evaluation report; and
- h) the average number of days that payment is later than that required under the terms of a contract.

13 RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

13.1 Risk management

13.1.1 Risk registers shall be established and maintained to enable risk mitigation relating to infrastructure procurement and delivery management to be proactively managed at a portfolio, programme, project and contract level. Such registers shall as a minimum contain:

- a) the entry date of the risk.
- b) a description of the risk, i.e. risk event, cause and possible outcome.
- c) the measures and action to mitigate risk, i.e. a description of the action, responsibility for action and timetable for implementation.
- d) action status, i.e. actioned, take no action, monitor and review or to be actioned.

13.1.2 Those responsible for establishing and maintaining risk registers shall issue risk reports when called upon to do so.

13.2 Internal control measures

- 13.2.1** The gates in the control frameworks provided in section 4 shall be used, as appropriate, to:
- a) authorise the proceeding with an activity within a process, or commencing with the next process.
 - b) confirm conformity with requirements; or
 - c) provide information which creates an opportunity for corrective action to be taken.
- 13.2.2** Suitable templates shall be used to record the approval or acceptance of documents at the gates provided in the control framework established in section 4.

14 INFRASTRUCTURE PROCUREMENT REQUIREMENTS

14.1 General

- 14.1.1** Procurement shall be undertaken in accordance with all applicable legislation and;
- a) the relevant requirements of SANS 10845-1, SANS 10845-2, SANS 10845-3 and SANS 10845-4;
 - b) the administrative procedures embedded in the approved standard forms of contract identified in this standard; and
 - c) the provisions of this standard.
- 14.1.2** All contracts that are entered into with contractors following a procurement process shall be in writing.
- 14.1.3** Quality may be evaluated in tender submissions as other objective criteria as provided for in the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act in accordance with the provisions of SANS 10845-1.
- 14.1.4** The preference points system contained in the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act shall not be applied to disposals. An assumption shall be made in the case of tenders for framework agreements that the 90:10 preference points system applies.

14.1.5 All awards above the quotation threshold in competitive selection and competitive negotiation procurement processes shall be published at least on:

- a) the organ of states or relevant treasury's website; or
- b) if required in terms of the Construction Industry Development Board Act, on the Construction Industry Development Board's website.

14.1.6 The publication of the award of a contract shall contain at least the following information:

- a) contract numbers and title.
- b) a brief description of goods, services or works; and
- c) the names of successful tenderers and their B-BBEE status level of contribution, and where practical, the total of the prices at award, the duration of the contract and the tender points scored during the tender evaluation process.

14.2 Usage of standard procedures

14.2.1 Goods or services or a combination thereof should generally be procured from the open market. Tenders may, however, be solicited from a confined market where:

- a) it is established with reasonable certainty that:
 - 1) only a sole contractor can provide the goods or services or any combination thereof.
 - 2) only a very limited number of contractors can provide goods, services or works which are not freely available in the market, or which are provided solely for the organ of state in accordance with unique requirements.
- b) there is justification for standardizing goods or making use of manufacturer-accredited service providers.
- c) a change in product or manufacturer requires modifications to related equipment and fixtures, e.g. a replacement pump requires costly changes to mountings, pipework or electrical connections or the replacement of circuit breakers requires costly changes to mounting frames, face panels, bus bars, wiring and the like; or

- d) a replacement model requires the holding of additional spares or maintenance personnel.

14.2.2 The standard procurement procedures identified in Table 8 shall be implemented under the stated conditions in accordance with the provisions of SANS 10845-1. Projects shall not be subdivided to reduce the estimated tender value to fall within a threshold applicable to a specific procurement procedure.

Table 8: Conditions under which procedures provided for in SANS 10845-1 may be utilized

Procedure		Conditions which need to be satisfied to utilise the procedure
Competitive selection procedure		
Nominated procedure	Any procurement, the estimated value of which does not exceed a threshold stated in Table 9.	
Open procedure	Any procurement, except where the cost of advertising or the evaluation of many tender submissions is disproportionate to the value of the work.	
Qualified procedure	Any procurement where: 1) a contract requires for its execution a high degree of specialized input or requires skills and expertise that are not readily available. 2) a contract requires for its execution exceptional management skills or quality. 3) a tender submission requires significant tenderer inputs to respond appropriately to requirements so that a financial offer may be determined. 4) it is desirable, in a large programme or project, to link packages of work to tenderers who have the appropriate capacity and capability to compete against one another. 5) the time and cost required to examine and evaluate many tender offers would be disproportionate to the procurement. 6) for practical reasons, it is necessary to limit the number of tender submissions that are received; or 7) the goods or services are not freely available in the market or are manufactured solely for the organ of state in accordance with that organ of state's own specifications.	
Quotation procedure	Any procurement where the estimated value does not exceed a threshold stated in Table 9.	
Proposal procedure using the two-envelope system	Services where tenderers are required to develop and price proposals to satisfy a broad scope of work.	
Proposal procedure using the two-stage system	Option 1	Any procurement in which tenderers are required to submit technical proposals and, if required, cost parameters around which a contract may be negotiated.
	Option 2	Any procurement in which tenderers are invited to submit technical proposals in the first stage and to submit tender offers based on procurement documents issued during the second stage.
Shopping procedure	Procurement which involves readily available goods and does not exceed the threshold value stated in Table 9.	

Restricted competitive negotiations	As for open competitive negotiations, but where: 1) a contract requires for its execution a high degree of specialized input or requires skills and expertise that are not readily available. 2) a contract requires for its execution exceptional management skills or quality. 3) a tender submission requires significant tenderer inputs to respond appropriately to requirements so that a financial offer may be determined. 4) the time and cost required to examine and evaluate many tender offers would be disproportionate to the procurement. 5) for practical reasons, it is necessary to limit the number of tender submissions that are received; or 6) a target price is tendered and finalized prior to the award of the contract.
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Table 8 (concluded)

Procedure	Conditions which need to be satisfied in order to utilize procedure
Open competitive negotiations	Any procurement where: 1) it is not feasible to formulate detailed specifications for the work or to identify the characteristics of goods or works to obtain the most satisfactory solution to procurement needs. 2) there are various possible means of satisfying procurement needs; 3) the technical character of the goods or works, or the nature of the services, warrants the use of competitive negotiations to realise the most satisfactory solution to procurement needs; 4) the purpose of the contract is research, experimentation, study or development; or 5) all the tenders received in a competitive selection procedure are non-responsive and the calling for fresh tenders is likely to result in a similar outcome.
Negotiated procedure	Any procurement where: 1) a rapid response is required due to the presence of, or the imminent risk of, an extreme or emergency situation arising from: a) human injury or death; b) human suffering or deprivation of human rights; c) serious damage to property or financial loss; d) livestock or animal injury, suffering or death; e) serious environmental damage or degradation; or f) interruption of essential services; 2) the required goods, services or works cannot technically or economically be separated from another contract previously performed by a specific contractor; 3) only one contractor has been identified as possessing the necessary experience and qualifications or product to deliver value for money in relation to a particular need; 4) the services, goods or works do not exceed a threshold value stated in Table 9; 5) the service or works being procured are largely identical to work previously executed by that contractor and it is not in the interest of the public or the organ of state to solicit other tender offers; 6) a professional service contract does not exceed a threshold value stated in Table 9 and but can be based on time and proven cost;

	7) the nature of the works, goods or services, or the risks attached thereto, do not permit prior overall pricing; or 8) only one responsive tender is received.
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14.2.3 Prior approval shall be obtained for the following procurement procedures, unless such a procedure is already provided for in the approved procurement strategy:

- a) the negotiated procedure above the thresholds identified in Tables 8 and 9; and
- b) the approaching of a confined market, except where a rapid response is required in the presence of, or the imminent risk of, an extreme or emergency situation arising from the conditions set out in Table 8, and which can be dealt with, or the risks relating thereto arrested, within 48 hours.

14.2.4 Only a person authorized in terms of a policy developed in accordance with the provisions of section 5 may pursue a negotiated procedure in an emergency without the prior approval permitted in terms of 14.2.3.

14.2.5 Approval for the use of a confined market shall only be valid for a period not exceeding 18 months.

Table 9: Procurement thresholds

Procedure (see Table 8 and SANS 10845-1)	Conditions which need to be satisfied in order to utilize the procedure	Threshold (Rand including VAT)		
		Schedule 2 public enterprise	Department or a schedule 3 public enterprise	Municipality or a municipal entity
Negotiated	The services, goods or works have a value not exceeding a threshold	R125 000	R75 000	R75 000
	A professional service contract has a value not exceeding a threshold	R500 000	R350 000	R200 000
Nominated procedure	Any procurement not exceeding a threshold	R2 500 000	R1 500 000	R1 500 000
Quotation procedure	Any procurement where the estimated value does not exceed a threshold	R2 000 000	R1 000 000	R200 000

Shopping procedure	Supplies contract which involves readily available goods not exceeding a threshold	R50 000	R50 000	R10 000
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14.3 Framework agreements

14.3.1 Framework agreements may be entered into with contractors by:

- a) inviting tender offers to enter into a suitable contract for the required work, using stringent eligibility and evaluation criteria to ensure that contracts are entered into with only those contractors who have the capability and capacity to provide the required goods, services or works; and
- b) entering into a limited number of contracts based on the projected demand and geographic location for such goods, services or works.

14.3.2 The term of a framework agreement shall not exceed:

- a) three years in the case of all organs of state other than a major public entity, a national government business enterprise or a provincial government business enterprise; or
- b) four years in the case of a major public entity, a national government business enterprise or provincial government business enterprise.

14.3.3 Framework agreements that are entered into shall not commit an organ of state to any quantum of work beyond the first order or bind the employer to make use of such agreements to meet its needs.

The employer may approach the market for goods or services, or a combination thereof, whenever it considers that better value in terms of time, cost and the quality which may be obtained.

14.3.4 Orders:

- a) shall cover only goods or services, or any combination thereof, falling within the scope of work associated with the agreement which may not be amended for the duration of the contract.
- b) may not be issued after the expiry of the term of the framework agreement; and
- c) may be completed even if the completion of the order is after the expiry of the term.

14.3.5 The issuing of orders with several framework contractors covering the same scope of work may be made with and without requiring competition amongst framework contractors. Where competition is required amongst framework contractors, it shall be conducted in a non-discriminatory manner such that competition is not distorted.

14.3.6 Competition amongst framework contractors for orders shall take place where:

- a) there is no justifiable reason for issuing an order to a particular framework contractor, such as:
 - 1) the framework contractor provided the most economical transaction when the financial parameters included in the contract are applied and has the capacity to deliver.
 - 2) the required goods, services or works cannot technically or economically be separated from another contract or order previously performed by a specific contractor.
 - 3) the service or works being instructed are largely identical to work previously executed by that contractor.
 - 4) the value of the order is less than the threshold for the quotation procedure.
 - 5) the schedule for delivery necessitates that each of the framework contractors be issued with orders on a continuous basis; or
 - 6) capacity to execute the order.
- b) the terms in the framework agreement are insufficiently precise or complete to cover the requirement, e.g. delivery time scales or time estimates to complete the order (productivity); or
- b) a better quality of service can be obtained through a competitive process.

14.4 Design competitions

- 14.4.1** A single- or two-stage design competition may be used to identify one or more suitable contractors to provide design services. The conditions for a design competition shall clearly state the purpose of the competition and the intentions of the promoter, the nature of the problem that is to be solved and all the practical requirements to be met by the competitors.
- 14.4.2** A design competition shall be initiated following a call for an expression of interest. All respondents who satisfy the admission requirements for a design competition and complete an application form shall be admitted to the competition as participants.
- 14.4.3** A jury who is independent of participants in the competition shall be appointed to collectively decide on the outcome of the competition. Such a jury shall be autonomous in its decisions or opinions and endeavour, adopt decisions on each individual submission by consensus and record its decisions in writing. Not less than 50% of the members serving on the jury shall have relevant professional qualifications in the subject matter of the competition.
- 14.4.4** The design competition shall be conducted in such a manner that the identity of any participant during the process is not known to the jury until after competition winners are announced. The awarding of prizes and honoraria may be linked to such competitions.
- 14.4.5** A contract may be negotiated with the winner of the design competition. Where more than one contract is awarded to participants in a design competition, all competitors in the final stage of the competition shall be invited to submit tender offers. Tender offers shall be evaluated in terms of method 4 of SANS 10845-3, with the score for quality being based solely on the ranking of the competition jury.
- 14.5 Procurement documentation**
- 14.5.1 General**
- 14.5.1.1** Procurement documents shall be developed in accordance with the provisions of SANS 10845-1 and SANS 10845-2 and, where aspects of the national register of contractors or register of projects established in terms of the Construction Industry Development Board Act are implemented through procurement documents, the CIDB Standard for Uniformity in Construction Procurement.
- 14.5.1.2** The Form of Offer and Acceptance contained in Annex B of SANS 10845-2 shall be used, with minimal contract-specific amendments, to form the basis of agreement arising from the solicitation of tender offers.

14.5.1.3 The formation of a contract in the single volume approach (see SANS 10845-2) shall occur once:

- a) the schedule of deviations has been completed to reflect each amendment to the tender documents:
 - 1) made in terms of addenda issued prior to the close of tenders; and
 - 2) permitted in terms of the conditions of tender, and agreed to in the process of offer and acceptance; and
- b) the acceptance portion of the Form of Offer and Acceptance has been signed by the person authorized to do so.

14.5.1.4 The formation of the contract in the three-volume approach (see SANS 10845-2) shall take place after:

- a) each amendment to the tender documents made in terms of addenda issued prior to the close of tenders, and those permitted in terms of the conditions of tender and agreed to in the process of offer and acceptance have been incorporated into the final contract.
- b) a summary of the changes made in the final contract document is included in the schedule of deviations to allow the reader to understand the nature and extent of the changes; and
- c) the acceptance portion of the Form of Offer and Acceptance has been signed by the person authorized to do so.

14.5.1.5 A tenderer's covering letter shall not be included in the final contract document or referenced in the schedule of deviations. The agreed provisions of such a letter shall be stated in the schedule of deviations.

14.5.1.6 Standard returnable documents for infrastructure procurement contained in annexures A to E shall, where appropriate, form part of the Returnable Documents in procurement documents.

14.5.1.7 Standard documentation issued by a relevant treasury for non-infrastructure procurement shall not be included in infrastructure procurement documents unless they are found to be compatible, and not in conflict with the provisions of a procurement document which complies with the provisions of this standard.

14.5.2 Tender, submission and auction data

14.5.2.1 The tender data shall reference the Standard Conditions of Tender contained in SANS 10845-3.

14.5.2.2 The tender offer validity period provided for in the tender data shall generally not exceed eight weeks, and in exceptional circumstances shall not exceed 12 weeks.

14.5.2.3 The tender data associated with Method 3 (financial offer and preference) shall be as follows:

5.11.4	The procedure for the evaluation of responsive tenders is Method 3. The financial offer will be scored using the following formula: $A = \frac{1 - (P - P_m)}{P_m}$ The value of W1 is: 1) 90 where the financial value, inclusive of VAT, of all responsive tenders received has a value in excess of R1 000 000; or 2) 80 where the financial value, inclusive of VAT, of one or more responsive tender offers has a value that equals or is less than R1 000 000. Up to 100 minus W1 tender evaluation points will be awarded to tenderers who complete the preferencing schedule and who are found to be eligible for the preference claimed.
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14.5.2.4 The tender data associated with Method 4 (financial offer, quality and preferences) shall be as follows:

5.11.5	The procedure for the evaluation of responsive tenders is Method 4. The total number of tender evaluation points (TEV) shall be determined in accordance with the following formula: $TEV = f_1 (NFO + NP) + f_2 NQ$ where f_1 and f_2 are fractions, f_1 equals 1 minus f_2 and f_2 equals NFO is the number of tender evaluation points awarded for the financial offer made in accordance with 5.11.7 where the score for financial offer is calculated using the following formula $A = \frac{1 - (P - P_m)}{P_m}$ and W1 equals: 1) 90 where the financial value, inclusive of VAT, of all responsive
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	tenders received has a value more than R1 000 000; or 2) 80 where the financial value, inclusive of VAT, of one or more responsive tender offers have a value that equals or is less than R1 000 000. NP is the number of tender evaluation points awarded for preferences claimed in accordance with the Preferencing Schedule. NQ is the number of tender evaluation points awarded for quality offered in accordance with 5.11.9 where $W2 = 100$. Up to 100 minus W1 tender evaluation points will be awarded to tenderers who complete the preferencing schedule and who are found to be eligible for the preference claimed.
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- 14.5.2.5** The submission data shall reference the Standard Conditions for the Calling for Expressions of Interest contained in SANS 10845-4.
- 14.5.2.6** Auction data shall be based on the auction data contained in SANS 10845-1.
- 14.5.3** Standard forms of contract
- 14.5.3.1** The standard forms of contract shall be selected from and be suitable for use under the conditions described in Table 10.
- 14.5.3.2** The standard forms of contract shall be used with minimal contract amendments which do not change their intended usage and shall only be amended when necessary to accommodate special needs.
- 14.5.3.3** Adjudication shall be used to resolve disputes arising during the performance of a contract prior to proceeding to either arbitration or litigation.

Table10: Approved forms of contract related to the delivery and maintenance of infrastructure

Form of contract	Code	Intended usage
Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB)		
CIDB Standard Professional Service Contract	SPSC	Professional services
CIDB General Conditions of Purchase	-	An order form type of contract for low-value goods without any incidental work or services on or before a specified date being required
CIDB Contract for the Supply and Delivery of Goods	-	Simple, regional purchase of readily available materials or commodities which require almost no management of the buying and delivery process, minimal testing, installation and commissioning on delivery.
CIDB General Conditions of Service	-	An order form type of contract where low-value services on or before a specified date are required.
International Federation of Consulting Engineers (FIDIC)		
FIDIC Short Form of Contract	Green Book	Building or engineering works of relatively small capital value, or for relatively simple or repetitive work, or for work of short duration. Use for design by employer- or contractor-designed works.
FIDIC Conditions of Contract for Construction for Building and Engineering Works designed by the Employer	Red Book	Building or engineering works designed by the employer. (The works may include some elements of contractor-designed works.)
FIDIC Conditions of Contract for plant and design-build for electrical and mechanical plant, and for building and engineering works, designed by the contractor	Yellow Book	The provision of electrical or mechanical plant and the design and construction of building or engineering works
FIDIC Conditions of Contract for EPC Turnkey Projects	Silver Book	The provision on a design and construct (turnkey) basis of a process or power plant, of a factory or similar facility, or an infrastructure project or other type of development.
FIDIC Conditions of Contract for Design, Build and Operate Projects	Gold Book	"Green field" building or engineering works which are delivered in terms of a traditional design, build and operate sequence with a 20-year operation period. (The contractor has no responsibility for the financing of the project/package or its ultimate commercial success.)
South African Institution of Civil Engineering (SAICE)		
SAICE General Conditions of Contract for Construction Works	GCC	Engineering and construction, including any level of design responsibility
Joint Building Contracts Committee (JBCC)		
JBCC Principal Building Agreement	PBA	Buildings and related site works designed by the employer
JBCC Minor Works Agreement	MWA	Buildings and related site work of simple content designed by the employer.
Institution of Civil Engineers (ICE)		
NEC3 Engineering and Construction Contract	ECC	Engineering and construction including any level of design responsibility

Table 10 (concluded)

NEC3 Engineering and Construction Short Contract	ECSC	Engineering and construction which do not require sophisticated management techniques, comprise straightforward work and impose only low risks on both the employer and contractor.
NEC3 Professional Services Contract	PSC	Professional services, such as engineering, design or consultancy advice
NEC3 Professional Services Short Contract	PSCC	Professional services which do not require sophisticated management techniques, comprise straightforward work and impose only low risks on both the client and consultant.
NEC3 Term Service Contract	TSC	Manage and provide a service over a period of time.
NEC3 Term Service Short Contract	TSSC	Manage and provide a service over a period of time, or provide a service which does not require sophisticated management techniques, comprises straightforward work and imposes only low risks on both the employer and contractor.
NEC3 Supply Contract	SC	Local and international procurement of high-value goods and related services, including design.
NEC3 Supply Short Contract	SSC	Local and international procurement of goods under a single order or on a batch order basis and is suitable for use with contracts which do not require sophisticated management techniques, and impose only low risks on both the purchaser and the supplier.

14.5.4 Tender assessment schedules

Tender assessment schedules shall be used to take account of all tendered financial parameters that have an impact upon the final value of the contract.

14.5.5 Guarantees

14.5.5.1 Bonds which guarantee performance with a stated financial benefit in the event of non-performance:

- a) should as a general rule not be required in service, professional service and supply contracts; and
- b) shall be between 5% and 12,5% of the contract or package order value, excluding VAT, and may be either a fixed or variable guarantee.

14.5.5.2 Advance payment, where required in engineering and construction and supply contracts and approved by the organ of state's chief financial officer, may only be made to contractors against the lodging of a suitable advance payment bond.

14.5.6 Retention monies

Retention monies that are held shall not exceed 10% of any amount due to a contractor. The total amount of retention monies held shall not exceed 5% of the contractor package order price.

14.5.7 Communications

All procurement documents and communications shall be in English.

14.5.8 Intellectual property rights

Organs of state shall as a general rule own the rights over the materials specifically prepared by a contractor in relation to a contract.

14.5.9 Budgetary items

14.5.9.1 Provision for budgetary items in procurement documents shall as far as possible be avoided. Assumptions should rather be stated in the pricing data so that they can be priced and adjusted in terms of the contract, should these assumptions be incorrect. Where unavoidable, estimates of the likely costs may be included in the contract to cover identified work or services to be performed by a subcontractor appointed in terms of the contract.

14.5.9.2 No provision for contingencies or price adjustment for inflation shall be made in the pricing data or included in the contract price at the time that the contract is awarded or an order is issued.

14.5.10 Professional indemnity insurance

Professional service appointments shall as a general rule be subject to proof of current professional indemnity insurance being submitted by the contractor in an amount of not less than R3 million in respect of each claim, without limit to the number of claims.

14.6 Developmental procurement policy

14.6.1 General

14.6.1.1 Organs of state shall utilize procurement to promote Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment in accordance with the provisions of the

Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act and, where appropriate, to promote:

- a) work opportunities for target groups; and
- b) national development goals, such as those identified by the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission.

14.6.1.2 Not less than 50% of the points allocated to preference in a points scoring system in the evaluation of tenders shall be allocated to Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment goals.

14.6.1.3 Minimum local content shall be included in contracts in accordance with the Preferential Procurement Regulations issued in terms of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act. Requirements shall be evaluated in tenders through declarations made by tenderers and shall be included in the scope of work associated with the contract.

14.6.2 Permitted targeted procurement procedures

The targeted procurement procedures that may be used to promote social and economic objectives shall include one or more of the following:

- a) the granting of preferences;
- b) accelerated rotations on electronic databases, where appropriate;
- c) the granting of up to 10% of the total number of evaluation points used to short-list tenderers following a call for expressions of interest;
- d) financial incentives for the attainment of key performance indicators in the performance of the contract; and
- g) the creation of contractual obligations to engage target groups in the performance of the contract by establishing requirements for the tendering of subcontracts in terms of a specified procedure, or establishing obligations to attain contract participation goals in accordance with the relevant provisions of SANS 10845.

COMMENCEMENT

This policy takes effect from the 1st July 2025.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION NUMBER

RESOLUTION DATE

MRS BEAUTY MAKGANYE
ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER