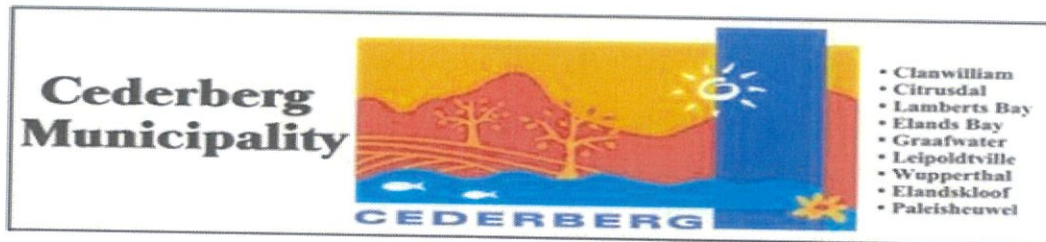


# CEDERBERG MUNICIPALITY



## PREFERENTIAL PROCUREMENT POLICY

### PART B

**CEDERBERG MUNICIPALITY**  
**SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY – PART B**

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**Part B**

**PREFERENTIAL PROCUREMENT POLICY** adopted in terms of section 5 of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, No. 5 of 2000 and the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017

**PREAMBLE**

**WHEREAS** the Cederberg Municipality aims to improve the quality of life of the local community and to free the potential of each person within a framework of facilitating service delivery, through effective governance and the Council takes into account the need for transparent procedures that give the effect to the principle of preferential procurement;

**AND WHEREAS** local economic development plays a crucial role in creating a prosperous, equitable, stable and democratic society and the overall national vision of economic development is one of decent work and living standards for all in the context of qualitative improved equality in ownership, skills and access to opportunities;

**NOW THEREFORE** the Council of the Cederberg Municipality resolves in terms of section 5 of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, No. 5 of 2000 that the principles embodied in the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017 are herewith integrated into the Cederberg Municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy to form the basis of the evaluation criteria for quotations and competitive bids.

**CEDERBERG MUNICIPALITY**  
**SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY – PART B**

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**Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017**

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## Definitions

1. In these Regulations, unless the context indicates otherwise, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act must bear the meaning so assigned-

**“B-BBEE”** means broad-based black economic empowerment as defined in section 1 of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act;

**“B-BBEE status level of contributor”** means the B-BBEE status of an entity in terms of a code of good practice on black economic empowerment issued in terms of section 9(1) of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act;

**“black designated groups”** has the meaning assigned to it in the codes of good practice issued in terms of section 9(1) of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act;

**“black people”** has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act;

**“Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act”** means the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003);

**“co-operative”** means a co-operative registered in terms of section 7 of the Cooperatives Act, 2005 (Act No. 14 of 2005);

**“designated group”** means-

(a) black designated groups;

(b) black people;

(c) women;

(d) people with disabilities; or

(e) small enterprises, as defined in section 1 of the National Small Enterprise Act, 1996 (Act No. 102 of 1996);

**“designated sector”** means a sector, sub-sector or industry or product designated in terms of regulation 8(1)(a);

**“EME”** means an exempted micro enterprise in terms of a code of good practice on black economic empowerment issued in terms of section 9(1) of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act;

**“functionality”** means the ability of a tenderer to provide goods or services in accordance with specifications as set out in the tender documents;

**“military veteran”** has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Military Veterans Act, 2011 (Act No. 18 of 2011);

**“National Treasury”** has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999);

**“people with disabilities”** has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act No. 55 of 1998);

**“price”** includes all applicable taxes less all unconditional discounts;

**“proof of B-BBEE status level of contributor”** means-

- (a) the B-BBEE status level certificate issued by an authorised body or person;
- (b) a sworn affidavit as prescribed by the B-BBEE Codes of Good Practice; or
- (c) any other requirement prescribed in terms of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act;

**“QSE”** means a qualifying small business enterprise in terms of a code of good practice on black economic empowerment issued in terms of section 9(1) of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act;

**“Rand value”** means the total estimated value of a contract in Rand, calculated at the time of the tender invitation;

**“rural area”** means-

- (a) a sparsely populated area in which people farm or depend on natural resources, including villages and small towns that are dispersed through the area; or
- (b) an area including a large settlement which depends on migratory labour and remittances and government social grants for survival, and may have a traditional land tenure system;

**“stipulated minimum threshold”** means the minimum threshold stipulated in terms of regulation 8(1)(b);

**“the Act”** means the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000);

**“township”** means an urban living area that any time from the late 19th century until 27 April 1994, was reserved for black people, including areas developed for historically disadvantaged individuals post 27 April 1994;

**“treasury”** has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999); and

**“youth”** has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the National Youth Development Agency Act, 2008 (Act No. 54 of 2008).

## **Application**

2. These Regulations apply to organs of state as envisaged in the definition of organ of state in section 1 of the Act.

**Identification of preference point system, designated sector, pre-qualification criteria, objective criteria and subcontracting**

3. An organ of state must-
- (a) determine and stipulate in the tender documents-
    - (i) the preference point system applicable to the tender as envisaged in regulation 6 or 7; or
    - (ii) if it is unclear which preference point system will be applicable, that either the 80/20 or 90/10 preference point system will apply and that the lowest acceptable tender will be used to determine the applicable preference point system;
  - (b) determine whether pre-qualification criteria are applicable to the tender as envisaged in regulation 4;
  - (c) determine whether the goods or services for which a tender is to be invited, are in a designated sector for local production and content as envisaged in regulation 8;
  - (d) determine whether compulsory subcontracting is applicable to the tender as envisaged in regulation 9; and
  - (e) determine whether objective criteria are applicable to the tender as envisaged in regulation 11.

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1 The definition of "organ of state" in section 1 of the Act in paragraph (a) to (e) includes-

- a national or provincial department as defined in the Public Finance Management Act, 1999;
- a municipality as contemplated in the Constitution;
- a constitutional institution as defined in the Public Finance Management Act;
- Parliament;
- a provincial legislature.

Paragraph (f) of the definition of organ of state in section 1 of the Act includes any other institution or category of institutions included in the definition of "organ of state" in section 239 of the Constitution and recognised by the Minister by notice in the Government Gazette as an institution or category of institutions to which the Act applies. Government Notice R. 501 of 8 June 2011 recognises, with effect from 7 December 2011, all public entities listed in Schedules 2 and 3 to the Public Finance Management Act, 1999, as institutions to which the Act applies. Note should be taken of notices issued from time to time in terms of paragraph (f) of this definition. The application of these Regulations is also subject to applicable exemptions approved in terms of section 3 of the Act

#### **Pre-qualification criteria for preferential procurement**

- 4.(1) If an organ of state decides to apply pre-qualifying criteria to advance certain designated groups, that organ of state must advertise the tender with a specific tendering condition that only one or more of the following tenderers may respond-
- (a) a tenderer having a stipulated minimum B-BBEE status level of contributor;
  - (b) an EME or QSE;
  - (c) a tenderer subcontracting a minimum of 30% to-
    - (i) an EME or QSE which is at least 51% owned by black people;
    - (ii) an EME or QSE which is at least 51% owned by black people who are youth;
    - (iii) an EME or QSE which is at least 51% owned by black people who are women;
    - (iv) an EME or QSE which is at least 51% owned by black people with disabilities;
    - (v) an EME or QSE which is 51% owned by black people living in rural or underdeveloped areas or townships;
    - (vi) a cooperative which is at least 51% owned by black people;
    - (vii) an EME or QSE which is at least 51% owned by black people who are military veterans;
    - (viii) an EME or QSE.
- (2) A tender that fails to meet any pre-qualifying criteria stipulated in the tender documents is an unacceptable tender.

#### **Tenders to be evaluated on functionality**

- 5.(1) An organ of state must state in the tender documents if the tender will be evaluated on functionality.
- (2) The evaluation criteria for measuring functionality must be objective.
- (3) The tender documents must specify-
- (a) the evaluation criteria for measuring functionality;
  - (b) the points for each criteria and, if any, each sub-criterion; and
  - (c) the minimum qualifying score for functionality.
- (4) The minimum qualifying score for functionality for a tender to be considered further-
- (a) must be determined separately for each tender; and
  - (b) may not be so-
    - (i) low that it may jeopardise the quality of the required goods or services; or
    - (ii) high that it is unreasonably restrictive.

- (5) Points scored for functionality must be rounded off to the nearest two decimal places.
- (6) A tender that fails to obtain the minimum qualifying score for functionality as indicated in the tender documents is not an acceptable tender.
- (7) Each tender that obtained the minimum qualifying score for functionality must be evaluated further in terms of price and the preference point system and any objective criteria envisaged in regulation 11.

**80/20 preference point system for acquisition of goods or services for Rand value equal to or above R30 000 and up to R50 million**

- 6.(1) The following formula must be used to calculate the points out of 80 for price in respect of a tender with a Rand value equal to or above R30 000 and up to a Rand value of R50 million, inclusive of all applicable taxes:

$$Ps = 80 \left( 1 - \frac{Pt - P \min}{P \min} \right)$$

Where

Ps = Points scored for price of bid under consideration

Pt = Price of bid under consideration; and

Pmin = Price of lowest acceptable bid

- (2) The following table must be used to calculate the score out of 20 for BBBEE:

B-BBEE Status Level of Contributor	Number of points (80/20 system)
1	20
2	18
3	14
4	12
5	8
6	6
7	4
8	2
Non-compliant contributor	0



- (3) A tenderer must submit proof of its B-BBEE status level of contributor.
- (4) A tenderer failing to submit proof of B-BBEE status level of contributor or is a non-compliant contributor to B-BBEE may not be disqualified, but-
  - (a) may only score points out of 80 for price; and
  - (b) scores 0 points out of 20 for B-BBEE.
- (5) A tenderer may not be awarded points for B-BBEE status level of contributor if the tender documents indicate that the tenderer intends subcontracting more than 25% of the value of the contract to any other person not qualifying for at least the points that the tenderer qualifies for, unless the intended subcontractor is an EME that has the capability to execute the subcontract.
- (6) The points scored by a tenderer for B-BBEE in terms of subregulation (2) must be added to the points scored for price under subregulation (1).
- (7) The points scored must be rounded off to the nearest two decimal places.
- (8) Subject to subregulation (9) and regulation 11, the contract must be awarded to the tenderer scoring the highest points.
- (9) (a) If the price offered by a tenderer scoring the highest points is not market-related, the organ of state may not award the contract to that tenderer.
- (b) The organs of state may-
  - (i) negotiate a market-related price with the tenderer scoring the highest points or cancel the tender;
  - (ii) if the tenderer does not agree to a market-related price, negotiate a market-related price with the tenderer scoring the second highest points or cancel the tender;
  - (iii) if the tenderer scoring the second highest points does not agree to a market-related price, negotiate a market-related price with the tenderer scoring the third highest points or cancel the tender.
- (c) If a market-related price is not agreed as envisaged in paragraph (b)(iii), the organ of state must cancel the tender.

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

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

Where-

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

Ps = Points scored for price of bid under consideration

Pt = Price of bid under consideration; and

Pmin = Price of lowest acceptable bid

(2) The following table must be used to calculate the score out of 10 for BBEE:

B-BBEE Status Level of Contributor	Number of points (80/20 system)
1	10
2	9
3	6
4	5
5	4
6	3
7	2
8	1
Non-compliant contributor	0

- (3) A tenderer must submit proof of its B-BBEE status level of contributor.
- (4) A tenderer failing to submit proof of B-BBEE status level of contributor or is a non-compliant contributor to B-BBEE may not be disqualified, but-
- (a) may only score points out of 90 for price; and
- (b) scores 0 points out of 10 for B-BBEE.
- (5) A tenderer may not be awarded points for B-BBEE status level of contributor if the tender documents indicate that the tenderer intends subcontracting more than 25% of the value of the contract to any other person not qualifying for at least the points that the tenderer qualifies for, unless the intended subcontractor is an EME that has the capability to execute the subcontract.
- (6) The points scored by a tenderer for B-BBEE in terms of subregulation (2) must be added to the points scored for price under subregulation (1).
- (7) The points scored must be rounded off to the nearest two decimal places.
- (8) Subject to subregulation (9) and regulation 11, the contract must be awarded to the tenderer scoring the highest points.
- (9)(a) If the price offered by a tenderer scoring the highest points is not market-related, the organ of state may not award the contract to that tenderer.

- (b) The organs of state may-
  - (i) negotiate a market-related price with the tenderer scoring the highest points or cancel the tender;
  - (ii) if the tenderer does not agree to a market-related price, negotiate a market-related price with the tenderer scoring the second highest points or cancel the tender;
  - (iii) if the tenderer scoring the second highest points does not agree to a market-related price, negotiate a market-related price with the tenderer scoring the third highest points or cancel the tender.
- (c) If a market-related price is not agreed as envisaged in paragraph (b)(iii), the organ of state must cancel the tender.

### **Local production and content**

8.(1) The Department of Trade and Industry may, in consultation with the National

Treasury-

- (a) designate a sector, sub-sector or industry or product in accordance with national development and industrial policies for local production and content, where only locally produced services or goods or locally manufactured goods meet the stipulated minimum threshold for local production and content, taking into account economic and other relevant factors; and
  - (b) stipulate a minimum threshold for local production and content.
- (2) An organ of state must, in the case of a designated sector, advertise the invitation to tender with a specific condition that only locally produced goods or locally manufactured goods, meeting the stipulated minimum threshold for local production and content, will be considered.
- (3) The National Treasury must inform organs of state of any designation made in terms of regulation 8(1) through a circular.
- (4)(a) If there is no designated sector, an organ of state may include, as a specific condition of the tender, that only locally produced services or goods or locally manufactured goods with a stipulated minimum threshold for local production and content, will be considered.
- (b) The threshold referred to in paragraph (a) must be in accordance with the standards determined by the Department of Trade and Industry in consultation with the National Treasury.
- (5) A tender that fails to meet the minimum stipulated threshold for local production and content is an unacceptable tender.

### **Subcontracting as condition of tender**

- 9.(1) If feasible to subcontract for a contract above R30 million, an organ of state must apply subcontracting to advance designated groups.
- (2) If an organ of state applies subcontracting as contemplated in subregulation (1), the organ of state must advertise the tender with a specific tendering condition that the successful tenderer must subcontract a minimum of 30% of the value of the contract to-
- (a) an EME or QSE;
  - (b) an EME or QSE which is at least 51% owned by black people;
  - (c) an EME or QSE which is at least 51% owned by black people who are youth;
  - (d) an EME or QSE which is at least 51% owned by black people who are women;
  - (e) an EME or QSE which is at least 51% owned by black people with disabilities;
  - (f) an EME or QSE which is 51% owned by black people living in rural or underdeveloped areas or townships;
  - (g) a cooperative which is at least 51% owned by black people;
  - (h) an EME or QSE which is at least 51% owned by black people who are military veterans; or
- (i) more than one of the categories referred to in paragraphs (a) to (h).
- (3) The organ of state must make available the list of all suppliers registered on a database approved by the National Treasury to provide the required goods or services in respect of the applicable designated groups mentioned in subregulation (2) from which the tenderer must select a supplier.

### **Criteria for breaking deadlock in scoring**

- 10.(1) If two or more tenderers score an equal total number of points, the contract must be awarded to the tenderer that scored the highest points for B-BBEE.
- (2) If functionality is part of the evaluation process and two or more tenderers score equal total points and equal preference points for B-BBEE, the contract must be awarded to the tenderer that scored the highest points for functionality.
- (3) If two or more tenderers score equal total points in all respects, the award must be decided by the drawing of lots.

### **Award of contracts to tenderers not scoring highest points**

- 11.(1) A contract may be awarded to a tenderer that did not score the highest points only in accordance with section 2(1)(f) of the Act.

- (2) If an organ of state intends to apply objective criteria in terms of section 2(1)(f) of the Act, the organ of state must stipulate the objective criteria in the tender documents.

#### **Subcontracting after award of tender**

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

#### **Cancellation of tender**

13. (1) An organ of state may, before the award of a tender, cancel a tender invitation if-
- (a) due to changed circumstances, there is no longer a need for the goods or services specified in the invitation;
  - (b) funds are no longer available to cover the total envisaged expenditure;
  - (c) no acceptable tender is received; or
  - (d) there is a material irregularity in the tender process.
- (2) The decision to cancel a tender invitation in terms of subregulation (1) must be published in the same manner in which the original tender invitation was advertised.
- (3) An organ of state may only with the prior approval of the relevant treasury cancel a tender invitation for the second time.

#### **Remedies**

- 14.(1) Upon detecting that a tenderer submitted false information regarding its BBBEE status level of contributor, local production and content, or any other matter required in terms of these Regulations which will affect or has affected the evaluation of a tender, or where a tenderer has failed to declare any subcontracting arrangements, the organ of state must-
- (a) inform the tenderer accordingly;
  - (b) give the tenderer an opportunity to make representations within 14 days as to why-

- (i) the tender submitted should not be disqualified or, if the tender has already been awarded to the tenderer, the contract should not be terminated in whole or in part;
- (ii) if the successful tenderer subcontracted a portion of the tender to another person without disclosing it, the tenderer should not be penalised up to 10 percent of the value of the contract; and
- (iii) the tenderer should not be restricted by the National Treasury from conducting any business for a period not exceeding 10 years with any organ of state; and
- (c) if it concludes, after considering the representations referred to in subregulation (1)(b), that-
  - (i) such false information was submitted by the tenderer-
  - (aa) disqualify the tenderer or terminate the contract in whole or in part;
    - and
    - (bb) if applicable, claim damages from the tenderer; or
  - (ii) the successful tenderer subcontracted a portion of the tender to another person without disclosing, penalise the tenderer up to 10 percent of the value of the contract.
- (2)(a) An organ of state must-
  - (i) inform the National Treasury, in writing, of any actions taken in terms of subregulation (1);
  - (ii) provide written submissions as to whether the tenderer should be restricted from conducting business with any organ of state; and
  - (iii) submit written representations from the tenderer as to why that tenderer should not be restricted from conducting business with any organ of state.
- (b) The National Treasury may request an organ of state to submit further information pertaining to subregulation (1) within a specified period.
- (3) The National Treasury must-
  - (a) after considering the representations of the tenderer and any other relevant information, decide whether to restrict the tenderer from doing business with any organ of state for a period not exceeding 10 years; and
  - (b) maintain and publish on its official website a list of restricted suppliers.

#### **Short title and commencement**

These Regulations are called the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017 and take effect on 1 April 2017.

**CEDERBERG MUNICIPALITY**  
**SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY – PART B**

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**ANNEXURE A**

**GENERAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE MUNICIPALITY IN ITS INTERACTION WITH BIDDERS**

In dealing with bidders bidding for municipal work, the municipality will adhere to the basic principles of:

**1 Efficiency**

- a) The municipal officials must administer the procurement process in the most efficient manner possible, avoiding time delays and duplication of activities.
- b) Where such delays are unavoidable, the municipal officials must inform all bidders of the nature of the delay and the revised time frames.

**2 Courtesy**

All staff members of the Municipality will deal with bidders in a courteous and respectful manner.

**3 Transparency**

- a) All bid processes will be open to the legal scrutiny of the public and interested parties.
- b) The Municipality will take all reasonable steps to ensure that the processes are clearly defined and understandable to all interested parties.

**4 Access to information**

The Municipality will take reasonable steps to ensure that all bidders have equal access to information on the goods or services to be bid for, as well as the bid process itself.

**5 Fair distribution of work**

The Municipality will take reasonable steps to make sure that the procurement of goods or services is fairly distributed amongst the service providers in the event of equality of bids. This will be done to avoid the excessive procurement of goods or services from one provider/supplier only.

**6 Competition**

The municipality will encourage fair competition between suppliers that provide goods and services to it.

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**ANNEXURE B**

**CRITERIA TO EVALUATE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ABILITY**

Regardless of the scope and value of the contracts involved, all contracts will be judged on grounds of:

**1 Compliance with bid conditions:**

- a) Bids submitted on time.
- b) Bid forms signed.
- c) All essential information provided

**2 Meeting technical specifications and compliance with bid conditions**

- a) Where requested in bid documentation, bidders must describe how they will produce the required outputs outlined in the bid documentation in terms of either goods or services.
- b) The ability to produce the required goods or services within the stated time frame may be included as criteria for compliance.

**3 Infrastructure and resources available.**

Bidders must indicate their capacity i.e. the extent of infrastructure under their control and resources available to enable them to execute the contract.

**4 Quality/ Durability**

- a) Where requested, bidders must provide evidence that they will be able to adhere to generally accepted levels of quality in the provision of the product or services under consideration.
- b) Where bidders are so requested, they must clearly explain their mechanisms for quality assurance and review.

**5 Size of enterprise and current workload**

- a) Bidders must give an indication of the resources available for the contract they are bidding on.
- b) Bidders must give an indication of the number and value of other contracts being undertaken by them at the date of bid, as to enable the Municipality to ascertain their ability to execute the contract.

**6 Staffing profile**

- a) Bidders must indicate the number of full-time employees employed by the company in Cederberg and West Coast at the time of bidding. Such information must include a breakdown in terms of race and gender at top and middle management levels.
- b) Bidders must also indicate the experience of top and middle management staff, especially where the experience of the company as a whole is limited.
- c) Bidders must indicate the number of disabled persons employed.

**7 Previous experience**

- a) Bidders must indicate the number of years that they have been operating their business.
- b) Bidders must provide evidence of previous experience in providing the goods or services under consideration, by providing a minimum of three contactable and relevant references.

**8 Financial ability to execute the contract**

- a) Bidders must indicate the revenue generated by their company in the previous financial year.
- b) Bidders must provide an indication of their financial ability to execute the contract.



## CODE OF CONDUCT FOR SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT PRACTITIONERS AND OTHER ROLE PLAYERS

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

### 1. General Principles

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

### 2. Conflict of interest

#### **An official or other role player involved with supply chain management –**

- 2.1. must treat all providers and potential providers equitably;
- 2.2. may not use his or her position for private gain or to improperly benefit another person;
- 2.3. 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;
- 2.4. 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;
- 2.5. must declare to the accounting officer details of any private or business interest which that person, or any close family member, partner or associate, may have in any proposed procurement or disposal process, or in any award of a contract by the **municipality / municipal entity** *select which is applicable* ;
- 2.6. 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;

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**SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY – PART B**

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

**3. Accountability**

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

**4. Openness**

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

**5. Confidentiality**

- 5.1. Any information that is the property of the **municipality** or its providers should be protected at all times. No information regarding any bid / contract / bidder / contractor may be revealed if such an action will infringe on the relevant bidder's / contractor's personal rights.
- 5.2. Matters of confidential nature in the possession of officials and other role players involved in SCM should be kept confidential unless legislation, the performance of duty or the provisions of law requires otherwise. Such restrictions also apply to officials and other role players involved in SCM after separation from service.

**6. Bid Specification / Evaluation / Adjudication Committees**

- 6.1. Bid specification, evaluation and adjudication committees should implement supply chain management on behalf of the **municipality** in an honest, fair, impartial, transparent, cost-effective and accountable manner.

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- 6.2. Bid evaluation / adjudication committees should be familiar with and adhere to the prescribed legislation, directives and procedures in respect of supply chain management in order to perform effectively and efficiently.
- 6.3. All members of bid adjudication committees should be cleared by the accounting officer at the level of "CONFIDENTIAL" and should be required to declare their financial interest annually.
- 6.4. No person should –
  - (i) interfere with the supply chain management system of the municipality; or
  - (ii) amend or tamper with any price quotation / bid after its submission.

**7. Combative Practices**

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

- 7.1. Suggestions to fictitious lower quotations;
- 7.2. Reference to non-existent competition;
- 7.3. Exploiting errors in price quotations / bids;
- 7.4. Soliciting price quotations / bids from bidders / contractors whose names appear on the Register for Tender Defaulters

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**ANNEXURE D**

8 No. 25763	GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 26 NOVEMBER 2003
Act No. 26, 2003	NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS AMENDMENT ACT, 2003

**SCHEDULE**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Sector or sub-sector in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification	Size of class	The total full-time equivalent of paid employees	Total turnover	Total gross asset value (fixed property excluded)
<b>Agriculture</b>	Medium	100	R5M	R5M
	Small	50	R3M	R3M
	Very small	10	R0.50M	R0.50M
	Micro	5	R0.20M	R0.10M
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	Medium	200	R39M	R23M
	Small	50	R10M	R6M
	Very small	20	R4M	R2M
	Micro	5	R0.20M	R0.10M
<b>Manufacturing</b>	Medium	200	R51M	R19M
	Small	50	R13M	R5M
	Very small	20	R5M	R2M
	Micro	5	R0.20M	R0.10M
<b>Electricity, Gas &amp; Water</b>	Medium	200	R51M	R19M
	Small	50	R13M	R5M
	Very small	20	R5.10M	R1.90M
	Micro	5	R0.20M	R0.10M
<b>Construction</b>	Medium	200	R26M	R5M
	Small	50	R6M	R1M
	Very small	20	R3M	R0.50M
	Micro	5	R0.20M	R0.10M
<b>Retail and Motor Trade and Repair Services</b>	Medium	200	R39M	R6M
	Small	50	R19M	R3M
	Very small	20	R4M	R0.60M
	Micro	5	R0.20M	R0.10M
<b>Wholesale Trade, Commercial Agents and Allied Services</b>	Medium	200	R64M	R10M
	Small	50	R32M	R5M
	Very small	20	R6M	R0.60M
	Micro	5	R0.20M	R0.10M
<b>Catering, Accommodation and other Trade</b>	Medium	200	R13M	R3M
	Small	50	R6M	R1M
	Very small	20	R5.10M	R1.90M
	Micro	5	R0.20M	R0.10M
<b>Transport, Storage and Communications</b>	Medium	200	R26M	R6M
	Small	50	R13M	R3M
	Very small	20	R3M	R0.60M
	Micro	5	R0.20M	R0.10M
<b>Finance and Business Services</b>	Medium	200	R26M	R5M
	Small	50	R13M	R3M
	Very small	20	R3M	R0.50M
	Micro	5	R0.20M	R0.10M
<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	Medium	200	R13M	R6M
	Small	50	R6M	R3M
	Very small	20	R1M	R0.60M
	Micro	5	R0.20M	R0.10M

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**ANNEXURE E**

<b>DELEGATION OF POWERS AND DUTIES</b>			
<b>Approval of requests for requisitions for direct purchases and municipal store issues and certifying of payments.</b>	<b>- Municipal Manager - Directors</b>	<b>Personnel to be nominated in writing by the Municipal Manager, and Directors</b>	<b>Subject to the under mentioned criteria, and further subject to the municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy, financial regulations and council resolutions where applicable.</b>
<b>CRITERIA FOR PURPOSES</b>	<b>QUOTATIONS / TENDERS</b>	<b>REQUESTING OFFICIAL/ UNIT</b>	<b>LEVEL OF APPROVAL</b>
<b>PURCHASES BETWEEN (VAT inclusive)</b>			<b>With due regard to proper segregation of duties</b>
R0 – R200	No quotations: direct purchases	TEAM LEADER	SUPERVISOR
Between R200 – R2 000	One telephonic or written quotations *1.	SUPERVISOR	MANAGER
Between R2 000 – R30 000	Three written quotations	MANAGER	DIRECTOR
Between R30 000 – R200 000	Formal Quotation requests	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	USER DIRECTOR
Between R200 000 – R1000 000	Competitive Bidding	Municipal Manager after recommendation from the Bid Adjudication Committee	
Over R1000 000		Municipal Manager after recommendation from the Bid Adjudication Committee	

**Winner to submit quotation in writing**

<b>Approval of deviations in terms of paragraph 36 of the Supply Chain Management Policy</b>	<b>- Municipal Manager</b>	<b>Personnel to be nominated in writing by the Municipal Manager, and Directors</b>	<b>Subject to the under mentioned criteria, and further subject to the municipality's procurement policy, financial regulations and council resolutions where applicable.</b>
<b>CRITERIA for DEVIATIONS</b>			
<b>PURCHASES BETWEEN (VAT</b>	<b>LEVEL OF APPROVAL</b>		
R0 – R30 000	Accounting Officer		
Over R30 000 – R200 000	Accounting Officer		
Over R200 000	Accounting Officer		

\*1.