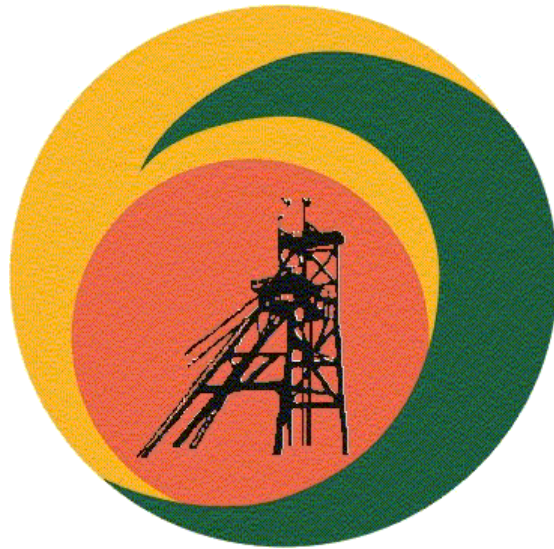


**WEST RAND  
DISTRICT  
MUNICIPALITY**



**SUPPLY CHAIN  
MANAGEMENT POLICY**

DATE OF APPROVAL: 29  
MAY 2025 COUNCIL RESOLUTION  
NUMBER: ITEM NO.  
47

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## ABBREVIATIONS

| DEFINITIONS | DESCRIPTION   |
|-------------|---|
| AG          | Auditor-General   |
| AO          | Accounting Officer – (Municipal Manager)                      |
| BBBEEA      | Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act                    |
| BBBEE       | Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment                        |
| BEE         | Black Economic Empowerment                                    |
| CFO         | Chief Financial Officer                                       |
| CIDB        | Construction Industry Development Board                       |
| DTI         | Department of Trade and Industry                              |
| EME         | Exempted Micro Enterprise                                     |
| GCC         | General Conditions of Contract                                |
| ICT         | Information and Communication Technology                      |
| IDP         | Integrated Development Plan                                   |
| IRBA        | Independent Regulatory Body of Auditors                       |
| LCC         | Life Cycle Costing  |
| MBD         | Municipal Bidding Documents                                   |
| MFMA        | Municipal Finance Management Act                              |
| MM          | Municipal Manager (Accounting Officer)                        |
| MSA         | Municipal Systems Act   |
| MTEF        | Medium Term Expenditure Framework                             |
| NIPP        | National Industrial Participation Programme                   |
| NSBC        | National Small Business Chamber                               |
| PCCAA       | Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act. 2004      |
| PPP         | Public Private Partnership                                    |
| PPPFA       | Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (Act 5 of 2000) |
| RDP         | Reconstruction and Development Programme                      |
| RFI         | Request for Information                                       |
| RFP         | Request for Proposal  |
| RFQ         | Request for Quotation   |
| SANAS       | South African National Accreditation Agencies                 |

| DEFINITIONS | DESCRIPTION                         |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| SAPS        | South African Police Services       |
| SARS        | South African Revenue Services      |
| SCM         | Supply Chain Management             |
| SCMU        | Supply Chain Management Unit        |
| SITA        | State Information Technology Agency |
| SLA         | Service Level Agreement             |
| SMME        | Small Medium and Micro Enterprise   |
| SP          | Service Provider                    |
| TCO         | Total Cost of Ownership             |
| TOR         | Terms of Reference                  |

## DEFINITIONS

| DEFINITIONS                    | DESCRIPTION  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| A-class Items                  | A-class items are those items that are not consumable or expendable.   |
| Acquisition management         | Acquisition management is the process of procurement of goods or services and includes the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Identification of preferential policy objectives;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Determination of market strategy;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Application of depreciation rates;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Application of total cost of ownership principle;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Compilation of bid documentation, including conditions;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Determination of evaluation criteria;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Evaluation of bids and tabling of recommendations;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Compilation and signing of contract documents;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Contract administration.</li> </ul> |
| Affordable                     | Affordable in relation to a PPP agreement, means that the financial obligations to be incurred by a municipality in terms of the agreement can be met by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Funds designated in the municipality's budget for the current year for the activity outsourced in terms of the agreement;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Funds destined for that activity in accordance with the future budgetary projections of the municipality;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Any allocations of the municipality;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Or a combination of such funds and allocations.</li> </ul>  |
| Agreement                      | In relation to a <i>prohibited Practice in terms of the Competition Act 89 of 1998 as amended</i> , includes a contract, arrangement or understanding, whether or not legally enforceable  |
| Asset                          | It is a resource controlled by the Municipality as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits or service potential is expected to flow to the entity. It has the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> It possesses service potential or future economic benefit that is expected to flow to the entity.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> It is controlled by the entity.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> It originates as a result of a past transaction or event.</li> </ul>  |
| BBBEE Status Level Certificate | A certificate issued by an Auditor registered with the Independent Regulatory Board of Auditors or Accounting Officer as contemplated in Section 60 (4) of the Close Corporation Act 1984 (Act No 9 of 1984) or a accredited verification agency registered with South African National Accreditation Systems.   |
| Buy out                        | Pay someone to give up an ownership.   |
| Competitive bid                | A bid in terms of a competitive bidding process.   |
| Competitive bidding process    | A competitive bidding process referred to in section 24 of this policy.  |

|                    |  |
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| Concerted Practice | Co-operative, or coordinated conduct between firms, achieved through direct or indirect contact, that replaces their independent action, but |
|--------------------|--|

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| DEFINITIONS                                | DESCRIPTION  |
|--|--|
|  | which does not amount to an agreement  |
| Current asset (inventory-perishable goods) | An asset that would, in the normal course of operations, be consumed or converted to cash within 12 months after the last reporting date.  |
| Customer service                           | It is the process of serving customers in accordance with acceptable, pre-determined standards in such a manner that it increases customer satisfaction and minimises times and costs.   |
| Demand management                          | Demand management ensures that the resources required to support the strategic objectives are delivered at the correct time, at the right price, location, quantity and quality that will satisfy the needs.   |
| Depreciation                               | Depreciation refers to the reduction in the value of assets generally from wear and tear. The consumption of capital is recognised as a cost of production and an allowance for this is made before net profit is arrived at.  |
| Disposal management                        | Disposal management is responsible to ensure that all unserviceable, redundant or obsolete assets are subjected to a formal process of doing away with movable assets in a cost-effective, but transparent and responsible manner. It also entails the maintenance of records and documents as prescribed. |
| E-class accountable                        | Accounting in respect of those stores approved by the relevant Treasury as consumables.  |
| E-class items                              | E-class items are consumable and expendable stores that cannot be repaired when it becomes unusable.   |
| Economic principle                         | Obtain the highest possible output for the lowest possible use of resources.   |
| Economy of scale                           | Reductions in the average cost of a product in the long run, resulting from an expanded level of output  |
| Equipment                                  | A-class accountable stores that are issued and accounted for on an inventory.  |
| Final award                                | In relation to bids or quotations submitted for a contract, means the final decision on which bid or quote to accept.  |
| Formal written price quotation             | Quotations referred to in sub-section 11 of section 23 of this policy.   |
| Horizontal Relationship                    | A relationship between competitors   |
| Immovable assets                           | All non-produced, non-financial tangible assets, namely land, subsoil assets, water resources and some fixed tangible assets namely fixed structures (bridges, houses and roads).  |

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| Intangible assets                        | Intangible assets are trademarks, licenses and/or the legally enforceable rights associated with copyright and patents.  |
| Integrated SCM                           | The foundation of the integrated SCM concept is total cost analysis, which is defined, as minimising the total cost of SCM elements.   |
| In the service of the state              | To be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> A member of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Any municipal council,</li> <li>➤ Any provincial legislature; or</li> <li>➤ The National Assembly or the national Council of Provinces.</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> A member of the board of directors of any municipal entity.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>DEFINITIONS</b>                       | <b>DESCRIPTION</b>   |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> An official of any municipality or municipal entity.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> A member of the accounting authority of any national or provincial public entity; or</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> An employee of Parliament or a provincial legislature.</li> </ul> |
| Inventories                              | Including stock and stores (consumable stores, maintenance materials, spare parts, WIP, education/training course materials, client services). Properties/land held for sale. Strategic stocks (fuel supplies, precious stones and metals). Seized or forfeited property.  |
| Inventory (movable assets) management    | It shall be possible to determine accountability for all A-class-accountable items at all times. Records shall therefore be available to describe the full extent of the responsibility of officials for equipment belonging to the institution on personal account or sectional inventories for general usage. Inventory (distribution) ledger accounts shall therefore be maintained for all A-class items.  |
| Items                                    | An individual article or unit.   |
| Lifecycle costing                        | A technique developed to identify and quantify all costs, initial and ongoing, associated with a project or installation over a given period.<br><br>Thus, it is a tool that forecasts the total cost of a purchase throughout its predetermined lifecycle.  |
| List of accredited prospective providers | A list of accredited prospective providers which a municipality or municipal entity must keep in terms of this policy.   |
| Logistics management                     | Logistics management ensure that goods and services are available at the right place, time and quantities required to execute the functions of the municipality.   |
| Long term contract                       | A contract with a duration period exceeding one year.  |

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Measurable objectives          | Measurable objectives identify very specific things that the municipality intends doing or delivering in order to achieve the strategic objectives and ultimately the strategic goals it has set. There must therefore be a direct causal link running from the measurable objective to one or more of the strategic objectives.    |
| MFMA                           | Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No 56 of 2003).   |
| Movable assets                 | Movable assets are assets that can be moved (e.g. machinery, equipment, vehicles, etc.). All inventories and valuables and most fixed assets belong to this category.   |
| Municipal functions            | <input type="checkbox"/> A municipal service.<br><input type="checkbox"/> Any other activity within the legal competence of a municipality.   |
| Municipality                   | Refers to West Rand District Municipality   |
| Municipal property             | In relation to a municipality, includes any movable, immovable or intellectual property, owned by or under the control of: <input type="checkbox"/> A municipality; or  |
| <b>DEFINITIONS</b>             | <b>DESCRIPTION</b>  |
|                                | <input type="checkbox"/> A municipal entity under the sole or shared control of the municipality.   |
| Net present value (NPV)        | The sum that results when the discounted value of the expected costs of an investment are deducted from the discounted value of the expected returns. If the NPV is positive the project in question is potentially worth undertaking.  |
| Obsolete                       | No longer produced or used, out of date, to become obsolete by replacing it with something new.   |
| Official                       | <input type="checkbox"/> An employee of a municipality;<br><input type="checkbox"/> A person seconded to a municipality to work as a member of the staff of the municipality;<br><input type="checkbox"/> A person contracted to a municipality to work as a member of the staff of the municipality otherwise than as an employee. |
| Operation and maintenance plan | The objective of operation and maintenance plans is to ensure assets remain appropriate to programme requirements, are efficiently utilised, and are maintained in the necessary condition to support programme delivery at the lowest possible long-term cost.   |

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Other applicable legislation | Any other legislation applicable to municipal supply chain management, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No 5 of 2000), 2022 regulations and amendments.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No 53 of 2003).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Construction Industry Development Board Act, 2000 (Act No 38 of 2000), regulations and amendments.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, regulations and amendments.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Competition Act, 1998, regulations and amendments.</li> </ul> |
| Practitioner                 | A person who practises a profession or art.  |
| Private party                | In terms of a PPP, excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> A municipality;</li> </ul>  |
|                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> A municipal entity; or</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> An organ of state, including an institution listed in any of the schedules of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act 1 of 1999).</li> </ul>   |
| Procedures                   | Policies are carried out by means of more detailed guidelines called “standard methods”. A series of actions conducted in a certain order or manner.   |
| Process                      | A series of actions or steps towards achieving a particular end.   |
| Project management           | Project management is the planning, directing and controlling of an organisation’s resources over a short term to ensure that specific objectives are successfully met.  |
| Provider                     | A provider is the private person or institution that provides supplies, services or works to the Government.   |
| Public-private               | A commercial transaction between a municipality and a private party in   |
| <b>DEFINITIONS</b>           | <b>DESCRIPTION</b>   |

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| partnership     | <p>terms of which the private party:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Performs a municipal function on behalf of a municipality.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Acquires the use of municipal property for its own commercial purposes.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Performs both a municipal function and acquires the use of municipal property as referred to above.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Assumes substantial financial, technical and operational risks in connection with the performance of the municipal function or use of municipal property</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Receives a benefit for performing a municipal function or from utilising municipal property, by way of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Consideration to be paid by the municipality.</li> <li>➤ Charges or fees to be collected by the private party from users or customers of a service provided to them.</li> <li>➤ A combination of the above.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| Quittance       | The acknowledgement by the recipient of the receipt of issued stores, reflecting a signature, receipt voucher number and date of receipt.  |
| Redundant       | No longer needed or useful, superfluous (unnecessary).   |
| SCM Regulations | Means the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003: Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations.   |
| Renewal         | Replace or restore (something broken or worn out).   |
| Risk management | May be defined as the method of identifying, analysing assessing, treating, monitoring and communicating risks associated with any activity, function or process that will enable the municipality to maximise opportunities and minimise losses.  |
| Rules           | Rules are statements that a specific action must or must not be taken in a given situation.  |
| Salvage         | The Act of saving any goods or property in danger of damage or destruction.  |
| SMME            | A separate and distinct business entity, including co-operative enterprises and non-governmental organisations, managed by one owner or more which, including its branches or subsidiaries, if any, is predominantly carried on in any sector or sub-sector of the economy and which can be classified as a micro-, a very small, a small or a medium enterprise by satisfying the criteria opposite the smallest relevant size or class.  |
| Sourcing        | Find out where to obtain.  |
| Working Days    | Days, excluding weekends and public holidays   |
| Day/s           | Calendar days, including weekends and holidays   |
| Stores/stock    | All movable state property/assets that are kept in stock for issue purposes.   |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Strategic goals                           | Strategic goals are areas of organisational performance that are critical to the achievement of the mission. They are statements that describe the strategic direction of the organisation.   |
| Strategic objectives                      | Strategic objectives are more concrete and specific than strategic goals. They should give a clear indication of what the municipality intends  |
| <b>DEFINITIONS</b>                        | <b>DESCRIPTION</b>  |
|   | doing or producing in order to achieve the strategic goals it has set for itself. As such strategic objectives would normally describe high-level outputs or “results” of actions that the municipality intends taking.   |
| Treasury guidelines                       | Means the guidelines on supply chain management issued by the Minister in terms of section 168 of the Act.  |
| Value for money                           | In relation to public-private partnership agreements, means that the performance of a private party in terms of the agreement will result in a net benefit to the municipality in terms of cost, price, quality, quantity, risk transfer or any combination of those factors.             |
| Written quotations                        | Means quotations referred to in sub-section 11 of section 23 of this policy.  |
| Deviation                                 | A process where a procurement activity departs from the established procedures outlined in the SCM policy.  |
| Preferential Procurement Regulations 2022 | New Preferential Procurement Regulations (“ 2022 Regulations ”) which took effect on 16 January 2023. They expand the aims of preferential procurement and reinforce the discretion of organs of state to implement their own procurement policies.                                       |
| Specific Goals                            | Specific goals refer to contracting with persons historically disadvantaged by unfair discrimination on the basis of race, gender or disability as well as the long-abandoned Reconstruction and Development Programme ("RDP") as published in the Government Gazette on 23 November 1994 |

## SECTION 1: OBJECTIVE OF THE POLICY

- 1 To have and maintain an efficient, fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective supply chain operation when sourcing and procuring goods, services and works as well as the sale and letting of assets that conforms to constitutional and legislative principles and maximises the benefits from its consolidated buying power in the market place.
- 2 To ensure the efficient, effective and uniform disposal of assets through the procurement process.
- 3 To meet and sustain West Rand District Municipality supply chain goals.

## SECTION 2: SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY

- 1 The West Rand District Municipality resolves in terms of section 111 of the MFMA to have and implement a supply chain management policy that:
  - 1.1 Gives effect to:
    - a) Section 217 of the Constitution; and
    - b) Part 1 of Chapter 11 and other applicable provisions of the MFMA.
  - 1.2 Is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective.
    - a) Complies with:
      - i. The regulatory framework prescribed in Chapter 2 of the Local Government: Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations, 2005;
      - ii. Preferential Procurement Policy Regulations, 2011; and
      - iii. Any minimum norms and standards that may be prescribed in terms of section 168 of the Act.
    - b) Is consistent with other applicable legislation.
    - c) Does not undermine the objective for uniformity in supply chain management systems between organs of state in all spheres, and
    - d) Is consistent with national economic policy concerning the promotion of investments and doing business with the public sector.
  - 1.3 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.
    - d) In the case of the municipality, 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.
  - 1.4 Subparagraphs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 of this policy do not apply in the circumstances described in section 110(2) and 110(3) of the Act except where specifically provided otherwise in this policy.

## SECTION 3: ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY

1. The Accounting Officer shall:
  - 1.1 At least annually review the implementation of this policy.
  - 1.2 When the Accounting Officer considers it necessary, submit proposals for the amendment of this policy to the council.
    - a) If the Accounting Officer submits a draft policy to the council that differs from the model policy, the Accounting Officer must ensure that such draft policy complies with the Regulations. The Accounting Officer must report any deviation from the model policy to the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury.
    - b) 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.
    - c) The Accounting Officer of the municipality in terms of section 62(1)(f)(iv) of the Act, take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality has and implements this supply chain management policy.

## SECTION 4: LEGISLATIVE ENVIRONMENT

1. THE CONSTITUTION
  - 1.1 In establishing a SCM policy document, the organ of state must produce a document that complies with section 217 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act No 108 of 1996, as amended, which reads as follows:
    - a) “217(1) When an Organ of State in the national, provincial or local sphere of Government, or any other institution identified in national legislation, contracts for goods and services, it must do so in accordance with a system which is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective.
    - b) Subsection (1) does not prevent the Organs of State or institutions referred to in the subsection from implementing a procurement policy providing for:
      - i. Categories of preference in the allocation of contracts; and
      - ii. The protection or advancement of persons, or categories of persons, disadvantaged by unfair discrimination; and
    - c) National legislation must prescribe a framework within which the policy referred to in subsection (2) must be implemented.”
2. THE MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT

The Municipal Finance Management Act, Act No 56 of 2003, sets out the responsibilities of the municipality’s Accounting Officer and highlights a number of aspects impacting on supply chain management. The main aspects pertaining to supply chain management are as indicated hereunder.

- 2.1 Section 2 stipulates that municipalities must establish norms and standards and other requirements for:
  - a) Ensuring transparency, accountability and appropriate lines of responsibility.
  - b) The management of their revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities.
  - c) Supply chain management.
3. Section 14 stipulates a municipality may not transfer ownership as a result of a sale or other transaction or otherwise permanently dispose of a capital asset needed to provide the minimum level of basic municipal services.
4. Section 19 stipulates a municipality may spend money on a capital project only if the money for the project has been appropriated in the capital budget.
5. Section 63(1) (a) stipulates that the AO of a municipality is responsible for the management of the assets of the municipality, including the safeguarding and the maintenance of those assets.
6. Section 63(2) (c) stipulates that the municipality has and maintains a system of internal control of assets, including an asset register, as may be prescribed.
7. Section 81(1)(e) and (2) stipulates that the CFO is responsible for SCM and is accountable to the AO.
8. Section 111 stipulates that each municipality must have and implement a SCM policy.
9. Section 112 stipulates that the SCM policy must be fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective.
10. Section 113 stipulates that a municipality is not obliged to consider an unsolicited bid received outside its normal bidding process.
11. Section 114 stipulates if a bid other than the one recommended in the normal course of implementing the SCM policy, is approved, the AO must, in writing, notify the AG, the provincial and national treasury, of the reasons for deviating from such recommendation.
12. Section 115 which stipulates that the AO must:
  - 12.1 Implement the SCM policy.
  - 12.2 Take all reasonable steps to ensure that proper mechanisms and separation of duties in the SCM system are in place to minimise the likelihood of fraud, corruption, favouritism and unfair and irregular practices.
13. Section 116 stipulates that a contract or agreement procured through the supply chain management system must be in writing and stipulate the terms and conditions of the contract or agreement.
14. Section 117 stipulates that no councillor of the municipality may be a member of a Municipal Bid Committee or any other committee evaluating or approving bids, quotations, contracts or other bids, nor attend any such meeting as an observer.
15. Section 118 stipulates that no person may interfere with the SCM system or amend or tamper with any bids, quotations, contracts or bids after their submission.
16. Section 119 stipulates that the AO and all other officials involved in the implementation of the SCM policy must meet the prescribed competency levels.

3. REGULATIONS IN TERMS OF SECTION 168 OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT

1. The purpose of the Regulations in terms of Section 168 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No 56 of 2003) is:
  - 1.1 To cover the establishment of SCM policies and
  - 1.2 To provide a framework for SCM policies.
2. The aspects of SCM are:
  - 2.1 It stipulates that each municipality must have and implement a SCM policy.
  - 2.2 The council must delegate such supply chain management powers and duties to the AO.
  - 2.3 Each municipality must establish a SCM unit (SCMU) to implement its supply chain management policy. The SCM Unit must, where possible operate under the direct supervision of the CFO.
3. The training of officials involved in implementing a supply chain management policy should be in accordance with any guidelines issued by the National Treasury.
4. The SCM system must provide effective systems for the following:
  - a) Demand management
  - b) Acquisition management
  - c) Logistics management
  - d) Disposal management
  - e) Risk management
  - f) Performance management

4. THE BROAD-BASED BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT ACT (BBBEE ACT)

1. The Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (BBBEE Act), Act No 53 of 2003, provides the framework for the promotion of black economic empowerment, the establishment of a balanced scorecard and the publication of transformation charters. A supporting strategy has also been published.
2. Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) is defined as an integrated and coherent socio-economic process that directly contributes to the economic transformation of South Africa and bring about significant increases in the numbers of black people that manage, own and control the country's economy, as well as significant decreases in income inequalities.
3. The strategy is underpinned by the following principles:
  - 3.1 BEE is broad-based in that it seeks to accelerate the deracialisation of the economy and fast track the re-entry of historically marginalized communities into the mainstream of the economy.
  - 3.2 BEE is an inclusive process that includes all enterprises operating within South Africa.
  - 3.3 BEE is part of a growth strategy for a more equitable economy that will benefit all South Africans, individuals and enterprises. As such it stresses growth and enterprise development, including new enterprises and not only the redistribution of existing wealth. Progress of the BEE is to be measured by a balanced scorecard that provides a framework against which to benchmark the BEE process in different enterprises and sectors.

4. Economic empowerment of black people including women, workers, youth and people with disabilities and people living in rural areas will be promoted through preferential procurement in order to enable meaningful participation in the economy.

The Minister of Trade and Industry has developed broad-based charters to promote BEE, and issued codes of practice that include qualification criteria for preferential procurement and other economic activities.

#### 5. RFQS AWARDED TO TOWNSHIP SERVICE PROVIDERS

1. The municipality will as far as practical to award a minimum of 10% of requests for quotations to township service providers (depending on the type of commodities or services procured).

#### 6. THE KING REPORT III ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

1. The municipality will subscribe to the Code of Corporate Practices Conduct in all material respects as it affects supply chain management.
2. The Report concludes that successful governance requires organisations to adopt an inclusive approach and there must be greater emphasis on the sustainable or non-financial aspects of its performance.
3. The tests of fairness, accountability, responsibility and transparency to all acts or omissions and be accountable to the organization, but also responsive and responsible towards the organisation's stakeholders must be applied.
4. The Report describes the principles of risk management, ethical conduct, black economic empowerment and social investment prioritisation and spending.

#### 7. COMBATING OF ABUSE OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- 1) The accounting officer shall –
  - (a) Take all reasonable steps to prevent the 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 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 recommended bidder on the National Treasury's Central Supplier Database prior to awarding any contract so as to ensure that the recommended bidder, or any of its directors, is/are not listed as a person(s) prohibited or restricted 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 West Rand District 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 West Rand District 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 West Rand District Municipality or has committed any improper conduct in relation to such system;
  - (ii) has been convicted for fraud or corruption during the past five years;
  - (iii) has 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 of section 29 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act (12 of 2004) or Data base of restricted suppliers.
- 2) The accounting officer must inform the National Treasury and Gauteng Provincial Treasury in writing of any actions taken in terms of paragraph 38(1)(b)(ii), (e) or (f) of this policy.

## 8. THE NATIONAL SMALL ENTERPRISE ACT

1. The National Small Enterprise Act, Act No 102 of 1996, as amended, establishes structures to promote small enterprises. The main functions are inter alia:

- 1.1 To expand, coordinate and monitor the provision of training, advice, counselling and any other non-financial services to small enterprise in accordance with the National

Small Enterprise Support Strategy.

- 1.2 To consult with any organ of government, the NSBC or a service provider in order to inter alia:
  - 1.3 Facilitate the provision of business advice and counselling services to small enterprises.
  - 1.4 Facilitate national market access for products and services of small enterprises.
  - 1.5 Generally strengthen the capacity of service providers to support small enterprises and small enterprises to compete successfully in the economy.
2. To enable small enterprises to compete successfully in the economy, the procurement policies and practices influence the economic behaviour of small enterprises, and therefore during the procurement process, it is important to implement guidelines to promote small enterprises.
9. **STATE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AGENCY (SITA) ACT**  
The State Information Technology Agency (SITA) Act, Act No 88 of 1998, as amended by Act 38 of 2002, requires that SITA must act as the procurement agency for every department's information technology requirements. This act prescribes that all municipalities may request assistance to procure information technology related through SITA.
10. **PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS**  
Whatever goods, works and/or services are procured by means of public private partnerships, Chapter 11, Part 2 of the MFMA as well as the Municipal Public-Private Partnership Regulations, must be adhered to.
11. **COMPETITION ACT**  
The Competition Act No. 89 of 1998, as amended, prohibits an agreement between, or concerted practice by firms, or a decision by an association of firms, if it is between parties in a horizontal relationship and if it involves collusive bidding (or bid rigging).
12. **OTHER APPLICABLE BY-LAWS, ORDINANCE OR LEGISLATION**  
All other applicable by-laws, ordinances or legislation impacting on SCM must be taken into account.

## **SECTION 5: THE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

The supply chain management system can be seen as an integrated system, taking into account suppliers, clients, information and inventory flow.

### **SECTION 5.1: SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT UNIT**

1. The Accounting Officer shall establish a supply chain management unit (SCM Unit) under finance department to implement this supply chain management policy.
2. The SCM Unit shall, 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.

3. The supply chain management unit provides for the following systems:
  - 3.1 Demand management
  - 3.2 Acquisition management
  - 3.3 Logistics management
  - 3.4 Disposal management
  - 3.5 Risk management
  - 3.6 Performance management
4. All the activities involved in acquisition and disposal of movable, immovable assets and other goods and services will done and finalized in SCM Unit.

## **SECTION 6: TRAINING OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS**

- a. The Accounting Officer and all other officials of the municipality involved in the implementation of the supply chain management policy of the municipality must meet the prescribed competency levels.
- b. The municipality shall for the purposes of sub-paragraph 3.1 provide resources or opportunities for the training of officials referred to, to meet the prescribed competency levels.
- c. The National Treasury or the Provincial Treasury may assist the municipality in the training of officials.
- d. The training of officials involved in implementing this supply chain management policy should be trained in accordance with any guidelines issued by National Treasury.

## **SECTION 7: AUTHORITY TO EXECUTE**

- 7.1 All supply chain activities will be executed in accordance with pre-established levels of authority through delegations to ensure control and division of responsibility.
- 7.2 Any activity to be executed shall be done in accordance with a delegation. These delegations must be in writing and contained in the Municipality's delegation document.

## **SECTION 8: DELEGATION OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POWERS AND DUTIES**

1. The Accounting Officer of the municipality:
  - 1.1 Shall develop an appropriate system of delegation that will both maximize administrative and operational efficiency and provide adequate checks and balances in the municipality's financial administration.
  - 1.2 May, in accordance with that system, delegate to a member of the municipality's top management or any other official of the municipality:
    - a) Any of the powers or duties assigned to the Accounting Officer in terms of the Act.
    - b) Any powers or duties reasonably necessary to assist the Accounting Officer in complying with a duty which requires the Accounting Officer to take reasonable or appropriate steps to ensure the achievement of the aims of a specific provision of the Act.

- 1.3 Shall regularly review delegations issued in terms of its authority and, if necessary, amend or withdraw any of those delegations.
2. The Accounting Officer may not delegate to any political structure or political office-bearer of the municipality any of the powers or duties assigned to Accounting Officers in terms of the Act.
3. A delegation in terms of the above:
  - 3.1 Shall be in writing.
  - 3.2 Is subject to such limitations and conditions as the Accounting Officer may impose in a specific case.
  - 3.3 May either be to a specific individual or to the holder of a specific post in the municipality.
  - 3.4 May, in the case of a delegation to a member of the municipality's top management authorise that member to sub-delegate the delegated power or duty to an official or the holder of a specific post in that member's area of responsibility.
  - 3.5 Does not divest the Accounting Officer of the responsibility concerning the exercise of the delegated power or the performance of the delegated duty.
4. The Accounting Officer may confirm, vary or revoke any decision taken in consequence of a delegation or sub-delegation in terms of this section, but no such variation or revocation of a decision may detract from any rights that may have accrued as a result of the decision.
5. The Municipal Council may delegate to the Accounting Officer its power to transfer ownership or otherwise dispose of a capital asset in respect of movable capital assets below a value determined by the Council, but only after the Municipal Council, in a meeting open to the public:
  - 5.1 Has decided on reasonable grounds that the asset is not needed to provide the minimum level of basic municipal services.
  - 5.2 Has considered the fair market value of the asset and the economic and community value to be received in exchange for the asset.
6. The Council of the Municipality shall delegate such supply chain management powers and duties to the Accounting Officer in order to enable the Accounting Officer to:
  - 6.1 Maximise administrative and operational efficiency in the implementation of the supply chain management policy.
  - 6.2 To enforce reasonable cost-effective measures for the prevention of fraud, corruption, favoritism and unfair and irregular practices in the implementation of the supply chain management policy.
  - 6.3 To comply with his or her responsibilities in terms of section 115 and other applicable provisions of the MFMA.
7. No supply chain management powers and duties may be delegated or sub-delegated to:
  - 7.1 A person who is a councillor of any municipality.
  - 7.2 A committee of which councillor of any municipality is a member.
  - 7.3 A person who is not an official of the municipality.

- 7.4 A committee which is not exclusively composed of officials of the municipality.
8. 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.

## SECTION 9: SUB-DELEGATIONS

1. The Accounting Officer may in terms of section 79 of the Act sub-delegate any supply chain management powers and duties, including those delegated to the Accounting Officer in terms of this policy.
2. The power to make a final award:
  - 2.1 Above R10 million (VAT included) may not be sub-delegated by the Accounting Officer.
  - 2.2 Above R2 million (VAT included), but not exceeding R10 million (VAT included) may be sub-delegated but only to:
    - a) The chief financial officer.
    - b) A senior manager.
    - c) A bid adjudication committee of which the chief financial officer or a senior manager is a member.
  - 2.3 Not exceeding R2 million (VAT included) may be sub-delegated but only to:
    - a) The chief financial officer.
    - b) A senior manager.
    - c) A manager directly accountable to the chief financial officer or a senior manager.
    - d) A bid adjudication committee.
3. An official or bid adjudication committee to which the power to make final awards has been sub-delegated must within five days of the end of each month submit to the official stipulated in subparagraph 10.4 a written report containing particulars of each final award made by such official or committee during that month, including:
  - 3.1 The amount of the award.
  - 3.2 The name of the person to whom the award was made.
  - 3.3 The reason why the award was made to that person.
4. A written report referred to in paragraph 10.3 above, must be submitted:
  - 4.1 To the Accounting Officer, in the case of an award by:
    - a) The chief financial officer.
    - b) A senior manager.
    - c) A bid adjudication committee of which the chief financial officer or a senior manager is a member.
  - 4.2 The chief financial officer or the senior manager responsible for the relevant bid, in the case of an award by:
    - a) A manager referred to in subparagraph 10.2.3.3 above.
    - b) A bid adjudication committee of which the chief financial officer or a senior manager is not a member.
5. This paragraph may not be interpreted as permitting an official to whom the power to make final awards has been sub-delegated, to make a final award in a competitive

bidding process otherwise than through the committee system provided for in this policy.

6. No supply chain management decision-making powers may be delegated to an advisor or consultant.
7. All delegations must be in writing to individual officials in top or senior management.

## SECTION 10: DELEGATION OF DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Uninterrupted determination of responsibility and accountability should be maintained at all times to ensure that the supply chain is managed efficiently. It is imperative that the duties and responsibilities of every member of the SCM Unit be clearly defined and delegated.

### Responsibility

Responsibility must be clearly delegated in writing. Formal acceptance of the delegated duties and responsibilities is also required if it is to be binding.

For an official to accept responsibility he/she has to receive formal training to execute the responsibilities and duties bestowed upon him/her. Any delegation should include referrals to the various policies/procedures for which execution the delegate is held responsible. Where necessary, post incumbents should receive on the job training to enhance their proficiency.

### Authority

Duties and responsibilities cannot be successfully executed without proper authority. The individual, to whom duties and responsibilities have been delegated, must have the mandate to give orders and the authority to enforce obedience within the organizational parameters for proper conduct. The person must therefore be empowered to exercise the rights and to use the discretion assigned to a position.

The following types of authority can be delegated:

- a) Authority to make recommendations.
- b) Authority to agree with a decision before it comes mandatory.
- c) The authority to be informed.
- d) Authority must therefore be clearly defined and delegated in writing. Formal acceptance of the delegated authority is also required if it is to be binding

### Accountability

The delegation of responsibilities and authority creates the obligation and liability to perform duties properly and in accordance with regulations. Delegation to a lower level within the municipality does not diminish the accountability vested in the higher levels within the municipality. It is therefore clear that accountability is created at every level, but can never be delegated.

### Influence of expertise on delegations

A function or task may only be delegated to a qualified and competent official. Accountability

cannot be established if it is known that the person to be delegated to is not competent or qualified to execute the task.

A gradual delegation of responsibilities can be considered as the expertise seated in any decentralized offices increases through experience and training.

## **SECTION 11: PARTICIPATION OF ADVISORS**

The Accounting Officer may procure the services of advisors to assist in execution of the supply chain management function, provided that:

1. The appointment shall only be made through a competitive bidding process.
2. No advisor shall participate in the final decision-making process regarding the award of bids.
3. No decision-making authority shall be delegated to an advisor.

## **SECTION 12: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **SUPPLY CHAIN FOCUS**

The roles and responsibilities of all the structures hereunder are defined only from the perspective of supply chain management.

### **SECTION 12.1: OVERSIGHT ROLE OF THE COUNCIL**

The Council of the West Rand District municipality shall maintain an oversight over the implementation of supply chain management policy to ensure that it is within the ambit of the applicable legislation.

The Accounting Officer shall, within 30 days of the end of financial year or whenever there are serious and material problems in the implementation of the supply chain management policy, submit reports on the implementation of the supply chain management to the Council of the municipality.

The Accounting Officer shall within 10 days after the end of each quarter submit a report of implementation of supply chain management policy to the Mayor.

The reports shall be made public in accordance with section 21(a) of the Municipal Systems Act.

### **SECTION 12.2: ROLE OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER**

The Accounting Officer shall:

1. Implement a supply chain management policy for the municipality.
2. Take all reasonable steps to ensure that proper mechanisms and separation of duties in the supply chain management system are in place to minimise the likelihood of fraud, corruption, favouritism and unfair and irregular practices.
3. Prepare and review supply chain management policy and submits to the Council of the municipality for adoption.
4. The Accounting Officer shall establish and appoint members to the following bid committees:

- a) A bid specification committee.
  - b) A bid evaluation committee.
  - c) A bid adjudication committee.
5. Shall appoint the members of each committee, taking into account:  
That no councillor may be a member of a municipal bid committee or any other committee evaluating or approving bids, quotations or contract, nor attend such meeting as an observer.No person may:
- i. Interfere with the supply chain management system.
  - ii. Amend or tamper with any bids, quotations, and contracts after their submission.
6. The committee system must be consistent with:
- a) The MFMA.
  - b) The Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act and its Regulations.
  - c) The Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act and its Strategy.
7. May apply the committee system to formal written price quotations if he deems it fit.
8. The Accounting Officer may procure goods and services for the municipality by utilising the committee system of another municipality or municipal entity in terms of an agreement with that other municipality or municipal entity.
9. Approve the amount to be paid by prospective service providers as non-refundable deposit for bid / tender documents issued by the municipality.

### **SECTION 12.3: ROLE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (CFO)**

- 1. The Chief Financial Officer shall be the custodian of SCM policy and report progress regarding the implementation of the supply chain management and supply chain management policy to the accounting officer who will report to council.
- 2. Responsible for the overall management of the supply chain management unit.
- 3. Responsible to ensure that the supply chain management policy is adhered to.
- 4. Responsible to ensure that all employees involved in the supply chain management process receive the necessary training and support to implement the SCM Policy.
- 5. Responsible to determine the amount to be paid by prospective service providers as a non-refundable deposit for enquiry documents issued by the municipality.
- 6. Shall approve all applications of service providers for possible inclusion in the register of service providers (service providers' data base).

## SECTION 12.4: ROLE OF BID SPECIFICATION COMMITTEES

### COMPOSITION

The bid specification committee shall be composed of:

1. One or more officials from the municipality and preferably from user departments requiring goods or services.
2. Supply chain practitioners must be present.
3. May, where appropriate, include external technical specialists.

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.

### RESPONSIBILITIES

To compile the specifications for each procurement of goods or services by the municipality.

Specifications –

- i. Shall be drafted in an unbiased manner to allow all potential suppliers to offer their goods or services
- ii. Shall take account of any accepted standards such as those issued by standard South Africa, the international standard organisation, or an authorised accredited or recognised by the South African National Accreditation System with which the equipment or material or workmanship should comply.
- iii. Must where possible, be described in terms of performance required rather than In terms of descriptive characteristics.
- iv. May not create trade barriers in contract requirements in the form of specification, plans, drawing, designs, testing and test method, packaging, marking or labelling of conformity certification.
- v. May not make reference to any particular trade mark, 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, I which case such reference must be accompanied by the word equivalent.
- vi. Shall indicate each specific goal for which points may be awarded in terms of the points system set out in the Preferential Procurement Policy.
- vii. Shall be approved by the Accounting Officer/his delegate prior to publication of the invitation for bids.

## SECTION 12.5: ROLE OF BID EVALUATION COMMITTEE

### COMPOSITION

The Committee shall so far as it may be possible:

1. Be cross-functional.
2. Be composed of:
  - a) Officials from the departments requiring the goods or services.
  - b) At least one supply chain management practitioner.
3. Allow for a neutral or independent person to monitor the fairness of the proceedings.

### FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The bid evaluation committee shall:

1. Evaluate bids in accordance with:
  - a) The specifications for a specific procurement.
  - b) The preference point system in terms of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act and PPR 2022.
2. Evaluate each bidder's ability to execute the contract.
3. Check in respect of each bidder whether:
  - a) The SARS tax verification PIN, issued by SARS, has been submitted.
  - b) Municipal rates and taxes and municipal service charges are not more than three months (90 days) in arrears.
  - c) Where bidders claim preference points for Specific Goals , a bidder has submitted, together with their bids, a copy of a valid B-BBEE Certificate or certified copy thereof or sworn –in affidavit or CIPC certificate to substantiate the points they are claiming. The CSD summary report ownership information can also be utilized. Bidders who do not submit any of these documents should not be disqualified from the bidding process but scored zero.
4. The Chief Financial Officer shall ensure that, irrespective of the procurement process followed, no award above R15 000 (vat included) is given to a person whose tax matters have not been declared by the South African Revenue Services to be in order. The tax compliance status as reflected in the CSD Summary report shall be sufficient in this regard.
5. SARS may be consulted as a secondary measure, if SARS does not respond within 7 days such person's tax matters may for purposes of subparagraph 18.2.1.4 be presumed to be in order.
6. Verify whether national industrial participation programme requirements have been complied with, if the contract is in excess of R100 million.
7. Submit to the adjudication committee a report and recommendations regarding the award of the bid or any other related matter for consideration.

## SECTION 12.6: ROLE OF BID ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE

### COMPOSITION

1. The Bid Adjudication Committee must be cross-functional.
2. The Bid Adjudication Committee shall consist of:
  - a) The Chief Financial Officer of the municipality who will be the chairperson or if the Chief Financial Officer is not available, another top or senior management official of the municipality designated by the Accounting Officer.
  - b) At least four top or senior management (including the CFO) officials of the municipality.
  - c) At least one supply chain management practitioner, who is an official of the municipality.
  - d) When necessary, a technical expert in the relevant field, who is an official.
3. If the chairperson is absent from a meeting, the members of the committee who are present must elect one of them to preside 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.
5. A member of the bid evaluation committee might be asked to present the bid evaluation report but shall not vote in the proceedings.

### FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The bid adjudication committee shall consider the report and recommendations of the bid evaluation committee and either make a final award depending on delegations, or make another recommendation to the Accounting Officer to make the final award.
2. Make another recommendation to the Accounting Officer on how to proceed with the relevant procurement.
3. If the bid adjudication committee decides to award a bid other than the one recommended by the bid evaluation committee, the bid adjudication committee shall prior to awarding the bid:
  - a) Check in respect of the preferred bidder whether the bidder's municipal rates and taxes and municipal services charges are not in arrears for the period more than three months.
  - b) Notify the Accounting Officer.
4. The Accounting Officer may:
  - a) After due consideration of the reasons for the deviation, ratify or reject the decision of the bid adjudication committee.
  - b) If the decision of the bid adjudication committee is rejected, refer the decision of the adjudication committee back to that committee for reconsideration
5. 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 the committee for reconsideration of the recommendation.
6. The Accounting Officer must, in writing, notify the Auditor-General, the Provincial Treasury and the National Treasury of the reasons for deviating from such recommendation, within 10 working days.

7. Prohibition on awards to persons in the service of the state.
  - a) The Accounting Officer shall ensure that irrespective of the procurement process followed, no award may be given to a person:
    - i. Who is in the service of the state.
    - ii. Who has been in the service of state within the last twelve months of the date of an award.
    - iii. 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.
    - iv. A person who is an advisor or consultant contracted with the municipality.
8. Awards to close family members of persons in the service of the state without prior disclosure.
  - a) 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:
    - i. The name of that person.
    - ii. The capacity in which that person is in the service of the state.
    - iii. The amount of the award.
9. Prohibition on awards to persons whose tax matters are not in order
  - a) The accounting officer, irrespective of the procurement process followed, not allow any award above R15 000 to a person whose tax matters have not been declared by the South African Revenue Service to be in order.
  - b) Before making an award to a person, the tax status of that person must be checked and verified to be in order.
  - c) If SARS does not respond within seven days such person's tax matters may for purposes for sub-paragraph (a) be presumed to be in order.
- 10.

## SECTION 12.7: ROLES OF THE DISPOSAL COMMITTEE

### COMPOSITION

### COMPOSITION

The composition of Disposal Committee of West Rand District Municipality will be as follows:

- a) The Municipal Manager (Chairperson);
- b) Chief Financial Officer (Convenor);
- c) Asset Manager;
- d) EMS Manager;
- e) Information and Communication Technology Manager; and
- f) Technical Manager

In addition to the abovementioned members of the Committee, the chairperson may at anytime during the process of evaluation of specialised stores/equipment co-opt additional members who possess specialised knowledge in the relevant field in writing. An official who is in direct control of

stores/equipment, which is to be evaluated may not serve as a member of the Committee, but can assist the Committee in the evaluation process.

## SECTION 13: ETHICS IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

- 1) The accounting officer must –
  - (a) Take all reasonable steps to prevent the 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 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 recommended bidder on the National Treasury's Central Supplier Database prior to awarding any contract so as to ensure that the recommended bidder, or any of its directors, is/are not listed as a person(s) prohibited or restricted 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 West Rand District 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 West Rand District 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 West Rand District

Municipality or has committed any improper conduct in relation to such system;

(ii) has been convicted for fraud or corruption during the past five years;

(iii) has 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 of section 29 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act (12 of 2004) or Data base of restricted suppliers.

2) The accounting officer must inform the National Treasury and Gauteng Provincial Treasury in writing of any actions taken in terms of paragraph 38(1)(b)(ii), (e) or (f) of this policy.

## 2. ETHICAL STANDARDS

1. A code of ethical standards shall be established and acknowledged by all role players to comply with paragraph 2.2 for officials and other role players in the supply chain management system in order to promote:

1.1 Mutual trust and respect.

1.2 An environment where business can be conducted with integrity and in a fair and reasonable manner.

2. A municipal code of ethical standards for officials and role players involved in the implementation of the supply chain management policy of the municipality shall stipulate the following:

2.1 May not use his or her position for private gain or to improperly benefit another person.

2.2 Must treat all providers and potential providers equitably.

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.

2.4 Notwithstanding paragraph 2.2.3, 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 of, or in any award of a contract by the municipality.

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.

2.7 Must be scrupulous in his or her use of property belonging to the municipality.

- 2.8 Must assist the Accounting Officer in combating fraud, corruption, favouritism and unfair and irregular practices in the supply chain management system.
- 2.9 Must report to the Accounting Officer any alleged irregular conduct in the supply chain management system which that person may become aware of, including:
  - a) Any alleged fraud, corruption, favouritism or unfair conduct.
  - b) Any alleged contravention in the promise, offer or grant of any reward, gift, favour or hospitality.
  - c) Any alleged breach of the code of ethical standards.
3. This policy provides that:
  - 3.1 All declarations in terms of paragraph 2.2. and 2.3 shall be recorded in a register, which the Accounting Officer must keep for this purpose.
  - 3.2 All declarations by the Accounting Officer shall be made to the Executive Mayor and that the Executive Mayor must ensure that such declarations are recorded in the register.
  - 3.3 Contain measures to ensure that appropriate action is taken against any official or other role player who commits a breach of the code of ethical standards.
4. The National Treasury's code of conduct for supply chain management practitioners and other role players involved in supply chain management must be taken into account.
5. The municipality may 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.
6. A breach of the code of conduct adopted by the municipality must be dealt with in accordance with schedule 2 of the Systems Act.

### 3. REWARDS, GIFTS AND FAVOURS TO MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS AND OTHER ROLE PLAYERS

1. No person who is a provider of goods or services or prospective provider of goods or services to the municipality, or a recipient or prospective recipient of goods disposed, or to be disposed of, by the municipality, may either directly or through a representative or intermediary promise, offer or grant any reward, gift, favour or hospitality to:
  - a) Any official of the municipality.
  - b) Any other role player involved in the implementation of the supply chain management policy of the municipality.
  - c) Any inducement or reward to the municipality for or in connection with the award of a contract.
2. The Accounting Officer shall promptly report any alleged contravention of paragraph 3.1 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.

3. The promise, offer or grant of any reward, gift, favour or hospitality does not apply to gifts less than R350 in value.

#### 4. SPONSORSHIPS

1. The Accounting Officer shall promptly disclose to the National Treasury and the provincial treasury any sponsorship promised, offered or granted to the municipality, whether directly or through a representative or intermediary, by any person who is:
  - a) A provider of goods or services or prospective provider of goods or services to the municipality or entity.
  - b) A recipient or prospective recipient of goods disposed, or to be disposed of, by the municipality.

#### 5. OFFENCES

The Accounting Officer is guilty of an offence if he/she:

- a) Deliberately or in a grossly negligent way:
  - i. Contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of sections 61(1), 61(2)(b), 63(2)(a) or (c) or 65(2)(i) of the Act.
  - ii. Fails to take reasonable steps to implement the municipality's supply chain management policy.
  - iii. Fails to take all reasonable steps to prevent unauthorised, irregular or fruitless and wasteful expenditure.
  - iv. Fails to take all reasonable steps to prevent corruptive practices in:
    - The management of the municipality's assets.
    - The implementation of the municipality's supply chain management policy.
- b) Deliberately provides false or misleading information in any document which in terms of a requirement of the Act must be:
  - i. Submitted to the Auditor-General, the National Treasury or any other organ of state.
  - ii. Made public.

A senior manager or other official of the municipality exercising financial management responsibilities and to whom a power or duty was delegated in terms of Section 79, is guilty of an offence if that senior manager or official deliberately or in a grossly negligent way contravenes or fails to comply with a condition of the delegation.

## SECTION 14: ELEMENT OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SECTION

### 14.1: DEMAND MANAGEMENT

#### 1. SYSTEM OF DEMAND MANAGEMENT

- 1.1 The purpose of demand management is to translate the integrated development plan in the annual performance plans into current and future needs, to cost and budget for it.
- 1.2 The Accounting Officer shall establish, through operational procedures, an effective system of demand management in order to ensure that the resources required to support the strategic and operational commitments are delivered at the correct time, at the right price and at the

right location, and that the quantity and quality satisfy the needs.

1.3 The system has eight (8) specific sub-processes:

|       | Activity  | Responsibility                                 |
|-------|---|--|
| 1.3.1 | Appointment of other members                                    | Municipal Manager                              |
| 1.3.2 | Assessment of current and future needs                          | Municipal Manager & Heads of Departments       |
| 1.3.3 | Assessment of current assets and determine the net requirements | Chief Financial Officer & Heads of Departments |
| 1.3.4 | Analysis of past expenditure                                    | Budget Office                                  |
| 1.3.5 | Analysis of the supplying industry                              | SCM Unit                                       |
| 1.3.6 | Determine the optimum method to satisfy the needs               | SCM Unit                                       |
| 1.3.7 | Determine a sourcing strategy                                   | SCM Unit                                       |
| 1.3.8 | Formulate budget inputs   | Heads of Departments                           |

## 2. CROSS-FUNCTIONAL TEAM

- 2.1 Demand management will be a cross-functional exercise that bring the supply chain practitioners closer to the end user and ensures that value for money is achieved.
- 2.2 Cross-functional activities can form part of the Accounting Officer's management meetings.

## 3. COMPOSITION OF THE CROSS FUNCTIONAL TEAM

- 3.1 Municipal Manager (also the chairperson).
- 3.2 The Head of the Supply Chain Management Unit.
- 3.3 Heads of all departments.
- 3.4 Representative from Human Resources.
- 3.5 Representative from the Budget Office.
- 3.6 Any technical expertise as required.

## 4. FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. To determine the current and future needs as required by the integrated development plan and to cost these requirements.
2. To formulate inputs for the 5-year strategic and performance plan, the annual performance plan and the operational plan.
3. To finalise the business plan for the next financial year
4. Establishment of an Annual Procurement Plan all procurement needs with an estimated value above R200, 000 (vat inclusive) in respect of each financial year.
5. Submission of Annual Procurement Plan and Bi annual report on the implementation of the procurement plan to Gauteng Provincial Treasury in terms of section 4.1 of the Municipal SCM Framework
  6. The procurement plan must have the following information:
    - a) The description of goods or services to be procured
    - b) The estimated tender value of goods or services

c) The desired date of tender advertisement

- d) The desired date of tender closing
- e) The desired date at which a specific project must be awarded
- f) The responsible department /unit

#### 5. ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT AND FUTURE NEEDS

- 1. The integrated development plan (IDP) shall be analysed in terms of goods, services and works required over the short and medium term.
- 2. Forecasting techniques could be used to determine the quantity of resources needed.
- 3. The IDP will also indicate where, when and the frequency of needs required.
- 4. Any critical delivery dates of resources must be noted.

#### 6. ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT ASSETS AND DETERMINE NET REQUIREMENTS

- 1. The annual stocktake will give details on available stock (including assets).
- 2. The accounting records must be used to determine goods in transit.
- 3. The following list must be compiled:
  - a) List of redundant assets.
  - b) List of obsolete assets.
  - c) List of assets to be renewed.
- 4. With the abovementioned information the supply and demand requirements of each and every commodity and service can be determined to give the net requirements.
- 5. The net requirements are in terms of current and future needs to support the IDP.

#### 7. AN ANALYSIS OF PAST EXPENDITURE

- 1. The expenditure in the past shall be analysed in terms of commodities and services purchased.
- 2. The following information must be noted:
  - a) Supplier/service provider.
  - b) The price.
  - c) The location of the supplier/service provider.
  - d) Availability of specifications/terms of reference.
- 3. If necessary compile the required specifications/terms of reference.

8. AN ANALYSIS OF THE SUPPLYING INDUSTRY

The supplying industries must be analysed to determine the following:

- a) Name of the supplier/service provider.
- b) What is available in terms of the specifications/terms of reference?
- c) The current price and any discounts applicable.
- d) The location of the goods.
- e) The lead and delivery times.

9. DETERMINE THE OPTIMUM METHODS TO SATISFY NEEDS

1. Calculate the Lifecycle Cost (LCC) of each commodity.

- a) Lifecycle costing must include costs associated from the commencement of the budgeting process until the disposal phase.

2. Determine cost saving levers:

- a) The levers for the saving of costs are transversal and therefore applicable to all SCM functions. Cost saving levers can be applied in the following areas:
  - i. Quicker and more effective and efficient procurement.
  - ii. Just-in-time principle.
  - iii. Value for money.
  - iv. Term contracts for repetitive requirements.
  - v. Streamlined procedures and control measures.
  - vi. Establishing trained and competent SCM officials.
  - vii. Effective use of procurement stages.
  - viii. Discount for early payments.
  - ix. The regular management of cash flow.

3. Determine the net present value of each project.

4. Make use of economies of scale.

5. Determine Total Cost of Ownership (TCO).

- a) The TCO is used for decisions on ownership of assets. All costs applicable to ownership should be included in any analysis where decisions should be made on the options of owning a capability or the contracting for the supply of the service.
- b) The cost of ownership should be projected over several years to obtain a balanced result about the actual costs and the influence of the decision on future budgets.

6. The optimum method to satisfy the needs must be evaluated by the following dimensions to determine the optimum method:

- a) Equity  
Measures of equity would monitor the extent to which the municipality has achieved and been able to maintain an equitable supply of comparable services across race groups, regions, and urban and rural areas.
- b) Efficiency  
Measures of efficiency seek to reflect how productively resources are translated into service delivery.
- c) Economy  
Measures of economy look at the cost of inputs, and mode of production to evaluate

whether it is cost-effective.

d) Effectiveness

Indicators of effectiveness seek to reflect how well the outputs contribute to the achievement of the desired outcomes/objectives/goals.

e) Value for money

Indicators of value for money explore people's perceptions on whether resources have been well used to impact upon specific outcomes.

10. DETERMINE A SOURCING STRATEGY

1. With the information on current and future needs available the acquisition management practitioners can develop a sourcing strategy.

2. A sourcing strategy determines together with the strategic plan where the goods, services and works can be obtained. This does not imply that these requirements should be procured from outside sources only. Thus all possible methods of obtaining the requirements should be investigated.

3. The sourcing strategy shall address value for money principles, such as the just in time principle.

4. Cognisance shall be taken of the nature of the commodity or service required, the conditions of delivery, the prospective providers and the goals to be promoted.

5. Priorities shall be determined and risk management plans shall be developed by using the following sub-categories:

a) Non-critical (simple, low risk, low value goods/services).

b) Supportive (simple, low risk, but relatively high value goods/services).

c) Critical (high complexity, high risk, but relatively high value goods/services).

d) Risks can be transferred to providers where possible, by specifying risks to be carried by them and guarantees to be provided in this regard.

6. Strategic sourcing includes a streamlined approval process. The following serves as a guideline:

a) Increasing the threshold for purchasing manager approval.

b) Databases of authorised items can be automatically checked, excluding manual approval.

c) Approval against budgets without top management intervention. This eliminates the need for multiple managers to approve a purchase, which was already planned as part of the budget.

d) Limiting approvals to the appropriate level of knowledge and/or experience. Thus eliminating multiple approvals.

e) Streamline sign-off by means of after the facts audits (sampling) to ensure that purchasing guidelines are appropriately followed.

11. DETERMINING A SELECTION METHOD

1. The following methods should be used:

a) Available stock.

b) Sourcing from other government institutions.

- c) Transversal term contracts.
- d) Sourcing from the State Information Technology Agency approved suppliers.
- e) Building, engineering or construction works.
- f) Public Private Partnership
- g) Quotations.
- h) Competitive bidding.
- i) List of redundant/obsolete material/goods from other institutions.
- j) Negotiations.

## 12. GOODS NECESSITATING SPECIAL SAFETY ARRANGEMENTS

The municipality should refrain from bulk acquisition and storage of goods, including gasses and fuel, which necessitate special safety arrangements. Where an Accounting Officer justifies the storage of bulk goods, such justification must be based on sound reasons including the total cost of ownership, cost advantages for the municipality and environmental impact.

## 13. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

### 1. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

The accounting officer shall solicit the views and recommendations of the National Treasury and the Provincial Treasury on:

- a) The proposed bid documentation at least 30 days before bids are publicly invited.
- b) The evaluation of the bids received and of any preferred bidder at least 30 days before any award is made.

An award of a public – private partnership agreement:

- a) May be made only after the process set out of PPP's of this policy has been completed.
- b) Is subject to compliance with Section 33 of the Act (contracts having future budgeting implications)

When complying with the PPP portion of this policy, the municipality must specifically solicit the views and recommendations of the National Treasury on:

- a) The proposed terms and conditions of the draft public – private partnership agreement.
- b) The municipality's plan for the effective management of the agreement after its conclusion.
- c) The preferred bidder's:
  - i. Competency to enter into the public – private partnership agreement.
  - ii. Capacity to comply with his or her obligations in terms of the public – private partnership agreement.

### 2. PROUDLY SA CAMPAIGN

- 1) (a) The municipality will support the Proudly SA campaign, as far as possible, to the extent that, preference is given to procuring local goods and services from:
  - i. Firstly, suppliers and businesses within the district

- ii. Secondly, suppliers and businesses within Gauteng
- iii. Thirdly, suppliers and businesses within the Republic of South Africa, depending on the type of goods or services required.

3. BASIC REQUIREMENTS TO WHICH PUBLIC – PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS MUST COMPLY

A public – private partnership agreement between the municipality and a private party must:

- a) Provide value for money to the municipality.
- b) Be affordable for the municipality.
- c) Transfer appropriate technical, operational and financial risk to the private party.

Confer effective powers to the municipality

- a) To monitor implementation of, and to assess the private party's performance under, the agreement.
- b) To manage and enforce the agreement.

Impose financial management duties on the private party, including transparent processes relating to internal financial control, budgeting and accountability and reporting.

- 1. Provide for the termination of the agreement if the private party:
  - a) Fails to comply with terms or conditions of the agreement.
  - b) Deliberately provides incorrect or misleading information to the municipality.

Restrain the private party, for the full period of the agreement, from offering otherwise than in accordance with the agreement an employment, consultancy or other contract to a person:

- a) Who is an official of the municipality under the sole or shared control of the municipality;
- b) Who was such an official at any time during a period of one year before the offer is made.

Restrain the private party, for a period of three years, from offering an employment, consultancy or other contract to an employee of the municipality directly involved in the negotiation of the agreement.

Comply with section 116(1) of the Act.

Any municipal employee participating in the negotiation of the public – private partnership agreement may not be employed by the private party in the public – private partnership for a period of three years.

The municipality may enter into a public – private partnership agreement, but only if the municipality can demonstrate that the agreement will:

- a) Provide value for money to the municipality;
- b) Be affordable for the municipality;
- c) Transfer appropriate technical, operational and financial risk to the private party.

A public-private partnership agreement must comply with any prescribed regulatory framework for public-private partnerships.

If the public-private partnership involves the provision of a municipal service, Chapter 8 of the Municipal Systems Act must also be complied with.

Before a public-private partnership is concluded, the municipality must conduct a feasibility study that:

- a) Explains the strategic and operational benefits of the public-private partnership for the municipality in terms of its objectives.
- b) Describes in specific terms:
  - i. The nature of the private party's role in the public-private partnership.
  - ii. The extent to which a private party, both legally and by nature, can perform this role.
  - iii. How the proposed agreement will:
    - Provide value for money to the municipality.
    - Be affordable for the municipality.
    - Transfer appropriate technical, operational and financial risks to the private party.
    - Impact on the municipality's revenue flows and its current and future budgets.
- c) Take into account all relevant information.
- d) Explains the capacity of the municipality to effectively monitor, manage and enforce the agreement.

The National Government may assist the municipality in carrying out and assessing feasibility studies referred to in paragraph 11

When a feasibility study has been completed, the Accounting Officer of the municipality must:

- a) Submit the report on the feasibility study together with all other relevant documents to the Council for a decision, in principle, on whether the municipality should continue with the proposed public-private partnership.
- b) At least 60 days prior to the meeting of the Council at which the matter is to be considered, in accordance with Section 21A of the Municipal Systems Act:
  - i. Make public particulars of the proposed public-private partnership, including the report on the feasibility study.

- ii. Invite the local community and other interested persons to submit to the municipality comments or representations in respect of the proposed public-private partnership.

Solicit the views and recommendations of:

- a) The National Treasury.
- b) The national department responsible for local government.
- c) If the public-private partnership involves the provision of water, sanitation, electricity or any other service as may be prescribed, the responsible national department.
- d) Any other national or provincial organ of state as may be prescribed.

Before a municipality initiates a feasibility study for a public-private partnership, the Accounting Officer must:

- a) Notify the National Treasury and the Provincial Treasury in writing of the municipality's intention, together with information on the expertise within the municipality to comply with that section of the Act.
- b) If requested to do so by the National Treasury or the Provincial Treasury, appoint a person with appropriate skills and experience, either from within or outside the municipality, as the transaction advisor to assist and advise the municipality on the preparation and procurement of the public-private partnership agreement.

The above paragraph also applies when the municipality in terms of Section 78(2) of the Municipal Systems Act explores the provision of a municipal service through an external mechanism to be appointed in terms of a public-private partnership agreement.

A feasibility study must:

- a) Identify and define the activity which the municipality proposes to outsource to a private party.
- b) Assess the needs of the municipality in respect of such activity, including:
  - i. The various options available to the municipality to satisfy those needs.
  - ii. The advantages and disadvantages of each option.
- c) Assess the projected impact of the proposed outsourcing of the activity to a private party on the staff, assets, liabilities and revenue of the municipality under the sole or shared control of the municipality which must include an assessment of:
  - i. The number of officials of the municipality that would become redundant as a result of the outsourcing of the activity.
  - ii. The cost of the municipality of any staff retrenchments or the retention of redundant staff.
  - iii. Any assets of the municipality proposed to be placed under the control of the private party.
  - iv. Any assets of the municipality that would become obsolete as a result

of the outsourcing of the activity.

- v. Any liabilities of the municipality proposed to be ceded to the private party.
  - vi. Any debt of the municipality attributed to the activity to be outsourced which the municipality would retain.
  - vii. Any revenue to be foregone by the municipality as a result of the outsourcing of the activity.
- d) Recommend an appropriate plan for the procurement of the proposed public-private partnership agreement, if outsourcing of the activity is the preferred option.

An assessment in terms of paragraph b must show comparative projections of:

- a) The full costs to the municipality for the activity if that activity is not outsourced through a public-private partnership agreement.
- b) The full costs to the municipality for the activity if that activity is outsourced through a public-private partnership.

Paragraphs 17 and 18 need not be complied with if the activity which the municipality proposed to outsource is a municipal service in respect of which an assessment in terms of Section 78(3)(b) and a feasibility study in terms of Section 78(4) of the Municipal Systems Act have already been carried out, provided that:

- a) Such assessment and feasibility study cover the matters referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18
- b) The documents reflecting the results of such assessment and feasibility study are included in the documents submitted to the Council.

#### 4. SIGNING OF PUBLIC – PRIVATE AGREEMENTS

- 1. Only the Accounting Officer may sign a public – private partnership agreement on behalf of the municipality.
- 2. The Accounting Officer may not sign a public – private partnership agreement unless Section 33 of the Act has been complied with.

#### 4. AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC – PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS

- 1. A public – private partnership agreement may be amended by the parties provided:
  - a) Section 116(3) of the Act has been complied with.
  - b) The amendment is consistent with the basic essentials of public – private partnership agreements.
- 2. At least 60 days before a public – private partnership agreement is amended, the Accounting Officer must solicit the views and recommendations of the National Treasury and the Provincial Treasury on the reasons for the amendment. The period may be shortened if the National Treasury respond earlier.

## 5. COMPILATION OF SPECIFICATIONS / TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. The bid specification committee shall ensure specifications/terms of reference are drafted in an unbiased manner to allow all potential providers to offer their goods and services.
2. The specification/terms of reference shall indicate each specific goal for which points may be awarded in terms of the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022.
3. All specifications/terms of reference shall be approved by the Accounting Officer /or his delegate prior to publication of the invitation of bids.
4. Specifications must take account of any accepted standards such as those issued by Standards South Africa, the International Standards Organisation, or an authority accredited or recognised by the South African National Accreditation System with which the equipment or material or workmanship should comply.
5. Specifications where possible, be described in terms of performance required rather than in terms of descriptive characteristics for design.
6. Specifications 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.
7. Specifications may not make reference to any particular trade mark, 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”.

## SECTION 14.2: ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT

### 1. SYSTEM OF ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT

- 1.1 The Accounting Officer shall establish, through operational procedures, an effective system of acquisition management in order to ensure:
- 1.2 Goods and services shall only be procured in accordance with authorised processes.
- 1.3 Expenditure on goods and services may only be incurred in terms of an approved budget and within the limits of the amounts appropriated for the different votes in an approved budget.
- 1.4 Threshold values of different procurement processes shall be complied with.
- 1.5 Bid documentation, evaluation and adjudication criteria, and general conditions of a contract, must be in accordance with applicable requirements, including:
- 1.6 The criteria prescribed in terms of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act.
- 1.7 Any conditions of the Construction Industry Development Board as approved by the National Treasury, in the case of bids relating to construction.
- 1.8 Procurement guidelines issued by the National Treasury, including on the appointment of consultants, must be properly taken into account.
- 1.9 This supply chain management 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:
- 1.10 Water from the Department of Water Affairs or a public entity, another municipality or a municipal entity.
- 1.11 Electricity from Eskom or another public entity, another municipality or a municipal entity.

- 1.12 The following information must be made public wherever goods or services contemplated in section 110(2) of the Act are procured other than through the supply chain management system:
- a) The kind of goods or services;
  - b) The name of the supplier and
  - c) The total rand value of the contract.
2. COMPILATION OF LIST OF ACCREDITED PROSPECTIVE PROVIDERS
- 2.1 The Accounting Officer through the SCM unit shall keep a list of accredited prospective providers to be used to procure goods and services. This list shall be used effectively to promote the objectives of the Preferential Procurement Regulations. The Accounting Officer shall through local commonly circulating newspapers, website, and by any other means possible, invite prospective providers to apply for evaluation and listing as an accredited prospective provider with West Rand District Municipality. The listing criteria for accredited prospective providers should also be specified. Providers should be allowed to submit applications for listing at any time during the course of a financial year. The new applications shall be accredited by the Chief Financial Officer in terms of the framework to be determined by his/her office. The list should be updated at least quarterly.
- 2.2 Once the list has been compiled per commodity and per type of service, quotations should be invited from such a list. The invitation of quotations from the compiled list of prospective providers per commodity should be done on rotational basis in such a manner that on-going competition amongst providers is promoted, however ensuring value for money for the municipality.
- 2.3 Where no suitable providers are available from the list of prospective providers, quotations may be obtained from other possible providers. If it is not possible to obtain quotations as per section 3.4 of this policy, the reasons should be recorded and approved by the Accounting Officer or his/her delegate.
- 2.4 The prospective provider list should be reviewed annually and invitations for listing as a prospective provider be advertised annually. A provider can be added to the list of prospective providers anytime within the financial year through the approval of the Accounting Officer or his/her delegate.
- 2.5 With effect from 1 July 2016 Municipalities and Municipal Entities 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 a mandatory requirement and part of listing criteria for accrediting prospective provider in line with Section 14(1) (b) of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations. Prospective Service Providers who are not registered and non-compliant with the National Treasury' Central Supplier Database will not be allowed to conduct business with the municipality.
- 2.6 The Chief Financial Officer must prevent the listing of any prospective provider whose name appears on the National Treasury's database as person prohibited from doing business with the public sector.
- 2.7 When using the list of accredited prospective providers the Chief Financial Officer shall:
- a) Promote on-going competition amongst providers, including by inviting providers

to

submit quotations on a rotational basis. However value for money must be insured.

- b) Take all reasonable steps to ensure that the procurement of goods and services through written or verbal quotations or formal written price quotations is not abused.
- c) Determine requirements for proper record keeping.

### 3. EVALUATION OF BIDS BASED ON THE PREFERENTIAL POINTS

- 3.1 A municipality must determine and stipulate in the tender documents-  
The preference points system applicable to the tender as envisaged in the PPPFA and PPR 2022.

### 4. RANGE OF PROCUREMENT PROCESSES

#### 4.1 GENERAL

- a) Goods and services may not deliberately be split into parts or items of a lesser value merely to avoid following 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.
- b) The procurement of goods and services through this policy is provided by way of:
- c) Procurements of a transaction value of up to R2 000 (VAT included) go through petty cash.
- d) Three written price quotations for procurements of transaction value over R 2 001 up to R 200 000 (VAT included).
- e) A competitive bidding process for:
  - i. Procurements above a transaction value of R 200 000 (VAT included).
  - ii. The procurement of long term contracts (contracts more than 12 months).
- f) The Accounting Officer may, in writing lower, but not increase, the different threshold values specified in subparagraph.

#### 4.2 WRITTEN QUOTATIONS: UP TO AN ESTIMATED VALUE OF R 2 000 (VAT INCLUDED)

The following conditions are applicable for the procurement of goods by means of petty cash purchases:

- a) Petty cash purchases shall not exceed R2000-00 per month per directorate, excluding any types of expenditure from petty cash purchases, where this is considered necessary; (i.e. for these types of expenditure, the Head of Department must provide written explanation);
- b) Only the Head of Department can authorize the petty cash requisition
- c) All petty cash requisitions must be approved by the Head of Department
- d) Each directorate must provide monthly reconciliations to the chief financial officer, including –
  - (i) the total amount of petty cash purchases for that month; and
  - (ii) receipts and appropriate documents for each purchase.

#### 4.3 WRITTEN PRICE QUOTATIONS ABOVE R 2 000 TO R 200 000 (VAT INCLUDED)

- a) The Accounting Officer / delegate shall invite and accept written price quotations for goods and services from above R 2 001 (vat included) to R 200 000 (vat included) at least three written quotations must be obtained from as many suppliers as possible that are registered on the list of accredited prospective suppliers. If it is not possible to obtain at least three written quotations, the reasons must be recorded and approved by the Accounting Officer/Chief Financial Officer.
- b) Quotations may be obtained from providers who are not listed only when no suitable providers for the required commodity or type of service are available from the list, provided that such providers meet the listing criteria in the supply chain management policy.
- c) The CFO shall record the names of the potential providers and their quoted prizes.
- d) When using the list of accredited prospective providers the Accounting Officer must promote on-going competition amongst providers, including by inviting providers to submit quotations on a rotational basis. However value for money shall be insured.
- e) That the Accounting Officer must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the procurement of goods and services through written quotations or formal written price quotations is not abused.
- f) The Accounting Officer must determine the requirements for proper record keeping.
- g) Where quotations have been invited via the official notice boards and website of the municipality, no additional quotations need to be obtained should the number of responses be less than three.

#### 4.4 GENERAL PRECONDITIONS FOR CONSIDERATION OF WRITTEN QUOTATIONS OR BIDS

- a) A written quotation or bid may not be considered unless the provider who submitted the quotation or bid:
  - i. Has furnished that provider's:
  - ii. Full name
  - iii. Identification number or company or other registration number.
  - iv. Tax reference number and VAT registration number, if any.

- b) The Accounting Officer shall ensure that, irrespective of the procurement process followed, no award above R15 000 (vat included) is given to a person whose tax matters have not been declared by the South African Revenue Service to be in order.
- c) Before making an award to a person the Accounting Officer must first check with SARS whether that person's tax matters are in order. A valid SARS tax verification status PIN will be sufficient in this regard or CSD summary report tax compliance status.
  - i. SARS can also be consulted as a secondary measure, and if SARS does not respond within 7 days such person's tax matters may be presumed to be in order.
- d) 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.
  - iii. Whether a spouse, or child or parent of the provider or of a director, manager, shareholder or stakeholder referred to in the subparagraph above is in the service of the state, or has been in the service of the state in the previous twelve months.
  - iv. If the provider is an advisor or consultant contracted with the municipality.

#### 4.5 COMPETITIVE BIDS BY MEANS OF PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT FOR TRANSACTIONS WITH AN ESTIMATED VALUE OF ABOVE R 200 000.00 (VAT INCLUDED)

- a) Goods or services above a transaction value of more than R 200 000.00(VAT included) and long term contracts may only be procured through a competitive bidding process, subject to section 24, paragraph 1.2 of this policy.
- b) No requirement for goods or services above an estimated transaction value of R 200 000.00 (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.
- c) The Accounting Officer shall invite competitive bids for all the procurement per case above the estimated value of R 200 000.00 by means of a public advertisement.
- d) A case is regarded as the consolidated requirement of related items (items of a common commodity group, e.g. grouping items of stationery together) that exists at a given point in time. It should cover the total quantities and estimated value (VAT included) of all the items concerned for complete service or supply.
- e) The prescripts of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, Act No 5 of 2000 and its associated Regulations should be adhered to.
- f) Bids should be advertised at least in a commonly circulating newspaper in the municipal area of jurisdiction, on the municipal website and E-Tenders portal to ensure exposure to potential bidders. Bids may be advertised in the Government Tender Bulletin if and when determined by the Accounting Officer.
- g) The 90/10 principle must be applied for contracts above the rand value of R50

million and above (vat included).

- h) The 80/20 principle must be applied for contracts from R30 000 and to the rand value of up to R 50 million (vat included).

#### 4.6 COMPETITIVE BIDS BY MEANS OF PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT FOR TRANSACTIONS WITH AN ESTIMATED VALUE OF ABOVE R 200 000.00 (VAT INCLUDED)

- a) Prior to the public advertisement of bids in excess of R10 million (vat included), the responsible Executive Manager must furnish the SCM with proof that there is budget allocation for the expenditure
  - i. Confirmation of bidding process for bid in excess of R10 million (all applicable taxes included)
  - ii. The CFO must verify in writing prior to the award, that budgetary provisions exist for the acquisition of goods/services in excess of R10 million.

#### 4.7 PROCESS FOR COMPETITIVE BIDDING

- a) The process for competitive bidding has eight (8) distinct stages:
  - i. The compilation of bid documentation.
  - ii. The public invitation of bids.
  - iii. Site meetings or briefing sessions, if applicable.
  - iv. The handling of bids submitted in response to the public invitation.
  - v. The evaluation and adjudication of bids.
  - vi. The award of contracts.
  - vii. The administration of contracts.
  - viii. Proper record keeping.

#### 4.8 BID DOCUMENTATION FOR COMPETITIVE BIDDING

- a) The Accounting Officer shall establish the criteria to which bid documentation for a competitive bidding process must comply.
- b) The bid documentation shall be in accordance with:
  - i. At least the general conditions of contract and supply chain management guidelines of National Treasury.
  - ii. The requirement of the Construction Industry Development Board as approved by National Treasury in the case of a bid relating to the construction, upgrading or refurbishment of buildings or infrastructure.
  - iii. Bid documentation must include evaluation and adjudication criteria, including the criteria prescribed in terms of the PPPFA and its related Regulations.
  - iv. Bid documents will be sold at the amount to be determined by the Chief Financial Officer and approved by the Accounting of the municipality.
- c) All bidders are compelled to declare any conflict of interest they may have in a specific bid.
- d) If the value of the transaction is expected to exceed R10 million (VAT included) bidders have to furnish:
  - i. Their audited or independently reviewed annual financial statements in terms of the South African Companies Act and its regulations as amended from time to time :
    - For the past three years, or
    - Since their establishment if established during the past three years.
  - ii. A certificate signed by the bidder certifying that the bidder has no undisputed

commitments for municipal or other service providers in respect of which payment is

- overdue for more than 90 days.
- iii. Particulars of any contracts awarded to the bidder by an organ of state during the past five years, including particulars of any material non-compliance or dispute concerning the execution of such contract.
  - iv. A statement indicating whether any portion of the goods or services are expected to be sourced from outside the Republic, and, if so, what portion and whether any portion of payment from the municipality is expected to be transferred out of the Republic.
  - v. All bidders are compelled to furnish their tax reference/registration number and identification numbers where applicable.
  - vi. Bid disputes are to be settled by means of mutual consultation, mediation (with or without legal representation) or when unsuccessful, in a South African court of law.
  - vii. Bids are advertised at least in a newspaper commonly circulating nationally and locally and the website of the municipality for at least 14 days before closure and 30 days in the case of transactions over R10 million (VAT included), or which are of a long term nature, except in urgent cases when bids may be advertised for such shorter period as the Accounting Officer may determine.
  - viii. Furthermore, the following shall take place:
    1. All bids or offers must be submitted in writing on the prescribed bid documentation in a sealed marked envelope and must be deposited by the bidders themselves or their appointed representatives into the designated Bid Box by no later than the date and time stipulated in the bid documents.
    2. There shall always be a unique reference number and title or description for each bid advertised, in order to avoid any ambiguity that could result in respect thereof.
    3. There shall be suitable and dedicated staff to handle all queries in respect of any bids.
    4. All prospective bidders shall be provided with similar bid information, with no bidder having competitive advantage over another.
    5. The policies, procedures and protocols published in the bid documentation must always be adhered to. Any subsequent changes thereto must be communicated to all bidders.
    6. There must be a formal line of communication to ensure consistency of communication.
    7. All communication regarding the bid should preferably be in writing, filed and recorded.
    8. The West Rand District Municipality will ensure that the costs of obtaining bid documentation, the availability thereof and bid requirements do not disadvantage potential bidders in any way.
    9. If it is desirable to amend, alter or replace samples, specifications, copies or conditions subsequent to the closing date and time, and before notification of acceptance has been given, new bids shall be invited.

10. The Chief Financial Officer in consultation with the senior manager concerned may, if necessary, communicate with bidders and prospective bidders prior to

bid closing in order to supply additional information or to clarify vague points in the bid documents.

#### 4.9 Public invitation for competitive bids

- a) Any invitation to prospective providers to submit bids shall be by means of a public advertisement in newspapers commonly circulating nationally and locally and the website of the municipality.
- b) The information of a public advertisement will contain 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.
  - i. A statement that bids may only be submitted on the bid documentation provided by the municipality.
- c) The Accounting Officer may determine a closure date for the submission of bids which is less than the 30 or 14 days requirements, 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.
- d) When the municipality invites a bid that will be evaluated on the basis of functionality as a criterion, the Accounting Officer must clearly specify the following aspects in the bid documents:
  - i. *Evaluation criteria for measuring functionality*  
e.g Relevant experience for the assignment, the methodology proposed, the qualifications of the key staff proposes, transfer of knowledge etc.
  - ii. *Weight of each criterion*  
e.g Relevant Experience = 60% , Methodology Proposed = 30%, etc. The sum total of the weight that is allocated to all criteria should not be greater than 100%. Weights should be determined separately for each bid on its own merit basis.
  - iii. *Applicable values*  
The applicable values that will be utilised when scoring each criterion should be objective and clearly defined in the Term of Reference as determined by Bid Specification Committee.
  - iv. *Minimum qualifying score for functionality.*  
The minimum qualifying score for functionality that must be obtained for a bid to be regarded as acceptable must be specific.

The minimum qualifying score must be determined separately for each bid or each case on its own merit basis. The minimum qualifying score must not be prescribed so low that it may jeopardise the quality of the service required nor so high that it may be restrictive to the extent that it jeopardizes the fairness of the SCM system.

The formula to be utilised to convert the functionality scores to percentages is as follows:

$P_s = S_o/M_s \times 100$  where:

$P_s$  = percentage scored for functionality by bid/proposal under consideration

So = total score of bid/proposal under consideration  
Ms = maximum possible score

- e) Bids submitted must be properly packaged.
- f) Where bids are requested in an electronic format, such bids must be supplemented by hard copies.

#### 4.10. Application of Preference Point Systems

4.10.1 The 80/20 preference point system applies to tenders with a Rand value equal to, or below a Rand value of R50 million (all applicable taxes included).

4.10.2 It is not expected that institutions will be able to use the preference point system in petty cash purchases, however, those institutions that can apply the preference point system on petty cash purchases may do so.

4.10.3 The 90/10 preference point system applies to bids with a Rand value above R50 million (all applicable taxes included).

#### 4.11. Identification of Applicable Preference Point System

4.11.1 In terms of Regulation 3, institutions must stipulate the preference point system applicable to a tender (which, in terms of the definition of tender in the PPR, 2022, includes price quotation). There are, however, instances where the applicable preference point system is uncertain during the preparation of invitation to tender.

4.11.2 If there is uncertainty on the preference point system to be applied, institutions must advertise the tender indicating that the tender will be evaluated using either the 80/20 or 90/10 preference point system. Once tenders are received, the lowest acceptable tender must be used to determine the preference point system to be applied for the evaluation of tenders.

4.11.2 Where the lowest acceptable tender is equal to or below R50 million, the 80/20 preference point system must be applied.

4.11.3 If the lowest acceptable tender is above R50 million, the 90/10 preference point system must be applied.

4.11.4 In the case of income generating contracts, if there is uncertainty regarding the preference point system to be applied, institutions must advertise the tender indicating that the tender will be evaluated using either the 80/20 or 90/10 preference point system. Once tenders are received, the highest acceptable tender must be used to determine the preference point system to be applied for the evaluation of tenders.

4.11.5 Where the highest acceptable tender is equal to or below R50 million, the 80/20 preference point system must be applied.

4.11.6 If the highest acceptable tender is above R 50 million the 90/10 preference point system must be applied.

4.11.7 The municipality shall ensure that where either the 80/20 or 90/10 preference point system will be applicable to evaluate the tender in terms of Regulation 3(2), specific goals that will be

promoted for both the 80/20 or 90/10 preference point system must be stated in the tender document (Standard Bidding Document 6.1 or Municipal Bidding Document 6.1).

4.11.8 It must be pointed out that the prescribed threshold values within which the accounting officer may procure goods or services using petty cash, verbal / written price quotations or advertised competitive bids should not be confused with the threshold values prescribed for application of preference points in the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022.

#### 4.12 EVALUATION IN TERMS OF THE CRITERIA SPECIFIED IN THE TENDER DOCUMENTS

4.12.1 Tenders shall be evaluated in terms of the criteria stated in the tender documents.

4.12.2 Subject to the decision of the institution, the evaluation may be divided into stages/ phases.

4.12.3 Only acceptable tenders must be evaluated in terms of the preference point system.

#### 4.13 EVALUATION IN TERMS OF PRICE AND PREFERENCE POINT SYSTEMS

4.13.1 Step 1: Calculation of points for price

4.13.2 The PPPFA prescribes that the lowest acceptable tender must score 80 or 90 points for price. Tenders that quoted higher prices will score lower points for price on a pro-rata basis.

4.13.2 When calculating prices:

(a) Unconditional discounts must be taken into account for evaluation purposes; and

(b) Conditional discounts must not be taken into account for evaluation purposes but should be implemented when payment is effected.

4.13.3 The price used for calculation of points for price (80/90) must be inclusive of all applicable taxes as stated in Regulations 4(1) and 5(1). Applicable taxes include all types of taxes that the tenderer is required to pay in terms of any tax laws of the country. It is therefore not expected that organs of state will interfere with the prices submitted by tenderers by subtracting or adding any type of tax to the prices submitted by tenderers.

4.13.4 The formulae to be utilised in calculating points scored for price are as follows:

80/20 Preference point system [(for acquisition of goods or services for a Rand value equal to or below R50 million) (all applicable taxes included)]

Where

Ps = Points scored for price of tender under  
consideration  
Pt = Price of tender under  
consideration

Pmin = Price of lowest acceptable tender.

90/10 Preference point system [(for acquisition of goods or services with a Rand value above R50 million) (all applicable taxes included)]

Where

Ps = Points scored for price of tender under consideration  
Pt = Price of tender under consideration

Pmin = Price of lowest acceptable tender.

4.13.5A maximum of 20/ 10 points may be awarded to a tenderer for the specific goal(s) specified in the tender documents.

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

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

#### 4.14 EVALUATION IN TERMS OF PRICE AND PREFERENCE POINT SYSTEMS FOR TENDERS FOR INCOME-GENERATING CONTRACTS

4.14.1 The Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022 are applicable to disposal, leasing of state assets and income generating procurement.

4.14.2 Institutions to which the Treasury Regulations 16A applies and Municipalities and Municipal Entities to which MFMA SCM Regulations apply, are required to follow the provisions of Treasury Regulation 16A.7 and MFMA SCM Regulation 40 respectively. The SCM system and Policies must be consistent with PPR 2022.

4.14.3 Institutions must assess whether the types of procurement that is being undertaken falls within the definition of “tender for income-generating contracts”. In other words, a contract may be entered into between the organ of state and a third party that results in income being generated, but the nature of the transaction does not fall within the definition of what constitutes a tender for income-generating contracts:

Example 1: An organ of state that is mandated to operate trains may sell train tickets; this activity generates income, but it is excluded from the scope of a tender for income-generating contracts.

Example 2: An organ of state transports goods from inland to harbour as part of the service they provide for their existence, this activity generates income when offered but does not include tender for income-generating contracts.

4.14.4 Step 1: Calculation of points for price

4.14.5 The formulae to be utilised in calculating points scored for price are as follows:

80/20 preference points system for income contracts, disposal and leasing of state assets with Rand value equal to or below R50 million, inclusive of all applicable taxes.

$$Ps=80(1+Pt-PmaxPmax)$$

Where

Ps = Points scored for price of tender under consideration;  
Pt = Price of tender under consideration; and

Pmax = Price of highest acceptable tender.

90/10 preference points system for income generating contracts, disposal and leasing of state assets with a Rand value above R 50 million, inclusive of all applicable taxes:

$$Ps=90(1+Pt-PmaxPmax)$$

Where:

Ps = Points scored for price of tender under consideration; Pt = Price of tender under consideration; and

Pmax = Price of highest acceptable tender.

4.14.6 A maximum of 20/ 10 points may be awarded to a tenderer for the specific goal(s) specified in the tender.

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

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

#### 4.15 CRITERIA FOR BREAKING DEADLOCK IN SCORING

4.15.1 In the event that two or more tenderers have scored equal total points, the successful tenderer must be the one that scored the highest points in terms of specific goals.

4.15.2 In the event that two or more tenderers are equal in all respects, the award must be decided by the drawing of lots (or any random selection method whether computerized or not) and the method selected should be documented for audit purposes. The policy of the institution must prescribe the manner in which the drawing of lots will be conducted by the institution.

#### 4.16 REMEDIES

4.16.1 If an organ of state is of the view that a tenderer submitted false information regarding a specific goal, it must—

- (a) inform the tenderer accordingly; and
- (b) give the tenderer an opportunity to make representations within 14 days as to why—
  - (i) the tender may not be disqualified; or
  - (ii) if the tender has already been awarded to the tenderer, the contract should not be terminated in whole or in part.

4.16.2 After considering the representations referred to in sub-regulation (1)(b), the organ of state may, if it concludes that such information is false—

- (a) disqualify the tenderer or terminate the contract in whole or in part; and
- (b) if applicable, claim damages from the tenderer.

4.16.2 If the institution decides to restrict a tenderer after considering representations

made, the institution must follow a process prescribed in terms of a Circular in terms of MFMA.

- a) The following preference point systems are applicable to invitations to tender:
- the 80/20 system for requirements with a Rand value of up to R50 000 000 (all applicable taxes included); and
  - the 90/10 system for requirements with a Rand value above R50 000 000 (all applicable taxes included).

#### 4.16.3 Application of Preference Points, Price and Goals

a) The applicable preference point system for quotations is the 80/20 preference point system.

Points for tenders (even in the case of tenders for income-generating contracts) shall be awarded for:

- i. Price; and
- ii. Specific Goals.

The maximum points for tenders are allocated as follows:

| CRITERIA                                  | POINTS |
|---|--------|
| PRICE                                     | 80     |
| SPECIFIC GOALS                            | 20     |
| Total points for PRICE and SPECIFIC GOALS | 100    |

b) Failure on the part of a tenderer to submit proof or documentation required in terms of this criteria to claim points for specific goals with the tender, will be interpreted to mean that preference points for specific goals are not claimed.

c) The organ of state reserves the right to require of a tenderer, either before a tender is adjudicated or at any time subsequently, to substantiate any claim in regard to preferences, in any manner required by the organ of state.

#### POINTS AWARDED FOR SPECIFIC GOALS

- a) In terms of Regulation 4(2); 5(2); 6(2) and 7(2) of the Preferential Procurement Regulations, preference points must be awarded for specific goals stated in the tender. Tenderers will be allocated points based on the categories of preference determined by the municipality which it aims empower.
- b) In cases where organs of state intend to use Regulation 3(2) of the Regulations, which states that, if it is unclear whether the 80/20 or 90/10 preference point system applies, an organ of state must, in the tender documents, stipulate in the case of—
  - i. an invitation for tender for income-generating contracts, that either the 80/20 or 90/10 preference point system will apply and that the highest acceptable tender will be used to determine the applicable preference point system; or
  - ii. any other invitation for tender, 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
- iii. then the organ of state must indicate the points allocated for specific goals for both the 90/10 and 80/20 preference point system.

c) TWO-STAGE BIDDING PROCESS

For large complex plants or projects of special nature or long term projects with a duration period exceeding three years, it may be undesirable to prepare complete detailed technical specifications in advance, the Accounting Officer may make use of two-stage bidding process.

- d) Under the first stage unpriced technical proposals on the basis of conceptual design or performance specifications are invited, subject to technical as well as commercial clarifications and adjustments.

- e) The second stage should include amended bidding documents and the submission of final technical proposals and priced bids.

3. PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING, OPENING AND RECORDING OF BIDS

- 1. The procurement section of the West Rand District Municipality will be responsible for the receipt and opening of all bids.

- 2. The following procedures shall be followed:

- a) Bids may be opened only in public. (except when members of the public are not present at the time of opening the bid box)
- b) A bid box must be opened immediately after each bid has closed by the Records Unit official, at least one SCM official, at least one official from the requesting user department and where possible or practical, the process be observed by at least one official from the Internal Audit Unit.
- c) 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. If the bid consists of more than one item, the official may at his discretion, decide on whether or not all of the items should be read out.
- d) All the bids that have been deposited into the bid box and opened must be recorded in a bid register.
- e) All opened bids must be date stamped and individually initialled in ink on each material page by the at least the SCM and Records Unit officers. Any errors must also be initialled as above.
- f) Any deposits or securities received with bids must be handed to the financial officer for official acknowledgement of receipt thereof.
- g) The name of the bidders and amount of the bid must be recorded in the bid register and handed to the responsible person, who will acknowledge in writing receipt thereof.
- h) The bid register shall be locked in a safe place for subsequent bid evaluations.

- i) All bid documentation via telegram, e-mail, telex, facsimile or other method other than the prescribed method before, on or after the closing date and time must be registered and should not be considered and returned unopened immediately.
- j) The specified date and/or time will be registered in the bid register and marked "late bid", these bids will be rejected and not be considered.
- k) Bids received after the closing time shall not be considered.
- l) Bids results shall be displayed on the official municipal website.
- m) Make the register available for public inspection.
- n) Publish the entries in the register and the bid results on the official municipal website.
- o) Validity Period of bids
  - i. Bid document must specify that bid received are to remain valid for 90 working days from the closing date of the bid.
  - ii. The Accounting Officer may request bidders in writing to extend the validity period of bids beyond 90 working days.
  - iii. The validity period should not exceed 120 working days.
  - iv. The Accounting Officer must request the extension of the validity period  
15 working days prior to the 90 working days expiry date.

## 7. NEGOTIATIONS WITH PREFERRED BIDDERS

- a) The Accounting Officer may negotiate the final terms of a contract with bidders identified through a competitive bidding process as preferred bidders, provided that such negotiation:
  - i. Does not allow any preferred bidder a second or unfair opportunity.
  - ii. Is not to the detriment of other bidders.
  - iii. Does not lead to a higher price than the bid as submitted.
  - iv. Minutes of such negotiations must be kept for record purposes.

### 7.1 Notification of contracts awarded (unsuccessful bids)

- a) The municipality makes use of the Tender Report that is placed on the municipal website on a quarterly basis to publish information of successful bidders. Bidders who make follow-ups regarding successful bids are provided with the relevant information once the process of awarding has been fully finalized.
- b) The following information on the successful bids above R200 000 (including all applicable taxes) is made available on the municipality website:
  - i. Contract number and description;
  - ii. Name(s) of the successful bidder(s), the contract price(s).

### 7.2 Debriefing

Bids are not available for perusal by the public. Any bidder should when requesting it in writing, be provided with full debriefing for his/her own bid.

8. APPROVAL OF BIDS NOT RECOMMENDED

- 8.1 If a bid other than the one recommended in the normal course of implementing the supply

chain management policy is approved, the reasons for such a decision must be approved and recorded and must be defensible in a court of law.

- 8.2 The Accounting Officer must further notify the Auditor-General, the Provincial Treasury and the National Treasury, in writing of the reasons for approval of any bid not recommended.
- 8.3 The above does not apply if a different bid was approved in order to rectify an irregularity.

## 9. UNSOLICITED BIDS

- 9.1 The municipality is not obliged to consider unsolicited bids received outside a normal bidding process, however if the municipality decides to consider unsolicited bids, it may do so, only if:
  - a) The product or service offered in terms of the bids is a unique innovative concept that will be exceptionally beneficial to or have exceptional cost advantages for the municipality.
  - b) The person who made the bid is the sole provider of the product or service.
  - c) The reasons for not going through the normal biddings processes are found to be sound by the Accounting Officer.
  - d) The need for the product or service by the municipality has been established during its annual performance planning and budgeting process.
- 9.2 If the Accounting Officer decides to consider an unsolicited bid that complies with subparagraph 13.1 above, 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.
  - c) An invitation to the public or other potential suppliers to submit their comments within 30 days of the notice.
- 9.3 All written comments received pursuant to subparagraph 12.2 including any responses from the unsolicited bidder, must be submitted to the National Treasury and the provincial treasury for comment.
- 9.4 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.
- 9.5 A meeting of the adjudication committee to consider an unsolicited bid must be open to the public.
- 9.6 When considering the matter, the adjudication committee must take into account:
  - a) Any comments submitted by the public.
  - b) Any written comments and recommendations of the National Treasury or the provincial treasury.
- 9.7 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 provincial treasury and the National Treasury the reasons for rejecting or not following those recommendations.
- 9.8 Such submission must be made within seven days after the decision on the award of the unsolicited bid is taken, but no contract committing the municipality to the bid may be entered into or signed within 30 days of the submission.

## 10. CANCELLATION OF BIDS / TENDERS

- 10.1 In the application of the 80/20 preference point system, if ALL bids received exceed R50 000 000, the bid must be cancelled, however, if one or more of the acceptable bid(s) received are within the R50 000 000 threshold, all bids received must be evaluated on the 80/20 preference point system.
- 10.2 In the application of the 90/10 preference point system, if ALL bids received are equal to or below R50 million, the bid must be cancelled, however, if one or more of the acceptable bid(s) received are above the R50 million threshold, all bids received must be evaluated on the 90/10 preference point system.
- 10.3 If a bid was cancelled as indicated above, the correct preference point system must be stipulated in the bid documents of the re-invited bid.
- 10.4 The Accounting Officer may, prior to the award of a bid, cancel such a bid if:
- a) Due to changed circumstances, there is no longer a need for the services, works or goods requested.
  - b) Funds are no longer available to cover the total envisaged expenditure.
  - c) No acceptable bids are received. If all bids received are rejected, the municipality must review the reasons justifying the rejection and consider making revisions to the specific conditions of contract, design and specifications, scope of the contract, or a combination of these, before inviting new bids.
  - d) The decision to cancel a tender invitation in terms of sub-regulation (1) must be published in the same manner in which the original tender invitation was advertised.
  - e) The municipality may only with the prior approval of the relevant treasury cancel a tender invitation for the second time.

## 11. NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

Before awarding a contract above R100 million which is subject to the National Industrial Participation Programme, the Accounting Officer must obtain clearance for the recommended bidder from the Department of Trade and Industry. If the Accounting Officer receives no response within 30 days of the request, this clearance of the recommended bidder as a precondition for the award of the contract falls away.

## 12. SERVICES RENDERED BY TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC ENTITIES

- 12.1 Based on thorough analysis of the market, the municipality may invite bids for services that can only be provided by tertiary institutions through a bidding process from the identified tertiary institutions.
- 12.2 Where the required service can be provided by tertiary institutions, public entities and enterprises from the private sector, the municipality must invite competitive bids.

## 13. PROCUREMENT OF ICT RELATED GOODS AND SERVICES

13.1 The Accounting Officer may seek specialised advice from SITA in acquisition of IT related

goods and services.

- 13.2 The Accounting Officer may request the State Information Technology Agency (SITA) to assist the municipality with the acquisition of ICT related goods or services through a competitive bidding process.
- 13.3 The parties must enter into a written agreement to regulate the services rendered by and the payments to be made to SITA.
- 13.4 The Accounting Officer must notify SITA together with a motivation of the IT needs if:
  - a) The transaction value of ICT related goods or services required in any financial year will exceed R50 million (VAT included).
  - b) The transaction value of a contract to be procured whether for one or more years exceeds R50 million (VAT included).
- 13.5 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.

#### 14. PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES UNDER CONTRACTS SECURED BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE

- 14.1 The Accounting Officer may procure goods or services for the municipality 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) That other organ of state and the provider have consented to such procurement in writing.
  - c) There is no reason to believe that such contract was not validly procured.
  - d) There are demonstrable discounts or benefits to do so.
- 14.2 SALIENT REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES UNDER CONTRACTS SECURED BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE  
Over and above the requirements stated in 15.1, the following salient requirements must be considered on procurement of goods or services under a contract secured by another organ of state:
  - a) The municipality can only become a participant in an existing contract.
  - b) Any agreement entered into by the municipality through a contract secured by another organ of state cannot be extended when it expires or varied.
  - c) The municipality can only participate on a contract secured by another organ of state if the required goods or services are the same in terms of the scope or specification, as well as the terms and conditions as provided for in the original contract.
  - d) The shared contract must have the same dispute resolution mechanism to settle contractual disputes, and the exercising of contractual rights, obligations or remedies in terms of the contract must be exclusively dealt with in terms of the dispute resolution mechanism as stipulated in the original contract.

- e) The accounting officer of the original contracting organ of state forfeits a portion of the contract that has not already been utilized to the accounting officer who is requesting to procure under that contract
- f) The municipality must not participate on a panel secured by another organ of state as a panel of consultants or a list of service providers or a panel of approved service providers is not a contract.

## 15. APPOINTMENT OF CONSULTANTS

- 15.1 The Accounting Officer may procure consulting services provided that any Treasury guidelines in respect of consulting services are taken into account when such procurements are made.
- 15.2 Consultancy services shall be procured through competitive bids if:
  - a) The value of the contract exceeds R 200 000.00 (VAT included).
  - b) The duration period of the contract exceeds one year.
- 15.3 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.
  - b) Any similar consultancy services provided to an organ of state in the last five years.
- 15.4 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.
- 15.5 The Accounting Officer may to appoint the Panel of Consultants to assist the Municipality to evaluate the bids for the appointment of the Consultants in the case whereby the municipality does not have necessary capacity for appointment of such consultants.

## 16. DEVIATION FROM OFFICIAL PROCUREMENT PROCESSES

- 16.1 The Accounting Officer may dispense with the official procurement processes established by the policy to procure any required goods or services through any convenient process, which may include direct negotiations, but only:
  - a) In an emergency.
  - b) If such goods and services are produced or available from a single provider only.
  - c) For the acquisition of special works of art or historical objectives where specifications are difficult to compile.
  - d) Acquisition of animals for zoos and/or nature and game reserves.
  - e) In any other exceptional case where it is impractical to follow the official procurement processes.
  - f) In cases where quotations were not submitted in time by the potential service provider(s), but only when there is documented proof that the potential service provider(s) was invited to provide the quotation and was given a clear timeframe in which to respond.
- 16.2 The Accounting Officer must record the reasons for such deviation and report them to the next meeting of the council and include as a note to the annual financial statements.

16.3 The above does not apply to the procurement of goods and services in respect of the

following:

- a) If the municipality contracts with another organ of state for:
  - i. The provision of goods or services to the municipality.
  - ii. The provision of a municipal service or assistance in the provision of a municipal service.
  - iii. The procurement of goods and services under a contract secured by that other organ of state, provided that the relevant supplier has agreed to such procurement.

16.4 The Accounting Officer may 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.

#### 16.5 APPROVAL OF ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS ON DEVIATIONS

- a) Council approves that the Accounting Officer may dispense from the normal procurement process in securing the following:-
  - i. Any Conference venue within the Region for the following District Events (Strategic Planning and State of District address)
  - ii. Conferences, Indabas hosted by professional bodies including membership/subscription, registration and admission fees where applicable:-  
E.g. Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA), South African Institute of Government Auditors (SAIGA), South African Institute of Professional Accountants (SAIPA), Chartered Institute of Procurement & Supply (CIPS), Industry Compliance and Certification Authority of South Africa (ICCASA), South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA), Southern African Institute for Business Accountants (SAIBA) now Chartered Institute for Business Accountants (CIBA), Chartered Institute of Audit Governance Oversight and Leadership (CIAGOL), Chartered Governance Institute of Southern Africa (CGISA), Institute of Chartered IT Professionals (ICITP), Chartered Governance Institute of Southern Africa (ICSA) now Chartered Governance Institute (CGI), African Institute of Tax Practitioners (SAIT), Chartered Institute of Government Finance Audit and Risk Officers (CIGFARO), Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA), Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA), Institute of Directors South Africa (IoDSA), Engineering Council of South Africa (ECSA), Institute of Municipal Engineering of Southern Africa (IMESA) and South African Local Government Association (SALGA), State Information Technology Agency (SITA) GovTech, etc.
  - iii. Financial and Information systems:- Maintenance, Training, upgrading, Servers, licenses etc. (Munsoft, Payday, Teammate and Caseware, SysAid , Microsoft Packages)
  - iv. Purchasing or renting of stalls, registration at Exhibitions and Shows e.g. Randfontein show.

#### 17. URGENT PROCUREMENT

Irrespective of monetary value, an urgent procurement process will only apply where early delivery is of critical importance and the utilisation of the standard

procurement process is either impossible, or impractical.

## 18. EMERGENCY PROCUREMENT

18.1 Irrespective of monetary value, an emergency procurement process will only apply in serious, unexpected and potentially dangerous circumstances which require immediate rectification:

- a) In the event of a threat or interruption in the municipality's ability to execute its mandate.
- b) In the event of an immediate threat to the environment or human safety.

## 18.2 PROJECT OFFICERS

- a) Prior to notifying the National Treasury the Accounting Officer must appoint a person with appropriate skills and experience, either from within or outside the municipality, as the project officer for the public-private partnership.
- b) The project officer is responsible for performing:
  - i. The duties set out in Section 116(2) (c) (i) and (ii) of the Act.
  - ii. Any other duties or powers delegated by the Accounting Officer to the project officer in terms of Section 79 of the Act.

## 18.3 RESPONSIBILITIES OF ACCOUNTING OFFICER

- a) The Accounting Officer must, in addition to complying with Section 116(2) of the Act, take all reasonable steps to ensure:
  - i. That the outsourced activity is effectively and efficiently carried out in accordance with the agreement.
  - ii. That municipal property, which is placed under the control of the private party in terms of the agreement, is appropriately protected against forfeiture, theft, loss, wastage and misuse.
  - iii. That the municipality has contract management and monitoring capacity.

## 19. PROCUREMENT OF BANKING SERVICES

- 19.1 Banking services shall be procured through competitive bidding process, must be consistent with section 7 of the MFMA and may not be for a period of more than five years at a time.
- 19.2 The process for procuring a contract for banking services shall commence at least nine months before the end of an existing contract.
- 19.3 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. Bids must be restricted to banks registered in terms of the Banks Act, 1990 (Act No 94 of 1990).

## 20. PROHIBITION OF RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES

- 20.1 An agreement between, or concerted practice by, firms, or a decision by an association of firms, shall be prohibited if it is between parties in a horizontal relationship and if :
  - a) it has the effect of substantially preventing, or lessening, competition in a market, unless a party to the agreement, concerted practice, or decision can prove that any technological, efficiency or other precompetitive gain resulting

from it outweighs that

effect; or

- b) it involves any of the following restrictive horizontal practices:
  - i. directly or indirectly fixing a purchase or selling price or any other trading condition;
  - ii. dividing markets by allocating customers, suppliers, territories, or specific types of goods or services; or
  - iii. collusive tendering.

20.2 An agreement to engage in a restrictive horizontal practice referred to in subsection 20.1 shall be presumed to exist between two or more firms if:

- a) any one of those firms owns a significant interest in the other, or they have at least one director or substantial shareholder in common; and
- b) any combination of those firms engages in that restrictive horizontal practice.

20.3 For purposes of subsections 20.2 (a) “director” means:

- a) a director (or member) of a company as defined in the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008);
- b) a trustee of a trust; or a person holding an equivalent position in a firm.

20.4 The provisions of section 20.3 do not apply to an agreement between, or concerted practice engaged in by:

- a) a company, its wholly owned subsidiary, a wholly owned subsidiary of that subsidiary, or any combination of them; or
- b) the constituent firms within a single economic entity similar in structure to those referred above.

## 21. MEASURES TO PROHIBIT RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES

### 21.1 Certificate of Independent Bid Determination

- a) When inviting price quotations, advertised competitive bids, limited bids or proposals, the Accounting Officer or his delegate shall require bidders to complete, sign and submit the Certificate of Independent Bid Determination (MBD 9) together with the bid documentation at the closing date and time of the quotation/bid.
- b) If a bidder has failed to submit the MBD 9 together with the bid documentation, the bidder shall be requested, in writing, to submit the signed form within seven (7) working days of notification. Failure to submit the signed form within seven (7) working days of notification shall result in the invalidation of the bid.
- c) Accounting Officer or his/her delegate shall utilize the information contained in the certificate to ensure that when bids are considered all reasonable steps are taken to prevent any form of bid rigging.
- d) Based on reasonable grounds or evidence obtained by the Accounting Officer or his/her delegate, that a bidder has engaged in the restrictive practice as referred to in Section 4 (1) (b) (iii) of the Competition Act No. 89 of 1998, as amended, the Accounting Officer or his/her delegate may refer the matter, in writing, to the Competition Commission for investigation and possible imposition of administrative penalties.

## 22. REMEDIES

- 22.1 Upon detecting that a tenderer submitted false information regarding any matter required in terms of the regulations which will affect or has affected the evaluation of a tender, 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; and
    - ii. 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 sub regulation 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.
- 22.2 The municipality must
- a) Inform the National Treasury, in writing, of any actions taken in terms of sub-regulation (1).

## SECTION 14.3: LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

1. The accounting officer must establish and implement an effective system of logistics management, which must include -
  - a) the monitoring of spending patterns on types or classes of goods and services incorporating, where practical, the coding of items to ensure that each item has a unique number;
  - b) the setting of inventory levels that includes minimum and maximum levels and lead times wherever goods are placed in stock;
  - c) the placing of manual or electronic orders for all acquisitions other than those from petty cash;
  - d) before payment is approved, certification by the responsible officer that the goods and services are received or rendered on time and is in accordance with the order, the general conditions of contract and specifications (where applicable) and that the price charged is as quoted in terms of a contract;
  - e) appropriate standards of internal control and warehouse management to ensure that goods placed in stores are secure and only used for the purpose for which they were

- purchased;
- f) regular checking to ensure that all assets including official vehicles are properly managed, appropriately maintained and only used for official purposes; and
- g) Monitoring and review of the supply vendor performance to ensure compliance with specifications and contract conditions for particular goods or services.

## 2. CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

### 2.1 CONTRACT AND CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

- a) A contract or agreement procured through the supply chain management system of a municipality shall:
  - i. Be in writing.
  - ii. Stipulate the terms and conditions of the contract or agreement, which must include provisions providing for:
  - iii. The termination of the contract or agreement in the case of non- or underperformance.
  - iv. Dispute resolution mechanisms to settle disputes between the parties.
  - v. Any other matters that may be prescribed.
- b) The Accounting Officer shall:
  - i. Take all reasonable steps to ensure that a contract or agreement procured through the supply chain management policy of the municipality is properly enforced.
  - ii. Monitor on a monthly basis the performance of the contractor under the contract or agreement.
  - iii. Establish capacity in the administration of the municipality:
    - To assist the Accounting Officer in carrying out the duties set out in the above sub-paragraphs.
    - To oversee the day-to-day management of the contract or agreement.
  - iv. Regularly report to the Council of the municipality on the management of the contract or agreement and the performance of the contractor.
- c) A contract or agreement procured through the supply chain management policy of the municipality may be amended by the parties, but only after:
  - i. The reasons for the proposed amendment have been tabled in the Council of the municipality.
  - ii. The local community:
    - Has been given reasonable notice of the intention to amend the contract or agreement.
    - Has been invited to submit representations to the municipality.
    - Contracts may be expanded or varied by not more than twenty percent (20%) for construction related goods, services and/or infrastructure projects and fifteen percent (15%) for all other goods and/or services of the original value of the contract.
    - The responsibility of the accounting officer in terms of this section may not be assigned nor delegated.

## 2.2 CONTRACTS HAVING FUTURE BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS

1. The municipality may enter into a contract which will impose financial obligations on the municipality beyond a financial year, but if the contract will impose financial obligations of the municipality beyond the three years covered in the annual budget for that financial year, it may do so only if:
  - a) The Municipal Manager, at least 60 days before the meeting of the Municipal Council at which the contract is to be approved:
    - i. In accordance with Section 21(a) of the Municipal Systems Act:
      - Made public the draft contract and an information statement summarising the municipality's obligation in terms of the proposed contract.
      - Invited the local community and other interested persons to submit to the municipality comments or representations in respect of the proposed contract.
    - ii. Has solicited the views and recommendations of
      - The National Treasury and the Provincial Treasury.
      - The national department responsible for local government.
      - The national department, responsible for the provision of water, sanitation, electricity, or any other service as may be prescribed.
  - b) The Municipal Council has taken into account:
    - i. The municipality's projected financial obligations in terms of the proposed contract for each financial year covered by the contract.
    - ii. The impact of those financial obligations on the municipality's future municipal tariffs and revenue.
    - iii. Any comments or representations on the proposed contract received from the local community and other interested persons.
    - iv. Any written views and recommendations on the proposed contract by the National Treasury, the Provincial Treasury, the national department responsible for local government and any national department referred to in sub-paragraph 22.4.1.1.2.
2. The Municipal Council has adopted a resolution in which:
  - a) It determines that the municipality will secure a significant capital investment or will derive a significant financial economic or financial benefit from the contract.
  - b) It approves the entire contract exactly as it is to be executed.
  - c) It authorises the municipal manager to sign the contract on behalf of the municipality.
3. All contracts referred to in the paragraph above and all other contracts that impose a financial obligation on a municipality:
  - a) Must be made available in their entirety to the Municipal Council.
  - b) May not be withheld from public scrutiny except as provided for in terms of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No 2 of 2000).

### 2.3 CONTRACTS PROVIDING FOR COMPENSATION BASED ON TURNOVER

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

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

### 2.4 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.

### 2.5 RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES, OBJECTIONS, COMPLAINTS AND QUERIES

1. The Accounting Officer shall 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 and other persons regarding:
    - i. Any decisions or actions taken in the implementation of the supply chain management system.
  - b) To deal with objections, complaints or queries regarding any such decisions or actions or any matters arising from such contract.
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 shall:
  - a) Strive to resolve promptly all disputes, objections, complaints or queries received.
  - b) Submit monthly reports to the Accounting Officer on all disputes, objections, complaint 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.
  - 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 must not be read as affecting a person's rights to approach a court at any time.

### 2.6 MANAGING THE CONTRACT

1. The Accounting Officer shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that a contract or agreement procured through the SCM policy of West Rand District Municipality is properly enforced.
2. The user department, SCM unit and Legal Services have a responsibility towards managing a contract.

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3. The nature of the responsibility will determine who manages the specific contractual aspect.

## 2.7 CONTRACT MONITORING

1. The Accounting Officer shall monitor on a monthly basis the performance of the contractor under the contract or agreement.
2. The Accounting officer shall regularly report to the Council on the management of the contract or agreement and the performance of the contractor.
3. Constant monitoring is essential to ensure that contractual obligations are met and that contracts run with as little disruption as possible.
4. The SCM Unit and user department are responsible for monitoring the contract duration and ensuring that sufficient time to renew or commence with the procurement of the goods or services begins on time if the goods or services are still required.
5. The user department must ensure that the contractor performs according to the stipulations of the contract in delivering the goods or services on time, in the correct quantity and to the required standard.
6. Regular meetings with contractors to discuss progress, deliverables, foreseeable problems and/or amendments must be held during the contract period.

## 2.8 TRADEMARK / BRAND NAME

If a bid is accepted for a particular trademark/brand name, that trademark/brand name must appear on the product and substitute products must not be accepted.

## 2.9 NON CONTRACTUAL PURCHASES

1. Small quantities of supplies or minor services may be procured outside of the contract in the following circumstances:
  - a) In cases of emergency; or
  - b) When the contractor's point of supply is not situated at or near the place where the supply or service is required; or
2. If the contractor's supplies or services are not readily available.
3. Purchases outside the contract must be restricted to requirements that are absolutely necessary to satisfy the immediate requirement and the action must always be justifiable against the contract conditions.
4. Acquisition procedures must in all instances be followed when procuring outside of an existing contracts.

## 2.10 RESOVER/UNDER DELIVERIES

Over- and under-deliveries may be accepted in accordance with the Accounting Officer's delegated powers.

## 2.11 UNSATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE

The Accounting Officer shall continuously communicate unsatisfactory performance to contractors in writing compelling the contractor to perform according to the contract and thus to rectify or to restrain from unacceptable actions.

## 2.12 LATE DELIVERIES

1. The GCC states that delivery of supplies shall be made in accordance with the conditions specified in the contract.
2. Before action due to late delivery is instituted against a contractor who has offered a firm delivery period, the circumstances under which the late delivery took place must be investigated. There may be valid reasons for the late delivery, which are beyond the control of the contractor, in which case action cannot be taken summarily against the contractor.
3. On the other hand, contractors must be allowed to delay deliveries repeatedly even where non-firm delivery periods have been offered. Wherever possible, firm delivery periods must be insisted upon before a bid is accepted, as well as when the issue of late deliveries crops up during the period of a contract.

## SECTION 14.4: DISPOSAL MANAGEMENT

### 1. SYSTEM OF DISPOSAL MANAGEMENT

1. The disposal management procedure manual shall provide for an effective system for the disposal or letting of assets no longer needed, including unserviceable, redundant or obsolete assets, subject to section 14 of the MFMA.
  - a) Disposal is managed by the following two (2) sub-processes:
    - i. Disposal planning.
    - ii. Determining methods of disposal.

### 2. DISPOSAL PLANNING

#### 2.1 Obsolescence Planning

- a) Action to eliminate the obsolete item need only be taken when the stock level threatens the availability of the equipment.
- b) For the period leading up to upgrades, in-service equipment will be managed to only maintain current capability and availability.
- c) Anticipating and solving obsolescence problems is considerably cheaper than waiting until later when major equipment redesign is called for and equipment availability is threatened. Requiring higher shorter-term costs, a policy of spend to save needs therefore to be adopted.
- d) A proactive approach to the identification of potential obsolescence risks is necessary. Once identified, each obsolescence risk needs to be assessed to determine its criticality.
- e) What is crucial to the assessment of obsolescence risk is not the time at which a unit or component goes obsolete, but when as a result of the obsolescence, equipment availability will be threatened, the factors are:
  - i. Criticality point
  - ii. This is the point in time at which availability of the equipment is threatened by lack of parts and/or spares.
- f) Cost impact

- i. This is determined by the expected costs that would be incurred to solve the problem if no action is taken until the time of occurrence of the obsolescence.
  - g) Prioritisation
    - i. Prioritise all current obsolescence risk by order of the point of criticality and in order of cost. The most critical will then need to be considered further for resolution of the specific problems.
  - h) For each obsolescence risk, it needs to be decided what technology option is to be adopted, the support which is to be provided, the contracting arrangements needed, the maintenance policy which is implied and the identification of any consequential risks.
  - i) Whatever techniques are chosen for managing obsolescence, solid configuration management and well-disciplined change control procedures must be employed in order to ensure that a correct picture is available of the current equipment situation and of all the configuration options which are available for implementation.

### 3. RENEWAL PLANNING

- 3.1 The asset renewal-planning phase involves the assessment of existing assets and planned acquisitions against IDP requirements.
- 3.2 Proposals for new assets must be justified by a thorough evaluation of all IDP options.
- 3.3 The municipality should develop IDP strategies which:
  - a) Define the scope, standard and level of programme services to be delivered.
  - b) Assess the methods of delivering these services.
  - c) Determine, where appropriate, methods of containing the demand for the services.
  - d) Identify the resources including assets, required to deliver the services. Service options need to be evaluated on financial, economic, social and environmental grounds.
- 3.4 The evaluation of existing assets determines whether their performance is adequate to support the selected service delivery strategy. This process presupposes that appropriate condition and performance standards are set for assets. Asset performance is to be reviewed regularly against best practice benchmarks to identify assets that are under-performing, or costly to own or operate.
- 3.5 The evaluation should reveal assets that provide more than their required capacity, or are surplus to requirements. Assets that have been inadequately maintained may pose potential safety or health risks, disrupt essential services, or incur unforeseen expenditure for the correction of defects. Replacement may be a possible option in this case.
- 3.6 All assets currently being used to deliver the service under consideration need to be identified and registered. How effectively these assets support service requirements also have to be determined. As part of this process, assets should be evaluated in terms of their:
  - a) Physical condition
    - i. Is the asset adequately maintained?
    - ii. Are major replacements or refurbishments likely to be required during the planning period?

b) Functionality

- i. How well suited is the asset to the activities and functions it supports?
  - c) Utilisation
    - i. How intensively is the asset used?
    - ii. Could it be used more productively or accommodating additional functions?
  - d) Financial performance
    - i. Are the assets' operating costs similar to those for other comparable assets?
- 3.7 The assessment of existing assets must include those assets in the process of being acquired or that are committed. The result of evaluating existing and anticipated new assets is a list of assets available or expected to be available.
- 3.8 The planning process should match the prospective demand for assets with the current asset supply to develop the renewal strategy.
  
- 4. UNSERVICEABLE/OBSOLETE/REDUNDANT ITEMS
- 4.1 During stock take, the stocktaking team must ensure that the following actions are taken:
  - a) Check the quantity and condition of inventory items to establish whether it is considered to be in a reasonable state of serviceability.
  - b) Check for items that have been issued and are not being used.
  - c) Check whether issued items are being used for the purpose intended.
  - d) Check for unserviceable, repairable, obsolete or redundant items.
- 4.2 After completion of the stock take, a stocktaking report must be compiled and submitted to the supply chain manager. This will form the basis of the following lists:
  - a) Unserviceable items.
  - b) Obsolete items.
  - c) Redundant items.
  
- 5. DISPOSAL STRATEGY
- 5.1 Effective asset disposal frameworks incorporate consideration of alternatives for the disposal of surplus, obsolete, under-performing or unserviceable assets. Alternatives should be evaluated in cost-benefit terms.
- 5.2 A disposal strategy establishes the rationale for the anticipated time and method of and the expected proceeds on disposal. The strategy is reviewed and refined, if necessary, prior to disposal, to take account of the market and physical condition of the assets.
- 5.3 Under-utilised and under-performing assets are identified as part of a regular, systematic review process.
- 5.4 The reasons for under-utilisation or poor performance are critically examined and corrective action taken to remedy the situation or a disposal decision is made.
- 5.5 Analysis of disposal methods has regard to potential market values or other intrinsic values such as the location and volume of assets to be disposed of, the ability to support other programmes, environmental implications and regular evaluation of disposal performance.
- 5.6 Effective management of the disposal process will minimise holdings of surplus and under-performing assets and will maximise the return of such assets.

## 6. DISPOSAL DECISION

- 6.1 The disposal decision cannot be taken in isolation. Asset disposal decisions are to be made within an integrated, service and financial planning framework. While disposal is viewed as the final stage in asset management it is common for disposal action to trigger the acquisition of a new asset or a replacement asset.
- 6.2 The asset register is a starting point for this analysis as it records the useful lives of assets and is able to provide an indication of the timing of major replacements in the normal course of business.
- 6.3 Other important documents necessary to take a disposal decision are:
- a) The obsolescence plan.
  - b) The renewal plan.
  - c) The list of unserviceable items.
  - d) The list of obsolete items.
  - e) The list of redundant items.
- 6.4 The following policy guidelines are provided to help the municipality to dispose of their assets in an accountable manner. The municipality should:
- a) Establish and maintain an asset information system, which records all relevant information on assets in disposal management.
  - b) Prepare and evaluate proper costing to support the selection of the most cost-effective disposal method.
  - c) Identify those areas most susceptible to fraud or risks and introduce appropriate preventive measures.
  - d) Identify and communicate the preferred arrangements for disposals to relevant staff.
  - e) Engage experts to develop the terms of contract and to assist in preparing the contract to minimise the exposure to risk.
  - f) Provide clear instructions to the official engaged to undertake the disposal.
  - g) Monitor and evaluate disposal performance regularly for achievement, fair dealing, cost-effective choice of disposal methods and for compliance with the municipality's disposal policies and objectives.

## 7. ALTERNATIVES TO DISPOSAL

- 7.1 Where assets have been identified as under-performing or no longer functionally suited to programme delivery needs, thought should be given to the following possible alternatives to disposal:
- a) A factor to consider is whether utilisation can be increased by adapting the asset to another function or using it in another programme.
  - b) Refurbishment or an upgrade of the asset may also be viable. The cost and benefit of such alternatives should be included in the disposal strategy.

## 8. DETERMINING METHODS OF DISPOSAL

- 8.1 The primary methods of disposal include sale by public auction or bidding, sale by private treaty, trade-in, write-off and letting.

- 8.2 Whatever method is chosen, it is important, not least for accountability and transparency, that a properly costed evaluation of relevant disposal option is prepared. This should take into account both the costs associated with each method of disposal and the likely benefits (including possible proceeds).
- 8.3 Before deciding on a particular disposal method, the following matters should be considered:
- a) The nature of the asset.
  - b) Its potential market value.
  - c) Other intrinsic value of the asset.
  - d) Its location.
  - e) Its volume.
  - f) Its trade-in value.
  - g) Its ability to support other programmes
  - h) Environmental considerations.
  - i) Market conditions.
  - j) The asset's lifetime.
- 8.4 Professional valuations play an important role in asset disposal. It can help managers to select the most appropriate selling method. It also helps to set realistic expectations for the sale. If it is required, valuations must be obtained from experienced agents who have knowledge of the type of asset(s) for sale and current market trends.

## 9. DISPOSAL OF CAPITAL ASSETS

- 9.1 The municipality may not transfer ownership as a result of a sale or other transaction or otherwise permanent dispose of a capital asset needed to provide the minimum level of basic municipal services.
- 9.2 The municipality may transfer ownership or otherwise disposal of a capital asset other than one mentioned above, only after the Municipal Council, in a meeting open to the public:
- a) Has decided on reasonable grounds that the asset is not needed to provide the minimum level of basic municipal services
  - b) Has considered the fair market value of the asset and the economic and community value to be received in exchange for the asset.
- 9.3 A decision by the Municipal Council that a specific capital asset is not needed to provide the minimum level of basic municipal services, may not be reversed by the municipality after that asset has been sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of.
- 9.4 Any transfer of ownership of a capital asset in terms of par 3.4.2 must be fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and consistent with the supply chain management policy of the municipality.
- 9.5 This section does not apply to the transfer of a capital asset to another municipality or to a municipal entity or to a national or provincial organ of state in circumstances and in respect of categories of assets approved by the National Treasury, provided that such transfers are in accordance with a prescribed framework.

## 10. DISPOSAL OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

- 10.1 Immovable property may be sold only at market related prices except when the public interest or the plight of the poor demands otherwise.
- 10.2 Immovable property is let at market related rates except when the public interest or the plight of the poor demands otherwise.
- 10.3 All fees, charges, rates, tariffs, scales of fees or other charges relating to the letting of immovable property are annually reviewed.

## 11. DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS

In the case of the disposal of firearms, the National Conventional Arms Control Committee has to approve any sale or donation of firearms to any person or institution within or outside the Republic.

## 12. DISPOSAL OF MOVABLE ASSETS

12.1 Transferring the asset to another organ of state in terms of a provision of the Act enabling the transfer of assets.

12.2 Transferring the asset to another organ of state at market related value or when appropriate, free of charge.

12.3 Movable assets may be sold to either by way of written price quotations, competitive bids and auction or at market related prices, whichever is the most advantageous to the municipality. Bid documents must comply with the criteria prescribed in terms of the PPPFA (Act No 5 of 2000).

12.4 Ensure that all immovable property is let at market related rates.

12.5 In cases where assets are traded in for other assets, the highest possible trade-in price is to be negotiated.

## 13. COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

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 localschools are interested in the equipment.

## 14. OTHER DISPOSAL MECHANISMS

14.1 Other appropriate ways of disposal may include:

- a) Donations.
- b) Auctioning the asset
- c) Sale to staff
- d) Sell as scrap
- e) Recycling.
- f) Cannibalisation.
- g) Destroying such assets.

## 15. DISPOSAL REGISTER

15.1 All the steps in the disposal process must be recorded in the disposal register. The asset manager keeps this register. Such a register must address the following aspects:

- a) Date on which disposal was requested.
- b) Sequence serial number of convening.
- c) Date of physical inspection by the Disposal Committee.
- d) Date that the disposal certificate was submitted to the Accounting Officer.
- e) The date on which confirmation was given by the Accounting Officer.
- f) Actual date of physical disposal of item in terms of confirmation instruction received.
- g) Date confirming that disposal instructions were adhered to.

## SECTION 14.5: RISK MANAGEMENT

### 1. RESPONSIBILITY FOR RISK MANAGEMENT

- 1.1 Risk management is a key responsibility of the Accounting Officer. Treasury Regulations assign responsibilities for aspects of risk management to the Enterprise Risk Management Unit, of which are accountable to the Accounting Officer for the discharge of their responsibilities.
- 1.2 Risk management is a continuous and proactive process that relates to all organisational activities at all levels. All managers must have a thorough understanding of the risks involved in the activities under their control and actively work towards managing these risks. Each manager has a responsibility toward risk management.

### 2. ELEMENTS OF RISK MANAGEMENT

- 2.1 Assessing the nature and extent of the risks associated with the municipality's operations.
- 2.2 Deciding an acceptable level of loss or degree of failure
- 2.3 Deciding how to manage (minimise) the risk.
- 2.4 Monitoring, reporting and from time to time re-assessing the level and implications of the risk exposure.

### 3. APPLICATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT

- 3.1 Risks must be identified and assessed and are essentially driven by the objectives that must be achieved.
- 3.2 Decisions must be taken with regard to minimising the municipality's exposure to risk, as well as to the potential effects of risks. The focus should be on an approach involving preventing risks from materialising, detecting the effects of risks as soon as possible and correcting or recovering from the consequences.
- 3.3 Risk management decisions must continuously involve a cost benefit analysis (considerations of economy). The cost of controlling (minimising) a risk must not exceed the benefits to the Municipality. Benefits can include the objective or subjective measurement of the cost to the organisation if the particular risk should materialise. (If it is not controlled what is the potential cost to the municipality?).
- 3.4 The identification, assessment and controlling of risks necessarily implies a specific management process including various stages and steps.
- 3.5 The controlling (minimising) of identified risks essentially refers to the development and implementation of risk management techniques.
- 3.6 Risk management entails, inter alia, a management culture that accepts that all business opportunities entail risk taking. The trade-off between success and failure and to decide what is an acceptable risk (having regard to its cost and other social or political factors) that a programme might not achieve any or all of its objectives.
- 3.7 A major component of risk management is the establishment of a fraud prevention plan which aims to manage the risk of fraud through cost-effective use of the control environment, information systems, control procedures and an ethical culture within the Municipality.

- 3.8 Risk shall be:
  - a) Identified on a case-by-case basis.
  - b) Allocated to the party best able to manage such risks.
- 3.9 The municipality should bear the cost of risks where the costs of transferring risk is greater than that of retaining such risk and transfer to risk where this is not the case.
- 3.10 The exercise of risk management in a proactive manner and providing adequately for the cover of residual risks.
- 3.11 Contract documentation clearly and unambiguously assigning relative risks to the contracting parties.
- 3.12 Risk management should form part of the business plan for the acquisition of all goods, services and works.
- 3.13 The municipality should either insure for procurement related physical risks, establish risk management programmes or make advance provision for losses associated with such risks. Suitable arrangements should also be made to ensure that insurance related excesses do not cause the failure of emerging small and micro enterprises.

#### 4. GUARANTEES

A supply chain management processes shall provide for an effective system of risk management for the identification, consideration and avoidance of potential risks in the supply chain management system.

#### 5. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

- 5.1 To be firstly effective, risk management should be managed as a project with written objectives, milestones and resources (people, time, finances, etc.) The following aspects are highlighted:
  - a) Integrated control is essential to achieve the desired result.
  - b) The scope, timeframes, cost, other resources must all be investigated and documented.
  - c) The quality of the outcome must also be identified and quantified.
  - d) Risk management policies, plans and procedures, including duties and responsibilities, must be effectively communicated to all concerned.
  - e) All real or potential risks must be identified

### SECTION 14.6: PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

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

### SECTION 15: REPORTING

#### 1. GENERAL REPORTING OBLIGATION

- 1.1 The Accounting Officer shall inform the Provincial Treasury, in writing of:
  - a) Any failure by the Council of the municipality to adopt or implement a supply

chain

management policy.

- b) Any non-compliance by a political structure or office-bearer of the municipality with this policy.

1.2 The Accounting Officer of the municipality shall submit to the National Treasury, the Provincial Treasury, the department for local government in the province or the Auditor-General such information, returns, documents, explanations and motivations as may be prescribed or as may be required.

1.3 If the Accounting Officer is unable to comply with any of the responsibilities in terms of this Act, he or she must promptly report the inability, together with reasons, to the Executive Mayor and the Provincial Treasury.

## 2. INFORMATION TO BE PLACED ON WEBSITES OF MUNICIPALITIES

2.1 The Accounting Officer shall place on the website the following documents of the municipality:

- a) All supply chain management contracts above R30 000 (VAT included)
- b) An information statement containing a list of assets over R30 000 (Vat included) that has been disposed of during the previous quarter.
- c) Contract to which Subsection (1) of Section 33 of the Act apply, subject to Subsection (3) of that section.
- d) Public – Private Partnership agreements referred to in Section 120.

2.2 A document referred to in the paragraph above must be placed on the website not later than five days after its tabling in the Council or on the date of which it must be made public, whichever occurs first.

## 3. REPORTING

3.1 The Municipality shall report to the National Treasury and Municipal Council on the following aspects:

- a) Implementation of supply chain management policy
- b) Awards of bids for more than R100 000-00 (VAT included) reported to National Treasury
- c) Deviation processes followed, non-utilisation of provider list, salami slicing, maverick spend, getting less quotes than prescribed.
- d) Urgency/emergency procurement processes followed.
- e) Process disputes
- f) Late bids admitted and approved
- g) Instances of fraud or corruption
- h) Value for money
- i) Unsolicited bids considered
- j) Approval of tenders not recommended
- k) Percentages of total spending towards Preferential Points (e.g SMME's, Women, Youth,etc.)

3.2 The accounting officer must on a monthly basis report to the Council on the management of contracts or agreements and the performance of the relevant contractors.

#### 4. QUARTERLY REPORTING

The Accounting Officer shall within 10 days after the end of each quarter submit implementation reports on SCM for consideration by the Executive Mayor.

#### 5. ANNUAL REPORTING

5.1 The Accounting Officer shall at least annually within 30 days of the end of each financial year submit reports on the implementation of the SCM policy to the council and the Provincial Treasury.

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

5.3 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.
- c) The amount of the award.

### SECTION 16: MONITORING AND CONTROL

#### 1. INTERNAL MONITORING

The supply chain performance management shall provide for an effective internal monitoring system in order to determine, on the basis of a retrospective analysis, whether the authorised supply chain management processes are being followed and whether the desired objectives are being achieved.

#### 2. ISSUES TO BE REVIEWED

2.1 Achievement of goals within the SCM framework, particularly those associated with the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, the Integrated Development Plan and Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment Act and Strategy.

- a) Compliance with norms and standards.
- b) Savings generated.
- c) Stores efficiency.
- d) Cost variance per item.
- e) Contract breach, etc.
- f) Cost efficiency of procurement process (i.e. the cost of the process itself).
- g) Whether supply chain objectives are consistent with Government's broader policy focus.
- h) That the material construction standards become increasingly aligned with those standards that support international best practice.
- i) That the principles of cooperative governance as expounded in the constitution are observed.
- j) That the reduction of regional economic disparities is promoted.
- k) At completion stage of each project, an assessment of the supplier/service provider (including consultants where applicable) be undertaken and that this assessment

should be available for future reference. Accounting Officers should take cognisance of the fact that when suppliers do not perform according to their contractual obligations and the Accounting Officer does not address his/her in this regard during the execution of the contract, such non-performance cannot be deemed as sound reason for passing over the bid of such supplier when adjudicating future bids.

### 3. DIMENSIONS OF PERFORMANCE

#### 3.1 EQUITY

Measures of equity would monitor the extent to which the municipality has achieved and been able to maintain an equitable supply of comparable services across race groups, regions, and urban and rural areas. It would require the municipality to undertake a benefit incidence analysis aimed at answering, “Who benefits from the services being delivered? And where are the funds being spent and the services delivered?”

#### 3.2 EFFICIENCY

Measures of efficiency seek to reflect how productively resources are translated into service delivery. It is therefore measured by a ratio of output to input. The higher the numerical value of this ratio, the greater the efficiency.

#### 3.3 ECONOMY

Measures of economy look at the cost of inputs, and mode of production to evaluate whether it is cost-effective, i.e. the aim is to answer the question “Was this the cheapest way of producing the desired outputs?” These measures also only have meaning in a relative sense, which means the municipality needs to either compare the actual cost of their outputs with budgeted costs, and explain variances or compare the cost of their outputs with the cost of similar outputs produced elsewhere, e.g. to other state institutions, provinces, in the private sector or in other countries.

#### 3.4 EFFECTIVENESS

Indicators of effectiveness seek to reflect how well the outputs contribute to the achievement of the desired outcomes/objective/goals. Measuring effectiveness assumes a model of how outputs relate to the achievement of the desired outcomes.

#### 3.5 VALUE FOR MONEY

- a) Indicators of value for money explore people’s perceptions on whether resources have been well used to impact upon specific outcomes. While indicators of value for money are subjective in nature, the methodology used to collect the information on people’s perceptions is usually objective e.g. customer surveys or public opinion surveys.
- b) Given these different dimensions of performance, the municipality need to develop measurable objectives and related performance measures and targets that capture strategically important aspects of what they are doing or delivering so as to be able to monitor performance.
- c) All performance measures and targets need to comply with the “carrot” criteria, i.e. they need to be:

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>Comparable</i>  | Information in a format that can be compared across time, region or institution. |
| <i>Accessible</i>  | Clear, easily understood.  |
| <i>Relevant</i>    | Measures something meaningful from a management and oversight perspective.       |
| <i>Reliable</i>    | Free from error, unbiased, complete and can be replicated.                       |
| <i>Operational</i> | Relatively easy to collect data.   |
| <i>Timely</i>      | Must be readily available so it can be used for management and oversight.        |

#### 4. MONITORING OF MUNICIPAL SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

- 4.1 The AO of the municipality must within 30 days of the end of the financial year, submit a report on the implementation of the SCM policy of the municipality, to the Council of the municipality.
- 4.2 Whenever there are serious and material problems in the implementation of the SCM policy, the Accounting Officer must immediately submit a report to the Council of the municipality.