

**PREFERENTIAL PROCUREMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK ACT  
5 OF 2000**

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The Minister of Finance has, in terms of section 5 of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000), made the regulations contained in the Schedule.

### SCHEDULE

#### PART ONE DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATION

**1. Definitions.**—In these regulations, unless the context indicates otherwise, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act bears the same meaning, and—

- (a) **“Act”** means the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000);
- (b) **“Agent”** means a person mandated by another person (“the principal”) to do business for and on behalf of, or to represent in a business transaction, the principal, and thereby acquire rights for the principal against an organ of state and incur obligations binding the principal in favour of an organ of state;
- (c) **“Comparative price”** means the price after the factors of a non-firm price and all unconditional discounts that can be utilised have been taken into consideration;
- (d) **“Consortium or Joint Venture”** means an association of persons for the purpose of combining their expertise, property, capital, efforts, skill and knowledge in an activity for the execution of a contract;
- (e) **“Contract”** means the agreement that results from the acceptance of a tender by an organ of state;
- (f) **“Disability”** means, in respect of a person, a permanent impairment of a physical, intellectual, or sensory function, which results in restricted, or lack of, ability to perform an activity in the manner, or within the range, considered normal for a human being;
- (g) **“Firm price”** is the price that is only subject to adjustments in accordance with the actual increase or decrease resulting from the change, imposition, or abolition of customs or excise duty and any other duty, levy, or tax which, in terms of a law or regulation is binding on the contractor and demonstrably has an influence on the price of any supplies, or the rendering costs of any service, for the execution of the contract;
- (h) **“Historically Disadvantaged Individual (HDI)”** means a South African citizen—

(1)

prior to the introduction of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1983 (Act No. 110 of 1983) or the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993 (Act No. 200 of 1993) (“the Interim Constitution”); and/or

(2) who is a female; and/or

(3) who has a disability:

Provided that a person who obtained South African citizenship on or after the coming to effect of the Interim Constitution, is deemed not to be an HDI;

- (i) **“Management”** in relation to an enterprise or business, means an activity inclusive of control and performed on a daily basis, by any person who is a principal executive officer of the company, by whatever name that person may be designated, and whether or not that person is a director;
- (j) **“Non-firm prices”** means all prices other than “firm” prices;
- (k) **“Person”** includes reference to a juristic person;
- (l) **“Rand value”** means the total estimated value of a contract in Rand denomination which is calculated at the time of tender invitations and includes all applicable taxes and excise duties;
- (m) **“Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs)”** bears the same meaning assigned to this expression in the National Small Business Act, 1996 (Act No. 102 of 1996);
- (n) **“Sub-Contracting”** means the primary contractor’s assigning or leasing or making out work to, or employing, another person to support such primary contractor in the execution of part of a project in terms of the contract;
- (o) **“Tender”** means a written offer or bid in a prescribed or stipulated form in response to an invitation by an organ of state for the provision of services or goods;
- (p) **“Trust”** means the arrangement through which the property of one person is made over or bequeathed to a trustee to administer such property for the benefit of another person;
- (q) **“Trustee”** means any person, including the founder of a trust, to whom property is bequeathed in order for such property to be administered for the benefit of another person.

**2. Application.**—(1) Despite anything to the contrary contained in any law, these regulations apply to organs of state as contemplated in section 1 (iii) of the Act.

(2) An organ of state contemplated in sub-regulation (1) must, unless the Minister of Finance has directed otherwise, only apply a preferential procurement system which is in accordance with the Act and these regulations.

(3) An organ of state may deviate from the framework contemplated in section 2 of the Act in respect of a pre-determined tariff based professional appointments.

## PART TWO

### PREFERENCE POINT SYSTEM, EVALUATION OF TENDERS, AWARDING OF TENDERS NOT SCORING HIGHEST POINTS, CANCELLATION AND RE-INVITATION OF TENDERS

**3. The 80/20 preference point system.**—(1) The following formula must be used to calculate the points for price in respect of tenders/procurement with a Rand value equal to, or above R30 000 and up to a Rand value of R500 000. Organs of state may, however, apply this formula for procurement with a value less than R30 000, if and when appropriate:

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

Where

Ps = Points scored for price of tender under consideration

Pt = Rand value of offer tender consideration

Pmin = Rand value of lowest acceptable tender

(2) A maximum of 20 points may be awarded to a tenderer for being an HDI and/or subcontracting with an HDI and/or achieving any of the specified goals stipulated in regulation 17.

(3) The points scored by a tenderer in respect of the goals contemplated in sub-regulation (2) must be added to the points scored for price.

(4) Only the tender with the highest number of points scored may be selected.

**4. The 90/10 preference point system.**—(1) The following formula must be used to calculate the points for price in respect of tenders/procurement with a Rand value above R500 000:

$$Ps = 90 \left( 1 - \frac{Pt - Pmin}{Pmin} \right)$$

Where

Ps = Points scored for price of tender under consideration

Pt = Rand value of tender under consideration

Pmin = Rand value of lowest acceptable tender

(2) A maximum of 10 points may be awarded to a tenderer for being an HDI and/or subcontracting with an HDI and/or achieving any of the specified goals stipulated in regulation 17.

(3) The points scored by a tenderer in respect of the goals contemplated in sub-regulation (2) must be added to the points scored for price.

(4) Only the tender with the highest number of points scored may be selected.

**5. The 80/20 preference point system for the sale and letting of assets.**—(1) The following formula must be used to calculate the points for price in respect of tenders with a Rand value equal to, or above R30 000 and up to a Rand value of R500 000 and which relate to the sale and letting of assets. Organs of State may, however, apply this formula for sales and letting of assets with a rand value less than R30 000, if and when appropriate:

$$Ps = 80 \left( 1 + \frac{Pt - Ph}{Ph} \right)$$

Where

Ps = Points scored for price of tender under consideration

Pt = Rand value of tender under consideration

Ph = Rand value of highest acceptable tender

(2) A maximum of 20 points may be awarded to a tenderer for being an HDI and/or subcontracting with an HDI and/or achieving any of the specified goals stipulated in regulation 17.

(3) The points scored by a tenderer in respect of the goals contemplated in sub-regulation (2) must be added to the points scored for price.

(4) Only the tender with the highest number of points scored may be selected.

**6. The 90/10 preference point system for the sale and letting of assets.**—(1) The following formula must be used to calculate the points for price in respect of tenders with a Rand value above R500 000 and which relate to the sale and letting of assets:

$$P_s = 90 \left( 1 + \frac{P_t - P_h}{P_h} \right)$$

Where

$P_s$  = Points scored for price of tender under consideration

$P_t$  = Rand value of tender under consideration

$P_h$  = Rand value of highest acceptable tender

(2) A maximum of 10 points may be awarded to a tenderer for being an HDI and/or subcontracting with an HDI and/or achieving any of the specified goals stipulated in regulation 17.

(3) The points scored by a tenderer in respect of the goals contemplated in sub-regulation (2) must be added to the points scored for price.

(4) Only the tender with the highest number of points scored may be selected.

**7. Stipulation of preference point system to be used.**—An organ of state must, in the tender documents, stipulate the preference point system which will be applied in the adjudication of tenders.

**8. Evaluation of tenders on functionality and price.**—(1) An organ of state must, in the tender documents, indicate if, in respect of a particular tender invitation, tenders will be evaluated on functionality and price.

(2) The total combined points allowed for functionality and price may, in respect of tenders with an estimated Rand value equal to, or below, R500 000, not exceed 80 points.

(3) The total combined points allowed for functionality and price may, in respect of tenders with an estimated Rand value above R500 000, not exceed 90 points.

(4) When evaluating the tenders contemplated in this item, the points for functionality must be calculated for each individual tenderer.

(5) The conditions of tender may stipulate that a tenderer must score a specified minimum number of points for functionality to qualify for further adjudication.

(6) The points for price, in respect of a tender which has scored the specified number of points contemplated in sub-regulation (5) must, subject to the application of the evaluation system for functionality and price contemplated in this regulation, be established separately and be calculated in accordance with the provisions of regulations 3 and 4.

(7) Preferences for being an HDI and/or subcontracting with an HDI and/or achieving specified goals must be calculated separately and must be added to the points scored for functionality and price.

(8) Only the tender with the highest number of points scored may be selected.

**9. Award of contract to tender not scoring the highest number of points.**—Despite regulations 3 (4), 4 (4), 5 (4), 6 (4) and 8 (8), a contract may, on reasonable and justifiable grounds, be awarded to a tender that did not score the highest number of points.

**10. Cancellation and re-invitation of tenders.**—(1) In the event that, in the application of the 80/20 preference point system as stipulated in the tender documents, all tenders received exceed the estimated Rand

value of R500 000, the tender invitation must be cancelled.

(2) In the event that, in the application of the 90/10 preference point system as stipulated in the tender documents, all tenders received are equal to, or below R500 000, the tender must be cancelled.

(3) An organ of state which has cancelled a tender invitation as contemplated in sub-regulations (1) and (2) must re-invite tenders and must, in the tender documents, stipulate the preference point system to be applied.

(4) An organ of state may, prior to the award of a tender, cancel a tender if—

- (a) due to changed circumstances, there is no longer need for the goods or services tendered for; or
- (b) funds are no longer available to cover the total envisaged expenditure; or
- (c) no acceptable tenders are received.

### PART THREE

#### DUTY TO PLAN, GENERAL CONDITIONS, PRINCIPLES, DECLARATIONS, PENALTIES, TAX CLEARANCES AND TENDER GOALS

**11. Duty to plan for invitation of tenders.**—An organ of state must, prior to making an invitation for tenders—

- (a) properly plan for, and, as far as possible, accurately estimate the costs of, the provision of services or goods for which an invitation for tenders is to be made;
- (b) determine the appropriate preference point system to be utilised in the evaluation of the tenders; and
- (c) determine the deliverables or performance indicators in terms of which a person awarded a contract will be assessed.

**12. General conditions.**—(1) An organ of state may, in the adjudication of tenders, give particular consideration to procuring locally manufactured products.

Preferences in this regard may be accommodated within the ambit of the Act's 80/20 or 90/10 point systems. For specific industries (identified by the Department of Trade and Industry), where the award of tenders to local manufacturers are of critical importance, such tenders may be advertised with a specific tendering condition that only locally manufactured products will be considered.

Should preference points be awarded for local manufacturing and/or content, the award of such points must be clearly specified in the tendering conditions.

(2) Only a tenderer who has completed and signed the declaration part of the tender documentation may be considered for preference points.

(3) An organ of state may, before a tender is adjudicated or at any time, require a tenderer to substantiate claims it has made with regard to preference.

(4) An organ of state must, when calculating comparative prices, take into account any discounts which have been offered unconditionally.

(5) A discount which has been offered conditionally must, despite not being taken into account for evaluation purposes, be implemented when payment is effected.

(6) In the event that different prices are tendered for different periods of a contract, the price for each period must be regarded as a firm price if it conforms to the definition of a "firm price".

(7) Points scored must be rounded off to the nearest 2 decimals.

(8) In the event that two or more tenders have scored equal total points, the successful tender must be the one scoring the highest number of preference points for specified goals. Should two or more tenders be equal in all

respects, the award shall be decided by the drawing of lots.

**13. Principles.**—(1) Preference points stipulated in respect of a tender must include preference points for equity ownership by HDIs.

(2) The equity ownership contemplated in sub-regulation (1) must be equated to the percentage of an enterprise or business owned by individuals or, in respect of a company, the percentage of a company's shares that are owned by individuals, who are actively involved in the management of the enterprise or business and exercise control over the enterprise, commensurate with their degree of ownership at the closing date of the tender.

(3) In the event that the percentage of ownership contemplated in sub-regulation (2) changes after the closing date of the tender, the tenderer must notify the relevant organ of state and such tenderer will not be eligible for any preference points.

(4) Preference points may not be claimed in respect of individuals who are not actively involved in the management of an enterprise or business and who do not exercise control over an enterprise or business commensurate with their degree of ownership.

(5) Subject to sub-regulations (1), (2), (3) and (4), all claims made for equity ownership by an HDI must be considered according to the following criteria:

- (a) Equity within private companies must be based on the percentage of equity ownership;
- (b) Preference points may not be awarded to public companies and tertiary institutions;
- (c) The following formula must be applied to calculate the number of points for equity ownership by an HDI:

$$NEP = NOP \times \frac{EP}{100}$$

Where

NEP = Points awarded for equity ownership by an HDI

NOP = The maximum number of points awarded for equity ownership by an HDI

EP = The percentage of equity ownership by an HDI within the enterprise or business, determined in accordance with sub-regulations (1), (2), (3) and (4).

(6) Equity claims for a Trust may only be allowed in respect of those persons who are both trustees and beneficiaries and who are actively involved in the management of the Trust.

(7) Documentation to substantiate the validity of the credentials of the trustees contemplated in sub-regulation (6) must be submitted to the relevant organ of state.

(8) A Consortium or Joint Venture may, based on the percentage of the contract value managed or executed by their HDI members, be entitled to equity ownership in respect of an HDI.

(9) The number of points scored for a Consortium or Joint Venture must be added to the number of points scored for achieving specified goals.

(10) The points contemplated in sub-regulation (9) must be added to the points scored for price, in order to establish the total number of points scored.

(11) Subject to regulations 9 and 10, the contract must be awarded to the tender which scores the highest points.

(12) A person awarded a contract as a result of preference for contracting with, or providing equity ownership to, an HDI, may not subcontract more than 25% of the value of the contract to a person who is not an HDI or does not qualify for such preference.

**14. Declarations.**—A tenderer must, in the stipulated manner, declare that—

- (a) the information provided is true and correct;
- (b) the signatory to the tender document is duly authorised; and
- (c) documentary proof regarding any tendering issue will, when required, be submitted to the satisfaction of the relevant organ of state.

**15. Penalties.**—(1) An organ of state must, upon detecting that a preference in terms of the Act and these regulations has been obtained on a fraudulent basis, or any specified goals are not attained in the performance of the contract, act against the person awarded the contract.

(2) An organ of state may, in addition to any other remedy it may have against the person contemplated in sub-regulation (1)—

- (a) recover all costs, losses or damages it has incurred or suffered as a result of that person's conduct;
- (b) cancel the contract and claim any damages which it has suffered as a result of having to make less favourable arrangements due to such cancellation;
- (c) impose a financial penalty more severe than the theoretical financial preference associated with the claim which was made in the tender; and
- (d) restrict the contractor, its shareholders and directors from obtaining business from any organ of state for a period not exceeding 10 years.

**16. Tax clearance certificate.**—No contract may be awarded to a person who has failed to submit an original Tax Clearance Certificate from the South African Revenue Service ("SARS") certifying that the taxes of that person to be in order or that suitable arrangements have been made with SARS.

**17. Specific goals.**—(1) The tendering conditions may stipulate that specific goals, as contemplated in section 2 (1) (d) (ii) of the Act, be attained.

(2) The stipulation contemplated in sub-regulation (1) must include the method to be used to calculate the points scored for achieving specific goals.

(3) Over and above the awarding of preference points in favour of HDIs, the following activities may be regarded as a contribution towards achieving the goals of the RDP (published in *Government Gazette* No.. 16085 dated 23 November 1994):

- (a) The promotion of South African owned enterprises;
- (b) The promotion of export orientated production to create jobs;
- (c) The promotion of SMMEs;
- (d) The creation of new jobs or the intensification of labour absorption;
- (e) The promotion of enterprises located in a specific province for work to be done or services to be rendered in that province;
- (f) The promotion of enterprises located in a specific region for work to be done or services to be rendered in that region;
- (g) The promotion of enterprises located in a specific municipal area for work to be done or services to be rendered in that municipal area;
- (h) The promotion of enterprises located in rural areas;
- (i)



- (j) The development of human resources, including by assisting in tertiary and other advanced training programmes, in line with key indicators such as percentage of wage bill spent on education and training and improvement of management skills; and
- (k) The upliftment of communities through, but not limited to, housing, transport, schools, infrastructure donations, and charity organisations.

(4) Specific goals must be measurable and quantifiable and organs of state must monitor the execution of the contract for compliance with such goals.

**18. Short title.**—These regulations are called the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2001.

TA MANUEL, MP  
Minister of Finance

**GNR.502 of 8 June 2011: Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2011  
(Government Gazette No. 34350)**

NATIONAL TREASURY

I, Pravin J. Gordhan, Minister of Finance, acting in terms of section 5 of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000), hereby make the Regulations set out in the Schedule.

Signed at Pretoria on this 6th day of June 2011.

(Signed)

**PRAVIN J. GORDHAN**

**MINISTER OF FINANCE**

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### PART ONE

#### DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATION

**1. Definitions.**—In these Regulations, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act has the meaning so assigned, and, unless the context otherwise indicates—

- (a) **“Act”** means the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000);
- (b) **“all applicable taxes”** includes value-added tax, pay as you earn, income tax, unemployment insurance fund contributions and skills development levies;
- (c) **“B-BBEE”** means broad-based black economic empowerment as defined in section 1 of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act;
- (d) **“B-BBEE status level of contributor”** means the B-BBEE status received by a measured entity based on its overall performance using the relevant scorecard contained in the Codes of Good Practice on Black Economic Empowerment, issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act;
- (e) **“Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act”** means the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003);
- (f) **“comparative price”** means the price after the factors of a non-firm price and all unconditional discounts that can be utilized have been taken into consideration;
- (g) **“consortium or joint venture”** means an association of persons for the purpose of combining their expertise, property, capital, efforts, skill and knowledge in an activity for the execution of a contract;
- (h) **“contract”** means the agreement that results from the acceptance of a tender by an organ of state;
- (i) **“designated sector”** means a sector, sub-sector or industry that has been designated by the Department of Trade and Industry in line with national development and industrial policies for local production, where only locally produced services, works or goods or locally manufactured goods meet the stipulated minimum threshold for local production and content;
- (j) **“firm price”** means the price that is only subject to adjustments in accordance with the actual increase or decrease resulting from the change, imposition, or abolition of customs or excise duty and any other duty, levy, or tax, which, in terms of the law or regulation, is binding on the contractor and demonstrably has an influence on the price of any supplies, or the rendering costs of any service,

- (k) **“functionality”** means the measurement according to predetermined norms, as set out in the tender documents, of a service or commodity that is designed to be practical and useful, working or operating, taking into account, among other factors, the quality, reliability, viability and durability of a service and the technical capacity and ability of a tenderer;
- (l) **“imported content”** means that portion of the tender price represented by the cost of components, parts or materials which have been or are still to be imported (whether by the supplier or its subcontractors) and which costs are inclusive of the costs abroad, plus freight and other direct importation costs, such as landing costs, dock dues, import duty, sales duty or other similar tax or duty at the South African port of entry;
- (m) **“local content”** means that portion of the tender price which is not included in the imported content, provided that local manufacture does take place;
- (n) **“non-firm prices”** means all prices other than “firm” prices;
- (o) **“person”** includes a juristic person;
- (p) **“stipulated minimum threshold”** means that portion of local production and content as determined by the Department of Trade and Industry;
- (q) **“rand value”** means the total estimated value of a contract in South African currency, calculated at the time of tender invitations, and includes all applicable taxes and excise duties;
- (r) **“sub-contract”** means the primary contractor’s assigning, leasing, making out work to, or employing, another person to support such primary contractor in the execution of part of a project in terms of the contract;
- (s) **“tender”** means a written offer in a prescribed or stipulated form in response to an invitation by an organ of state for the provision of services, works or goods, through price quotations, advertised competitive tendering processes or proposals;
- (t) **“total revenue”** bears the same meaning assigned to this expression in the Codes of Good Practice on Black Economic Empowerment, issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act and promulgated in the *Government Gazette* on 9 February 2007;
- (u) **“trust”** means the arrangement through which the property of one person is made over or bequeathed to a trustee to administer such property for the benefit of another person; and
- (v) **“trustee”** means any person, including the founder of a trust, to whom property is bequeathed in order for such property to be administered for the benefit of another person.

**2. Application.**—(1) These regulations apply to organs of state as contemplated in section 1 (iii) of the Act and all public entities listed in schedules 2, 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D to the Public Finance Management Act, 1999, Act No. 1 of 1999, (as amended by Act 29 of 1999) and municipal entities.

(2) An organ of state contemplated in sub-regulation (1) must, unless the Minister of Finance has directed otherwise, only apply a preferential procurement system which is in accordance with the Act and these regulations.

## PART TWO

PLANNING AND STIPULATION OF PREFERENCE POINT SYSTEM TO BE UTILIZED, EVALUATION OF TENDERS ON FUNCTIONALITY, PREFERENCE POINT SYSTEM AND BROAD-BASED BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT STATUS, AWARD OF CONTRACTS TO TENDERERS NOT SCORING THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF POINTS AND THE CANCELLATION AND RE-INVITATION OF TENDERS

**3. Planning and stipulation of preference point system to be utilized.**—An organ of state must, prior to

making an invitation for tenders—

- (a) properly plan for, and, as far as possible, accurately estimate the costs of the provision of services, works or goods for which an invitation for tenders is to be made;
- (b) determine and stipulate the appropriate preference point system to be utilized in the evaluation and adjudication of the tenders; and
- (c) determine whether the services, works or goods for which an invitation for tenders is to be made has been designated for local production and content in terms of regulation 9.

**4. Evaluation of tenders on functionality.**—(1) An organ of state must indicate in the invitation to submit a tender if that tender will be evaluated on functionality.

(2) The evaluation criteria for measuring functionality must be objective.

(3) When evaluating tenders on functionality, the—

- (a) evaluation criteria for measuring functionality;
- (b) weight of each criterion;
- (c) applicable values; and
- (d) minimum qualifying score for functionality,

must be clearly specified in the invitation to submit a tender.

(4) No tender must be regarded as an acceptable tender if it fails to achieve the minimum qualifying score for functionality as indicated in the tender invitation.

(5) Tenders that have achieved the minimum qualification score for functionality must be evaluated further in terms of the preference point systems prescribed in regulations 5 and 6.

**5. The 80/20 preference point system for acquisition of services, works or goods up to a Rand value of R1 million.**—(1) (a) The following formula must be used to calculate the points for price in respect of tenders (including price quotations) with a Rand value equal to, or above R30 000 and up to a Rand value of R1 000 000 (all applicable taxes included)—

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

Where

$P_s$  = Points scored for comparative price of tender or offer under consideration;

$P_t$  = Comparative price of tender or offer under consideration; and

$P_{\min}$  = Comparative price of lowest acceptable tender or offer.

(b) Organs of state may apply the formula in paragraph (a) for price quotations with a value less than R30 000, if and when appropriate.

(2) Subject to sub-regulation (3), points must be awarded to a tenderer for attaining the B-BBEE status level of contributor in accordance with the table below.

<i>B-BBEE Status Level of Contributor</i>	<i>Number of Points</i>
1	20
2	18

3	16
4	12
5	8
6	6
7	4
8	2
Non-compliant contributor	0

(3) A maximum of 20 points may be allocated in accordance with sub-regulation (2).

(4) The points scored by a tenderer in respect of B-BBEE contribution contemplated in sub-regulation (2) must be added to the points scored for price as calculated in accordance with sub-regulation (1).

(5) Subject to regulation 7, the contract must be awarded to the tenderer who scores the highest total number of points.

**6. The 90/10 preference point system for acquisition of services, works or goods with a Rand value above R1 million.—**(1) The following formula must be used to calculate the points for price in respect of tenders with a Rand value above R1 000 000 (all applicable taxes included)—

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

Where

$P_s$  = Points scored for comparative price of tender or offer under consideration;

$P_t$  = Comparative price of tender or offer under consideration; and

$P_{\min}$  = Comparative price of lowest acceptable tender or offer.

(2) Subject to sub-regulation (3), points must be awarded to a tenderer for attaining their B-BBEE status level of contributor in accordance with the table below—

<i>B-BBEE Status Level of Contributor</i>	<i>Number of Points</i>
1	10
2	9
3	8
4	5
5	4
6	3
7	2
8	1
Non-compliant contributor	0

(3) A maximum of 10 points may be allocated in accordance with sub-regulation (2).

(4) The points scored by a tenderer in respect of the level of B-BBEE contribution contemplated in sub-regulation (2) must be added to the points scored for price as calculated in accordance with sub-regulation (1).

(5) Subject to regulation 7, the contract must be awarded to the tenderer who scores the highest total number of points.

**7. Award of contracts to tenderers not scoring the highest number of points.**—(1) A contract may be awarded to a tenderer that did not score the highest total number of points, only in accordance with section 2 (1) ( f) of the Act.

**8. Cancellation and re-invitation of tenders.**—(1) (a) In the event that, in the application of the 80/20 preference point system as stipulated in the tender documents, **all** tenders received exceed the estimated Rand value of R1 000 000, the tender invitation must be cancelled.

(b) If one or more of the acceptable tenders received are within the prescribed threshold of R1 000 000, all tenders received must be evaluated on the 80/20 preference point system.

(2) (a) In the event that, in the application of the 90/10 preference point system as stipulated in the tender documents, **all** tenders received are equal to, or below R1 000 000, the tender must be cancelled.

(b) If one or more of the acceptable tenders received are above the prescribed threshold of R1 000 000, all tenders received must be evaluated on the 90/10 preference point system.

(3) An organ of state which has cancelled a tender invitation as contemplated in sub-regulations (1) (a) and (2) (a) must re-invite tenders and must, in the tender documents, stipulate the correct preference point system to be applied.

(4) An organ of state may, prior to the award of a tender, cancel a tender if—

(a) due to changed circumstances, there is no longer a need for the services, works or goods requested; or

(b) funds are no longer available to cover the total envisaged expenditure; or

(c) no acceptable tenders are received.

(5) The decision to cancel a tender in terms of sub-regulation (4) must be published in the *Government Tender Bulletin* or the media in which the original tender invitation was advertised.

### PART THREE

#### LOCAL PRODUCTION AND CONTENT, B-BBEE STATUS LEVEL CERTIFICATES, CONDITIONS, DECLARATIONS, REMEDIES, TAX CLEARANCE, REPEAL OF REGULATIONS AND SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

**9. Local Production and Content.**—(1) An organ of state must, in the case of designated sectors, where in the award of tenders local production and content is of critical importance, advertise such tenders with a specific tendering condition that only locally produced goods, services or works or locally manufactured goods, with a stipulated minimum threshold for local production and content will be considered.

(2) The National Treasury will issue instructions, circulars and guidelines to all organs of state, with specific reporting mechanisms to ensure compliance with sub-regulation (1).

(3) Where there is no designated sector, an organ of state may include, as a specific tendering condition, that only locally produced services, works or goods or locally manufactured goods with a stipulated minimum threshold for local production and content, will be considered, on condition that such prescript and threshold(s) are in accordance with the specific directives issued for this purpose by the National Treasury in consultation with the Department of Trade and Industry.

(4) Every tender issued in terms of regulation 9 must be measurable and audited.

(5) Where necessary, for tenders referred to in sub-regulations (1) and (3), a two-stage tendering process may be followed, where the first stage involves functionality and minimum threshold for local production and content and the second stage price and B-BBEE with the possibility of price negotiations only with the short listed tenderer/s.

**10. Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Status Level Certificates.**—(1) Tenderers with annual total revenue of R5 million or less qualify as Exempted Micro Enterprises (EMEs) in terms of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, and must submit a certificate issued by a registered auditor, accounting officer (as contemplated in section 60 (4) of the Close Corporation Act, 1984 (Act No. 69 of 1984)) or an accredited verification agency.

(2) Tenderers other than Exempted Micro-Enterprises (EMEs) must submit their original and valid B-BBEE status level verification certificate or a certified copy thereof, substantiating their B-BBEE rating.

(3) The submission of such certificates must comply with the requirements of instructions and guidelines issued by the National Treasury and be in accordance with notices published by the Department of Trade and Industry in the *Government Gazette*.

(4) The B-BBEE status level attained by the tenderer must be used to determine the number of points contemplated in regulations 5 (2) and 6 (2).

**11. Conditions.**—(1) Only a tenderer who has completed and signed the declaration part of the tender documentation may be considered.

(2) An organ of state must, when calculating comparative prices, take into account any discounts which have been offered unconditionally.

(3) A discount which has been offered conditionally must, despite not being taken into account for evaluation purposes, be implemented when payment is effected.

(4) Points scored must be rounded off to the nearest 2 decimal places.

(5) (a) In the event that two or more tenders have scored equal total points, the successful tender must be the one scoring the highest number of preference points for B-BBEE.

(b) However, when functionality is part of the evaluation process and two or more tenders have scored equal points including equal preference points for B-BBEE, the successful tender must be the one scoring the highest score for functionality.

(c) Should two or more tenders be equal in all respects, the award shall be decided by the drawing of lots.

(6) A trust, consortium or joint venture will qualify for points for their B-BBEE status level as a legal entity, provided that the entity submits their B-BBEE status level certificate.

(7) A trust, consortium or joint venture will qualify for points for their B-BBEE status level as an unincorporated entity, provided that the entity submits their consolidated B-BBEE scorecard as if they were a group structure and that such a consolidated B-BBEE scorecard is prepared for every separate tender.

(8) A person must not be awarded points for B-BBEE status level if it is indicated in the tender documents that such a tenderer intends sub-contracting more than 25% of the value of the contract to any other enterprise that does not qualify for at least the points that such a tenderer qualifies for, unless the intended sub-contractor is an Exempted Micro Enterprise that has the capability and ability to execute the sub-contract.

(9) A person awarded a contract may not sub-contract more than 25% of the value of the contract to any other enterprise that does not have an equal or higher B-BBEE status level than the person concerned, unless the contract is sub-contracted to an Exempted Micro Enterprise that has the capability and ability to execute the sub-contract.

(10) A person awarded a contract in relation to a designated sector, may not sub-contract in such a manner that the local production and content of the overall value of the contract is reduced to below the stipulated minimum threshold.

(11) When an organ of state is in need of a service provided by only tertiary institutions, such services must be procured through a tendering process from the identified tertiary institutions.

(12) Tertiary institutions referred to in sub-regulation (11) will be required to submit their B-BBEE status in terms of the specialized scorecard contained in the B-BBEE Codes of Good Practice.

(13) (a) Should an organ of state require a service that can be provided by one or more tertiary institutions or public entities and enterprises from the private sector, the appointment of a contractor must be done by means of a tendering process;

(b) Public entities will be required to submit their B-BBEE status in terms of the specialized scorecard contained in the B-BBEE Codes of Good Practice.

**12. Declarations.**—A tender must, in the manner stipulated in the tender document, declare that—

- (a) the information provided is true and correct;
- (b) the signatory to the tender document is duly authorised; and
- (c) documentary proof regarding any tendering issue will, when required, be submitted to the satisfaction of the relevant organ of state.

**13. Remedies.**—(1) An organ of state must, upon detecting that—

- (a) the B-BBEE status level of contribution has been claimed or obtained on a fraudulent basis; or
  - (b) any of the conditions of the contract have not been fulfilled,
- act against the tenderer or person awarded the contract.

(2) An organ of state may, in addition to any other remedy it may have against the person contemplated in sub-regulations (1)—

- (a) disqualify the person from the tendering process;
- (b) recover all costs, losses or damages it has incurred or suffered as a result of that person's conduct;
- (c) cancel the contract and claim any damages which it has suffered as a result of having to make less favourable arrangements due to such cancellation;
- (d) restrict the tenderer or contractor, its shareholders and directors, or only the shareholders and directors who acted on a fraudulent basis, from obtaining business from any organ of state for a period not exceeding 10 years, after the *audi alteram partem* (hear the other side) rule has been applied; and
- (e) forward the matter for criminal prosecution.

**14. Tax clearance.**—No tender may be awarded to any person whose tax matters have not been declared by the South African Revenue Service to be in order.

**15. Repeal of Regulations.**—The Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2001, as published in *Government Gazette* No. R. 725 of 10 August 2001, are hereby repealed as from 07 December 2011.

**16. Short title and commencement.**—These Regulations are called the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2011 and shall come into effect on 07 December 2011.

## NOTICES

**GNR.501 of 8 June 2011: Notice in terms of Section 1 (iii) ( f )  
(Government Gazette No. 34350)**



NATIONAL TREASURY

I, Pravin J. Gordhan, Minister of Finance, acting in terms of section 1 (iii) ( f ) of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000), hereby give notice that the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000) and its Regulations shall apply to all public entities listed in Schedules 2 and 3 of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) with effect from 07 December 2011.

Signed at Pretoria on this 6th day of June 2011.

(Signed)

**PRAVIN J. GORDHAN**  
**MINISTER OF FINANCE**

**NOTICES**

**GNR.501 of 8 June 2011: Notice in terms of Section 1 (iii) ( f )**  
**(Government Gazette No. 34350)**

NATIONAL TREASURY

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Signed at Pretoria on this 6th day of June 2011.

(Signed)

**PRAVIN J. GORDHAN**  
**MINISTER OF FINANCE**