

**FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS AND GENERIC ANSWERS: PREFERENTIAL PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS, 2017.
 VERSION 1.3: MARCH 2020**

No.	Question	Generic Answer
1.	Why was it necessary to review the Preferential Procurement Regulations 2011?	It is government policy to promote inclusive economy, the preferential procurement regulations were identified as one policy instrument that can be used to promote this objective and to ensure that Small Medium and Micro enterprises are afforded more opportunities in government procurement.
2.	What is the aim of the Preferential Procurement Regulations 2017?	The Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017 (PPRs, 2017) are issued by the Minister of Finance in terms of section 5(1) of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (PPPFA) No. 5 of 2000. The regulations aim to use public procurement as a lever to promote socio-economic transformation, empowerment of small enterprises, rural and township enterprises, designated groups and promotion of local industrial development.
3.	What are the main changes from the Preferential Procurement Regulations of 2011?	<p>There are at least four main changes in the PPRs, 2017 as compared to the 2011 regulations which can be summarised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1. Regulation 4 empowers institutions to use prequalification criteria for preferential procurement; this ensures advancement of categories of persons or categories of enterprises in a specific tender. Enterprises must meet a prequalification criterion to be evaluated further. Only enterprises who meet the prequalification criteria are evaluated further. 3.2. In Regulation 6 and 7, the thresholds for application of the 80/20 preference point system has been increased from maximum R 1 million to maximum R 50 million, likewise the 90/10 preference point system will be used for evaluation and award of all tenders above R 50 million. 3.3. Regulation 9 which provides for subcontracting as condition of tender. Institutions will be required to identify tenders with an estimated value above R-30 million that can be used for subcontracting to advance categories of persons or enterprises. 3.4. Regulation 6(9) and 7(9) give Institutions power to negotiate a fair price with the preferred tenderers.
4.	Can government achieve the 30% procurement from SMMEs and rural	YES, institutions must plan properly their procurement, identify tenders that will be used to promote SMMEs, co-operatives, rural and township enterprises. Decide on the appropriate regulations to be used to achieve

	and township enterprises announced by the President in the 2015 State of the Nation Address?	the desired policy outcome. Prequalification and subcontracting are the sub-regulations that can be used to achieve this.
5.	What should an Institution do if no responses to tenders are received from the identified categories?	The tender will be cancelled; however, the institution must investigate reasons for the non-responsiveness. Furthermore, institutions must conduct industry / market analyses to ascertain the availability and competency of the sector or groups they wish to empower.
6.	How will the increase in the thresholds pertaining to the application of the 80/20 and 90/10 affect the fiscus? Will this not result in exorbitant increases to the budget of government, given the high premiums that will now be paid?	The increase in threshold may result in increased premiums; however, institutions are required to do proper planning and use the provisions in the regulations to negotiate a fair market price and therefore ensure that a fair market price or value for money is achieved.
7.	The revised regulations refer to compulsory sub-contracting (sub-contracting as a condition of tender), as well as to sub-contracting under the prequalification criteria. Where will these sub-contractors be found?	It will be the responsibility of the procuring institution to make available a list of subcontractors drawn from the central supplier database managed by the National Treasury. Suppliers will be required to update their B-BBEE credentials in line with the regulations if they wish to be made available for subcontracting in future tenders. The process to search for the identified groups targeted for empowerment is documented in paragraph 14.17 of the implementation guide. Organs of state are requested to familiarize themselves with the process and check the CSD for updated information on this aspect. Please refer to Annexure 1 for detailed process on this aspect.
8.	Are the revised regulations sufficiently empowering to meet government's objectives?	National Treasury has tried its level best within the confines of the Constitution and the PPPFA to formulate sufficiently empowering regulations. It should be born in mind, however, that these regulations are an interim measure to promote and advance the interests of designated groups while the Procurement Bill is in the process of being drafted.
9.	Do the new regulations now make provision for set-asides?	The regulations do not provide for set-asides but make provision for prequalification on the basis of the criteria provided for in regulation 4. Any supplier that meets the prequalification criteria is eligible to be evaluated further in terms of any evaluation criteria stipulated in the tender.
10.	Can tenderers still submit sworn affidavits?	Yes, in line with the B-BBEE Codes of Good Practice on EMEs and QSEs. A sworn affidavit will still be accepted as proof of B-BBEE credentials.

11.	Do these regulations contain any changes to the local procurement provisions?	There are no major changes, except that National Treasury will be issuing circulars instead of instructions to make people aware of the Department of Trade and Industry's (the dti) designations of sectors and products.
12.	Is there still relevance for B-BBEE certificates in these Regulations?	Yes, all tenders are still subject to evaluation on the basis of B-BBEE credentials for the 80/20 and 90/10 preference point system. Proof of B-BBEE status level of contributor still includes B-BBEE status level certificate and a sworn affidavit for EMEs and QSEs, in line with B-BBEE legislation.
13.	Is cancellation of a tender subject to a closed list as in the 2011 regulations?	Yes, except that the PPR 2017 provide an addition to the list. Regulation 13(d) provides that a tender can be cancelled if there are material irregularities in the tender process.
14.	Can Institutions designate tenders for local procurement?	Yes, provided they follow the standards provided by the dti to designate products in tenders for local production and content in terms of regulation 8 (4). The standard is now available on the OCPO website under designated sectors circulars.
15.	Legislation makes it impossible for black businesses to progress. Is this correct?	Although there is room for improvement in the preferential procurement legislative environment, however, the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017 have broadened the scope for Black businesses to participate in government procurement. Prequalification on the basis of B-BBEE Status level, EMEs or QSEs, or subcontracting with EMEs or QSEs which are 51% owned by black designated groups of suppliers.
16.	Before black businesses can participate in procurement, the "hurdles" – which include the likes of financing requirements – should be removed. Is there merit to this argument? How could Treasury assist or amend going further?	The Preferential Procurement Regulations are concerned with leveraging public procurement to promote socio-economic objectives of government. Issues such as financing requirements are dealt with by other public sector institutions. In other words, all of government needs to play a role in the overall development of black business. Financing Institutions and the Departments of Economic Development and Small Business Development will be better placed in terms of how they are helping business to overcome financing and day to day hurdles faced by small and black business.
17.	Should big and/ or established businesses take risks on black businesses? If so, why?	The transformation agenda should form part of every responsible corporate citizen's programme. As such, established businesses are encouraged to take risks on Black businesses, hence the reason the regulations introduced compulsory subcontracting for contracts above R30 million. Government believes that established business can partner with government to uplift black business and therefore ensure an inclusive economy for South Africa.
18.	Are there any sectors that the regulations target for empowerment?	The regulations provide a broad empowerment scope, it will be up to organs of state to analyse the empowerment levels per sector and ensure that specific tenders address specific empowerment gaps per sector.
19.	Are prequalification criteria also applicable to all quotations irrespective	Prequalification criteria in terms of regulation 4(1) can be applied to any amount hence it is not linked to any threshold value for procurement or preference point system.



	of the procurement value (less than R30 000), or does this regulation only kick in for procurement actions from above R 30 000.	
20.	Are the PPR 2017 Regulations applicable to disposal Management?	The preferential procurement regulations do not deal with the sale and leasing of state assets (disposal management). When it comes to the disposal of assets, there are various prescripts and guidelines that govern such disposal. They are the Supply Chain Management Guide to Accounting Officers and Accounting Authorities and the Treasury Regulations. Reference is specifically made to TR16A 3.1, TR16A 7 and regulation 40 of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations.
21.	Can primary contractors subcontract with suppliers who were not on the list of subcontractors provided by the organ of state?	The organ of state will make available the list of suppliers registered on the CSD for subcontracting purposes. A contractor may not use a contractor who is not registered on the CSD and who does not meet the subcontracting requirements of the tender. Organs of state must ensure that all eligible suppliers are included in the list, primary contractors may not choose outside the list provided by the organ of state. In some cases, there may multiple lists, depending on the areas of subcontracting.
22.	Is there a prescribed value for negotiations/ can organs of state negotiate with preferred suppliers irrespective of the value of tender?	There is no prescribe value for negotiating with preferred tenderers; organs of state must determine in their policies if there is a need to prescribe a threshold for negotiating. Practitioners must familiarise themselves with paragraph 19 of the implementation guide on negotiating a fair market price.
23.	Is the PPPFA applicable to construction / infrastructure procurement?	Yes, although the PPRs 2017 removed reference to works in order to align with the provisions of the Constitution and the Act, it does not mean that the regulations do not apply to procurement of goods and services for construction and infrastructure purposes.
24.	It is a requirement of the B-BBEE Act that procurement must be done in terms of the B-BBEE sector specific code of good practice. Is the point score card as per the Regulations 6 and 7 applicable to the generic and sector codes?	Regulations 6 and 7 are generic and apply across sectors. It is up to the organ of state to study each sector charter on which a tender will be issued to determine the empowerment level and within the provisions of the regulations decide on the correct regulation to advance empowerment in the sector.
25.	Who vets the list of subcontractors that would be made available to the main	The contractor will be responsible for carrying out due diligence on their subcontractors. An organ of state will evaluate the tender as a single tender with the subcontracting arrangement. Practitioners must familiarise themselves with paragraph 5 and 14 of the Implementation Guide related to subcontracting.

	contractor in terms of the subcontracting requirements?	
26.	One of the pre-qualification criteria upon which a supplier may be evaluated is on the basis of B-BBEE status level of contributor. Yet, in regulations 6 and 7, it is stated that if a supplier does not submit proof of their B-BBEE status level, or the supplier scores 0 B-BBEE points, they may not be disqualified, but will just score zero. Is this not a contradiction between the two provisions?	There is no contradiction in these provisions; practitioners must bear in mind that not all tenders will be subject to prequalification criteria. Prequalification is at the discretion of the organ of state to empower or advance the empowerment agenda in an identified tender. Where prequalification is used before a tenderer can be evaluated further, it means that those who do not meet the prequalification criteria will be disqualified before evaluation in terms of preference points and price. However, in a normal tender advertised (i.e. where there is no prequalification criterion / criteria), the tenderer may not be disqualified but may score 0 for preference points when evaluated in terms of 80/20 or 90/10.
27.	Will the lowest acceptable price be based on the price that is announced during the opening of the bid?	No. Prices announced/ readout at the opening of tenders are subject to the evaluation of those tenders on the basis of meeting mandatory criteria, administrative criteria and functionality criteria, amongst others before those prices are regarded as acceptable prices. The PPPFA defines “acceptable tender” as “any tender which, in all respects, complies with the specifications and conditions of tender as set out in the tender document”.
28.	Negotiating is limited to three preferred tenderers, what about the fourth and other tenderers?	The regulations provide for a list of three in order to control the process and avoid a long drawn out process of negotiations. Note also that not all tenders will be subjected to negotiations, only those where in the view of the organ of state are far above market prices.
29.	Will it be incorrect to allow subcontracting below R 30 million?	Organs of state may allow for subcontracting for procurement below R 30 million to advance designated groups.
30.	Who will be responsible for approving subcontracting? Can it be delegated?	The accounting officer/ accounting authority is responsible for determining a procurement and provisioning system which is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective. They also determine how this system will be effectively implemented including developing organizational policies and designing a system of delegations.
31.	Are there guidelines on remedies to support provisions of regulation 14?	The implementation guide has been developed for all aspects of the regulations where it was deemed to assist organs of state with implementing the Preferential Procurement Regulations 2017. A few aspects on remedies are provided in the guide.
32.	What is fair market price?	Market-Related Pricing means the determination of fair and reasonable pricing to both parties considering the quality, output performance, and other factors and that is realistic for the performance of the work

		through either price analysis, which examines the total price, or cost analysis, which examines the individual cost elements that collectively comprise the total price. Techniques are: price competition (where the deviation between the lowest and highest price is less than 15%); catalogue or established price lists at a set date; prices from other similar purchases; historical pricing where supported by appropriate documentation; price based on prior competition; independent in-house price estimate; comparison to substantially similar items, comparison to similar prices in a specific geographical area, and the workings are accurate, complete and current.
33.	What is the difference in subcontracting in regulation 4 and 9?	Subcontracting in regulation 4 relates to subcontracting used for prequalification purposes and is not linked to a value. In regulation 9 prequalification is triggered by R 30 million estimated value of the contract. Organs of state must determine if it will be feasible for subcontracting where the value of the contract is estimated above R 30 million.
34.	Who determines market related prices?	It is the responsibility of the organ of state to conduct market related prices; such exercise must be documented for audit purposes.
35.	Can organs of state prequalify on the basis of CIDB grading?	Organs of state must adhere to CIDB rules when dealing with tenders related to construction, and the preferential procurement regulations do not seek to override CIDB rules. However, the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017 were developed as a framework that cuts across industries and sectors, therefore only the categories as defined in the regulations may be used as prequalification criteria and CIDB grading is not one of the criteria for prequalification in terms of Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017.
36.	Can an EME or QSE subcontract?	Any tender may be subjected to subcontracting requirements, therefore whoever is awarded the tender that is subjected to subcontracting requirements, must subcontract. Therefore, an EME may also be required to subcontract. However, organs of state must be careful that tenders subjected to subcontracting do not lose business value to an extent that no tenderers are interested because there is no profit to be made out of the contract.
37.	Is an organ of state allowed to specify a township or rural area for the purposes of subcontracting?	The regulations do not provide for specifying townships or rural or underdeveloped areas but make a provision for all enterprises in rural or under developed areas or townships irrespective of their geographic locations to compete equally if the tender prequalifies on the basis of township, rural or underdeveloped area or where it is used for contracts above R 30 million.
38.	Can an organ of state subcontract less than 30%?	Where an organ of state after a thorough analysis of the market concludes that the best/highest percentage the subcontracting can achieve is less than 30%, it can still allow for that in order to empower designated groups. However, the benchmark provided by the regulations is a minimum of 30% and organs of state must always try to achieve what is in the regulations. Organs of state should guard against not subcontracting at all, just because a minimum of 30% is not capable of being achieved. It is important that institutions keep in

		mind the objectives of these regulations, in other words, not only adhere to the letter of the law, but the spirit as well.
39.	Can an organ of state negotiate with a supplier who is offering a price far lower than the market price which is deemed not viable for the project?	The regulations do not provide for negotiating to increase prices. However it is up to the organ of state to ensure that, where a supplier offers a price that is deemed to be not viable to supply goods or services as required by the organ of state, measures are in place to mitigate the risk; these may include confirming with the supplier if they will be able to deliver on the price, if they confirm that they cannot, they should be disqualified on the basis of being non-responsive. If they confirm that they can deliver, an organ of state can have a very tight contract to mitigate the risk of non-performance. Further action on failures by the supplier to deliver should be handled in terms of the contract including performance warnings and listing on the database of restricted suppliers.
40.	Can commercial viability be used as objective criteria?	Commercial viability is not a preference matter; it may form part of functionality evaluation criteria therefore it may not be used as objective criteria in terms of section 2(1)(f) of the Act or Regulation 11 of PPR 2017.
41.	May or MUST we make use of CSD to confirm B-BBEE status?	Organs of state are required to request B-BBEE status level of verification status certificates and sworn affidavits from suppliers to confirm their B-BBEE level of contribution. B-BBEE information currently available on the CSD may not be regarded as official confirmation as such information is not verified for accuracy.
42.	What is the difference between regulation 6(5), 7(5) and regulation 4? Can we apply all these regulations in one tender?	Regulation 4 is used by an organ when it decides to advance certain designated groups. Regulations 6(5) and 7(5) are applicable when a tenderer voluntarily decides to subcontract another without this being the condition of tender. Organs of state may not use Regulations 6(5) and 7(5) to compel tenderers to subcontract.
43.	Can a consortium subcontract one of its members to meet the 30% subcontracting requirements of the tender?	A member of the consortium is regarded as main contractor in the tender therefore may not subcontract with itself to meet the requirements of subcontracting in the tender. Where the tender requires subcontracting a minimum of 30%, a consortium formed to tender is required to subcontract the minimum 30% to designated groups specified in the tender to be eligible for further evaluation.
44.	At what minimum threshold do we start using MBD or SBD 6.2 for local content? Alternatively, must local production and content requirements be applied below R30 000.00 as well?	Standard Bidding Documents (SBD) and Municipal Bidding Documents (MBD) must be used where the organ of state invites prospective suppliers to compete for opportunities in organs of state whether through price quotations or open competitive bidding, therefore SBD 6.2 and MBD 6.2 apply to all procurement even those estimated below R30 000.

45.	Does cancellation of tender for the second time apply to price quotations?	Cancellation of tender for the second time referred to in Regulation 13(3) is applicable only to tenders that have been advertised for open competition and not limited competition such as quotations. Where organs of state advertise quotation openly, the regulation will similarly not be applicable.
46.	Primary/ main contractors are taking out certain items such as plant establishment fees, retention fee, amount for contingencies before determining the remaining price from which they can subcontract, is this allowed?	Tenderers are required to subcontract 30% of the value of contract, where main contractors fail to subcontract as per the condition of tender they must be disqualified for failing to meet the conditions of tender.
47.	Can we use regulation 8 to promote SMMEs based in a geographic location in South Africa rather than promoting products manufactured in South Africa as a whole?	<p>Regulation 8 was developed in relation to local production and content for the purposes of industrial development within South Africa.</p> <p>With regard to issues of preferential procurement, that is, preferring certain persons or categories of persons (such as persons from a specific community) from whom the state may procure, one would need to turn to the provisions of the PPPFA and its regulations in their entirety.</p> <p>Regulation 8 is intended to promote local manufactured products to advance government's industrialization policies. It empowers the Department of Trade and Industry (the dti) to designate products, industries, sectors and sub-sectors for local production at a specified level of local content. It is not the intention of government and the regulations to segregate people according to their geographic areas when they tender for government opportunities. Local, in this context, refers to South Africa.</p> <p>The designated groups referred to in Regulations 4 and 9 may come from all corners of South Africa as long as they meet the criteria and may not be disqualified on the basis of the geographic area from which they come.</p>
48.	Can an organ of state accept an unsigned sworn affidavit from an EME or QSE?	Sworn Affidavits must meet the requirements stipulated in the Justices of the Peace and Commissioners of Oaths Amendment Act and Regulations. Regulation 3 states that (1) The deponent shall sign the declaration in the presence of the commissioner of oaths. (2) If the deponent cannot write he shall in the presence of the commissioner of oaths affix his mark at the foot of the declaration: Provided that if the commissioner of oaths has any doubt as to the deponent's inability to write he shall require such inability to be certified at the foot of the declaration by some other trustworthy person. Based on this regulation, organs of state may not accept an unsigned affidavit.

49.	If a tender was mistakenly advertised on the 90/10 Preference point system and the budget was below R50 million, is it possible to continue evaluating using the 80/20 Preference point system since all the bidders will be evaluated on the same points?	<p>No. Regulation 3 of the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017 states that an organ of state must-</p> <p>(a) Determine and stipulate in the tender documents-</p> <p>(i) The preference point system applicable in to the tender as envisaged in regulation 6 or 7 or</p> <p>(ii) if it is unclear which preference point system will be applicable, that either the 80/20 or 90/10 preference point system will apply and the lowest acceptable tender will be used to determine the applicable preference point system.</p> <p>Acceptable tender is defined in the PPPFA (the act) to mean any tender which, in all respects, complies with the specification and conditions of tender as set out in tender document. The principle of transparency dictates that bidders are informed how their tenders will be evaluated; the evaluation method cannot be changed at the sole discretion of the organ of state after closing date and time of the tender. The institution must consider cancelling the tender based on material irregularity and re-advertise.</p>
50.	Is it acceptable to use locality/location of bidders as an objective criterion in a bid? Will it be correct if it is applied considering par 2(1)(f) of the PPPFA, read together with regulation 11 of the Preferential Procurement Regulations 2017?	<p>Locality read in terms of the PPPFA and PPR 2001 forms part of specific goals (RDP). These goals were abandoned in PPR 2011 in favour of B-BBEE rating. The use of locality as objective criteria will be inconsistent with the PPPFA as this goal must be allocated points if used in the tender. The Act states that objective criteria must be in addition to those contemplated in paragraphs (d) and (e) of section 2(1). Locality forms part of RDP goals which were specified in PPR 2001, Regulation 17(3)(e) – (h).</p>
51.	Please advise how, in the application of the 80/20 and 90/10 preference points system, government institutions like Government Printing Works or School of Government, for example, are to be evaluated to receive points for preference?	<p>Public sector institutions like Government Printing Works may be evaluated and issued with a specialised scorecard and B-BBEE Certificate. The government institution would then submit the B-BBEE Certificate as part of their bid for purposes of obtaining points for Preferential Procurement purposes.</p> <p>If the required proof is not submitted in terms of B-BBEE status level, then the bidding entity must be given zero points, as indicated in the regulations.</p> <p>The specialised scorecard would be able to indicate the B-BBEE Status Level of the institution, thus enabling the procuring entity to award points accordingly. Verification agencies accredited by SANAS, in addition to generic scorecards, also provide the specialised scorecards.</p>
52.	The Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017 specify that offers	<p>Regulation 1 of the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017 (PPRs, 2017), defines price as including all applicable taxes less all unconditional discounts.</p>

	<p>must be inclusive of all applicable taxes.</p> <p>The question is: if an organ of state receives offers from about 5 bidders and one of the bidders' offer is exclusive of VAT (as they are not VAT registered) and the rest of the bidders' offers are inclusive of VAT, can they be evaluated on the same scale? In other words, would the comparison during the evaluation process be fair, given that one bidder is not VAT registered and the others are?</p>	<p>Regulations 6(1) and 7(1) of the PPRs, 2017 state that the formula must be used to calculate points out of 80 or 90 for price in respect of tenders with a Rand value equal to or above the prescribed threshold, inclusive of all applicable (emphasis) taxes.</p> <p>Therefore, the price used for evaluation of tenders is the price inclusive of all applicable taxes as per regulation 6(1) and 7(1). All applicable taxes certainly will include Value Added Tax (VAT), where applicable, and any other taxes as may be imposed through legislation. The comparison of all applicable taxes applied to all tenderers will thus be fair to all tenderers.</p> <p>If an enterprise is not required by law to register as a VAT vendor, and in submitting a bid thus does not include VAT in its price, an organ of state may not subsequently add VAT to the price submitted by the bidder, as VAT in this instance would not be an applicable tax.</p>
53.	<p>Should pre-qualification be part of the evaluation criteria, or should it be a stand-alone criterion as the first phase of the evaluation of the bid?</p>	<p>Prequalification is one stage of the evaluation process. In terms of regulation 4(2), a tender that fails to meet any pre-qualifying criteria stipulated in the tender documents is an unacceptable tender. It cannot then go on to be evaluated in terms of functionality if it does not meet the prequalification criterion.</p> <p>Please refer to paragraph 5.15 of the Implementation Guide for more clarity. It is up to an organ of state to prescribe evaluation criteria and evaluate the tender based on the criteria stipulated in the tender document.</p>
54.	<p>If a company is already 100% BEE compliant, is it still compulsory to subcontract 30% as required in the bid?</p>	<p>Yes, where subcontracting is a condition of tender in terms of regulation 4 or 9, the condition applies to all tenderers including tenderers who are level 1 or 100 per cent Black Owned.</p>
55.	<p>Should bidders identify the suppliers themselves from CSD with whom to subcontract or must the organ of state provide the list of suppliers from CSD to the bidders?</p> <p>This question was raised in reference to the following two clauses in the Implementation Guide for the</p>	<p>The Central Supplier Database (CSD) has been upgraded to cater for the implementation of Regulations 4 and 9 where subcontracting is a condition of tender. Organs of state are required to plan properly for tenders especially where either regulation 4 or 9 will be applied and ensure that the list is made available through functionality developed in the CSD to tenderers when the tender is advertised.</p> <p>Clause 14.8 of the Implementation Guide states that "The Central Supplier Database (CSD) has been upgraded to allow bidders/contractors/suppliers access to CSD for identification of potential subcontractors from the pool of EMEs or QSEs to advance designated groups." The list created in the CSD must be in terms of the</p>

	<p>Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017: Clause 14.8 on page 15 of the Implementation Guide states that “The Central Supplier Database (CSD) has been upgraded to allow bidders/contractors/suppliers access to CSD for identification of potential subcontractors from the pool of EMEs or QSEs to advance designated groups.” Clause 14.18 on page 17 of the Implementation Guide states that “The Institution must make available the list of suppliers registered on the CSD to provide the required goods or services in respect of the applicable designated groups mentioned in the relevant tender from which the tenderer must select a supplier”.</p>	<p>criteria stipulated in the tender documents. This list is created by the organ of state, together with a reference number, and then potential contractors may access the CSD (using this reference number created by the organ of state) to identify potential subcontractors. There is thus no conflict between paragraph 14.8 and 14.18.</p> <p>NB: Those institutions that have not yet had training on how this process works on the CSD are urged to contact our CSD unit to take them through the process of providing the list of subcontractors to prospective bidders through CSD.</p>
56.	<p>How does an organ of state validate that a company is 51% black owned or 51% owned by black persons with disabilities, or 51% owned by black people who are military veterans to avoid the possibility of fronting?</p>	<p>Regulation 4(1)(c) (iv) and Regulation 9(2)(e) apply to EMEs and QSEs. The Codes of Good Practice issued by the dti prescribe that EMEs and QSEs must submit a sworn affidavit for proof of B-BBEE Status Level of Contributor. Through the Central Supplier Database (CSD), EMEs and QSEs have been requested to update their B-BBEE ownership information in line with Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017(PPR 2017), including information related to whether the enterprise is owned by persons with disabilities. EMEs or QSEs owned by persons with disabilities supply this information when they register on the CSD and can be held liable if they submit incorrect information in order to win government contracts.</p> <p>Although such information is supplied by enterprises when registering or updating information on the CSD, this does not prevent an organ of state from conducting its own due diligence to ascertain the correctness of information supplied before awarding a tender.</p> <p>NB: Persons with disabilities in PPR 2017 has the same meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act No. 55 of 1998)</p>



	NB: "Military veteran" in PPR 2017 has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Military Veterans Act, 2011 (Act No. 18 of 2011)
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Version 1.3

ANNEXURE 1

1. Search

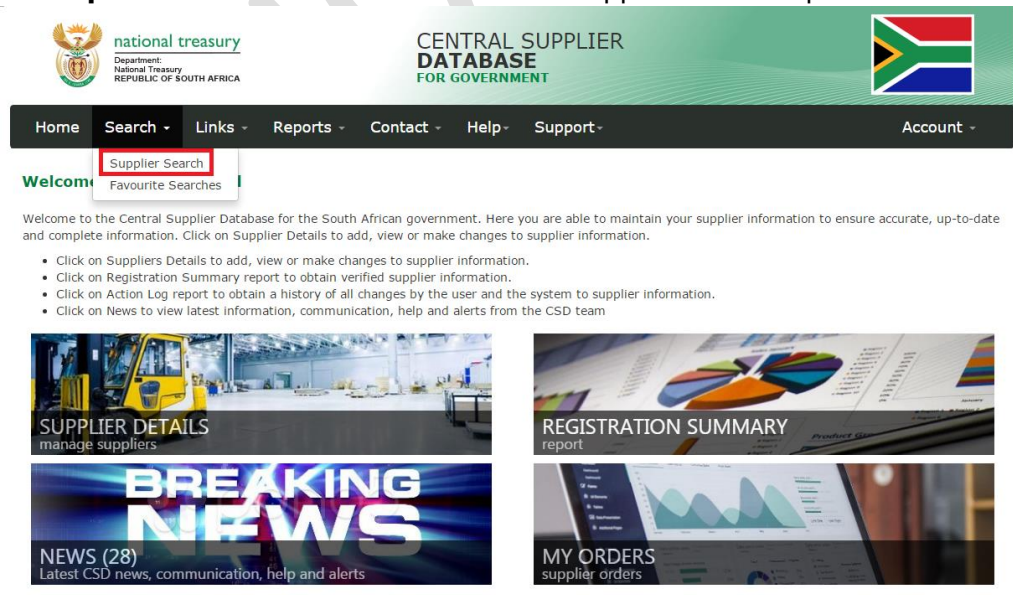
1.1. Add a query created by a CSD primary or secondary user of an Organ of State (OoS) as a favourite search

To enable the CSD primary and secondary user of an OoS to reuse and share search queries, new function was developed to allow the creation and maintenance of favourite queries. The favourite queries are defined for 3 audiences:

- **My favourites:** For use by the CSD primary and secondary user that defined the query. Nobody else will be able to view or execute the query;
- **Published Internal:** Only OoS users linked to the same OoS as the CSD primary and secondary user that defined the query will be able to view and execute the query effective from publish start date. The query will be available until the publish end date. Note: maximum publish end date is twelve months from start date; and
- **Published External:** Suppliers will be able to view and execute the query effective from the publish start date. The query will be available until the publish end date.

To add a favourite query, the user needs to action the following steps:

- **Step 1:** Click on Search and select the Supplier Search option.



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- **Step 2:** Complete basic search elements like supplier commodity, delivery location, tax complaint -, local address – and verified bank account indicator and click on Search.

- Step 4.5: Capture the **Procurement reference nr.** The Procurement reference nr is an optional mandatory field that may be used to reference a request for tender or request for quotation. The Procurement reference nr contains a maximum of 120 characters.
- Step 4.6: Click on Save. A message will display "Favourite saved successfully" and a unique query reference number will be assigned to the query.

Add New Favourite

[Click here to get more info on this section](#)

Name

Description

Publish internal

Publish external

Publish external start date

Publish external end date

Procurement reference nr

Supplier search criteria

Supplier commodity Catering services

Delivery location Centurion Central, City of Tshwane

Tax compliant

Local address

Verified bank

B-BBEE status level of contributor - Level 1 Contributor
- Level 2 Contributor

Enterprise type

Designated Groups which are at least 51% owned by black people

- **Step 5:** After the query has been saved successfully, a unique query reference number will be assigned to the query. The user will be able to maintain the search criteria by clicking on Update Search Criteria

Veri



Update Existing Favourite

Click here to get more info on this section

Query reference nr 14

Created by [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX]

Created date 2017-04-20 5:19:08 PM

Name Catering services

Description Catering Services in Centurion

Publish internal

Publish external

Publish external start date 2017/04/20 16:30

Publish external end date 2017/05/01 12:00

Procurement reference nr RFP 0021/2017

Save Back to search Back to favourites Update Search Criteria

Supplier search criteria

Supplier commodity Catering services

Delivery location Centurion Central, City of Tshwane

Tax compliant

Local address

Verified bank

B-BBEE status level of contributor - Level 1 Contributor - Level 2 Contributor

Enterprise type

Designated Groups which are at least 51% owned by black people

1.2. How to search and execute a favourite search query created by a CSD primary or secondary OoS user

To search and execute a favourite search query, the user needs to action the following steps:

- Step 1: Click on Search and select the Favourite Searches option.

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar with 'Search' selected. A dropdown menu is open, and 'Favourite Searches' is highlighted with a red box. Below the navigation bar, there is a 'Welcome' message and a list of links: 'Supplier Search' and 'Favourite Searches'. The 'Favourite Searches' link is also highlighted with a red box. Below the links, there are four main content tiles: 'SUPPLIER DETAILS', 'REGISTRATION SUMMARY', 'BREAKING NEWS', and 'MY ORDERS'.

- **Step 2:** The Favourite Searches screen will display all valid favourite search queries available to the user. The queries would have been created by the user themselves or by other users within the same OoS who has published the queries internally.

Home Search - Supplier Details Links - Reports - Contact - Help- Support- Account -

Favourite Searches

[Click here to get more info on this section](#)

My favourites

Published internal

Published external

Search query

Search

Query reference nr	Name	Procurement reference nr	Created by	Published Internal / Dates	Published External / Dates	Run search	Edit / View	Remove
2	Bridge in Centurion	RFP 021/2017	xasibtedksesourad@treasoury.gov.za		✓ / 2017-04-20 12:00 - 2017-05-31 11:51	▶	🔗	🗑️
3	Stationery		xasibtedksesourad@treasoury.gov.za			▶	🔗	🗑️
14	Catering services	RFP 021/2017	xasibtedksesourad@treasoury.gov.za		✓ / 2017-04-20 17:20 - 2017-05-01 12:00	▶	🔗	🗑️

- **Step 3:** If the specific query the user is looking for is not visible in the query list, the user may enter a query reference nr, name of the query or procurement reference nr in the Search query field. Click on Search. Only valid entries matching the search query criteria will be displayed in the query list. In the example below, the procurement reference nr was used as the search criteria. The query list was reduced to only queries matching the search criteria.

Home Search - Supplier Details Links - Reports - Contact - Help- Support- Account -

Favourite Searches

[Click here to get more info on this section](#)

My favourites

Published internal

Published external

Search query

Search

Query reference nr	Name	Procurement reference nr	Created by	Published Internal / Dates	Published External / Dates	Run search	Edit / View	Remove
2	Bridge in Centurion	RFP 021/2017	xasibtedksesourad@treasoury.gov.za		✓ / 2017-04-20 12:00 - 2017-05-31 11:51	▶	🔗	🗑️
14	Catering services	RFP 021/2017	xasibtedksesourad@treasoury.gov.za		✓ / 2017-04-20 21:09 - 2017-05-01 12:00	▶	🔗	🗑️

- **Step 4:** To execute a favourite search query, the user can select one of the queries to be executed by clicking on the triangle next to the applicable query. This will trigger the query to run and produce the



supplier search results. The user will be able to view the results and export the results to a report by clicking on Results to Report.

Supplier Search

[Click here to get more info on this section](#)

Supplier Commodity	<input type="text" value="Catering services"/>	Tax Compliant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Delivery Location	<input type="text" value="Centurion Central, City of Tshwane"/>	Local Address	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sort by	<Sort Options>	Verified Bank Account	<input type="checkbox"/>
Results Per Page	<Number of Results>		

Search

+ [Click here for additional filters](#)

+ [Click here for PPPFA filters](#)

12 Results

[Results to Report](#) [Add search to favourites](#)

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Version 1.1