



STATE OF GOVERNMENT SUPPLIERS

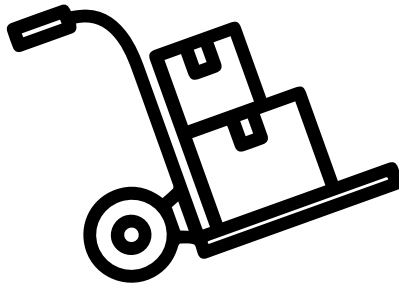
AS AT 15 FEBRUARY 2018



national treasury

Department:
National Treasury
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





STATE OF GOVERNMENT SUPPLIERS

AS AT 15 FEBRUARY 2018

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Executive Summary

The South African Government is the biggest buyer of goods, services and works in Africa – R938 bn was spent across all spheres of government in 2016/17 financial year through the State’s procurement system. This represents an enormous opportunity to advance the State’s service delivery obligations, but at the same time, creates avenues for broad based economic transformation.

The Central Supplier Database (CSD) is evidence of how the smart use of technology can be mobilised to improve efficiency and effectiveness of government, reduce red tape, break down barriers to entry and create economic opportunities for many South Africans to do business with government. This report is an attempt to reflect on the composition of the more than 440,000 prospective suppliers that have registered on the CSD since its compulsory implementation on 1 April 2016. Some of the highlights are as follows:

- 30% of all CSD-registered suppliers are located in Gauteng, and 20% in KwaZulu-Natal. However, 58% of all CSD users access the CSD website from Gauteng;
- 90% of all CSD-registered suppliers, are registered with the Company and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC);
- All CSD-registered suppliers are required to indicate the various goods and services (commodities) they are able to provide to government. “Building and Facility Construction and Maintenance Services” is the most popular commodity, with more than 185,000 suppliers indicating that they can provide these services;
- Only 53% of all CSD-registered suppliers are fully tax-compliant;
- 66% of all CSD-registered suppliers have indicated that they have a Level 1 B-BBEE status; and
- More than 300,000 CSD-registered suppliers have updated their ownership information on the CSD in line with the requirements of the Preferential Public Procurement Framework Act Regulations (2017). It should be noted that 98% of these suppliers are at least 51% Black-Owned.

The rapid development and adoption of the CSD amongst suppliers and Organs of State supply chain practitioners during the last two years, has demonstrated the multitude of possibilities it enables. Future developments will contribute to ensuring that government’s demand and supply requirements are better coordinated and implemented.

Detailed Report

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the Central Supplier Database (CSD), with key CSD statistics depicting the state and intrinsic nature of prospective suppliers of goods, services and works to all Organs of State of the South African Government.

1.1.2 What is the Central Supplier Database (CSD)?

The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) delivered on its commitment to improving transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of Supply Chain Management (SCM) by simplifying the process of doing business with government in the SCM environment. The Central Supplier Database (CSD) is the first step in this journey and is seen as the precursor to eProcurement in government.

The CSD is a single database that serves as the source of all supplier information for all spheres of the South African government. The purpose of centralising government's supplier database is to reduce duplication of effort and cost for both supplier and government while enabling electronic procurement processes. It enables future business intelligence (BI) reporting, on areas such as spend analysis, Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise (SMME) targeting for empowerment and growth across all spheres of government through the utilisation of a single supplier number and standard commodity types.

Suppliers need to self-register on the CSD, by visiting the CSD website www.csd.gov.za. Information related to successfully registered CSD suppliers, are available to all Organs of State in electronic format.

The following categories of suppliers (that either provides goods and services to an Organ of State, or that intends to provide goods and services to an Organ of State) should register on the CSD:

- Individuals;
- Sole Proprietors;
- Foreign Companies;
- Trusts;
- Public Companies (LTD);
- Private companies (PTY LTDs);
- Non-Profit Companies;
- Personal Liability Companies (INC);
- Closed Corporations;
- Co-operatives;
- State Owned Companies (SOC LTD);
- Non-Profit External Companies;
- State Owned Entities (e.g. PFMA schedule entities);
- Government Entities (e.g. National departments, Provincial Administration, Metropolitan municipalities, District municipalities, Local municipalities);
- Partnerships;
- Statutory Bodies;
- Joint Ventures;

- Consortiums;
- Section Companies;
- Voluntary Associations; and
- Retirement Funds.

1.1.3 Ease of Doing Business

Prior to the introduction of the CSD, no single consolidated comprehensive supplier database existed for national, provincial or local government, causing duplication and fragmentation of supplier information across spheres of government with approximately 700,000 suppliers at the different spheres of government with significant burden on compliance and verification of documentation.

A significant compliance burden existed for government departments, municipalities, public entities, state owned enterprises and constitutional bodies when procuring goods, services and works to execute government's mandate. The compliance requirements include tax compliance, Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) compliance, supplier registration, verification of bank details, as well as certifying that the owners of the service providers are not in the employment of the state and/or tender defaulters/restricted suppliers.

The CSD is the first step in modernising and simplifying doing business with the state. As at the end of January 2018, more than 440,000 suppliers have registered on the CSD, with between 500 and 750 new registrations received per day. It therefore seems that the true, unique number of suppliers wanting to do business with government, will be around 500,000.

Since 1 September 2015, the following electronic compliance verifications have been enabled using the CSD:

- Tax clearance verification of suppliers with the South African Revenue Service (SARS). This real-time tax verification process is performed when suppliers register on CSD for the first time, is automatically re-verified when organs of state access a supplier's information via the CSD, and is otherwise automatically verified daily. Updated supplier tax verification information is available to Organs of State daily;
- Business registration and business directorship verification of businesses registered with the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC). This real-time verification process is performed when suppliers register on CSD for the first time, is automatically re-verified when organs of state access a supplier's information via the CSD, and is otherwise automatically re-verified daily. Updated supplier business registration and directorship verification information is available to Organs of State daily;
- Stronger emphasis on the verification of supplier bank account information, by means of a real-time check to ensure that suppliers provide a valid South African bank account number, as well as a once-off offline process to ensure that the Account Holder information provided by the supplier, matches with the information at the respective South African bank used by the supplier. Only bank accounts that are fully verified, are provided to Organs of State for use in supply chain management and payment systems. This powerful verification process is significantly improving the correctness of and reliance on supplier bank account information;
- Supplier information provided on the CSD, are electronically cross-referenced with the register for tender defaulters and database of restricted suppliers, preventing such suppliers from registering on the CSD. Previously registered suppliers or any of the

member/directors/owners are also flagged when becoming tender defaulters or restricted suppliers after registration on the CSD;

- Government employee verification, by performing a real-time check to determine whether any director/member/owner of a supplier registered on the CSD, is considered to be employed by an Organ of State. The CSD currently performs this check against a government employee database maintained by the Department of Public Service Administration (DPSA) and municipalities (70% of number of municipal employees as at 15 February 2018), which contains employment records of all National and Provincial departments. Any other Organ of State can send regular electronic employment information for inclusion in this CSD verification process. This real-time verification process is performed when suppliers register on CSD for the first time, is automatically re-verified when organs of state access a supplier's information via the CSD, and is otherwise automatically re-verified when employee data is updated on the CSD. Updated information related to the government employee status of any director/member/owner of a supplier, is provided to Organs of State daily;
- The South African identification numbers of individuals are verified by means of a real-time check with the Department of Home Affairs' identification number database, when suppliers register on the CSD. Registration using credentials of a deceased person, is prevented when registering for the first time, and flagged as deceased when the registration was done prior to the person (member/director/owner) becoming deceased; and
- All Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) accreditation information of CSD suppliers that selects a CIDB accreditation on CSD, are electronically verified with the CIDB. Organ of State supply chain practitioners can search for suppliers that are CIDB-accredited, improving and simplifying the procurement process.

The above real-time electronic compliance and accreditation verification of key supplier information, plays a significant role in improving the quality of supplier information, assisting Organ of State supply chain practitioners to more effectively and efficiently source from and manage the performance of suppliers.

1.1.4 Integrated Supplier Management Foundation

The CSD is the foundation for enabling efficient and effective supplier management for government. Currently there is a lack of supplier management from organs of state which has been caused by the lack of skills and access to correct and accurate data to enable this important function.

The over 444,000 prospective suppliers registered on the CSD needs to be managed in a way that will enable smart procurement to take place. This includes, but is not limited to:

- **Supplier segmentation:**
Not every supplier is qualified as “partner”, thus supplier segmentation is necessary to differentiate supplier strategies. If a supplier is categorized, organs of state could decide to initiate partnerships and enable efficient sourcing.
- **Verification of accreditation information:**
Technology and the strongpoint of the CSD is the ability to electronically verify information. This will be greatly enhanced over the coming years to ensure more accreditation bodies are added and verified for the completeness of information.
- **Performance management:**
This is a critical component of efficient supplier management, and a two-way approach will be implemented to ensure a balanced assessment that will involve both

the supplier and the procuring entity. Paying attention to the performance of both, it prevents problems and promotes improvement. Below are some of the reasons why it is so critical to measure performance:

- You can't manage what you don't measure;
 - If suppliers are measured, then their performance will improve;
 - Hidden waste will be uncovered and removed; and
 - It will improve competitiveness.
- Relationship management:
Managing relations with suppliers, ensures that organs of state build trust through honest communication, listening to supplier concerns and involving them in processes. This ultimately makes suppliers a vested partner in delivering services. Successful relationship management yields faster time-to-deliver products/services, transactional efficiency, competitiveness, risk management, and large financial gains. This is one area which will take a huge effort in change management and change in attitude from current perception and the way officials are used to doing things. The proposed procurement bill will introduce a legal framework and basis to enable practitioners to be able to implement this element.
The CSD will definitely be a tool that will be used to enable communication between organs of state and suppliers from one central point for whole of government.
- Managing debarments:
Now and then, there are cases where suppliers are either defaulting on their contractual obligations, conducted fraud, etc. and these suppliers have failed the state. These cases lead to offending suppliers being restricted from doing further business with the state. These suppliers are currently managed within the CSD to ensure that they do not do further business with the state for the period that they are restricted.
- Identifying and delivering opportunities:
The CSD enables and opens opportunities for electronic bidding and access to more business opportunities. As and when opportunities are advertised, suppliers could get auto notifications to alert them, thus growing the base of those participating in the SCM value chain.

1.2 Key Statistics

1.2.1 Data Quality and Completeness

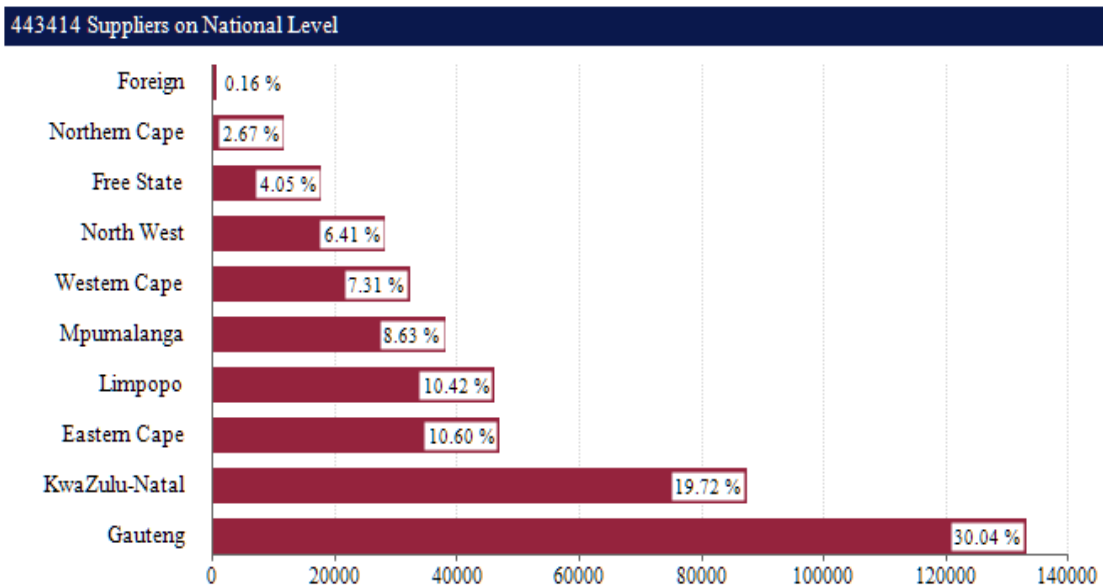
The implementation of the CSD has been incremental since it went live in September 2015. Additional functionality has been added gradually and the solution matures. This poses challenges when it comes to data completeness. The challenge being, that as and when new fields/requirements are added on the CSD, all suppliers are required to update their information, which becomes an enormous task. This leads to some suppliers not updating the information until they want to participate in a specific procurement opportunity or process.

The CSD is integrated with the Department of Public Service Administration (DPSA) for verification of state employees (checking whether members/directors/owners are not employed by the state). We notice that there are still gaps with regards to the data quality from this specific source, but a huge improvement has since been made in ensuring that the source is improved and data cleansed.

Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) data quality remains a challenge since this is a critical element from a SCM perspective. The CSD is currently not in a position to provide verified B-BBEE data to organs of state due to the lack of data verification source. This necessitates procuring officials to still require B-BBEE certificates and verify this information manually. The ideal operating environment will be an environment where all these records could be verified automatically, thus drastically reducing fraud within this particular space.

1.2.2 National and Provincial Breakdown

Campaigns and information sessions to encourage suppliers to register on the CSD were conducted in all 9 provinces. Provincial Treasuries and all Organs of State have dedicated programs that ensure suppliers register on the CSD and continue to assist suppliers. Below are the CSD suppliers registered per province:

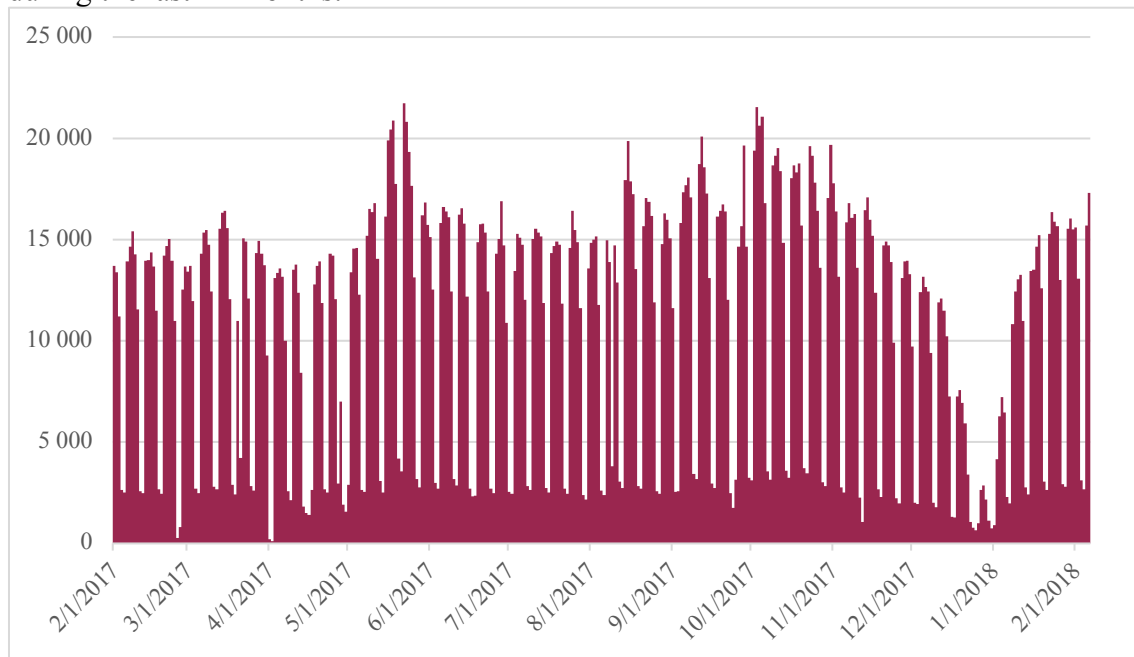


1.2.3 CSD Users

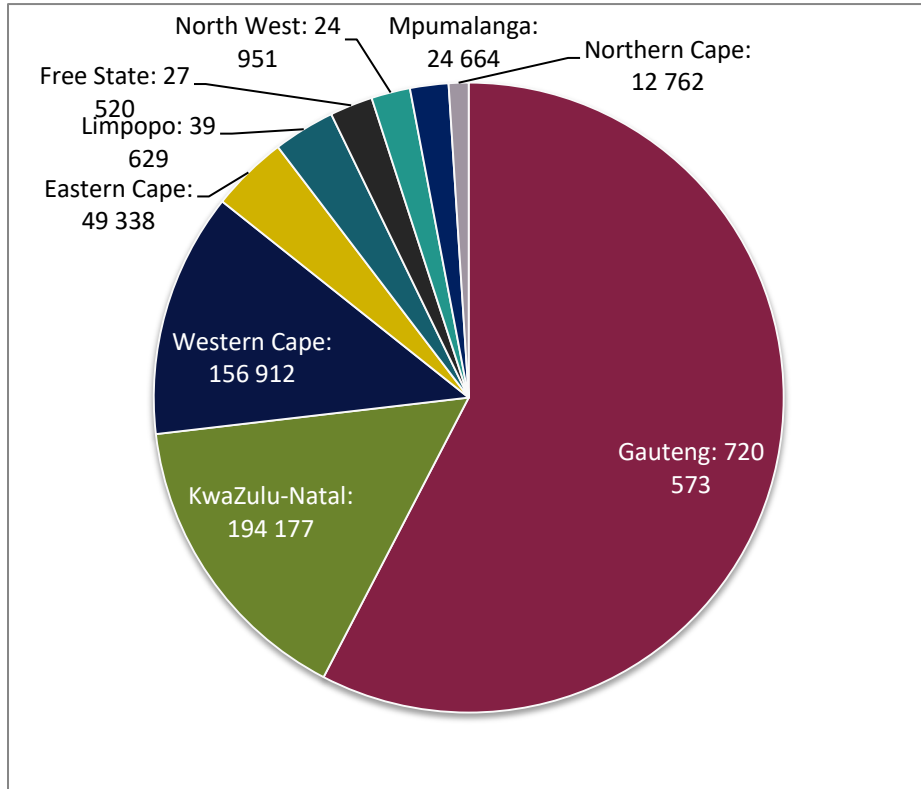
An analysis of all users visiting the CSD website during the last 12 months, revealed the following:

- 1.2 million users from 184 countries across the world visited the CSD, with 97.4% of all users originating from within South Africa;
- 58% of all South African users are from Gauteng;
- Collectively, these users visited 109.8 million CSD webpages (e.g. tax, banking, ownership);
- 65% of all users visiting the CSD website during this timeframe, were new visitors, indicating that the CSD is continuing to grow and to attract new supplier registrations;
- 61% of all CSD users are between 18 and 34 (i.e. youth);
- The average duration of all visits to the CSD website, is 17 minutes and 45 seconds;
- The most popular time during the day for users to visit the CSD website, is on Mondays to Thursdays between 10:00 and 12:00 and between 14:00 and 15:00;
- Tuesday is the day of the week that attracts the most users;
- 71% of all CSD users visited the CSD website from a personal computer, 25% used a mobile device, and 4% a tablet.

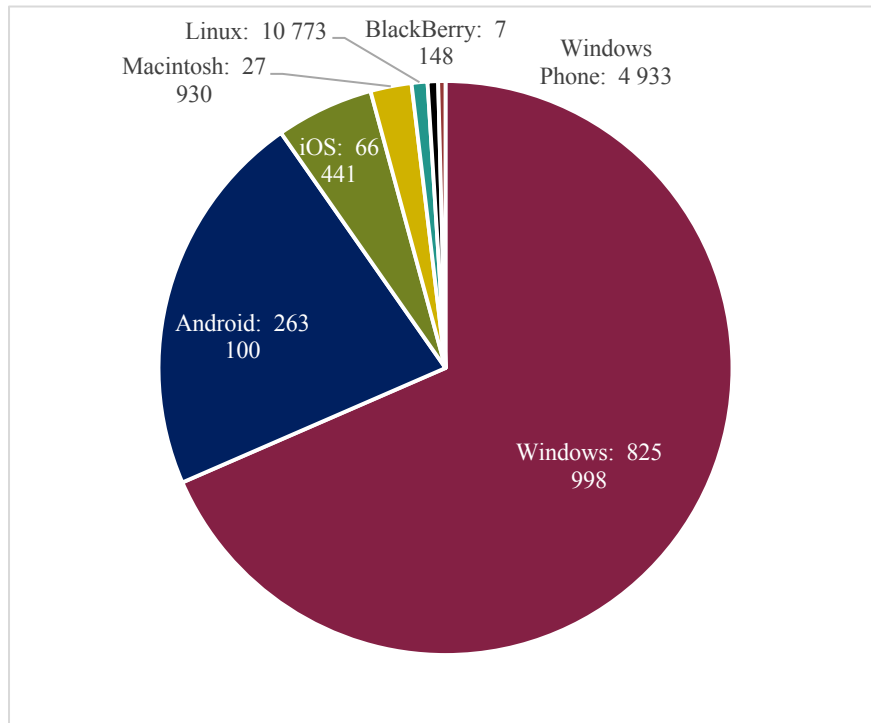
Below, a graphical representation of the number of CSD users visiting the CSD website during the last 12 months:



Below, a depiction of the geographical location of all access points by South African CSD users visiting the CSD website during the last 12 months (1.2 million hits):



Below, a depiction of the most popular Operating System CSD users used to visit the CSD website during the last 12 months:



Below, the top 20 most popular countries from which CSD users visited the CSD website during the last 12 months:

Country	Users
South Africa	1,178,083
United States	5,230
United Kingdom	2,855
India	2,656
Germany	1,571
Pakistan	1,141
Netherlands	971
France	884
Ukraine	672
Indonesia	643
United Arab Emirates	621
Russia	541
Kenya	487
Turkey	386
Zimbabwe	370
Canada	360
Australia	331
Nigeria	293
Italy	290
China	289

Since the CSD went live, more than **625,000 user profiles** have successfully been registered, whilst more than **445,000 suppliers successfully registered** on the CSD. In addition to the 445,000 successfully registered CSD suppliers, more than 105,000 additional suppliers have commenced the registration process, but have to date not yet concluded the process. This is due to suppliers that are either not yet CIPC-registered, that may have tax issues with SARS, that have directors that are in the employment of government, or that are still in the process of opening a bank account. Such suppliers could however complete the CSD registration process at any time in future, after which they will be included in the master list of CSD suppliers.

812 Organs of State have CSD user accounts and can search for suppliers using the online CSD search functionality and view complete supplier registration information by obtaining a CSD Supplier Registration Report or Compliance History report from the CSD.

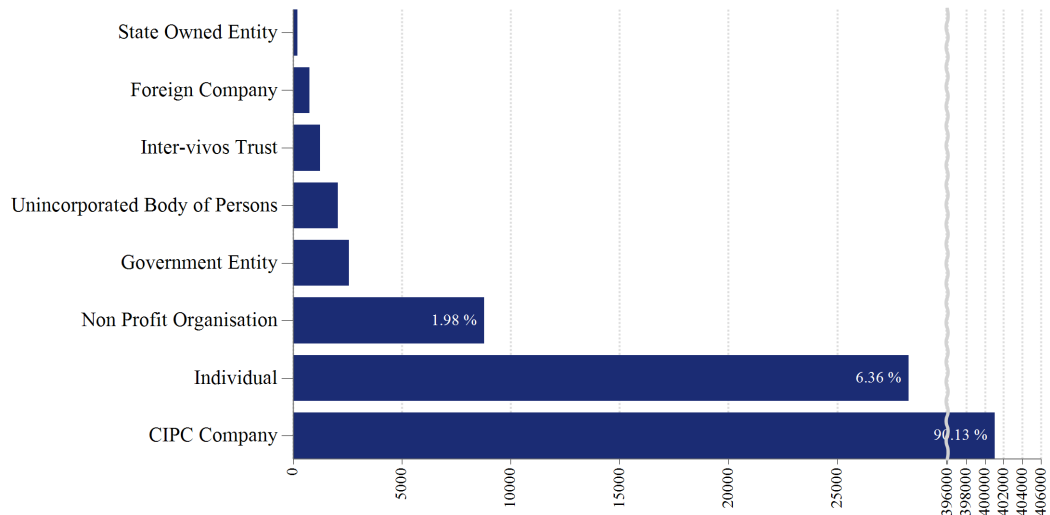
To date, 102 system accounts commenced with the integration process of invoking the CSD web-services to obtain the supplier updates via the batch or real-time process. Of these, about 34 are frequently invoking the CSD web-services.

1.2.4 National View

1.2.4.1 Supplier Types

Below, a summary of the different types of supplier businesses registered on the CSD based on supplier classification types:

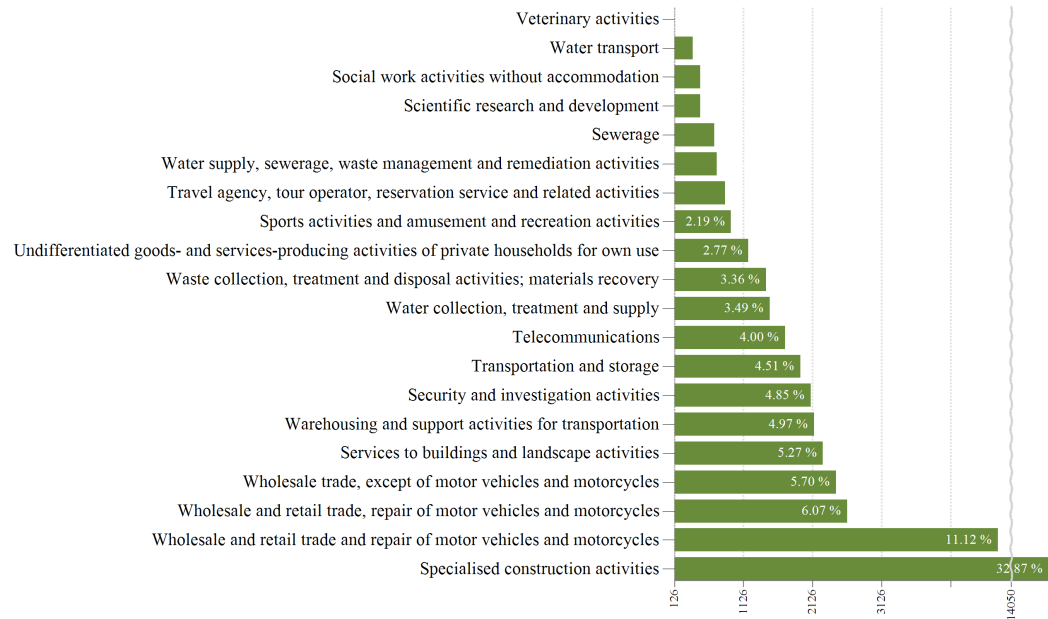
- 90% are CIPC registered businesses;
- 6% are Individuals / Sole Proprietors; and
- 4% are made up of all the other supplier types.



1.2.4.2 Industry Classifications

The CSD uses the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) of all Economic Activities, to record the industry classification of all suppliers registering on the CSD. This industry classification standard is used in most countries around the world, and it has become an important tool for comparing statistical data on economic activities at international level. It provides a comprehensive framework within which economic data can be collected and reported in a format that is designed for purposes of economic analysis, decision-taking and policy-making.

Below, a graphical representation of the top 20 industry sectors of all suppliers registered on the CSD:

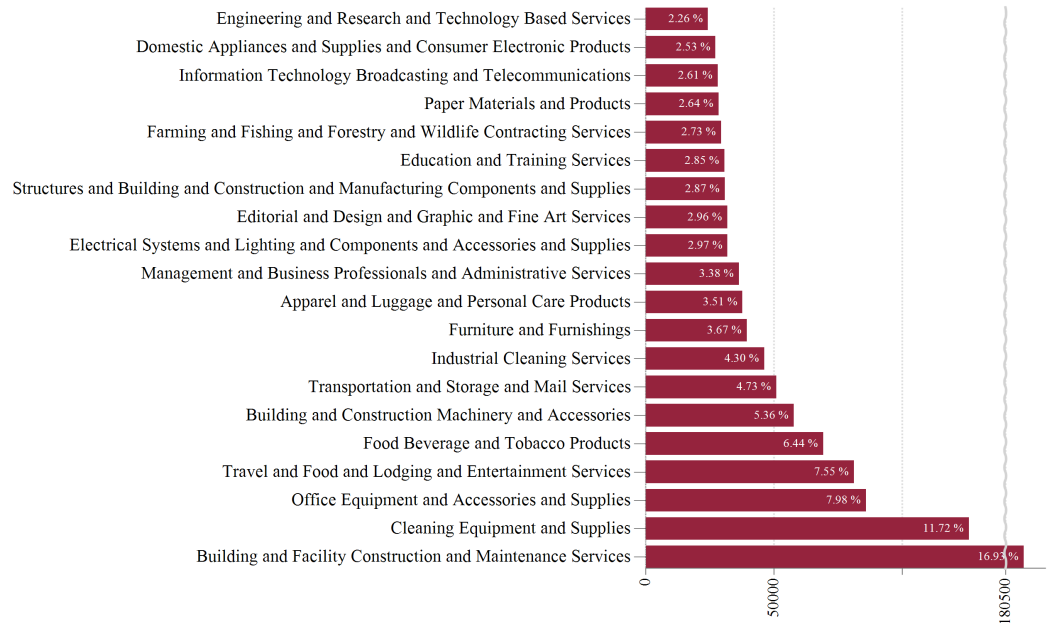


1.2.4.3 Commodities

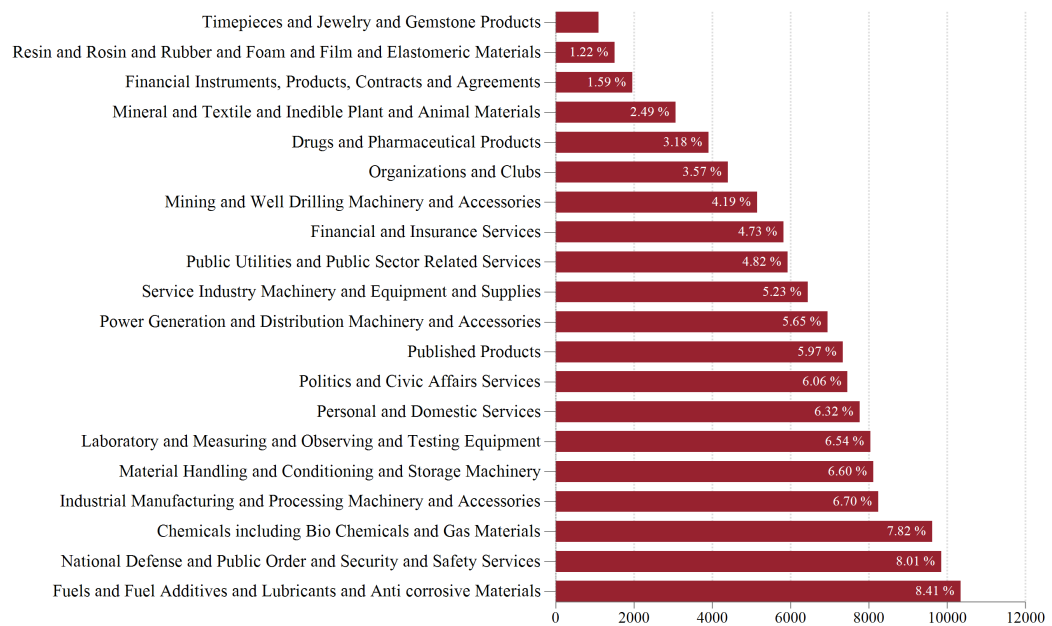
The CSD uses the United Nations Standard Products and Services Code (UNSPSC), for the efficient and accurate classification of products and services provided by all suppliers registering on the CSD. The UNSPSC is an efficient, accurate and flexible classification system for achieving enterprise-wide visibility of spend analysis, as well as enabling procurement to deliver on demands of cost-effectiveness and allowing full exploitation of electronic commerce capabilities.

The use of the UNSPSC commodity classification structure by the CSD, enables all suppliers to specify the goods and services, as well as the geographical location where these goods and services can be provided, on a very detailed and accurate level. Furthermore, it enables Organ of State supply chain practitioners, to use the same UNSPSC commodity classification structure, to search for CSD-registered suppliers that can provide specific goods and services, in a specific geographical location.

Below, the most popular goods and services offered by CSD-registered suppliers, based on the UNSPSC structure:



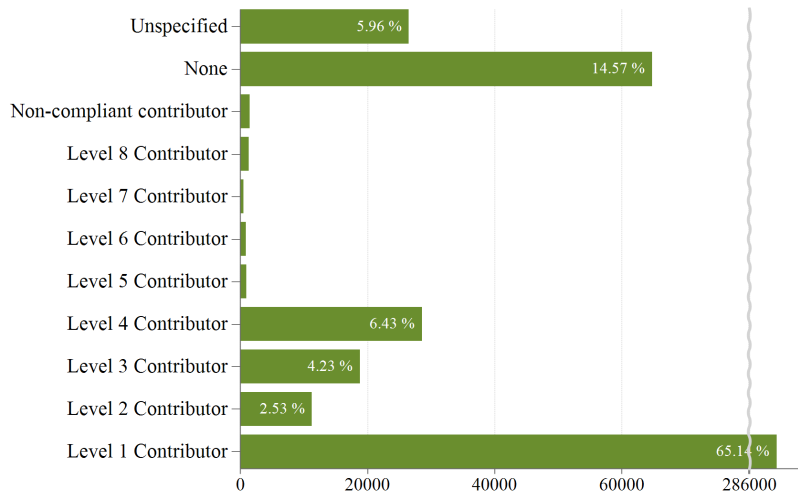
Below, the least popular goods and services offered by CSD-registered suppliers, based on the UNSPSC structure:



1.2.4.4 B-BBEE

The CSD allows all suppliers to capture comprehensive B-BBEE information, allowing Organ of State practitioners to search for suppliers providing goods and services, in specific locations, based on specific economic empowerment parameters. The OCPO is working in close collaboration with the B-BBEE Commission of the dti, to enable the future electronic verification of B-BBEE certificate information of all CSD-registered suppliers.

Below, the distribution of B-BBEE indicators across all suppliers currently registered on the CSD:

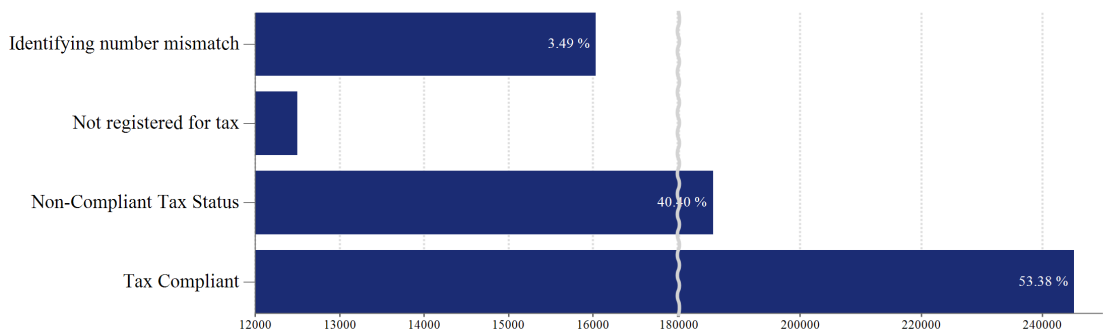


Please note that “**Unspecified**” in the graph above, represents the number of suppliers that have not yet updated their BBBEE information on the CSD.

1.2.4.5 Tax Compliance

The CSD verifies tax compliance by means of a supplier’s Income Tax (IT) number, Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) number, as well as their Value-Added Tax (VAT) number as captured on the CSD. Up-to-date supplier tax compliance information is availed to Organ of State supply chain practitioners.

The below graph depicts the tax compliance status of all 440,000 CSD-registered suppliers:

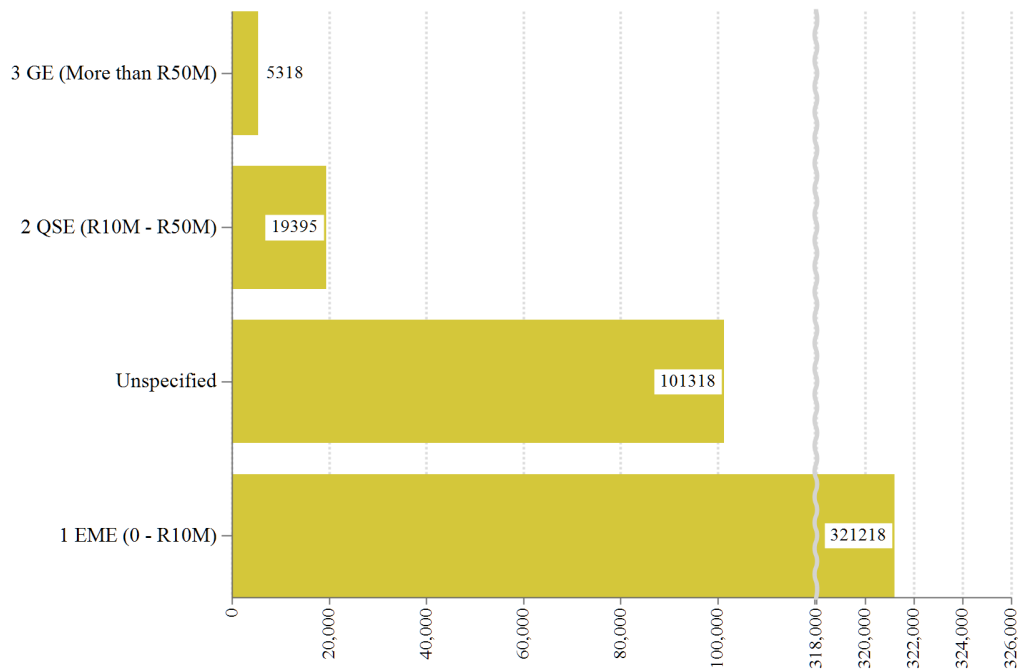


1.2.4.6 Annual Turnover

The CSD allows all suppliers to capture annual turnover information. Annual turnover is categorized as follows:

- Exempted Micro Enterprise (EME): Suppliers with an annual turnover of less than R10m;
- Qualifying Small Enterprise (QSE): Suppliers with an annual turnover of between R10m and R50m; and

- General Enterprise (GE): Suppliers with an annual turnover of more than R50m. Below, a depiction of the annual turnover of all CSD-registered suppliers:



1.2.4.7 Ownership

The CSD enables all suppliers to capture detailed ownership information. For each individual owner, suppliers need to specify the following information:

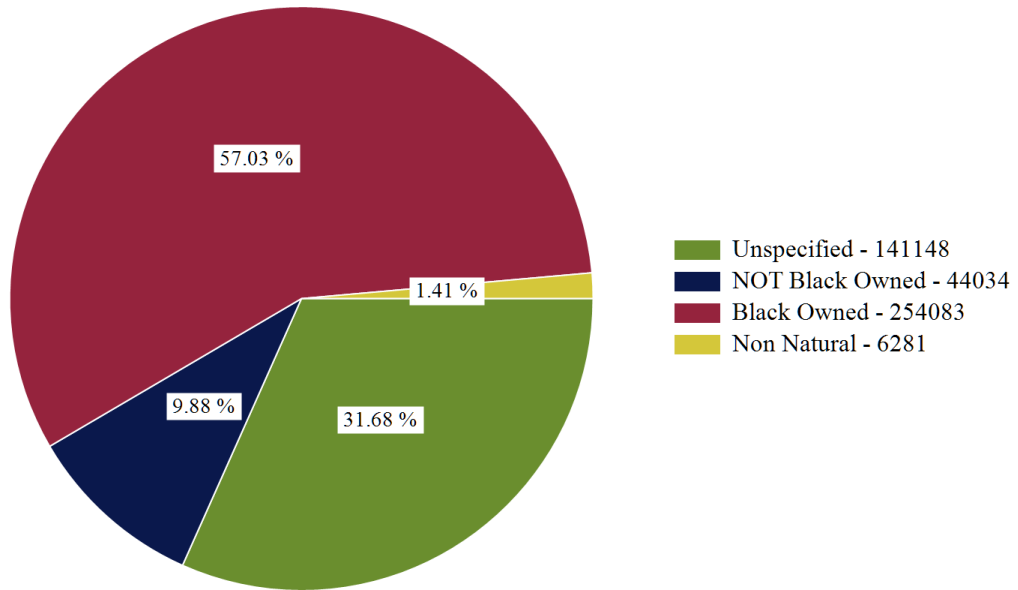
- Identifying information (Name, identification number);
- Suburb where the owner lives;
- Race of the owner;
- Whether the owner is Disabled;
- Whether the owner is a Military Veteran; and
- The percentage ownership of the owner.

The CSD uses the above information, as well as other ownership information derived from the details provided by suppliers (e.g. Gender, Youth, as well as whether any owner lives in a rural area or township), to allow Organ of State supply chain practitioners to identify suppliers meeting specific ownership criteria, in line with the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000: Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017. Since early March 2017, the CSD allows suppliers to capture detailed ownership information, as above. To date, more than 300,000 CSD suppliers have successfully updated this information, with about 1,000 additional suppliers providing this information daily.

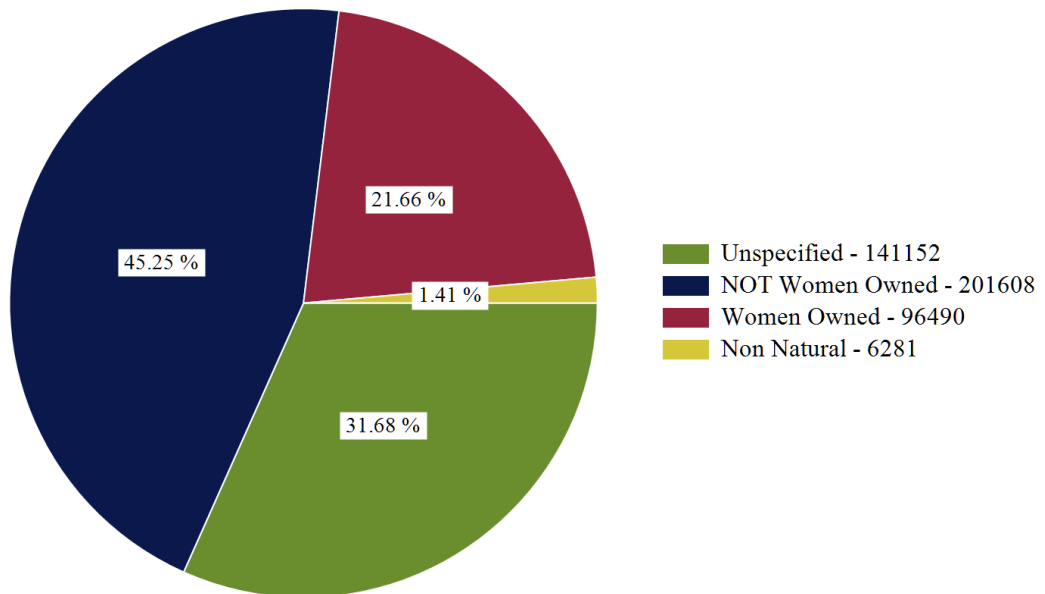
248 Suppliers have indicated that they are listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE), and hence do not have to provide more detailed ownership information. 9,567 Suppliers have indicated that they are at least partially owned by non-Natural entities, e.g. Trusts.

In all 6 graphs below, the “Unspecified” category, represents the number of suppliers that have not yet updated their ownership information on the CSD.

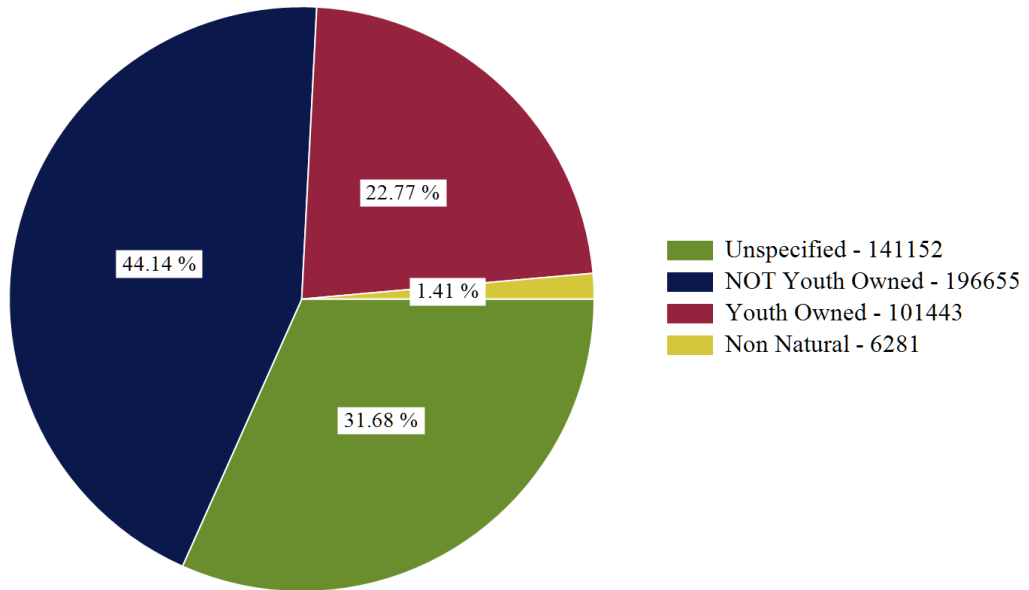
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% Black:



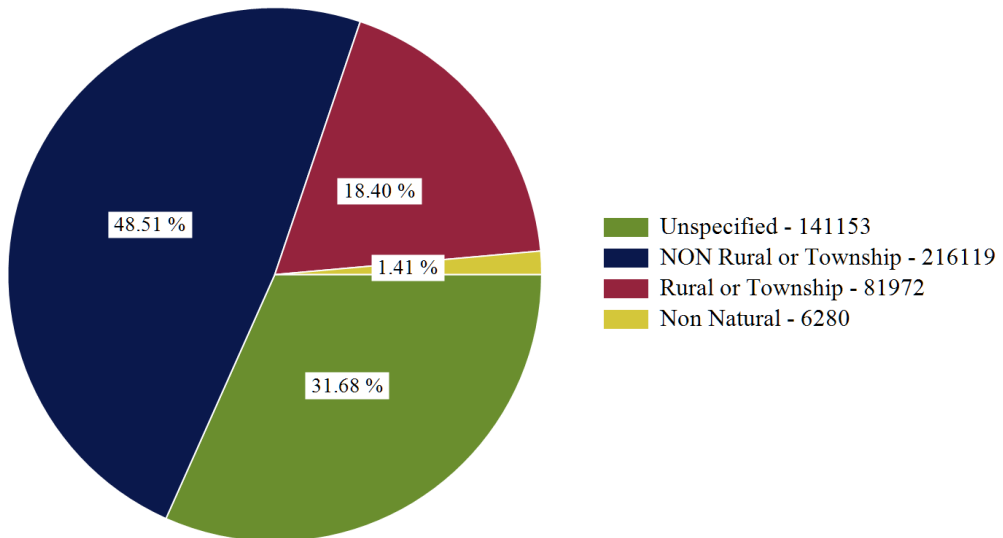
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% owned by Black Women:



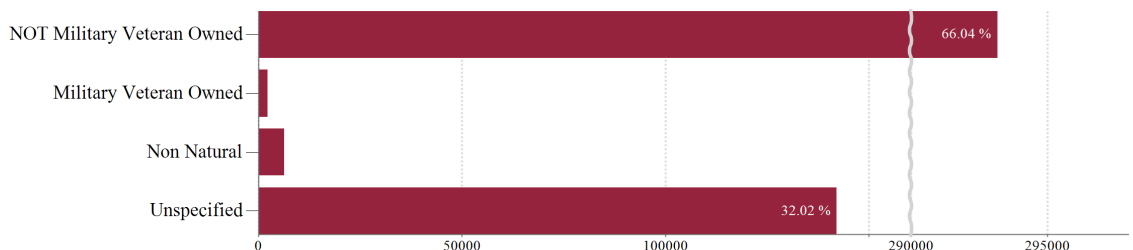
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% owned by Black Youth:



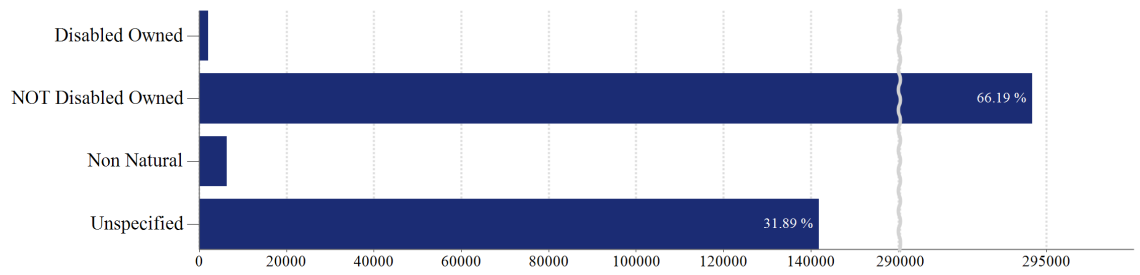
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% owned by Black people living in rural areas or townships:



Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% owned by Black Military Veterans:



Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% owned by Black Disabled people:



1.2.5 Provincial View

1.2.5.1 Provincial Summary

Gauteng Province remains the province that has the highest number of suppliers and where the concentration of suppliers is at.

1.2.5.2 Suppliers per Province

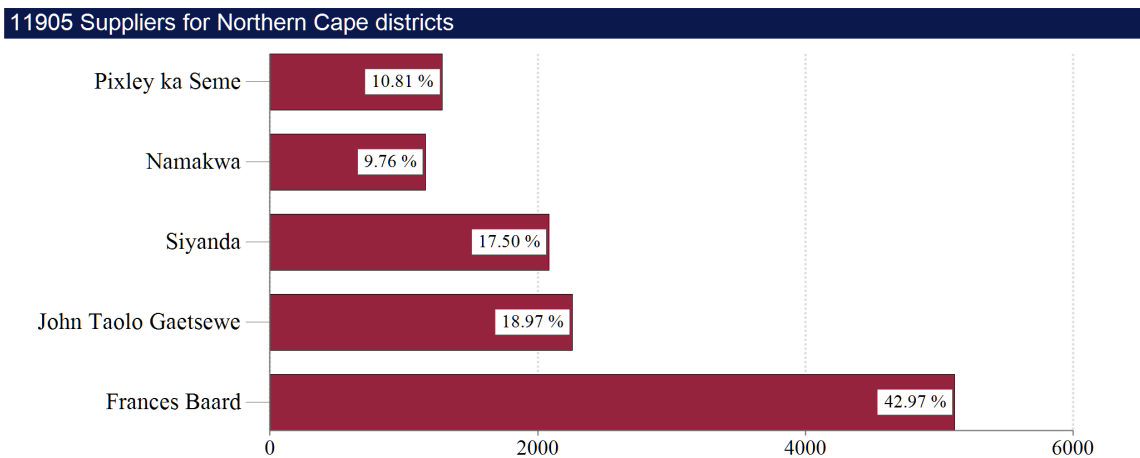
Campaigns and information sessions to encourage suppliers to register on the CSD, were conducted in all 9 provinces. Below, the CSD suppliers registered per province. The various graphs below depict a grouping of suppliers per province and per district, based on where suppliers are physically situated and is not a reflection of suppliers linked to specific Provincial Governments or Organs of State.

1.2.5.3 Northern Cape



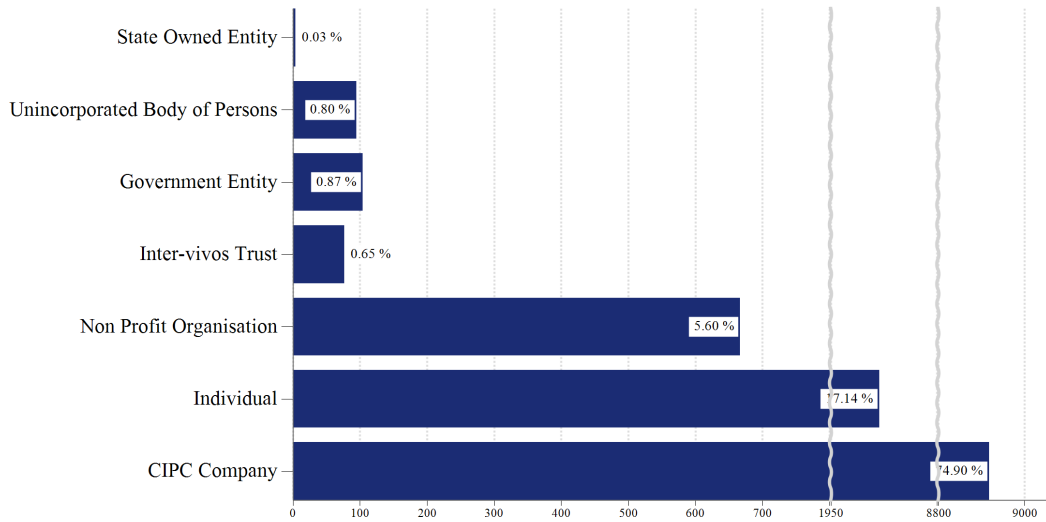
1.2.5.3.1 Suppliers per District Municipality

Below, the CSD suppliers registered for each Northern Cape Municipal District:



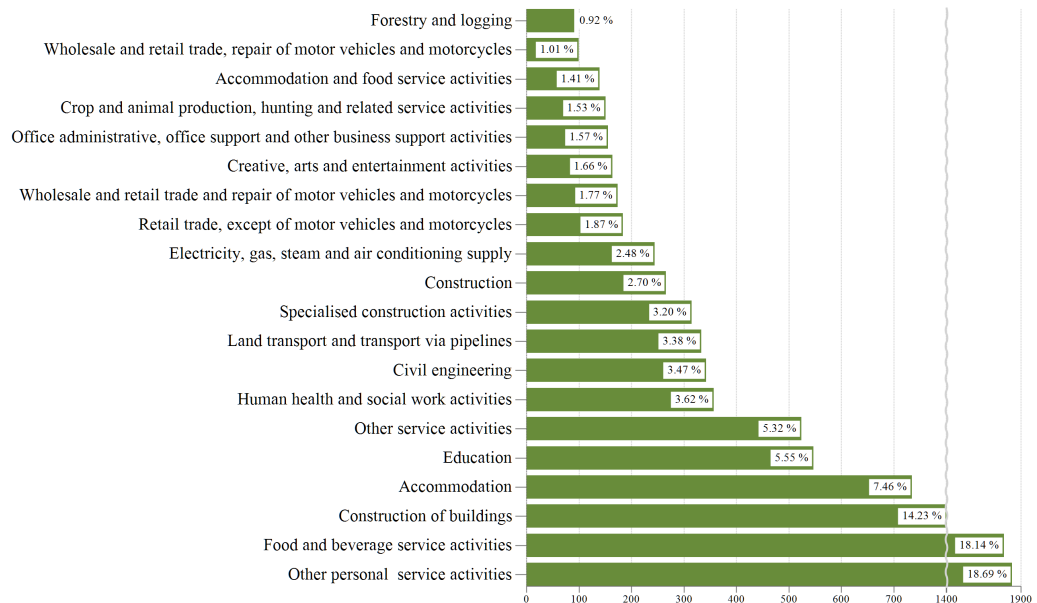
1.2.5.3.2 Supplier Types

Below, the CSD supplier types for all Northern Cape suppliers registered on the CSD:



1.2.5.3.3 Industry Classifications

Below, the top 20 industry sectors of all Northern Cape suppliers registered on the CSD:

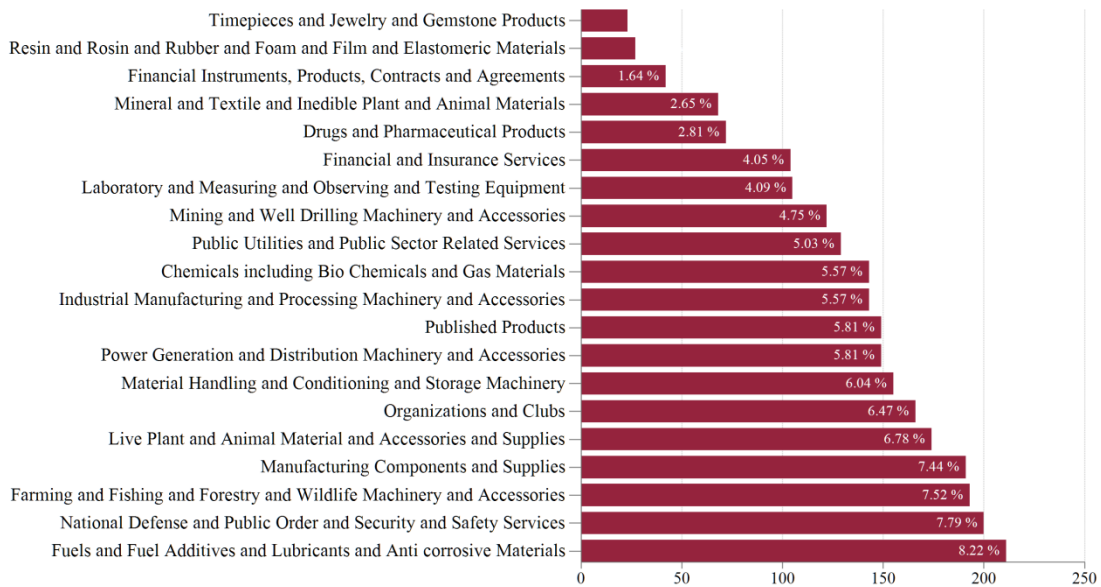


1.2.5.3.4 Commodities

Below, the most popular goods and services offered by Northern Cape suppliers registered on the CSD, based on the UNSPSC structure:



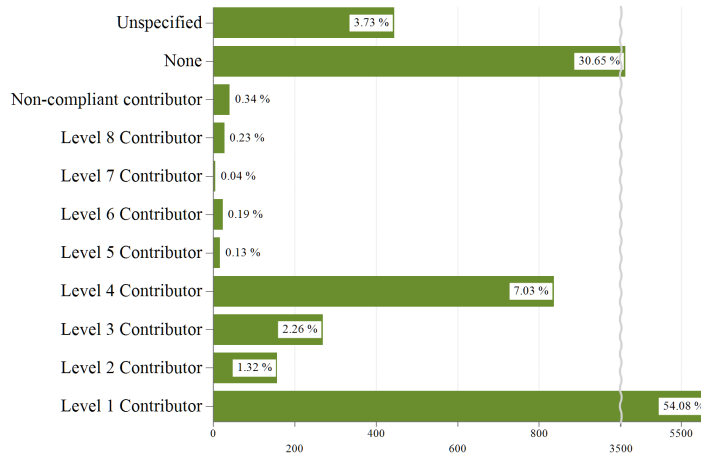
Below, the least popular goods and services offered by Northern Cape suppliers registered on the CSD, based on the UNSPSC structure:



1.2.5.3.5 B-BBEE

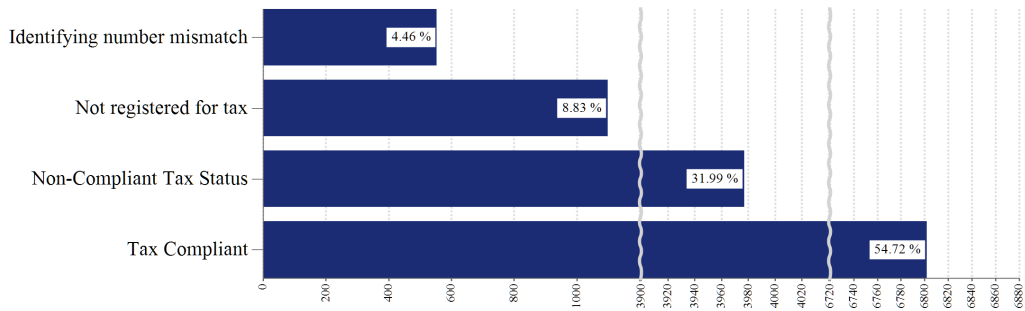
Below, the distribution of B-BBEE indicators across all Northern Cape suppliers currently registered on the CSD:

The
the
on



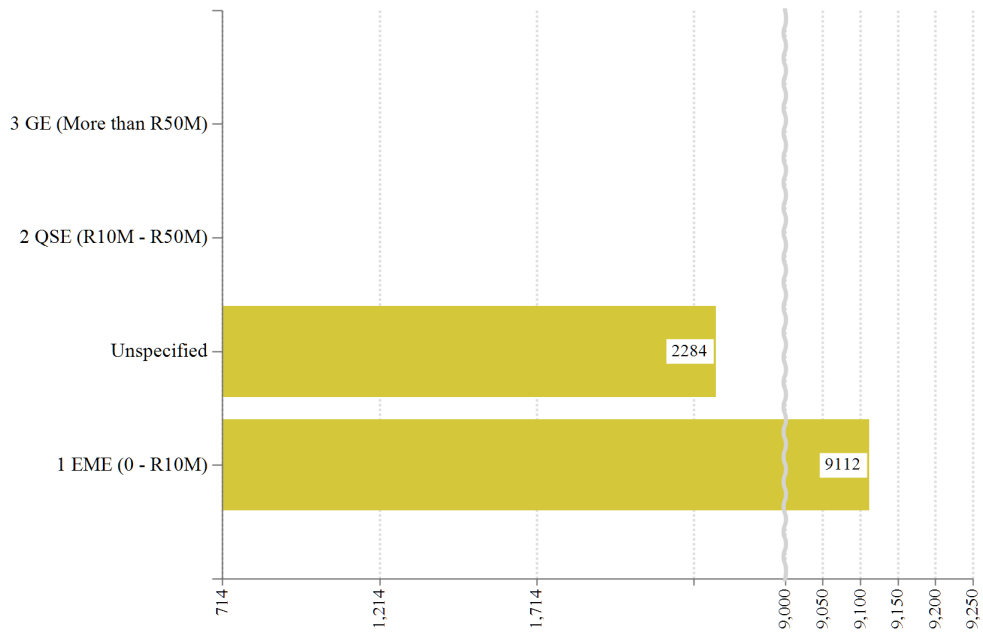
1.2.5.3.6 Tax Compliance

below graph depicts tax compliance status of all Northern Cape suppliers registered the CSD:



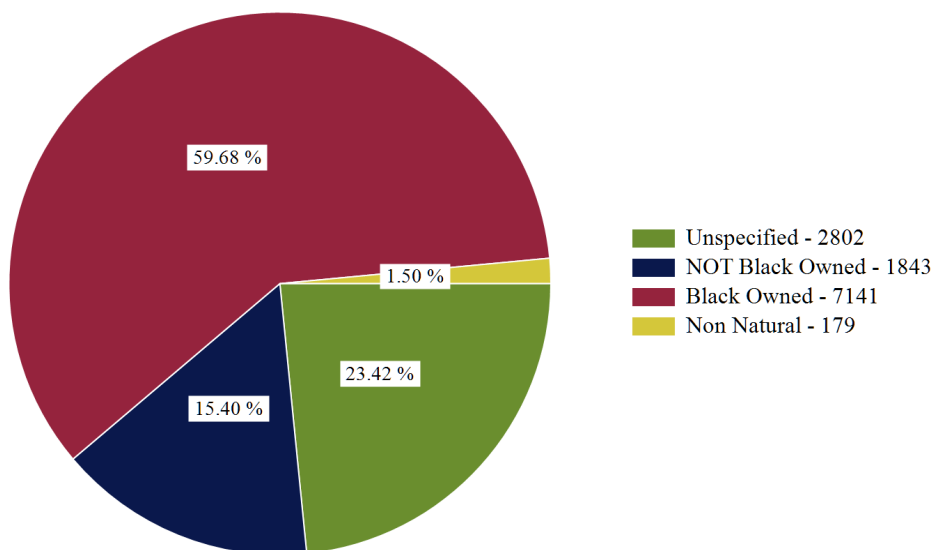
1.2.5.3.7 Annual Turnover

Below, a depiction of the annual turnover of all Northern Cape CSD-registered suppliers:

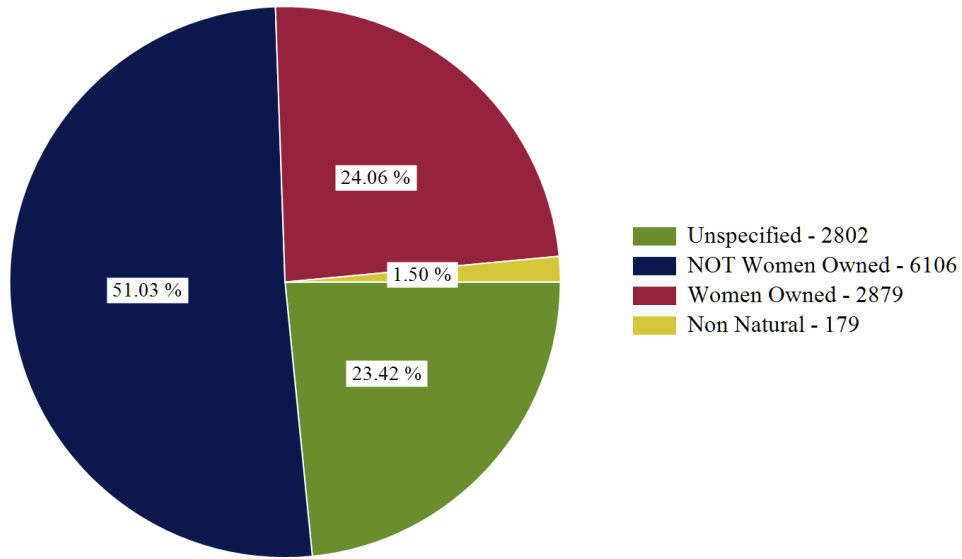


1.2.5.3.8 Ownership

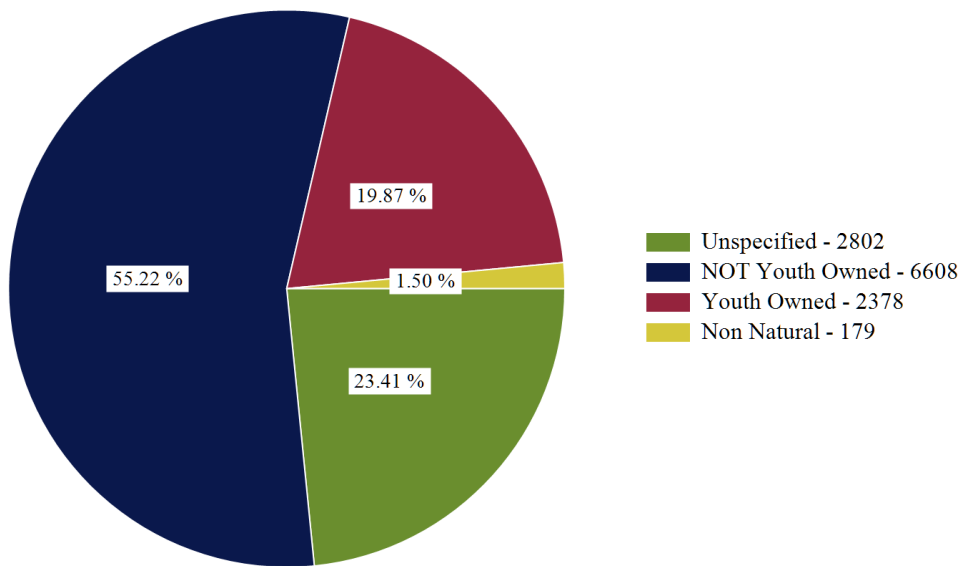
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Northern Cape CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% Black:



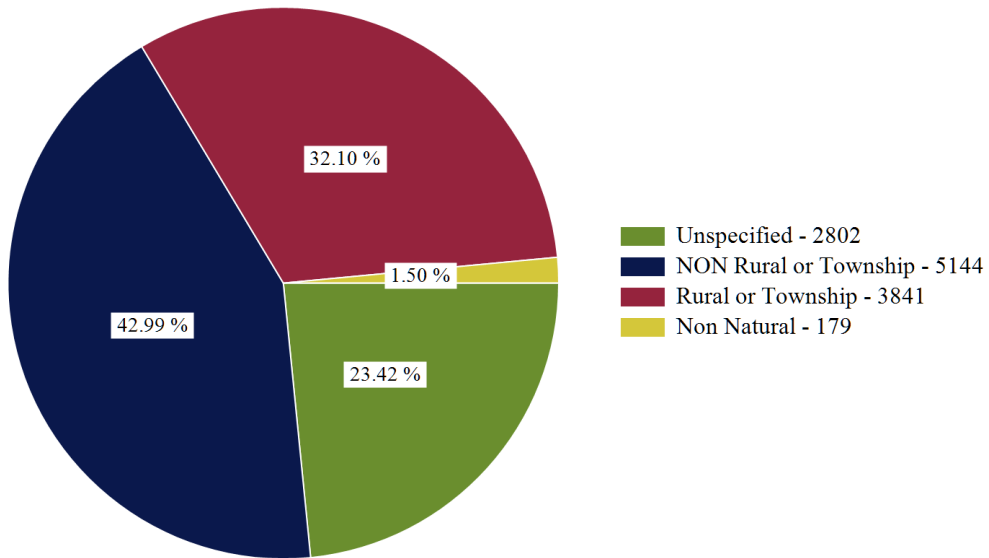
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Northern Cape CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Women:



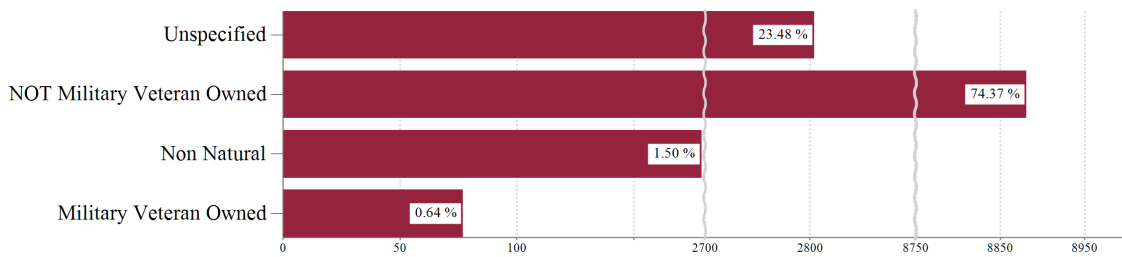
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Northern Cape CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Youth:



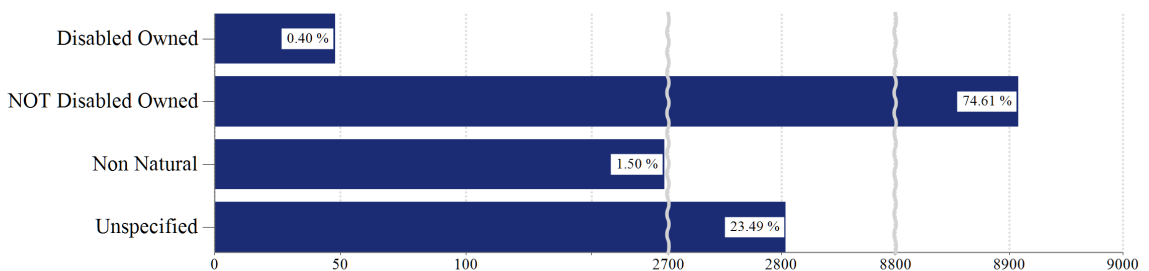
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Northern Cape CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black people living in rural areas or townships:



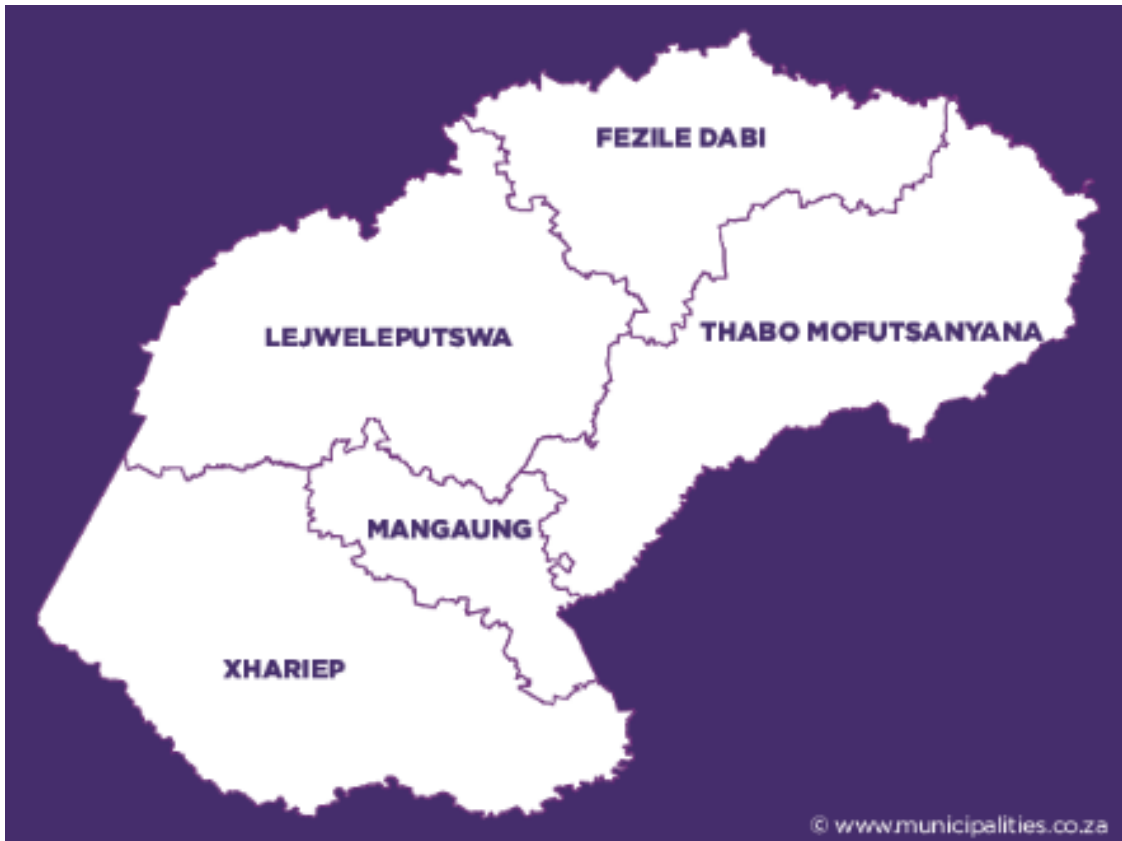
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Northern Cape CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Military Veterans:



Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Northern Cape CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Disabled people:

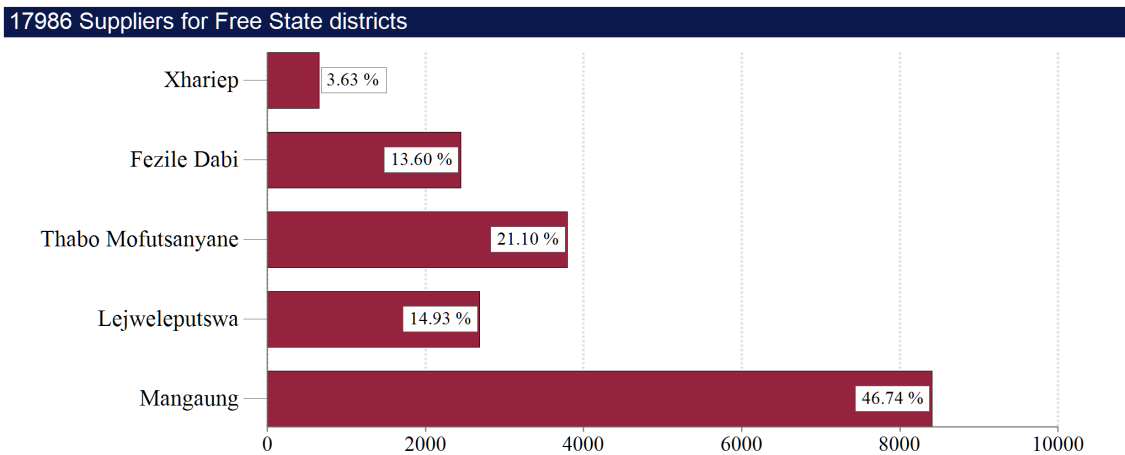


1.2.5.4 Free State



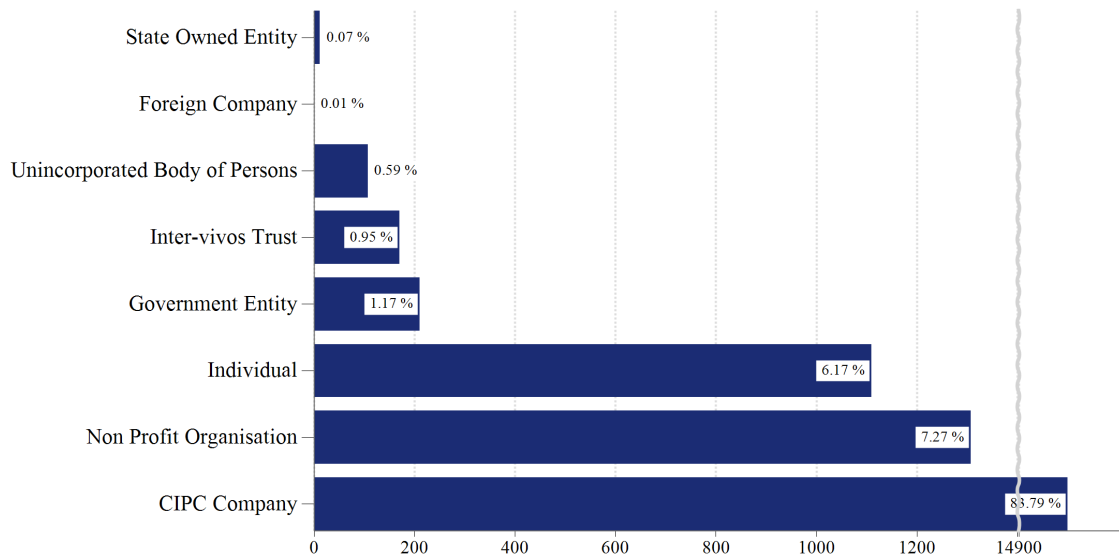
1.2.5.4.1 Suppliers per District Municipality

Below, the CSD suppliers registered for each Free State Municipal District:



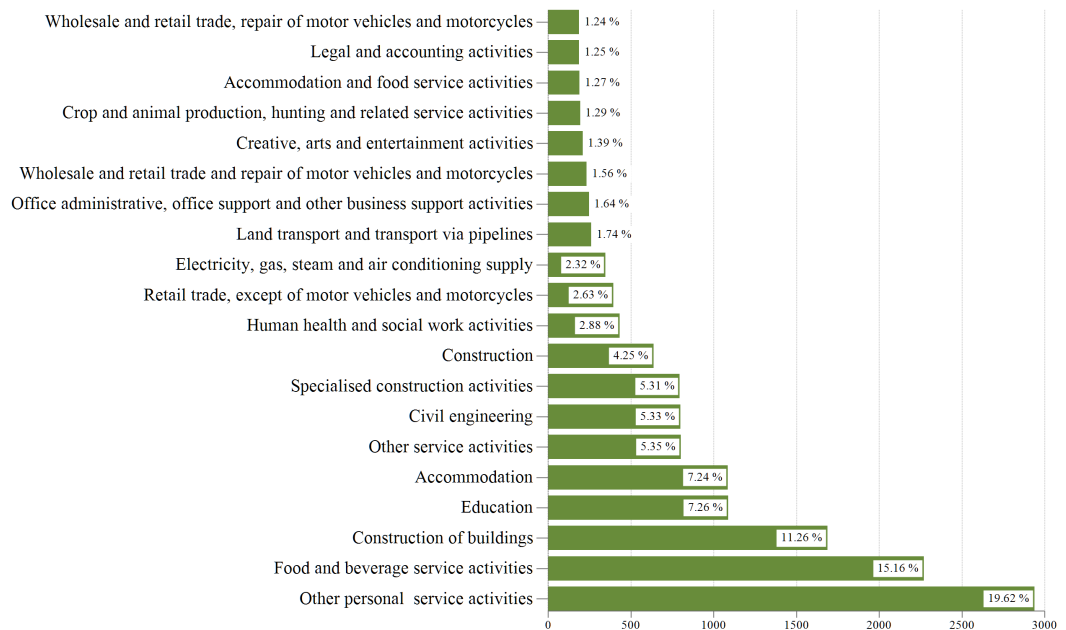
1.2.5.4.2 Supplier Types

Below, the CSD supplier types for all Free State suppliers registered on the CSD:



1.2.5.4.3 Industry Classifications

Below, the top industry sectors of all Free State suppliers registered on the CSD:

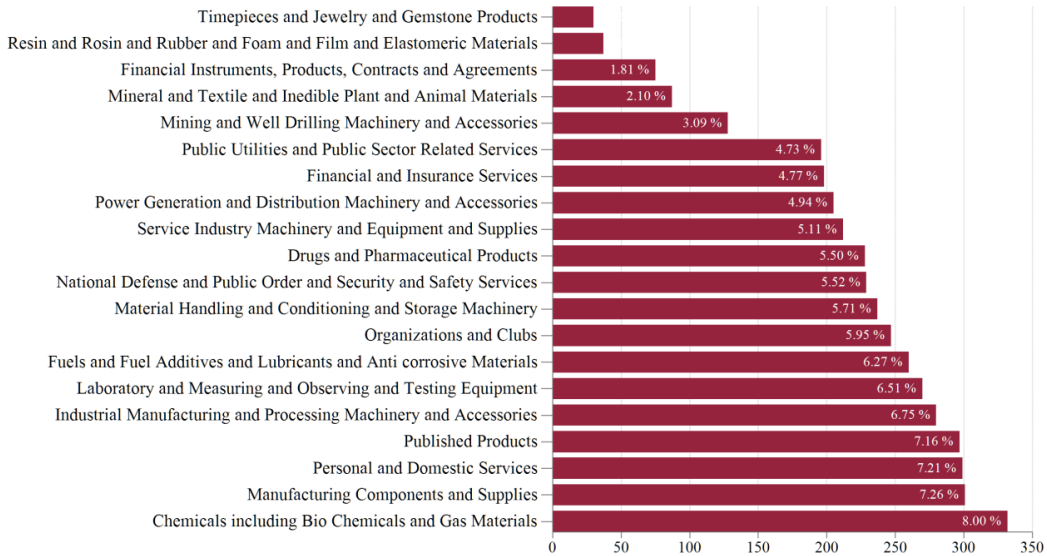


1.2.5.4.4 Commodities

Below, the most popular goods and services offered by Free State suppliers registered on the CSD, based on the UNSPSC structure:

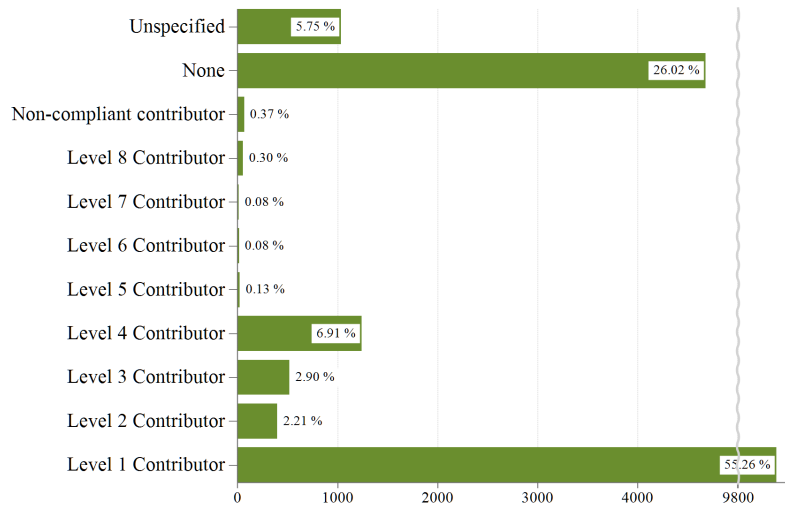


Below, the least popular goods and services offered by Free State suppliers registered on the CSD, based on the UNSPSC structure:



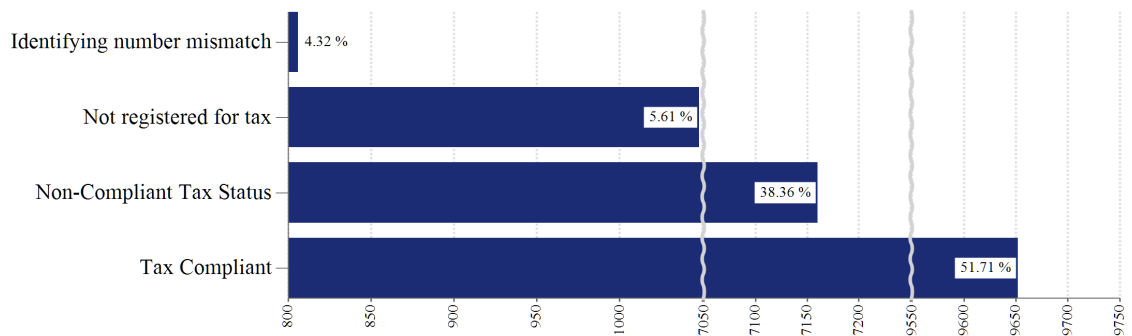
1.2.5.4.5 B-BBEE

Below, the distribution of B-BBEE indicators across all Free State suppliers currently registered on the CSD:



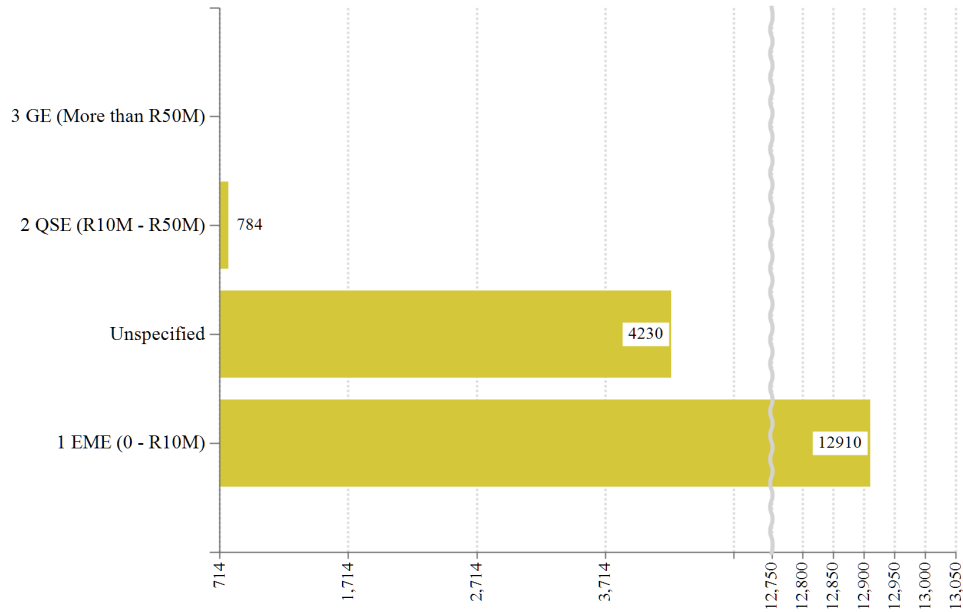
1.2.5.4.6 Tax Compliance

The below graph depicts the tax compliance status of all Free State suppliers registered on the CSD:



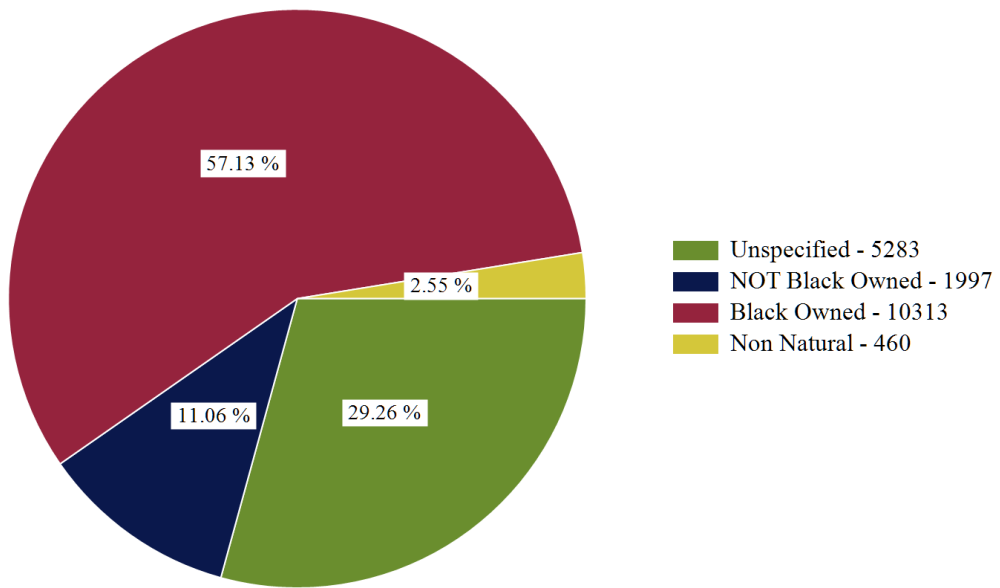
1.2.5.4.7 Annual Turnover

Below, a depiction of the annual turnover of all Free State CSD-registered suppliers:

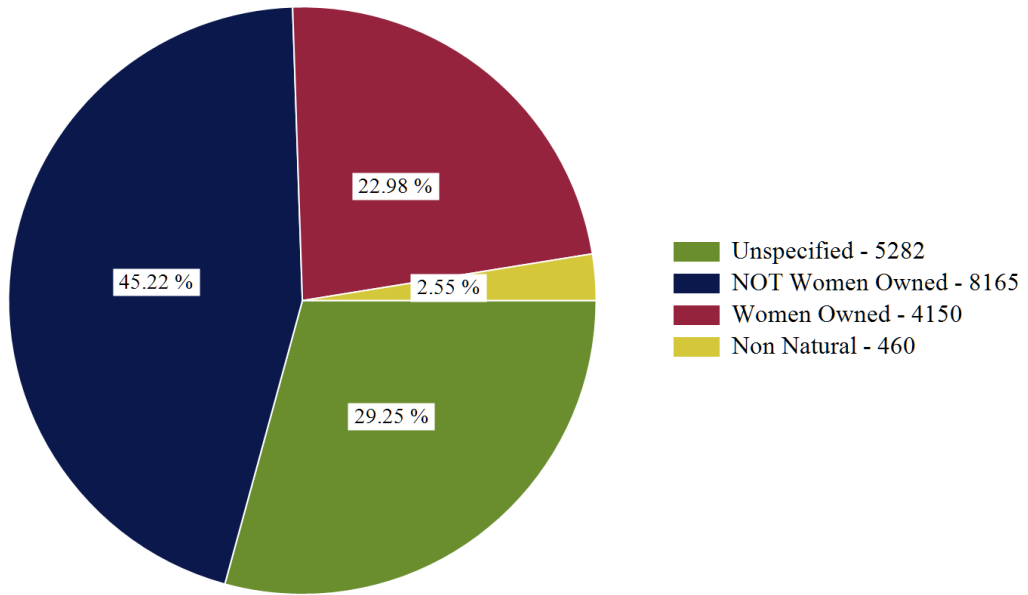


1.2.5.4.8 Ownership

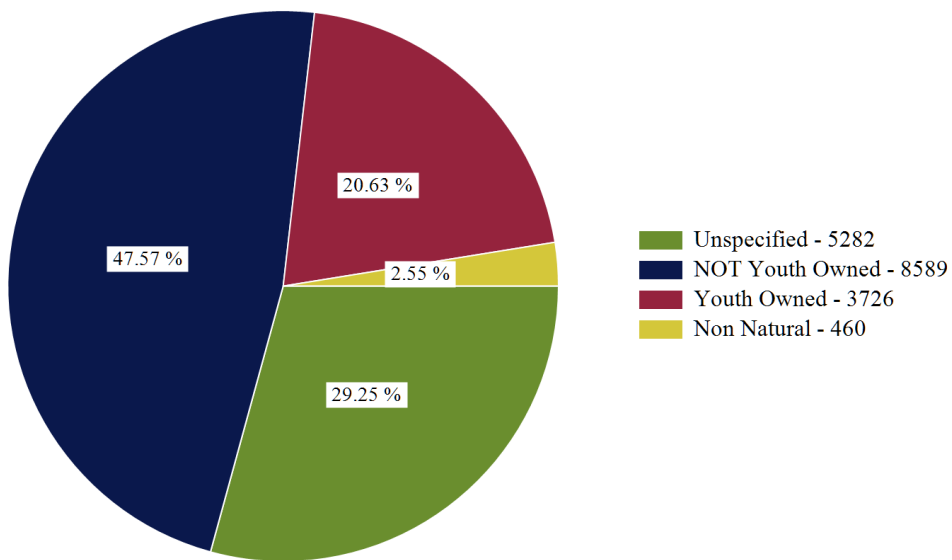
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Free State CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% Black:



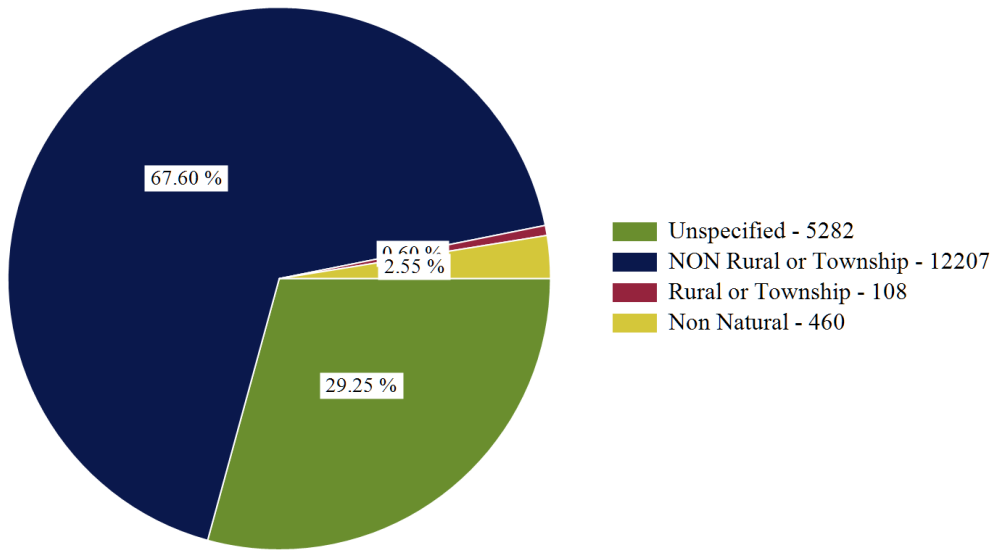
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Free State CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% owned by Black Women:



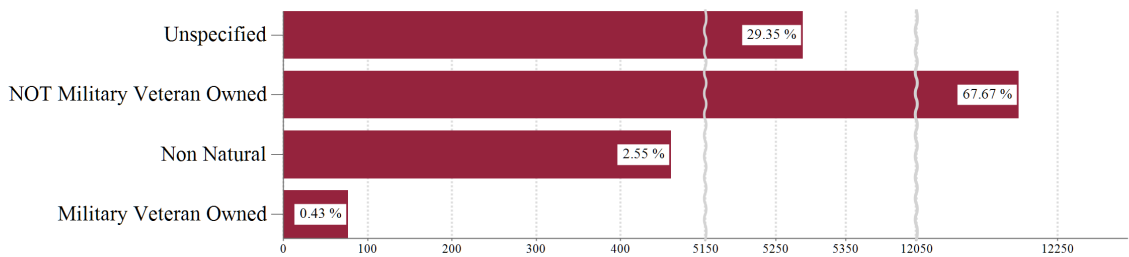
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Free State CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Youth:



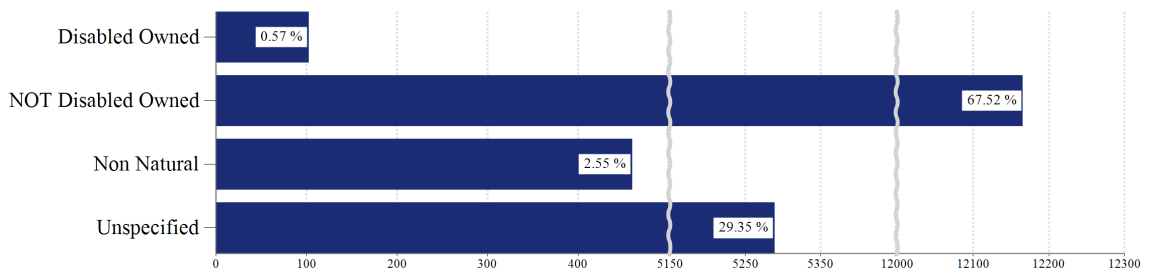
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Free State CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black people living in rural areas or townships:



Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Free State CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Military Veterans:



Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Free State CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Disabled people:



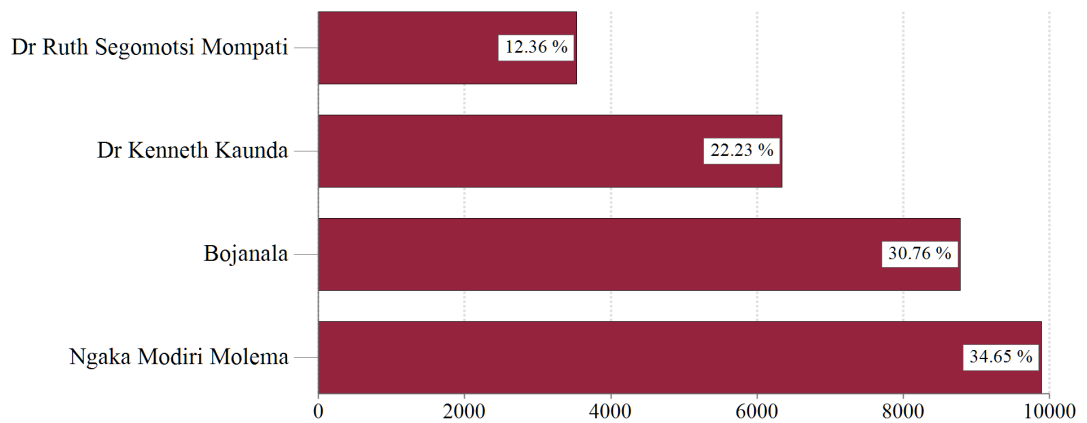
1.2.5.5 North West



1.2.5.5.1 Suppliers per District Municipality

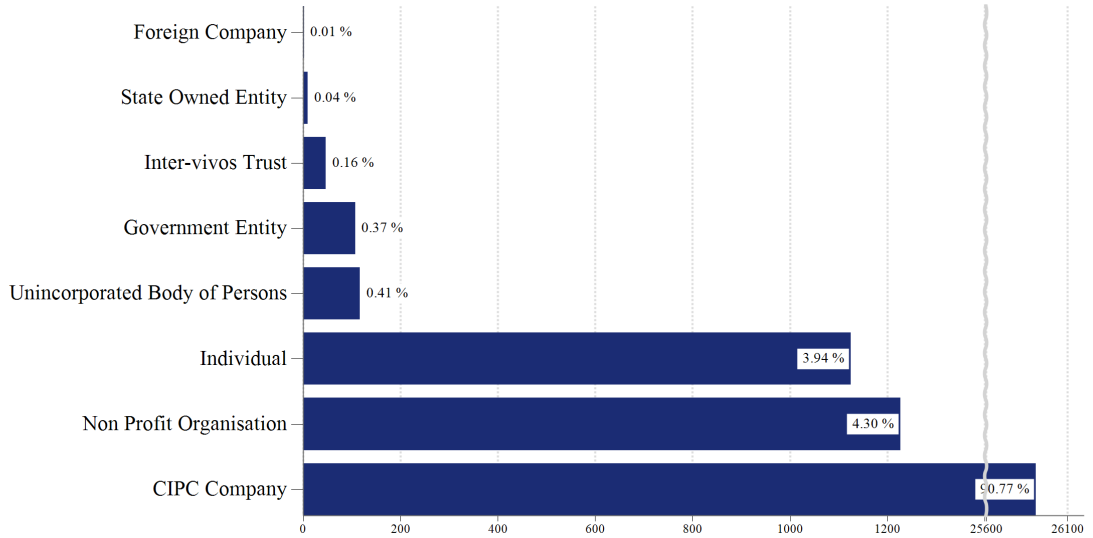
Below, the CSD suppliers registered for each North West Municipal District:

28546 Suppliers for North West districts



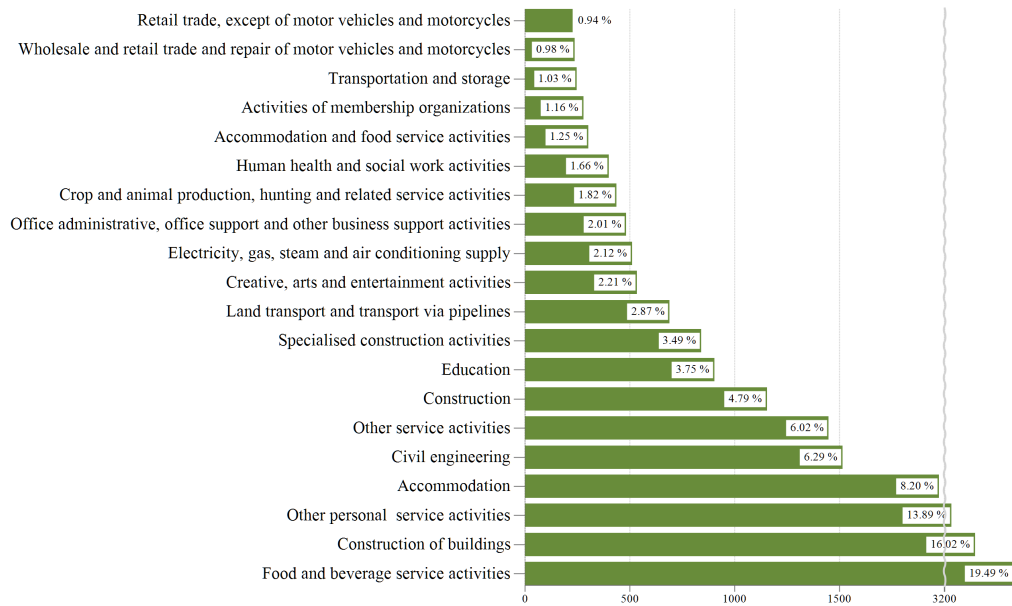
1.2.5.5.2 Supplier Types

Below, the CSD supplier types for all North West suppliers registered on the CSD:



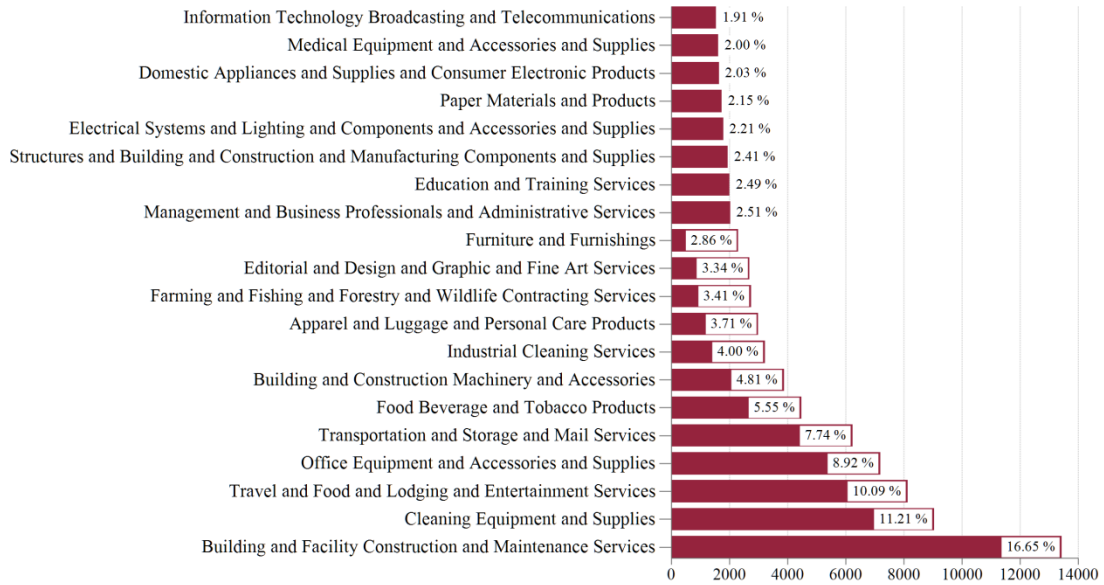
1.2.5.5.3 Industry Classifications

Below, the top industry sectors of all North West suppliers registered on the CSD:

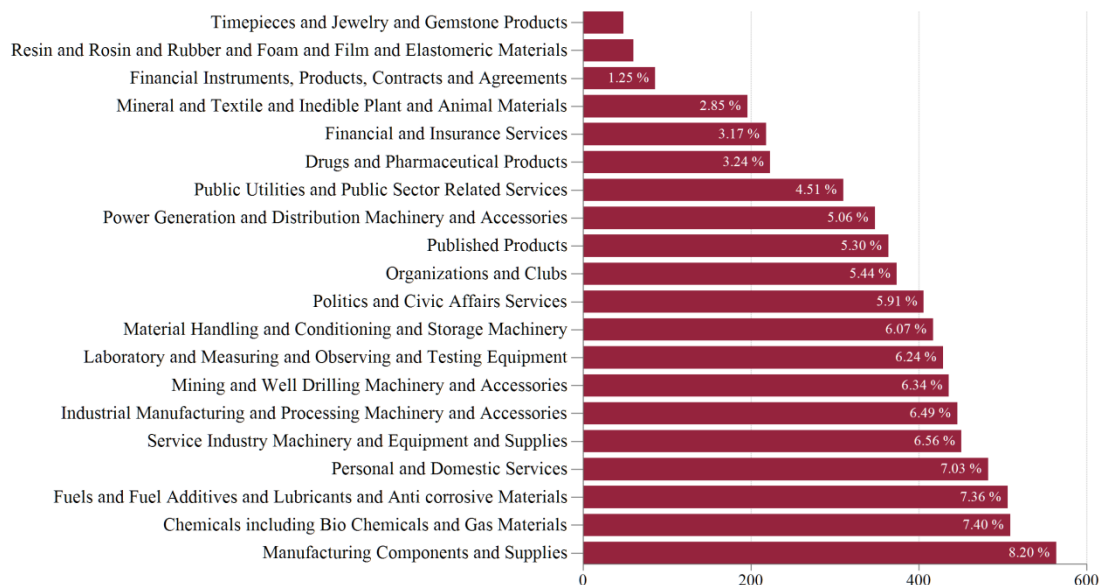


1.2.5.5.4 Commodities

Below, the most popular goods and services offered by North West suppliers registered on the CSD, based on the UNSPSC structure:

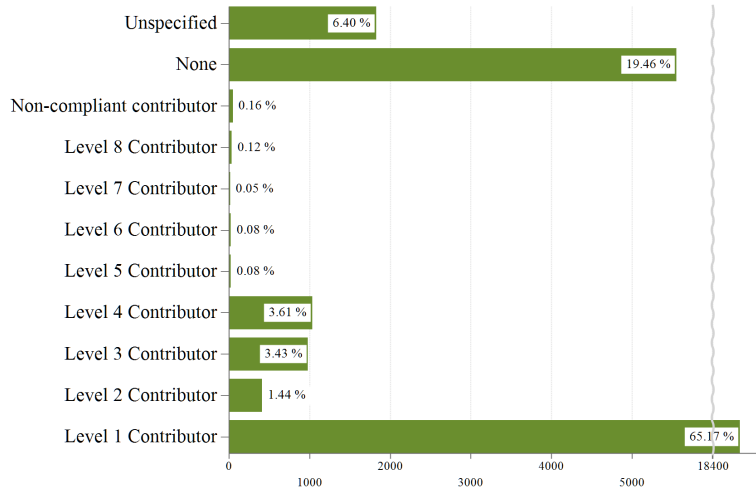


Below, the least popular goods and services offered by North West suppliers registered on the CSD, based on the UNSPSC structure:



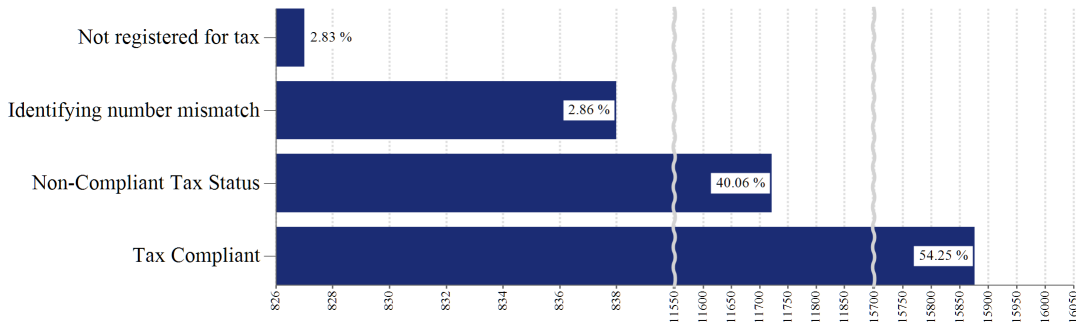
1.2.5.5.5 B-BBEE

Below, the distribution of B-BBEE indicators across all North West suppliers currently registered on the CSD:



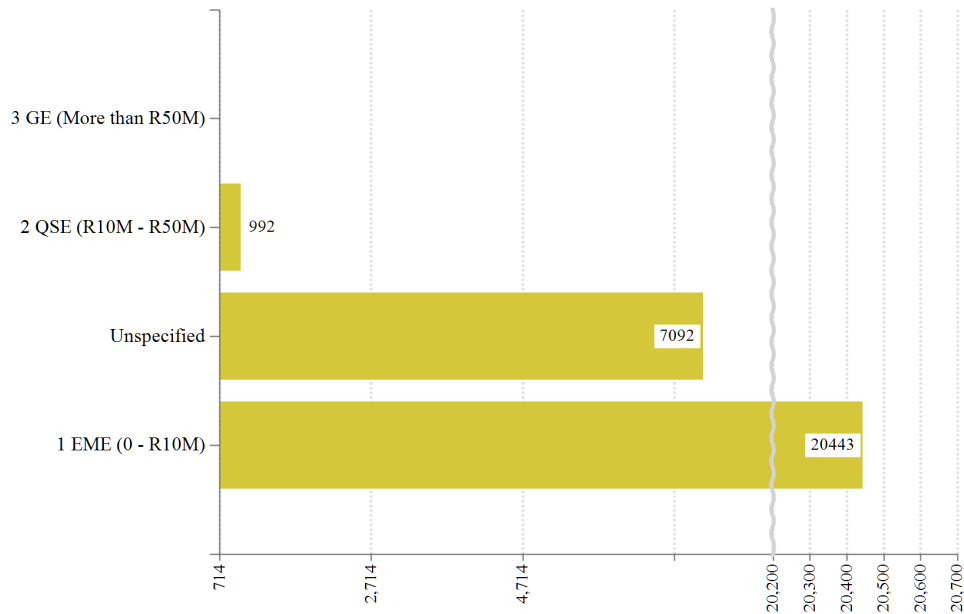
1.2.5.5.6 Tax Compliance

The below graph depicts the tax compliance status of all North West suppliers registered on the CSD:



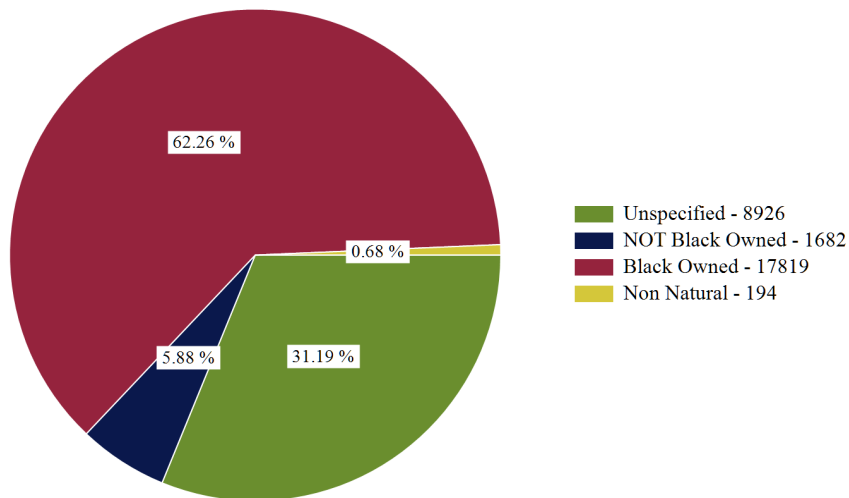
1.2.5.5.7 Annual Turnover

Below, a depiction of the annual turnover of all North West CSD-registered suppliers:

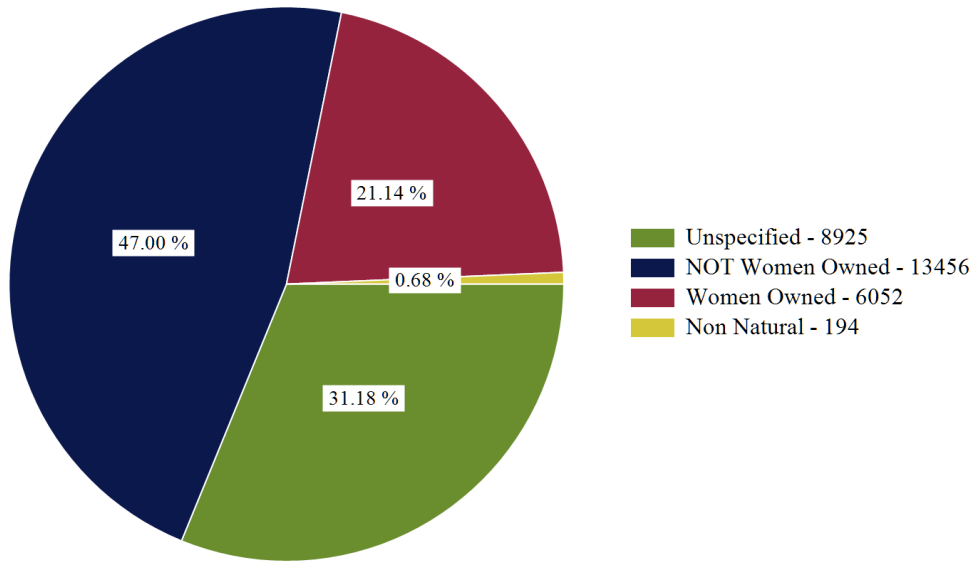


1.2.5.5.8 Ownership

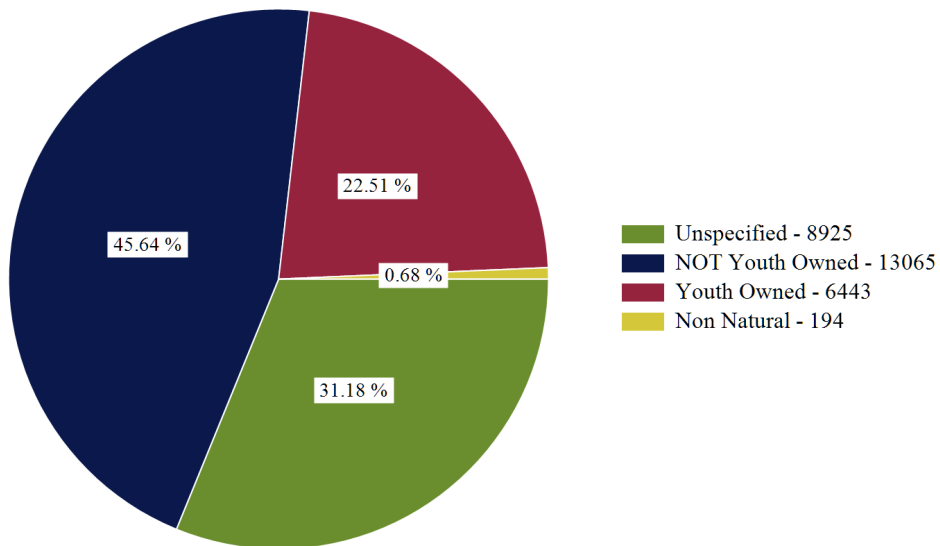
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all North West CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least 51% Black*:



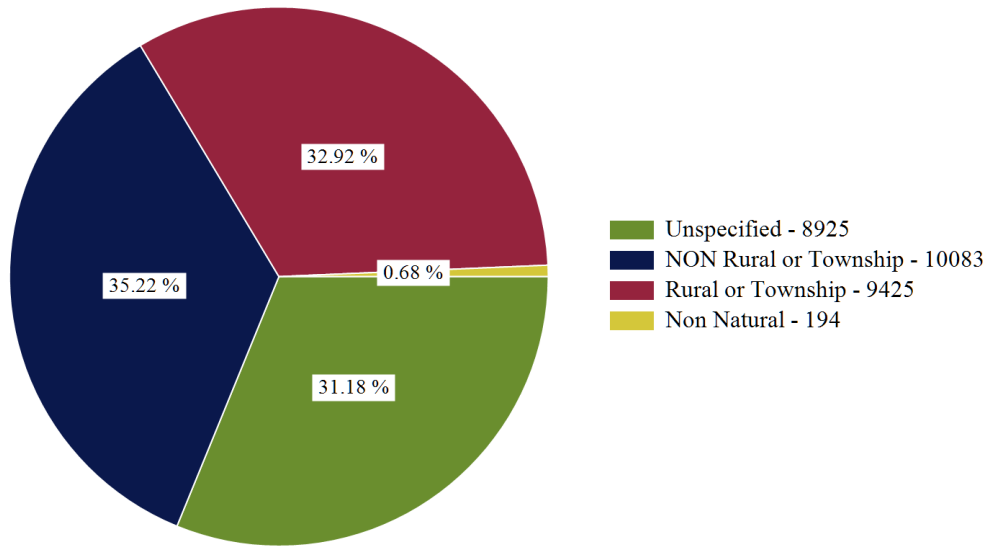
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all North West CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Women:



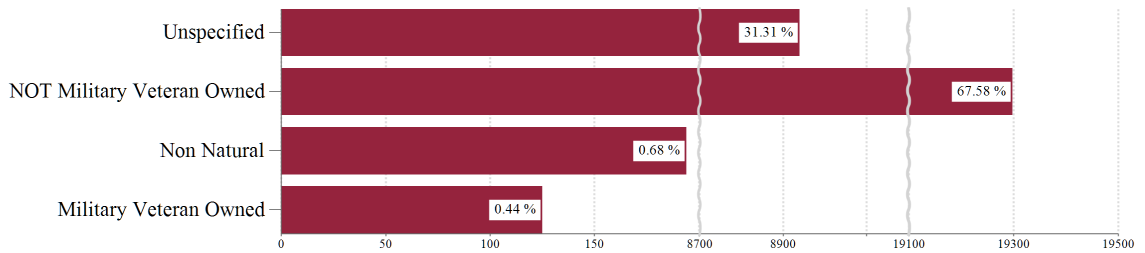
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all North West CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Youth:



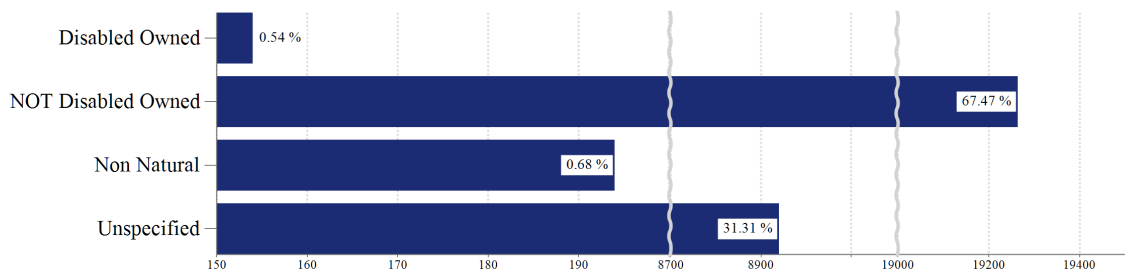
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all North West CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black people living in rural areas or townships:



Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all North West CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Military Veterans:



Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all North West CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% owned by Black Disabled people:



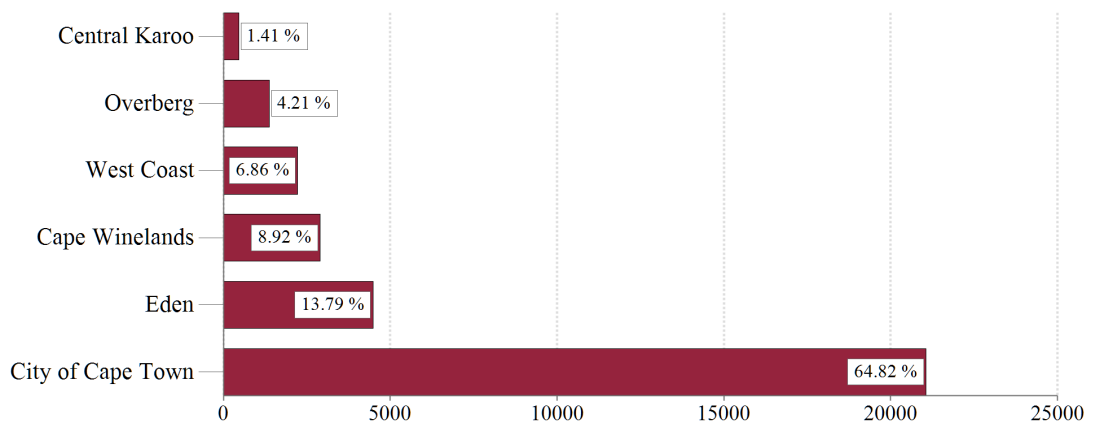
1.2.5.6 Western Cape



1.2.5.6.1 Suppliers per District Municipality

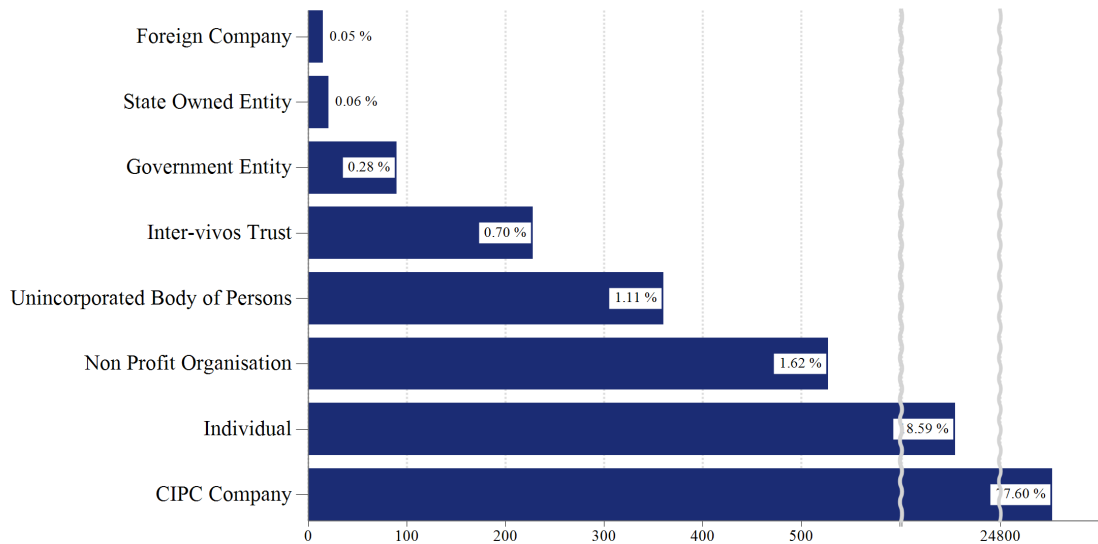
Below, the CSD suppliers registered for each Western Cape Municipal District:

32501 Suppliers for Western Cape districts



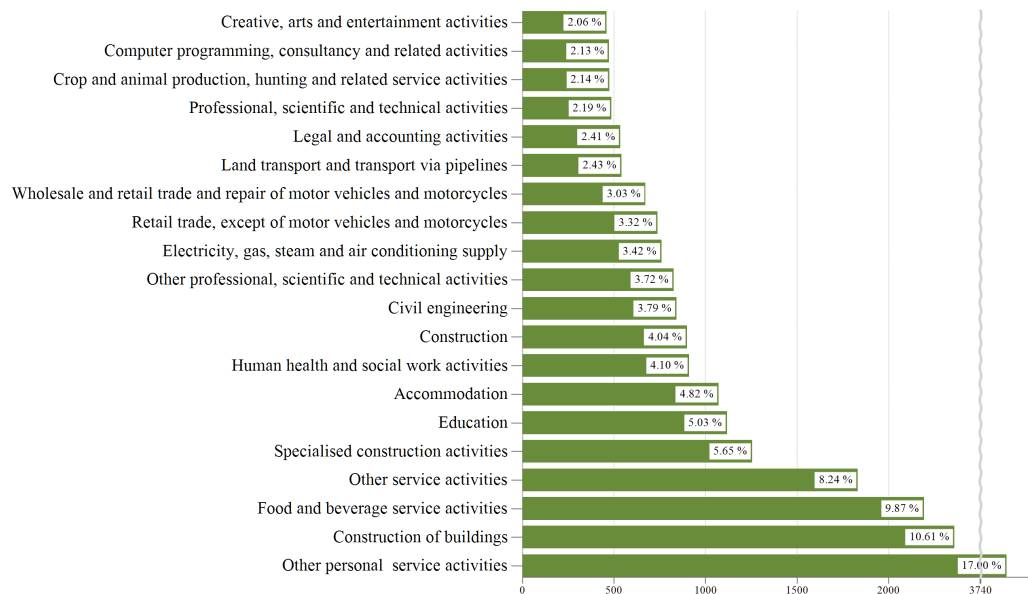
1.2.5.6.2 Supplier Types

Below, the CSD supplier types for all Western Cape suppliers registered on the CSD:



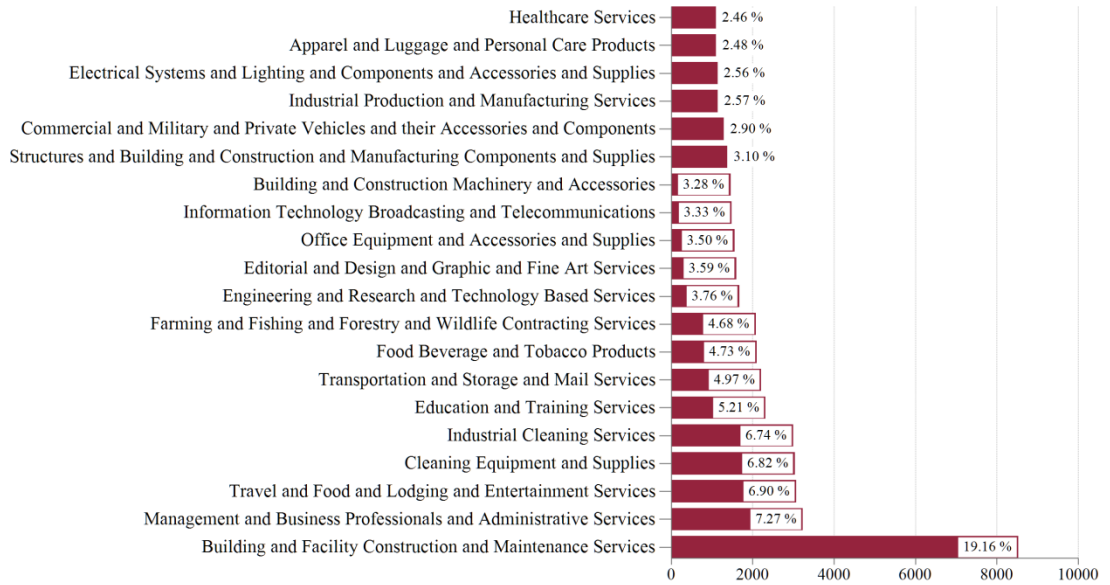
1.2.5.6.3 Industry Classifications

Below, the top industry sectors of all Western Cape suppliers registered on the CSD:

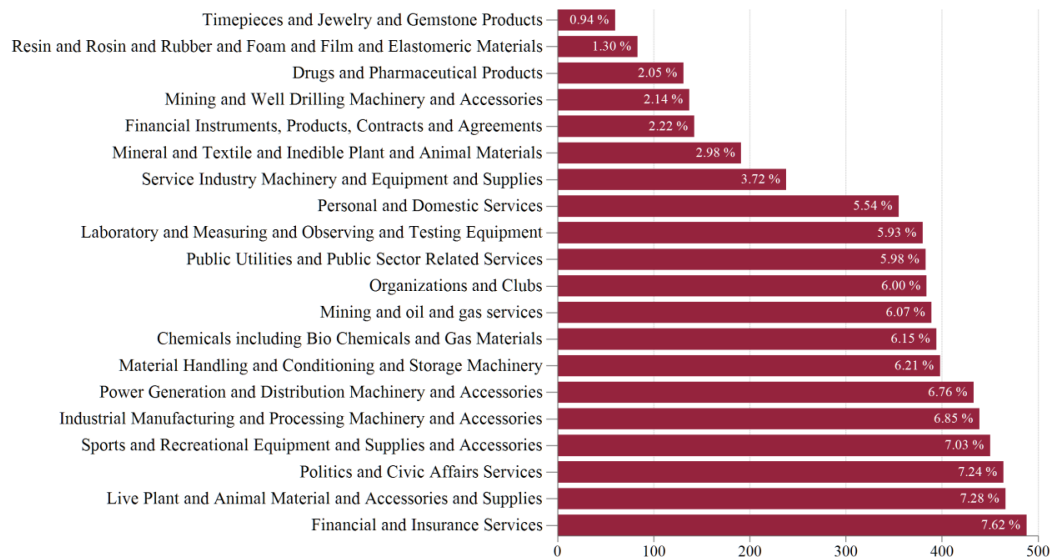


1.2.5.6.4 Commodities

Below, the most popular goods and services offered by Western Cape suppliers registered on the CSD, based on the UNSPSC structure:

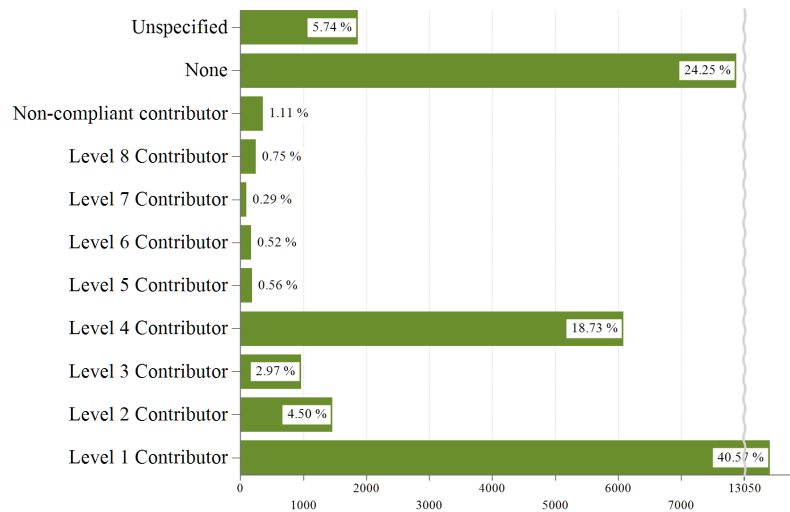


Below, the least popular goods and services offered by Western Cape suppliers registered on the CSD, based on the UNSPSC structure:



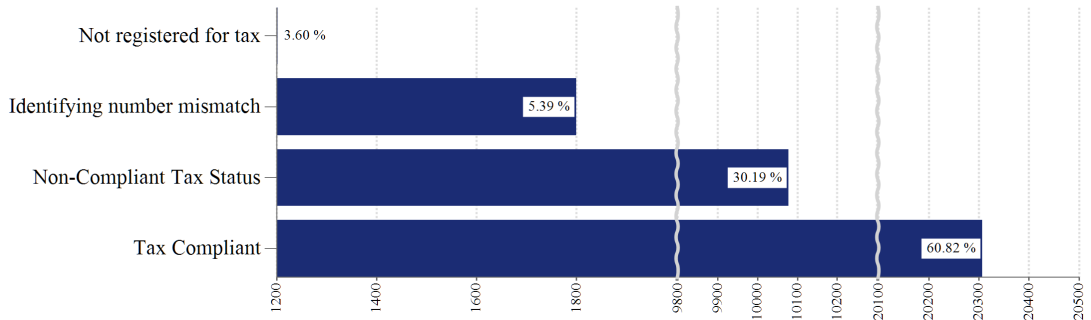
1.2.5.6.5 B-BBEE

Below, the distribution of B-BBEE indicators across all Western Cape suppliers currently registered on the CSD:



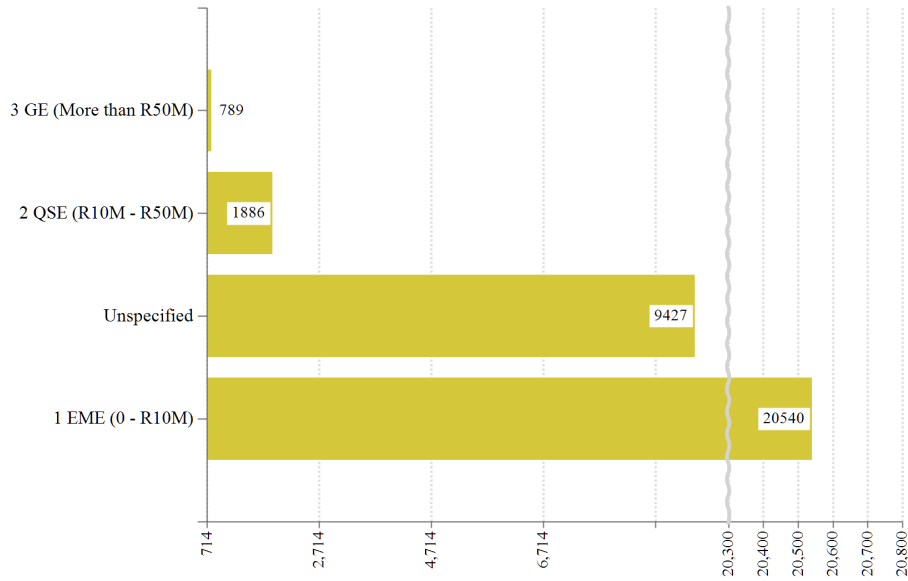
1.2.5.6.6 Tax Compliance

The below graph depicts the tax compliance status of all Western Cape suppliers registered on the CSD:



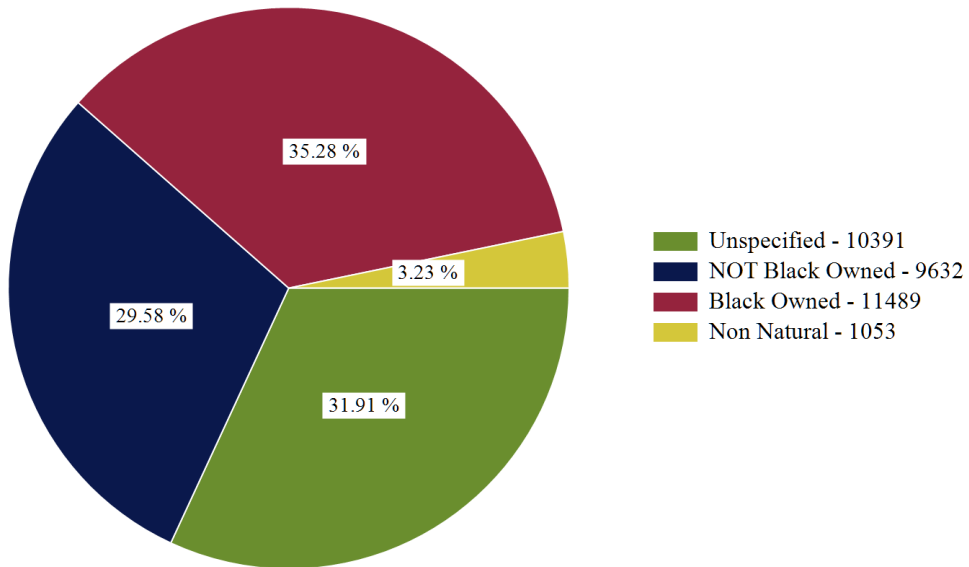
1.2.5.6.7 Annual Turnover

Below, a depiction of the annual turnover of all Western Cape CSD-registered suppliers:

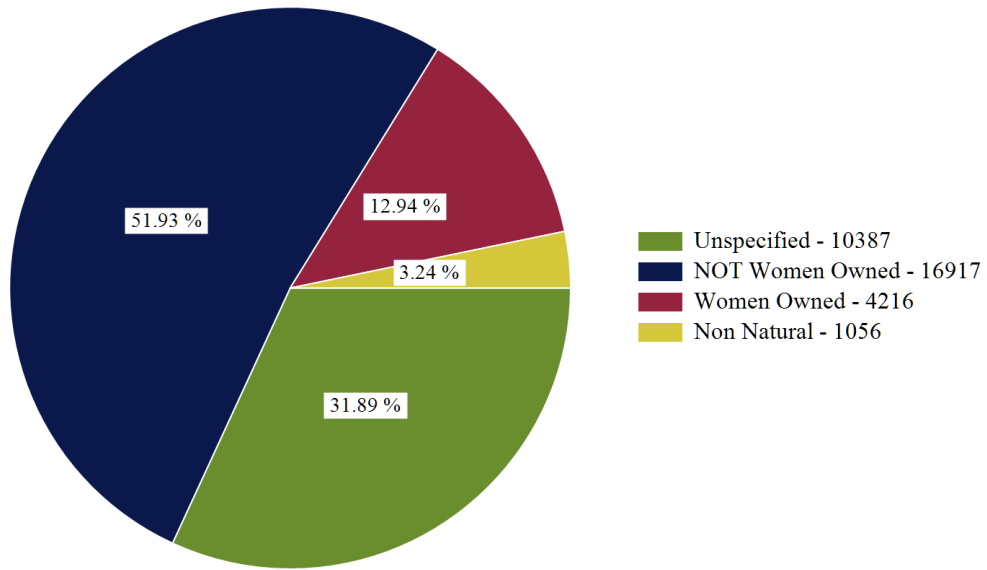


1.2.5.6.8 Ownership

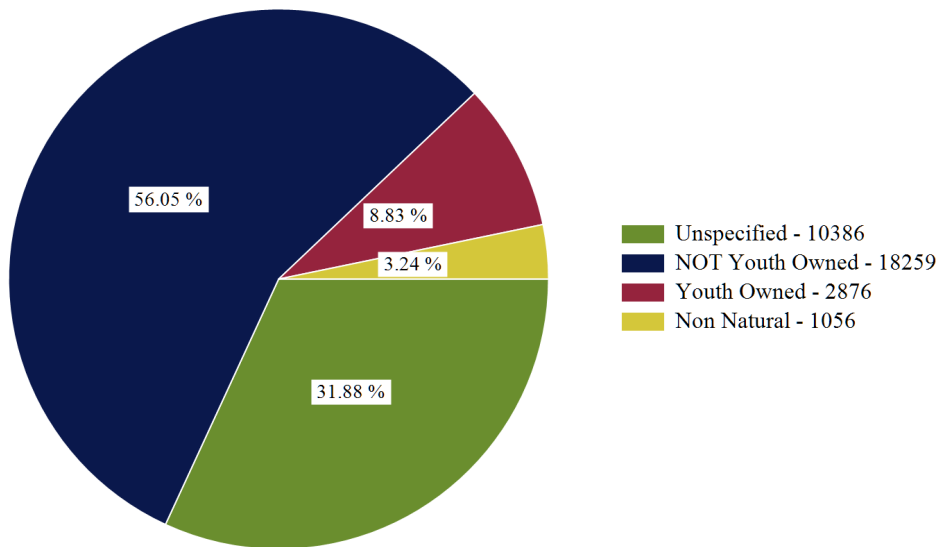
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Western Cape CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% Black:



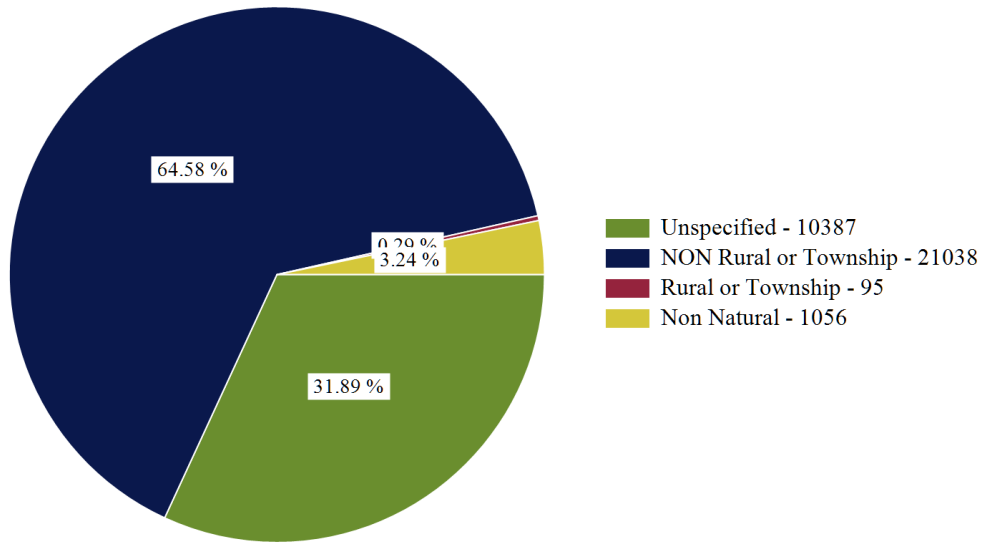
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Western Cape CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% owned by Black Women:



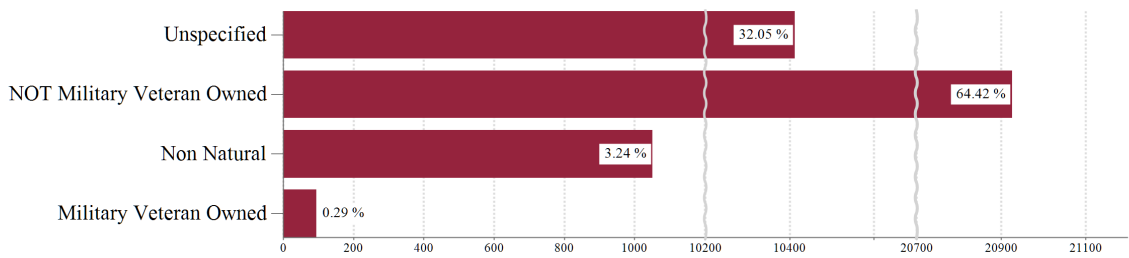
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Western Cape CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Youth:



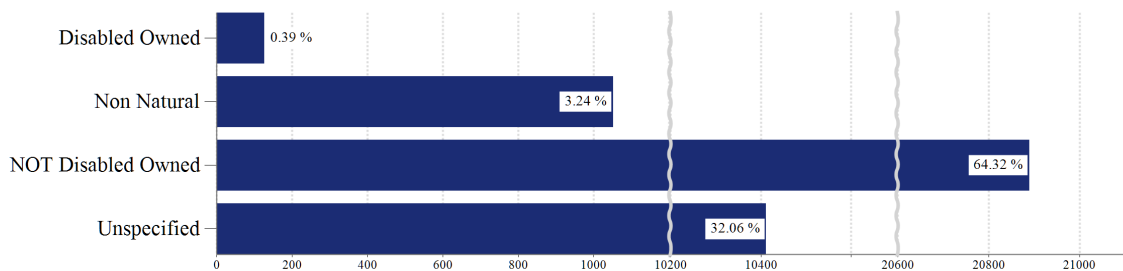
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Western Cape CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black people living in rural areas or townships:



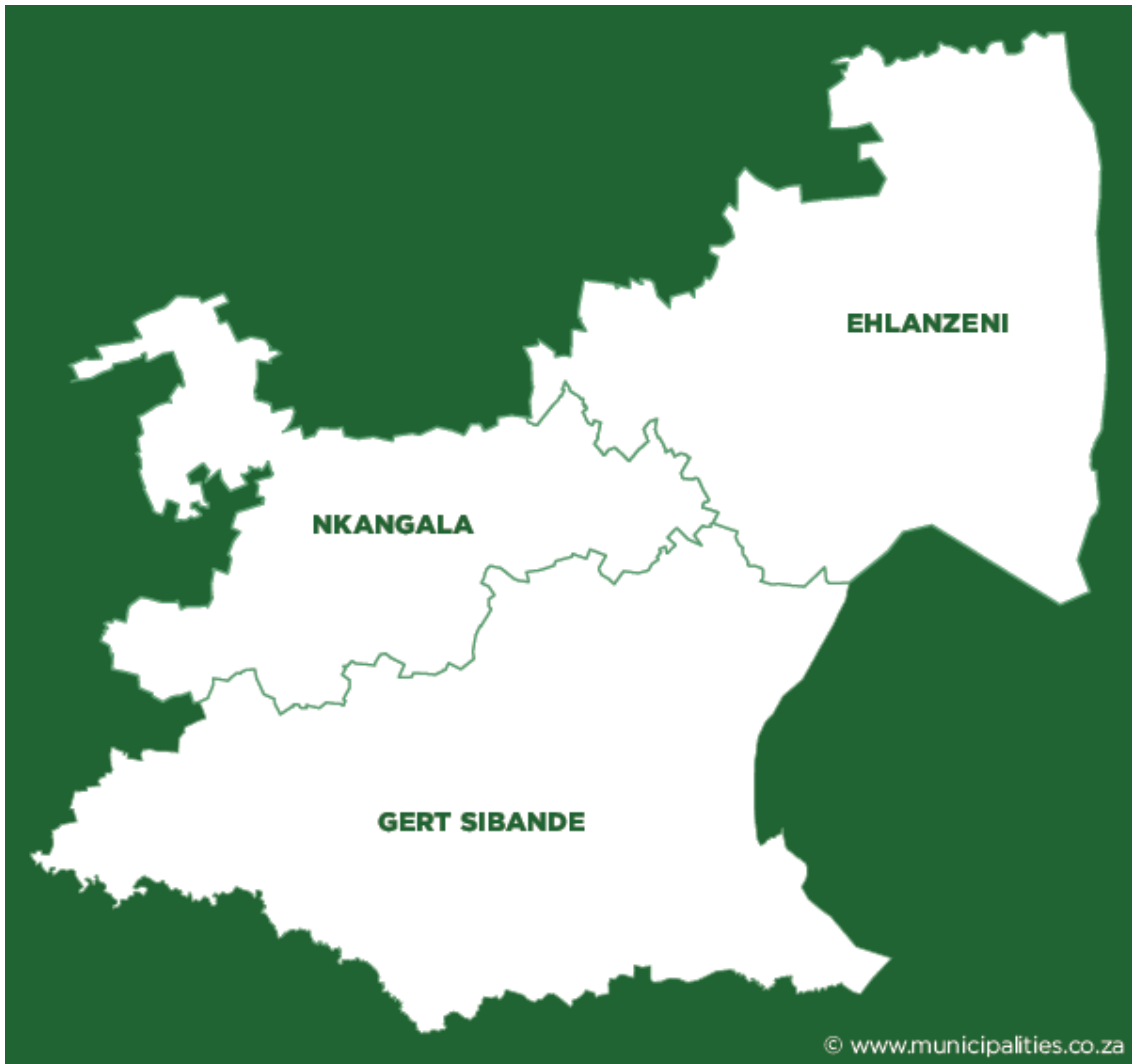
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Western Cape CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Military Veterans:



Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Western Cape CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% owned by Black Disabled people:

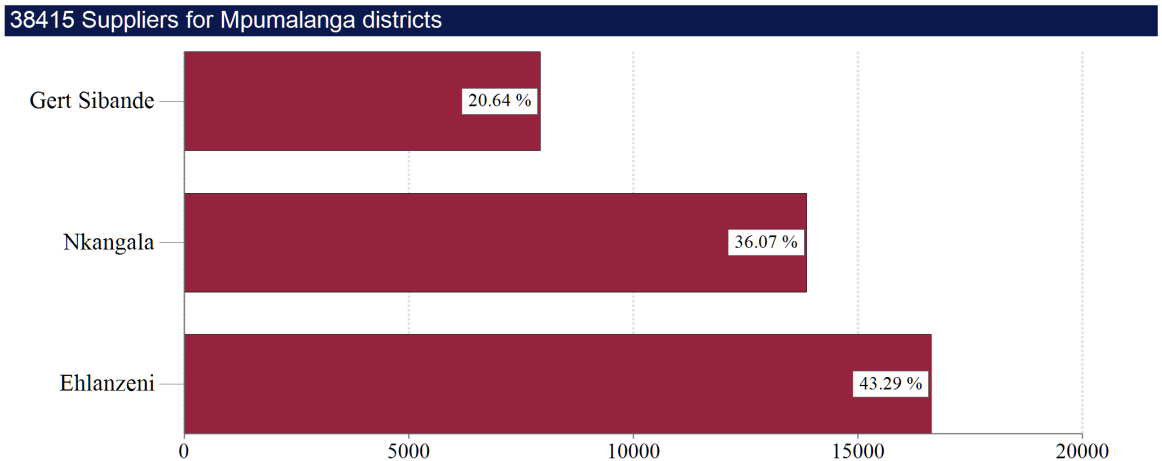


1.2.5.7 Mpumalanga



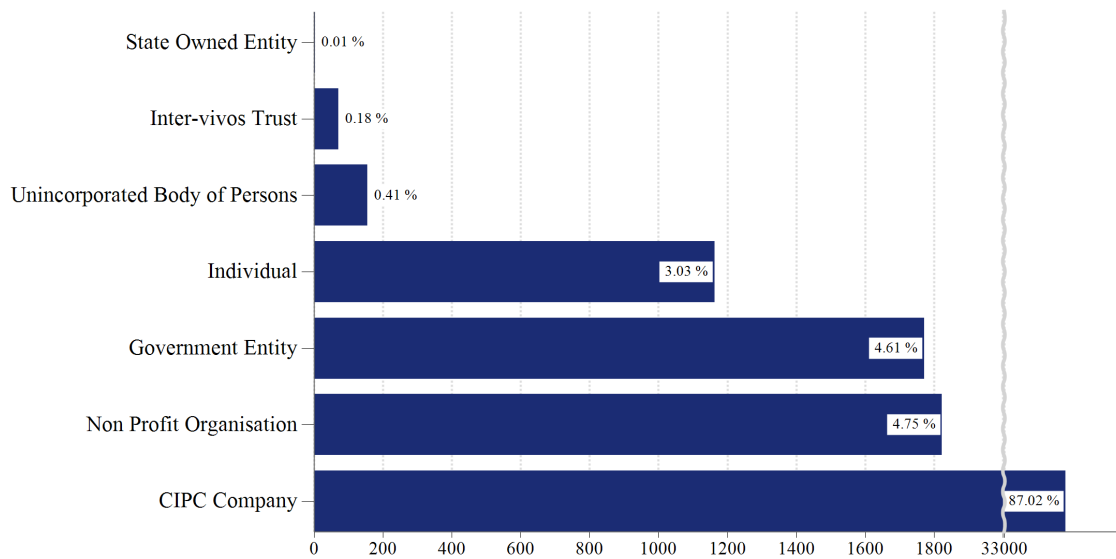
1.2.5.7.1 Suppliers per District Municipality

Below, the CSD suppliers registered for each Mpumalanga Municipal District:



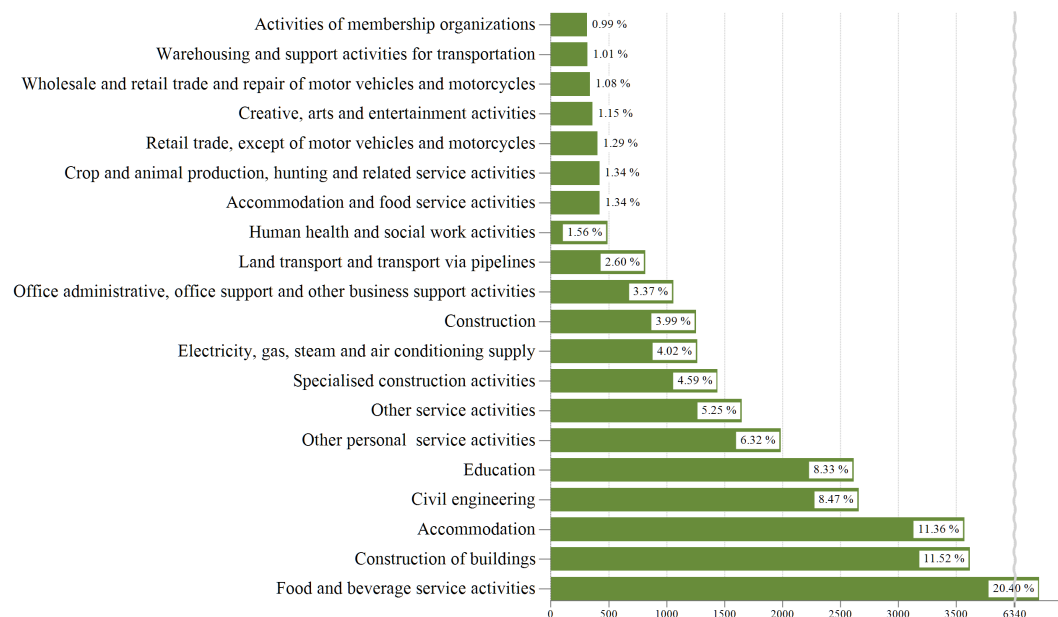
1.2.5.7.2 Supplier Types

Below, the CSD supplier types for all Mpumalanga suppliers registered on the CSD:



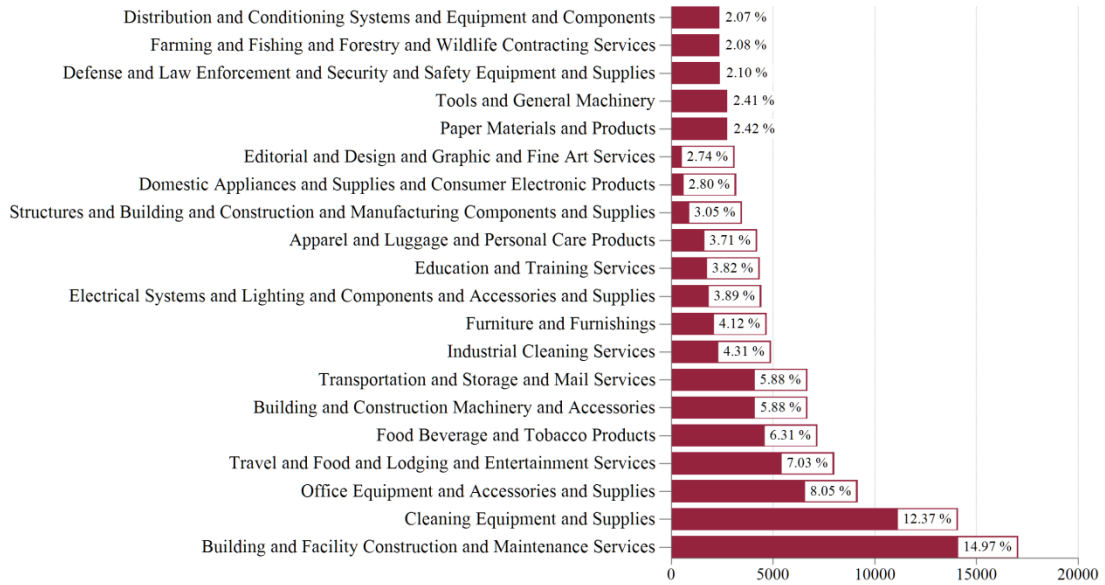
1.2.5.7.3 Industry Classifications

Below, the top industry sectors of all Mpumalanga suppliers registered on the CSD:

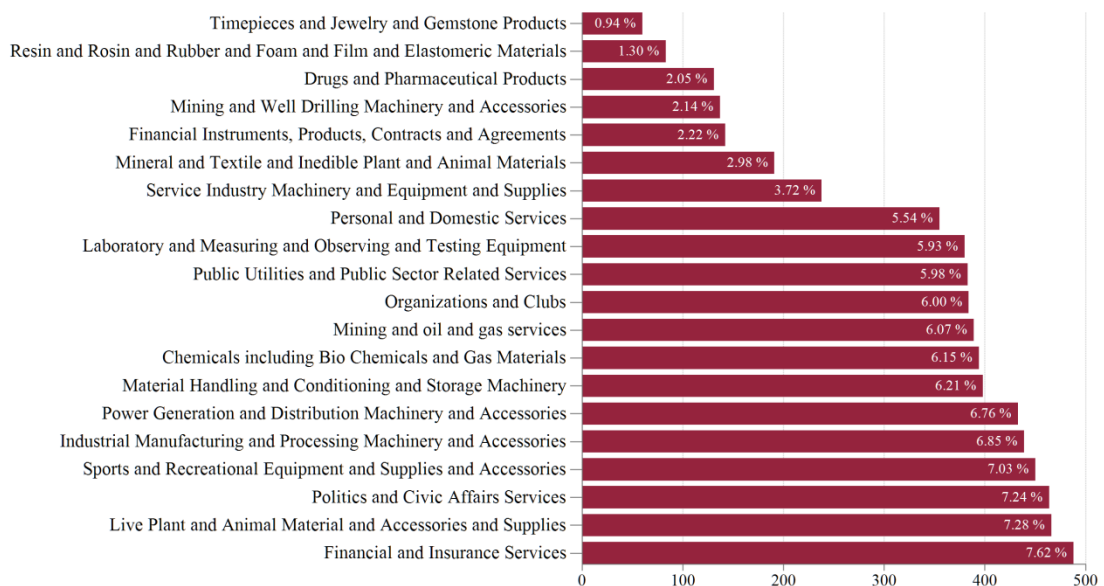


1.2.5.7.4 Commodities

Below, the most popular goods and services offered by Mpumalanga suppliers registered on the CSD, based on the UNSPSC structure:

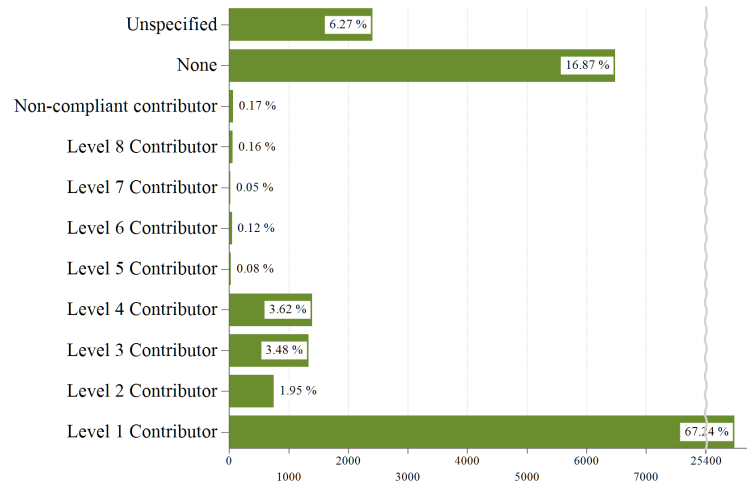


Below, the least popular goods and services offered by Mpumalanga suppliers registered on the CSD, based on the UNSPSC structure:



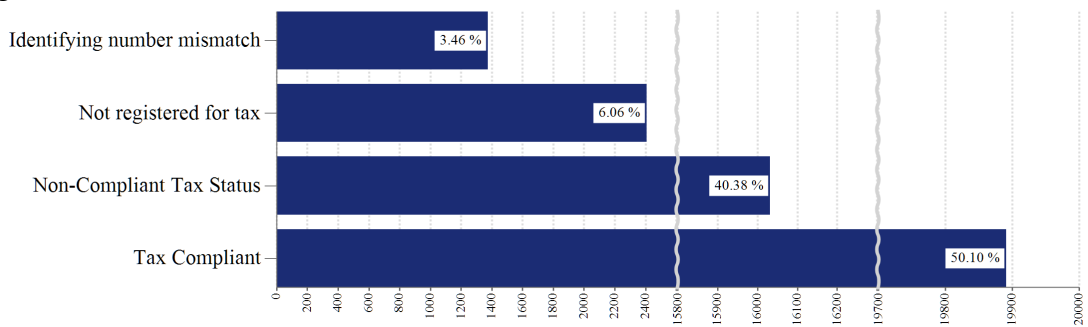
1.2.5.7.5 B-BBEE

Below, the distribution of B-BBEE indicators across all Mpumalanga suppliers currently registered on the CSD:



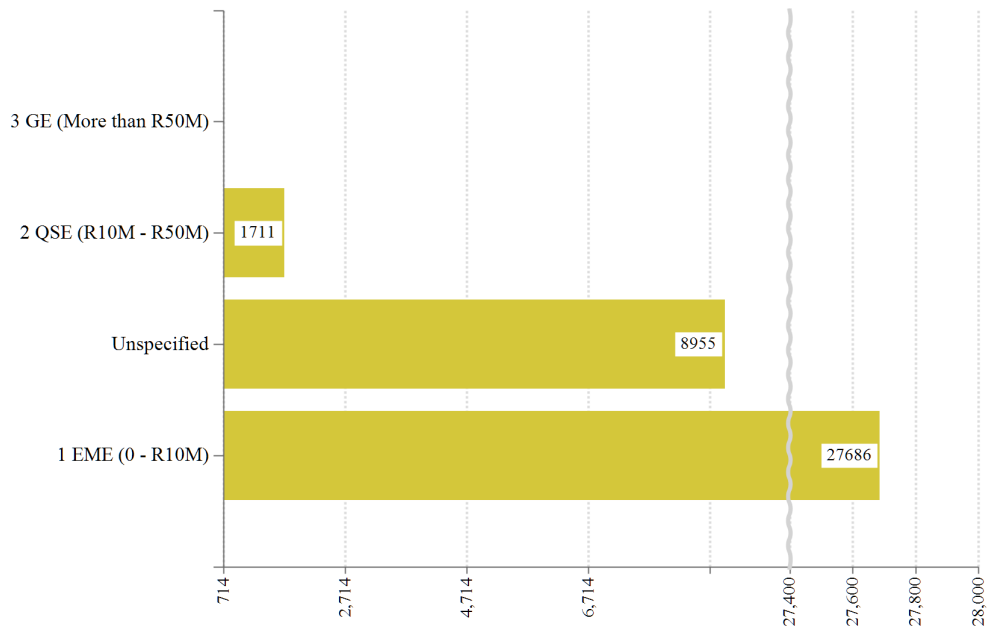
1.2.5.7.6 Tax Compliance

The below graph depicts the tax compliance status of all Mpumalanga suppliers registered on the CSD:



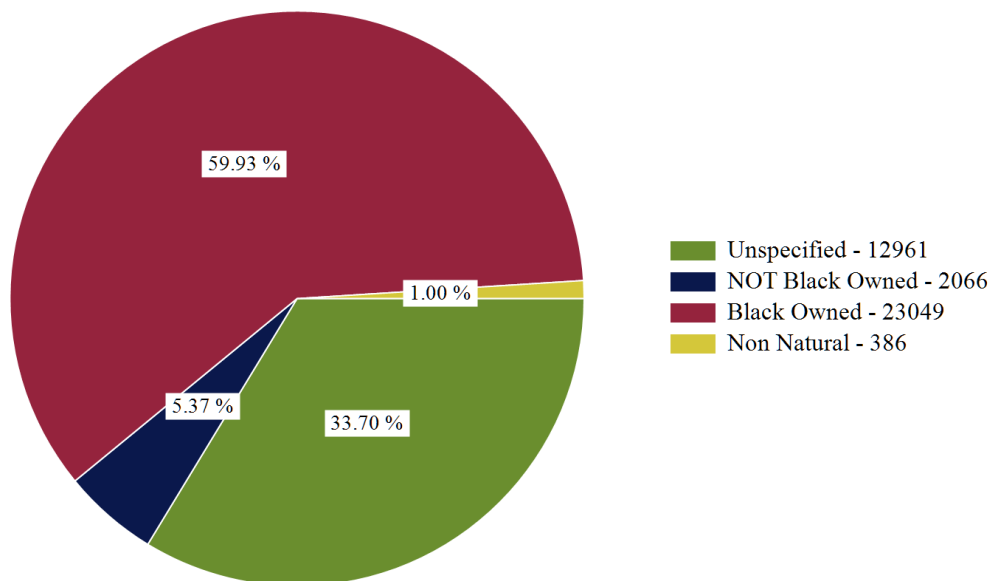
1.2.5.7.7 Annual Turnover

Below, a depiction of the annual turnover of all Mpumalanga CSD-registered suppliers:

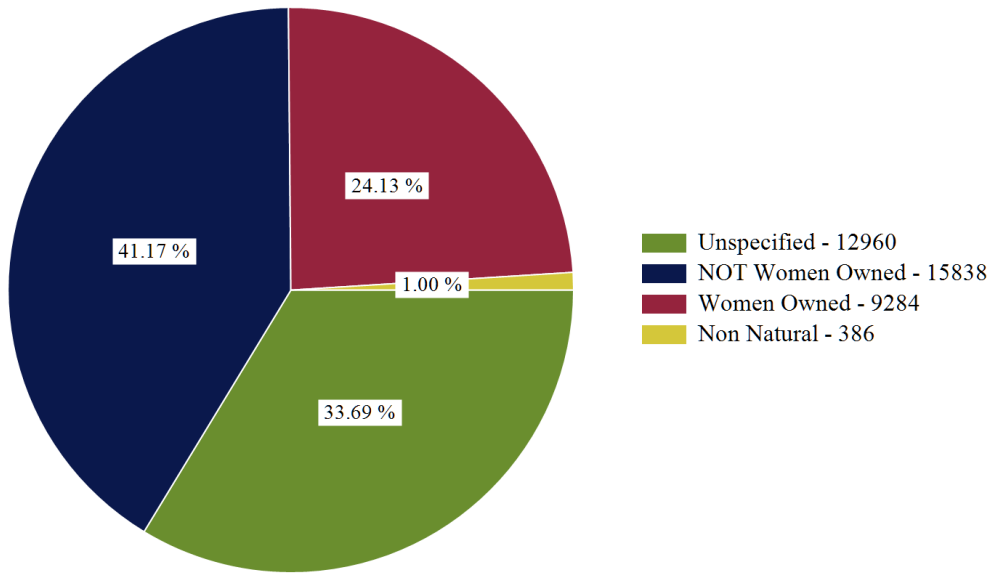


1.2.5.7.8 Ownership

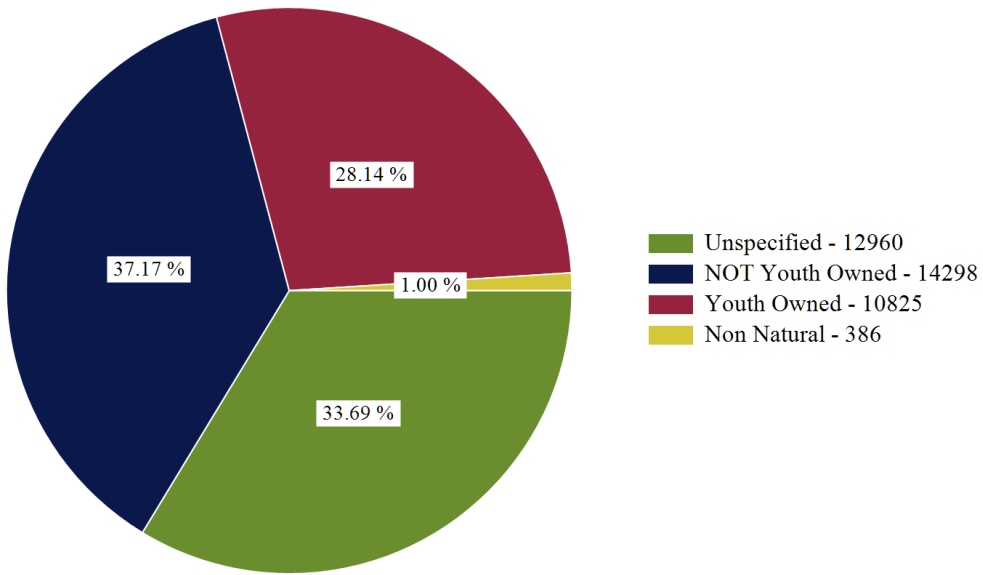
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Mpumalanga CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% Black:



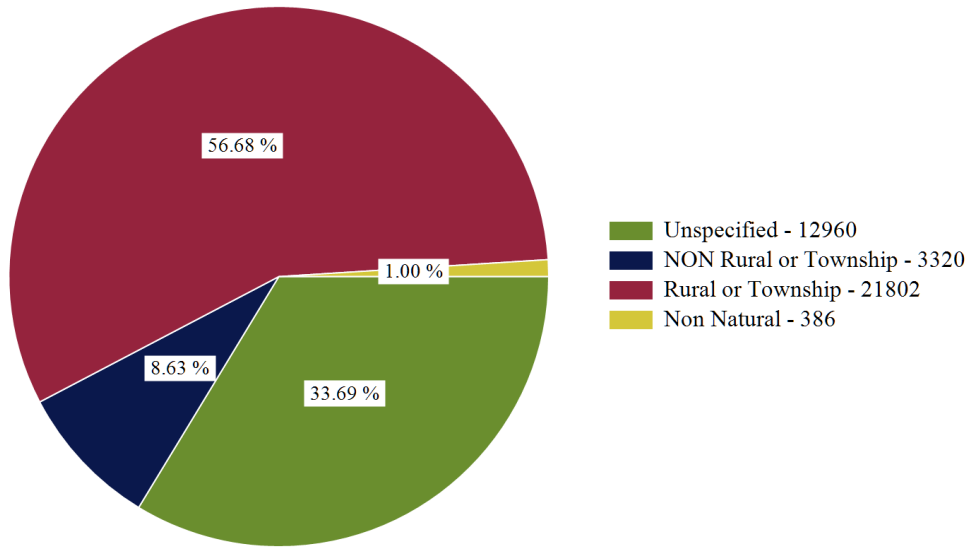
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Mpumalanga CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% owned by Black Women:



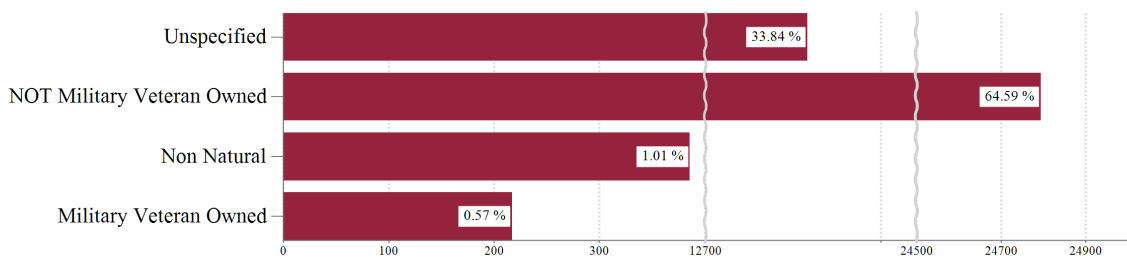
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Mpumalanga CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Youth:



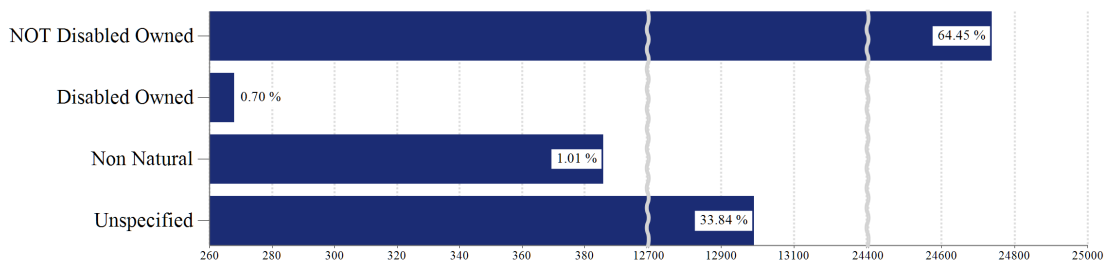
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Mpumalanga CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black people living in rural areas or townships:



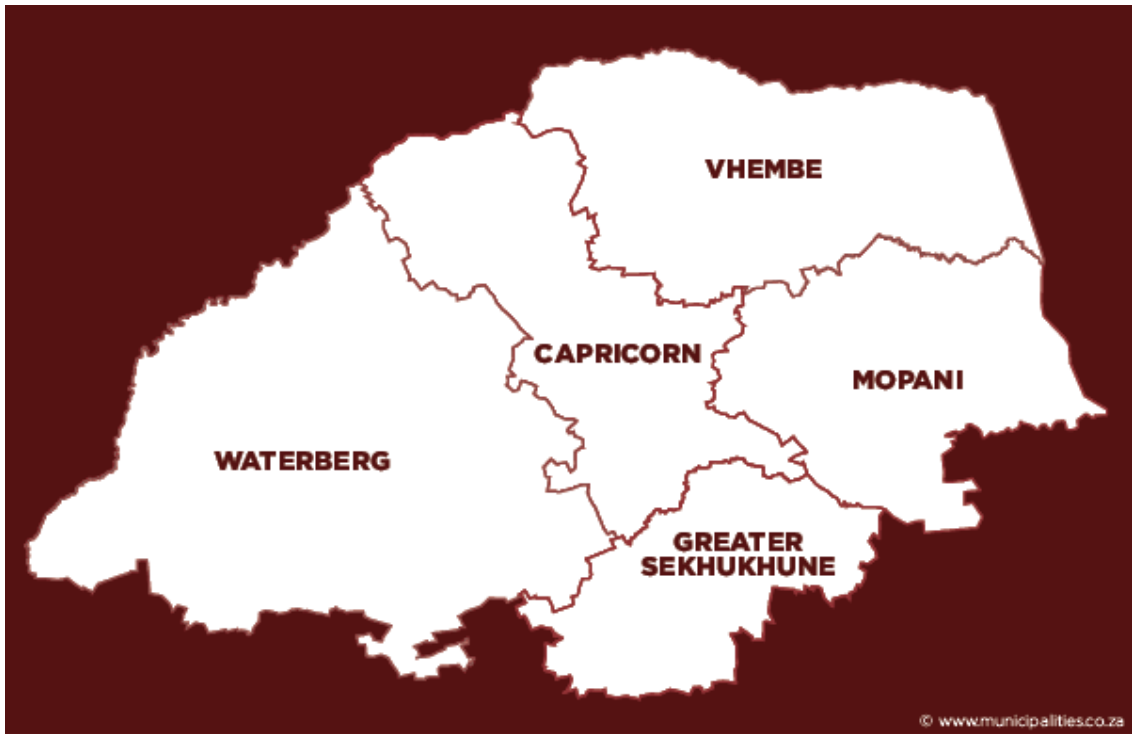
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Mpumalanga CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Military Veterans:



Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Mpumalanga CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Disabled people:



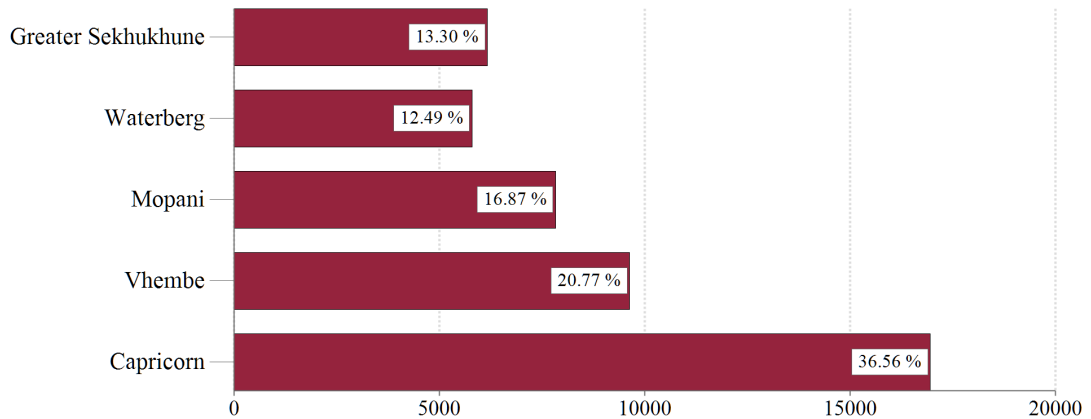
1.2.5.8 Limpopo



1.2.5.8.1 Suppliers per District Municipality

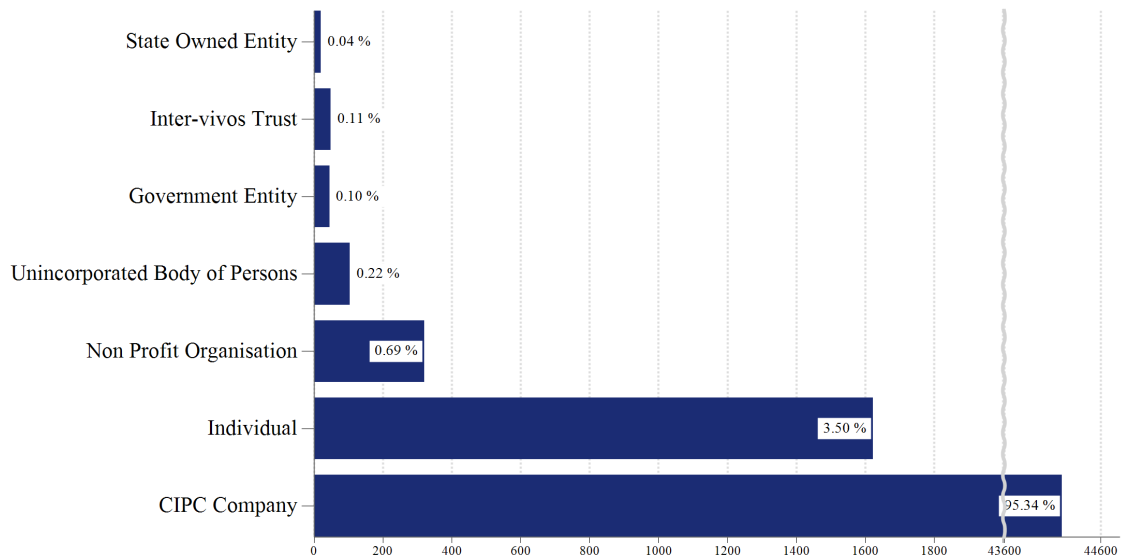
Below, the CSD suppliers registered for each Limpopo Municipal District:

46363 Suppliers for Limpopo districts



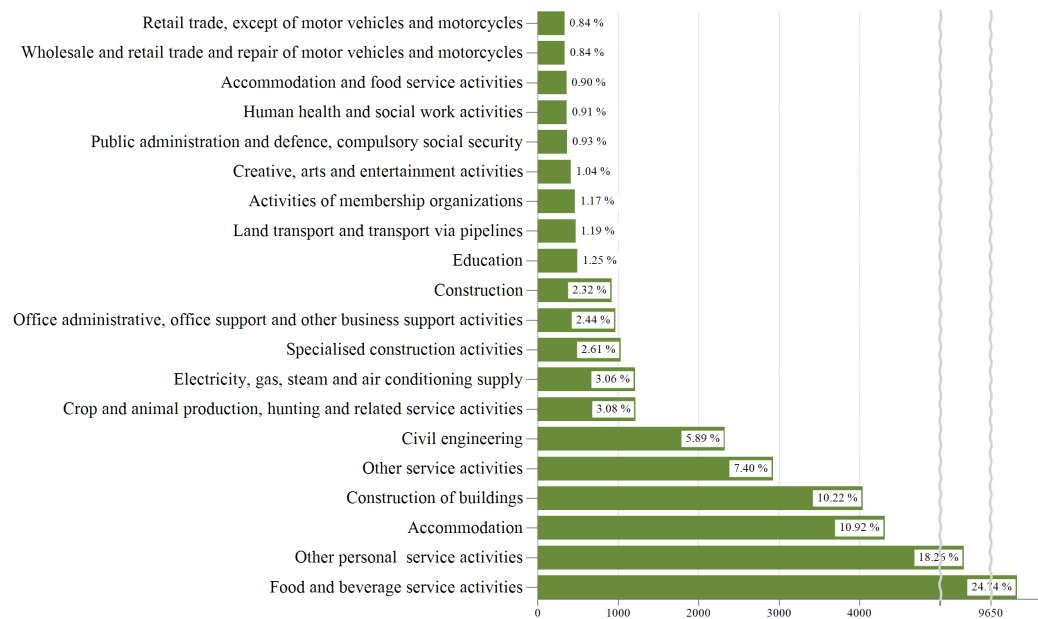
1.2.5.8.2 Supplier Types

Below, the CSD supplier types for all Limpopo suppliers registered on the CSD:



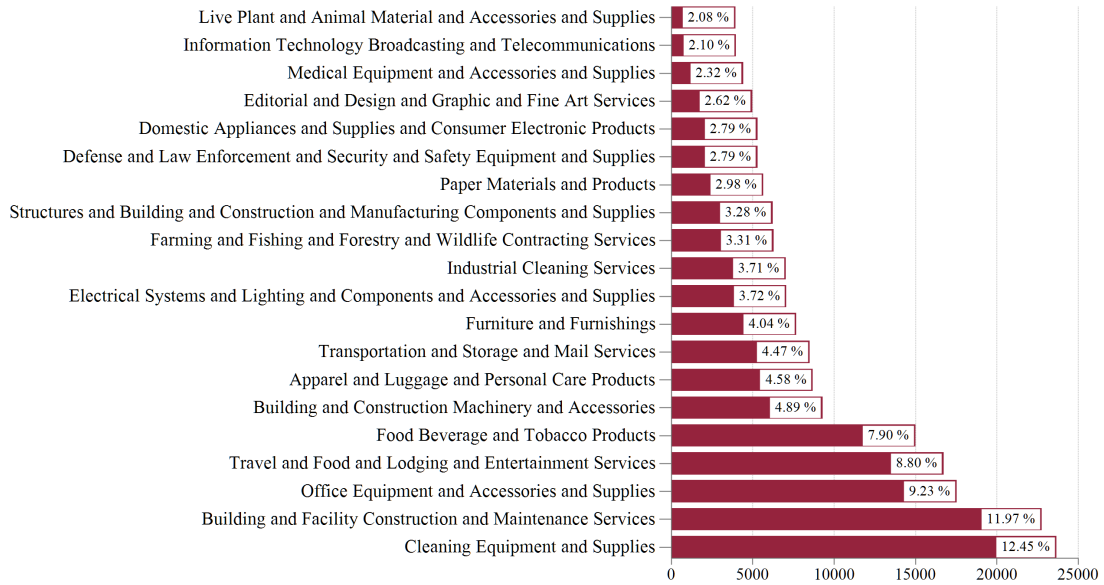
1.2.5.8.3 Industry Classifications

Below, the top industry sectors of all Limpopo suppliers registered on the CSD:

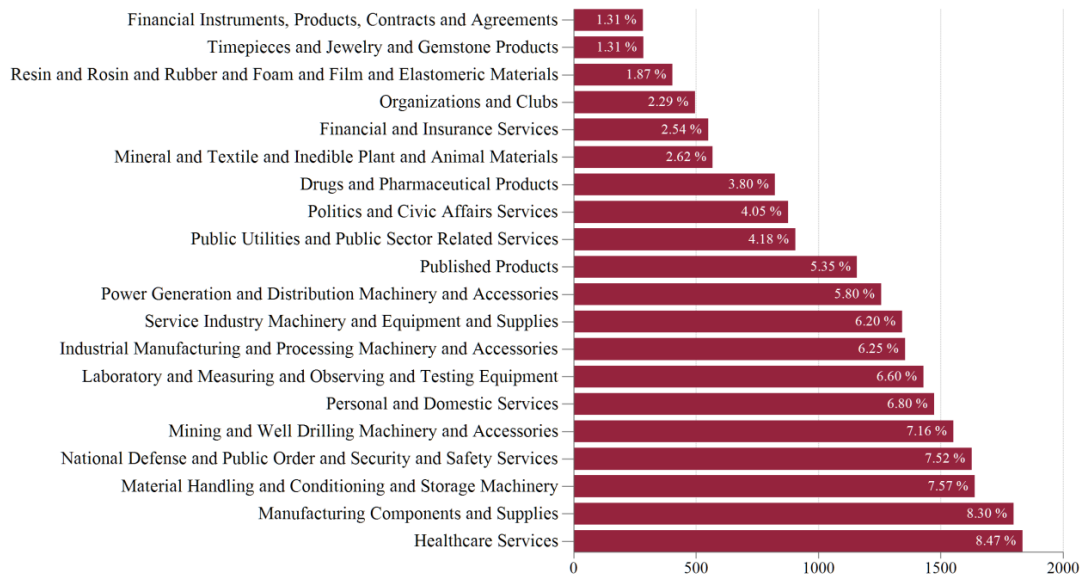


1.2.5.8.4 Commodities

Below, the most popular goods and services offered by Limpopo suppliers registered on the CSD, based on the UNSPSC structure:

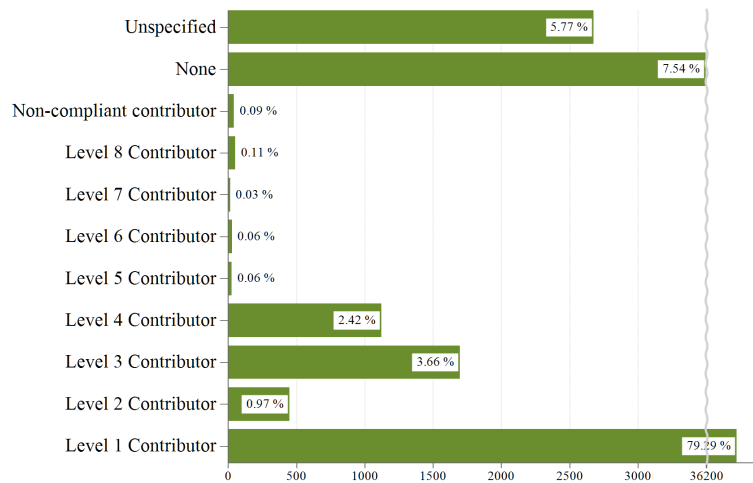


Below, the least popular goods and services offered by Limpopo suppliers registered on the CSD, based on the UNSPSC structure:



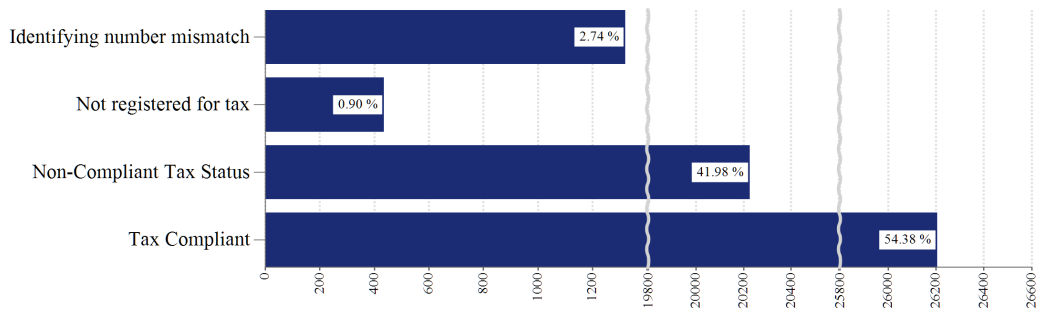
1.2.5.8.5 B-BBEE

Below, the distribution of B-BBEE indicators across all Limpopo suppliers currently registered on the CSD:



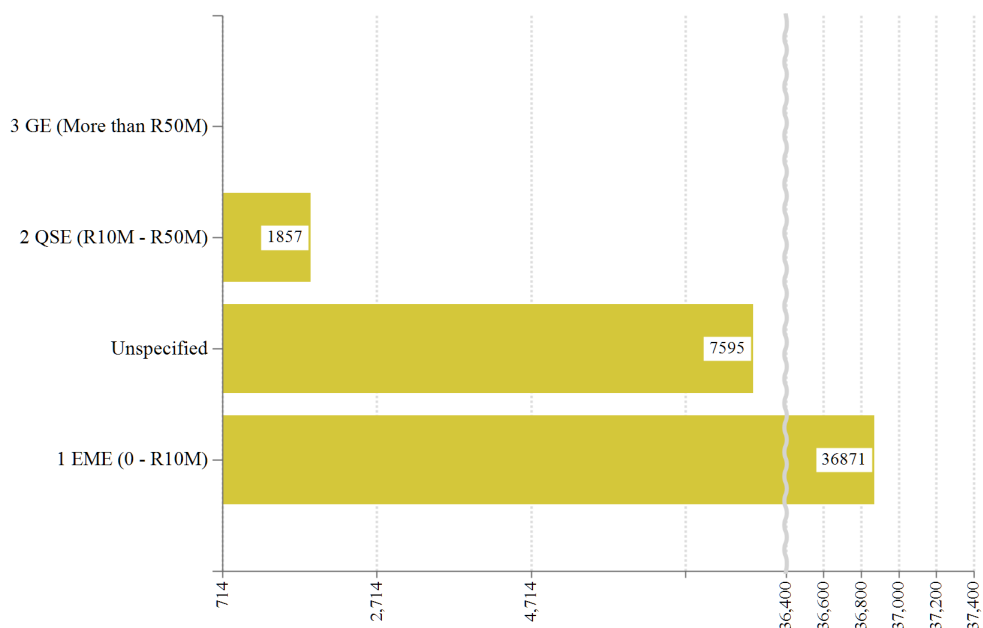
1.2.5.8.6 Tax Compliance

The below graph depicts the tax compliance status of all Limpopo suppliers registered on the CSD:



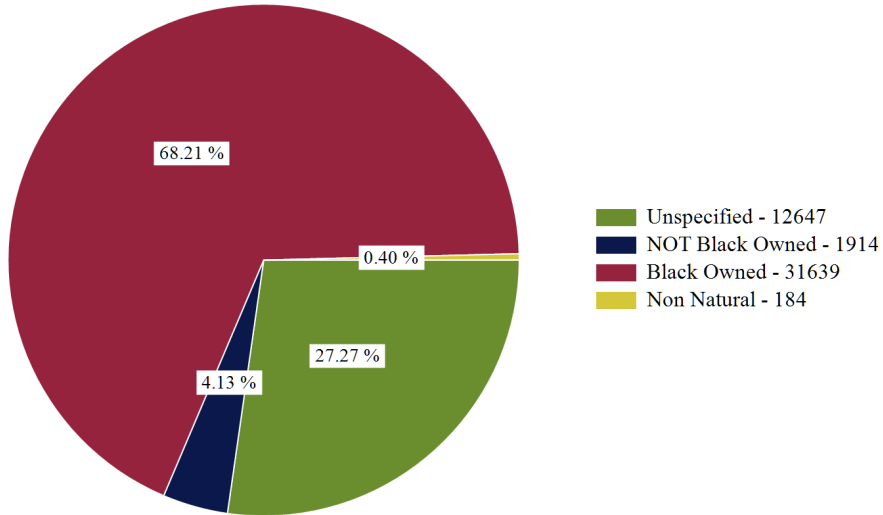
1.2.5.8.7 Annual Turnover

Below, a depiction of the annual turnover of all Limpopo CSD-registered suppliers:

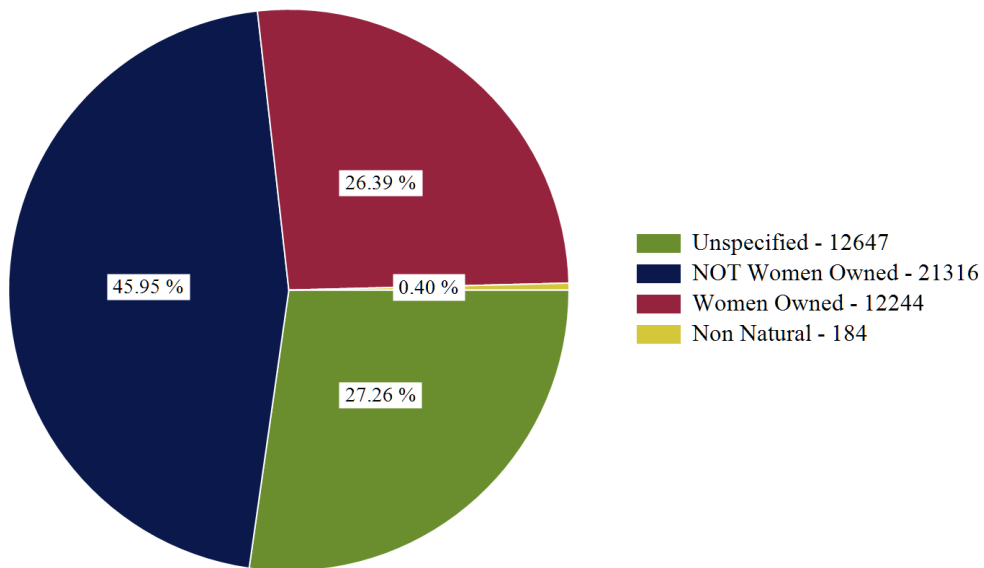


1.2.5.8.8 Ownership

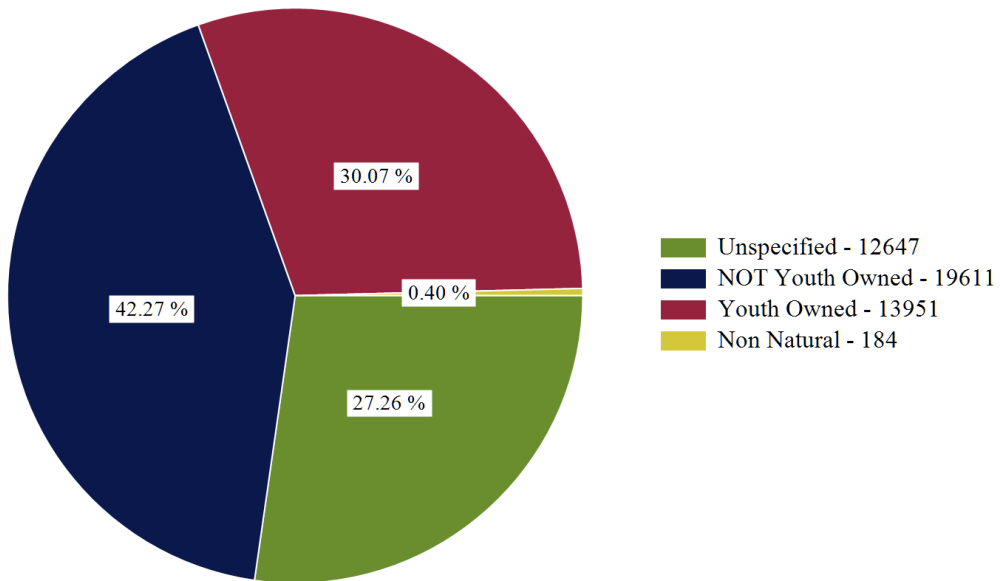
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Limpopo CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% Black:



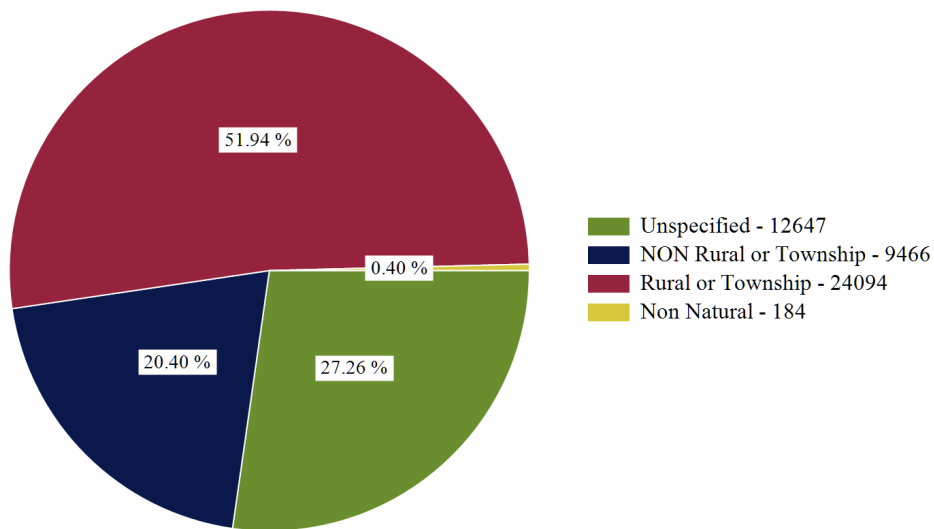
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Limpopo CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% owned by Black Women:



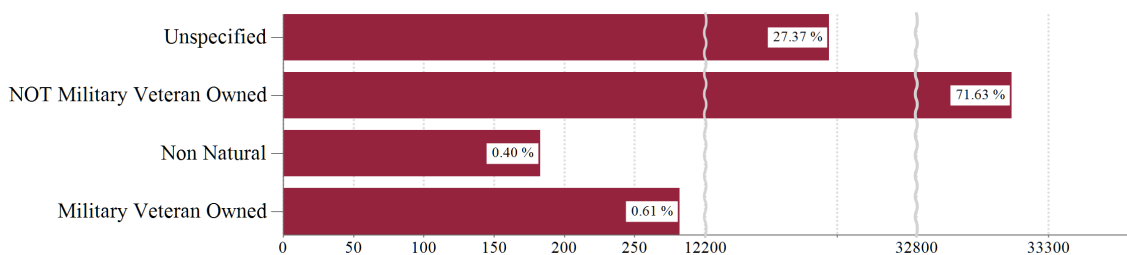
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Limpopo CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Youth:



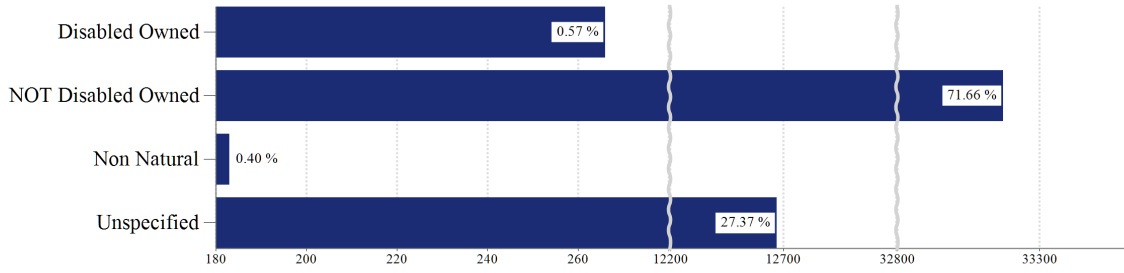
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Limpopo CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black people living in rural areas or townships:



Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Limpopo CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Military Veterans:



Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Limpopo CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% owned by Black Disabled people:

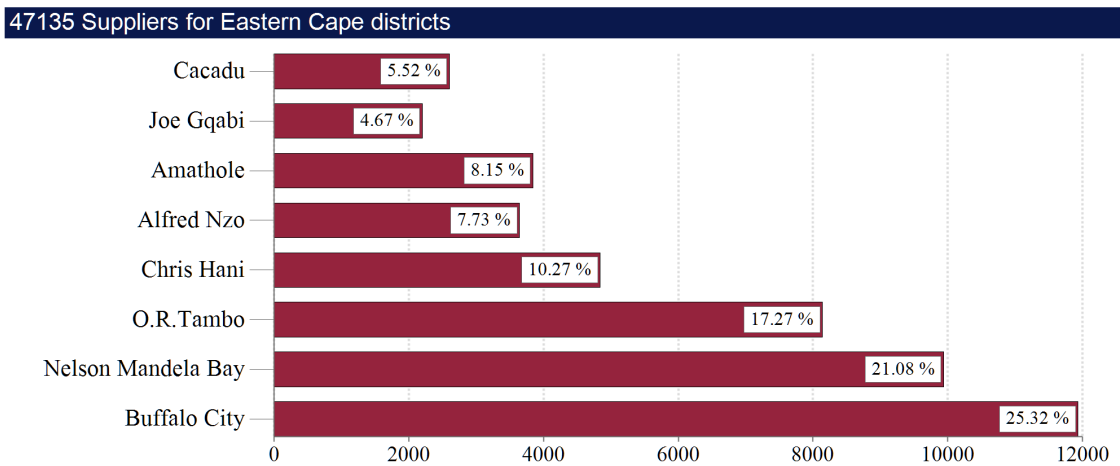


1.2.5.9 Eastern Cape



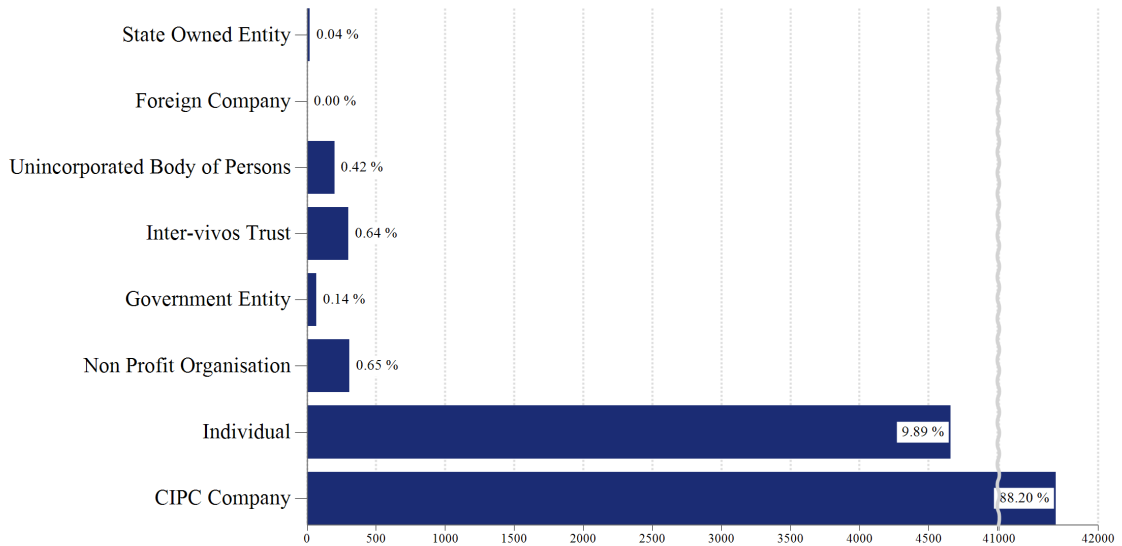
1.2.5.9.1 Suppliers per District Municipality

Below, the CSD suppliers registered for each Eastern Cape Municipal District:



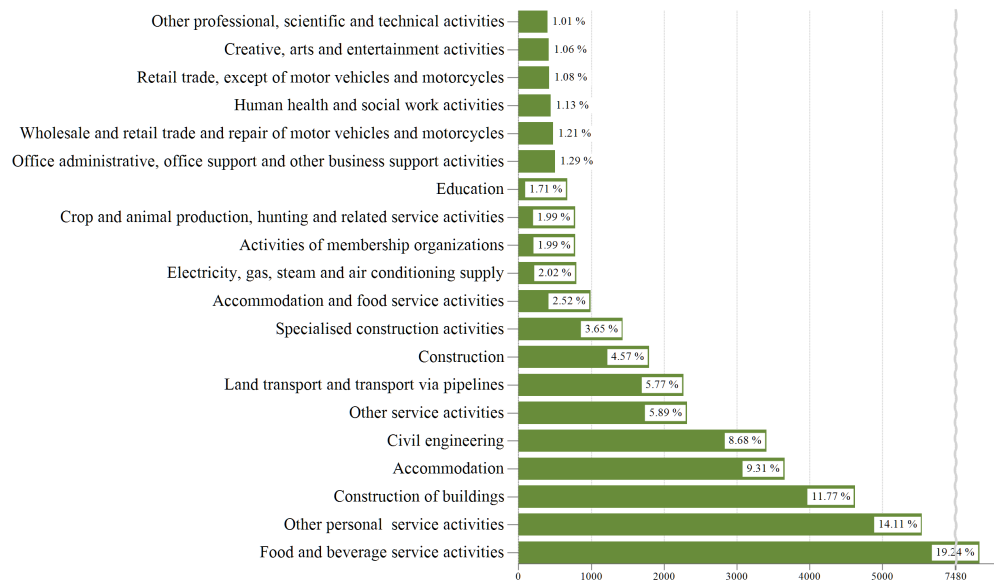
1.2.5.9.2 Supplier Types

Below, the CSD supplier types for all Eastern Cape suppliers registered on the CSD:



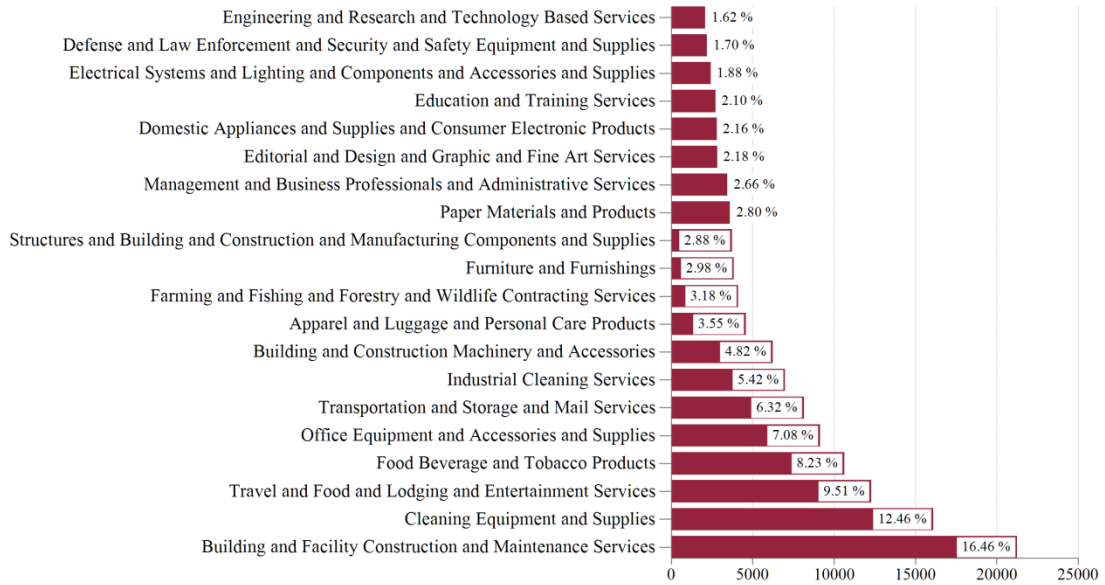
1.2.5.9.3 Industry Classifications

Below, the top industry sectors of all Eastern Cape suppliers registered on the CSD:

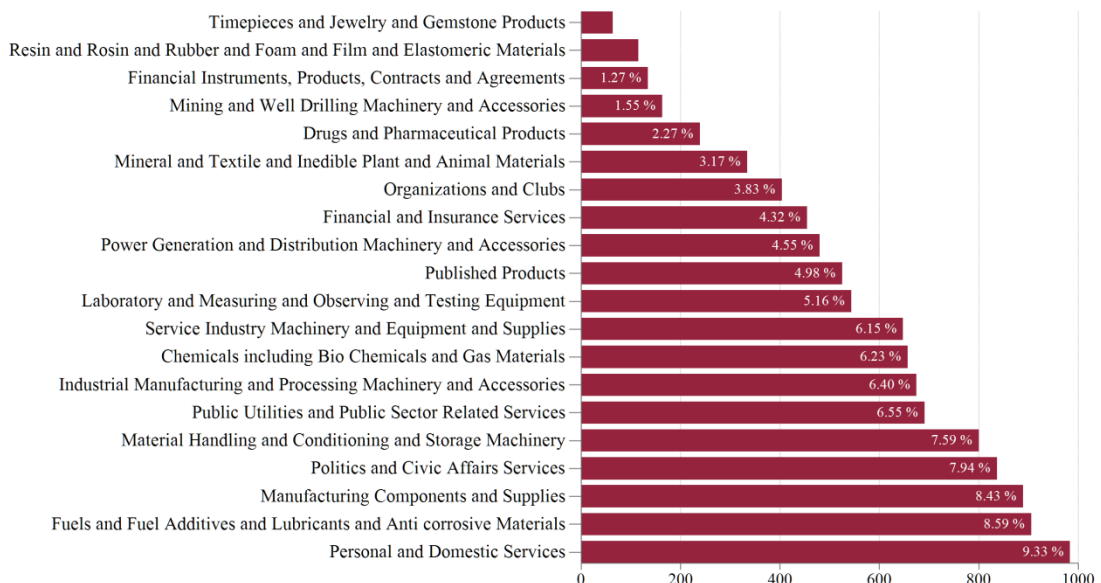


1.2.5.9.4 Commodities

Below, the most popular goods and services offered by Eastern Cape suppliers registered on the CSD, based on the UNSPSC structure:

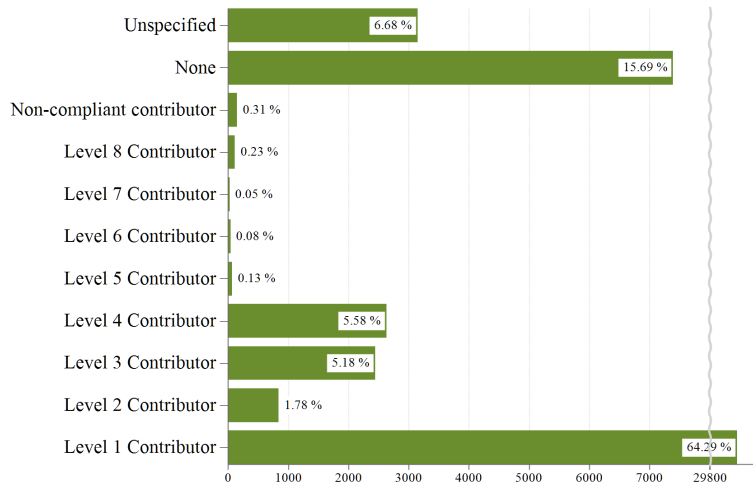


Below, the least popular goods and services offered by Eastern Cape suppliers registered on the CSD, based on the UNSPSC structure:



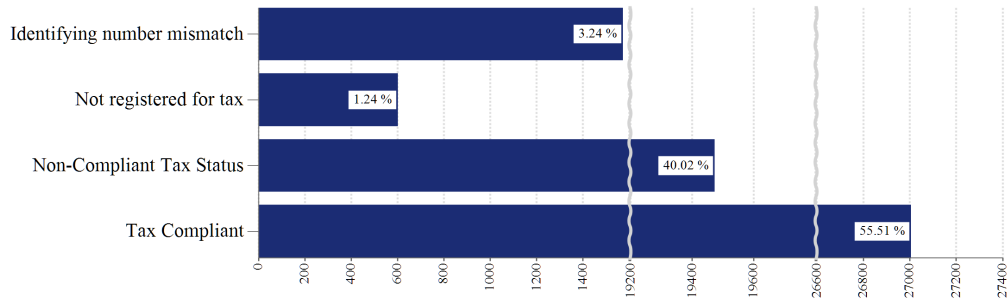
1.2.5.9.5 B-BBEE

Below, the distribution of B-BBEE indicators across all Eastern Cape suppliers currently registered on the CSD:



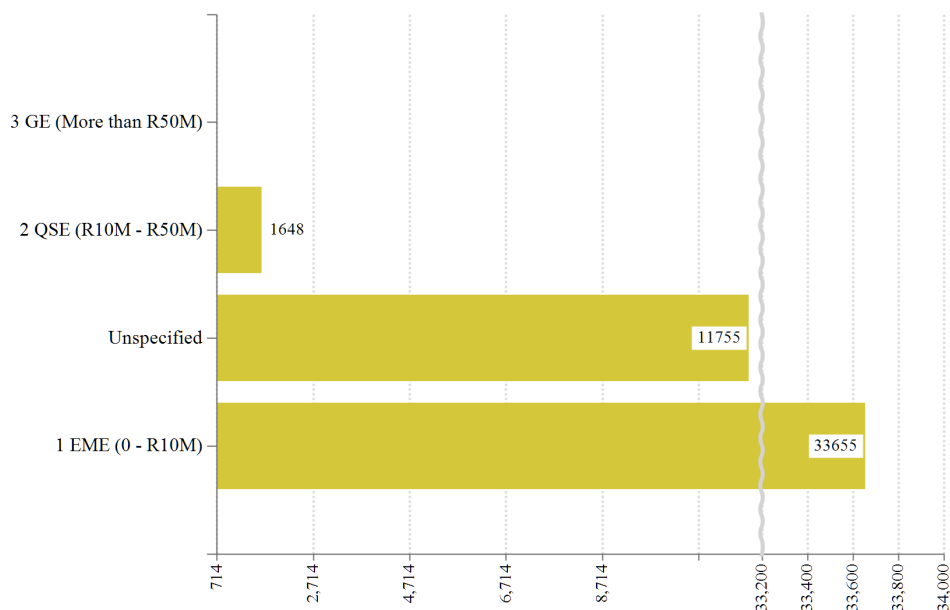
1.2.5.9.6 Tax Compliance

The below graph depicts the tax compliance status of all Eastern Cape suppliers registered on the CSD:



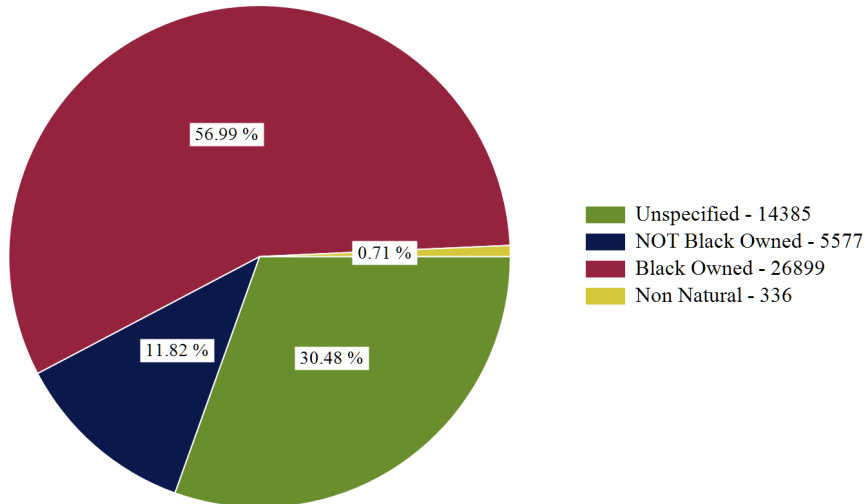
1.2.5.9.7 Annual Turnover

Below, a depiction of the annual turnover of all Eastern Cape CSD-registered suppliers:

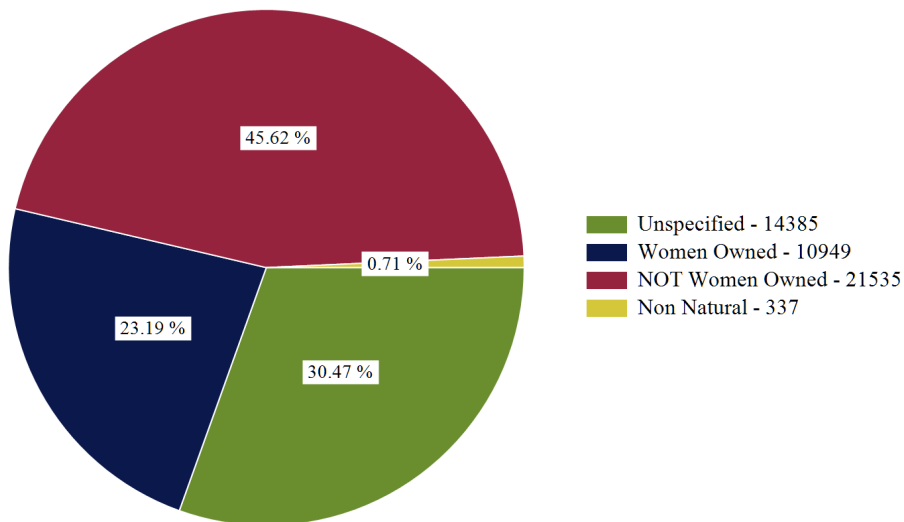


1.2.5.9.8 Ownership

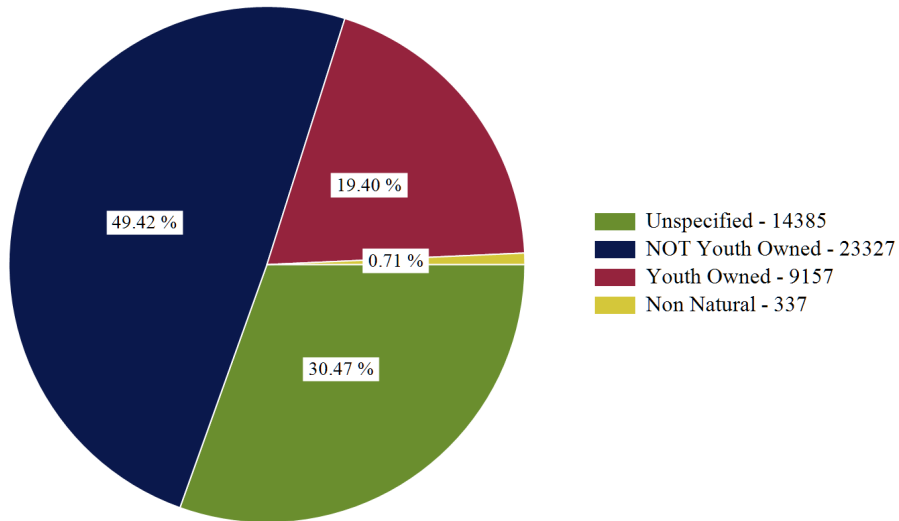
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Eastern Cape CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% Black:



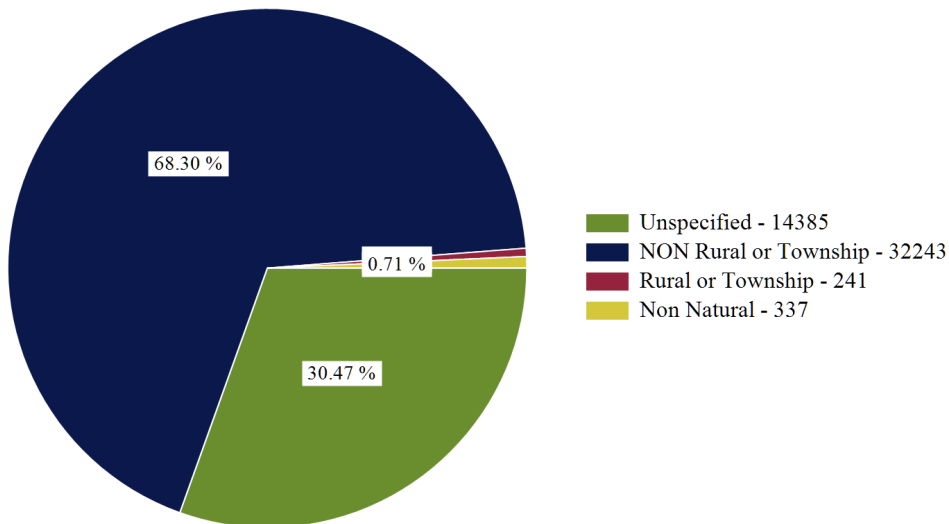
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Eastern Cape CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% owned by Black Women:



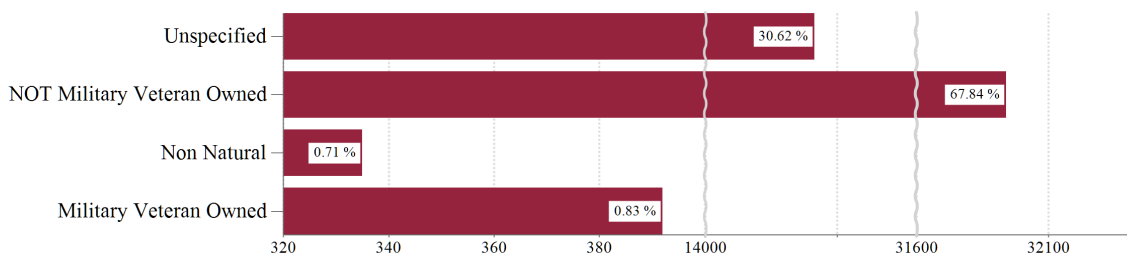
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Eastern Cape CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Youth:



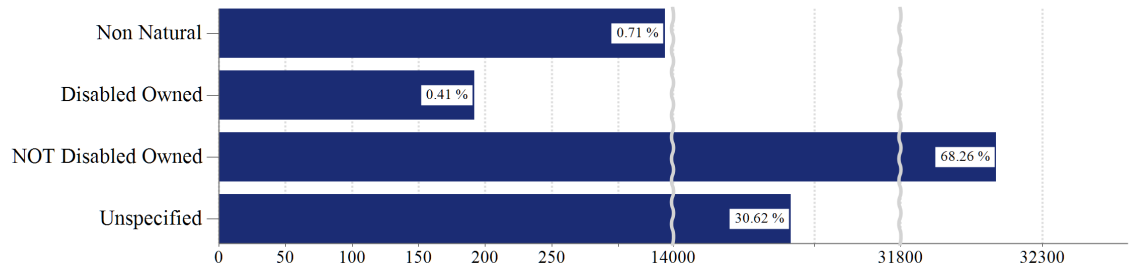
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Eastern Cape CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black people living in rural areas or townships:



Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Eastern Cape CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Military Veterans:



Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Eastern Cape CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Disabled people:

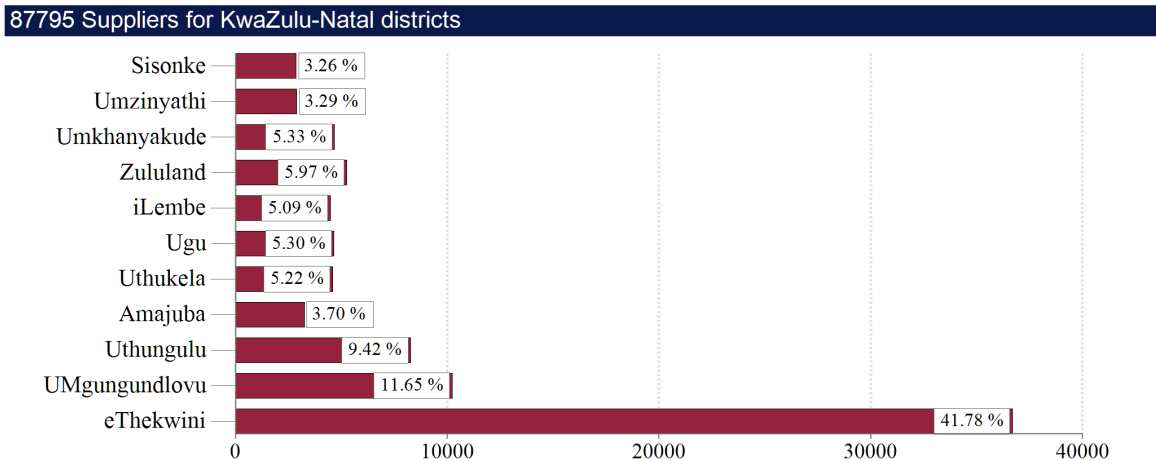


1.2.5.10 KwaZulu-Natal



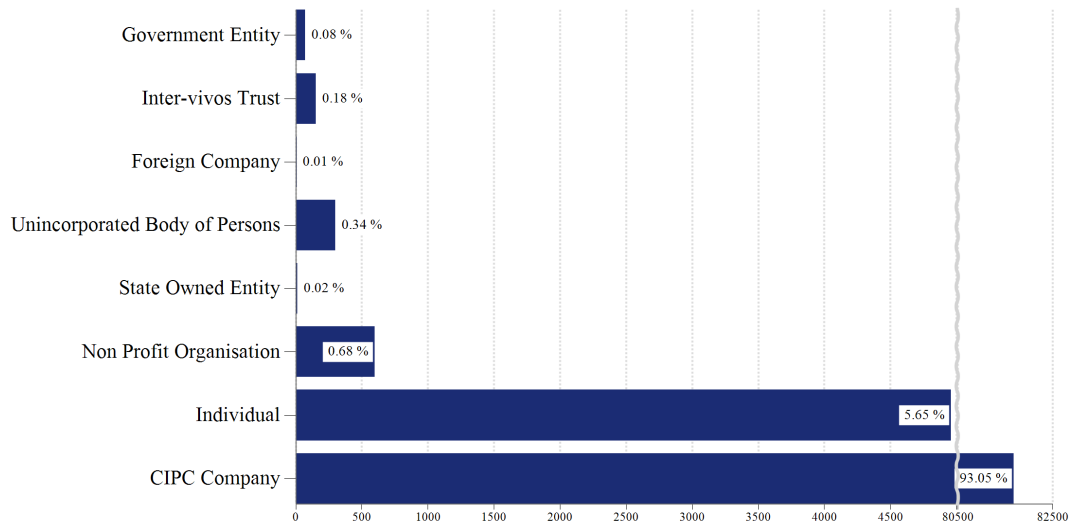
1.2.5.10.1 Suppliers per District Municipality

Below, the CSD suppliers registered for each KwaZulu-Natal Municipal District:



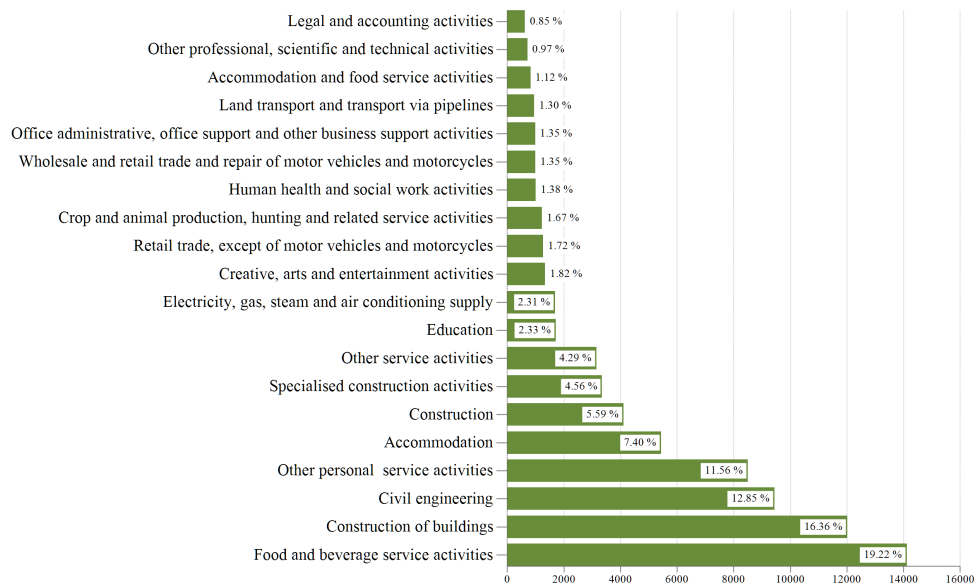
1.2.5.10.2 Supplier Types

Below, the CSD supplier types for all KwaZulu-Natal suppliers registered on the CSD:



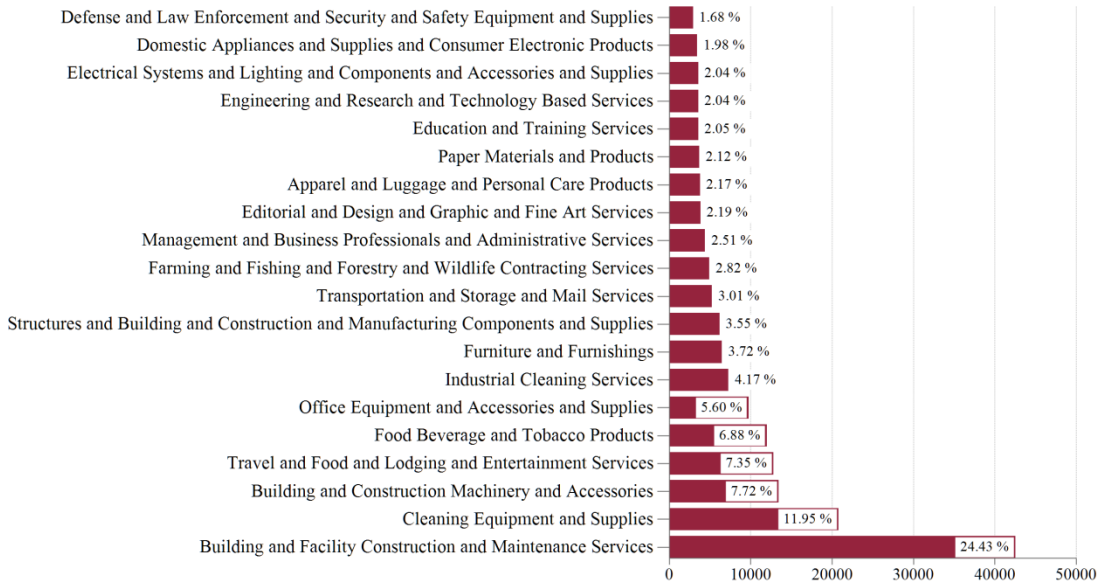
1.2.5.10.3 Industry Classifications

Below, the top industry sectors of all KwaZulu-Natal suppliers registered on the CSD:

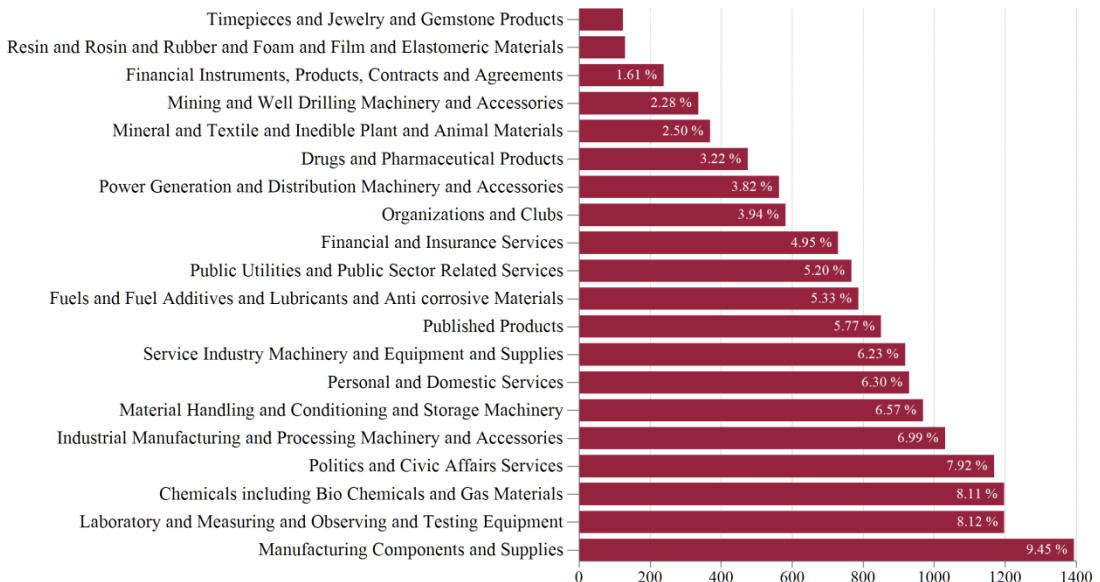


1.2.5.10.4 Commodities

Below, the most popular goods and services offered by KwaZulu-Natal suppliers registered on the CSD, based on the UNSPSC structure:

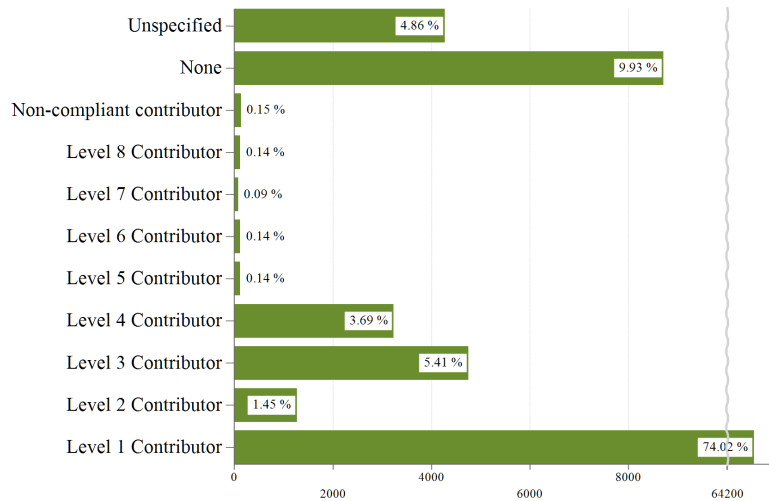


Below, the least popular goods and services offered by KwaZulu-Natal suppliers registered on the CSD, based on the UNSPSC structure:



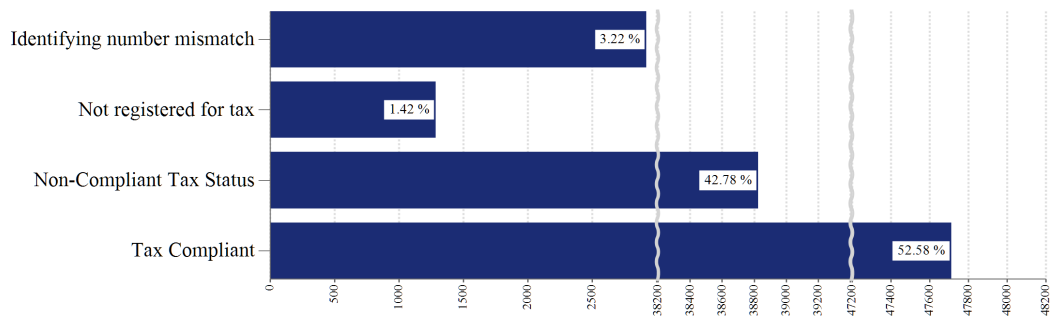
1.2.5.10.5 B-BBEE

Below, the distribution of B-BBEE indicators across all KwaZulu-Natal suppliers currently registered on the CSD:



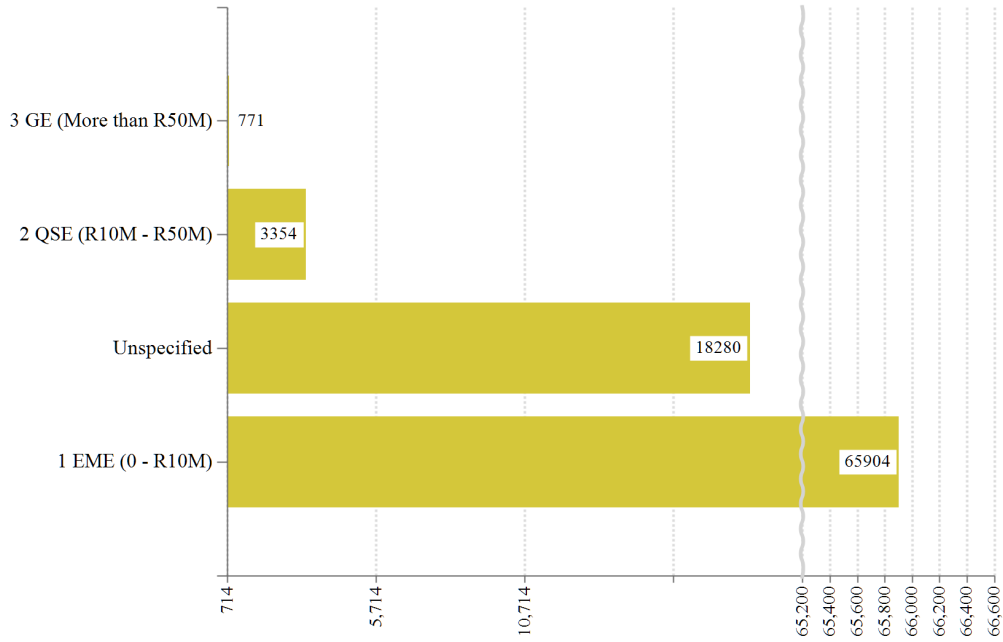
1.2.5.10.6 Tax Compliance

The below graph depicts the tax compliance status of all KwaZulu-Natal suppliers registered on the CSD:



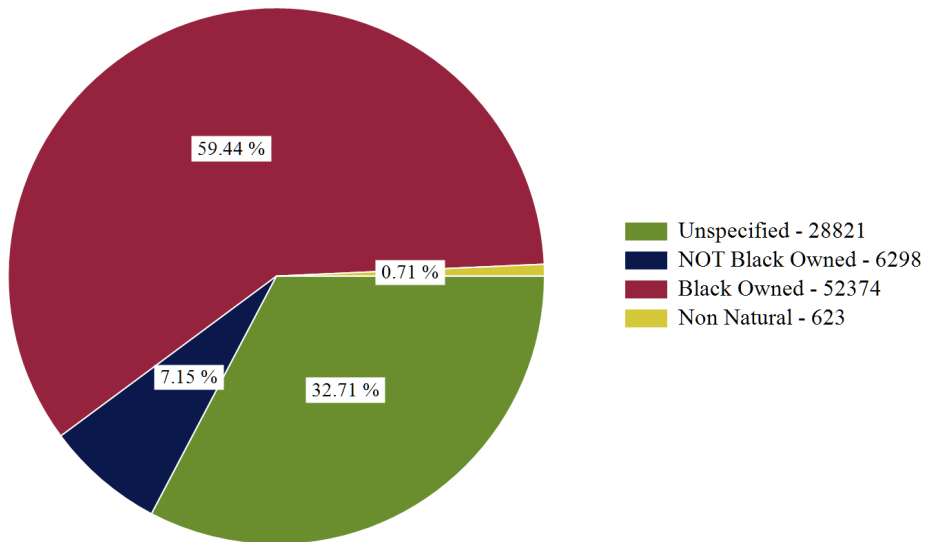
1.2.5.10.7 Annual Turnover

Below, a depiction of the annual turnover of all KwaZulu-Natal CSD-registered suppliers:

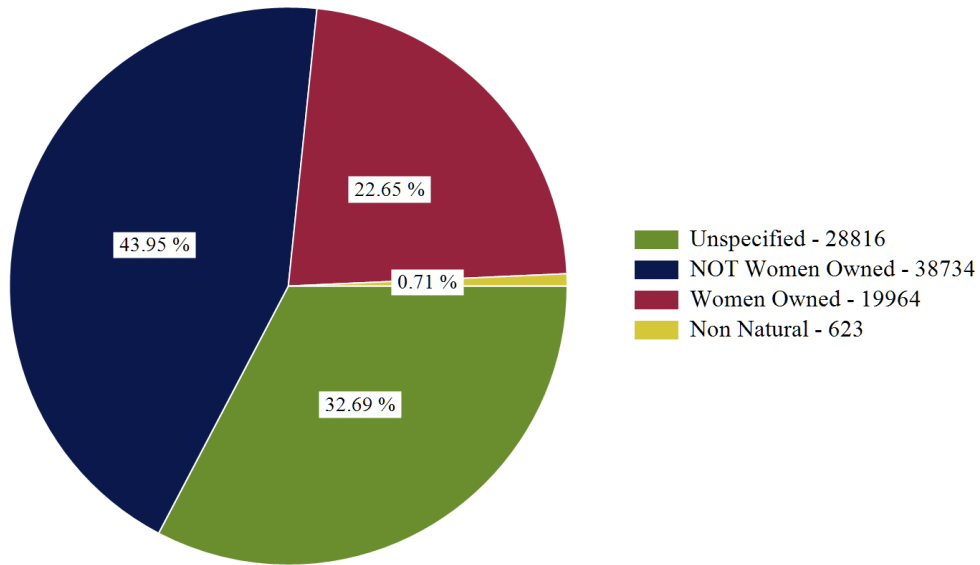


1.2.5.10.8 Ownership

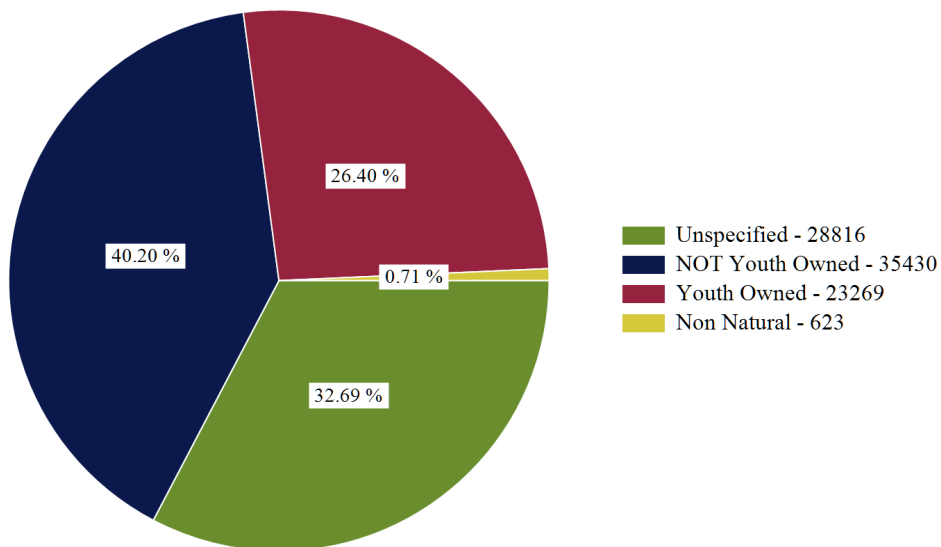
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all KwaZulu-Natal CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% Black:



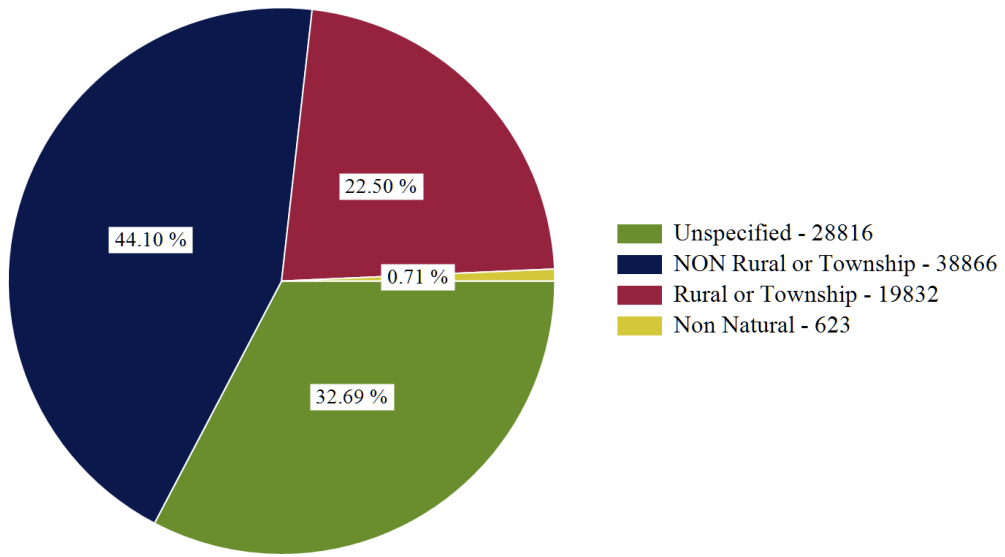
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all KwaZulu-Natal CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% owned by Black Women:



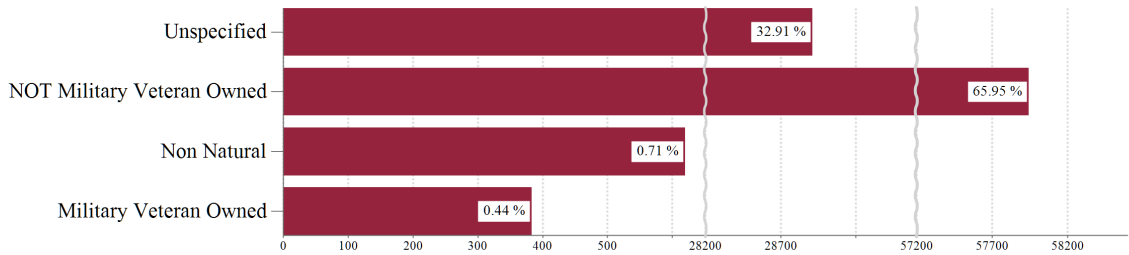
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all KwaZulu-Natal CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Youth:



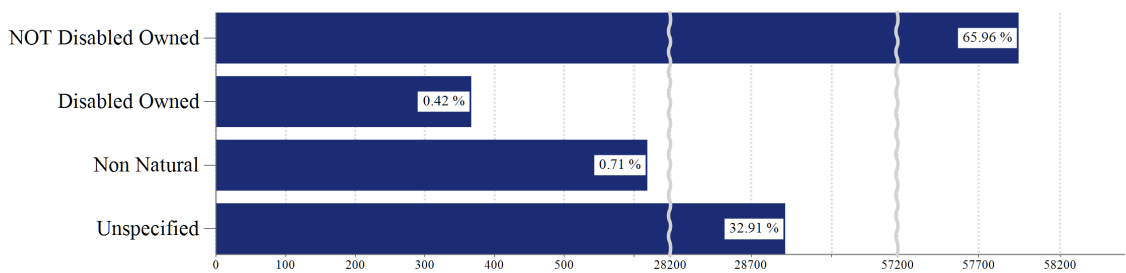
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all KwaZulu-Natal CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black people living in rural areas or townships:



Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all KwaZulu-Natal CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Military Veterans:



Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all KwaZulu-Natal CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% owned by Black Disabled people:

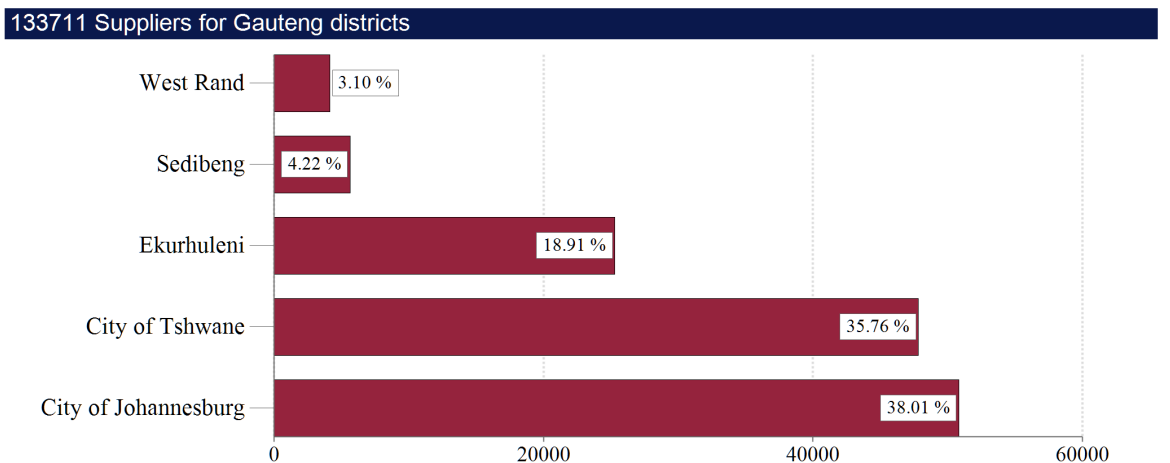


1.2.5.11 Gauteng



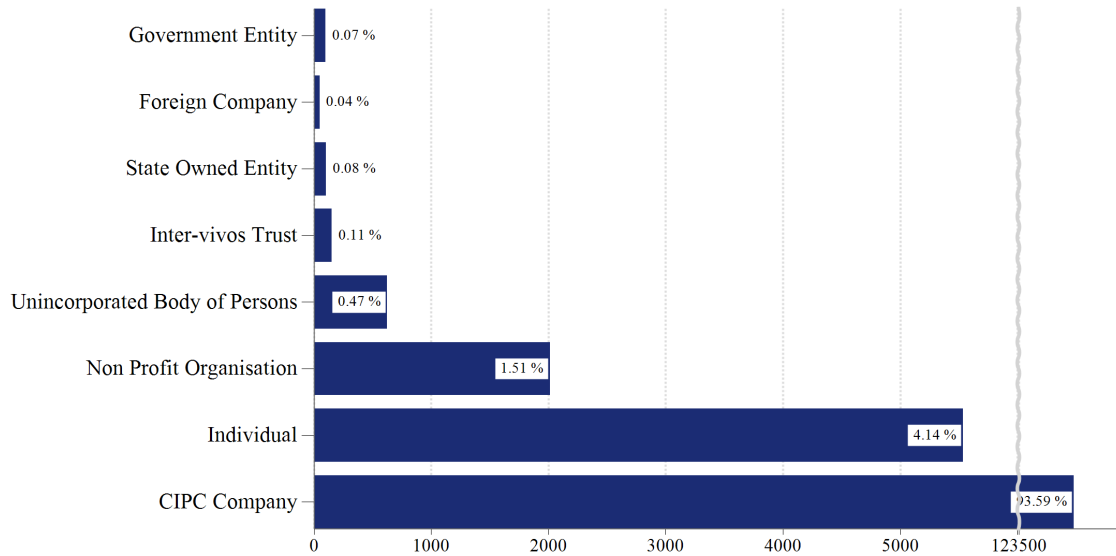
1.2.5.11.1 Suppliers per District Municipality

Below, the CSD suppliers registered for each Gauteng Municipal District:



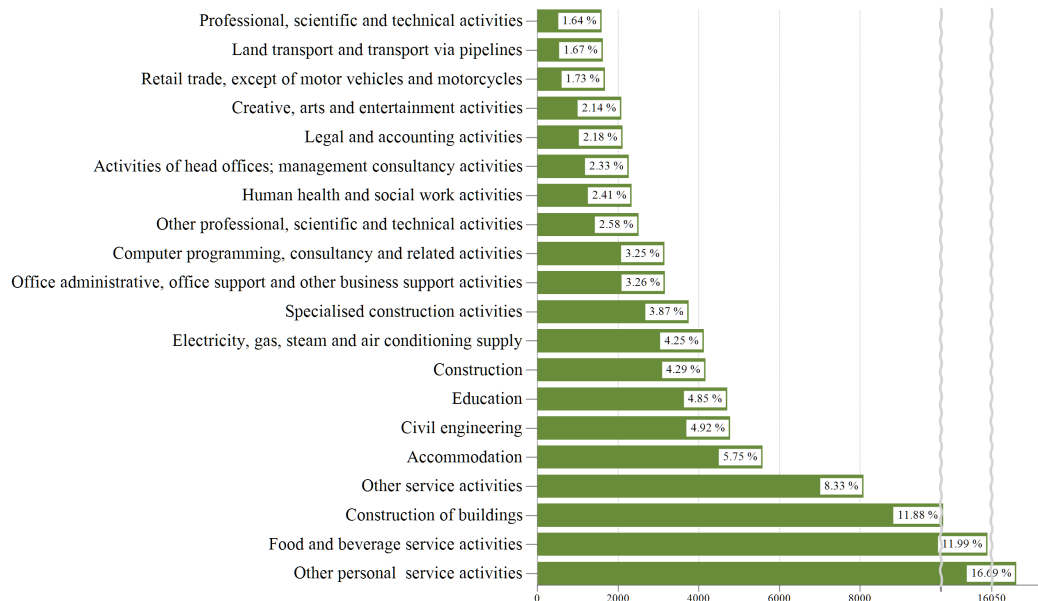
1.2.5.11.2 Supplier Types

Below, the CSD supplier types for all Gauteng suppliers registered on the CSD:



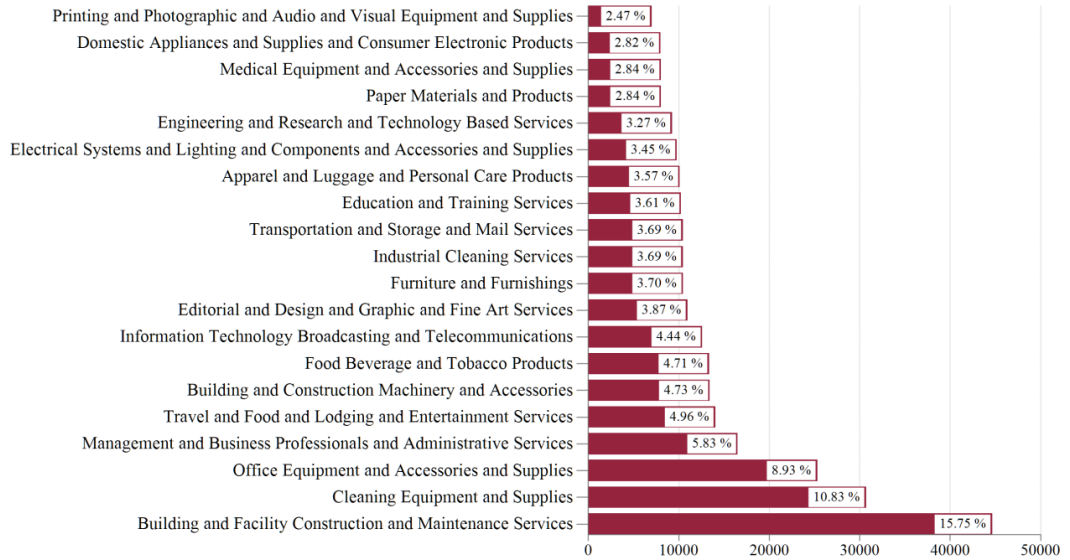
1.2.5.11.3 Industry Classifications

Below, the top industry sectors of all Gauteng suppliers registered on the CSD:

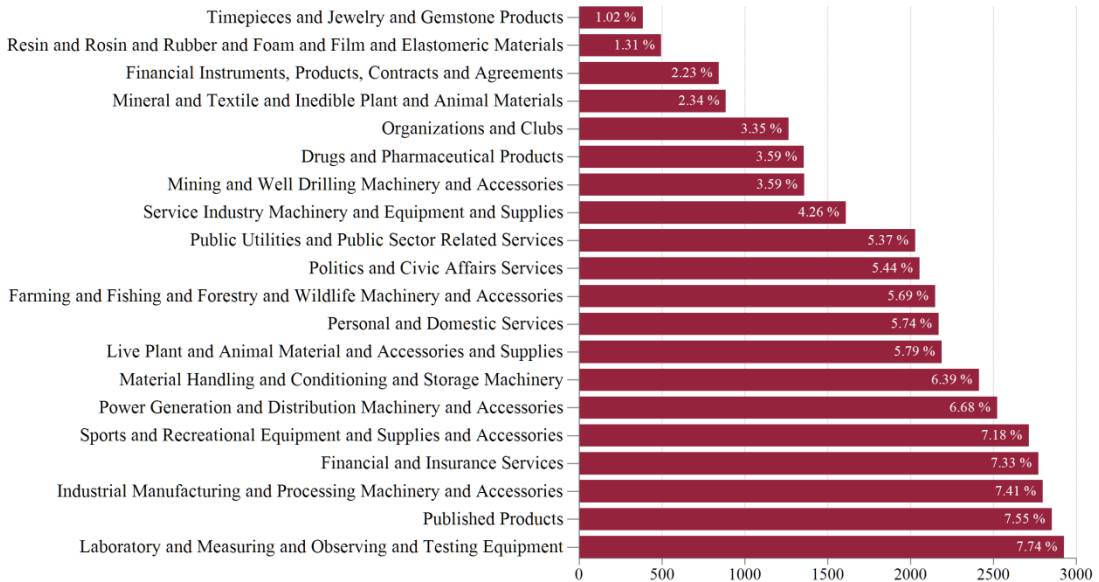


1.2.5.11.4 Commodities

Below, the most popular goods and services offered by Gauteng suppliers registered on the CSD, based on the UNSPSC structure:

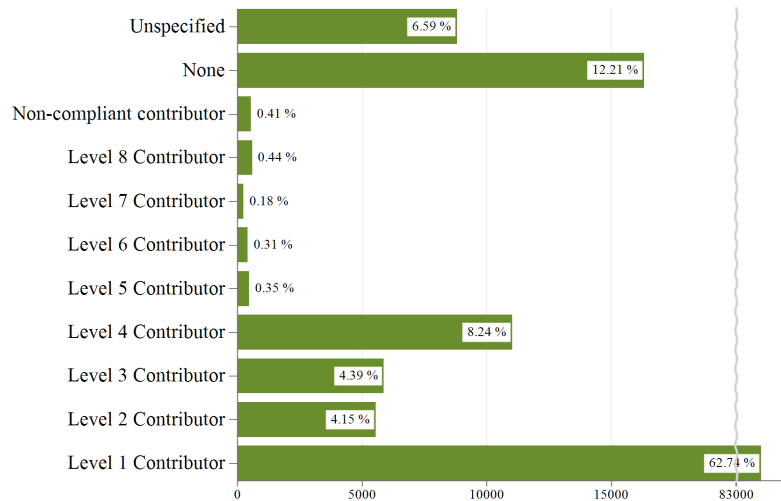


Below, the least popular goods and services offered by Gauteng suppliers registered on the CSD, based on the UNSPSC structure:



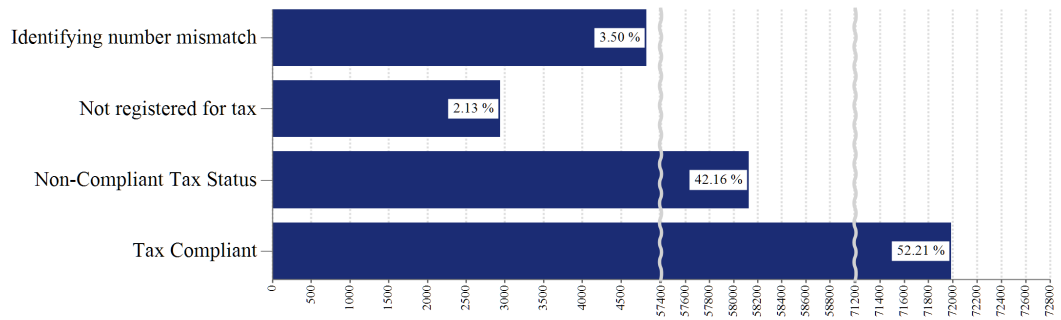
1.2.5.11.5 B-BBEE

Below, the distribution of B-BBEE indicators across all Gauteng suppliers currently registered on the CSD:



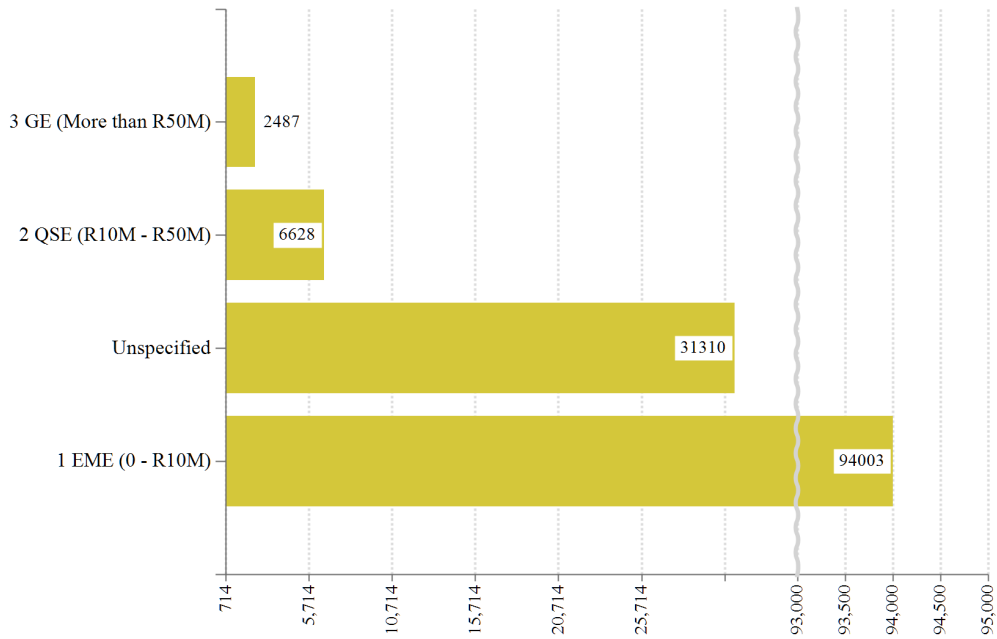
1.2.5.11.6 Tax Compliance

The below graph depicts the tax compliance status of all Gauteng suppliers registered on the CSD:



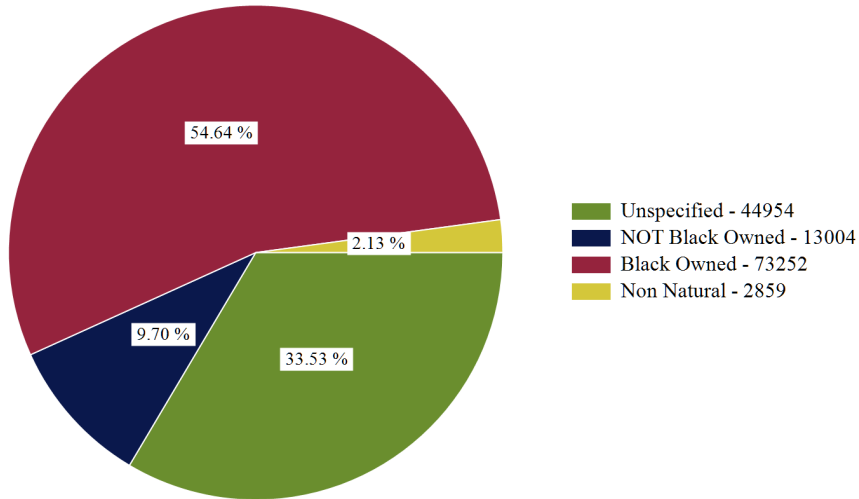
1.2.5.11.7 Annual Turnover

Below, a depiction of the annual turnover of all Gauteng CSD-registered suppliers:

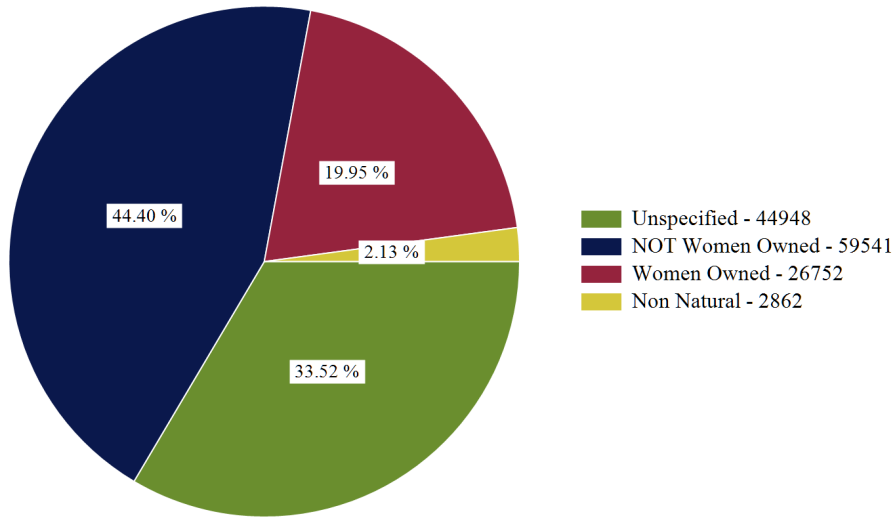


1.2.5.11.8 Ownership

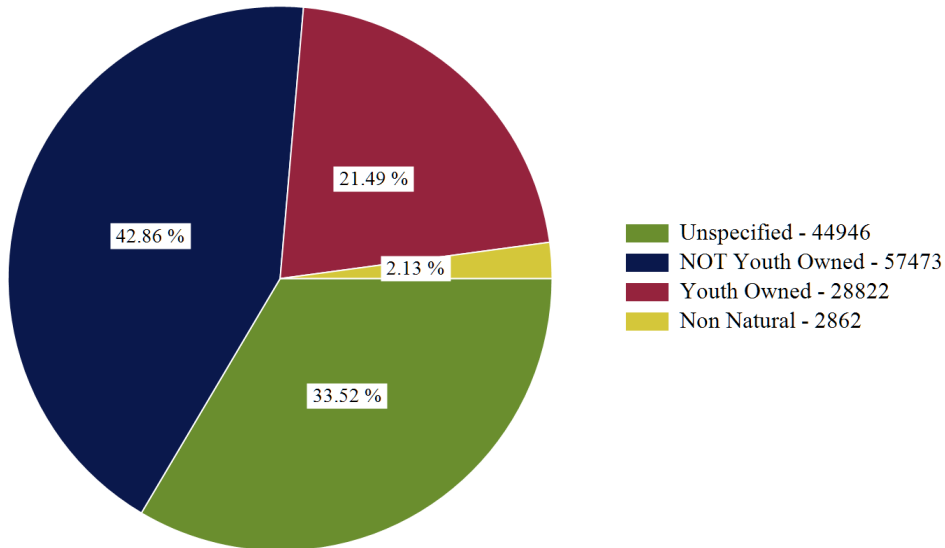
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Gauteng CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% Black:



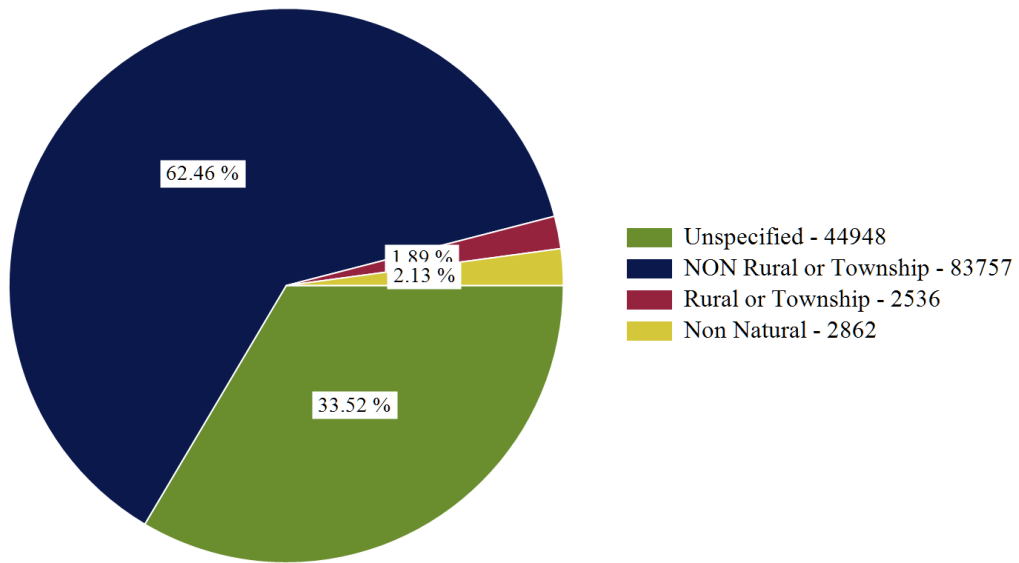
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Gauteng CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% owned by Black Women:



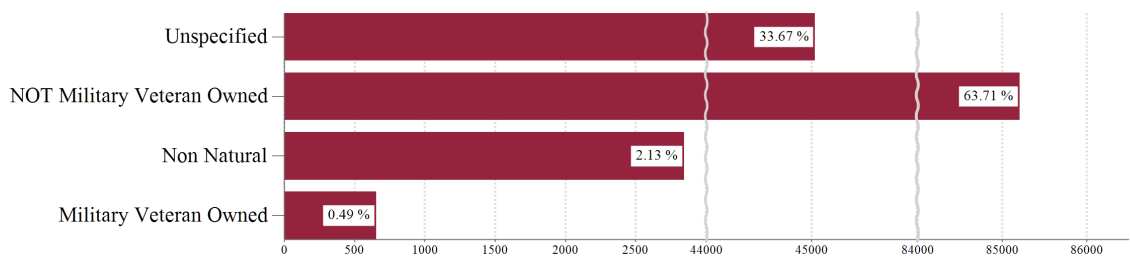
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Gauteng CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Youth:



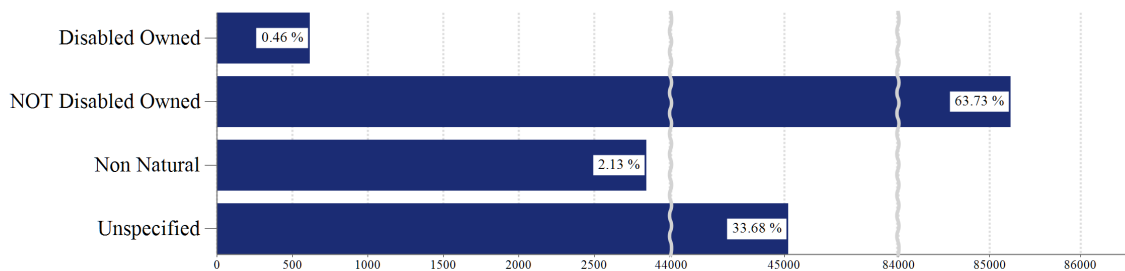
Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Gauteng CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black people living in rural areas or townships:



Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Gauteng CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are at least 51% owned by Black Military Veterans:



Below, a depiction of the ownership of natural people of all Gauteng CSD-registered suppliers, indicating ownership that are *at least* 51% owned by Black Disabled people:



1.2.6 Appendix A: Northern Cape District Municipality View

Refer to Appendix A for statistics related to suppliers per District Municipality for Northern Cape.

1.2.7 Appendix B: Free State District Municipality View

Refer to Appendix A for statistics related to suppliers per District Municipality for Free State.

1.2.8 Appendix C: North West District Municipality View

Refer to Appendix A for statistics related to suppliers per District Municipality for North West.

1.2.9 Appendix D: Western Cape District Municipality View

Refer to Appendix A for statistics related to suppliers per District Municipality for Western Cape.

1.2.10 Appendix E: Mpumalanga District Municipality View

Refer to Appendix A for statistics related to suppliers per District Municipality for Mpumalanga.

1.2.11 Appendix F: Limpopo District Municipality View

Refer to Appendix A for statistics related to suppliers per District Municipality for Limpopo.

1.2.12 Appendix G: Eastern Cape District Municipality View

Refer to Appendix A for statistics related to suppliers per District Municipality for Eastern Cape.

1.2.13 Appendix H: KwaZulu-Natal District Municipality View

Refer to Appendix A for statistics related to suppliers per District Municipality for KwaZulu-Natal.

1.2.14 Appendix I: Gauteng District Municipality View

Refer to Appendix A for statistics related to suppliers per District Municipality for Gauteng.

Conclusion

The Central Supplier Database has opened exponential opportunities for reforming the supply chain management and payment processes. It is the foundation of eCommerce implementation and provides government with a better grasp of procurement patterns across all spheres of government. This has a profound impact on the state's ability to be more proactive and responsive for procurement requirements and monitoring whether government policies are realising its intended objective. It is through supplier data that procurement spend can accurately be measured to arrange of pertinent issues amongst which BBBEE levels and PPPFA Regulations 2017 implementation.

The consolidation of supplier information with Sector Industry Classification, commodity and category information has provided government with opportunity to migrate to eCommerce procurement practises. Realising goals of inclusive economic and social growth can be enabled by providing more suppliers with more frequent opportunities to do business with government. The Central Supplier Database provides an opportunity to enable a dynamic procurement platform.

The Central Supplier Database will gradually be enhanced to mature to a full fledged supplier management tool that will be used by all organs of state.



STATE OF GOVERNMENT SUPPLIERS

AS AT 15 FEBRUARY 2018

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