PROVINCIAL GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY NO.6733

GREEN PAPER ON GREENING THE PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF THE WESTERN CAPE

GROENSKRIF OOR DIE OMGEWINGSVRIENDELIKE AANSKAFFINGG VAN GOEDERE EN DIENSTE IN DIE PROVINSIALE REGERING VAN DIE WES-KAAP

IPHEPHA LOGAYOZIMVO NGOKUTHENGWA KWEMPHAHLA NEENKONZO NGURHULUMENTE WEPHONDO LENTSHONA KOLONI NGENDLELA EBONAKALISA UKUNONOTSHELWA KWENDALO

Departement van Omgewingsake en Ontwikkelingsbeplanning
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
ISebe leMicimbi yeNdalo esiNgqongileyo noCwangciso loPhuhliso

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF THE WESTERN CAPE

INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE GREEN PAPER ON GREENING THE PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF THE WESTERN CAPE

The Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning welcomes any comment or expression of concern from all interested parties on the proposals for the greening of procurement of goods and services.

Please make written submissions before 31 August 2010. Submissions can be mailed to, or delivered at the offices of the Directorate: Waste Management of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning.

Private Bag X9086 CAPE TOWN 8001	5th Floor Property Centre 3 Dorp Street CAPE TOWN 8000

Enquiries: Tel: 021 483 5109 (Gottlieb Arendse)
Tel: 021 483 2971 (Belinda Langenhoven)
Tel: 021 483 2818 (Gregg Adams)
Fax: 021 483 2979

This Green Paper is also available at http://www.capegateway.gov.za/

Western Cape Provincial Government

GREEN PAPER ON GREENING THE PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF THE WESTERN CAPE

February 2010

Western Cape Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning

Table of Contents

FOREWORD

The challenges of global warming, climate change and the accelerated depletion of our natural resources compel us to make bold decisions regarding the manner in which resources are utilised.

The PGWC is a significant procurer of goods and services. By changing the manner in which goods and services are procured and utilised, the Provincial Government has the capacity to dramatically reduce its environmental footprint and thereby lead by example.

The need to create awareness and encourage environmentally friendly practices amongst our citizens and particularly our suppliers of goods and services is paramount if we are to place the Western Cape on a path of sustainable development. In her State of the Province Address, Premier Helen Zille stated that "as a responsible government, we are obligated to follow this path to practice what we preach and to influence behavior where possible". The Premier was insistent that the Provincial Government must achieve a balance between the natural environment and the need for economic growth. She further indicated government must build capacity in the Province and in local governments and that we must ensure that cost-effective awareness campaigns for provincial employees and the public, (such as the sustainability drive, 2Wise2Waste) are implemented.

This Green Paper on green procurement forms part of a suite of initiatives that DEA&DP has undertaken with the aim of reducing the environmental impact of the Province's activities throughout its sphere of influence. These initiatives include, for example, the recently published provincial Sustainable Development Implementation Plan, the provincial Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, the 2Wise2Waste programme, the Provincial Hotel Greening pilot project, and various other efforts aimed at stimulating the local recycling economy.

In addition to building on these initiatives, the Green Paper has been developed to complement existing national and provincial procurement requirements, which are increasingly being used as important policy instruments for meeting socio-economic objectives.

The Green Procurement Policy will ensure that our administration's environmental footprint is minimised by encouraging resource efficient operations and that those who provide goods and services to provincial departments, without compromising preferential procurement practices, consider resource efficient products and services.

I would like to thank the staff in my department and other provincial departments who have contributed to the development of this Green Paper. The challenge before us now is to ensure the successful implementation of this initiative as part of our commitment to ensuring sustainable development in the Western Cape.

I look forward to the contribution of all Provincial Departments towards ensuring the effective implementation of this Green Paper.

Anton Bredell
Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
February 2010

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Recent reports—such as the UN Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) and the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (2007)—have highlighted the growing concerns relating to the socio-economic impacts of resource depletion and human-induced climate change. The Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan for the Western Cape highlights the need for capping the carbon footprint of the Provincial Government. It is increasingly evident that policy objectives relating to economic development and social equity cannot be met unless production and consumption are decoupled from resource use (i.e. increases in producing and/or consuming goods and services should not be accompanied by increases in the use of resources).

Public authorities have a particular role to play in promoting this decoupling, both through appropriate regulatory reform and by demonstrating more responsible practices in their own production and consumption activities. Recognising their potential to make a meaningful difference through their procurement practices, as part of the provincial 2Wise2Waste initiative, the PGWC has committed itself to developing a provincial Green Procurement Policy that seeks to reduce the environmental footprint of the daily operations of the Provincial Government, and influence the behaviour of suppliers to the government. This will ensure that the PGWC conducts business in a more environmentally friendly manner.

This Green Paper provides the general principles and guidelines for integrating environmental criteria into supply chain management decision-making. It provides for a phased implementation of the policy through the issuing of practice notes for select product/service areas, with the initial six selected pilot areas being: paper and stationery; lighting equipment; office electronic equipment; events greening; cleaning products and services; and waste services. Detailed green procurement action plans will take direction from and be developed within the policy framework and cascaded down throughout the provincial procurement structures.

The inclusion of environmental considerations in provincial purchasing decisions is intended to encourage a change in the behaviour of provincial personnel and suppliers and in so doing, stimulate the local recycling economy and promote innovation towards the development of products and services with a lower environmental footprint. These objectives should be achieved within the constraints of maintaining the competitiveness of suppliers and adhering to sound and defendable procurement practices in terms of the prevailing statutory frameworks.

The Green Paper provides for the integration of green procurement practices within the five elements of the current supply chain management process, namely: demand management; acquisition management; logistics planning; disposal management; and supply chain performance. It is intended that environmental considerations will be appropriately entrenched in the strategic planning, budgeting, implementation, in-year monitoring and evaluation processes of the PGWC throughout its supply chain management process.

The PGWC has become the first South African province to develop a Green Paper on greening the procurement of goods and services. The drafting of the Green Paper is a milestone for green procurement in South Africa and is intended to serve as an example for the development of similar policies by other governmental agencies in the country and within the private sector.

GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

Definitions of words and acronyms used in this document reflect the meanings as defined below:

0.1 **Acquisition** means the act of acquiring goods and services for the use of a governmental activity through purchase, rent, or lease. It includes the establishment of needs, description of requirements, selection of procurement method, selection of sources, solicitation of procurement, solicitation for offers, award of contract, financing, contraction administration, and related functions.

0.2 **Acquisition Management** describes the methodologies and systems to manage activities and information related to purchasing decisions. It includes market analysis, costing, sourcing strategy and procurement activities of a department. It refers to the market analysis, costing, sourcing strategy and procurement activities of a department.

0.3 **Adjudication Committee** refers to the committee that decides who will be awarded the contract for their bid.

0.4 **Award** means the notification to a bidder of acceptance of a bid which brings a contract into existence.

0.5 **Bid** or Proposal means a written offer received from a vendor in response to an invitation to bid;

0.6 **Bidder** means any natural or legal person submitting a bid;

0.7 **Bid Advertisement** refers to the specification and publication of purchasing needs and plans of the government.

0.8 **Bid Evaluation or Evaluation of Proposals** refers to the examination of responses after opening to determine the vendor's responsibility, responsiveness to requirements, and other characteristics of the solicitation relating to the award.

0.9 **Contract** means the agreement in writing between the parties, which results from the acceptance of a Bid and which is incorporated:

- the Bid invitation;
- the Bid specifications;
- the Bid;
- general conditions of contract;
- any special conditions of contract upon the acceptance of the bid; and
- any service level agreement (SLA) negotiated and concluded pursuant to the acceptance of the bid, where applicable.

0.10 **Costing** is the process of identifying and accumulating direct and indirect overall costs related to the procurement of goods and services in order to calculate overall prices and necessary budgets.

0.11 **Database** is a collection of systematised data designed to respond to a particular user group's information needs.

0.12 **DEA&DP** is the provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning in the Western Cape.

0.13 **Decoupling** refers to the lessening of correlation or dependency between variables. It is often used in the context of economic production and environmental quality. In this context, it refers to the ability of an economy to grow without corresponding increases in environmental pressure. In many economies increasing production (GDP) would involve increased pressure on the environment. An economy that is able to sustain GDP growth, without also experiencing a worsening of environmental conditions, is said to be decoupled.

0.14 **Demand Management** ensures that resources required to fulfill the objectives of the strategic procurement plan are delivered to the organisation efficiently, effectively and equitably.

0.15 **Department** refers to a Department within the Western Cape Provincial Government as listed in Schedule 2 of the Public Service Act, 1994; and **Provincial Department** shall have a corresponding meaning.

0.16 **Disposal Management** in the Western Cape's provincial procurement refers to the decommissioning, clearance and removal of unserviceable, redundant and obsolete assets.

0.17 **DoE** is the provincial 'Department of the Education' in the Western Cape.

0.18 **DoH** is the provincial 'Department of Health' in the Western Cape.

0.19 **DSD** is the provincial 'Department of Social Development' in the Western Cape.

0.20 **DT&PW** is the provincial 'Department of Transport and Public Works' in the Western Cape.

0.21 **Duty of Care** means that as an organisation or business, you have a duty to ensure that any waste you produce is handled safely and within the law. It applies to anyone who produces, imports, transports, stores, treats or disposes of waste from organisations or businesses. The duty of care has no time limit and extends until the waste has either been finally disposed of or fully recovered.

0.22 **Environmental** or **Ecological Footprint** means the impact of human activities, calculated as the amount of the environment necessary to produce the goods and services necessary to support particular human activities. It is generally measured in terms of the area of biologically productive land and water required to produce the goods consumed and to assimilate the wastes generated.

0.23 **Energy Star®** is a standard applied to office equipment for the purpose of rating the energy efficiency of the equipment. Energy Star computers, monitors, and printers for example use less energy when being used and save energy by powering down when not in use.

0.24 **Environmentally Friendly** is an attribute to describe the activity, commodity or service that minimises the harmful impact on the natural environment.

0.25 **Extended Producer Responsibility** is based on the "polluter pays" principle and entails making manufacturers responsible for the entire lifecycle of the products and packaging they produce. This means that companies that manufacture, import and/or sells products and packaging, is required to be financially or physically responsible for such products after their useful life. They must either take back spent products and manage them through reuse, recycling or in energy production, or delegate this responsibility to a third party which is paid by the producer for spent-product management.

0.26 **Full-life costing** (See Life-Cycle Costing)

0.27 **Green Procurement** or **Environmental Procurement** can be defined as taking into account environmental criteria for goods and services to be purchased in order to ensure that the related environmental impact is minimized.

0.28 **Green Procurement Requirement** is the institutionalised application of environmental criteria in the purchasing process of government.

0.29 **GPP (Green Procurement Policy)** refers to a policy that promotes the principles and criteria of green procurement.

0.30 **Hazardous** is an attribute to describe products and substances that cause environmental harm, affecting humans and/or the natural environment if not stored and handled in a way that avoids their exposure to the environment.

0.31 **HDI** means historically disadvantaged individual.

0.32 **LCA (Life-Cycle-Analysis or Assessment)** is the evaluation of environmental impacts of products and services, considering the full life-span (production, use /consumption, disposal) and related inputs and outputs.

0.33 **Life-Cycle Costing Analysis** or **Life-Cycle Cost Assessment** is a procurement evaluation technique which determines the total cost of acquisition, operation, maintaining and disposal of the items acquired; the lowest ownership cost during the time the item is in use.

0.34 **Logistics Planning** refers to the coding of items, setting of inventory levels, placing orders, receiving and distribution, stores/warehouse management, expediting orders, transport management and vendor performance.

0.35 **Maintenance** means the cost and efforts of keeping a property in efficient working condition; or all action to retain material in a serviceable condition or to restore it to serviceable condition or to restore it to serviceability. It includes inspection, testing, servicing, and classification as to serviceability, repairs, rebuilding and reclamation.

0.36 **MTEF** means Medium-Term Expenditure Framework and refers to a process that allows for transparent budget planning and enhances efficient resource allocation. The aims of the MTEF are to set fiscal targets and to allocate resources to strategic priorities within these targets.

0.37 **NGOs (Non-Governmental Organisations)** are organisations with no participation or representation of any government.

0.38 **PGWC** means the Provincial Government of the Western Cape.

0.39 **Polluter Pays** refers to the principle in environmental law where the polluting party pays for any damage to the natural environment.

0.40 **Product Specifications** (see 'Technical Specifications').

0.41 **Procurement** includes the combined functions of purchasing, inventory control, traffic and transportation, receiving, inspection, store keeping, and salvage and disposal operations.

0.42 **Purchasing** means the buying process within the procurement cycle.

0.43 **Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP)** means an integrated, coherent socio-economic policy framework that seeks, amongst others, to mobilise all our people and our country's resources toward the final eradication of the results of apartheid and the building of a democratic, non-racial and non-sexist future with a vision for the fundamental transformation of South Africa to ensure that the country becomes, amongst others, a prosperous society, having embarked upon a sustainable and environmentally friendly growth and development path.

0.44 **Recycling Economy** refers to any economic activity linked to recycling and more specifically those who make money from recycling related activities (e.g. collecting of recyclables, processing, the manufacturers of potentially recyclable materials, councils of certain materials to be recycled etc.)

0.45 **Regulatory Framework** refers to the totality of legal regulations, institutions and prescripts that are relevant in the context of a particular activity or circumstance.

0.46 **SCM (Supply Chain Management)** refers to a functional unit within each department of the PGWC. It involves five elements, namely demand management, acquisitioning management, logistics management, disposal management and supply chain performance.

0.47 **Suppliers, Service Providers** or **Vendors** are legal or natural persons who have been awarded a tender by the PGWC to deliver particular goods and/or services under agreed conditions.

0.48 **Supply Chain Management Monitoring (SCM Monitoring)** is a process that ensures that SCM processes are regular, and includes an annual evaluation of the impact of policy and the achievement of goals.

0.49 **Sustainable Procurement** refers to procurement that takes into account environmental and social aspects in addition to traditional economic or financial considerations.

0.50 **SPP (Sustainable Public Procurement)** refers to Sustainable Procurement by public authorities and institutions.

0.51 **Sustainable Consumption** refers to the use of goods and services that respond to better needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources, toxic materials and the emission of waste and pollutants over the life cycle, so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generations, and at a consumption level of natural resources that is indefinitely sustainable.

0.52 **Technical Specifications** are concise statements or a set of requirements to be satisfied for materials, products or services, including the identification of the procedures which will determine whether the requirements have been met.

0.53 **Training** is an activity enhancing skilled behaviour; it involves the transmission of knowledge and competencies, using different media and/or personal teaching.

0.54 **Transversal Purchasing** refers to shared purchasing activities involving more than one functional unit of a department or different units within several departments. Such purchasing serves to reduce the market prices of products through negotiations and economies of scale.

0.55 **Value for Money (VFM)** is a concept that traditionally refers to the purchasing of the least-cost option. Green procurement extends this definition to include life cycle costs and all factors relevant to a particular purpose including the quality, resource use, fitness for purpose, timeliness, convenience and the ability of the product to enhance government's objectives. VFM is used to assess whether or not government has obtained the maximum benefit from the goods and services it acquires, within the resources available to it.[1]

[1]Secretariat of the University of Cambridge (2006): *A Brief Guide to Value for Money*. Based on information provided by the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE). Online available: www.admin.cam.ac.uk/offices/secretariat/vfm/guide.html (20 March 2008).

0.56 **Waste Hierarchy** represents a chain of priority for waste management. It extends from the ideal of waste prevention, through minimisation, reuse, recycling, energy recovery and, as a last resort, disposal. The simplified form of the waste hierarchy is the '3 Rs' of reduce, reuse or recycle.

1 INTRODUCTION AND RATIONALE

1.1 Purpose and aim of this document

1.1.1 The subject matter of this Green Paper is the Greening of Procurement of Goods and Services for the PGWC. The aim of the Green Paper is to encourage provincial departments to lead by example by minimising the environmental impacts of their own activities and promoting improved performance throughout their sphere of influence. Green procurement requires that decisions relating to the procurement of goods and services consider the full economic costs, including specifically environmental costs, with the aim of promoting long term environmental, social and economic sustainability.

1.1.2 The development of the Green Paper builds on and seeks to give effect to the existing provincial 2Wise2Waste initiative which promotes environmental efficiency in government operations and includes efforts to stimulate the local recycling economy. The proposed policy seeks to reduce the environmental footprint of the daily operations of the PGWC and to influence the behaviour of suppliers to the government. The development of the Green Paper will also give effect to the strategic priorities regarding sustainability and increased resource efficiency identified in the provincial Sustainable Development Implementation Plan (SDIP) and the provincial Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan.

1.1.3 The PGWC has recognised its potential in making a difference through its procurement practices and has become the first South African province to develop a policy on green procurement. The drafting of the Green Paper is a milestone for green procurement in South Africa and may serve as an example for the development of similar policies by other governments in the country and the private sector.

1.2 Policy Context and Legal Framework

1.2.1 The Green Paper has been developed within the context of policies and regulations relating to public procurement practices and environmental priorities at both a national and provincial level. Government has published various sector policies, strategies and laws on waste management, energy efficiency, climate change and hazardous substances that support the principle of environmentally sustainable procurement and the introduction of green procurement practices. The principles, vision and objectives in the Green Paper are based on the principles and objectives in the sectoral policies and laws.

1.2.2 Specific provision has been made for the policy context relating to public procurement at both a national and provincial level:

1.2.2.1 Nationally, several government White Papers recognise the important role of public procurement as a policy means of achieving reconstruction and development objectives. By way of example, the Green Paper on Public Sector Procurement Reform (1997) in South Africa specifically acknowledges that public procurement can be used as a tool to achieve socio-economic objectives such as those defined in the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGISA).

1.2.2.2 This Green Paper has been developed in accordance with the statutory framework in terms of which procurement policy has operated in the Western Cape and nationally since 1994. It provides for the requirements of section 62 of the Constitution of the Western Cape (1998) which states,

"(1)When the Western Cape government contracts for goods or services, it must do so in accordance with a system which is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective.

(2) Subsection 1 does not prevent the Western Cape government, within a framework of national legislation, from implementing a procurement policy providing for—

(a) categories of preference in the allocation of contracts; and

(b) the protection or advancement of persons, or categories of persons, disadvantaged by unfair discrimination.",

and it has been developed in accordance with national legislation on procurement and with consideration given to the recent procurement initiatives undertaken by National and Provincial Treasury, in terms of section 217 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 ("the Constitution"), section 38(a)*(iii)* of the Public Finance Management Act, Chapter 16A of the National Treasury Regulations, Chapter 16A of Provincial Treasury Instructions and Preferential Procurement legislation and policy.

1.2.3 In terms of the policy context relating to environmental management section 24 of the Constitution makes specific provision for the protection of the environment, stating that:

"Everyone has the right—

(a) to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and

(b) to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that—

(i) prevent pollution and ecological degradation;

(ii) promote conservation; and

(iii) secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.".

The significance of this right is that it imposes a duty on Government, to protect the environment through reasonable legislative and other measures, which include the development of policy.

1.3 Policy development process

1.3.1 The DEA&DP developed the Green Paper in consultation with all departments of the PGWC. It was developed as a workable supply-chain management-, people- driven solution that is aligned with existing policies. The policy is built on existing initiatives such as the 2Wise2Waste programme, provincial efforts to stimulate the local recycling economy, the provincial Hotel Greening pilot project, Green Grading System for the accommodation sector and the City of Cape Town's International Council for Local Environment Initiative conference event greening.

1.3.2 A review and assessment of previous and existing green procurement-related initiatives within the South African government was conducted and alignment was sought with relevant national policies and guidelines.

1.3.3 To gather information on international best practice, an international benchmarking review was undertaken of green procurement initiatives of various developed and developing countries with the aim of learning from and building on these experiences.

1.3.4 In order to capture the easiest gains early on in the process of implementing green procurement in all departments across the PGWC, detailed environmental specifications were developed for six pilot product and service areas. Practice notes are to be issued by the Provincial Treasury that will allow for the incorporation of environmental specifications into the 'standard' specifications for these product /service areas. The selection of the pilot areas was focused on areas of high spending, with significant environmental impact, relevant to all departments and relatively easy to implement. The requirements of being relevant to all departments and relatively easy to implement are key to ensuring the early and visible success of the implementation of the policy. The pilot areas selected are: events greening, paper and stationery, lighting equipment, office electronic equipment, cleaning products and services, and waste services.

1.3.5 A provincial green procurement survey was issued to supply chain management (SCM) personnel of all departments and senior managers of targeted departments (top spending departments in terms of pilot product /service areas) as officials responsible for procurement decisions. The purpose of the survey was to initiate the process of awareness-raising around green procurement. The survey covered bidding procedures and specifications, the receipt of bids, bid evaluations, and concrete departmental purchasing patterns.

1.3.6 A ministerial workshop was held for the heads of department within the PGWC. The workshop focused on the rationale for implementing Green Procurement and the possible implications thereof. The workshop also allowed for discussion around the potential shortcomings regarding the implementation of green procurement and how these might be addressed.

1.3.7 Interviews were held with select supply chain and line function managers of four departments and the Provincial Treasury. The aim of the interviews was to ensure that the policy is relevant and will be effectively implemented.

1.3.8 A workshop was held with the supply chain managers and the 'Green Champions' from all departments to test the proposed policy, generate discussion around potential barriers and solutions and test the draft specifications and environmental selection criteria developed for the selected pilot products.

1.3.9 Presentations on Green Procurement were made to and discussion was held with the Asset Management Forum and the Chief Financial Officers' Forum.

1.3.10 The formulation of the proposed policy included developing a discussion document for consideration, soliciting views from internal stakeholders, developing a proposed draft policy document for comment and discussion and incorporating all comments.

1.3.11 A working group comprising of DEA&DP, Department of the Premier, Department of Economic Development and Tourism and the Provincial Treasury was established to steer the development of the GPP.

1.3.12 Further consultation with internal and external stakeholders will be undertaken as part of the process of implementing the proposed policy.

1.4 Rationale for the GPP

1.4.1 The UN Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) found that two thirds of the planet's ecosystems services—such as food, fibre, clean air, fresh water, and flood and disease regulatory services—are being degraded and used on an unsustainable basis. The Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (2007) highlights the severity of the impacts of human-induced climate change. Further, the Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan for the Western Cape highlights the need to cap the environmental footprint of the Province. Together, the impacts of climate change and resource degradation highlight the need to decouple production and consumption patterns from resource use. Public authorities have a particular role to play, both in terms of encouraging regulatory reform, and in demonstrating more responsible practices in their own production and consumption patterns.

1.4.2 National Treasury developed a policy paper, "A Framework for considering Market- based instruments to support environmental fiscal reform in South Africa", in April 2006 that outlines the role that market-based instruments, specifically environmentally-related taxes and charges, could play in supporting sustainable development in South Africa. The Green Paper is an opportunity to consider environmental reform by looking at the PGWC's general expenditure practices to ensure the sustainability of current resource use practices and consumption trends of goods and services provided from local, national and or international producers and service providers.

1.4.3 A recent study conducted for the European Commission highlights the potential role of governmental agencies in promoting this decoupling[2]. It found that if all public bodies in the EU switched to renewable energy, they would avoid more than 60 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions per year, thus contributing towards 18 per cent of the EU's Kyoto target on reduced greenhouse gas emissions. If the EU public sector also started purchasing energy-efficient desktop computers —each year it purchases more than 2.8 million personal computers —another 830,000 tonnes of CO_2 would be prevented.

1.4.4 Decoupling aims to ensure the link between negative environmental impacts and economic growth or goods and services is broken. This Green Paper, through promoting the principles of the waste hierarchy, the wise use of resources, the polluter pays principle, duty of care, extended producer responsibility and the life cycle of products, is an attempt to guarantee that the operations of the PGWC become resource efficient by reducing its environmental impact and ensuring that the production and consumption of goods and services over their full life cycle do not impact negatively on the environment.

1.4.5 It must be noted that being simply efficient does not necessarily ensure on the whole that the outcome envisioned by the proposed policy will be within the planet's ecological carrying capacity. What the Green Paper seeks to do is to also influence the demand side to ensure that development in the province is sustainable. It is in view of this that the Green Paper is also based on principles of behaviour such as ascertaining if a product or service is required, considering and reducing negative environmental consequences of products and services during all stages of its lifecycle, changing the behaviour of suppliers and consumers, and preventing or minimising the generation of waste and pollution, the use of raw materials, energy and water, and the use or generation of hazardous substances.

1.4.6 The PGWC is a significant contributor to the local economy. By choosing with whom to contract, it can influence the production and sale of more environmentally friendly products (such as more energy-efficient IT equipment), as well as stimulate a change in the behaviour of businesses and within government departments (by encouraging them for example to use less water and raw materials and recycle their waste). The actions of the PGWC should lead the way for other government departments and businesses to begin reducing the environmental impact of their own supply chains.

1.5 Scope of the Green Paper

1.5.1 The scope of the Green Paper is aimed at implementing the objectives of the Sustainable Development Implementation Plan.

[2] European Commission *Sustainability and Decoupling Indicators: Life cycle based approaches, 3rd International Life Cycle Thinking Workshop, Cyprus, 22-23rd January 2007*

1.5.2 The proposed policy provides general principles and guidelines for integrating environmental criteria into supply chain management decision-making. It provides further for the issuing of practice notes for product and service areas within the six pilot areas, namely, events greening, cleaning products and services, lighting equipment, office electronic equipment, paper and stationery, and waste services.

1.5.3 Practice notes will, over time, be issued to allow for the inclusion of environmental specifications into 'standard' specifications for further products and services. The implementation of the specifications will allow for a standardised approach towards adhering to the proposed policy and should assist in the adherence to green procurement criteria in supply chain management decisions.

1.5.4 The Green Paper has been developed with due consideration to the availability of green products and services in the Western Cape and South Africa.

1.5.5 The Green Paper takes into consideration the capability of local businesses and industry to produce or source environmentally responsible products and services.

1.5.6 Detailed green procurement action plans will take direction from and be developed within the policy framework and be implemented throughout the PGWC procurement structures.

1.5.7 The Green Paper provides the framework for departments within the PGWC to develop action plans that consider environmental issues within their specific procurement needs. The Green Paper provides for procurement preferences to consider the full impact of the life cycle of the products/services being purchased from the initial stage of the raw materials being used through to the manufacture, use and disposal of the products.

2 GPP VISION, OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES

2.1 The Green Procurement Green Paper—Vision

2.1.1 The Green Paper aims to reduce the negative environmental impact of the supply chain management decisions of the PGWC. In so doing, it aims to:

2.1.1.1 change the behaviour of PGWC personnel by encouraging them to consider and reduce the environmental impacts of what they purchase, use and dispose of;

2.1.1.2 encourage suppliers to change their behaviour and to provide for environmental issues in design, manufacture, use and disposal of materials, products and/or services; and

2.1.1.3 stimulate the recycling economy and promote innovation towards the development of products and services with a lesser environmental footprint.

2.2 The Green Procurement Green Paper—Strategic Objectives

2.2.1 The Green Paper has the following objectives with regard to the procurement of goods and services:

2.2.1.1 to encourage a decrease in energy and resources used, thereby reducing the negative environmental impacts of the daily operations of the PGWC;

2.2.1.2 to promote and increase the usability of spent products through reuse and recycling, thereby promoting cleaner production and the minimisation of waste, as well as supporting the development of the recycling economy;

2.2.1.3 to utilise and disseminate environmental best practice in the areas of waste minimisation and management, water and energy efficiency and conservation, pollution reduction and socio-economic development;

2.2.1.4 to encourage communities and businesses to use environmentally responsible products and services; and

2.2.1.5 to assist officials in the departments to achieve set goals with regard to the minimisation of waste generation and energy usage.

2.3 The Green Procurement Green Paper– Principles

2.3.1 The Green Paper promotes the high level principles of:

2.3.1.1 the waste hierarchy;

2.3.1.2 wise use of resources;

2.3.1.3 polluter pays;

2.3.1.4 duty of care[3];

2.3.1.5 life cycle; and

2.3.1.6 extended producer responsibility.

2.3.2 The proposed policy rests upon the following principles of behaviour:

2.3.2.1 ascertaining first whether the product or service is actually required at all or in the quantities being proposed;

2.3.2.2 considering and reducing the negative environmental consequences of a product and/or service at all stages of its lifecycle;

2.3.2.3 changing the behaviour of suppliers and consumers of products and/or services to further reduce any negative environmental impacts; and

2.3.2.4 preventing and/or minimising the generation of waste and pollution, the use of raw materials, energy and water, and the use or generation of hazardous substances.

2.3.3 The above objectives and principles should be achieved within the constraints of maintaining the competitiveness of suppliers and adhering to sound and defendable procurement practices in terms of the prevailing statutory frameworks.

[3] Legislated in: Republic of South Africa (1998) *National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998.*

2.3.4 The above objectives and principles should also be achieved without negatively impacting on BEE suppliers or the spirit of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (No. 5 of 2000).

2.3.5 Section 217(1) of the Constitution states that when an organ of State or any other institution identified in national legislation, contracts for goods or services, it must do so in accordance with a system that is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective. Section 62(2) of the Constitution of the Western Cape empowers the PGWC within a framework of national legislation, to implement procurement policy.

2.3.6 The National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998) (''NEMA'') establishes principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment. Certain principles are relevant to procurement decisions which may significantly affect the environment. The principle captured in section 2(4) *(f)* of NEMA states that responsibility for the environmental health and safety consequences of a product, process, service or activity exists throughout its life cycle.

3 POLICY STATEMENTS

3.1 Application of proposed policy

3.1.1 The proposed policy will be applicable to all departments within the PGWC. The policy should be used in conjunction with the existing national and provincial supply chain management regulatory framework, as well as the preferential procurement legislation and regulations (i.e. ensuring that the objectives and principles of the green procurement policy are not achieved at the expense of BEE firms).

3.2 Integrating Green Procurement in the Supply Chain Management Process

3.2.1 Green Procurement should be integrated into the five elements of the current supply chain management process, namely, demand management, acquisition management, logistics planning, disposal management and supply chain performance.

3.2.2 Green procurement should be entrenched in the strategic planning, budgeting, implementation, in-year monitoring and evaluation processes of the PGWC through its integration into supply chain management.

3.3 Demand Management

3.3.1 Demand management should ensure that resources required to fulfil the objectives of the strategic plan are efficiently, effectively and equitably delivered to the organisation.

3.3.2 Demand Management will require that all departments undertake a needs assessment of resources that are required to fulfil their strategic objectives.

3.3.3 Green Procurement will aim to reduce unnecessary and wasteful consumption by assessing and providing for the environmental impact of such consumption.

3.3.4 Green Procurement considerations should be included in all needs assessments undertaken by departments.

3.3.5 Incorporating green procurement in demand management may help prevent 'fruitless and wasteful' expenditure as defined in section 1 of the Public Finance Management Act (1999) by ensuring that expenditure is not incurred in respect of goods or services that are unnecessary and harmful to the environment such as the procurement of printed pamphlets where electronic communication would suffice.

3.3.6 Incorporating green procurement into demand management is a cross functional exercise that should include responsible management and supply chain practitioners.

3.4 Acquisition Management

3.4.1 Acquisition management refers to the market analysis, costing, sourcing strategy and procurement activities of a department.

3.4.2 Market analysis in relation to green procurement is defined as the process of reducing the environmental information asymmetry by gathering information on the market structure, suppliers, and availability of environmentally friendly products, prices, specifications and certification.

3.4.3 Environmental credentials for products and suppliers should be included in the PGWC supplier database.

3.4.4 The database will be updated regularly to capture changes in the market structure, availability of environmentally friendly products, prices, specifications and certification.

3.4.5 The database should be used by all departments when sending out invitations to tender.

3.4.6 Costing is an inherent part of the budgeting cycle within government and helps to assess the 'value for money' criteria in procurement.

3.4.7 The 'value for money' concept traditionally refers to the purchasing of the least-cost option. However, green procurement extends this definition to include 'not only the least cost option but all factors relevant to a particular purpose including the life cycle costs and the ability of the product to enhance government's objectives'.

3.4.8 The life cycle cost of green products should be taken into account during the MTEF budgeting process to ensure sustainable consumption and longer term savings.

3.4.9 A sourcing strategy improves operational efficiency by developing an optimum way of sourcing products or services given the nature of the product, conditions for delivery and the market structure. An optimal sourcing strategy can reduce the PGWC'S ecological footprint and thereby support green procurement principles.

3.4.10 In deciding on the optimal sourcing strategy, accounting officers should consider transversal purchasing for environmentally friendly products so as to gain from economies of scale and reduce the market prices through negotiation. Preferential procurement criteria would still apply to these transversal contracts.

3.4.11 The procurement activity can be broken down into five stages: compiling the bid documents, inviting the bids, receiving responses, evaluating responses, and clearing the bids and awarding the contracts.

3.4.12 Green procurement should be entrenched in the five stages of the procurement activity by including the 'greening' requirements for each stage in the Accounting Officer's Supply Chain Management System.

3.4.13 During the bid specification process in the first stage, green procurement requirements will be identified by the responsible managers drafting the specifications and ratified by the bid specification committee.

3.4.14 The Green procurement requirements should be highlighted in the bid advertisement to encourage suppliers to comply with the requirements. Green requirements will be included in the bids as either one or a combination of the following:

- The green criteria for selected products and services should be included in the specifications of the bid documents, with suppliers having to submit their bids based on these specifications.
- In terms of the supply chain management guidelines released by National Treasury, February 2004, Supply Chain Management: A Guide for Accounting Officers/Authorities, functionality is defined as the quality of the product or service to be procured. Green procurement principles expand this definition to incorporate the capability, usefulness and durability of a product. Using this expanded definition, functionality points may be awarded for the purchase of green products. In the absence of specific green procurement scoring criteria departments may use the generic criteria as set out in Annexure ''A''.
- Should there be no readily available green products on the market, departments should reduce their environmental footprint by awarding Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) points within the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5 of 2000 (PPPFA) to enterprises located in the province.
- The RDP was developed in 1994 with the aim to outline broad economic strategies to transform the South African economy by 2014. A 10 Point Plan was adopted to include 10 strategies designed to impact positively on the participation in the bidding system of small, medium and micro enterprises, giving weight to the disadvantaged and marginalised sectors and with the aim on creating employment.

3.4.15 After receipt and evaluation of bids, compliance within the green provisions will be included in the comparative analysis for submission to the bid adjudication committee.

3.4.16 The adjudication committee will assess the bids in terms of price, functionality (which may include environmental criteria) and HDI status or other preferential procurement criteria.

3.4.17 Where possible, all suppliers claiming green credentials should be verified during the vendor assessment process.

3.4.18 Once the contract has been signed, green procurement requirements should be included in the service level agreement between the department and the supplier. Supply Chain Management is responsible for monitoring supplier performance against the targets or indicators in the service level agreement.

3.5 Logistics planning

3.5.1 Logistics planning refers to the coding of items, setting of inventory levels, placing orders, receiving and distribution, stores/warehouse management, expediting orders, transport management and vendor performance.

3.5.2 All departments should include 'greening' provisions for activities that fall under the ambit of logistics planning within the Accounting Officer's System.

3.6 Disposal Management

3.6.1 Disposal management refers to the decommissioning, clearance and removal of unserviceable, redundant and obsolete assets.

3.6.2 The proposed policy should be read with item 16A7: Disposal and letting of state assets of the National Treasury Regulations (March 2005) for departments, trading entities, constitutional institutions and public entities, issued in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 and item 16A (4) of the Provincial Treasury Instructions (2008) which deals with the disposal and letting of provincial state assets.

3.6.3 All departments should ensure that assets are indeed unserviceable, redundant or obsolete prior to disposing of them.

3.6.4 The cost of disposal of an asset in an environmentally friendly and safe manner should be included in the Life Cycle Cost assessment of all products to ensure that, as far as possible, the cost of environmental externalities are fully accounted for.

3.6.5 Where possible, supplier incentives to promote environmentally friendly disposal management should be used to reduce the cost of disposal to government.

3.7 Supply chain management monitoring

3.7.1 National Treasury Regulation 16A3.2(d)-(vi) and Provincial Treasury Instruction 16A7 require that the monitoring of the supply chain management processes occurs regularly, while an evaluation of the impact of policy and achievement of goals occurs annually.

3.7.2 Monitoring of the proposed Green Procurement Policy will be integrated into the routine monitoring and reporting systems of the departments.

3.7.3 Provincial Treasury is responsible for collating data and reporting on the government-wide green procurement statistics.

3.7.4 Provincial Treasury will incorporate green procurement statistics into its management reporting systems.

3.8 Criteria for environmentally responsible procurement practices

In the absence of specific green procurement scoring criteria the following generic criteria could be used, as more fully described in Annexure ''A'':

Manufacturing Phase:

– eliminating virgin material requirements;

– ensuring the highest possible recycled material content of the product;

– avoiding the generation of waste;

– reducing the amount of energy used in the manufacture of the product;

– managing the nature and amount of emissions produced in manufacture;

– ensuring the lowest possible use of hazardous substances; and

– encouraging the use of environmentally certified suppliers

Use Phase:

– encouraging product reusability;

– promoting energy efficiency (for example through an Energy Star- managing the nature and volume of emissions during the use phase; and

– promoting low maintenance requirements.

Disposal Phase:

– promoting recyclability;

– encouraging environmentally friendly disposal methods; and

– ensuring special disposal for the disposal of hazardous wastes.

3.9 Declarations

3.9.1 A bidder may be asked to substantiate any claim with regard to its environmental criteria in any manner either before a bid is adjudicated or at any subsequent time.

3.10 Review

3.10.1 This proposed policy will be reviewed as required and practice/guidance notes will be developed, updated and issued on a more regular basis to:

3.10.1.1 provide for the latest thinking on life cycle analysis or assessment (LCA) and full life costing;

3.10.1.2 include new information on the environmental effects and performance of further product and service areas; and

3.10.1.3 include environmental criteria for further product and service groups as the availability of green options for these groups improves and as their costs become less prohibitive.

4 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 To ensure that the proposed Green Procurement Policy achieves its objectives, a comprehensive performance management system will be established at a provincial government level, departmental level and at management and individual staff levels as appropriate.

4.2 Responsibilities for performance management

4.2.1 DEA&DP and the Provincial Treasury will together develop the performance management system and identify key performance criteria.

4.2.2 As Green Procurement is a provincial government-wide policy, it requires extensive coordination, information sharing and monitoring. DEA&DP will be responsible for promoting awareness within the PGWC and amongst suppliers (with the Department of Economic Development), developing capacity within the PGWC, maintaining an information-sharing network and providing assistance regarding green procurement policy implementation to departments where the need is identified through monitoring.

4.2.3 The Provincial Treasury will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the proposed Green Procurement Policy and enforcing compliance.

4.3 Targets

4.3.1 The Provincial Executive may set government-wide targets for green procurement annually.

4.3.2 Each department is responsible for identifying its contribution to achieving the provincial targets by submitting its departmental specific targets to the DEA&DP and the Provincial Treasury on an annual basis. The Accounting Officer of each department is responsible for identifying performance targets for green procurement prior to the beginning of the year.

4.3.3 All departments will incorporate the performance targets for green procurement in their annual performance plans and performance management systems to facilitate the entrenchment of a green procurement policy.

4.3.4 Accounting Officers should ensure that the proposed Green Procurement Policy is implemented within their Accounting Officers' Supply Chain Management Systems and revised annually to reflect changes in the departmental performance targets for green procurement.

4.4 Reporting

4.4.1 The Provincial Treasury will be responsible for the review of the proposed Green Procurement Policy every two years or as required, for the issuing of practice notes for product/service areas as required and for producing (together with DEA&DP) an annual 'State of Green Procurement' Report to be included in the Sustainable Development Report of PGWC.

4.4.2 The 'State of Green Procurement Report' should include information on the rand amount of green procurement undertaken by departments, the volumes of green products purchased, general changes in market prices of green products, engagements with industry, and, if possible, the environmental impact of green procurement undertaken.

4.4.3 The Provincial Treasury will develop a framework for monitoring and reporting and will communicate it to all departments.

4.5 Auditing

4.5.1 External auditing plays a critical role in validating the accuracy of financial information in government. In order to ensure compliance with the Green Procurement Policy, the Auditor General could audit the accuracy of the reported financial on Green Procurement.

4.5.2 The Auditor-General could also review the internal systems that produce information on the implementation of the Green Procurement Policy as part the Auditor-General's performance information auditing processes.

4.5.3 Over time, the Auditor-General (or an external environmental verification body chosen in consultation with the AG) could perform a full performance review on the Green Procurement Policy, including methodologies used for tracking progress.

5 PHASED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GREEN PROCUREMENT POLICY

5.1.1 For the purposes of raising awareness of the proposed policy and how its principles can be incorporated into supply chain management decisions, the initial policy, while providing general environmental selection criteria for all product /service areas, will facilitate the issuing of practice notes for the inclusion of specific environmental criteria into standard bid specifications, with the initial focus on six pilot product/ service areas.

5.1.2 The pilot areas were selected as being relevant to all departments, and with consideration to the high spend and/or high volume of these products/services.

5.1.3 The selected areas are: events greening, paper and stationery, lighting equipment, office electronic equipment, cleaning products and services, and waste services.

5.1.4 As the concept of green procurement becomes entrenched, and as the complexities around its implementation are overcome, further practice notes will be issued to allow for the inclusion of environmental criteria for further product/service areas.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

The following documents have been used as references in the development of this policy:

1. Australian Environmental Labelling Association (2004) *The State of Green Procurement in Australia.* www.aela.org.au/greenprocurement/Publications/Chapter%204%202004%20- %20SGPA.pdf. Accessed March 2008.
2. Australia Government (2005) *Commonwealth procurement guidelines.* Canberra. Australia.
3. Department of Trade and Industry (2007) *Codes of Good Practice for Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment.* http://www.dti.gov.za/bee/beecodes.htm. Accessed March 2008.
4. European Commission (2004) *Buying Green! A handbook on environmental public procurement.*
5. European Commission (2007) *Sustainability and Decoupling Indicators: Life cycle based approaches*, 3rd International Life Cycle Thinking Workshop, Cyprus, 22-23rd January 2007.
6. Green Paper on Public Sector Procurement Reform in South Africa (1997).
7. Ministry of Finance (2008) Budget Speech 2008. Pretoria. South Africa.
8. National Treasury (2004a) *Overview of a Framework for Supply Chain Management.* Pretoria.
9. National Treasury (2004b) *Supply Chain Management—A Guide for Accounting Authorities.* Pretoria.
10. National Treasury (2005) *National Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the Public Finance Management Act (1999).* Pretoria.
11. Office of Government Commerce (2005) *E-procurement in action—a guide to e- procurement in the public sector.* www.ogc.gov.uk. United Kingdom. Accessed March 2008.
12. Office of Government Commerce (2006) *Category Management Toolkit*. www.ogc.gov.uk. United Kingdom. Accessed March 2008.
13. Office of Government Commerce (2005) *Procurement Capability Review Model and Standards Framework*. www.ogc.gov.uk. United Kingdom. Accessed March 2008.
14. Parliament of Australia (2005) *Review of Green Office Procurement—Audit Findings.* http://www.aph.gov.au/house/committee/environ/charter/interim_report/chapter1.htm. Accessed March 2008.
15. Provincial Government of the Western Cape (1998) *Constitution of the Western Cape*. Cape Town.
16. Provincial Government of the Western Cape (2007) *Medium Term Budget Statement 2008-2011.* Cape Town.
17. Provincial Government of the Western Cape (2004) *Preferential Procurement Policy for the Western Cape*. Cape Town.
18. Republic of South Africa (2006) *A Framework for considering Market-based instruments to support environmental fiscal reform in South Africa*. Pretoria.
19. Republic of South Africa (1996) *Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996*. Pretoria.
20. Republic of South Africa (1998) *National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998.* Pretoria.
21. Republic of South Africa (1999) *Public Finance Management Act, Act No. 1 of 1999*. Pretoria.
22. Republic of South Africa (1999) *Public Finance Management Amendment Act No 29 of 1999.* Pretoria.
23. Republic of South Africa (2000a) *Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Africa Act No 5 of 2000.* Pretoria.
24. Republic of South Africa (2000b) *General Procurement Guidelines*. Pretoria.
25. Republic of South Africa (2001) *Preferential Procurement Policy Regulations made in terms of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act No. 5 (2000).* Pretoria.
26. Republic of South Africa (2005) *Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act No. 13 of 2005.* Pretoria.
27. University of Queensland (2005) *The Green Purchasing Guide.* http://www.pf.uq.edu.au/Ems/Grn_GpgIntro.pdf. Accessed March 2008.
28. Western Cape Provincial Government, Financial Management Systems.
29. Western Cape Provincial Government (2007) *Sustainable Development Implementation Plan*, Cape Town, South Africa.
30. Western Cape Provincial Tender Board Law (*Law 8 of 1994*). Cape Town, South Africa.

ANNEXURE 1: CHECKLIST FOR CONSIDERING GENERIC SELECTION CRITERIA

Manufacturing Phase	
1. Have virgin materials been used in the product?	Y/N
2. Have recycled materials been used in the product? If the proportion of content made up by recycled materials is known, capture this information.	Y/N (% content of product)
3. Has the manufacturer taken steps to avoid and minimise the generation of waste in the production of the goods?	List actions taken
4. Has the manufacturer taken steps to minimise the use of energy in the production of the goods?	List actions taken
5. Has the manufacturer taken steps to minimise the emissions of air pollutants in the production of the goods?	List actions taken
6. Has the manufacturer used any hazardous substances in the product?	Y/N If Y, list hazardous substances used
7. Does the supplier have any form of environmental certification (e.g. ISO 14001)?	Y/N If Y, list
Use Phase	
8. Can the product be reused (e.g. able to accept refills of ink)?	Y/N Detail how it could be reused.
9. Does the product have an Energy Star 10. Is the product energy efficient?	Y/N Supplier to compare energy efficiency with other similar products.
11. Does the product come with a supplier guarantee of quality? 12. Does the product come with a maintenance plan?	Y/N Y/N
Disposal Phase	
13. Can the product be recycled?	Y/N
14. Has the supplier provided information on how he plans to dispose of the product? 15. Has he considered environmentally friendly options?	Y/N List disposal options
16. Where hazardous substances are used, has the supplier detailed how he plans to dispose of the product?	Y/N List disposal options

Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Regering

GROENSKRIF OOR DIE OMGEWINGSVRIENDELIKE AANSKAFFING VAN GOEDERE EN DIENSTE IN DIE PROVINSIALE REGERING VAN DIE WES-KAAP

Februarie 2010

Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Departement van Omgewingsake en Ontwikkelingsbeplanning

Inhoudsopgawe

VOORWOORD

Ons staar die uitdaging van aardverwarming, klimaatsverandering en die versnelde uitputting van ons natuurlike hulpbronne in die gesig; daarom is ons verplig om daadwerklik besluite te neem ten opsigte van die wyse waarop hulpbronne benut word.

Die Provinsiale Regering van die Wes-Kaap is 'n noemenswaardige aanskaffer van goedere en dienste wat 'n groot impak op die omgewing het. Deur die manier waarop goedere en dienste aangeskaf en benut word te verander, het die Provinsiale Regering die vermoë om hulle omgewingsvoetspoor dramaties te verklein en só deur hulle voorbeeld te lei.

Die nodigheid om bewustheid te skep en omgewingsvriendelike praktyke onder ons inwoners en spesifiek ons verskaffers van goedere en dienste aan te moedig, is van die grootste belang as ons die Wes-Kaap op 'n pad van volhoubare ontwikkeling gaan plaas. In haar provinsiale staatsrede het premier Helen Zille die stelling gemaak dat ons "as 'n verantwoordelike regering ... verplig [is] om hierdie pad te volg om sodoende te doen wat ons sê en gedrag te beïnvloed waar nodig". Sy het daarop aangedring dat die Provinsiale Regering die balans tussen die natuurlike omgewing en die behoeftes van ekonomiese groei moet herstel. Sy het verder aangedui dat die Regering kapasiteit in die provinsie en plaaslike regerings moet opbou en dat ons moet verseker dat veldtogte vir bewustheid van koste-effektiwiteit (byvoorbeeld die volhoubaarheidsinisiatief 2Wise2Waste) vir werknemers van die Provinsiale Regering en die publiek geïmplementeer moet word.

Hierdie Groenskrif oor omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing vorm deel van 'n reeks inisiatiewe wat die Departement van Omgewingsake en Ontwikkelingsbeplanning onderneem het met die doel om die impak van die provinsie se aktiwiteite op die omgewing dwarsdeur sy invloedsfeer te verminder. Hierdie inisiatiewe sluit byvoorbeeld die onlangs gepubliseerde provinsiale Implementeringsplan vir Volhoubaarheidsontwikkeling, die provinsiale Klimaatsveranderingstrategie en -aksieplan, die 2Wise2Waste-program en die provinsiale Omgewingsvriendelike Hotelle-loodsprojek in, sowel as verskeie pogings gemik op die stimulering van die plaaslike herwinningsekonomie.

Buiten om op hierdie inisiatiewe te bou, is die Groenskrif ontwikkel om bestaande nasionale en provinsiale vereistes ten opsigte van aanskaffing wat toenemend as belangrike beleidshulpmiddels gebruik word om sosio-ekonomiese doelstellings te bereik, aan te vul.

Die omgewingsvriendelike-aanskaffingsbeleid sal verseker dat ons administrasie se omgewingsvoetspoor geminimiseer word deur ondernemings wat hulpbronne doeltreffend benut, en dat diegene wat goedere en dienste aan provinsiale departemente verskaf, produkte en dienste wat hulpbronne doeltreffend benut, oorweeg sonder om 'n kompromie aan te gaan wat voorkeuraanskaffingspraktyke betref.

Ek wil graag die personeel in my departement en ander provinsiale departemente wat tot die ontwikkeling van hierdie Groenskrif bygedra het, bedank. Die uitdaging wat ons tans in die gesig staar, is om die suksesvolle implementering daarvan as deel van ons verbintenis tot volhoubare ontwikkeling in die Wes-Kaap te verseker.

Ek sien uit na alle provinsiale departemente se bydraes tot die versekering van die effektiewe implementering van hierdie Groenskrif.

Anton Bredell
Minister van Plaaslike Regering, Omgewingsake en Ontwikkelingsbeplanning
Februarie 2010

UITVOERENDE OPSOMMING

Onlangse verslae, byvoorbeeld die VN- Millennium-ekosisteemassessering (2005) en die Vierde Assesseringsverslag van die Tussenregeringspaneel vir Klimaatsverandering (IPCC) (2007), het die groeiende besorgdheid ten opsigte van die sosio-ekonomiese impak van hulpbronuitputting en klimaatsverandering wat deur die mens veroorsaak is, uitgelig. Die Klimaatsveranderingstrategie en -aksieplan vir die Wes-Kaap plaas klem op die behoefte om die Provinsiale Regering se koolstofspoor te beperk. Dit is toenemend duidelik dat beleidsdoelstellings wat op ekonomiese ontwikkeling en sosiale gelykheid betrekking het, nie bereik kan word tensy produksie en verbruiking van hulpbronbenutting ontkoppel word nie (met ander woorde verhoogde produksie en/of benutting van goedere en dienste moenie met 'n toename in die gebruik van hulpbronne gepaardgaan nie).

Openbare owerhede het 'n spesifieke rol te speel wat die bevordering van hierdie ontkoppeling betref, beide deur gepaste reguleringshervorming en deur meer verantwoordelike praktyke in hulle eie produksie- en verbruiksaktiwiteite toe te pas. Op grond van die Provinsiale Regering van die Wes-Kaap (PRWK) se erkenning van sy potensiaal om 'n betekenisvolle verskil te maak deur sy aanskaffingspraktyke, as deel van die provinsiale 2Wise2Waste-inisiatief, het die Regering hom daartoe verbind om 'n provinsiale beleid oor omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing te ontwikkel wat daarop gemik is om die omgewingsvoetspoor van sy daaglikse aktiwiteite te verminder en die gedrag van die Regering se verskaffers te beïnvloed. Dit sal verseker dat die PRWK op 'n meer omgewingsvriendelike manier sake sal doen.

Hierdie Groenskrif voorsien die algemene beginsels en riglyne om omgewingskriteria in voorsieningskettingbestuursbesluitneming te integreer. Dit maak voorsiening vir 'n geleidelike implementering van die beleid deur die uitreik van praktyknotas vir sekere produk-/diensareas. Die aanvanklike ses loodsareas wat geselekteer is, is: papier en skryfbehoeftes, beligtingstoerusting, elektroniese kantoortoerusting, omgewingsvriendelike geleenthede, skoonmaakprodukte en -dienste, en afvaldienste. Gedetailleerde aksieplanne vir omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing sal gerig word deur en ontwikkel word binne die beleidsraamwerk en in al die provinsiale aanskaffingstrukture toegepas word.

Die insluiting van omgewingsoorwegings in provinsiale aankoopbesluite is daarop gemik om 'n gedragsverandering by provinsiale personeel en verskaffers aan te moedig en sodoende die plaaslike herwinningsekonomie te stimuleer en vernuwing met die oog op die ontwikkeling van produkte en dienste met 'n kleiner omgewingsvoetspoor te bevorder. Hierdie doelstellings moet bereik word binne die begrensing van die mededingendheid van verskaffers en terwyl daar by die behoorlike en verdedigbare aanskaffingspraktyke ooreenkomstig die huidige statutêre raamwerke gebly word.

Die Groenskrif maak voorsiening vir die integrasie van omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffingspraktyke binne die vyf elemente van die huidige voorsieningskettingbestuurproses, naamlik: vraagbestuur, verkrygingsbestuur, logistieke beplanning, afvalbestuur en voorsieningskettingprestasie. Die bedoeling is dat omgewingsoorwegings behoorlik en deur die hele voorsieningskettingbestuursproses van die PRWK in sy prosesse van strategiese beplanning, begroting, implementering, deurlopende monitering en evaluering verskans moet wees.

Die PRWK het die eerste Suid-Afrikaanse provinsie geword wat 'n Groenskrif oor die omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing van goedere en dienste ontwikkel het. Die opstel van die Groenskrif is 'n mylpaal vir omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing in Suid-Afrika en is bedoel om as 'n voorbeeld te dien vir die ontwikkeling van soortgelyke beleide deur ander regeringsagente in die land en binne die privaat sektor.

WOORDELYS VAN SLEUTELTERME

Woorde en akronieme wat in hierdie dokument gebruik word, het die betekenis soos hieronder gedefinieer:

0.1 **Aankope** dui op die koopproses binne die aanskaffingsiklus.

0.2 **Aanskaffing** sluit in die gekombineerde handelinge van aankope, inventarisbeheer, verkeer en vervoer, ontvangs, inspeksie, berging en herwinnings- en vernietigingshandelinge.

0.3 **Afvalbestuur** ten opsigte van provinsiale aanskaffing in die Wes-Kaap verwys na die buitediensstelling, verwydering en vernietiging van ondiensbare, oortollige en verouderde bates.

0.4 **Afvalhiërargie** verteenwoordig 'n prioriteitsketting vir afvalbestuur. Dit strek van die ideaal van afvalvermyding tot minimisering, herbruik, herwinning, energieherwinning en vernietiging as 'n laaste uitweg. Die vereenvoudigde vorm van die afvalhiërargie is: Verminder, herbruik of herwin.

0.5 **Beleid oor Omgewingsvriendelike Aanskaffing** verwys na 'n beleid wat die beginsels en kriteria van omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing bevorder.

0.6 **Besoedelaarsaanspreeklikheid** verwys na die beginsel in omgewingsreg waar die besoedelende party aanspreeklik is vir enige skade aan die natuurlike omgewing.

0.7 **Bieer** dui op enige natuurlike of regspersoon wat 'n bod of pryskwotasie indien.

0.8 **Bod** of **Voorstel** dui op 'n geskrewe aanbod ontvang van 'n verkoper in reaksie op 'n uitnodiging of versoek om 'n bod te maak, en wat die boduitnodiging aanspreek ooreenkomstig die vereistes van die algemene voorwaardes en prosedures wat in hierdie dokument omvat word.

0.9 **Bodadvertensie** verwys na die spesifikasie en publikasie van aankoopbehoeftes en -planne van die Regering.

0.10 **Bodevaluering** of **Evaluering van Voorstelle** verwys na die ondersoek van reaksies ná opening om die verkoper se verantwoordelikheid, voldoening aan vereistes en ander eienskappe van die aansoek wat met die toekenning verband hou, te bepaal.

0.11 **Databasis** is 'n versameling gesistematiseerde data wat ontwerp is in reaksie op 'n spesifieke gebruikersgroep se inligtingsbehoeftes.

0.12 **Departement** verwys na 'n department binne die Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Regering soos gelys in Aanhangsel 2 van die Wet op Openbare Dienste (1994) en **Provinsiale Departement** het 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis.

0.13 **DMO** is die provinsiale Departement van Maatskaplike Ontwikkeling van die Wes- Kaap.

0.14 **DOS&OB** is die provinsiale Departement van Omgewingsake en Ontwikkelingsbeplanning van die Wes-Kaap.

0.15 **DvG** is die provinsiale Departement van Gesondheid van die Wes-Kaap.

0.16 **DV&OW** is die provinsiale Departement van Vervoer en Openbare Werke van die Wes-Kaap.

0.17 **Energy Star®** is'n graderingstelsel wat op kantoortoerusting toegepas word met die doel om die doeltreffendheid van energieverbruik van die toerusting te gradeer. Energy Star-rekenaars, -skerms en -drukkers gebruik byvoorbeeld minder energie wanneer dit gebruik word en bespaar energie deur nog minder elektrisiteit te gebruik wanneer dit nie gebruik word nie.

0.18 **HBI** staan vir "histories benadeelde individue".

0.19 **Heropbou- en Ontwikkelingsprogram (HOP)** dui op 'n geïntegreerde, koherente sosio-ekonomiese beleidsraamwerk wat onder andere daarna streef om al ons mense en ons land se hulpbronne te mobiliseer na die finale uitwissing van die gevolge van apartheid en die bou van 'n demokratiese, nierassistiese en nieseksistiese toekoms met 'n visie van die fundamentele transformasie van Suid-Afrika om te verseker dat die land onder andere 'n vooruitstrewende samelewing word op die pad van volhoubare en omgewingsvriendelike groei en ontwikkeling.

0.20 **Herwinningsekonomie** verwys na enige ekonomiese aktiwiteit wat verband hou met herwinning en meer spesifiek diegene wat geld maak uit herwinningsverwante aktiwiteite (byvoorbeeld die versameling van herwinbare goedere, prosessering, die vervaardigers van potensieel herwinbare materiaal, en rade van sekere materiaal wat herwin moet word).

0.21 **Instandhouding** dui op die koste en pogings wat aangewend word om eiendom in doeltreffende werkende toestand te hou, of alle handelinge om benodighede in 'n werkende toestand te hou of dit te herstel sodat dit weer bruikbaar is. Dit sluit inspeksie, toetsing, dienste en klassifikasie ten opsigte van diensbaarheid, herstelwerk, herbouwerk en herwinning in.

0.22 **Kontrak** dui op die skriftelike ooreenkoms tussen partye wat uit die aanvaarding van 'n Bod voortvloei en waarin die volgende geïnkorporeer is:

- die Boduitnodiging;
- die Bodspesifikasies;
- die Bod;
- algemene kontrakvoorwaardes;
- enige spesifieke kontrakvoorwaardes wat uit die aanvaarding van die Bod voortvloei; en
- enige diensvlakooreenkoms (DVO) waaroor onderhandel is en waarop ooreengekom is ingevolge die aanvaarding van die bieër, waar toepaslik.

0.23 **Kosteberekening** is die proses waardeur direkte en indirekte oorhoofse koste wat met die aanskaffing van goedere en dienste verband hou, geïdentifiseer en opgetel word met die doel om oorhoofse pryse en die nodige begrotings vas te stel.

0.24 **Kosteberekening oor Volle Lewensduur** (sien Lewensikluskosteberekening)

0.25 **Logistieke Beplanning** ten opsigte van die Wes-Kaapse provinsiale aanskaffing verwys na die kodering van items, bepaling van inventarisvlakke, plasing van bestellings, ontvangs en verspreiding, bestuur van store/magasyne, bespoediging van bestellings, vervoerbestuur en verkoperprestasie.

0.26 **LSA (Lewensiklusanalise of -assessering)** is die evaluering van die impak van produkte en dienste op die omgewing, met inagneming van die volle lewensduur daarvan (produksie, gebruik/verbruik, vernietiging) en verwante insette en uitsette.

0.27 **MTBR** staan vir "Mediumtermynbestedingsraamwerk" en verwys na 'n proses wat voorsiening maak vir deursigtige begrotingsbeplanning en doeltreffende hulpbrontoewysing bevorder. Die doelwitte van die MTBR is om begrotingsmikpunte daar te stel en hulpbronne aan strategiese prioriteite binne hierdie mikpunte toe te wys.

0.28 **NRO's (Nieregeringsorganisasies)** is organisasies wat geen deelname aan of verteenwoordiging in enige regering het nie.

0.29 **OD** is die provinsiale Onderwysdepartement van die Wes-Kaap.

0.30 **Omgewings- of Ekologiese Voetspoor** dui op die impak van menslike aktiwiteite op die omgewing, bereken as die hoeveelheid van die omgewing wat benodig word om die goedere en dienste benodig om spesifieke menslike aktiwiteite te ondersteun, te produseer. Dit word algemeen gemeet in terme van die area van die biologies produktiewe grond en water benodig om die goedere wat verbruik word, te produseer en die afval wat voortgebring word, te verwerk.

0.31 **Omgewingsvriendelike Aanskaffing** of **Omgewingsgerigte Aanskaffing** kan gedefinieer word as die inagneming van omgewingskriteria met die aanskaf van goedere en dienste om sodoende te verseker dat die omgewingsimpak wat daarmee gepaardgaan, geminimiseer word.

0.32 **Omgewingsvriendelikheid** is 'n eienskap wat aktiwiteite, handelsartikels of dienste wat die nadelige impak op die natuurlike omgewing minimiseer, beskryf.

0.33 **Ontkoppeling** verwys na die vermindering van die verband of afhanklikheid tussen veranderlikes. Dit word dikwels binne die konteks van ekonomiese produksie en omgewingskwaliteit gebruik. In hierdie konteks verwys dit na 'n ekonomie se vermoë om te groei sonder gepaardgaande verhoogde druk op die omgewing. In baie ekonomieë behels verhoogde produksie (BBP) verhoogde druk op die omgewing. 'n Ekonomie wat in staat is om BBP-groei te handhaaf sonder om ook 'n verswakking van omgewingstoestande te ervaar, word as "ontkoppel" beskryf.

0.34 **Ontleding** of **Assessering van Lewensikluskosteberekening** is 'n aanskaffingsevalueringstegniek wat die totale koste van die verkryging, werking, instandhouding en vernietiging van die items wat aangeskaf is, bepaal; die laagste eienaarskoste tydens die tyd wanneer die item in gebruik is.

0.35 **Opleiding** is 'n aktiwiteit wat geskoolde gedrag bevorder. Dit behels die oordrag van kennis en bevoegdhede deur verskillende media en/of persoonlike onderrig.

0.36 **Produk- of Diensverskaffers** of **Verkopers** is regs- of natuurlike persone wie se tender deur die PRWK aanvaar is en wat gekontrakteer is om spesifieke goedere en/of dienste onder omstandighede waaroor ooreengekom is, te lewer.

0.37 **Produkspesifikasies** (sien Tegniese Spesifikasies)

0.38 **PRWK** staan vir "Provinsiale Regering van die Wes-Kaap".

0.39 **Reëlingsraamwerk** verwys na die totaliteit van wetlike bepalings, instellings en voorskrifte wat relevant is in die konteks van 'n spesifieke aktiwiteit of omstandigheid.

0.40 **Skadelikheid** is 'n eienskap wat produkte en middele wat omgewingskade veroorsaak en mense en/of die natuurlike omgewing nadelig beïnvloed indien dit nie op 'n manier wat die blootstelling daarvan aan die omgewing verhoed, geberg en gehanteer word nie.

0.41 **Sorgplig** dui daarop dat 'n organisasie of sakeonderneming 'n plig het om te verseker dat enige afval wat hulle produseer, op 'n veilige en wettige wyse gehanteer word. Dit is van toepassing op enige organisasie of sakeonderneming wat afval produseer, invoer, vervoer, berg, behandel of verwyder. Die sorgplig het geen tydsbeperking nie en is van toepassing totdat die afval óf finaal vernietig is óf ten volle herwin is.

0.42 **Tegniese Spesifikasies** is bondige stellings ten opsigte van benodighede, produkte of dienste of 'n stel vereistes waaraan dit moet voldoen, insluitend die identifisering van prosedures wat sal bepaal of aan die vereistes voldoen word.

0.43 **Toekenning** dui op die mededeling aan 'n bieër oor die aanvaarding van 'n bod wat 'n kontrak daarstel.

0.44 **Toekenningskomitee** verwys na die komitee wat besluit aan wie 'n kontrak toegeken sal word vir hulle bod.

0.45 **Transversale Aankope** verwys na gedeelde aankoopaktiwiteite wat meer as een funksionele eenheid van 'n departement of verskillende eenhede binne verskeie departemente betrek. Sodanige aankope dien om die markpryse van produkte deur onderhandelinge en skaalbesparings te verlaag.

0.46 **Uitgebreide Verantwoordelikheid van die Produseerder** is gebaseer op die beginsel van besoedelaarsaanspreeklikheid en behels dat vervaardigers verantwoordelik gehou word vir die totale lewensiklus van die produkte en verpakkingsmateriaal wat hulle vervaardig. Dit beteken dat daar van maatskappye wat produkte en verpakkingsmateriaal vervaardig, invoer en/of verkoop, verwag word om finansieel of fisies verantwoordelik te wees vir sodanige produkte ná hulle bruikbare lewe. Hulle moet óf opgebruikte produkte terugneem en dit herbruik, herwin of vir energieproduksie gebruik, óf hierdie verantwoordelikheid na 'n derde party delegeer wat deur die produseerder betaal word vir die bestuur van die opgebruikte produkte.

0.47 **Vereiste vir Omgewingsvriendelike Aanskaffing** is die geïnstitusionaliseerde toepassing van omgewingskriteria in die aankoopproses van die Regering. Hierdie vereiste moet geadverteer en tesame met ander aankoopvereistes in ag geneem word.

0.48 **Verkryging** dui op die handeling van aanskaffing van goedere en dienste vir gebruik in 'n regeringsaksie deur aankope of huring. Dit sluit in die bepaling van behoeftes, beskrywing van vereistes, seleksie van aanskaffingsmetode, seleksie van bronne, versoek om botte in te dien, toekenning van kontrakte, finansiering, kontraktuele administrasie en verwante kwessies.

0.49 **Verkrygingsbestuur** beskryf die metodes en stelsels wat gebruik word om aktiwiteite en inligting wat met aankoopbesluite verband hou, te bestuur. Die sluit 'n departement se markontleding, kosteberekening, herwinningstrategie en aanskaffingsaktiwiteite in.

0.50 **VKB (Voorsieningskettingbestuur)** is 'n funksionele eenheid binne elke departement van die Provinsiale Regering van die Wes-Kaap. Dit behels vyf elemente, naamlik vraagbestuur, verkrygingsbestuur, logistieke bestuur, afvalbestuur en voorsieningskettingprestasie.

0.51 **VOA (Volhoubare Openbare Aanskaffing)** verwys na volhoubare aanskaffing deur openbare owerhede en instellings.

0.52 **Volhoubare Aanskaffing** verwys na aanskaffing wat omgewings- en sosiale aspekte in ag neem bykomend tot tradisionele ekonomiese of finansiële oorwegings.

0.53 **Volhoubare Verbruik** verwys na die gebruik van goedere en dienste om in behoeftes te voorsien en 'n beter lewenskwaliteit daar te stel terwyl die gebruik van natuurlike hulpbronne, giftige stowwe en die vrystelling van afval en besoedelende stowwe oor die lewensiklus daarvan geminimiseer word sodat die behoeftes van toekomstige geslagte nie op die spel geplaas word nie, en teen 'n verbruikstempo van natuurlike hulpbronne wat vir 'n onbepaalde tyd volhoubaar is.

0.54 **Voorsieningskettingbestuursmonitering (VKB-monitering)** ten opsigte van die Wes-Kaapse provinsiale aanskaffing is 'n proses wat verseker dat VKB-prosesse reëlmatig is en 'n jaarlikse evaluering van die beleidsimpak en die bereiking van doelwitte insluit.

0.55 **Vraagbestuur** verseker dat hulpbronne wat benodig word om die doelstellings van die strategiese aanskaffingsplan te bereik, effektief, doeltreffend en op billike wyse aan die organisasie gelewer word.

0.56 **Waarde vir Geld (WVG)** is 'n konsep wat tradisioneel na die aankope van die opsie met die laagste koste verwys. Omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing brei hierdie definisie uit om lewensikluskoste en alle faktore wat vir 'n spesifieke doel relevant is, te omvat, insluitend die kwaliteit, hulpbrongebruik, bruikbaarheid vir die doel daarvan, tydigheid, gerief en die produk/diens se vermoë om regeringsdoelwitte te bevorder. WVG word dus gebruik om te assesseer of die Regering met die hulpbronne tot sy beskikking die maksimale voordeel kry uit die goedere en dienste wat hy aanskaf.[1]

1 INLEIDING EN RASIONAAL

1.1 Doel van hierdie dokument

1.1.1 Hierdie Groenskrif gaan oor die ontwikkeling van Omgewingsvriendelike Aanskaffing van Goedere en Dienste vir die PRWK. Die doel van die Groenskrif is om provinsiale departemente aan te moedig om deur hulle voorbeeld te lei deur die impak van hulle eie aktiwiteite op die omgewing te minimiseer en beter prestasie deur hulle hele invloedsfeer te bevorder. Omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing vereis dat besluite wat met die aanskaffing van goedere en dienste verband hou, die volle ekonomiese koste in ag neem, en spesifiek ook omgewingskoste, met die doel om omgewings-, sosiale en ekonomiese volhoubaarheid oor die lang termyn te bevorder.

1.1.2 Die ontwikkeling van die Groenskrif bou op en streef daarna om die bestaande provinsiale 2Wise2Waste-inisiatief ten uitvoer te bring, wat die doeltreffendheid van regeringshandelinge ten opsigte van die omgewing bevorder en pogings insluit om die plaaslike herwinningsekonomie te stimuleer. Die voorgestelde beleid wil die omgewingsvoetspoor van die daaglikse handelinge van die PRWK verklein en die gedrag van die Regering se verskaffers beïnvloed. Die ontwikkeling van die Groenskrif sal ook die strategiese prioriteite ten opsigte van volhoubaarheid en verhoogde hulpbrondoeltreffendheid wat in die provinsiale Implementeringsplan vir Volhoubare Ontwikkeling (IPVO) en die provinsiale Klimaatsveranderingstrategie en -aksieplan geïdentifiseer is, ten uitvoer bring.

1.1.3 Die PRWK erken sy potensiaal om deur sy aanskaffingspraktyke 'n verskil te maak en is die eerste Suid-Afrikaanse provinsie wat 'n beleid oor omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing ontwikkel het. Die opstel van die Groenskrif is 'n mylpaal vir omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing in Suid-Afrika en kan as 'n voorbeeld dien vir die ontwikkeling van soortgelyke beleide deur ander regerings in die land en die privaat sektor.

1.2 Beleidskonteks en regsraamwerk

1.2.1 Die Groenskrif is ontwikkel binne die konteks van beleide en regulasies wat met openbare aanskaffingspraktyke en omgewingsprioriteite op nasionale sowel as provinsiale vlak verband hou. Die Regering het verskeie sektorbeleide, -strategieë en -wette oor afvalbestuur, energiedoeltreffendheid, klimaatsverandering en gevaarlike stowwe gepubliseer wat die beginsel van omgewingsvolhoubare aanskaffing en die

[1] Sekretariaat van die Universiteit van Cambridge (2006): *A Brief Guide to Value for Money*. Gebaseer op inligting verskaf deur die Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE). Beskikbaar aanlyn: www.admin.cam.ac.uk/offices/secretariat/vfm/guide.html (20 Maart 2008).

bekendstelling van omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffingspraktyke ondersteun. Die beginsels, visie en doelstellings van die Groenskrif is op die beginsels en doelstellings van hierdie sektorbeleide en -wette gebaseer.

1.2.2 Spesifieke voorsiening is gemaak vir die beleidskonteks met betrekking tot openbare aanskaffing op nasionale sowel as provinsiale vlak:

1.2.2.1 Nasionaal erken verskeie regeringswitskrifte die belangrike rol van openbare aanskaffing as 'n manier waarop heropbou- en ontwikkelingsdoelwitte deur middel van 'n beleid bereik kan word. Die Groenskrif oor die Hervorming van Aanskaffing in die Openbare Sektor (1997) in Suid-Afrika erken byvoorbeeld dat openbare aanskaffing as instrument gebruik kan word om sosio-ekonomiese doelstellings soos dié wat in die Inisiatief vir Versnelde en Gedeelde Groei vir Suid-Afrika (ASGISA) gedefinieer is, te bereik.

1.2.2.2 Hierdie Groenskrif is ontwikkel in ooreenstemming met die statutêre raamwerk waarvolgens die aanskaffingsbeleid sedert 1994 in die Wes- Kaap en nasionaal gefunksioneer het. Dit maak voorsiening vir die vereistes van Artikel 62 van die Grondwet van die Wes-Kaap (1998), wat verklaar:

''(1) Wanneer die Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Regering vir goedere en dienste kontrakteer, moet dit plaasvind in ooreenstemming met 'n stelsel wat regverdig, billik, deursigtig, mededingend en koste-effektief is.

(2) Subartikel 1 verhoed nie die Wes-Kaapse Regering om binne 'n raamwerk van nasionale wetgewing 'n aanskaffingsbeleid te implementeer wat voorsiening maak vir—

(a) voorkeurkategorieë in die toekenning van kontrakte; en

(b) die beskerming of bevordering van persone, of kategorieë van persone, wat deur onregverdige diskriminasie benadeel is.''

Die Groenskrif is ontwikkel in ooreenstemming met nasionale wetgewing oor aanskaffing en met inagneming van die aanskaffingsinisiatiewe wat onlangs deur die Nasionale en Provinsiale Tesourie onderneem is, ooreenkomstig Artikel 217 van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid- Afrika, 1996 (''die Grondwet''), Artikel 38(a)(iii) van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur, hoofstuk 16A van die Nasionale Tesourieregulasie, hoofstuk 16A van die Provinsiale Tesourie-instruksies en die Voorkeurverkrygingswetgewing en -beleid.

1.2.3 Met betrekking tot die beleidskonteks wat met omgewingsbestuur verband hou, maak Artikel 24 van die Grondwet spesifieke voorsiening vir die beskerming van die omgewing deur te verklaar dat:

''Elkeen het die reg—

(a) op 'n omgewing wat nie skadelik vir hulle gesondheid of welsyn is nie; en

(b) op die beskerming van die omgewing, ter wille van huidige en toekomstige geslagte, deur redelike wetgewende en ander maatreëls wat—

(i) besoedeling en ekologiese agteruitgang voorkom;

(ii) bewaring bevorder; en

(ii) ekologies volhoubare ontwikkeling en aanwending van natuurlike hulpbronne verseker, terwyl dit regverdigbare ekonomiese en maatskaplike ontwikkeling bevorder.''

Die belang van hierdie reg is dat dit die provinsiale wetgewing, uitvoerende gesag, staatsorgane en munisipaliteite verplig om die omgewing deur redelike wetgewing en ander maatreëls te beskerm, insluitend beleid, byvoorbeeld oor omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing.

1.3 Beleidsontwikkelingsproses

1.3.1 Die DOS&OB het die Groenskrif in oorleg met alle departemente van die PRWK ontwikkel. Dit is ontwikkel as 'n werkbare voorsieningskettingbestuurs- en mensgedrewe oplossing in lyn met bestaande beleide. Die beleid word op bestaande inisiatiewe gebou, byvoorbeeld die 2Wise2Waste-program, provinsiale pogings om die plaaslike herwinningsekonomie te stimuleer, die provinsiale Omgewingsvriendelike Hotelle-loodsprojek, die Omgewingsvriendelike Graderingstelsel vir die verblyfsektor en die Stad Kaapstad se konferensiegeleentheid van die International Council for Local Environment Initiative oor omgewingsvriendelikheid.

1.3.2 'n Ondersoek na en assessering van vorige en bestaande omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffingsverwante inisiatiewe binne die Suid-Afrikaanse regering is gedoen en daar is gepoog om ooreenkomstig relevante nasionale beleide en riglyne te werk te gaan.

1.3.3 Om inligting oor beste internasionale praktyke in te samel, is 'n internasionale ondersoek na normstelling ten opsigte van inisiatiewe rakende omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing in verskeie onwikkelde en ontwikkelende lande onderneem met die doel om uit hierdie ervarings te leer en daarop te bou.

1.3.4 Om die maklik bekombare wins vroeg in die implementeringsproses van omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing in alle departemente dwarsoor die PRWK te bepaal, is gedetailleerde omgewingspesifikasies vir ses loodsproduk- en -diensareas ontwikkel. Praktyknotas sal deur die Provinsiale Tesourie uitgegee word wat voorsiening maak vir die inkorporasie van die omgewingspesifikasies in die ''standaard''-spesifikasies vir hierdie produk-/diensareas. Die seleksie van die loodsareas het gefokus op hoëkoste-areas met 'n beduidende impak op die omgewing en wat vir alle departemente relevant is en waar dit relatief maklik is om die beleid te implementeer. Die vereistes vir relevansie vir alle departemente en relatief maklike implementering is die sleutel om vroeë en sigbare sukses met die implementering van die beleid te verseker. Die loodsareas wat geselekteer is, is: omgewingsvriendelike geleenthede, papier en skryfbehoeftes, beligtingstoerusting, elektroniese kantoortoerusting, skoonmaakprodukte en -dienste, en afvaldienste.

1.3.5 'n Provinsiale opname oor omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing is gedoen onder voorsieningskettingbestuurspersoneel van alle departemente en senior bestuurders van teikendepartemente (departemente wat die meeste bestee in die loodsproduk- en -diensareas) as beamptes verantwoordelik vir aanskaffingsbesluite. Die doel van die opname was om die proses van bewuswording van omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing te inisieer. Die opname het bodprosedures en -spesifikasies, die ontvangs van botte, bodevaluering en konkrete departementele aankoopneigings gedek.

1.3.6 'n Ministeriële slypskool is vir die departementshoofde binne die PRWK gehou. Die slypskool het op die rasionaal vir die implementering van omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing en die moontlike implikasies daarvan gefokus. Dit het ook voorsiening gemaak vir bespreking oor die potensiële kwessies met betrekking tot die implementering van omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing en wyses waarop dit aangespreek kan word.

1.3.7 Onderhoude is met geselekteerde voorsieningsketting- en lynfunksiebestuurders van vier geselekteerde departemente en die Provinsiale Tesourie gevoer. Die doel van die onderhoude was om te verseker dat die beleid relevant is en doeltreffend geïmplementeer sal word.

1.3.8 'n Slypskool is vir die voorsieningskettingbestuurders en die ''Groen Kampioene'' van alle departemente gehou om die voorgestelde beleid te toets, potensiële hindernisse te bespreek en oplossings te genereer en die konsepspesifikasies en -omgewingseleksiekriteria (tellingkaarte) wat vir die geselekteerde loodsprodukte/-dienste ontwikkel is, te toets.

1.3.9 Botte oor omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing is gelewer aan en bespreek met die Batebestuursforum en die Forum vir die Hoof- Finansiële Beamptes.

1.3.10 Die formulering van die voorgestelde beleid sluit in die ontwikkeling van 'n besprekingsdokument vir oorweging, die aanvra van interne aandeelhouers se sienings, die ontwikkeling van 'n voorgestelde konsepbeleidsdokument vir kommentaar en bespreking en die inkorporasie van alle kommentaar.

1.3.11 'n Werkgroep bestaande uit verteenwoordigers van die DOS&OB, die Departement van die Premier, die Departement van Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling en Toerisme en die Provinsiale Tesourie is op die been gebring om die ontwikkeling van die Beleid oor Omgewingsvriendelike Aanskaffing te lei.

1.3.12 Verdere oorlegpleging met interne en eksterne aandeelhouers sal as deel van die proses van implementering van die voorgestelde beleid onderneem word.

1.4 Rasionaal vir die Beleid oor Omgewingsvriendelike Aanskaffing

1.4.1 Die VN- Millennium-ekosisteemassessering (2005) het bevind dat twee derdes van die planeet se ekosisteemdienste—byvoorbeeld kos, vesel, skoon lug, vars water en vloed- en siektereguleringsdienste—gedegradeer en op 'n nievolhoubare basis gebruik word. Die Vierde Assesseringsverslag van die Tussenregeringspaneel vir Klimaatsverandering (IPCC) (2007) vestig die aandag op die verhoogde bewyse en felheid van die impak van klimaatsverandering wat deur die mens veroorsaak is. Verder lig die Klimaatsveranderingstrategie en -aksieplan van die Wes-Kaap die nodigheid uit om die koolstofspoor van die provinsie te beperk. Saam beklemtoon die impak van klimaatsverandering en hulpbrondegradering die nodigheid om produksie- en verbruikspatrone van hulpbronbenutting te ontkoppel. Openbare owerhede moet 'n spesifieke rol speel ten opsigte van die aanmoediging van reguleringshervorming sowel as die toepassing van meer verantwoordelike praktyke in hulle eie produksie- en verbruikspatrone.

1.4.2 Die Nasionale Tesourie het in April 2006 'n beleidsdokument, naamlik "A framework for considering market-based instruments to support environmental fiscal reform in South Africa," geformuleer, wat die rol omskryf wat markgebaseerde middele, spesifiek omgewingsverwante belasting en vorderings, kan speel om volhoubare ontwikkeling in Suid-Afrika te ondersteun. Die Groenskrif bied 'n geleentheid om omgewingshervorming te beskou deur na die PRWK se algemene bestedingspraktyke te kyk met die doel om die volhoubaarheid van huidige hulpbronbenuttingspraktyke en verbruiksneigings van goedere en dienste wat deur plaaslike, nasionale en/of internasionale vervaardigers en diensverskaffers voorsien word, te verseker.

1.4.3 'n Studie wat onlangs vir die Europese Kommissie gedoen is, lig die potensiële rol van regeringsagente in die bevordering van hierdie ontkoppeling uit.[2] Dit het bevind dat indien alle openbare liggame in die EU na hernubare energie oorskakel, hulle die vrystelling van meer as 60 miljoen ton koolstofdioksied (CO_2) per jaar sal voorkom. Daardeur sal hulle tot 18% van die EU se Kyoto-teiken ten opsigte van die vrystelling van kweekhuisgasse bydra. Indien die openbare sektor in die EU ook begin om energiedoeltreffende tafelrekenaars te koop—daar word jaarliks meer as 2,8 miljoen persoonlike rekenaars gekoop—kan die vrystelling van 'n verdere 830 000 ton CO_2 voorkom word.

1.4.4 Ontkoppeling is daarop gemik om te verseker dat die band tussen 'n negatiewe impak op die omgewing en ekonomiese groei of goedere en dienste gebreek word. Die Groenskrif probeer deur die bevordering van die beginsels van die afvalhiërargie, die verstandige benutting van hulpbronne, die beginsel van besoedelaarsaanspreeklikheid, sorgplig, uitgebreide verantwoordelikheid van die vervaardiger en die lewensiklus van produkte waarborg dat die handelinge van die PRWK hulpbrondoeltreffend word deur sy impak op die omgewing te verminder en te verseker dat die produksie en gebruik van goedere en dienste die omgewing dwarsdeur hulle hele lewensiklus nie negatief beïnvloed nie.

1.4.5 Daar moet op gelet word dat om bloot doeltreffend te wees, nie noodwendig verseker dat die uitkoms wat deur die voorgestelde beleid beoog word, binne die planeet se ekologiese drakapasiteit is nie. Die Groenskrif streef daarna om ook die vraagkant te beïnvloed om te verseker dat ontwikkeling in die provinsie volhoubaar is. Dit is met die oog hierop dat die Groenskrif ook op gedragsbeginsels gebaseer is, byvoorbeeld die bepaling of 'n produk of diens benodig word, die inagneming en vermindering van die negatiewe uitwerking van produkte en dienste op die omgewing deur alle fases van hulle lewensiklus, die verandering van verskaffers en verbruikers se gedrag, en die voorkoming of minimalisering van die produsering van afval en besoedeling, die gebruik van onbewerkte stowwe, energie en water, en die gebruik of produsering van gevaarlike stowwe.

1.4.6 Die PRWK is 'n beduidende bydraer tot die plaaslike ekonomie. Deur te kies wie gekontrakteer word, kan die Regering die produksie en verkope van omgewingsvriendeliker produkte (byvoorbeeld IT-toerusting wat meer energiedoeltreffend is) bevorder, sowel as om 'n verandering in die gedrag van sakeondernemings en binne regeringsdepartemente te stimuleer (deur hulle byvoorbeeld aan te moedig om minder water en onbewerkte stowwe te gebruik en hulle afval te herwin). Die PRWK se handelinge moet aan ander regeringsdepartemente en sakeondernemings die voorbeeld stel om die impak van hulle eie voorsieningskettings op die omgewing te begin verminder.

1.5 Omvang van die Groenskrif

1.5.1 Die omvang van die Groenskrif is daarop gemik om die bereiking van die doelstellings van die Implementeringsplan vir Volhoubare Ontwikkeling moontlik te maak.

1.5.2 Die voorgestelde beleid voorsien die algemene beginsels en riglyne vir die integrasie van omgewingskriteria met voorsieningskettingbestuursbesluitneming. Dit maak ook voorsiening vir die uitreik van praktyknotas vir produk- en diensareas binne die ses loodsareas, naamlik omgewingsvriendelike geleenthede, skoonmaakprodukte en -dienste, beligtingstoerusting, elektroniese kantoortoerusting, papier en skryfbehoeftes, en afvaldienste.

1.5.3 Praktyknotas sal mettertyd uitgereik word om die insluiting van omgewingspesifikasies in "standaard"-spesifikasies vir verdere produkte en dienste moontlik te maak. Die implementering van hierdie spesifikasies sal 'n gestandaardiseerde benadering tot navolging van die voorgestelde beleid moontlik maak en behoort by te dra tot die nakoming van kriteria vir omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing in voorsieningskettingbestuursbesluite.

1.5.4 Die Groenskrif is ontwikkel met inagneming van die beskikbaarheid van omgewingsvriendelike produkte en dienste in die Wes-Kaap en Suid-Afrika.

1.5.5 Die Groenskrif neem plaaslike sakeondernemings en industrieë se vermoë om omgewingsverantwoordelike produkte en dienste te vervaardig of te ontgin, in ag.

[2] Europese Kommissie, *Sustainability and Decoupling Indicators: Life Cycle Based Approaches, 3rd International Life Cycle Thinking Workshop.* Ciprus, 22-23 Januarie 2007.

1.5.6 Gedetailleerde aksieplanne met betrekking tot omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing sal gerig word deur en ontwikkel word binne die beleidsraamwerk en in al die PRWK se aanskaffingstrukture geïmplementeer word.

1.5.7 Die Groenskrif verskaf die raamwerk vir departemente binne die PRWK om aksieplanne te ontwikkel om omgewingskwessies binne hulle spesifieke aanskaffingsbehoeftes in ag te neem. Die Groenskrif maak voorsiening daarvoor dat die produkte/dienste wat aangeskaf word se volle impak op die omgewing deur hulle hele lewensiklus in ag geneem word, van die aanvanklike fase van die onbewerkte stowwe wat gebruik word tot die vervaardiging, gebruik en vernietiging van die produkte.

2 BELEID OOR OMGEWINGSVRIENDELIKE AANSKAFFING: VISIE, DOELSTELLINGS EN BEGINSELS

2.1 Die Groenskrif oor omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing—visie

2.1.1 Die Groenskrif is daarop gerig om die negatiewe impak van die voorsieningskettingbestuursbesluite van die PRWK op die omgewing te verminder. Op hierdie manier wil dit:

2.1.1.1 die gedrag van PRWK-personeel verander deur hulle aan te moedig om die uitwerking van wat hulle aankoop, gebruik en vernietig op die omgewing in ag te neem en te verminder;

2.1.1.2 verskaffers aanmoedig om hulle gedrag te verander en met die ontwerp, vervaardiging, gebruik en vernietiging van stowwe, produkte en/of dienste omgewingskwessies in ag te neem; en

2.1.1.3 die herwinningsekonomie stimuleer en innovering in die rigting van die ontwikkeling van produkte en dienste met 'n kleiner omgewingsvoetspoor bevorder.

2.2 Die Groenskrif oor omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing—strategiese doelstellings

2.2.1 Die Groenskrif het die volgende doelstellings met betrekking tot die aanskaffing van goedere en dienste:

2.2.1.1 om aan te moedig dat minder energie en hulpbronne gebruik word en daardeur die negatiewe impak van die daaglikse handelinge van die PRWK op die omgewing te verminder;

2.2.1.2 om die bruikbaarheid van opgebruikte produkte deur herbruik en herwinning te bevorder en te verhoog en daardeur skoner produksie en die minimisering van afval te bevorder en die ontwikkeling van die herwinningsekonomie te ondersteun;

2.2.1.3 om beste praktyke met die oog op die omgewing te gebruik en te versprei op die gebied van afvalminimisering en -bestuur, water- en energiedoeltreffendheid en -besparing, vermindering van besoedeling en sosio-ekonomiese ontwikkeling;

2.2.1.4 om gemeenskappe en sakeondernemings aan te moedig om omgewingsverantwoordelike produkte en dienste te gebruik; en

2.2.1.5 om beamptes in die departemente te help om doelwitte wat gestel is met betrekking tot die minimisering van afvalprodusering en energieverbruik te bereik.

2.3 Die Groenskrif oor omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing—beginsels

2.3.1 Die Groenskrif bevorder die hoëvlakbeginsels van:

2.3.1.1 die afvalhiërargie;

2.3.1.2 die verstandige gebruik van hulpbronne;

2.3.1.3 besoedelaarsaanspreeklikheid;

2.3.1.4 sorgplig;[3]

2.3.1.5 die lewensiklus; en

2.3.1.6 die uitgebreide verantwoordelikheid van die vervaardiger.

2.3.2 Die voorgestelde beleid berus op die volgende gedragsbeginsels:

2.3.2.1 eerstens die bepaling of die produk of diens enigsins benodig word, of in die hoeveelheid wat voorgestel word;

2.3.2.2 die inagneming en vermindering van die negatiewe uitwerking van 'n produk en/of diens in alle stadiums van sy lewensiklus op die omgewing;

2.3.2.3 die verandering van die gedrag van die verskaffers en verbruikers van produkte en/of dienste om enige negatiewe impak op die omgewing verder te verminder; en

2.3.2.4 die voorkoming en/of minimisering van die produsering van afval en besoedeling, die gebruik van onbewerkte stowwe, energie en water, en die gebruik of produsering van gevaarlike stowwe.

2.3.3 Bogenoemde doelwitte en beginsels moet bereik word binne die begrensing van die mededingendheid van verskaffers en terwyl daar by die behoorlike en verdedigbare aanskaffingspraktyke ooreenkomstig die huidige statutêre raamwerke gebly word.

2.3.4 Bogenoemde doelwitte en beginsels moet ook bereik word sonder om SEB-verskaffers of die gees van die Wet op die Raamwerk vir Voorkeurverkrygingsbeleid (5 van 2000) negatief te beïnvloed.

2.3.5 Artikel 217(1) van die Grondwet bepaal dat wanneer 'n staatsorgaan of enige ander instelling wat in nasionale wetgewing geïdentifiseer word, vir goedere of dienste kontrakteer, dit moet plaasvind in ooreenstemming met 'n stelsel wat regverdig, billik, deursigtig, mededingend en koste-effektief is. Artikel 62(2) van die Grondwet van die Wes-Kaap bemagtig die PRWK binne 'n raamwerk van nasionale wetgewing om 'n aanskaffingsbeleid te implementeer.

2.3.6 Die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur (107 van 1998) stel beginsels vas vir besluitneming oor sake wat die omgewing beïnvloed. Sekere beginsels is relevant vir besluite rakende aanskaffing wat 'n beduidende uitwerking op die omgewing kan hê. Die beginsel vervat in Artikel 2(4)(f) van hierdie wet bepaal dat verantwoordelikheid vir die uitwerking van 'n produk, proses, diens of aktiwiteit op die omgewingsgesondheid en -veiligheid deur sy hele lewensiklus van toepassing is.

[3] Soos vervat in Republiek van Suid-Afrika (1998) *Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur 107 van 1998.*

3 BELEIDSVERKLARINGS

3.1 Aansoek vir voorgestelde beleid

3.1.1 Die voorgestelde beleid is van toepassing op alle departemente binne die PRWK. Hierdie voorgestelde beleid moet tesame met die bestaande nasionale en provinsiale reguleringsraamwerk vir voorsieningskettingbestuur sowel as die voorkeurverkrygingswetgewing en -regulasies gebruik word (met ander woorde met die versekering dat die doelwitte en beginsels van die Beleid oor Omgewingsvriendelike Aanskaffing nie ten koste van SEB-firmas bereik word nie).

3.2 Integrasie vanomgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing met die voorsieningskettingbestuursproses

3.2.1 Omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing moet met die vyf elemente van die huidige voorsieningskettingbestuursproses geïntegreer word, naamlik vraagbestuur, verkrygingsbestuur, logistieke beplanning, afvalbestuur en voorsieningskettingprestasie.

3.2.2 Omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing moet deel vorm van die strategiese beplanning, begrotingsopstelling, implementering, deurlopende monitering en evalueringsprosesse van die PRWK deur die integrasie daarvan met voorsieningskettingbestuur.

3.3 Vraagbestuur

3.3.1 Vraagbestuur moet verseker dat hulpbronne wat benodig word om die doelstellings van die strategiese plan te bereik, doeltreffend, effektief en op billike wyse aan die betrokke organisasie gelewer word.

3.3.2 Vraagbestuur sal vereis dat alle departemente 'n behoeftebepaling van hulpbronne wat benodig word om hulle strategiese doelstellings te bereik, onderneem.

3.3.3 Omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing is daarop gerig om onnodige en verkwistende verbruik te verminder deur assessering en deur voorsiening te maak vir die impak van sodanige verbruik op die omgewing.

3.3.4 Inagneming van omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing moet in alle behoeftebepalings wat deur departemente onderneem word, ingesluit word.

3.3.5 Inkorporasie van omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing in vraagbestuur moet help om "vrugtelose en verkwistende" besteding soos gedefinieer in Artikel 1 van die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur (1999) te voorkom, deur te verseker dat uitgawes nie aangegaan word ten opsigte van goedere of dienste wat onnodig of skadelik vir die omgewing is nie, byvoorbeeld die aanskaffing van gedrukte pamflette in gevalle waar elektroniese kommunikasie voldoende sou wees.

3.3.6 Inkorporasie van omgewingsvriedelike aanskaffing in vraagbestuur is 'n kruisfunksionele handeling wat verantwoordelike bestuur en voorsieningskettingpraktisyns moet insluit.

3.4 Verkrygingsbestuur

3.4.1 Verkrygingsbestuur verwys na 'n departement se markontleding, kosteberekening, ontginningstrategie en aanskaffingsaktiwiteite.

3.4.2 Markontleding met betrekking tot omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing word gedefinieer as die proses waardeur die asimmetrie van omgewingsinligting verminder word deur inligting oor die markstruktuur, verskaffers en die beskikbaarheid van omgewingsvriendelike produkte, pryse, spesifikasies en sertifisering te versamel.

3.4.3 Omgewingsertifisering vir produkte en verskaffers moet in die PRWK se databasis vir verskaffers ingesluit word.

3.4.4 Die databasis sal gereeld bygewerk word om veranderinge in die markstruktuur en die beskikbaarheid van omgewingsvriendelike produkte, pryse, spesifikasies en sertifisering vas te lê.

3.4.5 Die databasis moet deur alle departemente gebruik word wanneer kennisgewings om te tender uitgestuur word.

3.4.6 Kosteberekening is 'n inherente deel van die begrotingsiklus binne die Regering en help om die "waarde vir geld"-kriteria in aanskaffing te assesseer.

3.4.7 Die "waarde vir geld"-konsep verwys tradisioneel na die aankope van die opsie met die laagste koste. Omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing brei hierdie definisie egter uit om "nie net die opsie met die laagste koste nie, maar alle faktore relevant vir 'n spesifieke doel, insluitend die lewensikluskoste en die vermoë van die produk om regeringsdoelstellings te bevorder" in te sluit.

3.4.8 Die lewensikluskoste van omgewingsvriendelike produkte moet in ag geneem word tydens die MTBR-begrotingsproses om volhoubare verbruik en langtermynbesparing te verseker.

3.4.9 'n Ontginningstrategie verbeter operasionele doeltreffendheid deur 'n optimale manier te ontwikkel om produkte of dienste te ontgin, gegewe die aard van die produk, toestande vir lewering en die markstruktuur. 'n Optimale ontginningstrategie kan die PRWK se ekologiese voetspoor verklein en daardeur omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffingsbeginsels ondersteun.

3.4.10 Wanneer op 'n optimale ontginningstrategie besluit word, moet rekenpligtige amptenare transversale aankope vir omgewingsvriendelike produkte oorweeg om sodoende deur skaalbesparings te wen en die markpryse deur onderhandeling te verlaag. Voorkeuraanskaffingskriteria sal steeds op hierdie transversale kontrakte van toepassing wees.

3.4.11 Die aanskaffingsaktiwiteit kan in vyf fases verdeel word: samestelling van die boddokumente, uitnodiging om botte te maak, ontvangs van reaksies, evaluering van reaksies, nagaan van die botte om te bepaal of dit aan die vereistes voldoen en toekenning van die kontrakte.

3.4.12 Omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing moet deel vorm van die vyf fases van die aanskaffingsaktiwiteit deur die vereistes vir omgewingsvriendelikheid by elke fase in die rekenpligtige amptenaar se voorsieningskettingbestuurstelsel in te sluit.

3.4.13 Tydens die bodspesifikasieproses in die eerste fase sal vereistes vir omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing deur die bestuurders verantwoordelik vir die opstelling van die spesifikasie geïdentifiseer word en deur die bodspesifikasiekomitee bekragtig word.

3.4.14 Die vereiste vir omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing moet uitgelig word in die bodkennisgewing om verskaffers aan te moedig om aan die vereistes te voldoen. Vereistes gemik op omgewingsvriendelikheid sal in die botte ingesluit word as óf een van óf 'n kombinasie van die volgende:

- Die kriteria vir omgewingsvriendelikheid vir spesifieke produkte en dienste moet ingesluit word in die spesifikasies van die boddokumente, en verskaffers moet hulle bod indien gebaseer op hierdie spesifikasies.
- In terme van die voorsieningskettingbestuursriglyne wat in Februarie 2004 deur die Nasionale Tesourie vrygestel is, naamlik "Supply Chain Management: A Guide for Accounting Officers/Authorities", word funksionaliteit gedefinieer as die kwaliteit van die produk of diens wat aangeskaf word. Omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing brei hierdie definisie uit om die bevoegdheid, bruikbaarheid en

duursaamheid van 'n produk te inkorporeer. Wanneer hierdie uitgebreide definisie gebruik word, kan addisionele punte vir funksionaliteit toegeken word vir die aankoop van omgewingsvriendelike produkte. In die afwesigheid van spesifieke kriteria vir puntetellings rakende omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing kan departemente die generiese kriteria wat in Bylaag A uiteengesit is, gebruik.

- Indien daar geen geredelik beskikbare omgewingsvriendelike produkte op die mark is nie, moet departemente hulle omgewingsvoetspoor verklein deur Heropbou- en Ontwikkelingsprogram- (HOP-) punte aan ondernemings wat in die provinsie gelokaliseer is, toe te ken binne die Wet op die Raamwerk vir Voorkeurverkrygingsbeleid 5 van 2000.
- Die HOP is in 1994 ontwikkel met die doel om uitgebreide ekonomiese strategieë om die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie teen 2014 te transformeer, te omskryf. 'n Tienpuntplan is gebruik om tien strategieë in te sluit wat ontwerp is om 'n positiewe uitwerking op klein, medium- en mikro-ondernemings se deelname aan die bodstelsel te hê en gewig aan benadeelde en gemarginaliseerde sektore te verleen met die doel om werk te skep.

3.4.15 By ontvangs van die botte sal voldoening aan die vereistes vir omgewingsvriendelikheid ingesluit word in die vergelykende ontleding voordat dit by die bodtoekenningskomitee ingedien word.

3.4.16 Die toekenningskomitee sal die bieërs assesseer ten opsigte van hulle prys, funksionaliteit (wat omgewingskriteria kan insluit) en HBI of ander voorkeur- aanskaffingskriteria.

3.4.17 Waar moontlik sal alle verskaffers wat op omgewingsvriendelikheidsertifisering aanspraak maak, tydens die verkoperassesseringsproses geverifieer word.

3.4.18 Sodra die kontrak geteken is, moet vereistes vir omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing ingesluit word in die diensvlakooreenkoms tussen die departement en die verskaffer. Voorsieningskettingbestuur is verantwoordelik vir die monitering van verskafferprestasie met die teikens of aanduiders in die diensvlakooreenkoms as standaard.

3.5 Logistieke beplanning

3.5.1 Logistieke beplanning verwys na die kodering van items, die daarstelling van inventarisvlakke, die plasing van bestellings, ontvangs en verspreiding, stoor-/magasynbestuur, die bespoediging van bestellings, die bestuur van vervoer, en verkoperprestasie.

3.5.2 Alle departemente moet bepalings vir omgewingsvriendelikheid insluit vir aktiwiteite wat in die sfeer van logistieke beplanning binne die rekenpligtige-amptenaarstelsel val.

3.6 Afvalbestuur

3.6.1 Afvalbestuur verwys na die buitediensstelling, verwydering en vernietiging van ondiensbare, oortollige en verouderde bates.

3.6.2 Die voorgestelde beleid moet gelees word saam met item 16A7 ("Disposal and Letting of State Assets") van die Nasionale Tesourieregulasies (Maart 2005) vir departemente, handelsentiteite, konstitusionele instellings en openbare entiteite, uitgereik in ooreenstemming met die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur (1999) en hoofstuk 16A(4) van die Provinsiale Tesourie-instruksies (2008), wat oor die vernietiging en verhuring van staatsbates handel.

3.6.3 Alle departemente moet verseker dat bates inderdaad ondiensbaar, oortollig of verouderd is voordat dit vernietig word.

3.6.4 Die koste van vernietiging van 'n bate op 'n omgewingsvriendelike en veilige manier moet ingesluit word in die lewensikluskoste-assessering van alle produkte om te verseker dat daar sover moontlik ten volle rekenskap gegee kan word van die koste van omgewings-externaliteite.

3.6.5 Waar moontlik moet verskafferaansporing gebruik word om omgewingsvriendelike afvalbestuur te bevorder om die Regering se vernietigingskoste te verminder.

3.7 Monitering van voorsieningskettingbestuur

3.7.1 Die Nasionale Tesourieregulasies 16A3.2(d)-(vi) en Provinsiale Tesourie- instruksies 16A7 vereis dat die monitering van die voorsieningskettingbestuursprosesse gereeld plaasvind, terwyl 'n evaluering van die beleidsimpak en bereiking van doelwitte jaarliks moet plaasvind.

3.7.2 Monitering van die voorgestelde Beleid vir Omgewingsvriendelike Aanskaffing sal met die roetinemonitering en -verslaggewingstelsels van die departemente geïntegreer word.

3.7.3 Die Provinsiale Tesourie is verantwoordelik vir die versameling van data en verslaggewing oor die regeringwye statistiek ten opsigte van omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing.

3.7.4 Die Provinsiale Tesourie sal statistiek ten opsigte van omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing in sy bestuursverslaggewingstelsels inkorporeer.

3.8 Kriteria vir omgewingsverantwoordelike aanskaffingspraktyke

Wanneer tenders geëvalueer word, moet bodtoekenningskomitees sover moontlik die volgende generiese seleksiekriteria in ag neem wanneer tellingkaarte nie beskikbaar is nie (sien Bylaag 1 vir 'n kontrolelys vir die oorweging van generiese seleksiekriteria wanneer tellingkaarte nie beskikbaar is nie):

Vervaardigingsfase:

- eliminering van onbewerkte stowwe;
- versekering van die hoogste moontlike inhoud van herwonne materiaal in die produk;
- vermyding van die produsering van afval;
- vermindering van die hoeveelheid energie gebruik tydens die vervaardiging van die produk;
- bestuur van die aard en hoeveelheid afvalstowwe vrygestel tydens vervaardiging;
- versekering van die laagste moontlike gebruik van gevaarlike stowwe; en
- aanmoediging van die gebruik van omgewingsgesertifiseerde verskaffers

Gebruiksfase:

- aanmoediging van herbruik van die produk;
- bevordering van energiedoeltreffendheid (byvoorbeeld deur 'n Energy Star®-gradering

– bestuur van die aard en volume van afvalstowwe vrygestel tydens die gebruiksfase; en

– bevordering van lae instandhoudingsvereistes

Vernietigingsfase:

– bevordering van herwinbaarheid;

– aanmoediging van omgewingsvriendelike vernietigingsmetodes; en

– versekering van spesiale vernietiging van gevaarlike afval

3.9 Verklarings

3.9.1 Voordat 'n bod toegeken word, of op enige tydstip daarna, kan 'n bieër versoek word om enige eis met betrekking tot omgewingskriteria te staaf.

3.10 Oorsig

3.10.1 Hierdie voorgestelde beleid sal hersien word soos vereis en praktyknotas/riglyne sal op 'n meer gereelde basis ontwikkel, bygewerk en uitgereik word om:

3.10.1.1 voorsiening te maak vir die nuutste denkrigtings oor lewensiklusanalise of -assessering (LSA) en kosteberekening oor die volle lewensduur;

3.10.1.2 nuwe inligting oor die uitwerking van verdere produk- en diensareas op die omgewing in die funksionering daarvan in te sluit; en

3.10.1.3 omgewingskriteria vir verdere produk- en diensgroepe in te sluit soos die beskikbaarheid van omgewingsvriendelike opsies vir hierdie groepe verbeter en koste minder beperkend word.

4 PRESTASIEBESTUUR

4.1 Inleiding

4.1.1 Om te verseker dat die voorgestelde Beleid oor Omgewingsvriendelike Aanskaffing sy doelwitte bereik, sal 'n omvattende prestasiebestuurstelsel op die vlak van die provinsiale regering en departementele, bestuurs- en individuelepersoneelvlak daargestel word soos toepaslik.

4.2 Verantwoordelikhede ten opsigte van prestasiebestuur

4.2.1 Die DOS&OB en die Provinsiale Tesourie sal saam die prestasiebestuurstelsel ontwikkel en sleutelprestasiekriteria identifiseer.

4.2.2 Aangesien omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing 'n provinsialeregeringwye beleid is, vereis dit omvattende koördinasie, die deel van inligting en monitering. Die DOS&OB sal verantwoordelik wees vir die bevordering van bewustheid binne die PRWK en onder verskaffers (saam met die Departement van Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling), die ontwikkeling van kapasiteit binne die PRWK, die handhawing van 'n netwerk waarbinne inligting gedeel word, en die verskaffing van hulp ten opsigte van die implementering van die Beleid oor Omgewingsvriendelike Aanskaffing aan departemente waar die behoefte deur monitering geïdentifiseer is.

4.2.3 Die Provinsiale Tesourie sal verantwoordelik wees vir die monitering van die implementering van die voorgestelde Beleid oor Omgewingsvriendelike Aanskaffing en die afdwing van voldoening daaraan.

4.3 Doelwitte

4.3.1 Die Provinsiale Uitvoerende Gesag kan jaarliks regeringwye teikens vir omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing daarstel.

4.3.2 Elke departement is verantwoordelik vir die identifisering van sy bydrae tot die bereiking van provinsiale teikens deur sy spesifieke departementele teikens op 'n jaarlikse basis by die DOS&OB en die Provinsiale Tesourie in te dien. Die rekenpligtige amptenaar in elke departement is verantwoordelik vir die identifisering van prestasieteikens vir omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing voor die begin van die jaar.

4.3.3 Alle departemente sal die prestasieteikens vir omgewingsvriendelikheid in hulle jaarlikse prestasieplanne en -bestuurstelsels inkorporeer om die verskansing van die Beleid oor Omgewingsvriendelike Aanskaffing te fasiliteer.

4.3.4 Rekenpligtige amptenare moet verseker dat die voorgestelde Beleid oor Omgewingsvriendelike Aanskaffing binne die voorsieningskettingbestuurstelsel van rekenpligtige amptenare geïmplementeer en jaarliks hersien word om veranderinge in die departementele prestasieteikens vir omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing te weerspieël.

4.4 Verslaggewing

4.4.1 Die Provinsiale Tesourie sal verantwoordelik wees vir die hersiening van die voorgestelde Beleid oor Omgewingsvriendelike Aanskaffing elke twee jaar of soos vereis, die uitreiking van praktyknotas vir produk-/diensareas soos vereis en die produsering (saam met die DOS&OB) van 'n jaarlikse verslag oor die "Status van Omgewingsvriendelike Aanskaffing", wat in die PRWK se verslag oor volhoubare ontwikkeling ingesluit moet word.

4.4.2 Die verslag oor die "Status van Omgewingsvriendelike Aanskaffing" moet inligting oor die randbedrag van omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing wat deur departemente onderneem is, insluit, sowel as die volume omgewingsvriendelike produkte wat aangekoop is, algemene veranderinge in die markpryse van omgewingsvriendelike produkte, betrokkenheid by die industrie en, indien moontlik, die impak van die omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing wat onderneem is op die omgewing.

4.4.3 Die Provinsiale Tesourie sal 'n raamwerk vir monitering en verslaggewing ontwikkel en dit aan alle departemente kommunikeer.

4.5 Ouditering

4.5.1 Eksterne ouditering speel 'n uiters belangrike rol in die bekragtiging van die akkuraatheid van finansiële inligting in die Regering. Om te verseker dat aan die Beleid oor Omgewingsvriendelike Aanskaffing voldoen word, kan die ouditeur- generaal die akkuraatheid van die finansiële verslag oor Omgewingsvriendelike Aanskaffing oudit.

4.5.2 Die ouditeur-generaal kan ook die interne stelsels wat inligting oor die implementering van die Beleid oor Omgewingsvriendelike Aanskaffing produseer, hersien as deel van die prestasie-inligtingsouditeringsprosesse.

4.5.3 Die ouditeur-generaal (of 'n eksterne omgewingsverifiëringsliggaam gekies in oorleg met die OG) kan mettertyd 'n volle prestasiehersiening van die Beleid oor Omgewingsvriendelike Aanskaffing doen, insluitend metodes wat gebruik is om progressie na te gaan.

5 GELEIDELIKE IMPLEMENTERING VAN DIE BELEID OOR OMGEWINGSVRIENDELIKE AANSKAFFING

5.1.1 Vir die doel om bewustheid van die voorgestelde beleid en wyses waarop die beginsels daarvan in voorsieningskettingbestuursbesluite geïnkorporeer kan word, te verhoog, sal die aanvanklike beleid nie net algemene omgewingseleksiekriteria vir alle produk- en diensareas verskaf nie, maar ook die uitreiking van praktyknotas vir die insluiting van spesifieke omgewingskriteria in standaardbodspesifikasies fasiliteer, met die aanvanklike fokus op ses loodsareas vir produkte/dienste.

5.1.2 Die loodsareas is geselekteer aangesien dit relevant is vir alle departemente en met inagneming van die hoë koste en/of volume van hierdie produkte/dienste.

5.1.3 Die geselekteerde areas is: omgewingsvriendelike geleenthede, papier en skryfbehoeftes, beligtingstoerusting, elektroniese kantoortoerusting, skoonmaakprodukte en -dienste, en afvaldienste.

5.1.4 Soos die konsep van omgewingsvriendelike aanskaffing verskans word en die gekompliseerdheid van die implementering daarvan oorkom word, sal verdere praktyknotas uitgereik word om voorsiening te maak vir die insluiting van omgewingskriteria vir verdere produk-/ diensareas.

6 BRONNELYS EN VERWYSINGS

Die volgende dokumente is as verwysing gebruik tydens die ontwikkeling van hierdie beleid:

1. Australian Environmental Labelling Association (2004) *The State of Green Procurement in Australia.* www.aela.org.au/greenprocurement/Publications/Chapter%204%202004%20- %20SGPA.pdf. Toegang Maart 2008.

2. Australian Government (2005) *Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines.* Canberra. Australië.

3. Departement van Handel en Nywerheid (2007) *Codes of Good Practice for Broad- Based Black Economic Empowerment*. http://www.dti.gov.za/bee/beecodes.htm. Toegang Maart 2008.

4. Europese Kommissie (2004) *Buying Green! A Handbook on Environmental Public Procurement.*

5. Europese Kommissie (2007) *Sustainability and Decoupling Indicators: Life Cycle Based Approaches*, 3rd International Life Cycle Thinking Workshop. Ciprus, 22-23 Januarie 2007.

6. Groenskrif oor Hervorming van Openbaresektoraanskaffing in Suid-Afrika (1997).

7. Ministerie van Finansies (2008) Begrotingsrede 2008. Pretoria. Suid-Afrika.

8. Nasionale Tesourie (2004a) *Overview of a Framework for Supply Chain Management.* Pretoria.

9. Nasionale Tesourie (2004b) *Supply Chain Management—A Guide for Accounting Authorities.* Pretoria.

10. Nasionale Tesourie (2005) *Nasionale Tesourieregulasies uitgereik ingevolge die Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur (1999).* Pretoria.

11. Office of Government Commerce (2005a) *E-procurement in Action—A Guide to E-procurement in the Public Sector.* www.ogc.gov.uk. United Kingdom. Toegang Maart 2008.

12. Office of Government Commerce (2005b) *Procurement Capability Review Model and Standards Framework*. www.ogc.gov.uk. United Kingdom. Toegang Maart 2008.

13. Office of Government Commerce (2006) *Category Management Toolkit.* www.ogc.gov.uk. United Kingdom. Toegang Maart 2008.

14. Parliament of Australia (2005) *Review of Green Office Procurement— Audit Findings.* http://www.aph.gov.au/house/committee/environ/charter/interim_report/chapter1.htm . Toegang Maart 2008.

15. Provinsiale Regering van die Wes-Kaap (1998) *Grondwet van die Wes-Kaap*. Kaapstad.

16. Provinsiale Regering van die Wes-Kaap (2004) *Voorkeurverkrygingsbeleid vir die Wes-Kaap.* Kaapstad.

17. Provinsiale Regering van die Wes-Kaap, Finansiëlebestuurstelsels. *Volhoubare Ontwikkeling*.

18. Provinsiale Regering van die Wes-Kaap (2007a) Implementeringsplan vir *Volhoubare Ontwikkeling*. Kaapstad. Suid-Afrika.

19. Provinsiale Regering van die Wes-Kaap (2007b) *Medium Term Budget Statement 2008-2011.* Kaapstad.

20. Republiek van Suid-Afrika (1994) *Wet op die Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Tenderraad 8 van 1994.* Kaapstad.

21. Republiek van Suid-Afrika (1996) *Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika 108 van 1996.* Pretoria.

22. Republiek van Suid-Afrika (1998) *Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur 107 van 1998.* Pretoria.

23. Republiek van Suid-Afrika (1999a) *Wet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur 1 van 1999.* Pretoria.

24. Republiek van Suid-Afrika (1999b) *Wysigingswet op Openbare Finansiële Bestuur 29 van 1999.* Pretoria.

25. Republiek van Suid-Afrika (2000a) *Wet op die Raamwerk vir Voorkeurverkrygingsbeleid 5 van 2000.* Pretoria.

26. Republiek van Suid-Afrika (2000b) *General Procurement Guidelines*. Pretoria.

27. Republiek van Suid-Afrika (2001) *Voorkeurverkrygingsbeleidsregulasies ingevolge die Wet op die Raamwerk vir Voorkeurverkrygingsbeleid 5 van 2000.* Pretoria.

28. Republiek van Suid-Afrika (2005) *Wet op Interregerings- Fiskale Betrekkinge 13 van 2005.* Pretoria.

29. Republiek van Suid-Afrika (2006) *A Framework for Considering Market-based Instruments to Support Environmental Fiscal Reform in South Africa*. Pretoria.

30. University of Queensland (2005) *The Green Purchasing Guide.* http://www.pf.uq.edu.au/Ems/Grn_GpgIntro.pdf. Toegang Maart 2008.

BYLAAG 1: KONTROLELYS VIR DIE INAGNEMING VAN GENERIESE KRITERIA WANNEER TELLINGKAARTE NIE BESKIKBAAR IS NIE

Vervaardigingsfase	
1. Is onbewerkte stowwe in die produk gebruik?	J/N
2. Is herwonne materiaal in die produk gebruik? Indien die proporsie wat deur herwonne materiaal beslaan word, bekend is, spesifiseer.	J/N (% van produkinhoud)
3. Het die vervaardiger stappe gedoen om die produsering van afval te vermy en te minimiseer tydens die vervaardiging van die goedere?	Noem handelinge wat uitgevoer is
4. Het die vervaardiger stappe gedoen om die gebruik van energie tydens die vervaardiging van die goedere te minimiseer?	Noem handelinge wat uitgevoer is
5. Het die vervaardiger stappe gedoen om die vrystelling van besoedelende gasse tydens die vervaardiging van die goedere te minimiseer?	Noem handelinge wat uitgevoer is
6. Het die vervaardiger enige gevaarlike stowwe in die produk gebruik?	J/N Indien J, noem gevaarlike stowwe wat gebruik is
7. Het die verskaffer enige vorm van omgewingsertifisering (byvoorbeeld ISO 14001)?	J/N Indien J, noem
Gebruiksfase	
8. Kan die produk herbruik word (is dit byvoorbeeld in staat om inkhervullings te gebruik)?	J/N Verskaf besonderhede oor hoe dit herbruik kan word
9. Het die produk 'n Energy Star 10. Is die produk energiedoeltreffend?	J/N Verskaffer moet energiedoeltreffendheid met ander, soortgelyke produkte vergelyk
11. Voorsien die verskaffer die produk van 'n kwaliteitswaarborg? 12. Voorsien die verskaffer die produk van 'n instandhoudingsplan?	J/N J/N
Vernietigingsfase	
13. Kan die produk herwin word?	J/N
14. Het die verskaffer inligting verskaf oor hoe hy beplan om die produk te vernietig? 15. Het hy omgewingsvriendelike opsies oorweeg?	J/N Noem vernietigingsopsies
16. Indien gevaarlike stowwe gebruik word, het die verskaffer besonderhede verskaf oor hoe hy beplan om die produk te vernietig?	J/N Noem vernietigingsopsies

CONFIDENTIAL
URhulumente wePhondo leNtshona Koloni

IPHEPHA LOGAYO-ZIMVO NGOMTHETHO OSAYILWAYO WOKUTHENGWA KWEMPHAHLA NEENKONZO ZIKARHULUMENTE WEPHONDO LENTSHONA KOLONI

Februwari 2010

ISebe leMicimbi yokusiNgqongileyo kunye noCwangciso loPhuhliso

IsiQulatho

INTSHAYELELO

Njengoko sijongene nomceli mngeni wefuthe lobushushu obugqithisileyo kwihlabathi liphela, ukutshintsha komfuziselo wemozulu emva kwexesha elide (iklayimethi) nokutshitshiseka okungxamileyo kobutyebi bethu bendalo sinyanzelekile ukuba sithathe izigqibo ezingagungqiyo ngokuphathelele kwindlela izinto zobutyebi bendalo ezisetyenziswa ngayo.

URhulumente wePhondo leNtshona Koloni ngumthengi obalulekileyo wempahla neenkonzo ezithi zibe nempembelelo enkulu kokusingqongileyo. Xa kutshintshwa indlela ezithi impahla neenkonzo zithengwe kwaye zisetyenziswe ngayo urhulumente wephondo unakho ukwenza umzila wokutshitshiseka kokusingqongileyo unciphe kakhulu ngaloo ndlela akhokele ngokuba ngumzekelo.

Imfuneko yokwenza kwaziwe ngokuphangaleleyo kwaye kukhuthazwe izenzo ezihlangabezana nale meko kuluntu ngakumbi kubaboneleli ngempahla neenkonzo kubalulekile kakhulu ukuba sifuna iNtshona Koloni ibe sendleleni ejonge kuphuhliso oluqhubekekayo. KwiNtetho yakhe kaRhulumente yePhondo, Inkulumbuso, uHelen Zille uthe ''Njengorhulumente onoxanduva, sinyanzelekile ukuba silandele le ndlela sisenza oku sikushumayelayo kwaye sineempembelelo kwizenzo zabantu apho kufanelekileyo''. Unkulumbuso wagxininisa ekubeni uRhulumente wePhondo makalungise ukunxibelelana phakathi kwendalo yokusingqongileyo neemfuno zokukhula koqoqosho. Kwakhona wabonisa ukuba urhulumente makenze kwaziwe kwiPhondo nakoorhulumente bamaphandle nokuba kufuneka siqinisekise ukuba kudluliselwa ulwazi ngendlela enoqoqosho kubasebenzi bephondo noluntu luphela, ulwazi olufana nophuhliso oluqhubekekayo, nenkqubo ethi 'ndikulumkele kakhulu ukwenza inkcitho inkcitho' (ezifana ephulo lolondolozo elithi ''Ndikulumkele Kakhulu uKwenza iNkcitho''

Eli Phepha loGayo-zimvo lomthetho oyilwayo malunga nokuthengwa kwempahla ngendlela ehambelana nolondolozo lohlaza luyinxalenye yamalinge enziwe yiDEA&DP ngenjongo yokunciphisa iimpembelelo zemisebenzi yePhondo kokungqongileyo kangangoko inokuba nefuthe ngayo. La malinge abandakanya, umzekelo, IsiCwangciso sokuSebenza sephondo esisandula kupapashwa, iNdlela yobuchule yephondo yokuhlangabezana notshintsho lweMozulu nesiCwangciso sokuSebenze, inkqubo ye2Wise2Waste, iprojekhthi yokusungula ulondolozo lohlaza kwiiHotele zePhondo, kunye namalinge amaninzi ajonge ukukhuthaza uqoqosho lokulungisa izinto ebezisetyenzisiwe ziphinde zibe nokusetyenziswa kwakhona ukwenza into entsha.

Ukongeza kula malinge iPhepha loGayo-zimvo ngomthetho oyilwayo liqalisiwe ukuncedisa iimfuno ezikhoyo zokuthengwa kwempahla elizweni nakwiphondo, ezithe gqolo ukusetyenziswa njengezixhobo zomgaqo-nkqubo ezibalulekileyo ekufikeleleni kwiinjongo zentlalo noqoqosho.

INkqubo yokuthengwa kwempahla ngendlela elondoloza uhlaza kuya kuqinisekisa ukuba umzila wenyathelo lethu kokungqongileyo unciphe ngokukhuthaza imisebenzi echanekileyo yokuphatha ubutyebi bendalo kwaye abo babonelela ngempahla neenkonzo kumasebe ephondo, bengazisingeli phantsi iindlela ezikhethiweyo zokuthengwa kwempahla, ezilondoloza okungqongileyo, baqwalasele imveliso neenkonzo ezichanekileyo.

Ndifuna ukubulela abasebenzi besebe lam nabamanye amasebe ephondo abathe banegalelo ekuyilweni kweli Phepha loGayo-zimvo ngomthetho oyilwayo. Umceli-mngeni esijongene nawo ngoku kukuqinisekisa ukuphunyezwa ngempumelelo kwalo njengenxenye yokuzimisela kwethu ukuqinisekisa uphuhliso oluqhubekayo kwiNtshona Koloni.

Ndijongile ndinethemba legalelo lawo onke amaSebe ePhondo malunga nokuqinisekisa ukusetyenziswa ngokuchanekileyo kweli Phepha loGayo-zimvo ngomthetho oyilwayo.

Anton Bredell
UMphathiswa wooRhulumente bamaPhandle, imiCimbi yokusiNgqongileyo noCwangciso loPhuhliso
February 2010

ISISHWANKATHELO

Iingxelo zakutsha nje—ezifana ne-UN Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) kunye neNgxelo yoVavanyo yesiNe ye Qumrhu looRhulumente malunga noTshintsho lweMozulu (i Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (2007))– zigxininise kunxunguphalo olukhulayo oluphathelele kwigalelo lentlalo noqoqosho kutshitshiso notshintsho lwemozulu olwenziwa ngabantu. Icebo lokuhlangabezana noTshintsho lweMozulu kunye nesiCwangciso sokuSebenza seNtshona Koloni zigxininisa imfuneko yokuvala umzila weKhabhoni kuRhulumente wePhondo. Kuya kucaca ukuba iinjongo zomgaqo-nkqubo ezimalunga nophuhliso loqoqosho nokulingana ngokwasentlalweni azinakwaneliswa ngaphandle kokuba kufunyanwe indlela yokuba kungenziwa kwahlulwe ukuvelisa nokusebenzisa impahla neenkonzo kwindlela obuseyenziswa ngayo ubutyebi bendalo. (oko kuthi xa kuveliswa impahla okanye kusetyenziswa impahla neenkonzo oku makungenziwa ngaxeshanye nokusetyenziswa kobutyebi bendalo).

Amagunya oLuntu anendima ethile amakayidlale ekukhuthazeni oku kwahlula oku kusetyenziswa ngemigaqo efanekileyi nangokubonisa ezona ndlela zizizo ezibonisa uxanduva kwimisebenzi yabo yokuvelisa nokusebenzisa impahla. URhulumente wePhondo leNtshona Koloni, esazi ukubanamandla kwakhe ekwenzeni umahluko obonakalayo ngemisebenzi yeentengo zempahla neenkonzo, njengenxenye yephulo le"NdikulumkeleKakhulu uKwenza iNkcitho" uRhulumente wePhondo leNtshona Koloni.

Uzimisele ukuyila uMgaqo-nkqubo wolondolozo loHlaza kwintengo yempahlaneenkonzo ojonge ukunciphisa umzila wemisebenzi yemihla ngemihla kaRhulumente wePhondo kwindalo engqongileyo, aze abe nempembelelo kwindlela yokuziphatha kwabneleli ngeenkonzo bakarhulumente. Oku kuya kuya kuqiniskisa ukuba uRhulumente wePhondo leNtshona Koloni wenza umsebenzi wakhe phantsi kwemeko enakekele ihlabathi.

IPhepha loGayo-zimvo libonelela ngemimiselo kunye nezikhokelo zokuqukanisa iindlela zokusingqongileyo xa kuthathwa izigqibo kulawulo lokubekésweni ukuthengwa kwempahla neenkonzo kurhulumente. Likwabonelela ngokuwuPhumeza ngeziGaba umgaqo-siseko ngokukhupha amanqaku ngeendawo zemveliso neenkonzo ezikhethwayo: amaphepha neencwadi zokubhala; izixhobo zokulayita; izixhobo zeofisi ezisebenza ngombane; amaphulo olondolozo lohlaza; iimveliso neenkonzo zokucoca; kunye neenkonzo zokulahlwa kokungcola. Isicwangciso esineenkcukacha ezininzi sokuthengwa kwemphala karhulumente ngendlela ehambelana nolondolozo lohlaza siya kuthatha umyalelo kwaye senziwe kwisakhelo somgaqo-nkqubo size saziswe kuwo onke amaqela athenga impahla neenkonzo kwiphondo liphela.

Ukubandakanywa kweemeko zokusingqongileyo kwizigqibo zokuthenga zephondo kujonge ekukhuthazeni utshintsho kwindlela yokuziphatha kwabasebenzi nababoneleli ngeenkonzo kwiphondo, kwaye ngokwenza oko kukhuthaze uqoqosho lokwenza izinto ezikehe zasetyenziswa ziphinde zisetyenziswe njengezinye izinto ezintsha kwaye kukhuthaze ukuphuculwa kwemveliso yezinto neenkonzo zonmzila ongephi wokonakalisa indalo yokungqongileyo. Ezi njongo kufuneka ziphunyezwe phantsi kwemiqathango yokugcinwa kokhuphiswano phakathi kwababoneleli ngeenkonzo kwaye kuthotyelwa iindlela zokusebenza ezilungileyo nezinokuthethelelwa kwimisebenzi yokuthengwa kwempahla neenkonzo ngokumalunga nemithetho esebenzayo.

IPhepha loGayo-zimvo ngomthetho oyilwayo libonelela ngokuqukaniswa kwemisebenzi yokuthenga kulondolozwa uhlaza phantsi kweengongoma ezintlanu zenkqubo esetyenziswayo yokulawula ukubekésweni kwentengo yempahla neenkonzo kurhulumente, ezizezi: ulawulo lwezinto eziyimfuneko, ulawulo lezinto eziyinzuzo, ucwangciso lwamalungelo, ulawulo lokulahlwa kwezinto, kunye nokusebenza kokubekésweni kolawulo lweentengo zikarhulumente. Kujongwe ekubeni iimeko zokulondolozwa kwendalo ziya kuzinziswa kucwangciso lendlela ekhethiweyo yokwenza, kulwabiwo-mali, ekuphunyezweni kwawo, iinkqubo zokujonga ukusebenza nokuvavanywa kwawo enyakeni zikarhulumente wephondo kulo zonke iinkqubo zolawulo lokubekésweni kweentengo zikarhulumente.

URhulumente wePhondo leNtshona Koloni ube liphondo lokuqala loMzantsi Afrika ukuyila iPhepha loGayo-zimvo lokuqwalasela ulondolozo lohlaza kwintengo yempahla neenkonzo. Ukuyilwa kwePhepha loGayo-zimvo lokuqwalasela ulondolozo lohlaza eMzantsi Afrika linyathelo elibalulekileyo lolondoloza lwendalo kwintengiso eMzantsi Afrika kwaye lijonge ukuba libe ngumzekelo wokuyilwa kwemigaqo-nkqubo efana nale ngamanye amaziko karhulumente elizweni nakwicandelo langasese.

ULUHLU LWAMAGAMA APHAMBILI

Iinkcazelo zamagama apheleleyo namagama akhiwe ngoobumba bokuqala bamagama ezisetyenziswe kolu xwebhu zibonisa iintsingiselo njengoko zichazwe apha ngasezantsi:

0.1 **Ukufumana izinto eziyimfuneko** kuthetha isenzo sokufumana impahla neenkonzo ezisetyenziswa kumsebenzi karhulumente ngendlela yentengo, yokurenta, okanye yokubolekisa. Ibandakanya ukusekwa kweemfuno, ukuchazwa kweemfuno, ukukhethwa kwendlela yentengo, ukubongoza kunikwe amaxabiso, ukunikezelwa kwekontraki, ukwenza intlawulo, ukulawulwa kwekontraki kunye neendlela ezinxulumene noku.

0.2 **ULawulo lokufumana izinto eziyimfuneko** kuthetha indlela neenkqubo zemisebenzi yokulawula nolwazi olunxulumene nezigqibo zokuthenga. Lubandakanya uhlahlelo/ucalucalulo lwenkqubo zokuthengisa, ukuxabisa izinto, ukufuna amacebo okusebenza nemisebenzi yeentengo zempahla zikarhulumente.

0.3 **IKomiti yabaGwebi** ibhekisa kwikomiti ethatha isigqibo sokuba ngubani na oya kunikwa ikontraki ngebhidi yakhe.

0.4 **Isinikezelo** kuthetha isaziso sokwamkela ibhidi kulowo ebe ebhidile esenza kubekho isivumelwano.

0.5 **IBhidi,** okanye **isiNdululo** ithetha isinikezelo esibhaliweyo esifunyenwe kumthengisi ephendula isimemo sokubhida okanye sokubongoza, esithe sasetyenzwa ngokumalunga neemfuno zeemeko gabalala nemigaqo equlethwe kolu xwebhu;

0.6 **UmBhidi** uthetha nawuphi umntu okanye umntu ngokwasemthethweni engenisa ibhidi okanye ixabiso lekowuti yexabiso ;

0.7 **Isimemo sokuBhida** sithetha iinkcukacha kunye nokupapashwa kweemfuneko zokuthenga kunye nezicwangciso zikarhulumente..

0.8 **Ukuvavanywa kweBhidi** okanye **Izindululo zokuvavanya** kuthetha ukuxilongwa kweempendulo emva kokuvula uhlola uxanduva lomthengisi, ukukwazi ukuphendula iimfuno, nezinye iimpawu zokubongoza ezinxulumene nokunikezelwa kwebhidi.

0.9 **Isivumelwano** sithetha isisvumelwano esibhaliweyo phakathi kwababini, esithi sibekho ngenxa yokuvuma iXabiso eliBiziweyo nalapho kubandakanywe:

- Isimemo sokuzama ukufumana amaXabiso;
- Iinkcukacha zeBhidi;
- iBhidi;
- iimeko gablala ngesivumelwano;
- naziphi na iimeko ezizodwa zesivumelwano ekubeni ikontraki yamkelwe; kunye
- nasiphi na isivumelwano esisesinye (SLA) ekuthe kwathethwathethwana ngaso saza sagqitywa emva kokuvuma kombhidi, apho kufanekelileyo.

0.10 **Ukuxabisa** yinkqubo yokukhetha nokufumana amaxabiso angqalileyo nangangqalanga anxulumene nentengo yempahla neenkonzo ukuze kubalwe amaxabiso apheleleyo nolwabiwo mali olufunekayo.

0.11 **Ithala leenkcukacha/ledata** yingqokelela yedata ecwangcisiweyo elungiselelwe ukuphendula iimfuno zolwazi zeqela elithile.

0.12 **I-DEA&DP** 'liSebe le Micimbi yokuNgqongileyo noCwangciso loPhuhliso' lePhondo laseMpuma Koloni.

0.13 **Ukwahlula isibini** kubhekiselele ekunciphiseni unxulumano okanye ukuxhomekeka phakathi kwengongoma ezimbini. Kusetyenziswa kwimeko yemveliso yoqoqosho nokuxabiseka kwendalo engqongileyo. Kule meko, ibhekiselele ekukwazini ukukhula kwemeko yoqoqosho ngaphandle kokwandisa uxinzelelo kwindalo engqongileyo. Kuqoqosho oluninzi ukukhula kwemveliso (GDP) kuya kubandakanya uxinzelelo kwindalo esingqongileyo. Uqoqosho olunokugcina iGDP ikhula, ngaphandle kokuba ibe phantsi kweemeko ezimbi zokusingqongileyo, kuthiwa isusiwe kwindawo yayo.

0.14 **ULawulo lweZinto eziyiMfuneko** kuqinisekisa ukuba izinto zokusebenza ezifunwayo ukufezekisa iinjongo zesicwangciso sokuthenga impahla neenkonzo kurhulumente ziyathunyelwa kwiziko ngokuchanekileyo, kakuhle nangokulinganayo.

0.15 **ISebe** libhekisa kwiSebe phantsi kukarhulumente wePhondo leNtshona Koloni njengoko edweliswe kwiShedyuli 2 yoMthetho weNkonzo yoLuntu, 1994; 1994; neSebe **lePhondo** liya kuba nentsingiselo enxulumene noko.

0.16 **ULawulo lokuLahlwa kweZinto** kuthengo lwempahla laseNtshona Koloni lubhekisa ekuchithweni, ekutshitshisweni nasekulahlweni kwezinto ezingasebenzisekiyo, ezingenamsebenzi nezigugileyo.

0.17 **DoE** 'liSebe lemfundo' leNtshona Koloni.

0.18 **DoH** 'liSebe lezeMpilo lePhondo leNtshona Koloni'

0.19 **DSD** 'liSebe loPhuhliso lweNtlalo' lePhondo leNtshona Koloni.

0.20 **DT&PW** 'liSebe loThutho neMisebenzi yaMandla eNtshona Koloni.

0.21 **Uxanduva lokukhathalela** lithetha ukuba njengombutho okanye ishishini, unoxanduva lokuqinisekisa ukuba nakuphi ukungcola okuvelisayo kuphathwe ngokukhuselekileyo kwaye ngokwasemthethweni. Lusebenza nakubani na ovelisayo, orhweba ngokuoda phesheya, othuthayo, ogcina, onyanga okanye olahla ukungcola kumaqumrhu okanye kumashishini. Uxanduva lokukhathalela alunaxesha elisikelwe lona kwaye luyaqhubeka de ukungcola kulahlwe okanye kucocwe.

0.22 **Engqongileyo okanye inyathelo lemvelo** lithetha igalelo lemisebenzi yabantu , ibalwe njengesixa esifunekayo sokungqongileyo sokuvelisa impahala neenkonzo ezifunekayo zokuxhasa imisebenzi ethile yabantu. Ibalwa ngokweeriya yomhlaba ovelisayo namanzi afunekayo okuvelisa impahla ezisetyenziswayo nokutshabalalisa ungcoliseko oluvelayo.

0.23 **INkwenkwezi ye-Eneji®** ngumgangatho osetyenziswa kwizixhobo zeofisi ngenjongo yokuxabisa ukusebenziseka kakuhle kombane kwisizhobo eso.. likhompyutha, iimonitha, neeprinta ezinenkwenkwezi yeeneji umzekelo zisebenzisa umbane omncinci xa zisetyenziswa kwaye ziyawulondoloza umbane ngokuwuvala xa zingasebenzi.

0.24 **Ebonelela ngokulondoloza indalo** impahla okanye inkonzo enciphisa iimpembelelo ezinobungozi kwindalo yokusingqongileyo.

0.25 **Uxanduva olwaNdisiweyo loMvelisi** lusekwe kumgaqo othi úmgcolisi moya uyahlawula' kwaye ubandakanya ukwenza abavelisi beemveliso babenoxanduva kumjikeleo wobomi beemveliso nokupakishwa kwazo. Oku kuthetha ukuba umvelisi, uoda kwamanye amazwe aze/okanye athengise imveliso nokupakishwa kwayo, kufuneka abaenoxanduva olupheleleyo kwezo mveliso emva kuba zigqityiwe ukusetyenziswa, ukwenziwa kwazo ziphinde zisetyenziswe okanye ekuveliseni ieneji, okanye olu xanduva alunike umntu ongomnye ohlawulwa ngumvelisi mveliso ngokulawula iimveliso esele zisetyenzisiwe.

0.26 **Ixabiso lobomi obupheleleyo** (Jonga Ukuxatyiswa koMjikelo woBomi)

0.27 **Ukuthengwa kohlaza okanye kokuNgqongileyo** kungachazwa ngokuba kuthathela ingqalelo imiba yokusingqongileyo kwimpahla neenkonzo eithengwayo ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukuba ifuthe nempembelelo yazo kokusingqongileyo incitshiswe.

0.28 **IMfuno yokuTthenga ngokuLondoloza uHlaza** kukuba iziko lenze kusebenze imiba yokusingqongileyo kwinkqubo yokuthengela urhulumente. Le mfuno kufuneka ipapashwe kwaye iqwalaselwe kunye nezinye iimfuno zokuthenga.

0.29 **IGPP (UMgaqo-nkqubo wokuthenga impahla ngokulondoloza uHlaza)** ibhekisa kumgaqo-nkqubo okhuthaza imimiselo kunye nemiba yokuthenga ngokulondoloza uhlaza.

0.30 **Ezinobungozi** luphawu oluchaza iimveliso nezinto ezenza ingozi ngokungqongileyo, echaphazela abantu ukuba azigcinwanga okanye ziphathwe ngendlela ethintela ukuba zifikelele kokusingqongileyo.

0.31 **HDI** imele abantu ababefudula bephantsi kwengcinezelo.

0.32 **LCA (LifeCycle analysis) ukuhlelwa komjikelo wobomi okanye Uvavanyo)** kukuvavanywa kwefuthe lempahla neenkonzo kokusingqongileyo, kuqwalaselwa umjikelo wobomi opheleleyo (ukuveliswa, ukusetyenziswa, ukulahlwa) nezinto ezenziwa kuzo nezenziwa zizo kwezinye izinto.

0.33 **Ukuxabisa umjikelo** Ukuhlalutya okanye **Ixabiso lokuvavanya umjikelo wobomi** yindlela yokuvavanya iintengo eqinisekisa ixabiso elipheleleyo lokufumana, lokusebenzisa, lokulondoloza nelokulahla iziznto ezifunyenweyo; elona xabiso liphantsi lolobunini ngexesha kusetyenziswa loo nto.

0.34 **UCwangciso lwamaLungiselelo** okuthenga impahla kwiphondo leNtshona Koloni kubhekisa ekufakelweni iikhowudi kwempahla, uludwe lokugcina impahla, ukwenza iodolo, ukufumana nokudllulisela, ulawulo lweendawo zokugcina ukukhawulezisa iioda, ulawulo lothutho nokusebenza kwabathengisi.

0.35 **Ukulondoloza** kuthetha ixabiso neenzame zokugcina ipropathi ikwimeko esebenzayo; okanye wonke umsebenzi wokulondoloza izinto zibe kwimeko esebenzisekayo okanye ukuvuselela zisebenziseke. Kubandakanya ukuhlola, ukuvavanya, ukulolonga nokuhlela ngokokulondolozeka, ngokulungswa nokubuyekezwa.

0.36 **MTEF** umele iSakhelo seXesha eliseMbindini kwiNkcitho kwaye ibhekisa kwinkqubo evumela ucwangciso lolwabiwo-mali oluvulelekileyo kwaye iphuhlisa ukwabiwa kobutyebi ngendlela echanekileyo. Iinjongo zeMTEF kukubeka izinto emaziphunyezwe kulwabiwo mali yoluntu nokwaba ubutyebi kwizizinto ezibalulekilyo kolo lwabiwo.

0.37 **NGOs (Non-Governmental Organisations)** yimibutho ekungathathwa nxaxheba okanye engamelanga nawuphi na urhulumente.

0.38 **PGWC** imele iPhondo liaRhulumente weNtshona Koloni.

0.39 **Umngcolisi uyaHlawula** kubhekiswa kummiselo kumthetho wokungqongileyo apho lowo ongcolisayo ahlawulela nawuphi na umonakalo owenziwe kwindalo engqongileyo.

0.40 **Iinkcukacha zeMveliso** (jonga 'Iinkcukacha zobuGcisa').

0.41 **Intengo yempahla karhulumente** ibandakanya imisebenzi yokuthenga, ukulawula koluhlu lwezinto, ulawulo lothutho nezithuthi, ukwamkela, ukuhlola, ukugcina amathala, nemisebenzi yokuthintela ilahleko nokulahlwa kwezinto.

0.42 **Ukuthenga** kuthetha inkqubo yokuthenga phantsi komjikelo wokuthengwa kwempahla neenkonzo.

0.43 **INkqubo yoKwakha noPhuhliso (RDP)** ithetha isakhelo somgaqo-nkqubo esidityanisiweyo ejonge , phakathi kwezinye izinto ukuhlanganisa bobke abantu bethu nobutyebi belizwe lethu ukuba kugqitywe kuchithwa iziphumo zocalu-calulo nokwakha idemokrasi, ukungacalucaluli ngobuzwe nangesini ngembono yenguqu egqibeleleyo eMzantsi afrika ukuqinisekisa ukuba ilizwe phakathi kwezinye iziznto, luluntu oluphumelelayo, emva kokwenza ukukhula nophuhliso oluqhubekekayo nolulondoloza indalo yokungqongileyo.

0.44 **Uqoqosho lokwenza izinto ezigqitywe ukusetyenziswa zibe ntsha kwakhona** kuthetha nawuphi na umsebenzi woqoqosho ngakumbi kwabo benza imali ngokwenza izinto ezikhe zasetyenzisa ziphinde zibe ntsha (umz. Ukuqokelela izinto ezinokuphinda zenziwe tsha ngenye indlela, ukuzisebenza, abavelisi bezinto ezinokuphinda zenziwe ezinye emva kokusetyenziswa, amaqumrhu ezinto ezithile ezifuna ukuphinda zivelisiwe ngolunye uhlobo njl)

0.45 **ISakhelo soLawulo** sibhekisa kwimimiselo yasemthethweni ngokubanzi, amaziko nemimiselo efanele imeko yosebenzi othile okanye imeko ethile.

0.46 **SCM (Supply Chain Management)** licandelo lokubekésweni imisebenzi yokuthengwa kwempahla neenkonzo kwisebe ngalinye likarhulumente wephondo leNtshona Koloni. Ibandakanya iingongoma ezintlanu ezilulawulo lwemfuneko, ulawulo lokufumana izinto, ulawulo lwamalungiselelo, ulawulo lokutshitshiswa kwezinto kunye nokusebenza kokulawulwa kwentengo yempahla neenkonzo.

0.47 **Ababoneleli ngeempahla, ababoneleli ngeenkonzo okanye abaThengisi** ngabantu ngokwasemthethweni okanye abantu bendalo abathe ithenda yabo yamkelwa yiWCPG kwaye ethe yanikwa ikontraka yokwenza iimpahla neenkonzo ezithile okaye phantsi kweemeko ekuvunyelwene ngazo yiWCPG kwaye abathe bagqiba ekubeni banikwe isivumelwano sokwenza iinkonzo ezizezinye phantsi kweemeko ekuvunyelwene ngazo.

0.48 **Ukujongwa kolawulo lokubekésweni kweentengo (SCM Monitoring)** kwiintengo zephondo leNtshona Koloni yinkqubo eqinisekisa ukuba iindlela zeSCM zilandelwa njalo kwaye zibandakanya uvavanyo lonyaka lweempembelelelo zomgaqo-nkqubo nokuphunyezwa kweenjongo.

0.49 **Ukuthengwa kwempahla neenkonzo okuqhubekekayo** kubhekisa kukuthenga okuthathela ingqalelo ukuba iinkqubo zeSCM ziqhubeka njalo kwaye zibandakanya iimeko zokungqongileyo nezentlalo ngaphezu kweemeko zamandulo zoqoqosho nezimali.

0.50 **SPP (Intengo yeMpahla yoLuntu eQhubekayo)** ibhekisa kwintengo eQhubekayo yentengo eyenziwa ngamagunya namaziko kawonkewonke.

0.51 **Ukusebenzisa okuqhubekekayo** kubhekisa kukusetyenziswa kwempahla neenkonzo ezenzelwe ukuzisa ixabiso elingcono lobomi ngelixa zinciphisa ukusetyenziswa kwezinto ezonakalisa ubutyebi bendalo nezingcolisa umoya kumjokeleo wazo wobomi, ukuze kungonakaliswa iimfuno zabantu abaza kuphila kwexesha elizayo, zisetyenziswe ngendlela enokwenza zihlale ziqhubekeka.

0.52 **Iinkcukacha zobugcisa** ziinkcazelo okanye isixa seemfuno ekufuneka zaneliswe kwizinto zokwenza, iimveliso okanye iinkonzo, kubandakanywa ukuchazwa kweendlela eziya kuqinisekisa ukuba ingaba iimfuno zifikelelwe na.

0.53 **Uqeqesho** ngumsebenzi wokuphuhlisa ubuchule bokusebenza; ubandakanya ukudluliselwa kolwazi nobuchule, kusetyenziswa iindlela ezahukileyo kunye/okanye ukuzifundisa ngokwakho.

0.54 **Ukuthenga nabanye** kuthetha imisebenzi yokuthenga usabelana nenye itunithi yesebe okanye nezinye iiyunithi kumasebe amaninizi. Oku kuthenga kunciphisa amaxabiso entengo yemveliso ngokuthethathethana nezikali zoqoqosho.

0.55 **IXabiso leMali (VFM)** yingongama eyayisetyenziswa ukubhekiswa ekuthengeni ngelona xabiso liphants. Intengo ngendlela yokulondoloza uHlaza iyayandisa lenkcazelo ibandakanye amaxabiso omjikelo wobomi nazo zonke iimeko ezinxulumene nenjongo ethile kubandakanywa umgangatho wokuxabiseka, indlela yokusebenzisa ubutyebi bendalo, ukulungela injongo leyo, ukungaphelelwa xesha, ukufikeleleka kunye nokukwazi kwemveliso ukuphuhlisa iinjongo zikarhulumente" i- iVFM ngoko ke isetyenziselwa ukuhlola ukuba ingaba urhulumente ufumene inzuzo enkulu na kwimpahla neenkonzo azifumeneyo, ngokwezinto anazo urhulumente.[1]

0.56 **Inqanaba leNkcitho** libandakanya ikhonkco lokubaluleka kolawulo longcoliseko. Liqala kwingongoma yokuthintela, ngokunciphisa, ukuphinda usebenzise, ukwenza ntsha izinto ezikhe zasebenza, ukubuyisela ieneji kunye, okokugqibela, ululahla/ukuthsithsisa. Indlela elula yenqanaba longcoliseko ngesilungu ngoR aba3, reduce, reuse, or recycle oko kuthi, nciphisa, phinda usebenzise okanye yenza ntsha ezigqitywe ukusetyenziswa uphinde uzisebenzise.

1 INTSHAYELELO NESISEKO SENDLELA YOKUXOXA NOKUQIQA

1.1 Injongo neembono zolu xwebhu

1.1.1 Umxholo weli Phepha loGayo-zimvo ngoMthetho oyilwayo lentengo yempahla neenkonzo kuRhulumente wePhondo leNtshona Koloni. Injongo yePhepha loGayo-zimvo ngothetho oyilwayo lentengo yempahla neenkonzo kurhulumente kukukhuthaza amasebe karhulumente ukuba ''akhokele ngokuba ngumzekelo'' ngokunciphisa iimpembelelo zefuthe ngokungqongileyo kwimisebenzi yawo nokuphucula ukusebenza kakuhle kuzo zonke iindawo anokuba nefuthe kuzo. Intengo yempahla neenkonzo elondoloza uhlaza ifuna ukuba izigqibo ezinxulumene nempahla neenkonzo ziqwalasele amaxabiso oqoqosho ngokuphelelyo, ngenjongo yokukhuthaza ukuqhubekeka kokubakho kokusingqongileyo ithuba elide.

1.1.2 Ukuyilwa kwePhepha loGayo-zimvo ngomthetho oyilwayo lentengo yempahla neenkonzo kurhulumente longeza kwaye ligxininisa iphulo lokulumkela ukwenza inkcitho (2Wise2Waste) elikhuthaza ukusetyenziswa ngendlela kokungqongileyo kwimisebenzi karhulumente kwaye kubandakanya amaling okukhutha uqoqosho ngokuphinda uvelise izinto ngokusebenzisa izinto ezikhe zaseteynziswa. Umgaqo- nkqubo oyilwayo ujonge ukunciphisa ukubonakala kwenyathelo lemihla ngemihla kwimisebenzi kaRhulumente yePhondo leNtshona Koloni kunye nokuba nefuthe kubaboneleli ngeenkonzo zikarhulumente. Ukuyilwa kwePhepha loGayo-zimvo ngomthetho oyilwayo wentengo yempahla neenkonzo kuRhulumente kuya kubanegalelo kwimigomo ebalulekileyo ephathelele ekuqhubekeni nokusebenza kakuhle kobutyebi bendalo kwisiCwangciso sePhondo sokuPhumeza uPhuhliso oluQhubekekayo (SDIP) neCebo nesiCwangciso sokujongana nokuTshintsha kweMozulu.

1.1.3 URhulumente wePhondo leNtshona Koloni uyakuqonda ukuba namandla okwenza umahluko ngemisebenzi yokuthenga impahla neenkonzo kwaye ibe liphondo lokuqala loMzantsi Afrika ukuyila umgaqo-nkqubo ngentengo elondoloza uhlaza. Ukuyilwa kwePhepha loGayo-zimvo linqnaba elilodwa lokuthenga ngokulondoloza okungqongileyo eMzantsi Afrika kwayee lingasebenza njengomzekelo wokuphuhlisa imigaqo-nkqubo efana nale nakwabanye oorhulumente elizweni nakwicandelo lorhwebo langasese.

1.2 Imeko yoMgaqo-nkqubo neSakhelo Mthetho

1.2.1 IPhepha loGayo-zimvo ngomthetho oyilwayo uqaliswe phantsi kwemeko yemigaqonkqubo nemimiselo enxulumene nemisebenzi yokuthenga impahla neenkonzo zikarhulumente zoluntu kunye nezinto ezibalulekileyo kokungqongileyo kwiphondo nakwisizwe ngokubanzi. URhulumente upapashe imigaqo-nkqubo yamacandelo emininzi, iindlela zokwenza ngobuchule nemithetho yolawulo longcoliseko, ukulondolozwa kombane, utshintsho lwemozulu nezinto ezinobungozi ezixhasa ummiselo ukuthenga okulondoloza okungqongileyo okuqhubekayo nokusungulwa kwemisebenzi yokuthenga impahla ngokulondoloza indalo. Imimiselo, imbono neenjongo zePhepha loGayo-zimvo lomthetho oyilwayo zisekwe ngokwemimiselo neenjongo yemigaqo-nkqubo nemithetho yamacandelo.

1.2.2 Isibonelelo esithile senzelwe imeko yomgaqo-nkqubo emalunga nokuthengwa kwempahla neenkonzo zoluntu kwiphondo nakwisizwe siphela:

1.2.2.1 Ngokwesizwe, amaPhepha aYilwayo ayakubalulaukubaluleka kwendima yokuthengela uluntu njengendlelayomgaqo-siseko yokufumana iinjongo zokwakha nophuhliso. Masenze umzekelo, IPhepha loGayo-zimvo leNguquko kuthengo lwempahla neenkonzo kwiCandelo llikaWonke-wonke (1997) loMzantsi Afrika,liyakungqinaukuba ukuthengwa kwempahla neenkonzo zoluntu kungasetyenziswa njengesixhobo sokufikelela iinjongo zentalalo noqoqosho ezifana nezo ezichazwe kwiPhulo lokuKhawulezisa ukuKhula ngokwaBelana eMzantsi Afrika oko kuthi i-ASGISA.

1.2.2.2 Eli Phepha loGayo-zimvo lomthetho oyilwayo lisekwe ngokwesakhelo somthetho ngokumalunga nomgaqo-nkqubo wokuthenga osetyenziswa yiNtshona Koloni nakwisizwe ngobunzi ukusuka ku1994. Libonelela ngeemfuno zeCandelo 62 loMgaqo-siseko weNtshona Koloni (1998) othi:

'(1) Xa uRhulumente wePhondo leNtshona Koloni enika ikontraka yempahla neenkonzo, mayikwenze oku ngokumalunga nenkqubo elungileyo, apho kulinganwayo, ephandle, evumela ukhuphiswano nengenankcitho.

(2) iCandelo 1 alimthinteli uRhulumente weNtshona Koloni phantsi kwesakhelo soMthetho weSizwe ukuba singenzi kusebenze umgaqo-nkqubo wokuthenga impahla neenkonzo obonelela

(a) ngamaqela okukhetha xa kusabiwa iikontraki kunye

(b) nokhuselo okanye ukuqhubekela phambili kwabantu, okanye amaqela abantu, abasingelwe ezantsi yingcinezelo enomkhethe'

kwaye isekwe ngokumalunga nomthetho wesizwe wokuthenga impahla neenkonzo kwaye ngokuqwalasela amalinge akutsha nje enziwe ngabaGcini-mali owePhondo, noweSizwe siphela, oko kuthi iCandelo 27 lomgaqosiseko woMzantsi Afrika (1996), iCandelo 38 (a) (iii) lePFMA, iSahluko 16A soMmiselo woMgcini- mali weSizwe, iSahluko 16A soMyalelo woMgcinimali wePhondo, noMthetho noMgaqo-nkqubo wokuthenga impahla neenkonzo oKhethwayo.

[1] UNobhala weUnivesithi yaseCambridge (2006): *A Brief Guide to Value for Money*. Isekwe kuLwazi olubonelelwe yi-Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE). Kwiwebhu: www.admin.cam.ac.uk/offices/secretariat/vfm/guide.html (20 March 2008).

1.2.3 Ngokumalunga nemeko yomgaqo-nkqubo enxulumene nolawulo lokusingqongileyo: ICandelo 24 loMgaqo-nkqubo woMzantsi Afrika (08 wowe1996) ubonelela ngokulondolozwa kokusingqongileyo usithi:

wonke ubani unelungelo—

(a) lokusingqongileyo okungonakalisi impilo yaloo mntu; kwaye

(b) lokuba okusingqongileyo kukhuselwe, kulungiselelwa abaphila ngoku nabaza kuphila kwixesha elizayo, ngomthetho oqiqayo nezinye iindlela ezithi:

(i) zithintele ungcoliseko lomoya nokutshitshiswa komhalaba;

(ii) lokukhuthaza ulondolozo;

(iii) lokuqinisekisa uphuhliso oluqhubekekayo ngelixa bekhuthaza uqoqosho nophuhlso lwentlalo.

Ukubaluleka kweli lungelo kukuba lenza kubekho uxanduva kulawulo lwephondo, isigqeba solawulo oluphezulu, amagunya karhulumente neminye imimiselo kubandakanywa umgaqo-nkqubo ofana nokuthenga ngendlela elondoloza indalo.

1.3 Inkqubo yokusekwa koMgaqo-siseko

1.3.1 ISebe leMicimbi yokuNgqongileyo noCwangciso loPhuhliso (DEA&P) lephondo layila eli Phepha loGayo-zimvo lomthetho oyilwayo ngokuthethathethana nawo onke amasebe kaRhulumente wePhondo leNtshona Koloni. Layilwa njengolawulo olusebenzayo lokubekésweni ukuthengwa kwempahla neenkonzo kurhulumente, isisombulo esiqhutywa ngabantu esilungelelaniswe nemigaqo-nkqubo ekhoyo. Ungaqo-nkqubo wakhiwa phezu kwamalinge akhoyo afana nenkqubo ethi 2Wise2Waste oko kuthi, ndikulumkele kakhulu ukwenza inkcitho., amalinge ephondo okukhuthaza uqoqosho lwephandle lokwenza izinto esele zisetyenzisiwe ngokuzenza ntsha kwakhona, iprojekhthi yokuHlazisa kweeHotele, iNkqubo yokwhlula ngemigangatho ukuHlazisa kwicandelo elibonelela ngeendawo zokuhlala kunye nephulo lokuhlazisa leKonferensi kwiSixeko saseKapa i-ICLEI *urhu leHlabathi lePhulo LokukusiNgqongileyo*.

1.3.2 Ukuhlolwa nokuvavanywa kwamalinge angaphambili nakhoyo okuthenga ulondoloza indalo kurhulumente waseMzantsi Afrika kwaqhutywa nokulungelelanisa nemigaqo- nkqubo nezikhokelo ezifanelekileyo zesizwe kwaqhutywa.

1.3.3 Ukuqokelela ulwazi ngemisebenzi egqibeleleyo kwamanye amazwe, nokuhlola kokuthelekisa namazwe angaphandle kwamalinge okuthenga ulondoloza indalo kwamanye amazwe anophuhliso olugqibelelyo nolusakhulayo kwaqhutywa ngenjongo yokufunda kuwo nokusebenzela phezu kwala mava.

1.3.4 Ukuze kuqapheleke umvuzo ngokukhawuleza kule nkqubo yokuphumeza ukuthenga ngokulondoloza uhlaza kuwo onke amasebe kuRhulumente wePhondo leNtshona Koloni, kwabhalwa iinkcukacha zokusingqongileyo kusenzelwa izinto zemveliso impahla neenkonzo, ezintandathu. Amanqaku okuziqhelisa aya kuvumela kusetyenziswe iinkcukacha zokulondoloza okungqongileyo aza kukhutshwa nguMgcinimali wePhondo kwaye aya kubandakanya iinkcukacha zemigangatho evumelekileyo yezi mveliso neenkonzo. Ukukhethwa kweendawo ezilingwayo kwakujolise kwiindawo zenkcitho ephezulu, ezinegalelo elibonakalayo kokusingqongileyo, ezifanele onke amasebe kwaye ekulula ukuzenza. Iimfuneko zokufaneleka kumasebe onke nokubalula ukuzenza zingundoqo ekuqinisekiseni impumelelo ekhawulezileyo nebonakalayo yokusetyenziswa komgaqo-nkqubo. Ezi ndawo kulingwa ngazo zikhethiweyo zezi: iziganeko zokulondoloza uhlaza, amaphepha neencwadi zokubhala, izixhobo zokulayita izixhobo zeofisi zombane, iimveliso neenkonzo zokucoca kunye neenkonzo zongcoliseko.

1.3.5 Imibuzo yophando lwephondo ngokuthengwa kwempahla neenkonzo kulondolozwa uhlaza lwathunyelwa kubo bonke balawuli ababekésweni ukuthengwa kwempahla neenkonzo kurhulumente nabaphathi abakhulu lamasebe akhethiweyo (awona anenkcithi ephezulu ngokumalunga nempahla neenkonzo ezilingwayo) njengamagosa anoxanduva lokuthatha izigqibo ngokuthengwa kwempahla neenkonzo kurhulumente. Injongo yolu phando yayikukusungula inkqubo yokwazisa malunga nokuthenga kulondolozwa uhlaza. Uphando lwabandakanya iindlela zokubhida neenkcukacha, ukwankelwa kwebhidi, ukuvavanywa kweebhidi, kunye neepatheni zokuthengela amasebe okuqiqayo.

1.3.6 Umsebenzi wabaphathiswa yenzelwa iintloko zamasebe kaRhulumente wePhondo leNthsona Koloni. Umsebenzi lowo wawujolise kumsebenzi wokuPhunyezwa kokuThenga kulondolozwa uhlaza nezinto ezinokuba ngumphumela woko. Umsebenzi lowo wavumela nokuba kuxoxwe malunga nemicimbi ephathelele ekusebenziseni ukuthenga kulondolozwa uhlaza nokuba ezi zinto zingaqwalaselwa kanjani na.

1.3.7 Udliwano-ndlebe nabathengi bempahla neenkonzo bakarhulumente abathile kunye nabaphathi bamacandelo karhulumente athile amane, noMgcini-mali wePhondo lwenziwa. Injongo yodliwano-ndlebe yayikukuqinisekisa ukuba umgaqo-nkqubo ufanelekile kwaye uya kusetyenziswa ngokuchanekileyo.

1.3.8 Intlanganiso yokusebenza yenzelwa abaphathi abalawula ukubekésweni kokuthenga impahla neenkonzo kurhulumente kunye neengcaphephe zoHlaza ezivela kuwo onke amaSebe beze kuvavanya lo mgaqo-nkqubo oyilwayo, baxoxe malunga nezithintelo ezinokubakho nezisombululo zazo baze bavavanye iinkcukacha eziyilwayo neenkukacha zokukhetha (izikokhadi) ezenzelwe iimveliso ezithile ezikhathiweyo.

1.3.9 Kwenziwa ingcaciso malunga nokuThenga kuLondolozwa uHlaza kwiGunya eliPhethe iiMpahla kunye neGunya eliPhethe iiMali zikaRhulumente.

1.3.10 Ukwenziwa kwalo mgaqo-siseko oyilwayo kwabandakanya ukuyilwa koxwebhu lweengxoxo oma luqwalaselwe, ukufuna izimvo kubameli bangaphakathi, ukuyila umgaqo-nkqubo ocetywayo kucelwa izimvo zabantu nengxoxo kwaye kubandakanywa namanqaku.

1.3.11 Iqela lokusebenza elibandakanya iD:EA&DP, iSebe leNkulumbuso, ISebe loPhuhliso loQoqosho noKhenketho kunye neSebe lePhondo loMgcini-mali wePhondo lasekwa ukuba liqhube ukuselwa kwe-GPP.

1.3.12 Ukubonisana okukokunye nabantu balapha nabangaphandle kuya kuqhutywa njengenxalenye yenkqubo yokuphumeza umgaqo-nkqubo ocetywayo.

1.4 Isiseko sendlela yokuxoxa nokuqiqa ngeGPP

1.4.1 Uvavanyo lwe-UN Millenium Ecosystem (2005) bafumanisa ukuba isibini kwisithathu seenkonzo zenkqubo yezinto zehlabathi eziphilayo neendawo eziphila kuzo—ezifana nokutya, ifayibha, umoya ococekileyo, amanzi acocekileyo, neenkonzo ezilawula izandyondyo zemvula nezifo— ziyathotywa ixabiso lazo zisetyenziswa ngendlela engaqhubekiyo. INgxelo yesiNe yoVavanyo yePhaneli, oko kuthi yabantu ababebizelwe uMcimbi malunga noTshintsho lweMozulu (IPCC) (2007) lubalula ukwanda kobungqina nomzila wotshintsho lwemozulu olwenziwa ngabantu. Ngaphezulu koku, iNdlela yobuchule nesiCwangciso sokuSebenza uTshintsho lweMozulu eNtshona Koloni zibalula imfuneko yokulwa umzila wekhabhoni kwiPhondo. Kunye noku, umzila wokuTshintsha kweMozulu nokuhla kwezinga lobutyebi bendalo zibalula imfuneko yokwahlula phakathi kweendlela ekuveliswa nekusetyenziswa ngayo ubutyebi bendalo. Amagunya oluntu anendima ebalulekileyo yokuyidlala, ngokumalunga nokukhuthaza ukuguqulwa kwendlela elawulwa ngayo, nasekuboniseni imisebenzi eminzi kwiindlela/iipatheni abavelisa nabasebenzisa ngayo iimveliso.

1.4.2 ISebe leSizwe loGcino-mali weSizwe layila iphepha lomgaqo-nkqubo, "Sakhelo sokuqwalasela izixhobo ezihambelana neemarike ukuba zixhase inguquko ehambelana neemali zikarhulumente ngokusingqongileyo. eMzantsi afrika".ngoAprili 2006 ebonisa indlela indima enokudlalwa zizixhobo ezisekwe kwimeko bume beemarike, ngakumbi iirhafu nemirhumo enxulumene nokusingqongileyo ngokujonga imisebenzi yenkcitho kaRhulumente weNtshona Koloni ngokubanzi ngenjongo yokuqinisekisa yokwenza indlela yempahla nenkonzo ihlale iqhubeka ngoku hlobo yenzeka ngalo kwakunye neendlela ukusetyenziswa kwempahla neenkonzo ekubonelelwa ngayo kumaphandle, kwisizwe siphela kwakunye nabavelisi bazo bamazwe angaphandle kunye nababoneleli ngeenkonzo.

1.4.3 Isifundo esisandula kwenziwa seEuropean Khomishini sibalula indima enokuthathwa ngamaqumrhu karhulumente ekukhuthazeni ukuba kwahlulwe ukwenzeka kwezinto ezimbi kwentle[12]. Lwafumanisa ukuba xa zonke izigqeba zikarhulumente kwiEU zinokutshintsha uhlobo lwe-eneji bangakuthintela ukungcoliseka okwenziwa yikhabhoni (CO_2) okungama 60 izigidi zeetoni ngonyaka oku kube negalelo elingama-18% lokufikelela kwinjongo ye-EU ebizwa ngokuba yiKyoto yokunciphisa ukulahlwa kweegesi kwindlu yohlaza. Ukuba icandelo loluntu le-EU nalo liqalisa ukuthenga iikhomyutha ezingasebenzisi mbane kakhulu— ze unyaka nonyaka ithenge ngaphezulu kwe 2.8 yezigidi yezi khomputha— ezinye iitoni ezingama 830 000 eCO_2 zingathintelwa.

1.4.4 Ukwahlula usenza zingenzeki ngaxeshanye kunenjongo yokuqinisekisa ukuqhagashelana phakathi kwezinto ezinefuthe elibi kokusingqongileyo nokukhula koqoqosho okanye impahla kunye neenkonzo zahlulwe. IPhepha loGayo-zimvo ngomthetho oyililwayo, libonelela ngokukhuthaza imimiselo yokuqhubeka kongcoliseko, ukusetyenziswa ngobulumko kobutyebi bendalo kwakunye nommiselo othi umngcolisi ndalo uyahlawula, ukuzinikezela ngokukhathalela izinto, uxanduva lomvelisi mveliso kunye nomjikelo weemveliso, lilinge lo kuqinisekisa ngemisebenzi karhulumente wephondo laseNtshona Koloni libe nobungcaphephe ngokunciphisa ifuthe kokungqongileyo liqinisekisa ukuba ukuveliswa nokusetyenziswa kwempahla neenkonzo kumjikelo wazo wobomi akunafuthe libi kokusingqongileyo.

1.4.5 Kufuneka kuqwalaselwe ukuba ukubanobuchule akuthethi ukuba kuqinisekisa ukuba ngokubanzi isiphumo esilindelekileyo ngomgaqo-siseko oyilwayo siya kuba kulingna umthamo onokuthwalwa yiplanethi. Into elifuna ukuyenza iPhepha loGayo-zimvo kukubanefuthe nakwizinto ezifunwayo ukuqinisekisa ukuba iphondo linophuhliso oluqhubekayo. Kungenxa yoku ke le nto iPhepha logayo-zimvo eliyilwayo lisekwe phezu kwemimiselo phantsi kweemeko ezijonge ukuba ingaba impahla okanye inkonzo iyafunwa na, kuqwalaselwa kwaye kuncitshiswa izinto ezinokuphazamisa okungqongileyo eziziphumo zempahla neenkonzo ngawo onke amanqanaba omjikelo wazo wobomi, kutshintshwa ukuphatha kwababoneleli nabasebenzisi bempahla neenkonzo, nokuthintela okanye ukunciphisa ungcoliseko lomoya, ukusetyenziswa kwezinto zokuvelisa iziznto, ieneji namanzi, kunye nokusetyenziswa nokuvelisa izinto ezinobungozi.

1.4.6 URhulumente wePhondo leNtshona Koloni ngumthathi nxaxheba obalulekileyo kuqoqosho lwephondo. Ngokukhetha ukuba linike banina ikontraki, iPhondo linganefuthe kwimveliso nokuthengiswa kweemveliso ezolondoloza okusingqongileyo (okufana nezixhobo zeKhompyutha ezilondoloza umbane) kwakunye nokukuthaza inguquko kwindlelaamashishini aziphethe ngayo nakumasebe karhulumente (ngokuwakhuthaza umzekelo ukuba asebenzise amanzi amancinci nezinto zokuvelisa baze izinto abazilahlayo baphinde bavelise kuzo ezinye izinto ezintsha ezinokusetyenziswa). Imisebenzi kaRhulumente wePhondo leNtshona Koloni kufuneka ikhokele amanye amasebe karhulumente namashishini ukuqalisa ukunciphisa igalelo kokungqongileyo xa kuthengwa impahla neenkonzo.

1.5 Umda osikelwe iPhepha loGayo-zimvo ngomthetho osayilwayo

1.5.1 Umda osikelwe iPhepha loGayo-zimvo ngomthetho osayilwayo lijonge ekwenzeni iinjongo sesiCwangciso sokuSebenza soPhuhliso olusaQhubekayo.

1.5.2 Umgaqo-nkqubo osayilwayo ubonelela imimiselo nezikhokelo ngokubanzi yokudibanisa imiba yokusingqongileyo kuthatho zigqibo lolawulo lokubekésweni iintengo zikarhulumente. Ukwabonelela kwakhona ngokukhutshwa kwamaphepha okusebenza kwizinto zempahla neenkonzo, neendawo ezintandathu ezikhethiweyo ezingamaphulo ohlaziso; oko kuthi, izixhobo zokulayita, izixhobo zombane zeofisi, amaphepha necnwadi zokubhalela, kunye neenkonzo zongcoliseko.

1.5.3 Amaphepha okusebenza, emva kwexesha aya kuvumela ukubandakanywa kweencukacha zokusingqongileyo kwiinkcukacha 'ëzivumelekileyo' zeinye impahla neenkonzo. Ukusetyenziswa kwenckukacha kuya kuvumela indlela eyamkelekileyo yokuphumeza iinjongo zomgaqo siseko ocetywayo kwaye kufuneka zincedise ukuba kulandelwe imiqathango yokuthenga ngokulondoloza uhlaza kwizigqibo zolawulo lokubekésweni kweentengo zikarhulumente.

1.5.4 IPhepha loGayo-zimvo lisekwe kujongwe imeko yokubakho kwempahla neemveliso kwiNtshona Koloni noMzantsi Afrika.

1.5.5 IPhepha loGayo-zimvo lomthetho oyilwayo liqwalasela ukukwazi ukusebenza yamashishini ommandla okuvelisa okanye okufumana impahla neenkonzo ezilondoloza okungqongileyo.

1.5.6 Izicwangciso zokusebenza zokuthenga impahla neenkonzo ulondoloza indalo ziya kusekwa zithathelwa kwisakhelo somgaqo-siseko ze zidluliselwa kumanqanaba onke eeyunithi zephondo ezithengayo.

1.5.7 IPhepha loGayo-zimvo lomthetho oyilwayo libonelela isakhelo kumasebe karhulumente phantsi kukaRhulumente wePhondo leNtshona Koloni ukuba enze izicwangciso zokusebenza eziqwalasela imicimbi yokusingqongileyo phantsi kweemfuneko ezithile zokuthenga. IPhepha loGayo-zimvo lomthetho oyilwayo libonelela indlela ekukhethwa ngayo xa kuthengwa impahla neenkonzo kumjikelo wobomi bazo uphela, ukusuka kwinqanaba lokuqala lezinto ekuveliswa ngazo ukuya kwixesha lokuvelisa, lokusetyenziswa nokutshitshizwa kweemveliso.

2 IMBONO, IINJONGO NEMIMISELO YE-GPP

2.1 IPhepha loGayo-zimvo ngoMthetho osaYilwayo wokuthengwa kwempahla neenkonzo ngendlela ehambelana nolondolozo lohlaza—Imbono

2.1.1 IPhepha loGayo-zimvo ngothetho oyilwayo lentengo yempahla neenkonzo kuRhulumente lijonge ukunciphisa ifuthe elibi kokusingqongileyo kwizigqibo zokulawula ukubekésweni kwentengo yempahla neenkonzo zikarhulumente zePhondo likaRhulumente weNtshona Koloni. Ngale ndlela, ijonge:

2.1.1.1 Ukutshintsha ukuziphatha kwabasebenzi bePhondo likaRhulumente weNtshona Koloni ngokubakhuthaza ukuba baqwalasele baze banciphise ifuthe kuxinzelelo lokusingqongileyo kwizinto abazithengayo, abazisebenzisayo nabazilahlayo;

2.1.1.2 Ukukhuthaza ababoneleli ngeenkonzo ukuba batshintshe ukuziphatha kwabo nokubonelela ngemicimbi yokuyila, yokuvelisa imveliso, yokusebenzisa nokulahla izinto, iimveliso kunye/okanye iinkonzo; kunye

2.1.1.3 Nokukhuthaza uqoqosho ngokusebenzisa kwakhona izinto ezisetyenzisiweyo ngokuvelisa ezintsha nokukhuthaza ukuphucula okujonge ukuphuhlisa iimveliso neenkonzo unomzila ongephi kwifuthe lokuxinzelela okusingqongileyo.

---

[2] European Commission *Sustainability and Decoupling Indicators: Life cycle based approaches, 3rd International Life Cycle Thinking Workshop, Cyprus, 22-23rd January 2007*

2.2 IPhepha loGayo-zimvo ngoMthetho osaYilwayo wokuthengwa kwempahla neenkonzo ngendlela ehambelana nolondolozo lohlaza—Iinjongo zokuphatha umcimbi ngobuchule

2.2.1 IPhepha loGayo-zimvo lomthetho osayilwayo linezi njongo zilandelalyo ngokuphathelele kwintengo yemphahla neenkonzo:

2.2.1.1 Ukukhuthaza ukuncipha kombane nezinto zendalo ezisetyenziswayo ze kanjalo kuncitshiswe ifuthe loxinzelelo kokusingqongileyo olungafunekiyo kwimisebenzi yemihla ngemihla karhulumente wephondo leNthsona Koloni;

2.2.1.2 Ukukhuthaza nokwandisa ukusebenziseka kweemveliso esele zisebenzile ngokusebenzisa kwakhona izinto emva kokuzisebenzisa, ngoko ke, kukhuthazwa ukuveliswa kwezinto okucocekileyo nokunciphisa ungcoliseko lomhlaba, kwakunye nokuxhas uphuhliso loqoqosho loguqula izinto esele zisetyenzisiwe zenziwe ezinye izinto ezintsha zokusebenza;

2.2.1.3 ukusebenzisa nokudlulisela ulwazi lwenkonzo engcono kwimeko zokuncitshiwa kongcoliseko nolawulo lwako, ukusebenzisa kakuhle nokulondoloza amanzi nombane, ukunciphisa ungcoliseko lomoya nokuphuhlisa ezentlalo noqoqosho;

2.2.1.4 ukukhuthaza amaphandle namashishini ukuba asebenzise ngendlela enoxanduva iimveliso neenkonzo; kunye

2.2.1.5 nokuncedisa amagosa kumasebe ukuba aphumelelise iinjongo zamasebe ngokuphathelela ekunciphiseni ukuvelisa ukungcola nokusetyenziswa kombane.

2.3 IPhepha loGayo-zimvo ngoMthetho osaYilwayo wokuthengwa kwempahla–ImiMiselo

2.3.1 IPhepha loGayo-zimvo ngoMthetho osaYilwayo likhuthaza imimiselo ekumgangatho ophezulu ezizezi:

2.3.1.1 Umnxeba wenkcitho;

2.3.1.2 Ukusebenzisa ngibulunko ubutyebi bendalo;

2.3.1.3 Umngcolisi uyahlawula;

2.3.1.4 Umsebenzi wokukhathala[3];

2.3.1.5 Umjikelo wobomi; kunye

2.3.1.6 Noxanduva lomvelisi olwandisiweyo.

2.3.2 Umgaqo-nkqubo ocetywayo uxhomekeke kule mimiselo yokuziphatha elandelayo:

2.3.2.1 Ukuqala aqinisekise ukuba ingaba imveliso okanye inkonzo iyafuneka na okanye ifuneka ngobuninzi obucetywayo;

2.3.2.2 Ukujonga nokunciphisa iimeko ezingamkelekanga zemveliso kunye/okanye inkozno ngamaxesha onke omjikeleo wobomi bayo;

2.3.2.3 Ukutshintsha indlela yokuziphatha yababoneleli ngeenkonzo nabasebenzisi bazo ukunciphisa naziphi na izinto ezinefuthe elingamkelekanga kwindalo esingqongileyo; kunye

2.3.2.4 Ukuthintela kunye/okanye ukunciphisa ukwenzeka kobumdaka nokonakala komoya, ukusetyenziswa kwezinto zokwenza imveliso, ieneji namanzi, kunye nokusetyenziswa okanye ukuveliswa kwezinto ezinobungozi.

2.3.3 Ezi njongo zingasentla nemimiselo kufuneka iphunyezwe ngaphantsi kwembandezelo yokugcina kakuhle ukhuphiswano phakathi kwababoneleli ngeenkonzo nokuthobela iindlela zokuthenga ezivokothekileyo ngokumalunga nesakhelo esiqhubekekayo somthetho.

2.3.4 Ezi njongo zingasentla nemimiselo kufuneka ziphunyezwe kwakhona ngaphandle kokuba noxinzelelo lefuthe elibi kubaboneleli beBEE okanye umoya woMthetho woMgaqo-nkqubo oKhethwayo (Na.5 wowe-2000).

2.3.5 ICandelo 217(1) loMgaqo-siseko lithi xa umbutho kaRhulumente okanye naliphi na iziko elilelinye elichazwe kumthetho wesizwe, lifaka isiscelo sekontraki yokubonelela ngempahla neenkonzo, kufuneka yenze oko ngokunxulumene nenkqubo engenamkhethe, ebathatha ngokuba bayalingana abantu, ecacileyo, enokhuphiswano nenexabiso elongayo. ICandelo 62(2) loMgaqo-siseko weNtshona Koloni lithi ukuba ''icandelwana (1) alimthinteli uRhulumente weNtshona Koloni phantsi kwesakhelo somthetho wesizwe, ukuba enze kuphunyezwe umgaqo-nkqubo wokuthenga iimpahla.''

2.3.6 UMthetho weSizwe oLawula okuNgqongileyo (107 wpwe 1998) ''NEMA''useka imimiselo yokuthatha isisgqibo kwimicimbi echaphazela okusingqongileyo esebenza kwiRiphabliki kwimisebenzi yayo yonke imibutho kaRhulumentu enokuthi iphazamise okusingqongileyo. Ummiselo okwicandelo 2(4)(f) lalo Mthetho lithi uxanduva nemiphumela yempilo nokhuseleko lwemveliso, nenkqubo, nenkonzo okanye umsebenzi lubakho de kuphele umjikelo wobomi bayo.

3 IINKCAZELO ZOMGAQO-NKQUBO

3.1 Ukulawulwa komgaqo-nkqubo ocetywayo

3.1.1 Umgaqo-nkqubo oyilwayo uya kusebenza kuwo onke amasebe kaRhulumente wePhondo leNtshona Koloni. Lo Mgaqo-nkqubo oyilwayo kufuneka usetyenziswe ngokuphathelele kwisakhelo sephondo nesesizwe sokulawulwa kokubekésweni koLawulo lweeNtengo zikaRhulumente, kunye nemimiselo ekhethwayo yomthetho wokuthengwa kwempahla neenkonzo (o.k.k. ukuqinisekisa ukuba iinjongo nemimiselo yomgaqo-nkqubo wokuthenga impahla neenkonzo ngendlela enolondolozo kwindalo azifikelelwa ngokusengela phantsi iifem zeBEE).

3.2 Ukudibanisa ukuthengwa kwempahla neenkonzo ngendlela elondoloza uhlaza kwiNkqubo yoLawulo lweeNtengo zikaRhulumente

3.2.1 Ukuthengwa kwempahla neenkonzo ngendlela eLondoloza uHlaza kufuneka kudityaniswe neengongoma ezintlanu zolawulo olukhoyo lwenkqubo yokubekésweni kwentengo yempahla neenkonzo ebandakanya ulawulo lwezinto eziyimfuneko, uLawulo lweZinto eziFunwayo, uCwangciso lwamaLungiselelo, uLawulo lokulahlwa kweZinto nokusebenza kokubekésweni koLawulo lweeNtengo zikaRhulumente.

3.2.2 Ukuthengwa kwempahla ngendlela ehambelana nolondolozo lohlaza kufuneka luzinziswe kucwangciso lokwenziwa kwezinto ngobuchule, kulwabiwo mali, xa kuphunyezwa izinto, xa kwiindlela zokuhlolwa nokuvavanywa kukaRhulumente wePhondo leNtshona Koloni ngokuyidibanisa nolawulo lokubekésweni intengo yempahla neenkonzo kuRhulumente.

[3] Legislated in: Republic of South Africa (1998) *National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998.*

3.3 ULawulo lwezinto eziyiMfuneko

3.3.1 ULawulo lwezinto eziyimfuneko kufuneka luqinisekise ukuba izinto ezifunekayo ukuzalisekisa iinjongo zesicwangciso sokwenza ziyasiwa kakuhle kwiziko, nangokulinganayo.

3.3.2 Ulawulo lwezinto ezifunekayo luya kufuna ukuba onke amasebe enze uvavanyo lweemfuno zezinto ezifunwa ukuzalisekisa iinjongo zazo ezicwangcisiweyo.

3.3.3 Ukuthenga ngokuLondoloza uHlaza luya kuba nombono wokunciphisa ukusetyenziswa kungafunekiyo nokubanenkcitho ngokuvavanya nokubonelela ngoxinzelelo lokungqongileyo koko kusebenzisa.

3.3.4 Ukuthenga ngokuLondoloza uHlaza kufuneka kubandakanywe kuzo zonke iimfuno zohlolo olwenziwa ngamasebe karhulumente.

3.3.5 Ukubanda ukuthenga ngokuLondoloza uHlaza kulawulo lwezinto eziyimfuneko kufuneka kunceda ukuthintela 'inkcitho engenamsebenzi' njengoko ichazwe kucandelo 1 loMthetho wokuPhathwa kweeMali zoLuntu, ngouqinisekisa ukuba inkcitho emalunga nempahla neenkonzoezingeyomfuneko nezinobungozi kwindalo ezifana nokuthengwa kweephaflethi ezishicilelweyo apho unxibelelwano ngekhomutha lunganelanga.

3.3.6 Ukubandakanya ukuthenga ngendlela elondoloza uhlaza ngumsebenzi ngabo bonke kwaye kufuneka ibandakanye abaphathi abanoxanduva kunye nabasebenzi bokubekésweni ulawulo lokuthengwa kwasimahla neenkonzo kurhulumente.

3.4 ULawulo lokuzuza izinto

3.4.1 Ulawulo lwezinto eziyimfuneko kuthetha ukuhlelwa kweemarike, ukuxabisa izinto, icebo lousebenza nemisebenzi yokuthenga impahla neenkonzo zikarhulumente kwisebe.

3.4.2 Ukuhlela iimarike ngokunxulumene kwintengo yempahla neenkonzo ngendlela elondoloza uhlaza ichazwa njengenkqubo yokunciphisa ulwazi lweyantlukwano kokusingqongileyo ngokuqokelela ulwazi kwimarike, kubaboneleli ngeenkonzo nokubakho kwemveliso, namaxabiso empahla, iinkcukacha neziqinisekiso zokulondolozwa kwendalo.

3.4.3 Iziqinisekiso zokusingqongileyo zemveliso nababoneleli ngeenkonzo kufuneka zibandakanywe kwithala leenkcukacha zababoneleli ngeenkonzo bakaRhulumente wePhondo leNtshona Koloni.

3.4.4 Ithala leenkcukacha zababoneleli ngeenkonzo liya kuhlaziywa njalo ukungenisa utshintsho kwisakhi semarike, ukubakho kweemveliso ezisebenzisekayo kulondolozo lwendalo, amaxabiso, iinkcukacha neziqinisekiso.

3.4.5 Ithala leenkcukacha zababoneleli ngeenkonzo kufuneka lisetyenziswe ngawo onke amasebe karhulumente xa ethumela izimemo zeethenda.

3.4.6 Ukuxabisa izinto yinto engundoqo kumjikelo wokwenza ulwabiwo mali kurhulumente kwaye inceda ukuhlola "ixabiso lokusebenziseka kakuhle kwemali"' xa kuthengwa impahla neenkonzo kurhulumente.

3.4.7 'Ixabiso lokusebenziseka kakuhle kwemali' okokuqala libhekisa kuthengo leyona nto inexabiso eliphanti. Nakuba kunjalo, ukuthenga ulondoloza uhlaza kuyayandisa le ntsingiselo ukuba ibandakanye 'hayi kuphela exabisa phantsi, ibandakanye zonke iimawu ezifanele injongo ethile kubandakanywa neendleko zomjikelo wobom bemveliso leyo nokuba imveliso leyo iziphucula kanjani na iinjongo zikarhulumente.'

3.4.8 Ixabiso lomjikelo wobomi weemveliso ezilondoloza uhlaza mazithathelwe ingqalelo ngexesha lenkqubo yolwabiwo mali lwe- MTEF ukuqinisekisa ukusetyenziswa okuqhubekayo noqoqosho oluthatha ixesha elide.

3.4.9 Indlela yokufumana impahla neenkonzo iphucula indlela yokusebenza ngokuphuhlisa indlela ezifumaneka ngayo iinkonzo nempahla kujongwe uhlobo lwemveliso leyo, iimeko zokuthunyelwa kwayo, kwakunye nobume beemarike. Indlela yokufumana neenkonzo ingalinciphisa inyathelo likaRhulumente wePhondo leNtshona Koloni kwindalo engqongileyo ngaloo ndlela urhulumente axhase imimiselo yokuthengwa kwempahla neenkonzo.

3.4.10 Ekuthatheni isigqibo sendlela sokufuna izinto, amagosa ophicotho zincwadi kufuneka aqwalasele ukuthenga ngendlela elondoloza impilo kwemveliso ukuze kuzuzwe lutho kwisikali soqoqosho kuncitshiswe amaxabiso eemarike ngokuthethathethana. Imiba yokuthenga ngokukhethiweyo isaya kusebenza kwezi zivumelwano.

3.4.11 Umsebenzi wokuthenga impahla neenkonzo ungahlulwa ube ngala manqanaba: ukwenza amaxwebhu okubiza ibhidi/ithenda, ukumema iibhidi, ukufumana iimpendulo, kunye nokuphendlaphendla iibhidi unikezele ngekontraki.

3.4.12 Ukuthenga ulondoloza uhlaza kufuneka kuzinze kula manqanaba mahlanu omsebenzi wokuthenga ngokubandakanya ïimfuno "zohlaziso" kwinqanaba ngalinye kwiNkqubo yokuNika iNgxelo ngeMali yeGosalokubekésweni kokuthenga kwempahla karhulumente.

3.4.13 Ngexesha lenkqubo yokwenza iinkukacha zebhidi kwinqanaba lokuqala, iimfuno zokulondoloza uhlaza ziya kuchazwa ngabaphathi abanoxanduva lokubhala iinkcukacha ze ziphunyezwe yikomiti yeebhidi zokuthenga impahla neenkonzo.

3.4.14 Imfuno yokuthenga ngokulondoloza uHlaza kufuneka ibalulwe kwisaziso sebhidi ukukhuthaza ababoneleli ngeenkonzo ukuba bazalisekise ezi mfuno. Iimfuno zokulondoloza uhlaza ziya kubandakanywa kwiibhidi njengenye yezinto okanye ingxubevange yoku kulandelayo:

- Imimiselo yokuhlazisa yemapala ethile neenkonzo kufuneka ibandakanywe kwimimiselo yamaxwebhu okubhida, ababoneleli kufuneka bengenise iibhidi zabo ngouphathelele kwimimiselo.

- Ngokumalunga nezikhokelo zolawulo lobekésweni intengo yempahla neenkonzo kurhulumente ezikhutshwa nguMgcinimali weSizwe, Februwari 2004, Ulawulo lobekésweni intengo yempahla neenkonzo kurhulumente: ISikhokelo saMagosa aPhicotha iincwadi zemali/amagunya, ukusebenza kuchazwa njengexabiso lemveliso okanye inkonzo ethengwayo. Imimiselo yokuthenga impahla neenkonzo ngendlela elondoloza uhlaza iyayandisa le nkcazelo ukuba ibandakanye ukuba inakho, ukusebenziseka nokuhlala ixesha elide kwemveliso. Xa sisebenzisa inkcazelo eyandisiweyo, kuya kunikwa amanye amanqaku okusebenziseka aphathelele ekuthengeni imveliso ulondoloza uhlaza. Xa kungekho mimiselo ethile kwizikoro zokuthenga amasebe angasebenzisa imimiselo ngokubanzi njengoko iboniswe kwiCandelo A.

- Nje ukuba kungabikho iimveliso zolondolozo lohlaza emarikeni, amasebe kufuneka anciphise inyathelo lawo kokungqongileyo ngokunikela amanqaku kwiNkqubo yoLwakhiwo noPhuhliso (RDP) phantsi koMthetho weSakhelo soMgaqo-nkqubo wokuKhetha ukuThengwa kwempahla neenkonzo, uMthetho 5 wowe 2000 (PPPFA) kubashishini abakwiphondo.

- IRDP yayilwa ngowe 994 ngenjongo yokubeka iindlela ezibanzi zoqoqosho ukuguqula uqoqosho lwaseMzantsi afrika ngowe2014. IsiCwangciso samaNqaku ali-10 samkelwa ukubandakanya iindlela zokuyila nokuba negalelo elilungileyo ekuthatheni inxaxheba kwinkqubo yokubhida yamashishini asakhasayo, aphakathi namancinane kakhulu, kunikwa umthamo ophezulu kumacandelo abo bebecinezelekile besingelwa phantsi kwaye ngenjongo yokuvelisa amathuba emisebenzi.

3.4.15 Emva kokufunyawa kwezicelo zeebhidi ezicetywayo, ukwanelisa iimfuno zokulondoloza okungqongileyo ziya kubandakanywa kuhlelo lokuthelekisa olungeniswayo kwikomiti yabagwebi beebhidi.

3.4.16 Ikomiti yokugweba iya kuhlola ababhidi ngokumalunga nexabiso, ukukwazi ukusebenza, ukuba ngomnye wababecinezelwe neempembelelo zayo kiulondolozo lokusingqongileyo.

3.4.17 Apho kunakho ukwenzeka, bonke ababoneleli abathi baneziqinisekiso zokulondoloza uhlaza kufuneka baqinisekiswe ngexesha lenkqubo yokuxilonga iincwadi zababoneleli ngeenkonzo.

3.4.18 Nje ukuba ikontraki isayinwe, iimfuno zentengo ebonelela uhlaza kufuneka zibandakanywe kwisivumelwano sokwenza inkonzo phakathi kwesebe nomboneleli ngeenkonzo. ULawulo lokubekésweni iinkonzo zeentengo zempahla neenkonzo ngurhulumente lunoxanduva lokujonga indlela umboneleli ngeenkonzo asebenza ngayo ukwanelisa iimfuno ezibekiweyo okanye imigomo ekwisivumelwano sokwenza iinkonzo.

3.5 UCwangciso lwamaLungiselelo

3.5.1 UCwangciso lwamalungiselelo lubhekisa ekufakweni kweekhowudi kwizinto, ekusekweni kwamanqanaba okubala izinto, ekufakeni iioda, ekwamkeleni nasekuthunyelweni kwezinto, ulawulo lwamathala okugcina impahla, iioda ezihanjiswa ngesantya, ulawulo lothutho nokusebenza kwabathengisi.

3.5.2 Onke amaSebe makabandakanye amalungiselelo ë misebenzi ólondolozo lohlaza'' ephantsi kocwangciso lwamalungiselelo phantsi kweNkqubo yamaGosa eeNcwadi zeeAkhawunti.

3.6 ULawulo lokulahlwa kwezinto

3.6.1 ULawulo lwezinto ezilahlwayo lubhekisa kukuyekiswa ukusebenza, ukususwa nokutshisthiswa kwezinto ezingasebenziyo, ezingeloncedo neziphelelwe lixabiso.

3.6.2 Umgaqo-nkqubo oyilwayo kufuneka ufundwe kunye nengongoma— S16A7: UkuLahlwa kwezinto nokuqeshisa ngezinto zikaRhulumente weMimiselo yoMgcinimali weSizwe (Matshi 2005) yamasebe karhulumente, yabashishinayo, yamaziko omgaqosiseko nakawonkewonke, ekhutshwe ngokumalunga noMthetho wokuLawula iiMali zikaWonkewonke, 1999 nengongoma 6A (4) yeMiyalelo yoMgcinimali wePhondo (2008) omlaunga nokutshitshiswa nokuqeshisa ngezinto zikarhulumente.

3.6.3 Onke amaSebe kufuneka aqinisekise ukuba ngenene iimpahla azisenakuba sasetyenziswa, ziphelelwe okanye zigugile phambi kokuba zilahlwe.

3.6.4 Ixabiso lokulahla impahla ngendlela elondoloza nekhusela indalo engqongileyo kufuneka ibandakanywe kuhlolo leXabiso loMjikelo woBomiThe lazo zonke iimveliso ukuqinisekisa ukuba, kangangoko kunokwenzeka, ixabiso lezinto ezivela ngaphandle ezihlasela indalo ziyaziwa izizathu nonobangela wazo.

3.6.5 Apho kufaneleke khona, izinto zokukhutha ababoneleli ngeenkonzo ukuba bakhuthaze ulawulo lokulahlwa kwezinto ngendlela elondoloza indalo kufuneka isetyenziswe ukunciphisa iindleko zokulahla kurhulumente.

3.7 Ukubekésweni uLawulo lweeNtengo zikaRhulumente

3.7.1 IMigaqo yoMgcinimali weSizwe 16A3.2(d)(vi) neMiyalelo yoMgcinimali wePhondo 16A7, ifuna ukuba ukujongwa kokusebenza kolawulo lokubekésweni iintengo zempahla neenkonzo zikarhulumente kwenzeke njalo, ngelixa uvavanyo lempembelelo zomgaqo-siseko kunye nokuphunyezwa kweenjongo kusenzeka unyaka nonyaka.

3.7.2 Ukujongwa kokusebenza koMgaqo-nkqubo oYilwayo weeNtengo zempahala neenkonzo ezilondoloza uhlaza kuya kubandakanywa kukujongwa kwesiqhelo kwezinto neenkqubo zengxelo zamamasebe karhulumente.

3.7.3 UMgcinimali zePhondo unoxanduva lokuqokelela iinkcukacha nokunika ingxelo ngestatistiki sentengo yempahla elondoloza indalo engqongileyo kurhulumente ngokubanzi.

3.7.4 UMgcinimali zePhondo uya kudibanisa istatistiki sentengo yempahla elondoloza indalo esingqongileyo kwiinkqubo zokulawulwulwa kweengxelo azenzayo.

3.8 Imiqathango yeeNdlela zokuthenga impahla neenkonzo unoxanduva ngokulondoloza okungqongileyo

Xa kuhlolwa iithenda, iikomiti zokugweba iibhidi kufuneka kangangoko zithathele ingqalelo le miba ilandelayo apho kungekho khasi elinezikora. (jonga isiHlomelo uluhlu ekukhangelwa kulo imiqathango yokukhetha ngokubanzi apho kungekho makhasi anamanqaku):

IsiGaba sokuVelisa:

- Ukungazijongi iimfuno zezinto zokuvelisa ezisentsha;
- Ukuqinisekisa elona zinga liphezulu lemveliso evela kwizinto ezikhe zasetyenziswa;
- Ukuthintela ukuveliswa kwenkunkuma;
- Ukunciphisa isixa sombane osetyenziswa xa kuveliswa imveliso;
- Ukulawula indalo nesixa sokungcola okukhuthswayo xa kuveliswa izinto;
- Ukuqinisekisa elona zinga lisezantsi lokusetyenziswa kwezinto ezinobungozi; kunye
- Nokukhuthaza ukusetyenziswa kwababoneleli ngeenkonzo abaneziqisekiso zokukwazi ukusebenzisa okungqongileyo

IsiGaba sokuSetyenziswa:

- Kukhuthazwa ukuphinda kusetyenziswe imveliso;
- Kukhuthazwa ukusebenzisaumbane ngendela eyiyo (umzekelo ngendlela yokuSebenzisa uHlelo lakwa Eneji lwe®);
- Ukulawula indalo nesixa sezinto ezikhutshwayo ngeli candela lokusebenza; kunye
- Nokukhuthaza iimfuneko zokulungisa izinto okuxabiseke phantsi.

IsiGaba sokuLahla:

- Ukukhuthaza ukuphinda usetyenziswe izinto ezikhe zasetyenziswa ngokwenziwa ntsha;
- Ukukhuthaza iindlela ezikhutha ulondolozo lwendalo engqongileyo; kunye
- Nokuqinisekisa ukulahlwa okukodwa kwenkunkuma enobungozi.

3.9 Izibhengezo

3.9.1 Umbhidi angacelwa anike inkxaso ubungqina baso nasiphi na isicelo esiphathelele kwimiba yolondolozo lokungqongileyo, nangayiphi na indlela phambi kokuba ibhidi igwetywe okanye nangaliphi na ixesha.

3.10 Ukuhlola

3.10.1 Lo mgaqo-nkqubo ocetywayo uya kuhlolwa xa kukho imfuneko yoko kwaye amanqaku okusebenza nkukhokela aya kwenziwa, ahlaziywe aze akhutshwe amaxesha ngamaxesha njalo.

3.10.1.1 Kubonelela ngeengcinga zamva malunga nokuhlalutywa okanye ukuvavanywa komjikelo wobomi buphela;

3.10.1.2 Kubandakanya ulwazi olutsha ngemiphumela yendalo nokusebenza kwezinye iindawo zemveliso nenkonzo; kunye

3.10.1.3 Nokubandakanya imiqathango yezinto zendalo yamaqela angamanye emveliso neenkonzo njengoko iimeko ezifumanekayo ezizezinye zala maqela iphucuka nanjengoko amaxabiso azo eya angabi nazithintelo.

4 UKULAWULWA KOKUSEBENZA

4.1 Intshayelelo

4.1.1 Ukuqinisekisa ukuba uMgaqo-nkqubo wokuthenga impahla neenkonzo ocetywayo uyaziphumelelisa iinjongo zayo kuya kusekwa inkqubo yokulawulwa kokusebenza kwinqanaba likarhulumenete wephondo, kumanqanaba abaphathi nawabasebenzi ngabasebenzi njengoko kufanelekile

4.2 Uxanduva lokuLawulwa kokuSebenza

4.2.1 ISebe leMicimbi yoLondolozo lokusiNgqongileyo noCwangciso loPhuhliso (DEA&DP) kunye neNgxowamali yePhondo ziya kuthi kunye zisungule inkqubo yolawulo lokusebenza ze bacacise imiqathango ephambili yokusebenza.

4.2.2 Njengoko ukulawulwa kweNtengo ngokuLondoloza uHlaza ingumgaqo-nkqubo karhulumente ngokubanzi ufuna intsebenziswano ngokubanzi, ukwabelana ngolwazi nokujongwa indlela oqhubeka ngayo. ISebe leMicimbi yoLondolozo lokusiNgqongileyo noCwangciso loPhuhliso (DEA&DP) iya kuba noxanduva lokukhuthaza ukuwazi kurhulumente nakubaboneleli ngeenkonzo (kwiSebe loPhuhliso loQoqosho) kufundiswa ukukwazi ukuwusebenzisa kurhulumente, kulondolozwa umnatha wokwabelana ngolwazi kwaye kuncediswana ekwenzeni kusebenze umgaqo-nkqubo wentengo kumasebe apho kufunyaniswe imfuneko yoko xa bekujongwa indlela osebenza ngawo.

4.2.3 UMgcinimali wePhondo uya kuba noxanduva lokujonga ukusebenza kokuphunyezwa kwalo Magaqo-nkqubo oYlwayo wokuthengwa kweMpahla neeNkonzo zikaRhulumente nokunyanzelisa ukuthotyelwa kwawo.

4.3 Izinto ekufuneka zizalisekisiwe

4.3.1 IQumrhu eliPhezulu loLawulo lwePhondo leNtshona Koloni lingazibeka izinto emazifikelelwe ngurhulumente kulondolozo lohlaza unyaka nonyaka.

4.3.2 Ilelo isebe likarhulumente lunoxanduva lokuxela igalaleo lalo ekufikelelni kwizinto ezibekwe liphondo ngokungenisa elazo izinto ekufuneka zizalisekisiwe kwiSebe leMicimbi yokusiNgqongileyo neCwangciso loPhuhliso nakuMgcinimali wePhondo unyaka noonyaka. IGosa loPhicotho zincwadi lesebe ngalinye linoxanduva lokunika imigangatho yousebenza emayifikelelwe kulondolozo lohlaza phambi kokuba kuqale unyaka.

4.3.3 Onke masebe aya kubandkanya imigangatho yokusebenza emayifikelelwe kulondolozo lohlaza xa kuthengwa imphala neenkonzo kwizicwangciso zawo zonyaka neenkqubo zokubonisa umgangatho abasebenze ngawo ukwenza kulondolozwa uhlaza/okusingqongileyo.

4.3.4 Amagosa aphicotha iincwadi makaqinisekise ukuba uMgaqo-nkqubo oYilwayo woGayo-zimvo ngokulondolozwa kwendalo xa kuthengwa impahla neenkonzo uyasebenza phantsi kweNkqubo yabalawuli ababekésweni ukuthengwa kwempahla neenkonzo kurhulumente (SCM) ebekiweyo kwaye iphinda ijongwe unyaka nonyaka ukubonisa iinguquko kwizinto iseben elifuna ukuzifikelela malinga nokuthenga kulondolozwa uhlaza.

4.4 Ukunika ingxelo

4.4.1 UMgcini zimali zePhondo uya kuba noxanduva lokuhlola uMgaqo-nkqubo weNtengo eLondoloza uHlaza ecetywayo emva kweminyaka emibini okanye njengoko kufuneko, lokukhupha amanqaku okusebenza ezinto zempahla nemveliso njengoko kufuneka nokubhala (kunye ne DEA&DP) 'iMeko-bume yeNtengo eLondoloza iNdalo' eya kubandakanywa kwiNgxelo yoPhuhliso oluQhubekekayo kaRhulumente wePhondo leNtshona Koloni.

4.4.2 'INgxelo yeMeko-bume yeNtengo' yempahla ngendlela eLondoloza uHlaza kufuneka ibandakanye ulwazi ngexabiso lerandi yentengo elondoloza uhlaza eyenziwa ngamasebe, izixa zeemveliso yohlaza ethengiweyo, uthsintsho ngokubanzi kumaxabiso entengiso yemveliso yohlaza, ukuthethana nabakweli shishini, knye, ukuba unakho, ifuthe lendalo engqongileyo kwintengo elondoloza indalo eyenziweyo.

4.4.3 UMgcini zimali zePhondo uya kuseka isakhelo esiqinisekisiweyo sokuphononnga nokunika ingxelo siya kuyilwa sidluliselwe kuwo onke amasebe.

4.5 Uphicotho zincwadi

4.5.1 Uphicotho zincwadi zemali lwangaphandle ludla indima ebalulekileyo ekuqinisekiseni ukuchaneka ulwazi ngemali kurhulumente. Ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukuvumela noMgaqo-nkqubo woLondolozo loHlaza kwintengo yempahla neenkonzo, uMphicothi ziNcwadi ngokuBanzi angahlola ukuchaneka kwengxelo yemali enikiweyo malunga nentengo yempahla neenkonzo elondoloza uhlaza.

4.5.2 UMphicothi ziNcwadi ukwanako ukuhlola iinkqubo zangaphathi ezinika ulwazi ngokuphunyezwa komgaqo-nkqubo wentengo yemphala neenkonzo olondoloza uhlaza njengenxenye yolwazi olubonisa ukusebenza kweenkqubo zophicotho zincwadi zemali.

4.5.3 Emva kwethuba, uMphicothi zincwadi ngokuBanzi (okanye iqumrhu elivela ngaphandle lokuqinisekisa ulondolozo lokungqongileyo elikhethwe ngokucebisana noAG) lingenza uhlolo lokusebenza olupheleleyo loMgaqo-siseko weNtengo yeMpahla eLondoloza uHlaza, kubandakanywa neendlela ezisetyenziswa ukulandela inkqubela.

5 UKUPHUNYEZWA NGOKWEZIGABA KOMGAQO-NKQUBO WOKUTHENGWA KWEMPAHLKARHULUMENTE NGENDLELA EHAMBELANA NOLONDOLOZO LOHLAZA

5.1.1 Ukulungiselela ezi njongo zokudlulisela ulwazi lomgaqo-siseko ocetywayo nokuba ingaba imimiselo ingafakwa na kwizigqibo zolawulo lokubekésweni kweentengo zikarhulumente, umgaqo-nkqubo wokuqala, ngelixa ubonelela ngemiba yokukhetha kwindalo yokungqongileyo yazo zonke iimveliso/iinkonzo, uya kwenza lula ukukhuthwa kwamanqaku okubandakanya imiba ethile yokungqongileyo kwiinkcukacha zebhidi zesiqhelo, kujoliswe kwiindawo ezintandathu zemveliso/zenkonzo.

5.1.2 Iindawo ezisunguliweyo ezifanelekileyo nakwamanye amasebe, kwyae kuqwalaselwa inkcitho ephezulu kunye/okanye umthamo omkhulu wezi mpahla neenkonzo.

5.1.3 Iindawo ezikhethiweyo zezi: amaphulo ohlaza, iphepha neencwadi zokubhala, izixhobo zokulayita, impahla neenkonzo zokucoca, neenkonzo zogutyulo.

5.1.4 Njengoko ingongoma yentengo elondoloza uhlaza iya izinza, kwaye njengoko iingxubakaxaka ekuyiphumezeni isoyiswa, kuya kukhuthswa amanye amanqaku ukuze kufakelwe iinkcukacha zolondolozo lokungqongileyo kwezinye impahla/iinkonzo zifakwe.

6 ULUHLU LWEENCWADI EZISETYENZISIWEYO

La maxwebhu alandelayo athe asetyenziswa ekuyileni lo mgaqo nkqubo:

1. Australian Environmental Labelling Association (2004) *The State of Green Procurement in Australia.* www.aela.org.au/greenprocurement/Publications/Chapter%204%202004%20- %20SGPA.pdf. Accessed March 2008.

2. Australia Government (2005) *Commonwealth procurement guidelines.* Canberra. Australia.

3. Department of Trade and Industry (2007) *Codes of Good Practice for Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment.* http://www.dti.gov.za/bee/beecodes.htm. Accessed March 2008.

4. European Commission (2004) *Buying Green! A handbook on environmental public procurement.*

5. European Commission (2007) *Sustainability and Decoupling Indicators: Life cycle based approaches*, 3rd International Life Cycle Thinking Workshop, Cyprus, 22-23rd January 2007.

6. Green Paper on Public Sector Procurement Reform in South Africa (1997).

7. Ministry of Finance (2008) Budget Speech 2008. Pretoria. South Africa.

8. National Treasury (2004a) *Overview of a Framework for Supply Chain Management.* Pretoria.

9. National Treasury (2004b) *Supply Chain Management—A Guide for Accounting Authorities.* Pretoria.

10. National Treasury (2005) *National Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the Public Finance Management Act (1999).* Pretoria.

11. Office of Government Commerce (2005) *E-procurement in action—a guide to e- procurement in the public sector.* www.ogc.gov.uk. United Kingdom. Accessed March 2008.

12. Office of Government Commerce (2006) *Category Management Toolkit.* www.ogc.gov.uk. United Kingdom. Accessed March 2008.

13. Office of Government Commerce (2005) *Procurement Capability Review Model and Standards Framework.* www.ogc.gov.uk. United Kingdom. Accessed March 2008.

14. Parliament of Australia (2005) *Review of Green Office Procurement— Audit Findings.* http://www.aph.gov.au/house/committee/environ/charter/interim_report/chapter1.htm. Accessed March 2008.

15. Provincial Government of the Western Cape (1998) *Constitution of the Western Cape.* Cape Town.

16. Provincial Government of the Western Cape (2007) *Medium Term Budget Statement 2008-2011.* Cape Town.

17. Provincial Government of the Western Cape (2004) *Preferential Procurement Policy for the Western Cape.* Cape Town. *instruments to support environmental fiscal reform in South Africa.* Pretoria.

19. Republic of South Africa (1996) *Constitution of the Republic of South Africa No 108 of 1996.* Pretoria.

20. Republic of South Africa (1998) *National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998.* Pretoria.

21. Republic of South Africa (1999) *Public Finance Management Act, Act No. 1 of 1999.* Pretoria.

22. Republic of South Africa (1999) *Public Finance Management Amendment Act No 29 of 1999.* Pretoria.

23. Republic of South Africa (2000a) *Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Africa Act No 5 of 2000.* Pretoria.

24. Republic of South Africa (2000b) *General Procurement Guidelines.* Pretoria.

25. Republic of South Africa (2001) *Preferential Procurement Policy Regulations made in terms of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act No. 5 (2000).* Pretoria.

26. Republic of South Africa (2005) *Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act No. 13 of 2005.* Pretoria.

27. University of Queensland (2005) *The Green Purchasing Guide.* http://www.pf.uq.edu.au/Ems/Grn_GpgIntro.pdf. Accessed March 2008.

28. Western Cape Provincial Government, Financial Management Systems.

29. Western Cape Provincial Government (2007) *Sustainable Development Implementation Plan*, Cape Town, South Africa.

30. Western Cape Provincial Tender Board Law (*Law 8 of 1994*). Cape Town, South Africa.

ISIHLOMELO 1: ULUHLU EKUKHANGELWA KULO IMIQATHANGO YOKUKHETHA NGOKUBANZI APHO KUNGEKHO MAKHASI ANAMANQAKU

ISiGaba semveliso	
1. Ingaba kusetyenziswa izinto ezintsha kwimveliso?	Ewe/Hayi
2. Ingaba kusetyenziswa izinto ezikhe zasetyenziswa kwemveliso?Ukuba umlinganiselo wento eyenziwe ngezinto ezikhe zasetyenziswa uyaziwa, lubhale phantsi olu lwazi.	Ewe/Hayi (% umphakathi wempahla)
3. Ingaba umvelisi uthathe amanqanaba athile ukuthintella nokunciphisa inkcitho ekuveliseni impahla?	Bala izinto ezenziweyo
4. Ingaba umvelisi uthathe amanqnaba athile ukusebenzisa umbane ekuveliseni impahla?	Dwelisa izinto ezenziweyo
5. Ingaba umvelisi uthathe amanqanaba athile ukunciphisa izingcolisi zomoya ekuveliseni impahla?	Dwelisa izinto ezenziweyo
6. Ingaba umvelisi usebenzise izinto ezinobungozi kule mveliso?	Ewe/Hayi Ukuba Ewe, dwelisa izinto ezinobungozi
7. Ingaba umboneleli unaso isqinisekiso sokusingqongileyo (umz. 14001)?	Ewe/Hayi Ukuba Ewe, dwelisa
Isigaba sokuSebenzisa	
8. Ingaba impahla ingaphinda isetyenziswe (umz. Iyakwazi ukufakwa iinki)?	Detail how it could be reused.
9. Ingaba imveliso inophawu loMbane 10. Ingaba imveliso iyawulondoloza umbane?	Ewe/Hayi Supplier to compare energy efficiency with other similar products.
11. Ingaba imveliso ifike nesiqinisekiso somboneleli sexabiso lokuxabiseka kwayo? 12. Ingaba le mveliso ibe inesicwangciso sokuyilondoloza?	Ewe/Hayi Ewe/Hayi
IsiGaba sokuLahla izinto	
13. Ingaba imveliso ingaphinda yenziwe iphinde isebenziseke kwenye imeko entsha?	Ewe/Hayi
14. Ingaba umboneleli ngeenkonzo ulunikile ulwazi ngendlela acwangcisa ukuba uza kuyitshabalalisa kanjani na le mveliso? 15. Ingaba uziqwalasele iimeko zolondolozo lokungqongileyo?	Ewe/Hayi Dwelisa iimeko zokulahlwa
16. Apho kusetyenziswe izinto ezinobungozi kufuneka obonelelayo abonise indlela aceba ukutshitshisa ngayo imveliso.	Ewe/Hayi Dwelisa iimeko zokulahlwa