11 Day Old Chick Hatcheries

This section covers the process of incubation of fertile hatching eggs to produce day old chicks within the production chain of commercial poultry and poultry products.

Poultry producers involved in the production of day old chicks should be aware of the responsibility to produce disease free chicks. An effective program should be in place to prevent infectious and vertically transmissible diseases being transmitted within the poultry production chain.

Staff shall be able to understand and accept responsibility to prevent unnecessary suffering of chick embryos and live chicks. Hatchery operators shall be satisfied that staff responsible for handling eggs and live chicks have the skills necessary to perform any required procedure without causing suffering.

11.1 Hatchery Buildings

11.1.1 Location of hatcheries

The choice of a suitable isolated geographical location will facilitate hygiene and disease control and the hatchery building should therefore be preferably located as far away as possible from other poultry and livestock.

The hatchery building should be fenced off or constructed in such a way to facilitate control of traffic and access to the facilities.

Wild birds, domestic and other animals must be excluded from the hatchery area.

11.1.2 Building design

The hatchery should be designed to enable suitable workflow and air circulation principles.

The work flow of the incubation process should preferably be in one direction from hatching egg receiving and storage to dispatching of chicks and disposal of hatchery debris.

Flow of air through the hatchery should also preferably be in this direction.

Wash water drains should also divert wash water in this direction.

The building should include physical separation of the main work areas comprising egg receiving and storage, incubation rooms, chick hatching rooms, chick handling rooms and hatchery debris disposal area.

The materials used in constructing the building should be smooth and easily cleaned to facilitate hygiene control and disinfection.

11.2 Egg Quality and Hatching Egg Storage

The hatchery should source hatching eggs only from reputable breeder farms of which the disease status of the birds is known and documented.

Dirty, broken, cracked leaking and any other abnormal eggs should not be used for hatching purposes.

It is advisable not to use floor eggs for hatching purposes.

Only clean, sanitized hatching eggs received in a clean and suitable handling system and that have been properly stored at temperatures below the embryonic threshold temperature of 24°C should be used.

Hatching eggs should preferably be handled as little as possible and when handled this should be gentle.

Personnel handling hatching eggs should wash their hands with soap and water before handling eggs or use an appropriate hand disinfectant such as alcohol gel.

11.2.1 Egg Quality

Hatching eggs should be sanitized by a suitable method as prescribed by a veterinarian with poultry experience.

Staff should be skilled in the application of the procedures prescribed by the veterinarian.

11.2.2 Handling of Hatching Eggs

Eggs produced by breeding stock contain live embryos and should be handled accordingly.

Eggs should be collected regularly from the nests (at least 2 times per day) and placed in clean and dry handling equipment.

Nest material should be kept clean and dry and adequate in quantity.

Hatching eggs are to be handled gently.

Dirty, broken, cracked leaking and any other abnormal eggs should be collected in separate equipment and should not be used for hatching purposes.

It is advisable not to use floor eggs for hatching purposes.

Hatching eggs should be sanitized as soon as possible after collection by an appropriate method prescribed by a veterinarian or knowledgeable person.

Clean sanitized hatching eggs should be stored in suitably constructed cool rooms that will ensure that the air temperature remains below the embryonic threshold temperature of 24°C.

11.3 Hatchery Hygiene and Chick Health

11.3.1 Chick Health

Chicks should only be incubated from eggs sourced from reputable breeder farms of which the disease status of the birds is known and documented by a veterinarian or accredited laboratory.

Acceptable control measures must prevail to assist in the prevention of vertical (transovarial) transmission of the following diseases: -

Mycoplasma *gallisepticum*

Mycoplasma *synoviae*

Salmonella *Pullorum*, S. *Gallinarum*, S. *Enteritides* and S. *Typhimurium*.

Avian Influenza

Leucosis

Avian *encephalomyelitis*

Egg Drop Syndrome

Newcastle disease

In addition, chick hatcheries shall do regular tests for Salmonella.

As soon as a change in the health status of the chicks has become apparent, the customer of the chicks must be notified

11.3.2 The Hatchery Building and Hygiene

The hatchery should have a comprehensive cleaning, disinfection and hygiene monitoring system in place as advised by a competent veterinarian or knowledgeable person.

All staff involved in the incubation processes should be aware of and fully skilled in the application of the hygiene program as may apply to their respective areas of responsibility.

Corrective action should be taken immediately should the monitoring process indicate any deviation from the standard.

11.3.3 Staff and Visitors

Clean overalls, hair cover nets (or other suitable headgear) and footwear should be provided for all personnel and visitors entering the hatchery.

A disinfectant foot-bath at strategic points within the hatchery as advised by a veterinarian or knowledgeable person will assist in combating the possible transfer of bacteria from one section to another within the building.

Frequent washing of hands in a disinfectant solution or the use of alcohol gel should be encouraged.

During chick take-off, especially staff movement from the hatching section to the egg rooms and setter section should be discouraged.

11.4 Handling of Chicks

11.4.1 Chick Take-off

Every person working in the hatchery shall be able to understand and accept responsibility to prevent any unnecessary suffering of chicks.

Hatchery operators shall be satisfied that staff responsible for handling live chicks have the skills that are necessary to perform any required procedure without causing suffering to the chicks.

During take-off, hatching trays with chicks shall be handled in the horizontal position only and chicks removed from the hatching tray as gently as possible without excessive jarring of trolleys and handling systems.

Staff handling chicks should wash and disinfectant their hands before commencing work as well as frequently as is practically possible between different batches of chicks.

Any cull chicks should be removed as soon as possible and humanely disposed of by neck dislocation, gassing by utilizing suitable bottled gas such as carbon dioxide or maceration.

During the chick take-off process the body temperature of the chicks should not be allowed to drop unduly.

11.4.2 Chick Sexing

In hatcheries where vent sexing is applied, this should be performed only by skilled and appropriately trained staff.

Feather and colour sexing requires less skill than vent sexing but staff performing such procedures should be adequately trained and competent in performing these tasks as gently as possible.

11.4.3 Chick Holding

Only first grade chicks with no deformities or other abnormality are to be boxed into clean containers specifically designed for the transport of chicks.

Chicks with any sign of abnormality are to be disposed of in an appropriate manner as soon as possible after hatching and selection as described elsewhere in this Code.

Rooms in which chicks are to be held before dispatch should be adequately ventilated and temperature controlled to ensure that chicks remain comfortable.

Chicks should be dispatched as soon as possible to ensure that they receive food and water within 48 hours of hatching.

11.5 Morphological Alteration of Chicks

11.5.1 Dubbing

Dubbing of male chicks should only be done when advised to be necessary by a veterinarian or the supplier of the applicable genetic stock.

Should this practice be deemed necessary it must only be carried out by a skilled person who is competent and trained in this procedure.

The procedure should be well documented and underwritten by the veterinarian.

11.5.2 Toe Removal

The removal of the terminal segment of each inward pointing toe of breeding male chicks to avoid damage to the females may be done at the advice of a veterinarian or the supplier of the applicable genetic stock.

Should this practice be deemed necessary it must only be carried out by a skilled person who is competent and trained in this procedure.

The procedure should be well documented and underwritten by the veterinarian

11.5.3 De-Spurring

The cauterizing of the spur of breeding male chicks to avoid damage to females during mating may be performed at the advice of a veterinarian or the supplier of the applicable genetic stock.

Should this practice be deemed necessary it must only be carried out by a skilled person who is competent and trained in this procedure.

The procedure should be well documented and underwritten by the veterinarian

11.6 Disposal of Non-Saleable Chicks and Hatch Debris

The disposal of non-saleable chicks and hatch debris has been described above under the section Euthanasia of Birds and Chicks. Whatever procedure followed, dead chicks and hatch debris should be transported in closed containers to municipal dumps or other storage facilities which would not allow for any contamination of ground water.

Drowning, smothering and thermal exhaustion or any other inhumane methods are not acceptable under any circumstances.

There must be adequate fly control in the storage area where hatch debris is kept.

11.7 Transportation of Chicks

Only healthy and vigorous chicks shall be dispatched in clean containers or boxes specifically designed for handling and transport of day old chicks.

Containers must be stacked in such a manner that free airflow between stacks of containers is not hampered.

As a rule, the chick box/container should allow for 20 cm^2 per chick but environmental temperature, duration of the journey as well as design of the chick truck shall be considered when determining the density of chicks in the containers.

Containers with live chicks shall not be tilted from more than 20 degrees from horizontal during any stage of loading or unloading.

Containers should always be moved smoothly and never thrown or dropped.

A tie-down device preventing containers from overturning is advisable in the chick truck.

Chick trucks should be designed in such a way that sufficient airflow is achieved to all containers within the truck and that adequate temperature control is achieved for the duration of the delivery.

Vehicles used for the transportation of live chicks over long distances must be constructed to protect the chicks against adverse weather conditions during the entire journey.

The driver of the vehicle transporting chicks shall be a responsible person with a valid and appropriate driver's license and trained in the welfare issues that could affect the chicks during transportation.

The drivers shall have telephone numbers of the owners of the chicks and emergency telephone numbers at all times during a journey.

Drivers shall at all times be able to perform their duties in an expert and responsible manner.

Drivers shall not handle a vehicle in a manner that might cause the chick containers to slip or fall causing suffering. The safety and welfare of the chicks shall never be ignored or disregarded.

Chicks shall be transported in roadworthy vehicles.

Stops in-route shall only be made when absolutely necessary. When stops are made in hot weather, the vehicle must be capable of maintaining sufficient ventilation and temperature within the truck.

In the case of a truck breakdown without a standby facility causing a subsequent rise in temperature in the load space, the load shall be off-loaded if the system permits or at least spaced to accommodate the circumstances where possible.

In the event that day old chicks are transported by air, arrangements need to be made with the carrier to ensure that the chicks are not kept in draughty areas and are transported as quickly as possible.

In the event of international transport, all paperwork including import permits and health certificates need to be in order to prevent unnecessary delays.

Enough space needs to be left between pallets to ensure adequate ventilation. It is unacceptable to leave chicks on the tarmac prior to loading.

11.8 Biosecurity in Chick Hatcheries – People

Biosecurity in chick hatcheries is of the utmost importance to ensure healthy chicks.

People movement and the movement of egg trays and other equipment is one of the main means of transmitting disease between farms and hatcheries. There are different aspects of biosecurity relating to people movement in chick hatcheries including physical biosecurity and procedural biosecurity.

Appendix 15 sets out a general practice to be followed.

12 Appendixes

12.1 Appendix 1

Stocking density, feeder, drinker and nesting space requirement for breeding stock kept in Barn Systems

Space Requirement for Layer Breeder Type Birds

Age (Weeks)	Weight (g)	Hens Per m^2	Feed Trough (cm/hen)	Water Trough (cm/hen)	Nipple Drinkers (Hens/drinker)
0 – 6	500	20	2.5 (1)	1.25 (2)	20
7 – 18	1400	12	3.5 (1)	1.25 (2)	12
Mature	1500 +	7	6.0 (1)	1.25 (2)	8

Space Requirement for Broiler Breeder Type Birds

Age (Weeks)	Weight (g)	Hens Per m^2	Feed Trough (cm/hen)	Water Trough (cm/hen)	Nipple Drinkers (Hens/drinker)
0 – 6	750	20	2.5 (1)	1.25 (2)	20
7 – 14	1600	10	8.0 (1)	1.25 (2)	12
15 to 20	2300	10	10.0 (1)	1.25 (2)	8
Mature	2500 +	6	15.0 (1)	1.25 (2)	8

(1) Linear measure with birds being able to feed from both sides of the trough.

(2) Linear measure with birds being able to drink from both sides of the trough.

Space requirements increase as the birds approach maturity.

The houses shall be designed to provide chickens with a safe environment.

Chicken house flooring shall allow for effective cleaning and disinfecting, preventing significant build-up of parasites and other pathogens. Where possible the floor should be concrete that is well maintained.

Bedding of suitable quality should cover the entire floor area at a depth of around 5 cm to allow for dilution of faeces.

Round feeders (tube feeders or pans) can replace open troughs and the guide for these types of feeders is 14 to 16 broiler breeders and 20 to 30 layer breeders for the standard 35 cm pan feeder.

Nesting space shall be provided to accommodate hens without them having to crowd. Twenty individual nests shall be provided per 100 hens. For colony nests at least 1 M^2 of nest box area shall be provided per 100 hens.

Nests should have a floor substrate that encourages nesting behaviour and should be kept clean and dry.

12.2 Appendix 2

Stocking density for breeding stock kept in Cage Systems

When layer type breeders with body weight less than 4.5 kg are housed in cage systems the space allowed per bird shall be not less than 550 cm^2 per bird when housed in 3 or more birds per cage, 600 cm^2 per bird when housed in 2 bird cages and 1000 cm^2 per bird when housed in single bird cages.

When broiler breeder type birds with body weight more than 4.5 kg are housed in colony cage systems the maximum live weight per unit of floor area shall be 46 kg/m^2.

12.3 Appendix 3

Stocking density, feeder and drinker space requirement for rearing commercial pullets in Cage Systems

Age (Weeks)	Weight (g)	Cm^2 per bird	Feed Trough (cm/bird)	Water Nipples (Birds/nipple)
0 – 6	500	150	2.25 (1)	15 (2)
7 – 18	1450	300	4.5 (1)	8 (2)

(1) Linear measure of feed trough with birds being able to from one side of the trough fitted to the cage

(2) Birds must have access to at least two nipple drinkers

Space requirements increase as the birds approach maturity.

Cage height shall permit standing chickens free head movement.

The cage doors shall allow for easy insertion and removal of birds.

Cage floors shall not cause any injury or deformity during the rearing of pullets.

Cage floors shall preferably be covered with temporary supportive flooring such as paper or matting for the chicks during the early brooding period.

Chicken house flooring shall allow for effective cleaning and disinfecting, preventing significant build-up of parasites and other pathogens. Where possible the floor should be concrete that is well maintained.

12.4 Appendix 4

Stocking density, feeder and drinker space requirement for rearing commercial pullets in Barn Systems

Age (Weeks)	Mass/m^2	Feed Trough (Linear cm/hen)	Water Trough (Linear cm/hen)	Nipple Drinkers (Hens/nipple)
0 – 8	15	2.5 (1)	1.25 (2)	20
8 – Transfer	20	3.5 (1)	1.25 (2)	12

(1) Linear measure with birds being able to feed from both sides of the trough.
(2) Linear measure with birds being able to drink from both sides of the trough.

Transfer must take place before 20 weeks of age.

Space requirements increase as the birds approach maturity.

The houses shall be designed to provide chickens with a safe environment.

Round tube or pan feeders could be used and as a rule 3 feeders of 35 cm diameter would apply for birds up to 18 weeks of age.

Chicken house flooring shall allow for effective cleaning and disinfecting, preventing significant build-up of parasites and other pathogens. Where possible the floor should be concrete that is well maintained.

Bedding of suitable quality should cover the entire floor area at a depth of around 5 cm to allow for dilution of faeces.

12.5 Appendix 5

Stocking density, feeder and drinker space requirement for Commercial Layers kept in Cage Systems

The cage density shall be as follows in accordance with the year of installation:

- For Cage Systems installed after 1 January 2019 the minimum cage floor area will be 550 cm^2 per bird in addition the minimum feed space allowed shall be 8.5cm per bird.
- For Cages Systems installed prior to 1 January 2019 the minimum cage floor area will be 450 cm^2 per bird and this will apply until January 2039.
- As of 1 January 2039, a minimum cage floor area of 550 cm^2 per bird will apply to all cage system irrespective of the year of installation.
- For cages installed prior to 1 January 2019 the minimum feed trough space shall be 8.5 cm per bird and this will apply until 1 January 2039.
- As of 1 January 2039 the minimum feed space allowed shall be 10 cm per bird irrespective of year of installation.
- As of 1 January 2039, Birds shall have access to at least two drinker points and manufacturer recommendations should be referred to and not be exceeded in this respect.
- The slope of the cage floor in cages installed after 1 January 2019 shall not exceed 8°.

Houses and cages shall be designed to provide chickens with a safe environment.

The cage doors shall allow for easy insertion and removal of birds and be free of protrusions permitting the removal of birds without causing injury. Doors shall not be less than 20cm wide and 20 cm high.

Cage floors shall not cause any injury or deformity to develop.

12.6 Appendix 6

Stocking density, feeder and drinker space requirement for Commercial Layers kept in Enriched Cage Systems

Enriched cages should provide for the following requirements:

- Each laying hen must have:
    - At least 750 cm^2 of cage space
    - Access to a nest
    - Access to litter
    - Appropriate perches of at least 15 cm
- A feed trough that may be used by the birds without restriction must be provided. Its length must provide for feeder space of at least 12 cm per bird.
- The cages must have an appropriate drinker system
- There must be a minimum aisle width of 90 cm between tiers of cages and a space of at least 35 cm must be provided between the floor and the bottom tier of cages.
- Cages should be fitted with appropriate claw shortening devices.

Houses and Cages shall be designed to provide chickens with a safe environment in which birds can be easily inspected and managed.

Cage height shall permit standing chickens free head movement.

The cage doors shall allow for easy insertion and removal of birds and be free of protrusions permitting the removal of birds without causing injury.

Cage floors shall not cause any injury or deformity.

The cage floor shall allow eggs to roll out freely without getting stuck or damaged

Chicken house flooring shall allow for effective cleaning and disinfecting, preventing significant buildup of parasites and other pathogens. The floor should be concrete that is well maintained.

Escapee birds should not be placed into cages which already contain the correct number of birds.

12.7 Appendix 7

Stocking density, feeder and drinker space requirement for Commercial Layers kept in Barn Systems

Space Requirement for poultry sheds used for Barn Egg Production will be as follows:

Age (Weeks)	Birds/m2	Feed Trough (Linear cm/bird)	Pan or Tube Feeder (Birds/feeder)	Water Trough (cm/bird)	Bell Drinker (Birds/drinker)	Water Nipples (Birds/cup or nipple)
Adult	10 (1)	5	40	1.25	100	10

(1) Increase to 12 if sufficient perching of 15 cm per bird is available

The chicken house must be so constructed that it provides for the welfare needs of the birds, whilst simultaneously providing protection from inclement weather conditions and both physical and thermal discomfort.

Whilst concrete floors are desirable, these are not mandatory, provided that whatever flooring is used allows for effective cleansing.

Where open-type housing structures in excess of 6 meters wide are used, provision should be made for ridge openings to facilitate ventilation. Mechanical assistance to natural ventilation (e.g. fans) is an acceptable practice.

Where housing is predominantly enclosed, ventilation by fans with a minimum airflow of 8 cubic meters per hour per adult hen is required.

Litter must be provided on at least 33% of the floor area. Such litter must be of sufficient quality and quantity to allow for the proper dilution of droppings and to allow birds to dust bathe.

Stocking densities must be adequate to accommodate the birds' normal behaviour. A maximum stocking density of 10 adult hens per square meter of available floor space is permitted. Such floor space shall exclude the area occupied by the egg collection/service area and in addition, shall exclude the area occupied by the enclosed portion of nest boxes where effective access to the area directly below is prevented.

In houses with appropriate perching/roosting facilities, stocking densities may be increased to 12 birds per square meter. Such perches must be provided at not less than 15 cm per hen and must incorporate a gap on either side of no less than 1.5 cm in order to allow hens to grip the perches without injury to their claws. For the purposes of interpretation, perches will include the alighting rail immediately in front of nest boxes (if applicable).

Adequate nesting facilities must be provided (egg production only) in order to discourage birds from laying eggs on the floor. Where individual nest boxes are provided, this should not be less than 1 nest per 8 hens. Where communal nests are provided, this should not be less than 1 square meter nest floor per 125 adult hens.

A lighting system for the provision of a minimum period of 9 hours continuous light in each period of 24 hours must be provided. Such light will either be artificial or via access to daylight. A minimum light intensity of 10 lux throughout the house during this time must be maintained. A minimum period of 8 hours continuous darkness per 24-hour cycle must also be provided in order to accommodate the birds' requirement for adequate rest.

If using chain, trough or box feeders, which can be accessed from both sides, then a maximum of one adult hen per 5 cm of feeder length, may be housed. If only one side is accessible, then 10 cm per hen must be provided. If pan or tube feeders are used, a maximum of 40 adult hens per feeder may be housed.

12.8 Appendix 8

Stocking density, feeder and drinker space requirement for Commercial Layers kept in Free Range Systems

Internal Environment

Space Requirement for poultry sheds used for Free Range Egg Production will be as follows:

Age (Weeks)	Birds/m2	Feed Trough (Linear cm/bird)	Pan or Tube Feeder (Birds/feeder)	Water Trough (cm/bird)	Bell Drinker (Birds/drinker)	Water Nipples (Birds/cup or nipple)
Adult	10 (1)	5	40	1.25	100	10

(1) Increase to 12 if sufficient perching of 15 cm per bird is available

The chicken house must be so constructed that it provides for the welfare needs of the birds, whilst simultaneously providing protection from inclement weather conditions and both physical and thermal discomfort.

Whilst concrete floors are desirable, these are not mandatory, provided that whatever flooring is used allows for effective cleansing.

Where open-type housing structures in excess of 6 meters wide are used, provision should be made for ridge openings to facilitate ventilation. Mechanical assistance to natural ventilation (e.g. fans) is an acceptable practice.

Where housing is predominantly enclosed, ventilation by fans with a minimum airflow of 8 cubic meters per hour per adult hen is required.

Litter must be provided on at least 33% of the floor area. Such litter must be of sufficient quality and quantity to allow for the proper dilution of droppings and to allow birds to dust bathe.

Stocking densities must be adequate to accommodate the birds' normal behaviour. A maximum stocking density of 10 adult hens per square meter of available floor space is permitted. Such floor space shall exclude the area occupied by the egg collection/service area and in addition, shall exclude the area occupied by the enclosed portion of nest boxes where effective access to the area directly below is prevented.

In houses with appropriate perching/roosting facilities, stocking densities may be increased to 12 birds per square meter. Such perches must be provided at not less than 15 cm per hen and must incorporate a gap on either side of no less than 1.5 cm in order to allow hens to grip the perches without injury to their claws. For the purposes of interpretation, perches will include the alighting rail immediately in front of nest boxes (if applicable).

Adequate nesting facilities must be provided (egg production only) in order to discourage birds from laying eggs on the floor. Where individual nest boxes are provided, this should not be less than 1 nest per

8 hens. Where communal nests are provided, this should not be less than 1 square meter nest floor per 125 adult hens.

A lighting system for the provision of a minimum period of 9 hours continuous light in each period of 24 hours must be provided. Such light will either be artificial or via access to daylight. A minimum light intensity of 10 lux throughout the house during this time must be maintained. A minimum period of 8 hours continuous darkness per 24-hour cycle must also be provided in order to accommodate the birds' requirement for adequate rest.

If using chain, trough or box feeders, which can be accessed from both sides, then a maximum of one adult hen per 5 cm of feeder length, may be housed. If only one side is accessible, then 10 cm per hen must be provided. If pan or tube feeders are used, a maximum of 40 adult hens per feeder may be housed.

External Environment

These external environment conditions would apply to Free Range and not Barn Systems

The stocking rate of the external range should not exceed 20000 per hectare. It is recognized that the prevalence of livestock theft is a reality, which restricts the provision of more extensive ranges.

The range must be maintained in a manner that allows for a minimum of 50% living vegetation present at all times. It is acknowledged that certain climatic conditions and locations make it difficult for this vegetation to always be green, but that this should be the objective.

The practice of rotational grazing is a desirable management tool, which allows for the active management of damaged ground, as well as minimizing the risk of a build-up of parasites.

External shade by way of either trees or artificial structures must be provided at the rate of 4 square meters shade per 1 000 birds.

In locations where overhead predators frequently occur, provision must be made for outside cover to reduce stress reactions from such sightings.

Fencing should be adequate to provide protection from indigenous terrestrial predators. Domestic animals such as dogs and cats must not be allowed into the enclosed range area.

12.9 Appendix 9

The space guidelines for broiler rearing in Barn Systems

Measure	Density
Bird density	Not to exceed 40 kg/m2
Feeder space	
Pans with diameter of 30cm	70 birds per pan
Trough feeders	2.5 cm/bird
Water drinker space	
Troughs	2.0 cm/bird
Bell drinkers	1/100 birds
Nipple and cup drinkers	1 /10 to 20 birds

Houses shall be designed to provide chickens with a safe environment.

Chicken house flooring shall allow for effective cleaning and disinfecting, preventing significant buildup of parasites and other pathogens. Where possible the floor should be concrete that is well maintained.

Light intensity for the first 3 days shall be sufficient to encourage chicks to start eating normally. Thereafter light intensity shall provide a period of adequate illumination for normal daily feed and water intake.

Heating and ventilation systems shall maintain the recommended temperature and ventilation with reasonable accuracy in order to prevent either overheating or chilling of the chickens.

Chickens raised in floor pens shall have enough freedom of movement to be able to stand normally, turn around and stretch their wings without difficulty.

The density of 40 kg live mass per square meter is the maximum density that should be applied under conditions of good ventilation and cooling systems by mechanical means. Where ventilation is supplied by natural convection, the density should be reduced appropriately

12.10 Appendix 10

The space guidelines for broiler rearing in Free Range Systems.

Internal Environment

Age (Weeks)	Birds/m2	Feed Trough (cm/bird)	Pan or Tube Feeder (Birds/feeder)	Water Trough (cm/bird)	Bell Drinker (Birds/drinker)	Water Nipples (Birds/cup or nipple)
Adult	15	5	40	1.25	100	10

The chicken house must be so constructed that it provides for the welfare needs of the birds, whilst simultaneously providing protection from inclement weather conditions and both physical and thermal discomfort.

Whilst concrete floors are desirable, these are not mandatory, provided that whatever flooring is used allows for effective cleansing.

Where open-type housing structures in excess of 6 meters wide are used, provision should be made for ridge openings to facilitate ventilation. Mechanical assistance to natural ventilation (e.g. fans) is an acceptable practice.

Where housing is predominantly enclosed, ventilation by fans with a minimum airflow of 5 cubic meters per hour per kg of bird mass is required.

Litter must be provided on entire floor area. Such litter must be of sufficient quality and quantity to allow for the proper dilution of droppings and to allow birds to dust bathe.

Stocking densities must be adequate to accommodate the birds' normal behaviour. A maximum stocking density of 15 broiler birds per square meter of available floor space is permitted.

Light intensity for the first 3 days shall be sufficient to encourage chicks to start eating normally. Thereafter light intensity shall provide a period of adequate illumination for normal daily feed and water intake.

If using chain, trough or box feeders, which can be accessed from both sides, then a maximum of bird per 5 cm of feeder length, may be housed. If only one side is accessible, then 10 cm per bird must be provided. If pan or tube feeders are used, a maximum of 40 birds per feeder may be housed.

External Environment

These external environment conditions would apply to Free Range Broiler Production.

The stocking rate of the external range should not exceed 20000 per hectare It is recognized that the prevalence of livestock theft is a reality, which restricts the provision of more extensive ranges.

The range must be maintained in a manner that allows for a minimum of 50% living vegetation present at all times. It is acknowledged that certain climatic conditions and locations make it difficult for this vegetation to always be green, but that this should be the objective.

The practice of rotational grazing is a desirable management tool, which allows for the active management of damaged ground, as well as minimizing the risk of a build-up of parasites.

External shade by way of either trees or artificial structures must be provided at the rate of 4 square meters shade per 1 000 birds.

In locations where overhead predators frequently occur, provision must be made for outside cover to reduce stress reactions from such sightings.

Fencing should be adequate to provide protection from indigenous terrestrial predators. Domestic animals such as dogs and cats must not be allowed into the enclosed range area.

12.11 Appendix 11

The space guidelines for broiler rearing in Cage Systems

Age (Weeks)	Weight (g)	Cage floor area (cm^2/bird)	Feed Trough (cm/bird)	Water Trough (cm/bird)	Nipple Drinkers (birds/drinker)
0 – 3	850	250	2.5	1.25	15
4 weeks to slaughter	2000	450	6.0	1.25	10

Houses and Cages shall be designed to provide chickens with a safe environment.

Cage height shall permit standing chickens free head movement.

The cage doors shall allow for easy insertion and removal of birds.

Cage floors shall not cause any injury or deformity during the rearing of the birds.

Cage floors shall preferably be covered with temporary supportive flooring such as paper or matting for the chicks during the early brooding period.

Chicken house flooring shall allow for effective cleaning and disinfecting, preventing significant buildup of parasites and other pathogens. Where possible the floor should be concrete that is well maintained.

12.12 Appendix 12

Farming Methods and Product Identification - Eggs

Producers are to be aware that eggs are marketed under the Agricultural Product Standard Act, 1990 (Act No 119 of 1990) and that under this act the regulations regarding the grading, packing and marketing of eggs destined for sale in the republic of South Africa need to be adhered to. In accordance with these regulations producers need to ensure that any claim made on packaging requires to be defined, either through definition in accordance with this Code of Practice or through registration of specific Brands or Trade Names by individual producers. In case of the latter the full definition and protocol shall be printed on the pack. If not it shall be made available to the public or inspectors by providing a website address, telephone helpline or postal address. These contact details must be printed on the carton.

Definitions

Eggs – means eggs of the species *Gallus domesticus* (domesticated fowls) that are kept in any production system.

Enriched Cage Eggs – means eggs that are produced by poultry that are continuously housed in cages within a shed where the cages include a nest box, a perch and a dust bath.

Barn Eggs – means eggs that are produced by poultry that are free to roam within a shed which may have more than one level. The floor may be based on litter and/or other materials such as slats or wire mesh.

Free-range Eggs – means eggs that are produced by poultry that are housed in sheds in which they are free to roam on litter and have daily access to an outdoor range.

Organic Eggs – means eggs that are produced by poultry that are housed in sheds in which they are

- free to roam on litter
- Fed a feed in which the raw ingredients have been Organically-grown.
- have daily access to an outdoor range on which only organic fertilizer is used
- fed feed that that has been composed from organically-grown raw materials, feed that contains no animal by-product, no ingredients that have been genetically modified and no antibiotics.

Grain Fed, All Grain and Mixed Grain Eggs – means eggs that have been produced by poultry housed in any production system and the birds have been fed on feed free of any fish meal or animal by-products provided that

- the ration contains a minimum of two sources of cereal grain, of which the second cereal should be no less than 10% of the ration
- the ration contains a minimum of two sources of vegetable proteins, of which the second vegetable protein source should be no less than 3% of the ration
- records of the purchase and incorporation rate of the specific cereals and vegetable protein be kept for a minimum of 3 years and
- words to the effect that the ration fed to the poultry was free of any fish meal or animal protein be displayed on the pack.

Cereal Fed Eggs – means eggs produced by poultry fed a feed

- in which cereals account for at least 60% in weight of the feed formula, of which no more than 15% of cereal by-product may be part
- without prejudice to the minimum of 60% referred to in point above, where reference is made to a specific cereal, it shall account for at least 30% of the feed formula used
- if reference is made to more than one cereal, each shall account for at least 5% of the feed formula.

12.13 Appendix 13
Judicious Use of Antimicrobials in Poultry Production

INTRODUCTION

The use of drugs in poultry is fundamental to poultry health and well-being. Antimicrobials are needed for the relief of pain and suffering in animals. For poultry, the gains that have been made in food production capacity would not have been possible without the ability for reliable drugs to contain the threat of disease to birds. The World Health Organization stated, "Antimicrobials are vital medicines for the treatment of bacterial infections in both humans and animals. Antimicrobials have also proved to be important for sustainable livestock production and for the control of animal infections that could be passed on to humans. "The benefit to human health in the proper use of antibiotics in food animals is related to the ability for these drugs to combat infectious bacteria that can be transferred to humans by either direct contact with the sick animal, consumption of food contaminated with pathogens from animals, or proliferation into the environment. However, the use of antimicrobials in food animals is not without risks.

Resistance to antimicrobials existed even before antimicrobials were used. The vast majority of drug-resistant organisms have however emerged as a result of genetic changes, acquired through mutation or transfer of genetic material during the life of the microorganisms, and subsequent selection processes. Resistance can also develop as a result of transfer of genetic material between bacteria. Resistance depends on different mechanisms and more than one mechanism may operate for the same antimicrobial. Microorganisms resistant to a certain antimicrobial may also be resistant to other antimicrobials that share a mechanism of action or attachment. Such relationships, known as cross-resistance, exist mainly between agents that are closely related chemically, but may also exist between unrelated chemicals. Microorganisms may be resistant to several unrelated antimicrobials. Use of one such antimicrobial will therefore also select for resistance to the other antimicrobials.

JUDICIOUS USE

Whenever poultry or human host is exposed to antimicrobials, there will be some degree of selection for a resistant bacterial population. Selection will depend upon the type of antimicrobial used, the number of individuals treated, the dosage regimen, and the duration of treatment. Therefore, it is vital to limit therapeutic antimicrobial use in animals and humans to those situations where they are needed.

The Southern African Poultry Association shares the concerns of the public, governmental departments, the South African Veterinary Association and public health community regarding the broad issue of antimicrobial resistance and specifically the potential risk of resistance developing in poultry with subsequent transfer to humans. Because of that concern and to maintain the long-term effectiveness of antimicrobials for poultry and human use and to increase the possibility of future antimicrobial drug approvals for the treatment of poultry, the Southern African Poultry Association committed to judicious use of antimicrobials by the poultry industry for the prevention, control, and treatment of poultry diseases to ensure safe food for humans and better welfare for poultry.

When the decision is reached to use antimicrobials as growth promoters or for therapy, it should be prescribed by veterinarians who should strive to optimize therapeutic efficacy and minimize resistance to antimicrobials to protect public and poultry health.

Judicious use of antimicrobials is an integral part of good farming practice and should be applied in the poultry industry. It is an attitude to maximize therapeutic efficacy and minimize selection of resistant microorganisms. Judicious use principles are a guide for optimal use of antimicrobials. They should not be interpreted so restrictively as to replace the professional judgment of veterinary practitioners or to compromise poultry health or welfare. In all cases, poultry should receive prompt and effective treatment as deemed necessary by the prescribing or supervising veterinarian.

Judicious Use Principles for Poultry

Preventive strategies, such as appropriate husbandry and hygiene, routine health monitoring, and immunization, should be emphasized.

The foundation of the success in the poultry industry is through disease prevention management. Farms utilizing all-in-all-out production minimize the presence of multiple ages of flocks on farms to help in disease prevention. Biosecurity programs in place on poultry farms prevent the introduction of diseases. The use of shower/transit facilities and dedicated protective clothing prevents the introduction and spread of disease within and between farms. Preventative disease programs based on vaccination strategies reduce disease outbreaks in poultry. The poultry industry is the leader in novel vaccination procedures for vaccination of large numbers of poultry. Breeder, layer and broiler flocks are monitored for protective response to vaccinations. Serological monitoring of disease exposure forms the basis of strategic vaccination programs.

Other therapeutic options should be considered prior to antimicrobial therapy.

The poultry industry approaches the treatment of diseases with antimicrobial agents very seriously. Because of the cost of disease treatment with antimicrobials, therapeutic antimicrobial intervention is used only as a tool to treat active disease. Management adjustments are made when disease outbreaks occur by reacting to environmental temperature, ventilation, and litter moisture to minimize the impact of any disease condition in flocks. Supportive therapy with vitamins and electrolytes are utilized in some cases of disease outbreaks. All of the above strategies help in preventing the use of antimicrobials for treatment.

Judicious use of antimicrobials, when under the direction of a veterinarian, should meet all requirements of a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship.

Poultry veterinarians, in integrated companies or contracted to poultry operations, closely monitor antimicrobial use in their poultry flocks. They maintain close contact with service technicians and managers related to the use of antimicrobials. Veterinarians are involved in the training of all individuals that will ultimately be following veterinary directions for antimicrobial use. Antimicrobials are used always under the direction and knowledge of the company veterinarian or veterinary consultant.

Prescription (Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, no. 101 of 1965)use of antimicrobials.

Veterinarians in integrated poultry companies or contracted to poultry operations are responsible for the prescription and supervision of the use of these products in the poultry industry.

Extra label or compounded antimicrobial therapy must be prescribed only in accordance with the Veterinary and Para-veterinary professions Act, no. 19 of 1982, Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, no. 101 of 1965 and Pharmacy Act, no. 35 of 1974withtheir relevant regulations.

Veterinarians in integrated poultry companies or contracted to poultry operations strive to use antimicrobials at labeled indications and dosage. With the abuse of antimicrobials, especially those registered under Act 36 of 1947, resistance developed to many of the products, which from time to time necessitates the extra label use of other registered products or for products to be compounded to treat specific disease problems in specific flocks. When prescribing, extra labeler compounded antimicrobials, it is performed in compliance with the relevant acts and guidelines.

Over The Counter – (OTC) (FERTILIZERS, FARM FEEDS, AGRICULTURAL REMEDIES AND STOCKREMEDIES Act 36 of 1947) antimicrobials and feed additives must be applied according to the indications, dosage and withdrawal periods specified by the registration holder.

Feed additives and certain in feed as well as water medication are available over the counter in South Africa. The use of these products is not by law under veterinary supervision which led to the abuse of certain antimicrobials with resultant development of resistance to the active pharmaceutical compounds. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the poultry industry uses these products in a responsible way.

Antimicrobials considered important in treating refractory infections in human or veterinary medicine should be used in poultry only after careful review and reasonable justification. Consider using other antimicrobials for initial therapy.

SAPA recognize the importance of antimicrobial resistance in both human and veterinary medicine. Important antimicrobials used in both poultry and humans are held in reserve to minimize the rate of resistance development. Antimicrobials such as the quinolone-group should be held in reserve for the treatment of bacterial disease refractory to other antimicrobials.

Utilize culture and susceptibility results to aid in the selection of antimicrobials when clinically relevant.

Before antimicrobial therapy is initiated, based on mortality and morbidity, typically affected birds are euthanized and samples taken for bacterial culture and susceptibility testing (either antibiograms or Minimum Inhibitory Concentration –MIC). This is common practice in the poultry industry today. The poultry veterinarian uses this information to make informed decisions regarding the appropriate antimicrobial therapy to be initiated. This information is kept as part of the flock and farm history as information to determine changes in antimicrobial susceptibility patterns on farms.

Therapeutic antimicrobial use should be confined to appropriate clinical indications. Inappropriate uses such as for uncomplicated viral infections should be avoided.

Viral, fungal and other non-bacterial infections are not treated in poultry with antimicrobials. Veterinarians pay special attention to disease outbreaks to determine if, and when antimicrobial therapy is warranted. Every effort is made to address disease outbreaks with other disease management strategies prior to the initiation of antimicrobial therapy. Mortality and morbidity are closely monitored; diagnostic evaluations are performed to confirm bacterial involvement prior to antimicrobial therapy.

Therapeutic exposure to antimicrobials should be minimized by treating only for as long as needed for the desired clinical response.

Due to the cost of antimicrobial use in poultry, veterinarians and service technicians closely monitor antimicrobial treatments to minimize antimicrobial therapeutic exposure in flocks. Flocks are treated for the desired clinical response avoiding prolonged use of antimicrobials. Morbidity and mortality are used to base clinical judgments as to duration of therapy.

Limit therapeutic antimicrobial treatment to ill or at risk animals, treating the fewest animals indicated.

In population medicine involving flocks, it is recognized that in a disease outbreak, all birds are not infected at the same time with the disease to which antimicrobial therapy is warranted. However, birds in the same house are "at risk" to the same primary disease that often results in secondary bacterial infections. Only birds within the same house ill or at risk are treated. Adjacent houses, not clinically affected with disease, are not treated. If therapeutic antimicrobial intervention isn't cost effective and a low number of birds are infected per house, the cost of treatment will usually dictate that no antibiotics be used at all.

Minimize environmental contamination with antimicrobials whenever possible.

Every effort is made to avoid environmental contamination with antimicrobials. The cost of antibiotics generally ensures that the antimicrobial be used specifically in the diseased flock and not introduced into the environment unnecessarily.

Accurate records of treatment and outcome should be used to evaluate therapeutic regimens.

Record keeping is an integral part of the integrated poultry industry. Production records including medication costs, evaluation and outcome are kept and placed in the history of the farm for future reference in determining any changing antimicrobial susceptibility patterns.

12.14 Appendix 14

LIVE BIRD SALES CODE OF CONDUCT

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to regulate and improve conditions relating to the sale and handling of live birds which may include culls during production, end of lay culls and live broiler sales.

It is intended that all SAPA members who are live bird sellers will display a poster sized copy of this code at their sale premises and that a copy of this code will be given to live bird buyers with each live bird sale. Where there is a fixed purchase arrangement between a live bird buyer and the seller it is not necessary to hand out a copy of this Code with each sale but only initially and whenever the Code is amended. The sellers will also hand out copies of the NSPCA pamphlets to their customers for onward transmission to the live bird retailers.

The live bird sellers are also required to keep a register of birds sold with the register containing the quantity of birds sold, the purchaser's details (sufficient that it is possible to contact the buyer) and the health records/status of the birds sold (defined as copies of all records held on farm).

Invoices and the normal health records for birds should suffice for this register as long as they contain the information in the attached declaration else this declaration may be used. Initially this information should be supplied quarterly and SAPA will collate this information and compile a national register of live bird buyers. SAPA will thereafter, in consultation with the NSPCA, use it to attempt to educate the live bird buyers and their customers on proper animal husbandry practices at their lairages. Once we have practical experience of the use of this Code the frequency of submission might be reduced.

As a general bio-security condition it is recommended that for all multi age sites live bird sales take place from a dedicated sale area outside of the bio secure zone and that no live bird buyers are allowed into the production facilities. In the case of single age sites the additional costs and welfare risks of multiple movements should be weighed up against the bio-security risks.

The requirement for vaccination and health declarations may seem onerous but as these birds are transported across provincial boundaries it is in the industry's own interest to better manage the transmission of diseases around South Africa.

This code is designed to apply to both the sale of live broilers, culls during production, depleted broiler and layer breeders and depleted commercial laying hens. As the weight of broiler breeders and commercial laying hens and layer breeders differs considerably there are separate specifications where applicable to allow for these weight differences.

CODE

1. All paperwork should be completed prior to catching and loading so that the vehicle may leave the premises immediately after loading is complete.

2. With each batch of birds the depleted bird buyer will receive a health declaration stating that the birds originate from a flock which conforms to the requirements as per the following DAFF approved documents:

   - Movement control protocol in case of an outbreak of Newcastle disease
   - Movement control protocol in case of an outbreak of *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Gallinarum / Pullorum
   - Contingency plan in the case of an outbreak of Notifiable Avian Influenza and
   - Are free of visible signs of disease at the time of catching

3. During hot weather, birds should be loaded and transported during the cooler parts of day either in the early morning, late afternoon or at night.

4. The birds should not be deprived of feed and water before transport. During the transport phase the birds must not be without food or water for more than an absolute maximum of 24 hours measured from the time of last feeding / drinking to placement in the retail live bird seller's lairage with accessible feed and water. This condition must be applied with discretion as the welfare implications of handling birds immediately post feeding must also be considered.

5. The birds are to be transported in clean and sanitised standard size crates (770mm long, 500mm wide, 300mm high), in trolleys or in containers that qualify for use in terms of the relevant part of SAPA's Code of Practice. This applies to both the producer and the live bird buyer. Live bird sellers should not allow the loading of birds into damaged or otherwise unsuitable containers and are also responsible to ensure that stocking densities do not exceed the guideline limits.

6. The number of birds per standard sized crate should not exceed 6 broiler breeder birds and 10 layer birds. During hot weather the number should be reduced to 5 for broiler breeders and 9 for layer birds. If other containers are used a similar stocking density should be applied.

7. Birds are to be treated with respect and dignity.

8. Birds injured on the farm must be killed humanely, cervical dislocation being an acceptable practice, conditional to the farm having staff competent to carry out the procedure. Any birds injured during transport may not be sold but must be humanely disposed of.

9. Birds must be caught individually. Birds will only be handled by their legs and not any other part of the body. Not more than 4 hens may be carried per person at any one time.

10. The legs of the birds will not be tied as a measure of restraint when sold by any of the live bird sellers, live bird buyers or the retail live bird sellers.

11. The onus is on the live bird buyer to insist on healthy birds and not accept any visibly sick (or injured)birds.

12. The live bird buyer must ensure that the containers are properly secured on the vehicle before it leaves the premises and ensure the birds cannot escape from crates/containers during transport.

13. The birds must be taken to a lairage where food, water and shelter is provided or to an abattoir.

14. All birds must be kept in similar conditions to those in which they lived their productive lives i.e. floor based birds must be kept on floor systems and caged birds must be kept in cages. If held for longer than 24 hours in a facility, broiler breeders must be allowed free movement in a pen large enough for the purpose ,this being defined as 6 birds/ m^2 (ca. 27kg/m^2). If layer hens are to be held for longer than 24 hours in a facility they should be kept in cages complying with the SAPA Code of Practice specifications (currently 450cm^2/bird floor space).

15. When abnormal rates of mortality occur after receipt of birds, the local State Veterinarian, or the Poultry Reference Centre at the Faculty of Veterinary Science, Onderstepoort or a consulting veterinarian should be requested to investigate the cause of the mortalities and to report to the original seller as well as the buyer.

16. All mortalities should be disposed of in line with local health regulations.

17. No mortalities will be sold or made available for human consumption.

18. At lairages instant decapitation (or cervical dislocation if competent staff are on site) is accepted as a means of culling injured or sick birds.

DECLARATION WITH REGARD TO LIVE BIRD SALES

We hereby affirm, that at the time of catching, the flock from which the live birds to which this declaration pertains:

1) Were free of visible signs of disease and no abnormal mortalities have been reported in the flock of origin in the preceding 30 days.
2) Have been tested for notifiable Salmonellae according to the "Salmonella Movement Protocols" and complies with the requirements in the protocol.
3) Have been tested for notifiable Avian Influenza according to the "Contingency Plan in the case of an outbreak of notifiable avian influenza (NAI)" and complies with the requirements in the document.
4) Have been tested for Newcastle Disease according to the "Movement Control Protocol in case of Newcastle disease" and complies with the requirements in the protocol.
5) Have been handled in accordance with the current SAPA Code of Practice for Live Bird Sales.

Date & time of feed withdrawal:

Date & time of water withdrawal:

Date & time of departure from farm of origin:

SELLER'S DETAILS

Type of stock: Broiler breeders / Broilers/ Layer breeders/ Spent layer birds

(strike through whichever is not applicable)

House of origin:

Site of origin:

Farm of origin:

Magisterial district:

Responsible person:

Contact details: (tel / cellphone number) **Signature: : .....**

BUYER'S DETAILS

Destination:

Magisterial district:

Responsible person: **Signature: .....**

12.15 Appendix 15

BIOSECURITY ON POULTRY OPERATIONS - PEOPLE

Biosecurity in all poultry operations is of the utmost importance to ensure healthy flocks perform according to the required standards.

People movement is one of the main means of transmitting disease between flocks or farms. There are different aspects of biosecurity relating to people movement in poultry operations including physical biosecurity and procedural biosecurity.

- Geographical situation and lay-out of poultry operations.
- Restricted admission (e.g. functional fence with gates that can be locked, access control, visitors allowed only on appointment).
- Transit facilities (e.g. at the office) where private clothes and foot wear are exchanged for farm clothes and foot wear, reduce the risk of diseases being carried onto the farm on clothing or shoes.
- Shower facilities must provide effective separation between the "private clothes area" and the "site clothes area"
- Leave watches cell phones etc. outside the site.
- Spectacles must be disinfected.
- If vehicles are not disinfected, it must be left at a safe parking area a distance away from the poultry houses.
- Managers/visitors/service personnel should preferably restrict themselves to only one farm per day. The generally accepted practice of moving between flocks in a sequence from young to old or from healthy to sick unfortunately presents some risk as well. (Young birds may be infected with infectious agents not present in older birds; clinically healthy birds may be asymptomatic carriers of disease) However, moving in this sequence is undoubtedly better than moving at random
- Golden Rule: Restrict visitors to the absolute minimum.
- Unfortunately it is sometimes inevitable that visitors (e.g. Veterinarians, technicians, electricians etc.) have to visit more than one site per day. In these instances they must preferably shower in and out at every site. They must work in a young-to-old and/or healthy-to-sick sequence. NOBODY should be allowed to visit a healthy site after they have been to a diseased site.
- Foot wear disinfection or changeover of foot wear should be in place where required.

The people movement matrix can be used as a guideline to manage people movement between poultry and poultry related operations to minimise the risk of disease transmission by people.

FROM / TO	GP Quarantine	GP Rearing	GP Laying	GP Hatchery	Breeder Hatcheries	Breeder Rearing	Breeder Laying	Broilers / Pullet Rearing	Commercial Layers	Processing plants
GP Quarantine	2 x 24 hrs	2 x 24 hrs	2 x 24 hrs	2 x 24 hrs	2 x 24 hrs	2 x 24 hrs	2 x 24 hrs	2 x 24 hrs	2 x 24 hrs	2 x 24 hrs
GP Rearing	Next day	Next day	Next day	Same day	Next day	Next day	Next day	Next day	Next day	Same day
GP Laying	2 x 24 hrs	2 x 24 hrs	Next day	Same day	Next day	Next day	Next day	Next day	Next day	Same day
GP Hatchery	2 x 24 hrs	2 x 24 hrs	Next day	Same day	Next day	Next day	Next day	Next day	Next day	Same day
Outside company: Poultry/Hatchery/ Processing	4 x 24 hrs	4 x 24 hrs	4 x 24 hrs	4 x 24 hrs	2 x 24hrs	2 x 24 hrs	2 x 24 hrs	Next day	Next day	Same day
Feed Mills	4 x 24 hrs	3 x 24 hrs	3 x 24 hrs	3 x 24 hrs	2 x 24 hrs	2 x 24 hrs	2 x 24 hrs	Next day	Next day	Same day
Breeder Rearing (Young to Old)	4 x 24 hrs	3 x 24 hrs	3 x 24 hrs	3 x 24 hrs	Same day	Same day on same farm *(max 2 sites)*	Same day on same farm *max 2 sites!*	Next day	Next day	Same day
Breeder laying (Young to Old)	4 x 24 hrs	3 x 24 hrs	3 x 24 hrs	3 x 24 hrs	Same day	Next day	Same day	Next day	Next day	Same day
Breeder Hatcheries	4 x 24 hrs	3 x 24 hrs	3 x 24 hrs	3 x 24 hrs	Same day	2 x 24 hrs	Next day (to known positive sites)	Same day	Same day	Same day
Broilers / Pullet Rearing	4 x 24 hrs	3 x 24 hrs	3 x 24 hrs	3 x 24 hrs	Next day (or same day with Veterinary approval)	2 x 24 hrs	2 x 24 hrs	Same day *(Young to Old; Healthy to Sick)*	Next day	Same day
Commercial Layers	4 x 24 hrs	3 x 24 hrs	3 x 24 hrs	3 x 24 hrs	Next day (or same day with Veterinary approval)	2 x 24 hrs	2 x 24 hrs	Next day	Same day *(Young to Old; Healthy to Sick)*	Same day
Processing plants	4 x 24 hrs	3 x 24 hrs	3 x 24 hrs	3 x 24 hrs	2 x 24 hrs	2 x 24 hrs	2 x 24 hrs	2 x 24 hrs	2 x 24 hrs	Same day
From any disease positive site	5 x 24 hrs	5 x 24 hrs	5 x 24 hrs	5 x 24 hrs	Next day plus 2 x 24 hrs (Own farm hatchery 1x18 hrs)	Next day plus 2 x 24 hrs	Next day plus 2 x 24 hrs	Next day plus 1 x 24 hrs	Next day plus 1 x 24 hrs	Same day

NEEDS DAY OLD BROILER CHICKS: 08TH JANUARY 2022 TO 07TH JANUARY 2026

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

1. Zonderwater Correctional Centre farm (Cullinan)

A total number of **756 000** day old broiler chicks are required over the bid period.

Day old broiler chicks must be delivered on site as per dates and the quantities to be specified on the order form.

There are 18 houses: each with the capacity of 3500 chicks.

2. St Albans Correctional Centre farm (Port Elizabeth)

A total number of **785 000** day old broiler chicks are required over the bid period.

Day old broiler chicks must be delivered on site as per dates and the quantities to be specified on the order form.

There are 9 houses: each with capacity of 4 500 chicks.

3. Drakenstein Correctional Centre farm (Paarl)

A total number of **2 541 000** day old broiler chicks are required over the bid period.

Day old broiler chicks must be delivered as per the dates and the quantities to be specified on the order form.

There are 27 houses: 18 Houses: each with capacity of 3 800 chicks.
: 9 Houses: each with capacity of 3 200 chicks.

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Correctional Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

RESTRICTED

SPECIFICATION FOR THE SUPPLY, DELIVERY AND OFF-LOADING OF DAY OLD BROILER CHICKS TO THE CORRECTIONAL CENTRE BROILER FARMS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

ITEMS	**DETAILS OF OFFER (indicate with a tick [√] in the relevant row/applicable offer)**	
Day old broiler chicks	Comply	Non-comply
1. The Department of Correctional Services requires the services of a service providers for the supply, delivery and offloading of day old broiler chicks for the period of 36 months (three year) with full compliance to: • Individual delivery and total quantities as specified in SBD 3.1 • Delivery dates as specified in SBD 3.1		
2. Provide with each delivery a prescribed rearing lighting pattern/ program to show the duration for keeping the lights on, for the day old broiler chicks per day.		
3. One percent (1%) additional day old chicks must be included at supplier's cost to compensate for mortalities per delivery.		
4. The Department of Correctional Services will only pay for live day old broiler chicks at arrival. In cases where mortality exceeds 5%, the supplier must replace these day old broiler chicks within three (3) working days.		
5. Minimum weight of day old broiler chicks should not be less than 40 grams.		
6. All the day old broiler chicks must be delivered within 12 hours of being hatched.		

W.T.
SM
TM LW
MA

ITEMS	DETAILS OF OFFER (indicate with a tick [√] in the relevant row/applicable offer)	
Day old broiler chicks	Comply	Non-comply
7. Bidders must confirm on delivery of each batch by way of a health report/certificate from his/her breeder/ hatchery that the day old broiler chicks are healthy and disease free. All the day old broiler chicks must be physically healthy and free of the following diseases:		
7.1 Avian Influenza		
7.2 Salmonella		
7.3 BWD (Bacillary White Diarrhea)		
7.4 MG (Mycoplasma Gallisepticum)		
7.5 Typhus		
7.6 IB (Infectious Bronchitis)		
7.7 IBD (Infectious Bursal Disease)		
7.8 Any other related poultry diseases		
8. Bidders must confirm on delivery of each batch by way of certification from his/her breeder (on the official letterhead of the breeder) that all the day old broiler chicks delivered, have been vaccinated or treated against the following diseases: • Newcastle • Infectious Bronchitis (IB) • Gumboro		
9. The bidder must ensure that his/her breeder/hatchery provides the Department of Correctional Services with proposed vaccination program with each batch covering the production cycle of the day old broiler chicks.		
10. Day old broiler chicks must be delivered in boxes (which allow ventilation and curb adverse environmental conditions) by the supplier at the relevant specified delivery points on week-days (Monday to Friday only) between 07h00 and 11h00.		
11. The bidder must ensure that the hatcher/breeder complies with the Live Birds Sale Code of Conduct as stipulated in the South African Poultry Association Code of practice: June 2022, 12.14 Appendix 14. **See attached.** Also refer to paragraph 7.2.3.2 of Special Condition of Contract.		

W.T.S.M
TM LM
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ITEMS	DETAILS OF OFFER (indicate with a tick [√] in the relevant row/applicable offer)	
Day old broiler chicks	Comply	Non-comply
12. Delivery dates and quantities will be arranged timeously between the specific Correctional Centre farm and the supplier.		
13. All deliveries (transport) must be done in accordance with the stipulations in South African Poultry Association Code of Practice: June 2022, paragraph 11.7, **See attached.**		

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SBD 3.2

PRICING SCHEDULE – NON-FIRM PRICES (PURCHASES)

NOTE: PRICE ADJUSTMENTS WILL BE ALLOWED AT THE PERIODS AND TIMES SPECIFIED IN THE BIDDING DOCUMENTS.

IN CASES WHERE DIFFERENT DELIVERY POINTS INFLUENCE THE PRICING, A SEPARATE PRICING SCHEDULE MUST BE SUBMITTED FOR EACH DELIVERY

Name of bidder..... Bid number: **DCS 8/2022**

Closing Time 11:00 on **05 December 2022.**

OFFER TO BE VALID FOR **120** DAYS FROM THE CLOSING DATE OF BID.

ITEM NO.1: SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF DAY OLD BROILER CHICKS FOR THE PERIOD OF 36 MONTHS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ATTACHED SPECIFICATION TO ZONDERWATER CORRECTIONAL CENTRE FARM (CULLINAN)

QUANTITIES ARE ESTIMATED AND CANNOT BE GUARANTEED.

ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	BID PRICE IN RSA CURRENCY (ALL APPLICABLE TAXES INCLUDED)
1.1	786 000	**Day old broilers chicks** **There are 18 houses:** **Each with capacity of 3500 chicks.**	**R...../ Per Broiler**

"ALL APPLICABLE TAXES" includes Value-added tax, pay as you earn, income tax, unemployment insurance fund contributions and skills development levies.

NOTE : According to the VAT Act, 1991 (Act No. 89 of 1991), all contract prices are inclusive of 15% Value-Added Tax (VAT), except in the case of a person that is not required to register for Value-Added Tax.

See Special Condition paragraph 13 for Contract Price Adjustments

Required by : DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

At : **ZONDERWATER CORRECTIONAL CENTRE FARM (CULLINAN)**

Breed : .....

Country of origin : .....

Does the offer comply with the specification? * Yes | No

If not to specification, indicate deviation(s) .....

SBD 3.2

Period required for delivery .....

* Delivery firm

Delivery basis (all delivery costs must be included in the bid price) .....

Are you the actual Breeder? * Yes | No

If not, who is your actual Breeder? (See BD 27) .....

Note: All delivery costs must be included in the bid price, for delivery at the prescribed destination.

*Mark the relevant block with an X

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SBD 3.2

PRICING SCHEDULE – NON-FIRM PRICES (PURCHASES)

NOTE: PRICE ADJUSTMENTS WILL BE ALLOWED AT THE PERIODS AND TIMES SPECIFIED IN THE BIDDING DOCUMENTS.

IN CASES WHERE DIFFERENT DELIVERY POINTS INFLUENCE THE PRICING, A SEPARATE PRICING SCHEDULE MUST BE SUBMITTED FOR EACH DELIVERY

Name of bidder..... Bid number: **DCS 8/2022**

Closing Time 11:00 on **05 December 2022**

OFFER TO BE VALID FOR **120** DAYS FROM THE CLOSING DATE OF BID.

ITEM NO. 2: SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF DAY OLD BROILER CHICKS FOR THE THREE YEAR PERIOD OF 36 MONTHS: IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ATTACHED SPECIFICATION TO ST ALBANS CORRECTIONAL CENTRE FARM (PORT ELIZABETH)

QUANTITIES ARE ESTIMATED AND CANNOT BE GUARANTEED.

ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	BID PRICE IN RSA CURRENCY (ALL APPLICABLE TAXES INCLUDED)
2.1	785 000	**Day old broilers chicks** **There are 9 houses:** **Each houses with capacity of 4500 chicks.**	**R...../ Per Broiler**

"ALL APPLICABLE TAXES" includes Value-added tax, pay as you earn, income tax, unemployment insurance fund contributions and skills development levies.

NOTE : According to the VAT Act, 1991 (Act No. 89 of 1991), all contract prices are inclusive of 15% Value-Added Tax (VAT), except in the case of a person that is not required to register for Value-Added Tax.

See Special Condition paragraph 13 for Contract Price Adjustments

Required by : DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

At : **ST ALBANS CORRECTIONAL CENTRE FARM (PORT ELIZABETH)**

Breed : .....

Country of origin : .....

Does the offer comply with the specification? * Yes | No

SBD 3.2

If not to specification, indicate deviation(s) .....

Period required for delivery .....

* Delivery firm

Delivery basis (al delivery costs must be included in the bid price) .....

Are you the actual Breeder? * Yes | No

If not, who is your actual Breeder? (See BD 27) .....

Note: All delivery costs must be included in the bid price, for delivery at the prescribed destination.

*Mark the relevant block with an X

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SBD 3.2

PRICING SCHEDULE – NON-FIRM PRICES (PURCHASES)

NOTE: PRICE ADJUSTMENTS WILL BE ALLOWED AT THE PERIODS AND TIMES SPECIFIED IN THE BIDDING DOCUMENTS.

IN CASES WHERE DIFFERENT DELIVERY POINTS INFLUENCE THE PRICING, A SEPARATE PRICING SCHEDULE MUST BE SUBMITTED FOR EACH DELIVERY

Name of bidder..... Bid number: **DCS 8/2022**

Closing Time 11:00 on **05 December 2022.**

OFFER TO BE VALID FOR **120** DAYS FROM THE CLOSING DATE OF BID.

ITEM NO. 3: SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF DAY OLD BROILER CHICKS FOR THE PERIOD OF 36 MONTHS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ATTACHED SPECIFICATION TO DRAKENSTEIN CORRECTIONAL CENTRE FARM (PAARL)

QUANTITIES ARE ESTIMATED AND CANNOT BE GUARANTEED.

ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	BID PRICE IN RSA CURRENCY (ALL APPLICABLE TAXES INCLUDED)
3.1	2 541 000	**Day old broilers chicks** **There are 27 houses:** **18 houses with the capacity of 3800 chicks.** **9 houses with the capacity of 3 200 chicks.**	**R...../ Per Broiler**

"ALL APPLICABLE TAXES" includes Value-added tax, pay as you earn, income tax, unemployment insurance fund contributions and skills development levies.

NOTE : According to the VAT Act, 1991 (Act No. 89 of 1991), all contract prices are inclusive of 15% Value-Added Tax (VAT), except in the case of a person that is not required to register for Value-Added Tax.

See Special Condition paragraph 13 for Contract Price Adjustments

Required by : DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

At : **DRAKENSTEIN CORRECTIONAL CENTRE FARM (PAARL)**

Breed .....

Country of origin : .....

Does the offer comply with the specification? * Yes | No

If not to specification, indicate deviation(s) .....

Period required for delivery .....

* Delivery firm

Delivery basis (al delivery costs must be included in the bid price) .....

Are you the actual Breeder? * Yes | No

If not, who is your actual Breeder? (See BD 27) .....

PRICE ADJUSTMENTS

A NON-FIRM PRICES SUBJECT TO ESCALATION

1. IN CASES OF PERIOD CONTRACTS, NON FIRM PRICES WILL BE ADJUSTED (LOADED) WITH THE ASSESSED CONTRACT PRICE ADJUSTMENTS IMPLICIT IN NON FIRM PRICES WHEN CALCULATING THE COMPARATIVE PRICES

2. IN THIS CATEGORY PRICE ESCALATIONS WILL ONLY BE CONSIDERED IN TERMS OF THE FOLLOWING FORMULA:

$$Pa = (1-V)Pt\left(D1\frac{R1t}{R1o} + D2\frac{R2t}{R2o} + D3\frac{R3t}{R3o} + D4\frac{R4t}{R4o}\right) + VPt$$

Where:

Pa	=	The new escalated price to be calculated.
(1-V)Pt	=	85% of the original bid price. **Note that Pt must always be the original bid price and not an escalated price.**
D1, D2..	=	Each factor of the bid price eg. labour, transport, clothing, footwear, etc. The total of the various factors D1, D2…etc. must add up to 100%.
R1t, R2t……	=	Index figure obtained from new index (depends on the number of factors used).
R1o, R2o	=	Index figure at time of bidding.
VPt	=	15% of the original bid price. This portion of the bid price remains firm i.e. it is not subject to any price escalations.

3. The following index/indices must be used to calculate your bid price: (**See paragraph 13 of Special Condition)**

Index P0142.1 (PPI) Dated (See paragraph 13 of Special Condition)

Index P0141 (CPI) Dated (See paragraph 13 of Special Condition)

4. FURNISH A BREAKDOWN OF YOUR PRICE IN TERMS OF ABOVE-MENTIONED FORMULA. THE TOTAL OF THE VARIOUS FACTORS MUST ADD UP TO 100%.

FACTOR (D1, D2 etc. eg. Labour, transport etc.)	PERCENTAGE OF BID PRICE	INDEX PUBLICATION	TABLE NUMBER	INDEX FIGURE
D1 –Agricultural Live Animals	%	STATS SA P0142.1 (PPI)	Table 5 PPI for Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry	
D2 - Labour	%	STATS SA P0141 (CPI)	Table E all items	
D3 - Packaging	%	STATS SA P0141 (CPI)	Table E all items	
D4 - Transport	%	STATS SA P0141 (CPI)	Table E – Transport other running Cost	
D5 - Other	%	Specify	Documentary evidence to accompany Bid document at time of bidding and claims	
Total cost (Cost components must add up to 100%)	**100%**			

Omission to provide the information (percentage) may invalidate your bid

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BD 27

AUTHORISATION DECLARATION: CONFIRMATION OF SUPPLY AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN THE BIDDER AND THIRD PARTY

To be completed in those cases where the bidder is not the Breeder/Hatchery.

BID NUMBER: **DCS8/2022**

DESCRIPTION: _____

NAME OF BIDDER: _____

CLOSING DATE: _____

Are you sourcing the goods or services from a third party? **Breeder/Hatchery.**_____

If you have answered YES to the above question, please provide full details from whom the items will be sourced/delivered, in the space provided on the pricing schedule (SBD 3).

DECLARATION BY THE BIDDER WHERE THE BIDDER IS SOURCING THE GOODS OR SERVICES FROM A THIRD PARTY:

1. I, _____ (Bidder) hereby declare the following:
   - The broilers specified in the bidding documents, is being sourced from a third party (Breeder/ Hatchery) in order to comply with the terms and conditions of the bid.
   - The third party has been informed of the terms and conditions of the bid and the third party is acquainted with the said terms and the description of the goods or services listed on the SBD 3 (Pricing Schedule).
   - The unconditional written undertaking to supply the broilers specified in the bidding documents in accordance with the terms and conditions of the bid document for the duration of the contract has been received from the third party. See confirmation below.
   - It is confirmed that all financial and supply arrangements for the supply and delivery of broilers have been mutually agreed upon between the bidder and the third party (Breeder/ Hatchery).
2. The information contained herein is true and correct.
3. Failure to submit the BD 27 may invalidate the bid.
4. It is acknowledged that the Department reserves the right to verify the information contained herein and if found to be false or incorrect, the Department may invoke any remedies available to it in the bid documents.

SIGNATURE BY THE BIDDER:

Signed at _____ **on the** _____ **day of** _____ **20**__

Signature _____ **Full name** _____

Designation _____

(This form must be applicable to purchases exceeding R30 000-00 per case)

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BD 27

THIRD PARTY UNDERTAKING

Note:

- **A separate Undertaking must be completed by each Third Party (Breeder/ Hatchery);**
- **A letter issued on the official letterhead of the third party (Breeder/ Hatchery) addressing the information below is acceptable.**

To be completed by the third party

Name of Third Party: _____
Physical Address: _____
Telephone number: _____

Facsimile number: _____

E-mail address: _____

It is hereby confirmed that a mutual agreement has been reached between myself and the bidder is therefore authorised to quote on the broilers as per the SBD 3 (Pricing Schedule).

We confirm that we have firm supply and financial arrangements in place, and have familiarized ourselves with the item descriptions, specifications and bid conditions relating to the item/s listed in the table above.

SIGNATURE BY THE THIRD PARTY:

Signature: _____ **Full name:** _____
Designation: _____
Date: _____

BIDDER'S DISCLOSURE

1. PURPOSE OF THE FORM

Any person (natural or juristic) may make an offer or offers in terms of this invitation to bid. In line with the principles of transparency, accountability, impartiality, and ethics as enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and further expressed in various pieces of legislation, it is required for the bidder to make this declaration in respect of the details required hereunder.

Where a person/s are listed in the Register for Tender Defaulters and / or the List of Restricted Suppliers, that person will automatically be disqualified from the bid process.

2. Bidder's declaration

2.1 Is the bidder, or any of its directors / trustees / shareholders / members / partners or any person having a controlling interest1 in the enterprise, employed by the state? **YES/NO**

2.1.1 If so, furnish particulars of the names, individual identity numbers, and, if applicable, state employee numbers of sole proprietor/ directors / trustees / shareholders / members/ partners or any person having a controlling interest in the enterprise, in table below.

Full Name	**Identity Number**	**Name of State institution**

2.2 Do you, or any person connected with the bidder, have a relationship with any person who is employed by the procuring institution? **YES/NO**

---

1 the power, by one person or a group of persons holding the majority of the equity of an enterprise, alternatively, the person/s having the deciding vote or power to influence or to direct the course and decisions of the enterprise.

2.2.1 If so, furnish particulars:

.....

.....

2.3 Does the bidder or any of its directors / trustees / shareholders / members / partners or any person having a controlling interest in the enterprise have any interest in any other related enterprise whether or not they are bidding for this contract? **YES/NO**

2.3.1 If so, furnish particulars:

.....

.....

3 DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, (name)..... in submitting the accompanying bid, do hereby make the following statements that I certify to be true and complete in every respect:

3.1 I have read and I understand the contents of this disclosure;

3.2 I understand that the accompanying bid will be disqualified if this disclosure is found not to be true and complete in every respect;

3.3 The bidder has arrived at the accompanying bid independently from, and without consultation, communication, agreement or arrangement with any competitor. However, communication between partners in a joint venture or consortium2 will not be construed as collusive bidding.

3.4 In addition, there have been no consultations, communications, agreements or arrangements with any competitor regarding the quality, quantity, specifications, prices, including methods, factors or formulas used to calculate prices, market allocation, the intention or decision to submit or not to submit the bid, bidding with the intention not to win the bid and conditions or delivery particulars of the products or services to which this bid invitation relates.

3.4 The terms of the accompanying bid have not been, and will not be, disclosed by the bidder, directly or indirectly, to any competitor, prior to the date and time of the official bid opening or of the awarding of the contract.

3.5 There have been no consultations, communications, agreements or arrangements made by the bidder with any official of the procuring institution in relation to this procurement process prior to and during the

---

2 Joint venture or Consortium means an association of persons for the purpose of combining their expertise, property, capital, efforts, skill and knowledge in an activity for the execution of a contract.

bidding process except to provide clarification on the bid submitted where so required by the institution; and the bidder was not involved in the drafting of the specifications or terms of reference for this bid.

3.6 I am aware that, in addition and without prejudice to any other remedy provided to combat any restrictive practices related to bids and contracts, bids that are suspicious will be reported to the Competition Commission for investigation and possible imposition of administrative penalties in terms of section 59 of the Competition Act No 89 of 1998 and or may be reported to the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) for criminal investigation and or may be restricted from conducting business with the public sector for a period not exceeding ten (10) years in terms of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act No 12 of 2004 or any other applicable legislation.

I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION FURNISHED IN PARAGRAPHS 1, 2 and 3 ABOVE IS CORRECT.
I ACCEPT THAT THE STATE MAY REJECT THE BID OR ACT AGAINST ME IN TERMS OF PARAGRAPH 6 OF PFMA SCM INSTRUCTION 03 OF 2021/22 ON PREVENTING AND COMBATING ABUSE IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SHOULD THIS DECLARATION PROVE TO BE FALSE.

.....	.....
Signature	Date
.....	.....
Position	Name of bidder

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SBD 6.1

PREFERENCE POINTS CLAIM FORM IN TERMS OF THE PREFERENTIAL PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS 2017

This preference form must form part of all bids invited. It contains general information and serves as a claim form for preference points for Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) Status Level of Contribution

NB: BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM, BIDDERS MUST STUDY THE GENERAL CONDITIONS, DEFINITIONS AND DIRECTIVES APPLICABLE IN RESPECT OF B-BBEE, AS PRESCRIBED IN THE PREFERENTIAL PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS, 2017.

---

1. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1.1 The following preference point systems are applicable to all bids:

- the 80/20 system for requirements with a Rand value of up to R50 000 000 (all applicable taxes included); and
- the 90/10 system for requirements with a Rand value above R50 000 000 (all applicable taxes included).

1.2 The value of this bid is estimated to not exceed R50 000 000 (all applicable taxes included) and therefore the 80/20 preference point system shall be applicable; or

1.3 Points for this bid shall be awarded for:

(a) Price; and

(b) B-BBEE Status Level of Contributor.

1.4 The maximum points for this bid are allocated as follows:

	POINTS
PRICE	80
B-BBEE STATUS LEVEL OF CONTRIBUTOR	20
Total points for Price and B-BBEE must not exceed	**100**

1.5 Failure on the part of a bidder to submit proof of B-BBEE Status level of contributor together with the bid, will be interpreted to mean that preference points for B-BBEE status level of contribution are not claimed.

1.6 The purchaser reserves the right to require of a bidder, either before a bid is adjudicated or at any time subsequently, to substantiate any claim in regard to preferences, in any manner required by the purchaser.

2. DEFINITIONS

(a) **"B-BBEE"** means broad-based black economic empowerment as defined in section 1 of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act;

(b) **"B-BBEE status level of contributor"** means the B-BBEE status of an entity in terms of a code of good practice on black economic empowerment, issued in terms of

section 9(1) of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act;

(c) **"bid"** means a written offer in a prescribed or stipulated form in response to an invitation by an organ of state for the provision of goods or services, through price quotations, advertised competitive bidding processes or proposals;

(d) **"Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act"** means the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003);

(e) "EME" means an Exempted Micro Enterprise in terms of a code of good practice on black economic empowerment issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act;

(f) **"functionality"** means the ability of a tenderer to provide goods or services in accordance with specifications as set out in the tender documents.

(g) **"prices"** includes all applicable taxes less all unconditional discounts;

(h) **"proof of B-BBEE status level of contributor"** means:

1) B-BBEE Status level certificate issued by an authorized body or person;

2) A sworn affidavit as prescribed by the B-BBEE Codes of Good Practice;

3) Any other requirement prescribed in terms of the B-BBEE Act;

(i) **"QSE"** means a qualifying small business enterprise in terms of a code of good practice on black economic empowerment issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act;

(j) **"rand value"** means the total estimated value of a contract in Rand, calculated at the time of bid invitation, and includes all applicable taxes;

3. POINTS AWARDED FOR PRICE

3.1 THE 80/20 OR 90/10 PREFERENCE POINT SYSTEMS

A maximum of 80 points is allocated for price on the following basis:

80/20

$$Ps = 80\left(1 - \frac{Pt - P\min}{P\min}\right)$$

Where

Ps = Points scored for price of bid under consideration

Pt = Price of bid under consideration

Pmin = Price of lowest acceptable bid

4. POINTS AWARDED FOR B-BBEE STATUS LEVEL OF CONTRIBUTOR

4.1 In terms of Regulation 6 (2) and 7 (2) of the Preferential Procurement Regulations, preference points must be awarded to a bidder for attaining the B-BBEE status level of contribution in accordance with the table below:

B-BBEE Status Level of Contributor	Number of points (90/10 system)	Number of points (80/20 system)
1	10	20
2	9	18

3	6	14
4	5	12
5	4	8
6	3	6
7	2	4
8	1	2
Non-compliant contributor	0	0

5. BID DECLARATION

5.1 Bidders who claim points in respect of B-BBEE Status Level of Contribution must complete the following:

6. B-BBEE STATUS LEVEL OF CONTRIBUTOR CLAIMED IN TERMS OF PARAGRAPHS 1.4 AND 4.1

6.1 B-BBEE Status Level of Contributor: . = ...(maximum of 10 or 20 points)

(Points claimed in respect of paragraph 7.1 must be in accordance with the table reflected in paragraph 4.1 and must be substantiated by relevant proof of B-BBEE status level of contributor.

7. SUB-CONTRACTING

7.1 Will any portion of the contract be sub-contracted?

(***Tick applicable box***)

YES		NO	

7.1.1 If yes, indicate:

i) What percentage of the contract will be subcontracted.....%
ii) The name of the sub-contractor.....
iii) The B-BBEE status level of the sub-contractor.....
iv) Whether the sub-contractor is an EME or QSE
(Tick applicable box)

YES		NO	

v) Specify, by ticking the appropriate box, if subcontracting with an enterprise in terms of Preferential Procurement Regulations,2017:

Designated Group: An EME or QSE which is at last 51% owned by:	**EME** √	**QSE** √
Black people		
Black people who are youth		
Black people who are women		
Black people with disabilities		
Black people living in rural or underdeveloped areas or townships		
Cooperative owned by black people		
Black people who are military veterans		
OR		
Any EME		
Any QSE		

8. **DECLARATION WITH REGARD TO COMPANY/FIRM**

8.1 Name of company/firm:.....

8.2 VAT registration number:.....

8.3 Company registration number:.....

8.4 TYPE OF COMPANY/ FIRM

Partnership/Joint Venture / Consortium
One person business/sole propriety
Close corporation
Company
(Pty) Limited
[TICK APPLICABLE BOX]

8.5 DESCRIBE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

8.6 COMPANY CLASSIFICATION

Manufacturer
Supplier
Professional service provider
Other service providers, e.g. transporter, etc.
[*TICK APPLICABLE BOX*]

8.7 Total number of years the company/firm has been in business:.....

8.8 I/we, the undersigned, who is / are duly authorised to do so on behalf of the company/firm, certify that the points claimed, based on the B-BBE status level of contributor indicated in paragraphs 1.4 and 6.1 of the foregoing certificate, qualifies the company/ firm for the preference(s) shown and I / we acknowledge that:

i) The information furnished is true and correct;

ii) The preference points claimed are in accordance with the General Conditions as indicated in paragraph 1 of this form;

iii) In the event of a contract being awarded as a result of points claimed as shown in paragraphs 1.4 and 6.1, the contractor may be required to furnish documentary proof to the satisfaction of the purchaser that the claims are correct;

iv) If the B-BBEE status level of contributor has been claimed or obtained on a fraudulent basis or any of the conditions of contract have not been fulfilled, the purchaser may, in addition to any other remedy it may have –

(a) disqualify the person from the bidding process;

(b) recover costs, losses or damages it has incurred or suffered as a

result of that person's conduct;

(c) cancel the contract and claim any damages which it has suffered as a result of having to make less favourable arrangements due to such cancellation;

(d) recommend that the bidder or contractor, its shareholders and directors, or only the shareholders and directors who acted on a fraudulent basis, be restricted by the National Treasury from obtaining business from any organ of state for a period not exceeding 10 years, after the *audi alteram partem* (hear the other side) rule has been applied; and

(e) forward the matter for criminal prosecution.

WITNESSES 1. ..... 2.	..... SIGNATURE(S) OF BIDDERS(S) DATE: ..... ADDRESS ....