



PROCUREMENT DASHBOARD: USER GUIDE

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Procurement dashboard

1. BACKGROUND

The National Treasury has launched the Procurement Payments Dashboard, a digital platform that enables the public to explore how government spends public funds on goods and services. This represents a significant step toward enhancing transparency and public accountability, in line with the recommendations of the 2024 Methodology for Assessing Procurement Systems (MAPS) Assessment Report for South Africa.

An Instruction Note on Procurement Information Transparency has been issued to support the publication of the dashboard and guide the collection of procurement information from various systems. Data will be drawn from the Basic Accounting System (BAS), the Logistical Information System (LOGIS), and this will be supplemented by supplier data from the Central Supplier Database (CSD). Published data will include supplier and ownership details, as well as the nature, value, and quantity of procurement transactions and payments.

The dashboard provides citizens, civil society, and stakeholders with access to key procurement payment data across national and provincial departments, with future expansions planned to include public entities and municipalities data. Presenting procurement information at a transactional level promotes transparency and offers a valuable tool for oversight. The dashboard's interactive views illustrate the scope of public procurement, spending patterns, and supplier the government's progress in empowering designated groups.

This launch represents the National Treasury's first public release of detailed procurement payment data, with quarterly updates planned to maintain transparency and reflect evolving trends. By enhancing visibility into public expenditure, the dashboard will strengthen trust in the procurement system while promoting economic inclusivity and efficiency.

2. VERSION HISTORY

The first version of the procurement dashboard was published in November 2025 and contained information from the BAS database only. It was released with a guide.

This second and most recent version of the dashboard is now being released in February 2026 and this guide has been updated to reflect the changes. The new dashboard improves on the original by including views based on the LOGIS system; detail on the distinction between BAS and LOGIS is included below.

Latest edit to this document: 2026.02.20.

3. HOW TO ACCESS THE DASHBOARD

You can access the dashboard online through the National Treasury eTenders website (<https://data.etenders.gov.za/>). At present the dashboard has not been optimized for mobile view; a web browser on a computer or tablet is recommended. To interact with the dashboard, click the link to browse them using a web-browser such as Microsoft Edge (recommended). You do not need to download Power BI.

WARNING: the dashboard is large – about 1gb. When accessing on web services the full database is not downloaded. However, if you do try download the full .pbix file, this will use a lot of network resources. So, don't do this on a mobile data connection for example.

4. UNDERSTANDING THE UNDERLYING INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The procurement dashboard is built off three information systems: the Basic Accounting System (BAS), the Central Supplier Database (CSD), and the Logistics Information System (LOGIS).

4.1. BAS

All procurement related payments of National and Provincial government departments are recorded on the Basic Accounting System (BAS) during the payment process. The Procurement payments dashboard provides data on these payments. The payments are recorded against the Standard Chart of Account (SCOA), specifically in the Item segment. Only transactions classified as procurement payments are included in the dashboard.

This focused scope excludes other BAS transactions such as salaries, grants, sundry payments and transfers, ensuring that the dashboard reflects only procurement spend.

4.2. CSD

The CSD is a national system that records information about all suppliers registered to do business with the South African government. The CSD serves as the single source of supplier information for all spheres of government — national, provincial, and local. It connects directly to other key systems, including:

- CIPC for company registration details,
- SARS for tax compliance, and
- Banking institutions for verified bank details.

The CSD data provides demographic and business information linked to government payment transactions, including ownership type (women, veteran, etc), B-BBEE classification, supplier type (CIPC registered or not) and location.

4.3. LOGIS

LOGIS (Logistical Information System) is a supply chain system that makes provision for departments to create procure-to-pay transactions. This includes, amongst others, orders, receipts, invoices, and payments to suppliers.

LOGIS was developed and is maintained in accordance with Government's provisioning and procurement policy as an electronic tool to enable Accounting Officers to exercise control over store stock and movable assets. Government's provisioning and procurement policies and procedures form the rules of the LOGIS system.

LOGIS is one of the three transversal systems within the South African Government, with BAS and PERSAL being the other two.

Note that the LOGIS data available only includes transactions that have been paid; the dashboard does not include incomplete or cancelled transactions.

4.4. Relationship between BAS, LOGIS and CSD

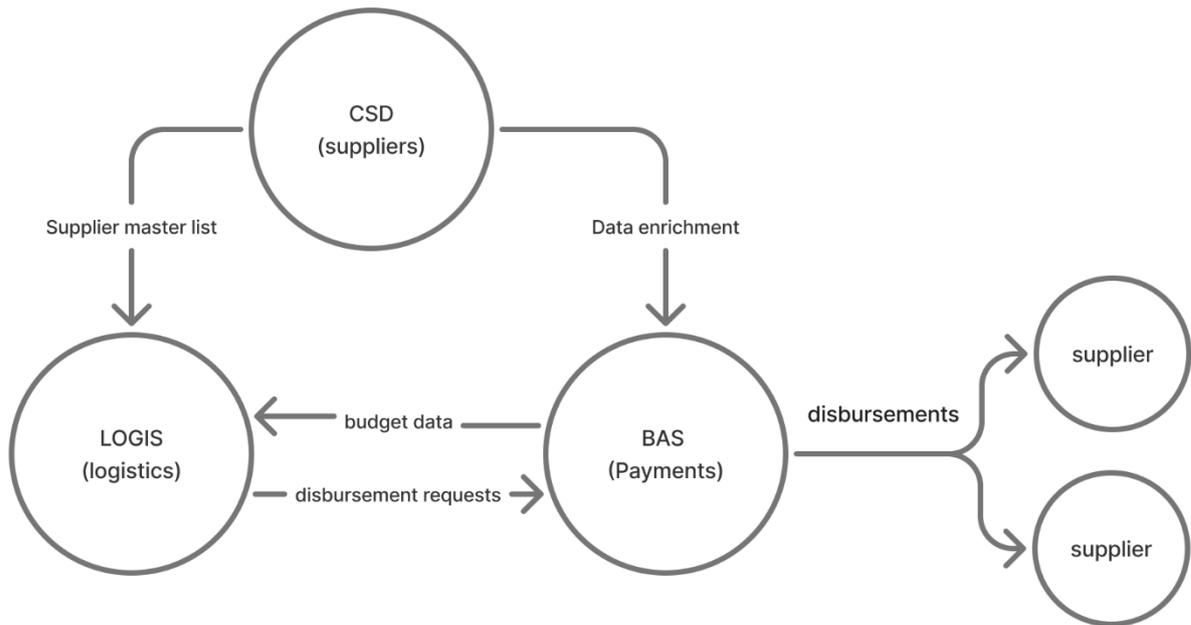
In simple terms, LOGIS is a logistics system, BAS is a payments system, and CSD is a list of suppliers to the state. All of these systems sit within National Treasury.

Of the 193 national and provincial departments, 180 perform their transactions on BAS, and of these, 115 (around two-thirds) also manage their logistics via LOGIS. It is not possible to register on LOGIS without simultaneously transacting via BAS. Thus, all payments that originated from LOGIS for a department will be reported on BAS. Lists of which departments are on which system appear in the appendices.

In terms of data flows, when an order is authorized on LOGIS, there is a real-time interface with BAS to confirm the availability of the budget. In addition, when authorising a LOGIS order, the budget for the order is reserved by submitting a commitment to BAS. After receiving the goods and the supplier invoice, a LOGIS disbursement request is submitted to BAS for disbursement. Once the payment disbursement process is completed at BAS, the funds are distributed into the supplier's bank account.

The list of suppliers on the CSD forms the backbone of the LOGIS system. The information on BAS is enriched with the supplier information from the CSD to produce the views on the procurement dashboard

These relationships are captured diagrammatically below:



The dashboard has been built with BAS as the foundation. Currently there are 12 views of the BAS data and 3 based on LOGIS.

5. UNDERSTANDING THE DATA

5.1. Scope and data quality

Data contained in the dashboard is for the period 1 April 2018 to date.

The current dashboard does not include all of the public spend. As mentioned, of the 193 national and provincial departments, 180 are on BAS. Further to this, BAS currently does not contain data from State Owned entities (SOEs), Municipalities and the following National and Provincial departments: Department of Defense, South African Policy Service, South African Revenue Service, State Security Agency and the nine Provincial Legislatures. These omitted parties form a significant proportion of the overall public spend. However, as mentioned, new dashboard views and data flows will be added to the current dashboard as they mature.

Despite these limitations, the National Treasury believes the current dashboard to be an accurate representation of aggregate public service procurement expenditure at the National and Provincial levels. The data in the dashboard are not subject to extrapolation and are based on actual spend transactions. The dashboard shows an aggregated view of transactions. Further, information produced by the systems is regularly compared to figures published by Vulindlela and the underlying BAS dataset, for accuracy and completeness.

That said, it is important to note that the views rely on the integrity of the data extracted from the various underlying data systems which feed into the OCPO Data warehouse. Known integrity issues have been corrected where necessary but unknown issues may exist. Further, the procurement payments dashboard (BAS) contains information on

suppliers that benefit directly from government spending; subcontractors cannot be identified through the government payment process.

Ownership classification and calculation: Ownership information used in the Procurement Payments Dashboard is derived from the B-BBEE certificates issued by the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) or affidavits provided directly by suppliers. The classifications of “woman-owned,” “youth-owned,” and “disabled-owned” are therefore based on Black women, Black youth, and Black persons with disabilities, respectively, in line with the definitions applied under the B-BBEE framework.

While these ownership categories provide important insights into supplier empowerment, it is important to note that ownership can also be based on directorship information but presents several challenges. Many suppliers with significant procurement spend are partially owned by other organisations, trusts, or companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE), where ownership structures are complex or not fully transparent. As a result, ownership data for such suppliers may not always reflect the ultimate beneficial ownership.

Further, not all spend transactions can be classified in terms of the demographic classifications because of the supplier types government is doing business with. Some suppliers are “Government owned”, “Listed companies” or the information is “Not supplied” etc. Therefore, a figure of 48% Woman ownership implies 52% non-Woman ownership that comprise of various other ownership structures; it does not imply that 52% of the spend was paid to companies exclusively owned by men.

5.2. Definitions

Company size/turnover. The classification of companies in sizes “GE”, “EME” and “QSE” refers to Generic Enterprises, Exempted Micro Enterprises, and Qualifying Small Enterprises, respectively. For analytical purposes EMEs and QSEs are sometimes grouped as Small to Medium Enterprises (SMMEs). On the CSD the income categories are: EME – R0 to R10 million; QSE – R10 million to R50 million; GE – Above R50 million.

Contract Type. LOGIS defines five types of contract based on where the contract originated and its intended scope. Departmental contracts are managed independently by individual departments for their specific needs. Provincial contracts coordinate services at the provincial level across multiple entities. Non-Contract spending represents services obtained without formal agreements, such as purchase orders or emergency procurements. Transversal contracts are centrally managed to serve multiple departments and leverage economies of scale. Regional contracts organize logistics by geographic areas, while Facility contracts are dedicated to specific physical locations like warehouses or institutions

Designated groups. These are groups targeted for preferential procurement under the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (PPPFA). These include: black people, women, youth, military veterans and people with disabilities who are citizens of the Republic of South Africa.

MIIN type. LOGIS uses the Management Information Item Number (MIIN) structure to efficiently catalogue procurement items by grouping them into logical categories. The two-level MIIN structure assigns all LOGIS payment transactions to a hierarchical classification, with the dashboard showing the most detailed level (physical object); its ten-character code uses the first five characters for the group (e.g., Furniture) and the last five for the item (e.g., Table).

NT clusters. Sometimes the data are split into “NT clusters”. National Treasury (NT) clusters are groupings of similar government departments with cross-cutting programmes namely: Economic Services; Urban Development and Infrastructure; Education and Related Services; Central Government and Administration; Justice and Protection Services; Health and Social Development.

Ownership type. On the CSD businesses are can be categorized as woman-owned, youth-owned, disabled-owned, black-owned, or military-veteran-owned is the supplier has 51% or more ownership by the designated group. For suppliers with 1%-50%, they are regarded as “partially owned” by the designated group. 0% would imply no ownership by this group.

Procurement spend, also known as spend data, is an organization’s total expenditures on goods and services purchased from external suppliers.

SCOA item type. This is a way of classifying items that have incurred a procurement spend. This is a classification system from within SCOA that uses a multi-level system to classify spend items, also called item type.

Turnover is the total amount of money the business receives from the sale of goods and services.

UNSPSC family title. The dashboard also includes a classification taxonomy for goods and services called the United Nations Standard Products and Services (UNSPSC) codes. The four level schema comprises of: segment (highest), family (second), class (third) and commodity (fourth, lowest).

6. HOW TO USE THE DASHBOARD

When you open the dashboard, you will see a series of views which provide different perspectives on government procurement and spending. The dashboard is interactive; you can click to browse and explore the data using drop-down menus and charts.

In all views it is possible to **filter** the data so that only certain subsets are displayed. For example, you may only want to see the data for the latest year, so you filter using `fiscal_year=2024/2025`.

Below is a list of the available filters that appear on the dashboard.

Filter	Description	Range	Example categories (non-exhaustive)
Fiscal year	The fiscal year	From 2017/2018	2024/2025, 2020/2021

Sphere	Government level	National and Provincial	National or Provincial
Province	The nine provinces	All	Western Cape, Gauteng, etc.
Department	Government departments	All	Department of Home Affairs

**Note that Variations in department names (e.g., "Agriculture" vs "Agriculture and Rural Development") exist due to restructuring over time. Current references use the latest official name for consistency. Due to this inconsistency, it is necessary to be careful when filtering by department.*

There are extensive **tooltips** which appear when you hover over an item, providing additional information or the value of a data point.

On some views it is possible to **drill down** to see additional information. This can be accessed via right-clicking an appropriate item.

Notes also exist: additional information and instructions exist for some views.

Chart data can easily be exported using these steps:

1. Hover over the chart.
2. Click the three dots (ellipses) in the top-right corner.
3. Select "Export" and choose a file format (Excel/CSV).
4. Save the file to your desired location.

Lastly, the transaction level data can be downloaded on the supplier transactions view using these steps:

1. Click on link to download file "Procurement_Spend_Transaction_List.csv".
2. Save the file to your desired location.

7. DASHBOARD VIEWS DETAIL

The following table provides detailed interpretation notes in support of the various views that are published in the dashboard.

View	Description of Contents
BAS	
Overview 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement spend allocation by SCOA Item level 3. • Top 10 procurement spend by UNSPSC family titles • Procurement spend distribution by province and National Treasury clusters.
Overview 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top 20 commodities procured (UNSPSC level 4) • Proportional view of the total spend by province.

<p>Spend Trends over Time</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year on year trends for total procurement (all years) • Stacked line chart showing the composition of total spend across UNSPSC segments, by month.
<p>Departmental Spend</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spend allocation per department and province. • Spend allocation per UNSPSC Segment level.
<p>Company and Commodity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spend by enterprise/business size. • Spend by company turnover category. • Spend by commodity title – breakdown of total spend per segment level of the UNSPSC classification structure. Note that you can drill down into company size by selecting one of the UNSPSC segments.
<p>Supplier trends 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spend by supplier type (e.g. Individuals, CIPC companies, state owned entities, etc.) • Spend per supplier sub type. • Suppliers by service location (province level). • Top 10 suppliers.
<p>Supplier trends 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new suppliers by year • Distribution of new suppliers by designated group. • Provincial distributions of total spend (all suppliers).
<p>Designated Groups</p>	<p>This view allows users to focus in on the designated groups identified in the PPPFA in terms of their ownership. It contains the following figures which update depending on the selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top ten suppliers – Top ten suppliers from the designated group in terms of payments received. • Provincial location of the top ten suppliers for the selected group. • Top ten commodities (by total spend) for the selected group. • Total spend by department towards the selected group. <p>Note: The spend percentages and amounts reflected in the dashboard views are a true reflection of the actual amount that was paid to e.g. Woman owned companies (52%) but that it does not imply that 48% therefore went to companies that are owned by men but rather that the 48% comprise of a combination of companies owned by men, companies partially owned by woman, government owned companies etc.</p>
<p>Designated Groups Quarterly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total spend on Woman, Youth and People with disabilities by fiscal period – Provides a spend breakdown per demographic group and per quarter within a selected fiscal period. • A stacked bar version of quarterly spend by designated group.

	<p>Note: The percentages will not add up to 100% as some of the demographics are excluded from the bar chart e.g. Military veterans, Local/Township owned etc.</p>
SCOA mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The view is compiled by linking the UNSPSC classification structure to SCOA Item Level 3. The view provides drill down functionality on all the nodes in the display, therefore providing detailed spend information that can be approached from different entry points e.g. consolidated view, departmental view, commodity view, supplier view etc.
Spend Efficiencies and Anomalies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top 20 procurement spend per transaction by UNSPSC Family title. • Procurement spend versus transactions – the amount of spend and the number of transactions per UNSPSC Family title. • UNSPSC commodity spend over time – Providing a trend view of the amount of spend and the number of transactions per UNSPSC Family title, across years.
Supplier Transactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A transactional level search functionality for expenditure and supplier enquiries. This is an aggregated view of transactions by government entity per supplier, per item for each year. As such where the same entity buys the same items from a supplier multiple times in a year this will be shown in one line.
LOGIS	
Spend overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tab shows total spend summary. • Spend trend over time (line chart showing monthly patterns) • Top 10 suppliers by spend (treemap visualization) • Spend distribution by contract type (donut chart showing departmental breakdown) • Highlights dominant departmental spending category
Contract Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows spend breakdown by contract type with percentage distribution • Displays historical spending data and number of contracts per year. • Analyzes contract spend across provinces and duration categories (Not Applicable, 0-1 Year, 1-3 Years, 5+ years)
Transaction View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A transactional level search functionality for expenditure and supplier enquiries. This is an aggregated view of transactions by government entity per supplier, per item for each year. As such where the same entity buys the same items from a supplier multiple times in a year this will be shown in one line. <p>Note: When trying to do price comparisons, it should be noted that current prices reflect average price per unit for all the items</p>

	in a given MIIN group (lowest level available is the second level). As such, it is not possible to directly see unit prices from the transaction provided.
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8. CONTACT DETAILS

For assistance or feedback, contact the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) at: CPO@treasury.gov.za

9. APPENDIX A – LISTS OF PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS ON BAS AND LOGIS

Province	EC		FS		GP		KZN		LP		MP		NC		NW		WC	
	B	L	B	L	B	L	B	L	B	L	B	L	B	L	B	L	B	L
Agriculture and rural development			X	X*	X		X	X	X	X	X*	X*		X*	X		X	X*
Agriculture, environmental affairs, rural development and land reform													X					
Community Safety (and/or liason)				X	X		X				X	X*						
Community safety, roads and transport			X												X*		X*	X*
Cooperative governance and traditional affairs	X	X*	X	X	X		X				X	X			X			
Cooperative governance, human settlements and traditional affairs									X	X			X	X				
Economic development, [environmental affairs] and tourism	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X*	X		X	X
Education	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
eGovernment					X													
Environmental affairs					X													
Environmental affairs and development planning																	X	X
Health	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Human settlements	X	X	X	X	X		X				X				X			

Infrastructure Development					X											X	X
Local Government																X	X
Office of the premier	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Provincial legislative	X																
Provincial revenue fund	X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		
Provincial treasury	X	X*	X	X	X		X*		X	X	X	X*	X	X	X	X	X
Public works, roads and infrastructure	X	X*	X*	X*			X*		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Rural development and agrarian reform	X	X															
Safety and liason	X	X															
SASSA	X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X
Social development	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sports, [recreation], arts and culture	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Transport	X	X			X*		X		X							X*	X*
Transport and community safety (and/or liason)									X				X	X			
<p><i>*Departments that are functionally similar are grouped together despite slight name variation. However, in some cases the functions were too dissimilar, and so additional rows had to be left in the table. For example, it did not make sense to combine “community safety” with “community safety, roads and transport”. This sometimes creates the wrong impression that a department is on LOGIS but not on BAS.</i></p>																	

10. APPENDIX B – LIST OF NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS ON BAS AND LOGIS

National Department	BAS	LOGIS
Agriculture	X	
Agric, Land Ref And Rural Dev (Dalrr)		X
Agricult, Forestry And Fisheries		X
Basic Education	X	X
Center For Public Service Innovation (Cpsi)	X	X
Civilian Secretariat For Police	X	X
Communications And Digital Technologies	X	X*
Cooperative Governance	X	
Coop Gov And Trad Affairs		X
Correctional Services	X	X
Electricity And Energy	X	X
Employment And Labour	X	X
Forestry, Fisheries And The Environment	X	X*
Government Communication And Information Systems	X	X
Health	X	X
Higher Education And Training	X	X
Home Affairs	X	
Human Settlements	X	X
Independent Police Investigative Directorate	X	X
International Relations And Cooperation	X	X
Judicial Inspectorate For Correctional Services	X	
Housing		X
Justice And Constitutional Development	X	
Land Reform And Rural Development	X	
Military Veterans	X	X
Mineral Petroleum Resources	X	X
National Skills Fund	X	
National Treasury	X	X
Office Of The Chief Justice	X	X
Planning, Monitoring And Evaluation	X	X*
Prosecuting Authority	X	X
Public Service And Administration	X	X
Public Service Commission	X	
Public Works And Infrastructure	X	X*
Palama		X
School Of Government	X	
Science And Innovation	X	X

Public Services Commission		X
Small Business Development	X	X
Social Assistance	X	
Social Development	X	X
Sports, Arts And Culture	X	X
Statistics S.A.	X	X
The Presidency	X	X
Tourism	X	X
Trade, Industry And Competition	X	X*
Traditional Affairs	X	X
Transport	X	X
Water And Sanitation	X	X*
Women, Youth And Persons With Disabilities	X	
<i>*Departments that are functionally similar are grouped together despite slight name variation.</i>		

