



XI Annual Conference on Government Procurement in the Americas

October 28-30, 2015 Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

"Jamaica's Public Procurement Reform Programme"



PUBLIC PROCUREMENT REFORM



Forensic Audit



Commencement of Comprehensive Reform

Regulated by the Financial Administration (Supplies) Regulations 1963 – Inadequate:

- Late payments to contractors
- Credit
- Procurement back office operation
- High inventory costs

- No rules for consultancies.
- Perception of subjectivity in selection of contractors.
- Poor accountability.
- No comprehensive document with all the procurement rules.
- No explicit policy direction for procurement and contracting.
- Lack of in-house trained professionals
- Limited compliance monitoring.

- Global move toward decentralization
- Importance placed on the procurement function
- Increase use of consultants
- Promulgation of a policy and procedural framework
- Procurement –
 acquisition of goods &
 general services,
 contracting construction



Public Procurement Reform

- □ Additional reforms due to free trade treaties, new technologies, good governance aims, transparency and anti-corruption.
- Aggressive pursuit of anti-corruption programmes promoted by international partners such as:
- ✓ United Nations (UN)
- ✓ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- ✓ International Financial Institutions such as World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), International Monetary Fund (IMF) etc.



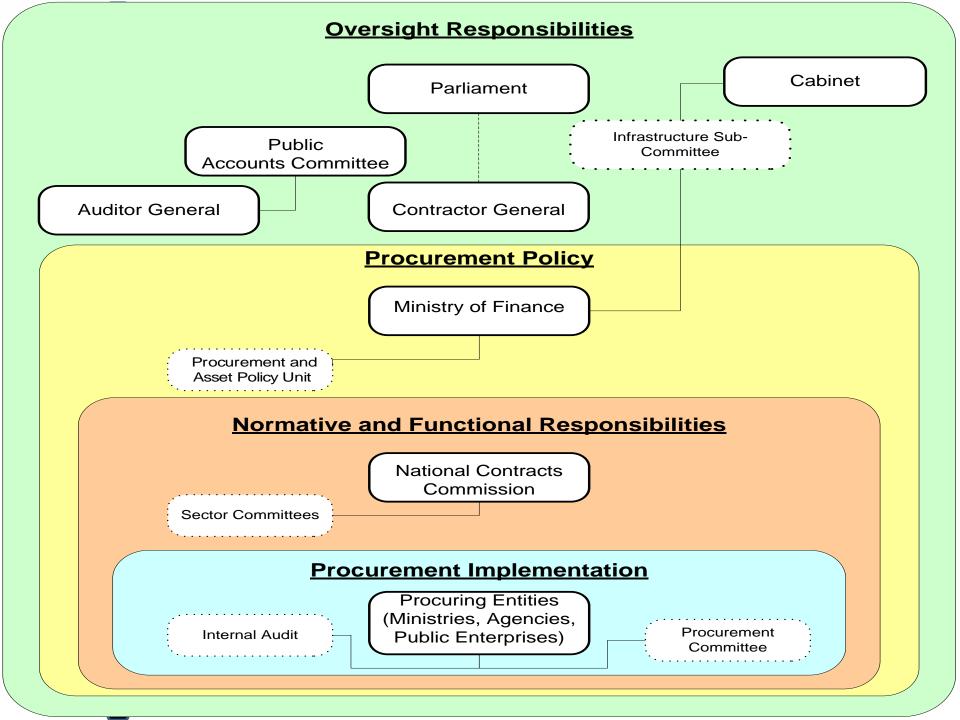
Public Procurement Expenditure Fiscal Year 2014/15

Procurement	No. of	Total Value of Contracts	
Category	Contracts	JD	USD
Consultancy Services	378		
(local and foreign)		1,459,998,134.99	12,166,651.12
Goods	5127	48,427,301,974.17	403,560,849.78
Services	2108	8,492,902,924.84	70,774,191.04
Works	1285	8,791,493,188.89	73,262,443.24
Insurance Services	34	773,377,033.84	6,444,808.62



Public Procurement

- Key policy instrument (approximately 30% of GDP).
 Single government activity most susceptible to waste, mismanagement, fraud and corruption.
 Integrity in public procurement is a benchmark for good governance, national progress and an economic driver.
- ☐ This growing significance has influenced reform of the legal framework and establishment of regulatory institutions with oversight responsibilities.





Progress: 1999 - 2001

- ☐ Development of a national procurement policy Statement, 2001
- ☐ Development of a Handbook of Public Procurement Procedures, 2001

☐ Development of an Environmental Guide to Public Sector Procurement, 2001

☐ Public Sector training programme



PROGRESS: 2002 - 2011

- ☐ Comprehensive Public Procurement Policy, 2008
- ☐ Public Procurement Regulations, 2008
- ☐ Revised GoJ Handbook of Public Sector Procurement Procedures, 2008/2010/2012
- ☐ Standard Bidding Documents, 2008
- ☐ Electronic Government Procurement (eGP), 2005 2011
 - □eGP Readiness Assessment & Road Map
 - □eTendering: Technical Cooperation GoJ/IDB



PROGRESS: 2012 - 2015

Handbook of Public Procurement Procedures (Revised in 2012 and most recently in March, 2014);
Implementation of Electronic Government Procurement (eGP) System, 2014;
Hosting of an inaugural Annual National Public Procurement Conference, 2014;
Public Procurement Certification Programme, 2014;
Weekly publication of the National Public Procurement Page in the Saturday Gleaner and the Tuesday Observer, 2013;
Establishment of a Procurement Appeals Board, 2012; and
Classification of Procurement Practitioners in the Public Service (Underway).



Current Complaints and Appeals

Review by the Procuring Entity

Review by the National Contracts
Commission (NCC)

Review by the Procurement Appeals
Board

Review by the Financial Services Commission (FSC) – insurance matters.

Judicial Review





The Public Procurement Act, 2015





Legislative Reform

- Borne out of an absence of a single comprehensive legal instrument for public procurement in Jamaica.
- ☐ The legal and regulatory framework has been segregated into different pieces of legislation, which have specific applicability to the procurement process:
 - ✓ The Financial Administration and Audit Act (FAA Act)
 - ✓ The Contractor General Act, 1983 (Amendment 1999)
 - ✓ The Public Sector Procurement Regulations, 2008
- ☐ UNCITRAL Model Law was used as a guide.



Legislative Reform

- lacksquare The promulgation of the Public Procurement Act will therefore:
 - promote economic development by ensuring value for money in public expenditure and the participation in public procurement by qualified suppliers of goods, works and services.
 - strengthen and expand the functions of the institutional arrangements; in relation to public procurement policy - to establish the Procurement Policy Office and the regulatory arms - the Public Procurement Commission and the Procurement Review Board that will ensure adherence to the public procurement processes.
 - modernise the law relating to public procurement by replacing the existing out-dated and fragmented legislative framework with an updated comprehensive law containing provisions that reflect new policy thinking and international best practice. 12



Legislative Reform

- ☐ The Objectives of the Public Procurement Act are:
 - To maximize economy and efficiency in public procurement;
 - Obtain value for money;
 - Foster transparency;
 - Encourage participation;
 - Provide for the fair and equitable treatment of all persons participating in the public procurement process; and
 - Promote economic development; competition in the supply of goods, works and services; integrity and engender public confidence in the process.



Administration

Under the Public Procurement Act, 2015:

GoJ's public procurement regulatory and institutional frameworks will be restructured and strengthened.
Modernization to further align with international best practices relating to institutional arrangements.
Reformation of operational and management structure.
Establishment of binding obligations supported by all levels of government to strengthen commitment to openness, transparence and accountability.

Improve the interconnectedness between GoJ regulators,

procuring entities, the state and citizenry.



Institutional Arrangements

- ☐ The Procurement and Asset Policy Unit (PAPU), MOFP will become The Office of Public Procurement (The Office).
- ☐ The National Contracts Commission (NCC) will become the Public Procurement Commission (PPC).
 - Supported by specialist Sector Committees
 - ✓ Consultancies
 - ✓ Insurance
 - ✓ ICT
 - ✓ Works
 - ✓ Goods and General Services
- Procuring Entities
 - Supported by:
 - ✓ Specialist Procurement Unit
 - ✓ Procurement Committees



The Office

- Responsible for developing and informing public procurement policy, legislation and procedures.
- Functions:
 - Monitor the operation of the procurement process and compliance with the provisions of the Act and regulations;
 - Review the methods, procedures and processes used in procurement and recommend any modifications;
 - Periodically issue administrative guidance and directives, guidelines, instructions, technical notes or manuals relating to execution of procurement;
 - Develop a code of conduct for procuring entities;
 - Develop standard forms of contract, bidding documents, prequalification documents and other procurement related documents;
 - Establish and manage an electronic procurement system;
 - Develop and maintain a database of public procurement statistics;
 - Undertake research and statistical analysis to inform policy development; and
 - Prepare and conduct training programme for at stakeholders.



Public Procurement Commission

☐ Functions:

- Approve or endorse the award of procurement contracts above the Head of procuring entity's contract approval limit.
- Register & classify suppliers and approve unregistered suppliers.
- Assess suppliers on an ongoing basis to ensure the consistency of capacity and performance with registration and classification requirements.
- Establish and maintain a register of suppliers.
- Establish, manage and oversee the activities of sector committees as reconstituted based on specialization.



Head of Procuring Entity

Ensure compliance with all procurement processes.
Ensure the establishment of a Specialist Procurement Unit staffed by competent, adequately trained practitioners.
Constitution of Procurement Committee.
Ensure the preparation and publication of the Annual Procurement Plan.



Public Notice of Award

- Procuring Entity will be required to:
 - publish a notice of the award of procurement contract specifying –
 - √ name of awardee; and
 - ✓ contract price.



Under the PPA, any aggrieved party has the right to seek a reconsideration or review of any procurement proceeding if there is a claim of injury or suffered loss due to any action or decision of the PE taken in a procurement proceeding.

☐ If an aggrieved bidder fails to get adequate redress from the administrative review process the final option is for a judicial review.



- ☐Who can apply?
 - **Suppliers** matters relating to registration.

 Bidders – matters relating to a procurement proceeding.

 Procuring Entities – decision of the Commission.



- ☐ The PRB can take any action it sees fit:
 - Prohibit the PE or the Commission as the case may be from acting or taking decision or following a procedure.
 - Confirm decision of the PE or the Commission.
 - Order that procurement proceedings be terminated.
 - Dismiss the application.
 - Require payment of compensation.
 - Convene a public hearing.



- ☐ Who can participate in hearings?
 - Any person, firm or entity with sufficient interest in the procurement proceedings to which an application is made.
 - Any other person, firm or entity the PRB sees fit, which includes:
 - √ technical, legal or any other assistance deemed necessary;
 - ✓ Any officer of the PE or Commission, summoned and examined by the Board; and
 - ✓ Any other person involved in the procurement proceeding



Electronic Procurement



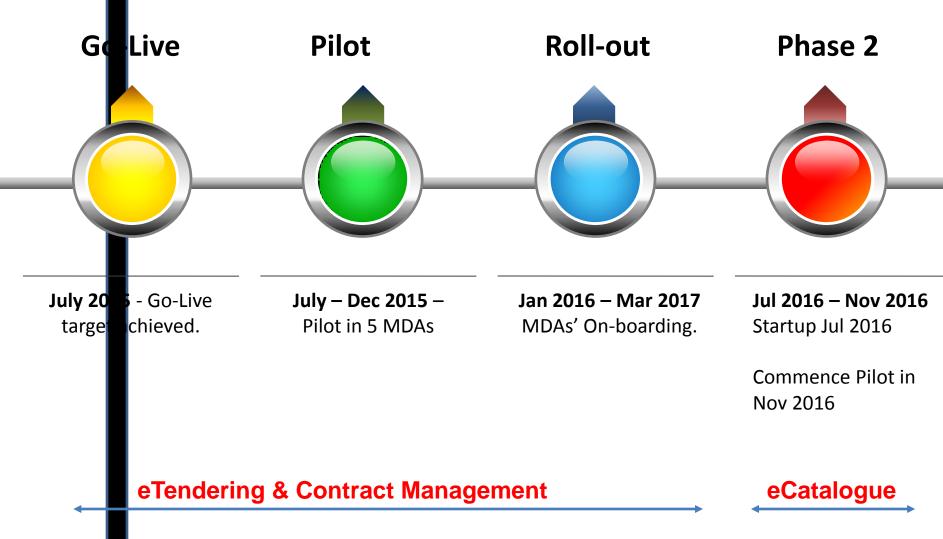


Project Background

- ☐ Readiness Assessment for e-GP adoption
 - Conducted 2005-2007
- ☐ Findings
 - Jamaica ready for e-GP
 - Projected annual 2% savings on total procurement
- ☐ Key Recommendations
 - Phase 1: e-Tendering & Contract Management
 - Phase 2: Purchasing (e-Catalogue) module
 - Operate all modules (including registration) through a single Portal
 - Develop a Supplier activation strategy



Status and Timelines





Expected Benefits

☐ Standardization of the Procurement Process
☐ Easy access to information
☐ Leveraging of Framework Agreements
☐ Procurements only through use of integrated APP feature
☐Compliance with Procurement Laws & Regulations
☐Greater efficiency in the Procurement Process
☐ Expected Cost & Time Savings



Key System Features







Suppliers

- Self registration
- Automatic alerts
- Electronic collaboration
- Electronic bid submission

Procuring Entities

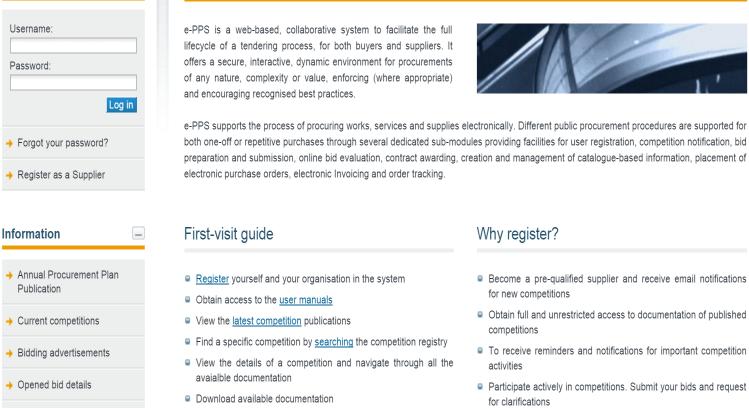
- Online Annual Procurement Plan Management
- Tender Management
- Framework Agreement

Regulators & Policy Office

- Single Procurement Db
- Standard
 Classification
 (CPV)
- Audit access on all procurement activities

https://yo utu.be/R myqF90-Hs8









News

→ User guides



















Contact us

Current competitions



Next Steps: 2016/2017

- ☐ Continuation of Public Procurement Reform Awareness and Sensitization Campaign.
- ☐ Promulgation of the Public Procurement Act and attendant Regulations.
- Continuation of eGP Implementation:
 - Public Sector-wide implementation of the Electronic Tendering System
 - eCatalogue and Framework Agreements Modules
 - eRegistration System
 - eContract Management Module
- ☐ Revision of the:
 - GOJ Handbook of Public Sector Procurement Procedures; and
 - Standard Bidding Documents simplify and expand catalogue.



Next Steps: 2016/2017

- ☐ Career Development in Public Procurement alignment of procurement professionals in the civil service to ensure due regard for the function.
- ☐ Training & Certification of Procurement Professionals.
- ☐ Training of Suppliers and other stakeholders.





Contact Details

Cecile Maragh

Senior Director, Procurement and Asset Policy
Ministry of Finance and Planning
30 National Heroes Circle
Kingston 4, Jamaica.

Email: cecile.maragh@mof.gov.jm

Tel: 1(876)932-5244/47



Thank You