

CONFERENCIA ANUAL RED INTERAMERICANA DE

COMPRAS GUBERNAMENTALES

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA // 2019

EJE ESTRATÉGICO PARA ALCANZAR LOS OBJETIVOS DE DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE



PANEL Reformas Legislativas en los Sistemas de compras Públicas en la Región

MODERADOR: Duglas Fraser, Head of Procurement, CDB



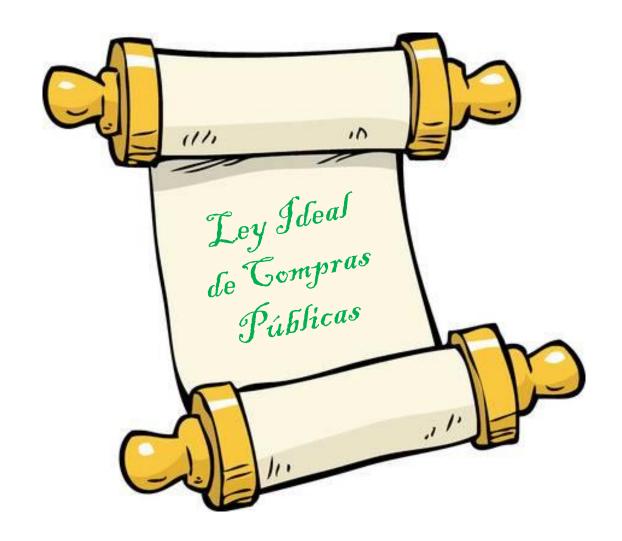
REFORMAS LEGISLATIVAS EN LOS SISTEMAS DE COMPRAS PÚBLICAS EN LA REGIÓN.

PANAMÁ

Raphael Fuentes

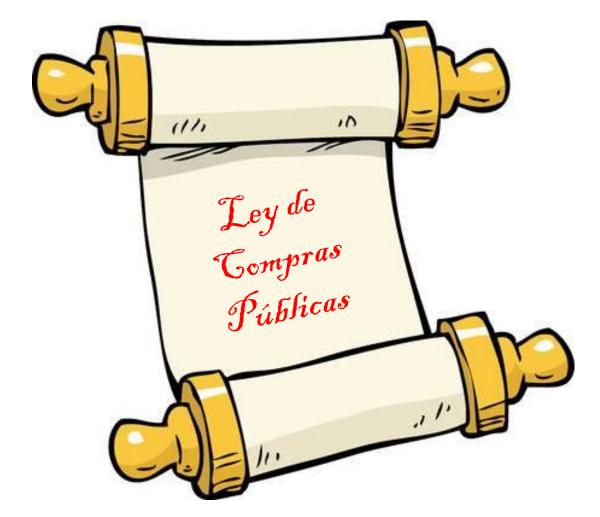
Director General de Contrataciones Públicas Panamá.

Propuesta presentada por el Ente Rector:









¿Hay que reformar la Ley de Compras Públicas?

¿Cuál es el objetivo de la reforma a la Ley de Compras Públicas?

Objetivos de la Reforma de la Ley de Compras Públicas en Panamá

- Mayor Transparencia
- Unificación de Ley de Compras Públicas
- Mecanismos de Inclusión





MUCHAS GRACIAS!!!

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT REFORM GRENADA

Presented by: Terrence Victor

Central Procurement Unit, Ministry of Finance

I. EARLY LEGISLATION

- Central Tenders Board + Financial Rules 1960's
- 2007 Public Procurement and Contract Administration Act
- 2014 Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Property Act

2. PUBLIC PROCUREMENT AND DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC PROPERTY ACT

- Provides Key Institutions
 - Governance Procurement Board
 - Review and Appeals Review Commission
 - Central Procurement Unit
 - Procuring Entities
 - Evaluation and Tender Committees

3. ESSENTIAL AMENDMENT

 2018 - Amendment to the Act to signal sustainability in procurement

 Key objective: Promotion of sustainable development and protection of the environment

4. CURRENT STATUS - 2019

- Completed a policy on Sustainability in Public Procurement
- Developing relevant SPD's and SOP's
- Introduction of Framework Agreements
- Sustainable Development Plan 2035

5. DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY

- Significant shift in the manner of disposal
- Repair, reuse and reallocate

Vehicles

Equipment

Furniture

- Sale as scrap
- Dumping only as a last resort

6.2020 AND BEYOND

- Continued focus on sustainability
- Full implementation of our Sustainability in public procurement policy
- Improvement to procurement legislation /policies/ guidelines
- Improvement in technology to facilitate procurement
- More analysis and reports on procurement activities
- Building capacity in procurement throughout the government system

8. CONCLUSION

 Continue to play our role in achieving the sustainable development goals through procurement while obtaining the best value for money.



THE OFFICE OF PROCUREMENT REGULATION

integrity transparency accountability value for money

Regional Legislative Reforms in Public Procurement Systems

October 29, 2019
Moonilal Lalchan
Director Contrataciones, Ministerio de Finanzas
Trinidad y Tobago



IMPACT OF CORRUPTION ON THE PUBLIC SECTOR

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Foreign Bribery Report (2014) confirms that public procurement is one of the government activities most vulnerable to corruption, due to the volume of transactions and the financial interests at stake.

In their study, they discovered that **two-thirds** of foreign bribery cases occurred in sectors closely associated with contracts or licensing through public procurement.

10-30% of the investment in a publicly funded construction project may be lost due to mismanagement and corruption.

RECAPPING THE JOURNEY OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT REFORM



CTB Act (1961) as amended

MoF's Guidelines for the State Sector (2011)

White Paper on Procurement Reform (2006) – Weaknesses and Limitations

Draft Handbook,
Special Guidelines and
Training by UNDP (2015
– 2017)

PP&DPP Act 2015 – Accession and Partial Proclamation Joint Select Committee
Consideration of
Legislative Proposals
(2010)

Appointment of the OPR Board and Establishment of the Office

(January 2018)

Development of the Regulations and Stakeholder Engagements (2018)

FULL PROCLAMATION & IMPLEMENTATION (2020)

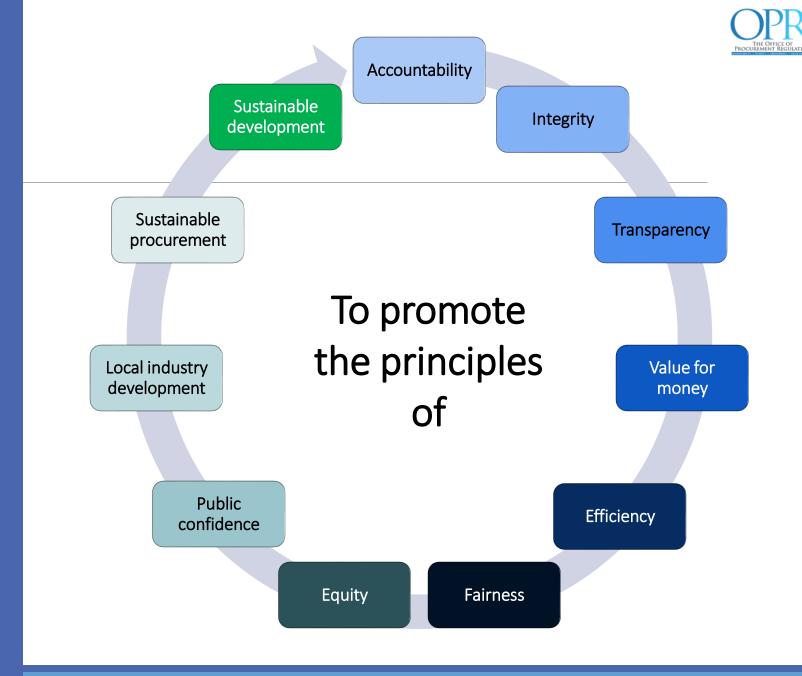


WHAT IS THE OPR?

The Office of Procurement Regulation ("the OPR") is **established** by the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Property Act, 2015 ("the Act") as amended. It is **a regulatory body** governed by an independent board appointed by the President of Trinidad and Tobago after consultation with the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. The Board was appointed on **January 12**, **2018** and comprises eleven members in accordance with Section 10 of the Act.

The independence of the OPR is made clear in **Section 13(2)(b)** of the Act which states that the OPR shall "not be subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority in the performance of its functions but shall be accountable to the Parliament."

OBJECTS OF THE ACT (Section 5)





PUBLIC BODY (Section 4 of the Act)

The Office of the President

The Parliament

The Judiciary

A Ministry or a department or division of a Ministry

The Tobago House of Assembly, or a division of the Tobago House of Assembly A Municipal
Corporation established
under the Municipal
Corporations Act

A Regional Health
Authority established
under the Regional
Health Authorities Act

A statutory body, responsibility for which is assigned to a Minister of Government

A State-controlled enterprise

A Service Commission established under the Constitution or other written law

A body corporate or unincorporated entity using public money



THE OFFICE OF PROCUREMENT REGULATION

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Thank you! Questions?



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