

#### Western Cape Government

**Provincial Treasury** 

### RISK MANAGEMENT APPROACH TOWARDS SCM

#### CFO LEGOTLA 10/11 DECEMBER 2012 MOSSELBAY

### Why having a risk management approach towards SCM

### **Regularity environment**

- Highly regulated
- Rights of third party entrenched in procurement processes
- Contract law requirements
- Audits on non-compliance with laws and regulations



### Why having a risk management approach towards SCM

### Service delivery environment

- Runs across an institution
- Directly involve in spending public money
- Product must be delivered at the right time, right place, right quantity, right quality, right costs and from the right source
- SCM inefficiency can contribute to non-delivery



# Why having a risk management approach towards SCM

### PT Commitments as part of MGRO

- Review and assessing Municipality's SCM policy.
- Sharing of best practices through the issuance of a guideline for drafting delegations and sub delegations.
- S 44: Engage with National Treasury and AGSA (National) to address the issue. Engaged with Credit Agencies to provide solutions via quarterly SCM Forums.
- Created a helpdesk to assist both municipalities and suppliers on SCM matters
- Developing a framework for AM Policy assessment and verifications processes in conjunction with the NT

#### There is a need to unpack risks within the SCM environment



#### Procurement cycle

- Institutionalisation
- Identification of need and procurement planning
- Development of specifications
- Selecting the procurement method
- Compilation of bid documents
- Inviting , clarifying and closing of bids
- Evaluating offers
- Selecting the successful bidder
- Negotiations
- Contract management



#### Institutionalisation

RISKS	LIKELY CONSEQUENCES	ACTION NEEDED
Inadequate SCM structure	Inability to meet service delivery needs Non-compliance to prescripts No separation of duties	Establishment of SCM Unit Identify roles and responsibilities of line departments involve in SCM Demarcate and separate duties
Lack of policies and procedures Inappropriate SCM delegations	Uncoordinated SCM practices Irregular SCM activities Decision-making happens on to low or high level	Develop and implement policies Alignment thereof with NT requirements Compile set of delegations that will support both service delivery and accountability
Inadequate bid committee structures	Non-compliance to NT prescripts Unsuitable staff on committees Risky decision-making	Revamp committee structures Line departments to take responsibility to appoint specification and evaluation committees



#### Identification of need and procurement planning

RISK	LIKELY CONSEQUENCES	ACTION NEEDED
Understatement of the need. Overstatement of the need. Misinterpretation of user needs.	Purchase of unsuitable product or service. Money wasted. Need not satisfied. Poor competition. Time lost. Increased costs. Possible downtime.	Analyse need accurately. Use functional and performance requirements. Improve consultation with users. Obtain clear statement of work and definition of need.
Impractical timeframe.	Inadequate responses from bidders. Reduced competition. Delivery schedule not met.	Improve forecasting, planning and consultation with users. Improve communication with potential bidders.



#### **Development of specifications**

RISK	LIKELY CONSEQUENCES	ACTION
Narrow definition or commercial specification. Definition of inappropriate product or service.	Fewer alternatives. Most suitable product or service may not be obtained. Increased costs.	Define specification in terms of required output Use functional and performance specifications
Inadequate statement of requirements.	Variety of offers. Insufficient responses. Products offered not meeting needs. Difficult to evaluate.	Be familiar with requirements. Use functional and performance specifications. Use an Expression of Interest to obtain information.



#### Compilation of bid documentation

RISK	LIKELY CONSEQUENCES	ACTION
Terms and conditions unacceptable to bidders.	Loading of costs in offers. Having to modify bid terms and conditions. Disruption. Low response.	Use standard documentation. Select appropriate documentation for purchase type. Improve bid planning. Use commercially acceptable terms.
Providing inadequate information.	Loading of costs in offers. Variations in offers. Having to provide clarifying information, causing delays in bid closing.	Ensure staff have appropriate bid planning and documentation training. Improve bid planning and preparation. Review bid documents before issuing them.



#### Inviting, clarifying and closing of bids

RISK	LIKELY CONSEQUENCES	ACTION
Failure to adequately address enquiries from bidders.	Claims of unfair practices. Offers with qualifications by bidders. Withdrawal of offers.	Implement standardised procedures for responding to enquiries. Provide staff with appropriate bid management training. Respond in a timely manner to enquiries.
Actual or perceived favouritism in providing information.	Complaints from bidders. Withdrawal of offers.	Answer queries in writing and provide copies to all potential bidders. Ensure that all potential bidders are provided with any addenda.
Actual or perceived breach of confidentiality.	Complaints from bidders. Mistrust by bidders.	Establish formal security procedures. Train staff in their obligations. Perform regular audits and reviews of security processes.

#### **Evaluation of bids**

RISK	LIKELY CONSEQUENCES	ACTION
Failure to follow effective evaluation procedures.	Inconsistent evaluations. Possible complaints from bidders. Subjective not objective evaluation of offers.	Provide staff with appropriate bid assessment and evaluation training and experience. Improve bid assessment and evaluation processes. Maintain, audit and review evaluation procedures.
Failure to identify a clear winner.	Claims of unethical and unfair behaviour.	Ensure evaluation criteria contain factors on which the assessment of bids will be based and that they are clearly identifiable to bidders in bid documents.



#### **Contract management**

ACTIVITY	RISKS	HOW TO MITIGATE RISKS
Unwillingness of the supplier to accept the contract.	Delays in delivery. Need to restart procurement.	Seek legal redress if non- acceptance causes loss. Negotiate but retain integrity of the contract.
Failure of either party to fulfil the conditions of the contract.	Contract disputes. Failure to satisfy needs. Delays in delivery. Downtime. Legal action.	Ensure good contract administration. Hold regular inspections. Ensure all staff know responsibilities and conditions. Ensure good record keeping and documentation.



### **QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**



Thank you