## WTO Symposium on Transparency in Government



# FIDUCIARY ASPECTS OF QUALITY AND TRANSPARENCY PROCUREMENT

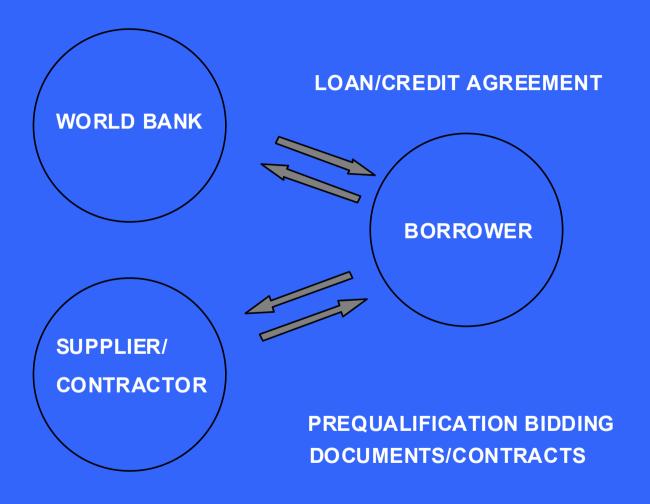
**Bernard Abeillé October 9, 2002** 

#### OVERVIEW

Bank staff have a fiduciary responsibility, mandated by the Articles of Agreement of IBRD and IDA, to ensure that the proceeds of any loan/credit are used only for the purposes for which the loan was granted, with due attention to considerations of economy and efficiency and without regard to political or other non-economic influences or considerations.

- To fulfil this mandate, the Bank has established detailed Guidelines specifically for procurement of goods, works and consulting services
- Basic principles governing the Bank's Procurement Policies:
  - I the need for economy and efficiency
  - I to give all eligible bidders equal opportunity to compete
  - as a development institution, encourage the development of domestic contracting in the Borrowing country
  - I the importance of transparency in the procurement process.

#### PROCUREMENT RELATIONSHIPS



- The Loan/Credit Agreement governs the legal relationships between the Borrower and the Bank, and the Guidelines are made applicable to procurement of goods and works, and to the selection and employment of consultants for the project as provided in the Agreement
- The rights and obligations of the Borrower and the providers of goods, works and consulting services are governed by the bidding documents/RFP and by the contracts signed by the Borrower.

#### ROLE OF BANK STAFF

Maintains strict neutrality and impartiality throughout the process

- Appendix 1 of the Guidelines describe the Bank's procedures for reviewing procurement decisions made by the borrower/client. The concurrence of the Bank is communicated to the client through letters conveying the Bank's "no objection" to the Borrower's decision (no-objection letters —NOLs). The review of the decision and the issuance of the NOL described in Appendix 1 of the Guidelines constitute the core of the fiduciary function of procurement.
- Task Team Leaders (TTLs) sign NOLs responding to Borrower's proposed actions, after a clearance by a Procurement Specialist (PS) or a Procurement Accredited Staff (PAS).

**Ensuring that sound national fiduciary systems are in place** 

**Country Procurement Assessment Reports (CPARs)** 

[Sound public procurement policies and practices are among the essential elements of good governance]

- Jointly by the Bank and the Borrower
- Findings include Risks
- Recommendations/Action Plans → Procurement Reform

- Capacity Analysis
  - Assessment of management capacities
  - Prior Review thresholds for contracts based on the risk analysis
- Procurement Arrangements (provisions in Loan Agreements)
  - Based on appraisal, capacity assessments etc.,
  - Changes introduced after negotiations require WB approval and internal clearances

- **During Implementation, WB:** 
  - Monitors the quality of procurement by the Borrower through:
    - Prior Reviews
    - Post Reviews
    - Mandatory Reviews
    - Ex-Post Procurement Reviews
    - Ex-Post Procurement Audits
  - Reports major deficiencies and proposed remedies
  - Proposes adjustments of the Bank's procurement supervision plan to reflect improvements or deterioration in Borrower's performance

## Transparency in Government Procurement

#### **Principles**

#### **Transparency: Key Principles**

- Effective Advertisement (broad + sufficient time)
- Public Bid Opening (immediate opening of all financial bids)
- Well-formulated Bidding Documents
  - Bid Evaluation Criteria (non-discriminatory, disclosed, in monetary terms ......)
  - Qualification of bidder reviewed separately
  - Contract Award to the lowest evaluated bidder --without negotiations

#### **Procedures should exclude:**

- Use of two-envelope system
- Use of merit-point system to evaluate bids (for civil works + goods)
- Combine bid evaluation with qualification
- Use of non quantified bid evaluation criteria
- Restricting access to bidding process

#### **Modern Procurement Regulations**

- Provide to loosing bidders an effective way to submit protests
  - Protests submitted to an independent entity
  - Protests before contract award may lead to re-visit the contract award
  - Protests after contract award may lead to compensatory damages
- Institutional Mechanisms
  - Entities conducting bid evaluations should be distinct from those having a regulatory/control functions
  - Registration of qualified bidder is an heavy procedure which require frequent updating