

9. Procurement Management

9. 1. Processes of Procurement Management

= the processes that ensure the procurement of necessary products/services from other companies/associations/organizations

>> **cooperation with specialized departments (Procurement, Legal, Accounting)**

Procurement planning (PA)

define the required procurements (what + when) and the procurement procedures

Solicitation planning (PA)

elaborate the documents needed for offer solicitation + fill the list of potential providers

Solicitation (E)

obtain offers, proposals from potential providers

Providers' selection (E)

choose the provider and set the contract

Contract administration (E)

manage the contract during its availability +
manage the relationship with the provider

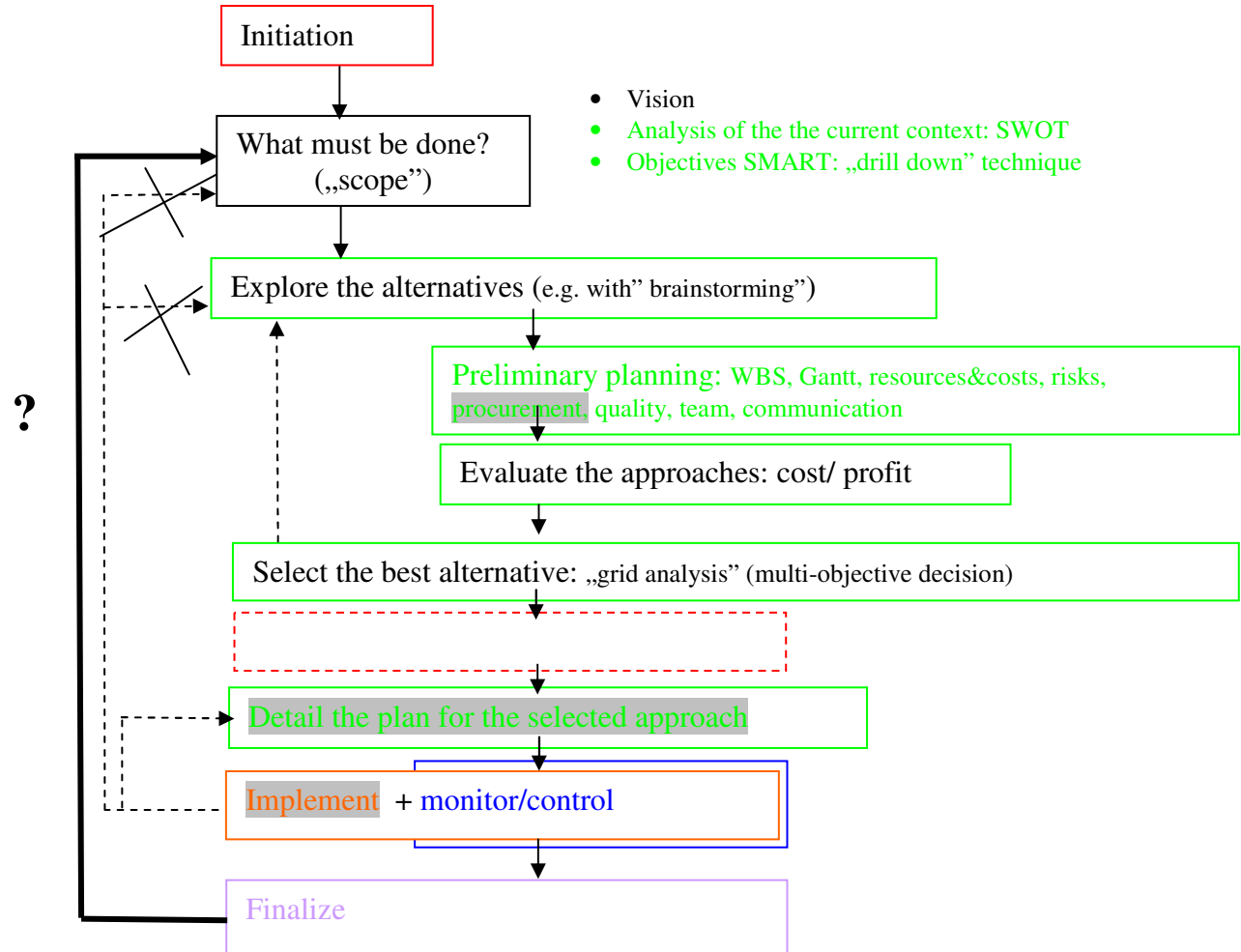
Contract closure (F)

validate the received product/service + end the
contract at administrative level

Remarks:

The provider is not from the same organization

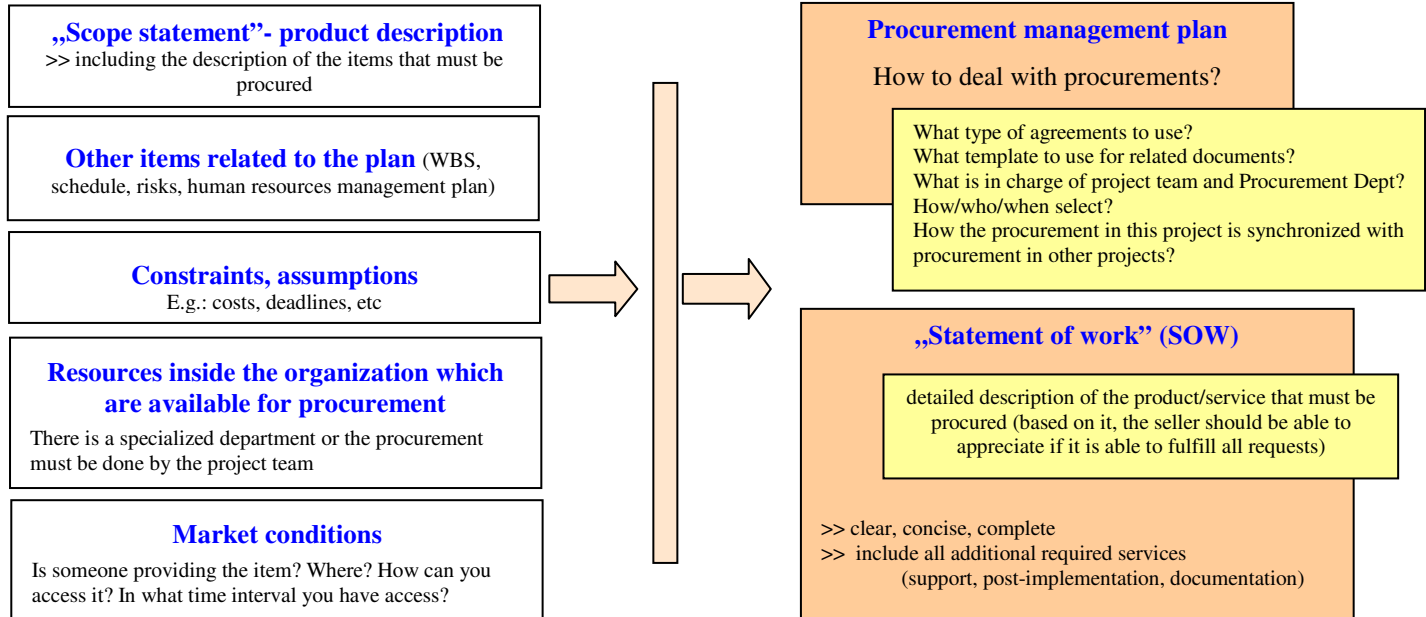
Think from the buyer standpoint!!



9. 1. 1. Procurement Planning (PA)

= determine the need of products/services that must be procured by the project and how the procurement should be carried out

WHEN/WHAT/HOW MUCH/HOW TO PROCURE?



Remarks:

- Externalization is needed?

- decide after a deep cost analysis

- cost of the product/service + delivery cost
 - costs demanded by procurements management

- the politics of the company is important: buy/ let /produce

- Use efficiently the expertise

- available in other departments

- from external consultants

- from professional associations

- of your team

Pay attention to the type of agreement demanded by the provider:

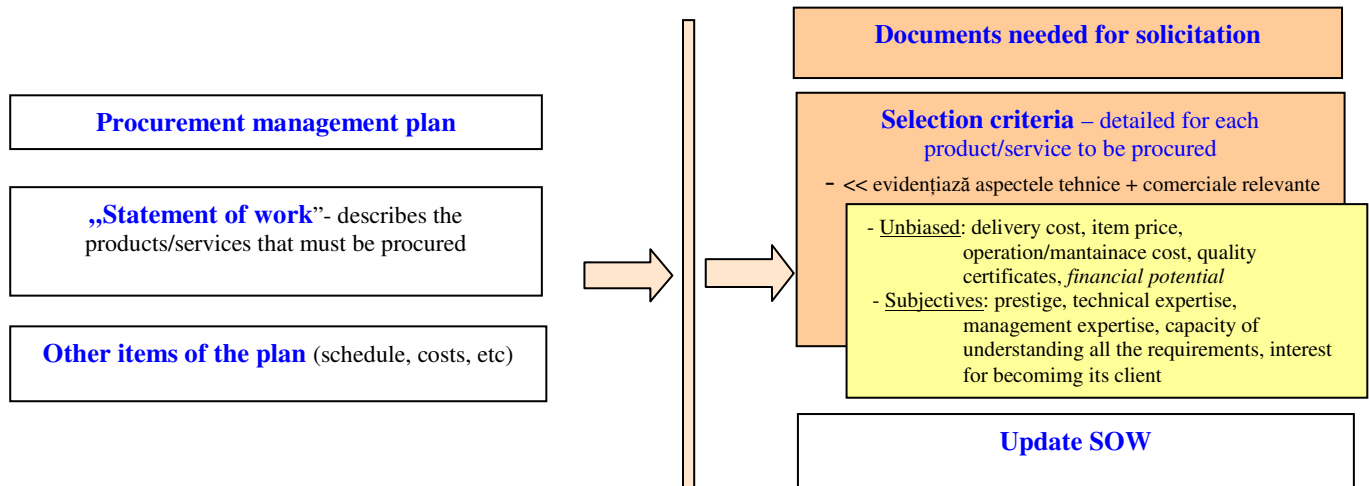
- Fix value
 >> the risks are assumed by the provider (some clauses can indicate agreed modifications, etc)
- With imposed percentile (applied to real obtained costs)

$$\text{Total value} = (\text{direct costs} + \text{indirect_costs}) * (1 + 0.xxx)$$
$$\text{indirect_costs} = \text{direct costs} * 0.xx$$
- Combined : fixed amount + variable amount (usually set in relation to a unitary cost – per working hour or per product unit)

9. 1. 2. Solicitation Planning

- = indicate the documents needed for offer solicitation
- + set the selection criteria
- + fill the list of potential providers

HOW TO ASK FOR OFFERS AND HOW TO THE BEST ONE?



Documents useful for solicitation:

- with emphasis on technical details (request of „Proposal”) and price (request for „Bid” or „Quotation”)
- they include: SOW, desired template response, agreement proposal, deadlines, etc.

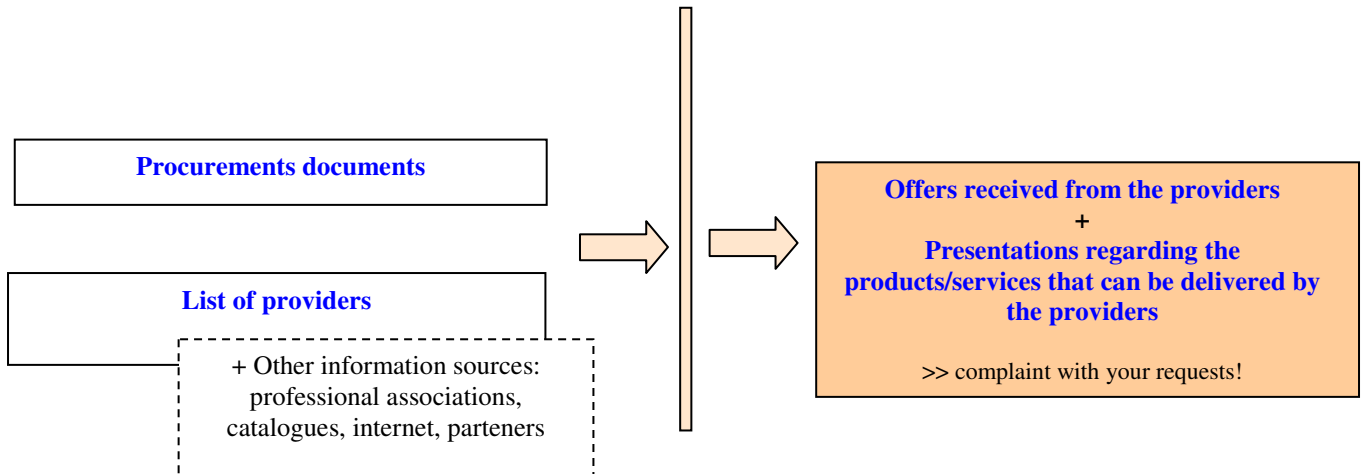
Recommendations:

- chose a good structure in order to facilitate precise, clear complete answers >> for a consistent further comparison of offers
 - allow the provider to come with suggestions, etc.
- !! use standard forms (contract, SOW, invitations)

9. 1. 3. Solicitation (E)

= obtain the answers from the providers

CONTACT THE PROVIDERS!



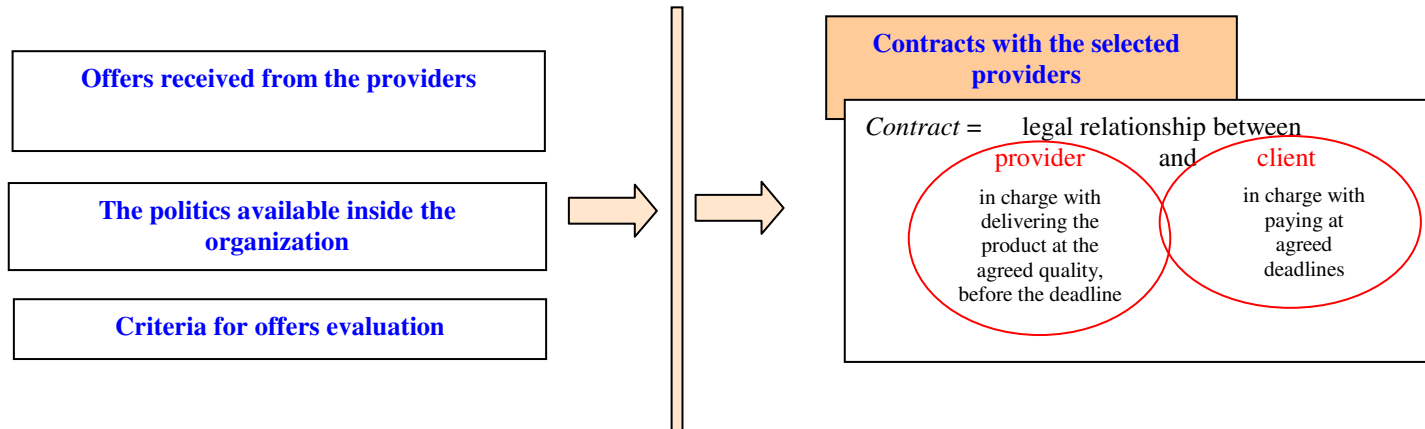
Methods that can be used for contacting the providers:

- Conferences for presenting your procurement intention
 - invite potential providers (same treatment for all!!)
 - goal: to clarify all technical and contractual requirements – as basis for preparing compliant offers
- Promo in media, internet, specific organizations
 - goal: extend the list of providers
 - for some organizations this method could be compulsory (e.g. public finances are involved)
- Separate contacting: fax, email, phone, meetings

9. 1. 4. Offer Selection (E)

= gather the offers + select the winner offer using the selection criteria + set the procurement agreement

SELECT THE PROVIDER AND SET THE AGREEMENT!



Recommended steps:

- Use the agreed selection criteria and their agreed associated weights:
$$\sum_i weight_criterion_i \cdot score_criterion_i .$$
- Sort the offers
- For the top offers: negotiate, obtain details: clarify technical request, discussion about the price and the responsibilities
- Re-evaluate
- Select the winner offer
- Set the agreement: delegate responsibilities // who can sign on the agreement (!!organization procedures)
 - << set the minimum acceptable performance for each request („screening system”)

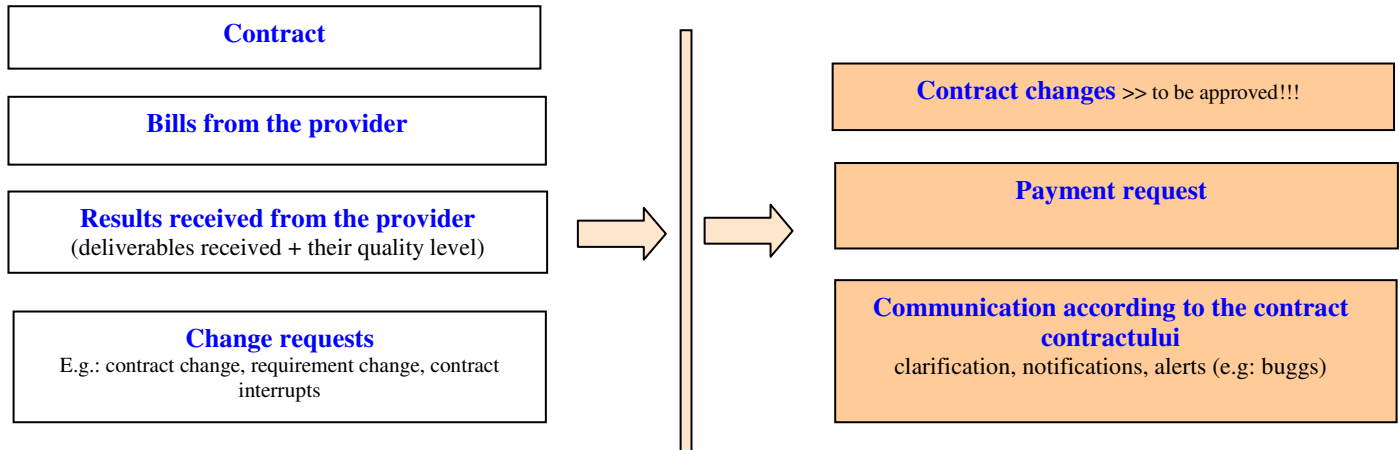
Remarks:

- Big differences between the price estimated by the client and the price indicated by the provider can indicate a misunderstanding of requirements.
- Big differences between the prices indicated in distinct offers can indicate a misunderstanding of requirements.

9. 1. 5. Contract Administration (E)

= ensure that the provider fulfill the contract
+
ensure that the buyer fulfill its obligations (e.g. in time payment)

THE CONTRACT IS FULFILLED BY THE PROVIDER AND THE CLIENT !



Recommendations:

- give attention to the payment system
- show all the problems in the performances reports
- monitor how procurement synchronizes with the other activities of the project
- give attention to the system of controlling contractual changes:
 - who is enabled to modify the contract
 - requested documents + their track + requested approvals

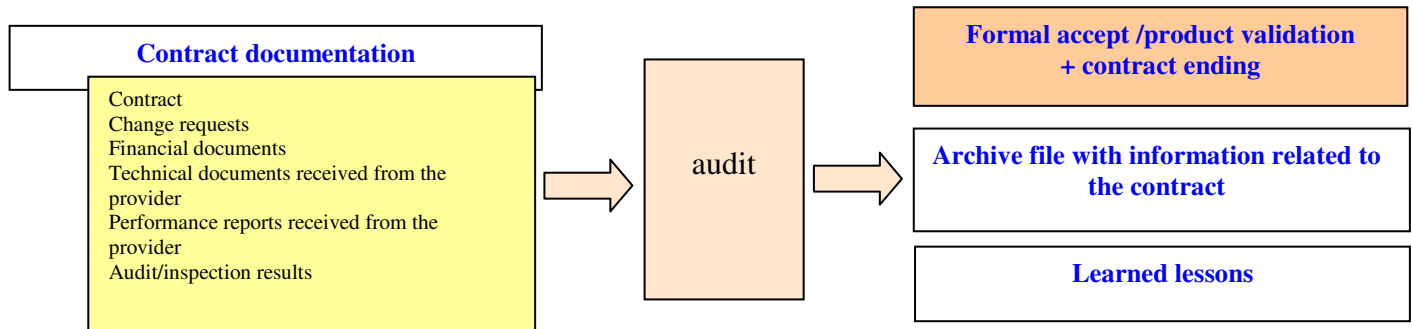
9. 1. 6. Contract Closure (F)

= validate the procured product/services (completely delivered, desired quality)

+

end the agreement at administrative level (update the documents in order to reveal recent status/results, archive related information)

VALIDATE, ARCHIVE !



Revision

Definitions, terminology:

externalization, solicitation, contract

Procurement management processes: procurement planning (PA), solicitation planning (PA), solicitation (E), provider selection (E), contract administration (E), contract finalization (F)

Documents

Procurement management plan

SOW, Documents for solicitation, Selection criteria

Contract, contract documentation

Payment request, forms for communicating with providers