Public Procurement Reform in South Africa

Country case: Public Procurement Reform in South Africa

Description

In 2013 the National Treasury appointed a Chief Procurement Officer with the overarching regulatory responsibility to monitor and evaluate public procurement performance in government and to modernize public procurement systems for greater efficiency and transparency.

The Chief Procurement Officer’s strategic objective is to:

i. Develop an overarching regulatory framework for public procurement oversight;
ii. Modernize public procurement information systems to optimize on public procurement planning and execution, spending and cost savings;
iii. Improve public procurement achievements on sustainable economic, social and environmental development;
iv. Improve public procurement governance, compliance and accountability;
v. Improve the capacity and performance of procurement officials.

The National Treasury Office of the Chief Procurement Officer is currently:

i. Reviewing legislation to modernize and simplify the legal framework for public procurement;
ii. Reviewing preferential procurement legislation to enhance economic opportunities for industrial supplier development through public procurement;
iii. Reviewing public procurement practices, the awarding of public procurement contracts, and the administration of contracts; to assess fairness, openness and compliancy to policy; make appropriate recommendations of practice improvements and advise on developmental training intervention strategies;
iv. Administering a Register for Tender Defaulters and Restricted Suppliers that is open to the public and for government to consult for contractors prohibited from doing business with government, found to be involved in corrupt activities and for supplier non-performance, before the awarding of public procurement contracts. The Register is available on National Treasury’s website.


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