Lecture 7 Basics of Procurement

CHEM-E0115 PLANNING AND EXECUTION OF A BIOREFINERY INVESTMENT PROJECT

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Agenda

- I. Introduction to Procurement
 - Procurement Function
 - Different Definitions
 - Two Types of Procurement

II. Project Procurement Process

- Procurement Planning
- Supplier Selection
- Contracting
- Contract Management
- Evaluation & Closure

III.Sustainable Procurement



I. Introduction to Procurement



Introduction to Procurement

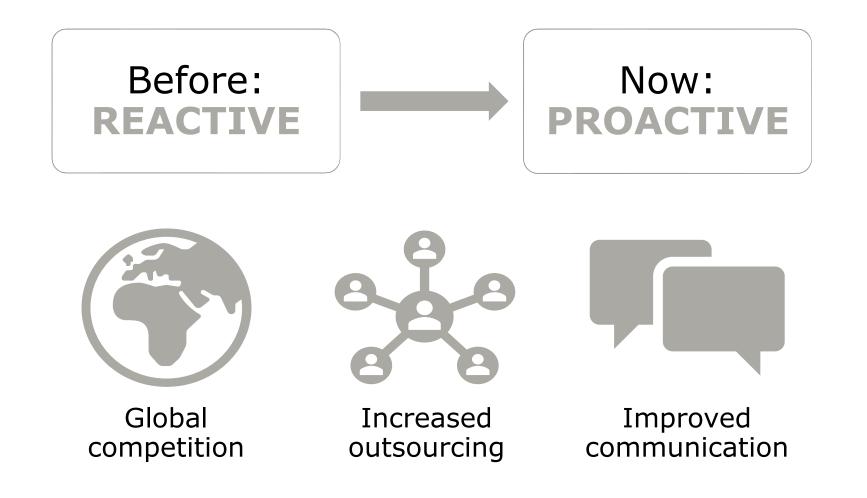


The basic objectives of procurement are:

- to purchase equipment, material and/or services, necessary to meet the technical specifications, and
- to ensure that the deliveries are in accordance with the overall schedule and in the most cost-effective manner.

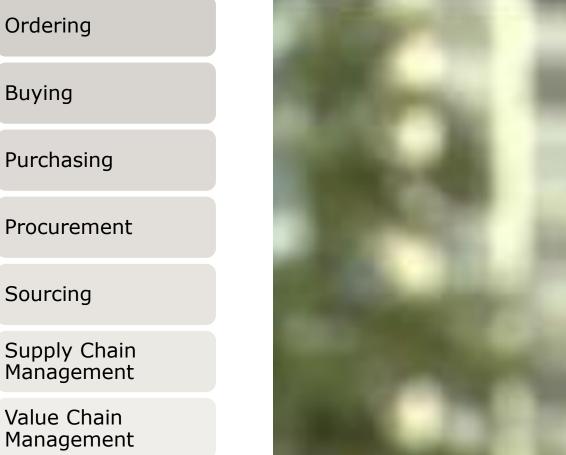


Procurement Function





Different Definitions





Arjan van Weele (Jan 5, 2014). CollegeTourPurchasing Video 1 What is Purchasing? YouTube: 4:37-8:14

Two Types of Procurement

Organizational

Procurement for sustaining an organization's daily business processes

Strives to achieve lower unit prices and optimize supply chain

Centralized administration: fast quote and order processes

Long-term strategic relationships with suppliers

Project-based

Procurement for a particular purpose or project

Ensures overall project delivery

Project procurement function resides with the project team, requires numerous activities in a short period of time

Project-based relationships with suppliers



II. Project Procurement Process



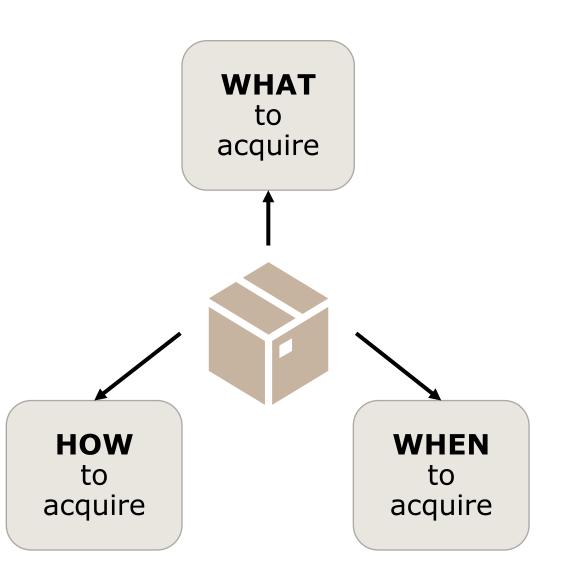
Typical Project Procurement Process

1.PROCUREMENT	2.SUPPLIER	3.CONTRACTING	4.CONTRACT	5.EVALUATION &
PLANNING	SELECTION		MANAGEMENT	CLOSURE
 Need recognition Project procurement policy & project procurement manual Specifications Procurement schedule, resource plans, man-hour forecasts Cost estimates 	 Supplier identification and pre-qualification (RFI, Due Diligence, NDA) Approved list of suppliers Proposal request (ITT, RFQ, RFP, RFT, IFB, ITB) Tender comparison 	 Purchase negotiations (technical & commercial) Contract awarding Purchase order (PO) 	 Contract administration Invoice control Expediting Contract closing 	 Supplier performance evaluation Feedback to cost estimating Lessons learnt Continuous development



1. Procurement Planning

- Identify a definite need to purchase a product or service; the idea originates outside the procurement department → the procurement department's function is to buy on behalf of the rest of the organization
- Define procurement policy, prepare a procurement manual, procedures, templates
- Clearly define specifications, project requirements, standards
- Identify procurement milestones & prepare a procurement time schedule
- MOB analysis (if applicable)



Procurement Schedule Examples

Original project procurement schedule:

Package Name	ITT №	Sourcing Responsible	Technical Responsible	Start	Finish
Overhead Cranes	M023	Anna	Jukka		
ITT Preparation				1.8.2022	15.8.2022
Tendering Time				16.8.2022	13.9.2022
Tender Comparison				14.9.2022	5.10.2022
Negotiations				6.10.2022	27.10.2022
Contract Day				27.10.2022	27.10.2022
Site Need Date				30.6.2023	30.6.2023

Follow-up of procurement activities:

ITT Nº	Package Name	ITT out PLANNED	ITT out ACTUAL	ITT out ∆	Tenders Received PLANNED	Tenders Received ACTUAL	Tenders Received ∆	Tender Comparison PLANNED	Tender Comparison ACTUAL	Tender Comparison Δ		Contract Day ACTUAL	Contract Day ∆
M023	Overhead Cranes	16.8.2022	19.8.2022	3	13.9.2022	23.9.2022	10	5.10.2022	19.10.2022	14	27.10.2022	11.11.2022	15
uc	Unresolved High workload of technical issues, suppliers, uclear scope of holidays, sick supply, etc. leaves, etc.			incomp with	d offers + lete offers unclear oints		phases - difficu	preceding + schedule ulties in negotiation	s				

2. Supplier Selection

- Identification of Suppliers
 - $_{\odot}\,$ Prepare a list of potential suppliers
 - Maintain supplier register (database)
 - Supplier pre-qualification (HSE, Ethics, Capacity/Resources, Financial condition, References, etc.)
- Requesting Offers (RFQ, RFP, RFT, ITT, IFB)
 - $\circ~$ Issue requests for bids with all required documentation & track the bidding process
 - $\circ\,$ Receive and archive offers
- Evaluation of Received Offers
 - $\circ\,$ Technical and commercial clarifications
 - $_{\odot}$ Technical bid evaluation (TBE)
 - Commercial bid evaluation (CBE)
 - $\circ~$ Recommendation to the Client for negotiations



Example of Price Information in Offers

			CRANES SUPPLIER OY		
Tender submission date			23.9.2022		
Tender validity until			23.11.2022		
Tender currency			EUR		
MAIN SCOPE			580,000.00 €		
M023 Overhead Cranes:	Units	Unit Price	Total Price		
Overhead cranes 5t	5	35,000.00	175,000.00		
Overhead cranes 10t	3	60,000.00	180,000.00		
Overhead cranes 40t	2	100,000.00	200,000.00		
Freight (including packaging):					
DDP, Incoterms 2020			25,000.00		
SITE SERVICES			88,000.00 €		
Installation:					
Overhead cranes 5t	5	7,000.00	35,000.00		
Overhead cranes 10t	3	8,500.00	25,500.00		
Overhead cranes 40t	2	10,000.00	20,000.00		
Supervision and Start-up, 2 days	including	all travel expenses	<mark>5,</mark> 000.00		
Training, 1 day	including	all travel expenses	2,500.00		
SPARE PARTS			75,000.00 €		
Spares for 2 years			75,000.00		
OPTIONS					
Maintenance Agreement, per year			7,000.00		
Other Colour, per crane	basic cold	our included in the price	750.00		
Coating System C5, per crane	C4 include	ed in the price	2,350.00		



Examples of Selection Criteria among Industrial Buyers

References / past performance	Recommendations from the Client	Quality	Service
Price and life cycle costs	HSE	Workload/Resources	Financial stability
		//project criteria	



Treating Tender Participants Equally or Fairly?

EQUAL FAIR

All tender participants must be treated equally and fairly.

However, equal is not always fair.



3. Contracting

- Contract Documentation
 - Contracting models: Supply Contract, Installation Contract, Frame Agreements, Engineering Contract, EPC, EPS, etc.
- Negotiations
 - Coordinate participation in negotiations among the engineering and site management, Client and selected suppliers
- Contract Awarding
 - Prepare technical and commercial documentation for contracts , signatures according to the authority matrix
- Purchase Orders (POs)
 - $\circ~$ Create purchase requisitions and POs in the Client's ERP system
 - $\circ~$ Receive order confirmation
 - \circ Inform all unsuccessful bidders



Contract Content



- Bank guarantees
- Dalik guarantees
- Liquidated damages
- Delivery schedule

Technical Part

- Warranties (performance, mechanical, availability)
- Technical specification & datasheets
- Technical standards
- Safety requirements
- Quality assurance inspections, acceptance tests procedures



Main Points to Remember in Contracting

There is no one-size-fitsall approach in contracting. You have to tailor contracts to suit your needs.

Deliverables should be as clear as possible to avoid misunderstandings and dissappointing results.

If it's not part of the contract, it's not part of the deal!

Project team should make sure that procurements meet the project needs. Ask your legal team to review all contracts to ensure they follow legal requirements & protect you in case of disagreements.

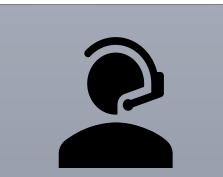


4. Contract Management

- Contract Administration
 - Ensure that responsibilities and milestones are being met and the value of the contract is not increasing throughout unmanaged growth of scope
 - $_{\odot}\,$ Management of change orders
- Invoice Control
 - Checking invoices againts contract and payment milestones
- Expediting
 - $\circ~$ Follow-up of documentation deliveries
 - Monitoring fabrication and inspection activities
- Contract Closing
- Contract closing meeting and final settlements



Expediting



DESK EXPEDITING

- Kick-off & monthly meetings with selected suppliers
- Supplier documentation followup
- Progress follow-up & reporting



FIELD EXPEDITING

- Planning expediting visits according to the expediting categories
- Conducting expediting visits → output: expediting reports



SHIPPING

- Cargo readiness / checking of shipping documents
- Shipping and customs clearance
- •Unsatisfactory, Overage, Shortage and Damage (UOSD) inspection report



Expediting Categories

CATEGORY A:

- Deliveries are on the critical path (large packages, use of new suppliers or unknown sub-suppliers, etc.)
- Any delay or quality issue will impact the project schedule and/or return on investment (ROI)
- Doubt or lack of experience of the supplier or their sub-supplier

> CATEGORY B:

- No direct impact on the execution of the project, if delivered slightly delayed to site, but where the documentation is
 essential to proceed with the detailed engineering
- Items on sub-critical path and are getting critical when delayed by 2 weeks
- Items which will have an operational impact because of its role into the process (compressor package, process cooling unit, etc.)

> CATEGORY C:

- Delivery time is well sufficient for manufacturing and shipment, but which can result in significant additional activities if delayed
- Hand valves, standard items, which may be limited as stock items

> CATEGORY D:

- Not critical items at all and do not require any specific expediting actions
- Bulk material deliveries



Progress Report Example

Description	Weighted	Weighted									P R O G R E S S									
Description	Factor	Sep	2019	Oct	2019	Nov	2019	Dec	2019	Jan	2020	Feb	2020	Mar	2020	Apr	2020			
		Est %	Act %	Est %	Act %	Est %	Act %	Est %	Act %	Est %	Act %	Est %	Act %	Est %	Act %	Est %	Act %			
Engineering	30	10 %	8 %	60 %	70 %	80 %		100 %		100 %		100 %		100 %		100 %				
Procurement	25	0%	0 %	40 %	40 %	90 %		100 %		100 %		100 %		100 %		100 %				
Manufacturing	25	0%	0 %	30 %	30 %	40 %		70 %		100 %		100 %		100 %		100 %				
Inspection & Testing	10	0%	0 %	30 %	10 %	30 %		30 %		70 %		100 %		100 %		100 %				
Delivery	10	0%	0 %	0%	0%	0%		0%		50 %		100 %		100 %		100 %				
TOTAL	100	3	2	39	40	60	0	76	0	92	0	100	0	100	0	100	0			
MAIN EVENTS:	Engineering			Please	briefly	write	here w	hat has	been d	one dur	ing the	reporte	d mont	:h.						
	Purchasing																			
	Manufactur	ing																		
	Assembly																			
	Inspection &	& Testi	ng																	
	Packing																			
	Delivery																			
CONCERNS AND	Engineering			Please	briefly	menti	on chal	lenges y	ou face	e, if any,	& way	s you are	e plann	ing to o	vercom	e them				
MITIGATION PLAN:	Purchasing																			
	Manufactur	ing																		
	Assembly																			
	Inspection &	& Testi	ng																	
	Packing																			
	Delivery																			
	Mitigation I	Plan																		
TARGETS FOR	Engineering			Please	briefly	write	here yo	our mair	n activit	es in th	e next i	nonth.								
NEXT PERIOD:	Purchasing																			
	Manufactur	ing																		
	Assembly																			
	Inspection &	& Testi	ng																	
	Packing			1																
	Delivery																			

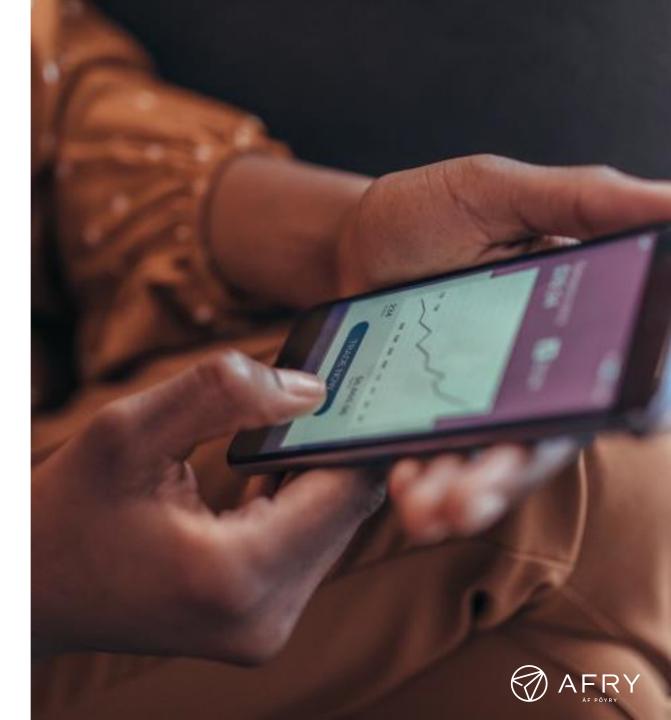


5. Evaluation

- Generally, supplier performance is evaluated with regard to:
 - \circ Quality
 - $\circ~$ Delivery time / schedule

 \circ HSE

- Not all suppliers need to be evaluated in the same way
- Supplier records with past performance serve as a reliable guide for upcoming purchases
- Benefits of a supplier database:
 - Significantly reduces the time and effort required either to source or to renew contracts
 - $\circ~$ More choices of competent suppliers & increased responsiveness
 - $_{\odot}\,$ Increased possibility to get reliable suppliers
 - $_{\odot}\,$ Enhanced availability of goods



5. Closure

- A complete set of indexed contract documentation, including the closed contract, is prepared for inclusion with the final project files.
- The buyer provides the seller with formal written notice that the deliverables have been accepted.
- Lessons learned, what has been experienced and process improvement recommendations should be developed for the project file to impove future procurements.
- No project is complete until all contracts are closed out, invoices are paid, and lessons learned are documented.

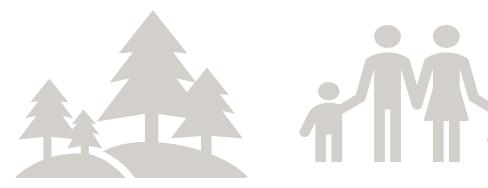


III. Sustainable Procurement



Why Sustainable Procurement?

Sustainable Procurement integrates requirements, specifications and criteria in order to meet the needs for goods and services in a manner that secures a good affair with respect to the entire life-cycle. This in turn benefits not only the purchasing organization but also the society at large, while minimizing damage to the environment.



Lowest environmental impact Most positive social results



Let's play Kahoot!



- 1. Take a mobile phone
- 2. Go to Kahoot.it
- 3. Insert the game PIN
- 4. Enter any nickname of your choice



Questions?

Please contact me by email <u>anna.kuznetsova@afry.com</u>



