



CENTRAL PROCUREMENT OFFICE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CAYMAN ISLANDS GOVERNMENT

Code of Conduct for Procurement



Definitions

In this Code of Conduct –

“Pecuniary Interest” is when, if a matter under consideration by government is decided in a particular way you:

- will gain, lose or save money, gain a financial advantage, or suffer a financial disadvantage;
- could be expected to gain, lose or save money, gain a financial advantage, or suffer a financial disadvantage; or
- are reasonably likely to gain or lose money, gain a financial advantage, or suffer a financial disadvantage

“Public Officer” includes an employee of a statutory authority, Government Company, the Office of the Complaints Commissioner, the Office of the Information Commissioner, the audit office or any other governmental body which is required to comply with this Code.

“Supplier” means any person who has submitted a bid, offer or arrangement or who may submit a bid, offer or arrangement or who has been awarded a contract, including subcontractors, owners, directors, officers, employees, agents, or any affiliated body or any related parties.

Application

This *Code of Conduct for Procurement* provides all those involved in the procurement process, public officers and suppliers alike, with a clear statement of mutual expectations to ensure a common basic understanding.

It is framed by the principles set out in *The Procurement Law 2016*, *The Procurement Regulations*, *Public Service Values* and *Code of Conduct* and *The Public Service Management Law (2013 revision)*.

The Cayman Islands government expects that all those involved in the public procurement process will abide by the provisions of this Code of Conduct for Procurement. As such, public officers will attest to this each time they sign a procurement related document. All suppliers will be required to make a similar attestation as part of their bid submission.



The Procurement Process

The Cayman Islands Government spends over 100 million dollars a year on the procurement of goods and services. The government has a responsibility to maintain the confidence of the supplier community and the public in the procurement system, by conducting procurement in an accountable, ethical and transparent manner.

A conflict of interest (COI) is a situation in which the public officer has private interests that could improperly influence the performance of his or her official duties and responsibilities or in which the public officer uses his or her office for personal gain.

A conflict of interest may be:

- real - exists at the present time;
- apparent - could be perceived by a reasonable observer to exist, whether or not it is the case; or
- potential – could reasonably be foreseen to exist in the future.

Personal gain or interests may be based on:

- pecuniary interest – a financial interest, or a financial benefit or financial disadvantage;
- indirect pecuniary interest – where a person with whom you have a close relationship has a financial interest; or
- non-pecuniary bias – a predisposition towards a certain outcome based on some emotional or other interest.

Preventing, managing or resolving conflicts of interest situations is one of the principal means of maintaining public trust and confidence in the impartiality and integrity of the public service.



Statement of Values and Expected Behaviours

Value	Expected Behaviour
Impartiality – commits us to valuing rights and responsibilities of all stakeholders	We demonstrate impartiality by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• exercising professional judgment and discretion to treat all colleagues and external stakeholders with fairness• avoiding real, apparent or potential conflicts of interest when performing our duties• disclosing any conflict of interest that should arise to our employer as soon as possible• removing themselves from any decisions in which a conflict of interest real or perceived may exist
Integrity – commits us to acting with honesty and with actions bearing closest scrutiny	We seek integrity by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ensuring objectivity by not being influenced through acceptance of gifts, hospitality or gratuities that would result in a perceived conflict of interest• acting only in the public interest
Protection & Security of Information – commits us to maintaining public trust and confidence	We ensure protection and security of information by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ensuring confidential or sensitive information remains so• respecting disclosure requirements for information while maximizing openness, wherever possible• maintaining complete record keeping so as to allow Freedom of Information requests to be completed
Service to Government and the Public – commits us to being responsive and meeting expectations	We provide service excellence by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• respecting the rules of law, policies and procedures relating to public procurement• providing decision makers with complete analysis to ensure fully informed decision are made
Effective and Ethical Responsibility – commits us to a balanced and appropriate procurement strategy	We accomplish effective and ethical responsibility by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• promoting opportunities for local economic development, sustainability and preservation of the natural environment• adhering to labour laws and other social responsibilities



Record Keeping and Documentation

Public officers involved in the procurement process are responsible for ensuring that the appropriate records are retained throughout and after the process is completed. The Procurement Regulations specify the records that are required to be stored.

Such records must be stored in a secure location that protects them from unauthorized access or disclosure. Storage of information on the e-procurement website designated by the Central Procurement Office is recommended.

Every public officer involved in a public procurement project shall keep all information, deliberations and decisions relating to the procurement project confidential.

Responsibilities of Suppliers

Suppliers must respond to bid solicitations in an honest, fair and comprehensive manner, accurately reflecting their capacity to satisfy the requirements stipulated in the solicitations, and only submit bids and enter into contracts if they will fulfill all obligations of the contract.

Suppliers should avoid any action that would jeopardize public officers' ability to respect their obligations under the *Code of Conduct for Procurement*. Suppliers shall comply with applicable Government security and confidentiality requirements.

Suppliers will refrain from offering public officers gifts hospitality or other benefits that may have a real, apparent, or potential influence on their objectivity in carrying out their official duties.

Solicitation and Contract Provisions

All contracts subject to the requirements of this Code of Conduct for Procurement and solicitations relating to the formation of those contracts will incorporate clauses:

- prohibiting corruption, collusion, bid-rigging or any other anti-competitive activity in the procurement process
- preventing engagement, either directly or indirectly, in any form of political or other lobbying whatsoever to influence the evaluation or selection process
- requiring the Contractor's consent to publicly disclose basic information about a procurement contract
- stating that the vendor has read and agrees to be bound by the terms of this Code of Conduct for Procurement.



Consequences

A breach of the code of conduct by a supplier will constitute grounds for sanctions to be applied which may preclude them from future government bidding opportunities either on a temporary or permanent basis.

A breach of the Code of Conduct for Procurement by public officer will constitute grounds for disciplinary action in accordance with the Public Service Management Law, (2013 revision), and its attendant regulations.

Avenues for Resolution

Complaints by suppliers who believe that they may have been unfairly treated during the procurement process by the government may file a complaint using the complaints process as established by the Chief Officer/Chief Executive Officer of the entity concerned. Complaints will be reviewed with the objective of solving them quickly and efficiently. If a satisfactory resolution is not obtained then suppliers may escalate their complaint to the Office of the Complaints Commissioner.