



**Government  
of South Australia**

State Procurement  
Board

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**International Obligations Policy**

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## Purpose

The South Australian Government is a signatory to, or has agreed to comply with, various free trade and government procurement agreements. This policy sets out the basic requirements to enable public authorities to comply with the government procurement obligations arising under these agreements.

## General Principles

The object of the *State Procurement Act 2004* (the Act) is to advance government priorities and objectives by a system of procurement for public authorities directed towards:

- a) obtaining value in the expenditure of public money
- b) providing for ethical and fair treatment of participants
- c) ensuring probity, accountability and transparency in procurement operations.

Complying with the requirements of any free trade and government procurement agreements contributes to achieving the object of the Act.

All expressions defined in the Act and any relevant free trade and government procurement agreements have the same meaning in this policy.

## Policy Statement

The principal officer of a public authority shall ensure compliance with the requirements of Government Procurement Chapters (GP Chapters) of any free trade agreements to which the South Australian Government is a party.

Where a public authority procurement is not compliant with the requirements of a free trade or government procurement agreement, the public authority may be required to terminate or suspend the non-compliant procurement process.

## Policy Scope

This policy applies to those public authorities, as defined in the Act, who are subject to either the GP Chapters of relevant free trade agreements (referred to as 'procuring entities' in each GP Chapter) or a cooperative government procurement agreement. Lists of procuring entities are maintained and updated by the Department of Premier and Cabinet and are provided at Appendix 5.

## Application

The South Australian Government is a signatory, participant or has agreed to comply as if it were a party to the following agreements:

- *The Australian and New Zealand Government Procurement Agreement (ANZGPA)*
- *The Australia – United States Free Trade Agreement (AUSFTA)*
- *The Chile - Australia Free Trade Agreement (ACIFTA)*
- *The Korea – Australia Free Trade Agreement (KAFTA)*
- *The Japan – Australia Economic Partnership Agreement (JAEPA)*
- *The Singapore – Australia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA)*



- *Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)*
- *World Trade Organization Agreement on Government Procurement (WTOAGP)*

Appendix 1 and 2 outlines the key principles and requirements for these free trade and procurement agreements.

The information provided in this policy is not intended to replace the detailed requirements of the actual free trade and government procurement agreements. Procurement practitioners should read this policy in conjunction with the full free trade and government procurement agreements, which can be found at:

ANZGPA: [Australia New Zealand Government Procurement Agreement](#)

AUSFTA: [Australia US FTA Government Procurement Chapter 15](#)

ACIFTA: [Australia Chile FTA Government Procurement Chapter 15](#)

KAFTA: [Australia Korea FTA Government Procurement Chapter 12](#)

JAIPA: [Japan Australia Economic Partnership Agreement - refer to Annex 13](#)

SAFTA: [Singapore Australia FTA – Government Procurement Chapter 6](#)

CPTPP: [Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership Government Procurement Chapter 15](#)

WTOAGP: [World Trade Organization Agreement on Government Procurement](#)

Appendix 4 outlines the principles for determining procuring entities in the event of a government restructure.

## Exclusions

For exclusions relating to current free trade agreements, please refer to each specific agreement and Appendix 3.

## Related Policy and Guidelines

SPB Acquisition Planning Policy  
SPB Market Approaches and Contracts Guideline  
SPB Panel Contracts Guideline

## Responsibilities

Principal officers are responsible for ensuring this policy is implemented and monitored within their respective public authority.

The Board is responsible for ensuring this policy is promulgated, evaluated for its effectiveness across government and reviewed.

## Review Date

This policy will be reviewed 24 months from the date of approval or on the ratification of a new, or changes to, an existing international free trade or government procurement agreement.



## APPENDIX 1

### **ANZGPA Key Principles and Requirements**

The objective of the ANZGPA are to maximise opportunities for competitive Australian and New Zealand suppliers and reduce the costs of doing business for both government and industry.

The objectives will be achieved by:

- ensuring public authorities do not give preference to South Australian suppliers over those from another Australian jurisdiction or New Zealand;
- ensuring inter-state and trans-Tasman preference schemes and other forms of discrimination in government procurement based on place of origin are not applied;
- providing a mechanism for co-operation in working towards consistency in contractual, technical and performance standards and specifications, and simplicity and consistency in the application of procurement policies, practices and procedures; and
- ensuring the application of electronic commerce methods to procurement is consistent with the Agreement.

The ANZGPA applies to the procurement of goods, services and construction (as defined by the ANZGPA) by South Australian Government bodies, including public authorities, statutory authorities and other bodies controlled by the South Australian Government.

The Agreement recognises that under certain circumstances there may be a need for exemption from some of the requirements of the Agreement for certain classes of procurement. Annex 1 of the Agreement outlines the exempt classes of procurement.

There is no procurement threshold; the ANZGPA applies to all government procurements.

## APPENDIX 2

# AUSFTA, ACIFTA, KAFTA, JAEPA, SAFTA, WTOGPA, and CPTPP Key Principles and Requirements

### Objectives

The AUSFTA, ACIFTA, KAFTA, JAEPA, SAFTA, WTOGPA and CPTPP are designed to maximise and improve market access, legal protections and business certainties that Australian exporters and investors require to compete in the United States, Chilean, Korean, Japanese, Singaporean, WTO signatories and Trans-Pacific economies.

The primary principle for the GP Chapter of each of these FTAs (although worded differently across chapters) is that each Party and its procuring entities shall accord unconditionally to the goods and services of the other Party and to the suppliers of the other Party offering the goods or services of that Party, treatment no less favourable than the treatment the Party or the procuring entity accords to domestic goods, services and suppliers.

In accordance with the GP Chapters of FTAs, all parties must:

- a) treat a locally established supplier no less favourably than another locally established supplier despite differing degrees of foreign affiliation or ownership; or
- b) not discriminate against a locally established supplier on the basis that the goods or services offered by that supplier for a particular procurement are goods or services of the other party.

If it is determined that a procurement falls within the scope of the GP Chapter of the AUSFTA, ACIFTA, KAFTA, JAEPA, SAFTA, WTOGPA or CPTPP (i.e. is a 'covered procurement'), then the requirements of the GP Chapters within those FTAs must be followed.

### Application

The Government Procurement Chapters of the AUSFTA, ACIFTA, KAFTA, JAEPA, SAFTA, WTOGPA and CPTPP apply to 'covered procurements', which means government procurement of goods or services (including construction):

- by any contractual means, including purchase, rental or lease, with or without an option to buy; build-operate-transfer contracts and public works concessions contracts;
- for which the value equals or exceeds the relevant threshold specified in the Government Procurement Chapter;
- that are conducted by a procuring entity listed in Appendix 5 of this policy;
- that are not excluded from coverage (refer to Appendix 3 for guidance).

### Procurement Thresholds

The Government Procurement chapter requirements apply to covered procurements where the value of the procurement (including GST) exceeds a monetary threshold. The AUSFTA and ACIFTA thresholds are marginally less than those for the other FTAs and therefore, when applied, ensure compliance across all FTAs. The thresholds to be applied are:

- for procurement of goods and services: A\$680,000; and
- for procurement of construction services: A\$9,584,000.

The current threshold values apply as at 1 January 2020 and are adjusted in accordance with the requirements set out in the AUSFTA.

### Exclusions

Most procurements carried out by procuring entities above the designated thresholds will be subject to the requirements of the Government Procurement chapters for the AUSFTA, ACIFTA, KAFTA, JAEPA, SAFTA, WTOGPA and CPTPP. There are a number of exclusions or exemptions to the FTA requirements. *Appendix 3* lists the exemptions or exclusions.

### Advertising Tender Documents

Prospective suppliers in the United States, Chile, Korea, Japan, Singapore and signatories to the CPTPP and WTPGPA must be able to access tender advertisements and opportunities. The tender notices must be published in electronic or paper media that are widely disseminated and remain readily accessible to the public for the entire period for responding to the tender.

In order to meet this requirement, all procurement activities are to be advertised on the Tenders and Contracts SA website [www.tenders.sa.gov.au](http://www.tenders.sa.gov.au) (at a minimum) to allow international suppliers access to tender opportunities.

### Awarding of Contracts

Unless it is not in the public interest to do so, where a tender has been called and as required by the *State Procurement Act 2004*, a contract must be awarded to the supplier that submits the best value for money\* tender, based on the evaluation criteria specified. If price is the sole criterion, the contract must be awarded based on the lowest price.

\*For the purposes of the SAFTA, WTOGPA and the CPTPP 'best value for money' is the same as 'most advantageous tender'.

Where a prospective supplier has applied to be considered for a covered procurement, the supplier is entitled to prompt notification of the procurement entity's decision regarding its eligibility to participate in the procurement process. If a prospective supplier is unsuccessful, they can request an explanation and the procuring entity must promptly provide a written explanation of the reasons for the decision.

### Forward Procurement Plans

Procuring entities are encouraged to publish forward procurement plans. Where advance notice of a procurement proposal is published in a forward procurement plan, then the minimum period between the advertising of a tender and the closing date can be reduced.

In order to meet this requirement all forward procurement plans are to be published on the Tenders and Contracts SA website [www.tenders.sa.gov.au](http://www.tenders.sa.gov.au).

### Late Tenders

A procuring entity shall not penalise a supplier whose tender is received after the time specified for receiving tenders if the delay is due solely to mishandling on the part of the procuring entity.

### Non-Discrimination

A response to a tender call, received from a United States, Chilean, Korean, Japanese, Singaporean or participating TPP or WTOGPA signatory supplier, must be treated no less favourably than a response from an Australian supplier.

### Offsets

The imposition or enforcement of offsets (see definition in the agreements) is prohibited under the AUSFTA, ACIFTA, KAFTA, JAEPA, SAFTA, WTOGPA and CPTPP.

### Multi-Use Lists

The AUSFTA, ACIFTA, KAFTA, JAEPA, WTOGPA and CPTPP allow the procuring entity to establish a multi-use list (also known as pre-qualified supplier lists) provided that it publishes, annually or continuously by electronic means, a notice inviting interested suppliers to apply for inclusion on the list.

For the purposes of the aforementioned FTAs, a panel contract is not considered a multi-use list. The *Panel Contracts Guideline* discusses the differences between a multi-use list and a panel contract.

### Procurement Methods

Procurement methods must be fair and transparent. Approved methods include:

- open tendering methods
- selective tendering methods where the procuring entity can ensure optimum effective competition by inviting tenders from the largest number of suppliers that is consistent with the efficient operation of the procurement system
- limited tendering methods as long as this method is not used to avoid competition and protect domestic suppliers or in a manner that discriminates against suppliers of the other parties.

Refer to the Acquisition Planning Policy regarding the allowable conditions or circumstances to conduct selective or limited tendering.

### Tender Call Periods

Under the AUSFTA, ACIFTA, KAFTA and JAEPA, and SAFTA the default minimum period between the advertising of a tender and the closing date is 30 calendar days.

Under the SAFTA, WTOGPA and CPTPP 40 days is allowed for open tendering from the date of publication of the notice of intended procurement. 25 days is provided for selective tendering.

For all FTAs, this period can be reduced to 25 days, where:

- the tender is advertised on SA Tenders and Contracts;
- the tender documentation is made available electronically from the date of advertisement of the tender; and
- tender responses can be submitted electronically.



Consistent across all GP Chapters, the time period for tendering may be reduced to not less than 10 days, where specific limited conditions exist (refer to the Government Procurement Chapter of each FTA).

### Tender Documentation

Documentation must include all information necessary to permit potential suppliers to prepare and lodge a tender. This obligation does not apply to release of confidential information or information that may impede competition.

### Valuing a Procurement

When estimating the value of a procurement, to determine if it is a covered procurement under the AUSFTA, ACIFTA, KAFTA, JAEPA, SAFTA, WTOGPA and CPTPP, the total value of any extension and other options must also be included.

Procurements cannot be divided into separate procurements for the purpose of avoiding the application of the FTAs.

### Breaches of Trade Agreements

Each Government Procurement chapter of the AUSFTA, ACIFTA, KAFTA, JAEPA, SAFTA, WTOGPA and CPTPP includes domestic review procedures relating to breaches of the respective agreements.

In the event of a complaint that a procuring entity has breached the requirements of a covered procurement in which the supplier has, or had, an interest, the procuring entity must accord timely and impartial consideration to that complaint.

Each Party may take prompt interim measures, pending the resolution of a challenge which may include suspending the contract award or the performance of a contract that has already been awarded.

It is recommended that the Board's Supplier Complaints Policy be consulted, and legal advice sought if appropriate.

## APPENDIX 3

**Exemptions / Exclusions from AUSFTA, ACIFTA, KAFTA, JAEPA, SAFTA, WTOAGP and CPTPP**

Each FTA provides for certain exceptions and activities not covered by the Government Procurement Chapters. These exceptions can vary between the various GP Chapters. The list below summarises each exception and is subject to change.

**It is important that public authorities covered by FTA GP Chapters must refer to specific trade agreements to obtain details, and legal advice may be required for complex matters.**

The Government Procurement chapters of the AUSFTA, ACIFTA, KAFTA, JAEPA, SAFTA, WTOAGP and CPTPP do not apply to:

- Procurement of goods and services by a procuring entity from another entity of the same Party, or between a procuring entity of a Party and a regional or local government of that Party
- Non-contractual agreements or any form of assistance that a Party provides, including grants, loans, equity infusions, fiscal incentives, subsidies, guarantees, cooperative agreements, and sponsorship arrangements
- Procurement for the direct purpose of providing international assistance
- Procurement of research and development services
- Procurement funded by international grants, loans, or other assistance where the applicable procedure or condition would be inconsistent with the Government Procurement chapter
- Procurement funded by grants and sponsorship payments received from a person other than a procuring entity of a Party
- Procurement or acquisition of fiscal agency or depository services, liquidation and management services for regulated financial institutions, and sale and distribution services for government debt
- Procurement of goods and services outside the territory of the procuring Party, for consumption outside the territory of the procuring Party
- Procurement of plasma fractionation services
- Blood and blood-related products, including plasma derived products (SAFTA only)
- Public employment contracts (exclusion does not apply to the AUSFTA)
- The acquisition or rental of land, existing buildings, or other immovable property or rights thereof (exclusion does not apply to the AUSFTA)
- Procurement of financial services including insurance and insurance-related services and all banking and other financial services (exclusion does not apply to the AUSFTA or SAFTA)
- Procurement conducted under the particular procedure or condition of an international agreement relating to the stationing of troops or relating to the joint implementation by the signatory countries of a project (exclusion does not apply to the AUSFTA nor the ACIFTA)
- Procurement of financial advisory and asset management services pertaining to reserves held by each Party, including for the purposes of funding retirement benefits (exclusion does not apply to AUSFTA or the ACIFTA)



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- Procurement of legal services (exclusion does not apply to the AUSFTA, ACIFTA or SAFTA)
  - Procurement of telecommunication services (exclusion does not apply to the AUSFTA, ACIFTA or SAFTA)
  - Procurement of transport services (exclusion does not apply to the AUSFTA, ACIFTA or SAFTA)
  - Any form of preference to benefit small to medium enterprises
  - Measures to protect national treasures of artistic, historic, or archaeological value
  - Measures for the health and welfare of indigenous people
  - Measures for the economic and social advancement of indigenous people
  - Measures necessary to protect public morals, order or safety
  - Measures necessary to protect human, animal, or plant life or health (including environmental measures)
  - Measures necessary to protect intellectual property
  - Measures relating to goods or services of persons with disabilities, or philanthropic or not for profit institutions, or of prison labour
  - Measures necessary to protect essential security interests (exclusion does not apply to the SAFTA)
  - For the entities listed for South Australia, the Government Procurement chapters do not cover the procurement of:
    - health and welfare services
    - education services
    - advertising services or
    - motor vehicles.

## APPENDIX 4

# Principles for Determining Covered Public Authorities under the AUSFTA, ACIFTA, KAFTA, JAEPA SAFTA, WTOGPA and CPTPP

### Purpose

These principles have been prepared by the Crown Solicitor's Office in consultation with the Department for Treasury and Finance and the Department for Trade, Tourism, and Investment.

The purpose is to set out the basis for resolving whether an agency of the South Australian public sector is a "procuring entity" under the procurement chapters of the AUSFTA, ACIFTA, KAFTA, JAEPA, SAFTA, WTOAGP and CPTPP.

It is anticipated that the Department for Trade, Tourism, and Investment will use this document following government departmental restructures to ascertain which entities are "procuring entities".

If an agency is a "procuring entity", a procurement conducted by the entity is a "covered procurement" (assuming that other criteria for a covered procurement such as value are met, and that it is not subject to an exception).

### Definitions

*Portfolio Department* means a department that represents a major government portfolio. It provides an overarching framework for departments, statutory authorities and business units, which come within the portfolio. The portfolio department operates as a network, coordinating and linking the agencies it represents.

*Department* means an administrative unit created under the *Administrative Arrangements Act 1994* (SA). Departments are not legal entities, but are identifiable as organisations with a distinct legal structure, in which persons are employed.

*Statutory Authority* means a body corporate established under legislation specific to the agency, for example the SA Metropolitan Fire Service is a Statutory Authority established pursuant to the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005*.

*Business Unit* means a unit within a department. It is a part or division of the overarching government department.

### Principles

1. If a department is named in the list, it is covered and all business units that are part of the department are covered.

*For example, the Department of Treasury and Finance is named. Government Services and Revenue SA are covered because they are business units of DTF; they do not have to be separately identified.*

2. If a department is named on the list, and one or more but not all of the business units in the department are named, the whole department and all its business units are nevertheless covered.

*For example, Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) is named along with Arts SA, which is a part of DPC, but no other part of DPC is named. The whole of DPC is included as a procuring entity. The separate naming of Arts SA is of no consequence. There is no implication that it is the only part of DPC covered by Chapter 15.*

3. If a Portfolio Department is named on the list, that does not mean that unnamed departments nor statutory authorities included (or were formerly included) in the portfolio are to be treated as procuring entities.
4. It follows from Principle 3 that if a Statutory Authority is on the list, it is a procuring entity for that reason (not for the reason that its Portfolio Department is named).
5. It also follows from Principle 3 that if a Statutory Authority is not on the list, it is not a procuring entity, regardless of whether its Portfolio Department is named or not.
6. If a named Statutory Authority has been continued under another name, then it continues to be a covered entity notwithstanding the new name.
7. If a new Department or Statutory Authority is created, it is not a procuring entity, unless it is created to take over all or some of the functions of a named entity (as set out in the following principles). The State Procurement Board should be consulted to determine whether or not the new organisation should be treated as a procuring entity, having regard to its functions.
8. If functions of a named Department (or Statutory Authority) are transferred to a newly created Department or Statutory Authority, or to an existing department or authority that is not named in the list, then the newly created department or authority will be treated as a procuring entity.

*For instance, the Department of State Development no longer exists and its functions have been transferred to the Department of Energy and Mining and the Department for Industry and Skills. These are treated as procuring entities.*

9. If an entity that is not named undertakes its own procurement, regardless of the fact that other procurements may be undertaken for its benefit by a procuring entity, the procurement is not a covered procurement.

*For example, a hospital may purchase goods and services for itself. That is not a covered procurement as the hospital is not a procuring entity. The fact that the Department of Health and Wellbeing conducts some covered procurement for the benefit of the hospital has no bearing on this matter.*



## APPENDIX 5

### **Public Authorities nominated to participate in the AUSFTA, ACIFTA, KAFTA, JAEPA, SAFTA, WTOGPA and CPTPP Government Procurement chapters\*.**

The principles for determining who is a procuring entity can be found in Appendix 4.

Attorney-General's Department;  
Auditor-General's Department;  
Country Fire Service;  
Courts Administration Authority;  
Defence SA;  
Department for Communities and Social Inclusion;  
Department for Correctional Services;  
Department of Education and Child Development;  
Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources;  
Department of Health and Ageing;  
Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure;  
Department of Primary Industries and Regions;  
Department of State Development;  
Department of the Premier and Cabinet;  
Department of Treasury and Finance;  
Electoral Commission SA;  
Environment Protection Authority;  
Independent Gambling Authority;  
Parliament of South Australia;  
South Australia Police;  
South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission;  
South Australian Metropolitan Fire Services;  
South Australian Tourism Commission;  
State Emergency Service;  
State Procurement Board;  
TAFE SA.

\*The list of nominated public authorities is maintained and updated by the Department of Premier and Cabinet.