

Countries' Public Procurement Framework Assessment:
New Approach



What is the EBRD?



International financial institution, established in 1991, promotes transition to market economies in 34 countries from Central Europe to Central Asia

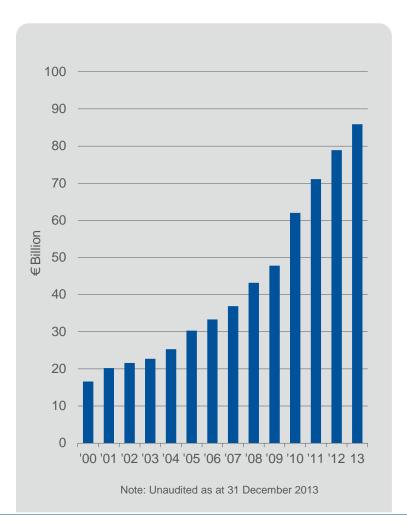
In 2011, the Bank expanded its operations to include Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia and Jordan (Southern and Eastern Mediterranean – SEMED region)

Owned by 64 countries and two inter-governmental institutions

Capital base of €30 billion

Credit rating of AAA by Standard & Poor's, Fitch and Moody's

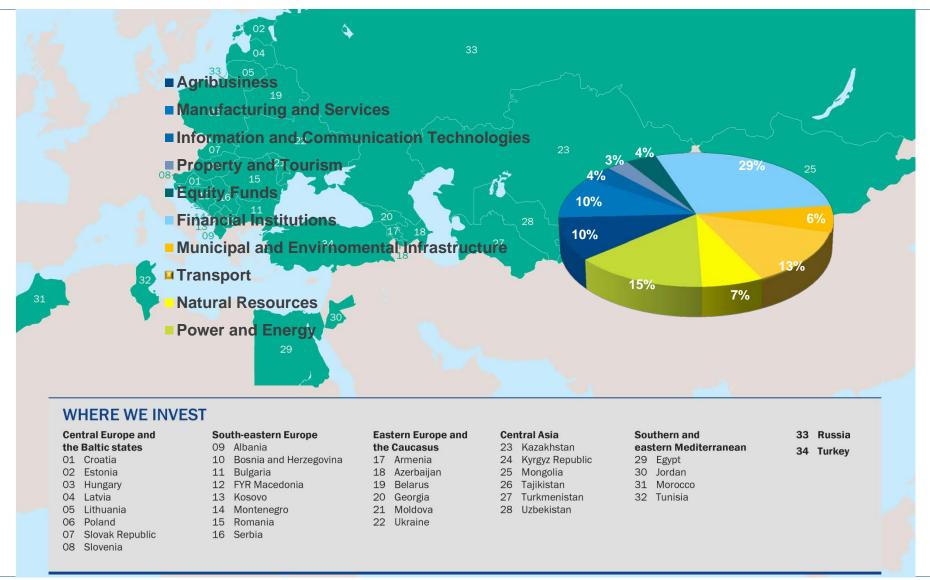
Cumulative business volume of €86 billion



24 May, 2014

Where we invest

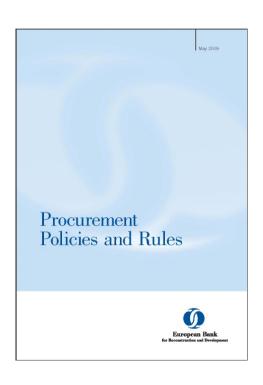




24 May, 2014

EBRD's Procurement Policies and Rules





Key principles:

- economy
- efficiency
- non-discrimination
- transparency and responsibility









Public Procurement Assessment 2011





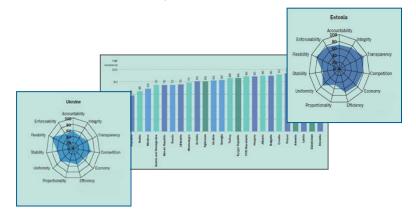
Cover **THREE** prospects (legislation, practice, remedies)

Built upon the best parts of several Gold Standards (WTO GPA, World Bank, EU, UNCITRAL, EBRD)

Consider **ELEVEN** key parameters - Core Principles (accountability, competitiveness, economy, efficiency, enforceability, flexibility, integrity, proportionality, stability, transparency, uniformity)

Analyse more than a **HUNDRED** assessment points

TWENTY NINE countries



Lessons learnt



Strengths:

Based on the core principles (neutral)

Covers different angles (regulators/practitioners/legal counsels)

Methodology consistent with other legal assessments by EBRD

Results are presented in simple charts form, allowing easy reading and comparison

Results are reasonably objective snapshots of the status quo

High interest from the Authorities

Weaknesses:

Indicators are comprehensive, but difficult in transposing into questionnaire

Lack of relative weighting (disproportionality)

Reliability of some data questionable (statistical representativeness)

Low engagement and lack of commitments

Too many questions (some repetitive/some difficult for respondents to understand)

Lack of interconnection with other assessments

Recommendations are too general

Tempora mutantur...



NEW STANDARDS have been emerging

•	ISO 10845: Construction Procurement	(2010)

• ISO 26000: Social Responsibility (2010)

• UNCITRAL Model Law on Public Procurement (2011)

• BS 10500: Anti-bribery (2011)/ISO 37001 (expected in 2015)

• WTO GPA (2012)

• EU Directives 2014/23/EU, 2014/24/EU and 2014/25/EU (2014)

ISO/PC 277 Sustainable Procurement (expected 2016)

Rapid TECHNILOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

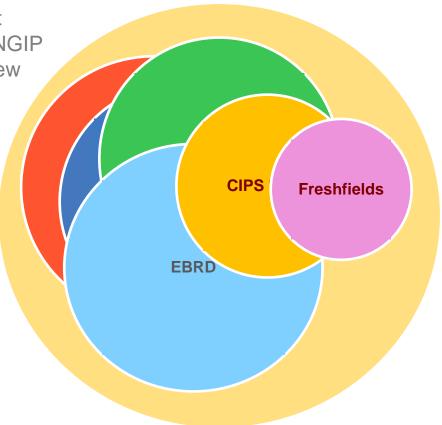
e-Governance/e-Procurement

Extensive NATIONAL PROCUREMENT SYSTEMS REFORMS

Existing Assessments - Ceteris paribus



- OECD/DAC MAPS
- World Bank Country Procurement Assessment Report
- OECD SIGMA Country Assessment
- EBRD Public Procurement Assessment
- Public Procurement Benchmark CIPS/NGIP
- Freshfileds Public Procurement Overview



...Nos et mutamur in illis



Step 1 Take the 'temperature'



Step 2 Fine tune the findings on the causes of the weakness with specific tests



Step 3 Finalise diagnosis and prescribe the cure



Step 4 Monitor progress



Citius, Altius, Fortius



Standardise

Harmonise

Automate/Digitise

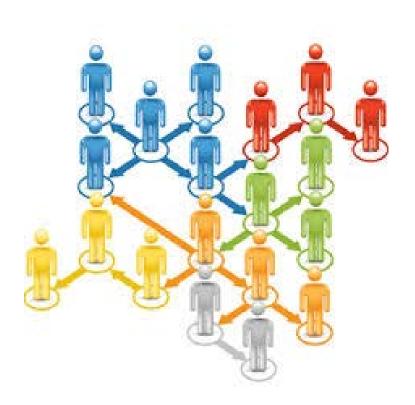
Share

Focus

Analyse

Use

Monitor



Minimise Time and Cost

Citius, Altius, Fortius



Standardise

Harmonise

Automate/Digitise

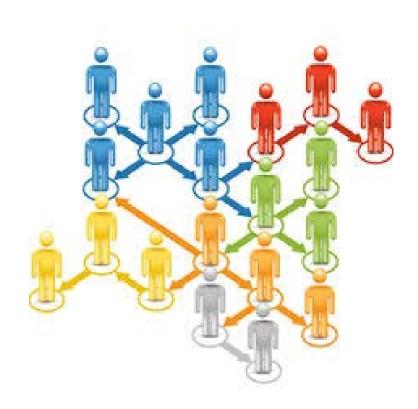
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Maximise the Results

Citius, Altius, Fortius



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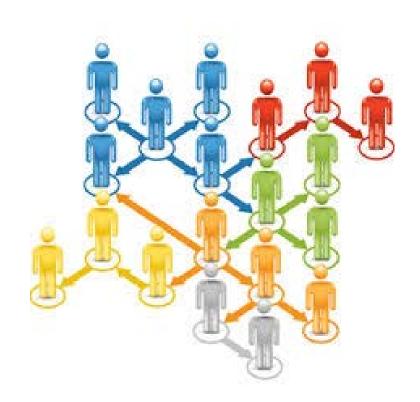
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Beschaffern aller Länder, vereinigt euch!

Contacts



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