

Cost of Non-Europe for Public Procurement

IMCO Committee, Brussels, 24 September 2014

Overview

- 1. Objectives
- 2. Approach
- 3. Gaps in public procurement legislation

- 4. Key findings
- 5. Conclusions

Objectives

1. Assess costs of gaps in current European public procurement and concessions legislation

2. Analyse benefits from completing Single Market in public procurement and concessions

Approach

- Literature review
 - Evidence for assessment of state of play, identification of gaps, costs and benefits
- Desk-based research
 - Gather evidence for economic analysis
- Three case studies
 - Desk-based research: to inform sample selection and descriptive analysis

- Interviews with economic operators and awarding authorities
- Economic analysis
 - Assess costs of gaps and potential benefits of closing gaps



Gaps in Public Procurement Legislation (pre-January 2014)

- Six key gaps identified:
 - Scope
 - Procedures
 - Strategic procurement
 - Access
 - Governance
 - Concessions

Key Findings

- Case studies:
 - Concern about the lack of clarity of the Directives and implications for procedures
 - Administrative costs are seen to be a key problem
 - Awarding authorities unsure of rules surrounding strategic procurement and the use of award criteria other than price

- Two approaches to quantitative analysis:
 - Top-down: annual savings to date: €22.7 bn (central estimate) annual CoNE remaining: €49.7 bn (central estimate)
 - Bottom-up: annual savings to date: €15.1 bn (point estimate) annual CoNE remaining: €57.3 bn (point estimate)



Conclusions

- European public procurement legislation has delivered annual savings to the public purse of approximately €22.7 bn
- Some of the pre-january 2014 gaps will be closed, in part, by the new legislation (approved on 15 January 2014)
- Other remaining gaps may not be possible to close through further European legislation because they are 'natural' rather than legislative



Thank you

Europe Economics