UNICE

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Workshop I: "Competitive Dialogue"

Powerful purchasing procedures for complex contracts

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created in 1905

27 countries 34 federations

enterprises of

- all sizes
- all kinds of building and civil engineering activities



Observer

Co-operation Agreement



Competitive Dialogue (pre-directive)

- FIEC opposed to initial proposal:
- no "cherry picking"
- no "ideas stealing"

adequate that not in the adopted directive



Competitive Dialogue (pre-directive)

- doubts whether procedure necessary
- negotiated procedure sufficient?

 negotiated proc. not adequate (influence of increasing PPP)



Competitive Dialogue (pre-directive)

- initially, Commission: "construction contracts not complex"
- erroneous perception!

now first of the examples



- (1) Consider "particularly complex contract"
- (2) Publish a contract notice
- (3) Select candidates, open dialogue
- (4) Reduce number of solutions discussed
- (5) Dialogue until identification of solution possible
- (6) Declare dialogue concluded, ask for final tenders, clarification, specification, fine-tuning, addit. info.
- (7) Assess tenders, EMAT ("preferred bidder") ask for clarification, confirmation of commitments
- Award decision and award of contract

- general view: procedure has merits
- in particular for PPP schemes

 but is it flexible enough for achieving "best value"?



- text raises a number of questions and some concerns
- due to lack of practical experience?

 discussions and clarification necessary



- (1) definition of "particularly complex":
- client objectively (=although not his fault)
- not able to define technical means and/or
- specify legal and/or financial make-up

possible to fulfil conditions?



- (1) principle of EMAT is positive
- list of criteria (Art. 53.1.a)

- environmental criteria in practice?
 - production process? (Ann. VI)
- additional criteria? ("for example")



- (3) confidentiality in the dialogue stage
- o in addition to general principle (Art. 6)

- how to ensure in practice?
- different staff for each candidate?
- advantage for last dialogue?



- (3) not reveal information to others
- without the candidate's agreement

 concern that refusal might, in practice, lead to exclusion



- (4) reduce number of solutions to be discussed at the dialogue stage
- by applying the award criteria

- in principle positive (cost aspect)
- transparency essential (equality)



- (5) dialogue until solution(s) identifiable
- "if necessary after comparing them"

- possible whilst respecting confidentiality and equality?
- "comparing" includes evaluation and preference



- (6) dialogue declared concluded
- ask to submit final tenders

- reasonable to ask all candidates for submission of a final tender, if client prefers one solution (para 5)?
- possible not to ask all?



- (6) tenders contain all the elements
- required and necessary for the performance of the project

 which margin for clarification, specification, fine-tuning or additional information?



- (8) prices or payments to the participants in the dialogue
- may be specified by the client

- should be mandatory
- also in the interest of the client



- (1) Member States may provide
- that contracting authorities
 may make use of the procedure

- will Member States implement?
- if so, how will they implement?



(1) contracting authorities may make use of the procedure

- will they do so?
- needs top quality civil servants, although "objectively unable"
- and needs top quality contractors

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