

# Sustainable and innovative Procurement under Directives 2014/24 and 2014/25

### **ERF/GSV Seminar on Public Procurement**

An Baeyens DG for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SME's Unit G4





#### I. INTRODUCTION

- Research and innovation, including ecoinnovation and social innovation: the main drivers of future growth at the centre of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth
- Public procurement: strategic tool for public authorities to spur innovation while addressing major societal challenges



#### **I.INTRODUCTION**

- Key policy objective: Europe 2020 Strategy
- Driving innovation through PP → best value for money + promoting sustainable growth
- Horizon 2020: Commission support for joint precommercial procurement
- Choice of instruments left to contracting authorities
  - Separate procedures
  - New combined procedure





### II. INNOVATIVE TOOLS UNDER DIR. 2004/17 & 2004/18

### Technical Specifications

- Detailed prescription
- Functional requirements
- Variants

#### Award criteria

- MEAT
- Lowest price

#### **Procedures**

- Competitive dialogue
- Pre-commercial procurement





### II. INNOVATIVE TOOLS UNDER DIR. 2014/24 & 2014/25

### Technical Specifications

- Detailed prescription
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#### Award criteria

- MEAT
  - Price
  - Cost
  - Best PriceQuality Ratio

#### **Procedures**

- Competitive dialogue
- Innovation Partnership
- Pre-commercial procurement





- Most Economically Advantageous Tender (MEAT) shall be identified on the basis of
  - a) price, or
  - b) cost, using a cost-effectiveness approach such as life-cycle costing, or
  - c) the best price-quality ratio (BPQR) to be assessed on the basis of award criteria linked to the subject-matter of the contract
  - > i.e., whichever criterion is used, always economic element



#### a) Price

- change of name ("lowest price only" => "price") change of substance?
- Price: amount stipulated directly in contract (i.e. amount paid exclusively for acquisition, not use, ownership etc.)

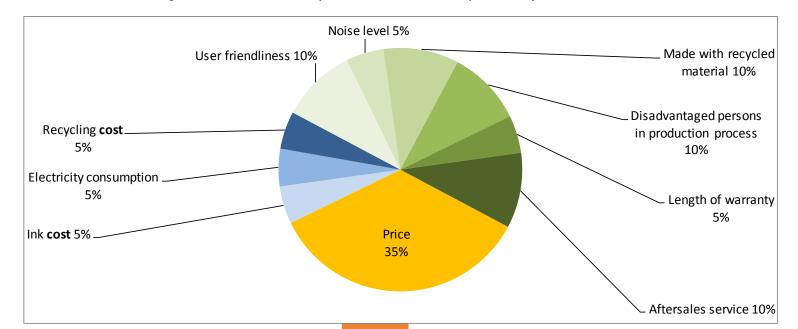


- **b)** Cost, using a cost-effectiveness approach such as life-cycle costing
- Price <u>plus</u> other economic costs connected to the purchase and ownership (the normal provisions on weighting apply, cf. Art. 67(5))
- e. g. printers:
  - 55% acquisition price
  - 15% cost of consumables (ink)
  - 25% electricity consumption
  - 5% cost connected to dismantling and recycling





- c) Best price-quality ratio (BPQR) to be assessed on the basis of award criteria linked to the subject-matter of the contract.
- Price and/or cost
- <u>other criteria</u>, (including qualitative, environmental and/or social aspects, linked to the subject matter of the public contract in question).





#### ADDITIONAL SPECIFICATIONS ON COST, LIFE CYCLE COST

#### **COST**

- price or cost always included
- possibility to use a fixed price or cost: competition only on quality possible
- cost can be set by "cost effectiveness approach, such as life cycle costing in accordance with Article 68 ..."
- MS can exclude or restrict (to certain categories of contacting authorities or certain types of contracts) the use of price or cost only as sole criterion!





# II. INNOVATIVE TOOLS under new Dir: one award criterion 'MEAT' ADDITIONAL SPECIFICATIONS ON COST, LIFE CYCLE COST

#### **LIFE CYCLE** defined in Art. 2(20):

- Also can include "research and development to be carried out": i.e.
  only includes the R&D that still needs to be carried out as part of
  the procurement concerned in order to further optimise/refine
- "Trading and its conditions" = "fair-trade"; based on C-368/10 ("Max Havelaar")





The best price-quality ratio shall be assessed on the basis of criteria, including qualitative, environmental and/or social aspects, linked to the subject matter:

#### List of possible criteria is not exhaustive

- Quality, technical merits, aesthetic and functional characteristics, accessibility, design for all
- Organisation, qualification and experience of staff assigned
- After-sales services and technical assistance



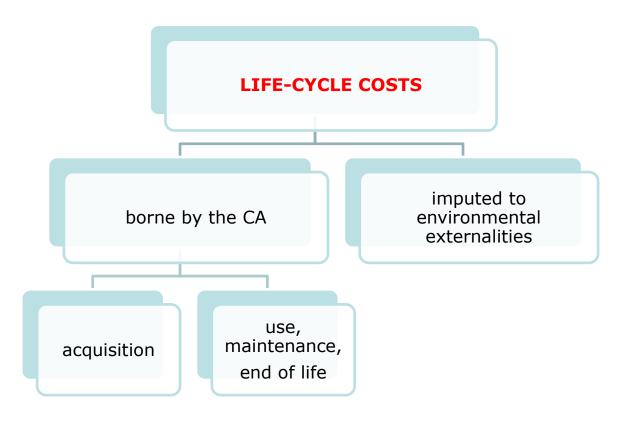


<u>Criteria must be linked with</u> the works/supplies/services to be provided

- in any respect and at any stage of their life cycle, including:
  - the specific process of production, provision or trading of those works, supplies or services; or
  - a specific process for another stage of their life cycle.
- even where such factors do not form part of their material substance
  - Green: manufacturing of the purchased products did not involve toxic chemicals, or that the purchased services are provided using energy efficient machines
  - Social: social integration of disadvantaged persons or members of vulnerable groups amongst the persons assigned to performing the contract



### II. INNOVATIVE TOOLS under new Dir: life-cycle costs





### II. INNOVATIVE TOOLS under new Dir: life-cycle costs

### In order to assess costs using life-cycle costing approach the method used must

- Be based on objectively verifiable and non-discriminatory criteria (no disadvantage to certain operators)
- Be accessible to all interested parties
- Data required can be provided with reasonable effort by normally diligent economic operators, including economic operators from third countries party to the GPA or other international agreements by which the Union is bound.

### If common methodology then obligatory (Clean Vehicles Directive)

E.g.: Operational lifetime cost CO2 emission of passenger car (Alfa Romeo 147 – CO2 emission 155g/km):
 200 000 km x 0,155 kg/km x 0,04 Eur/kg = 31 000,04 € imputed operational lifetime cost for CO2





### II. INNOVATIVE TOOLS Technical specifications and labels

 Technical specifications: clarified (OK for production process or other stage of life cycle if linked)

#### Labels

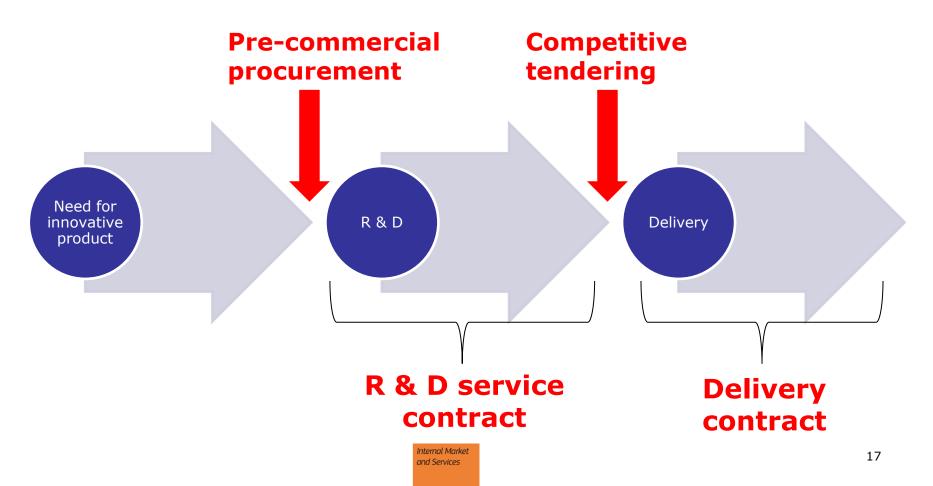
- ok, if defined in transparent and objective manner <u>and</u> all its requirements are linked to the subject-matter and appropriate
- recognition of equivalent labels and other means of proof where no access
- where all requirements are not suitable: as now, i.e. underlying requirements

#### Third party certification

- may be required (tech. spec, award criteria, contract perf.)
- mutual recognition re equivalent certificates
- Other means where no access



### II. INNOVATION TOOLS Pre-commercial and public procurement





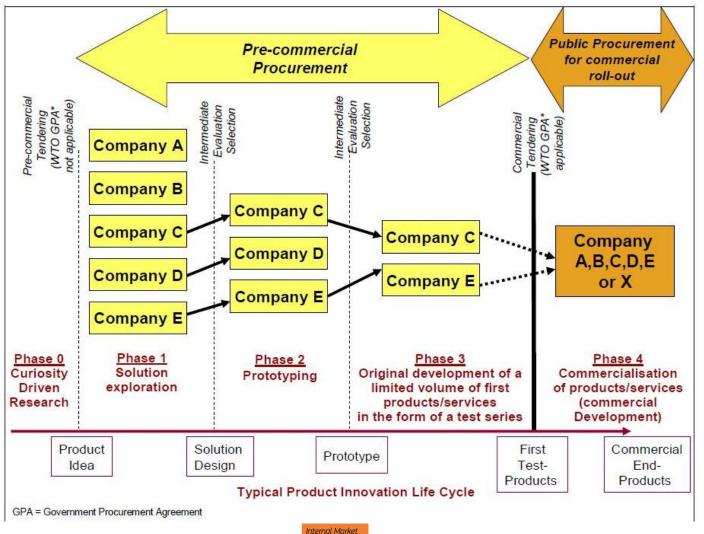
### II. INNOVATION TOOLS Pre-commercial procurement

#### FEATURES of pre-commercial R & D contract

- Competitive development in phases
  - several companies develop alternative solutions
  - intermediate evaluations → reduction of solutions.
- Risk-benefit sharing according to market conditions
  - appropriate risk-sharing creates incentives
  - assignment of IPR ownership rights
  - compensation at market prices
- Strictly limited to R & D phase



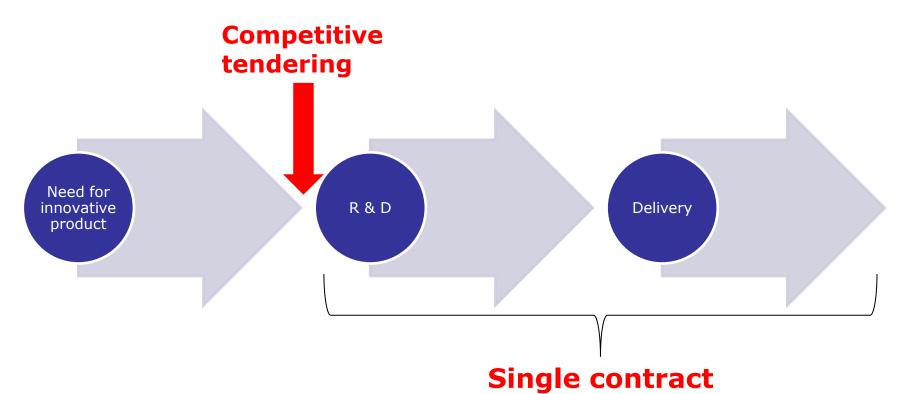




and Services



### II. INNOVATION TOOLS Innovation Partnership





### II. INNOVATION TOOLS Innovation Partnership

R&D Phase

- Structured in successive phases following the sequence of steps in the R&D process
- Intermediate targets
- Option to finish after each phase
- Remuneration to be paid in appropriate instalments
- In the case of multiple partners:
   Competitive development with reduction of number of solutions



### II. INNOVATION TOOLS Innovation Partnership

Delivery Phase

- No new competition
- Condition: R&D results meet agreed performance levels and costs
- In the case of multiple partners:
  Final assessment and identification of the solution that meets best the relevant parameters (rules have to be fixed in the contract)



## II. INNOVATION TOOLS pre-commercial procurement or innovation partnership?

Key criteria for choice by contracting authorities

- Size of the market
- Number of possible R&D service providers/solutions
- Degree of innovation
- Investment required/risk
- Characteristics of the required product/solution
  - unique/specialised or widely marketable
- Value of IP rights





#### Thank you for your attention!

Contact: An.Baeyens@ec.europa.eu

