

Benchmarking Public Procurement 2017



WORLD BANK GROUP

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Benchmarking Public Procurement (BPP)

BPP aims to assess the ease of accessing and navigating public procurement markets across 189 economies, based on consistent and objective data that can inform policy makers in their procurement reform agenda



Improving the ease with which companies can do business with the government

Measures elements that matter for the private sector throughout the tendering process



- Publication of tender notices
- Time & cost to access tender documents
- E-procurement portal
- Bid security

- Attending the bid opening session
- Time limit to open bids
- Record the bid opening session

- Publication of tender award
- Standstill period
- Notification of the award to losing bidders

Improving the ease with which companies can do business with the government (2)

Measures elements that matter for the private sector during contract management phase



- Time needed to receive a payment

- Request payment online

- Payment of penalties to suppliers in case of late payments

Having access to a fair and efficient complaint system

Measures elements that matter for the private sector when filing a complaint

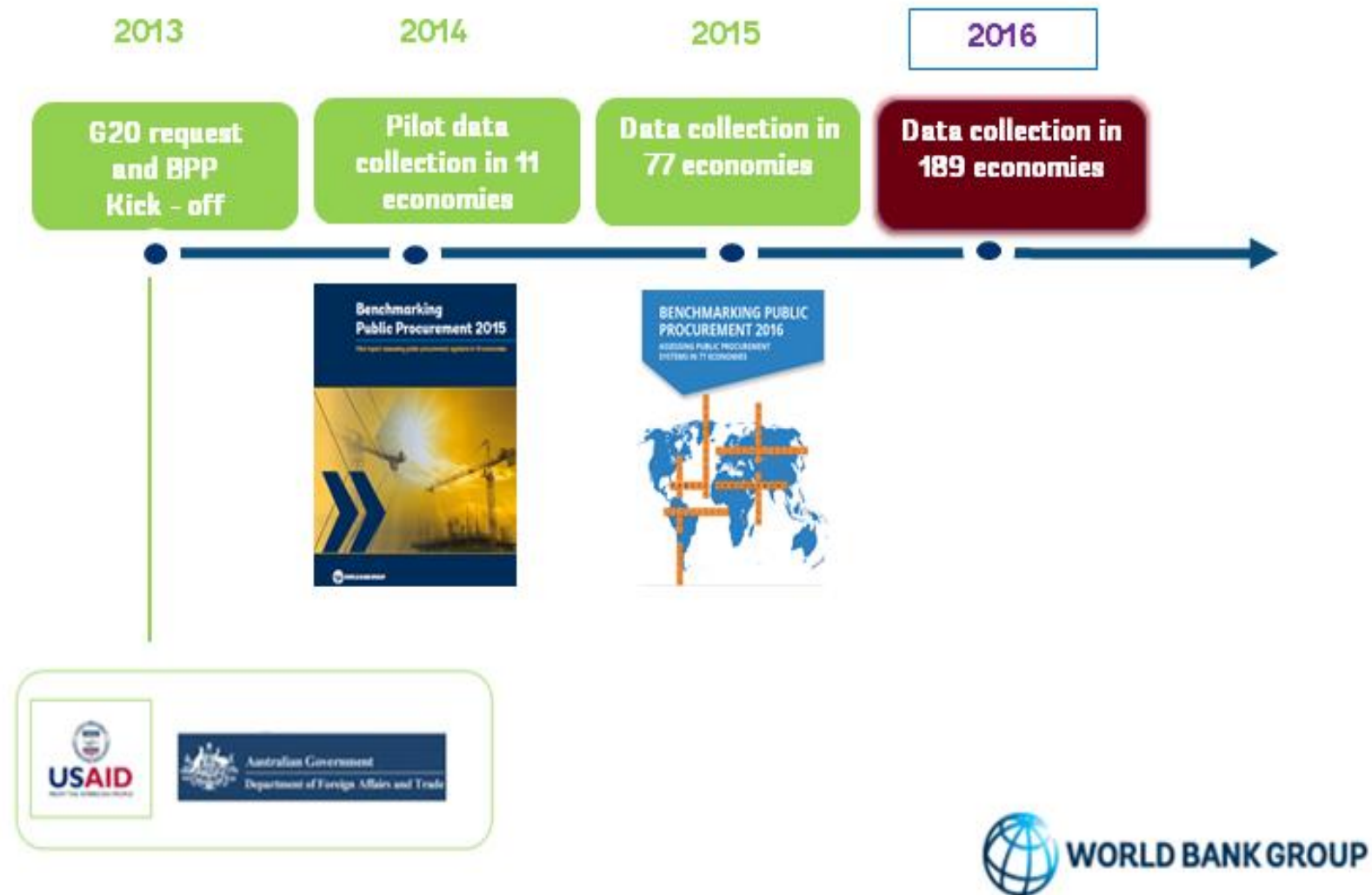


- Standing to file a complaint

- Time and cost needed to file a complaint and obtain a decision

- Suspension of the procurement process
- Remedies available

BPP genesis and timeline



Discrimination against foreign firms: the EU and the rest of the world

EU Market: formal barriers against foreign companies are rarely dictated by the law. In some countries, foreign firms eligible to submit bids in response to calls for tender only above a certain threshold or for certain contracts (Belgium, Estonia, Greece, etc.).

Too many contracts are still awarded to domestic firms though, in the EU as well as in the rest of the world.

Directly measuring and quantifying discriminatory government procurement is difficult.

BPP could provide relevant information and enhance more research by offering systematic measures of public procurement laws and regulations—and their implementation in practice—that can encourage competition by increasing companies' confidence in the openness and efficiency of the procurement process.

The transparency of procurement regulations is far from optimal

Publication of consultation with the private sector during needs assessment phase:
Examples include **Algeria**
No publication: **Jordan, Bahrain**

Publication of procurement plan online: Examples include **Algeria, Morocco**

No online publication: **Egypt A.R., Bahrain, Jordan**

Transparency and
Access to
information

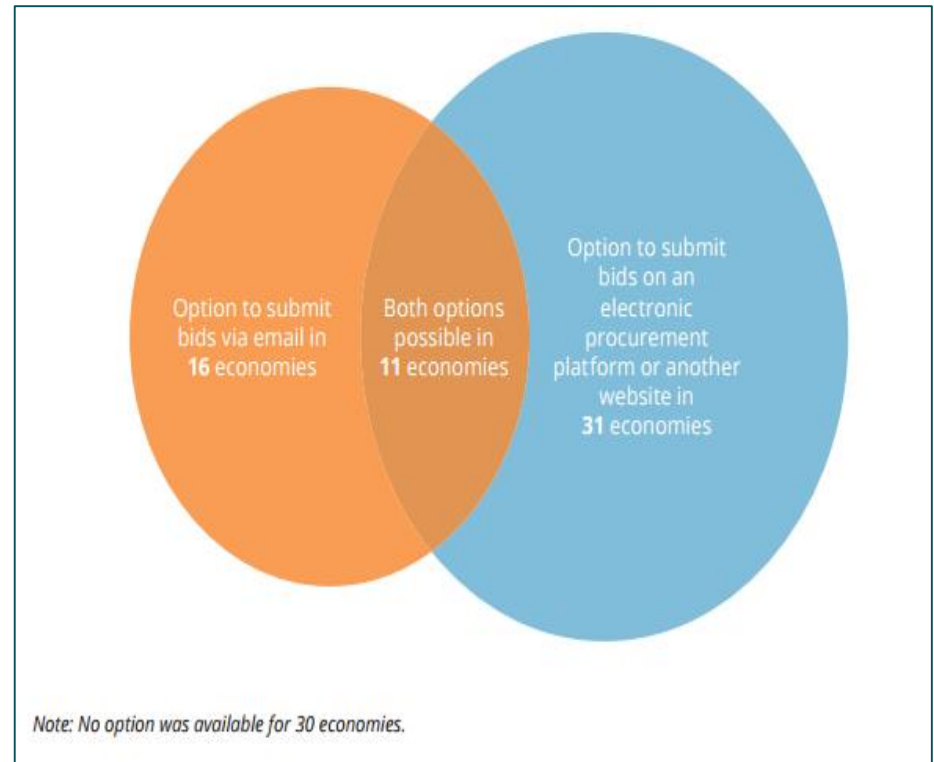
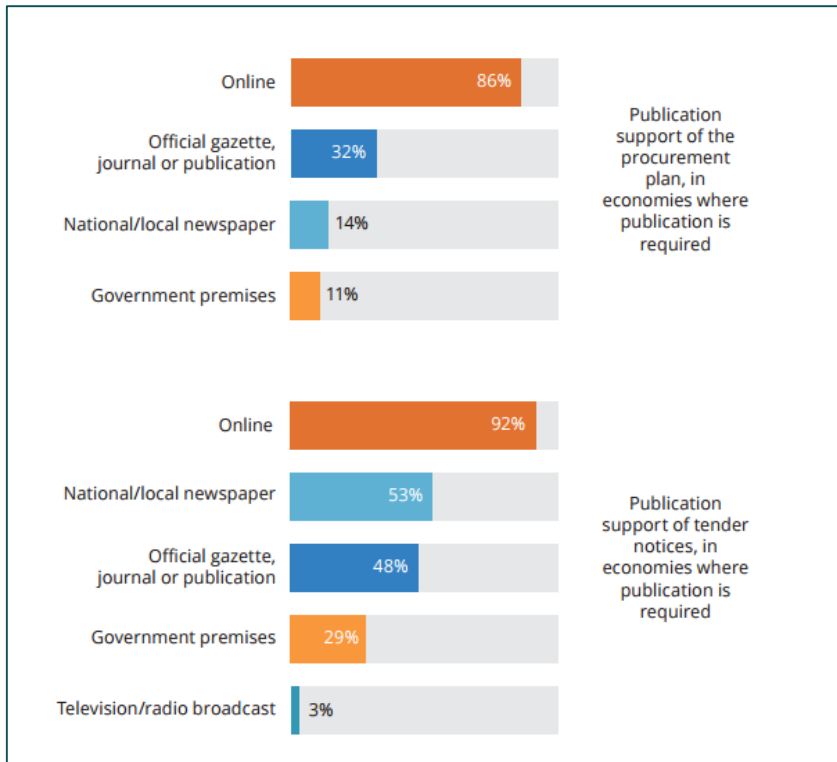
Bid assessment criteria included in the tender notice:
None of the MENA countries covered

No inclusion: **Bahrain, Lebanon, Jordan, Tunisia**

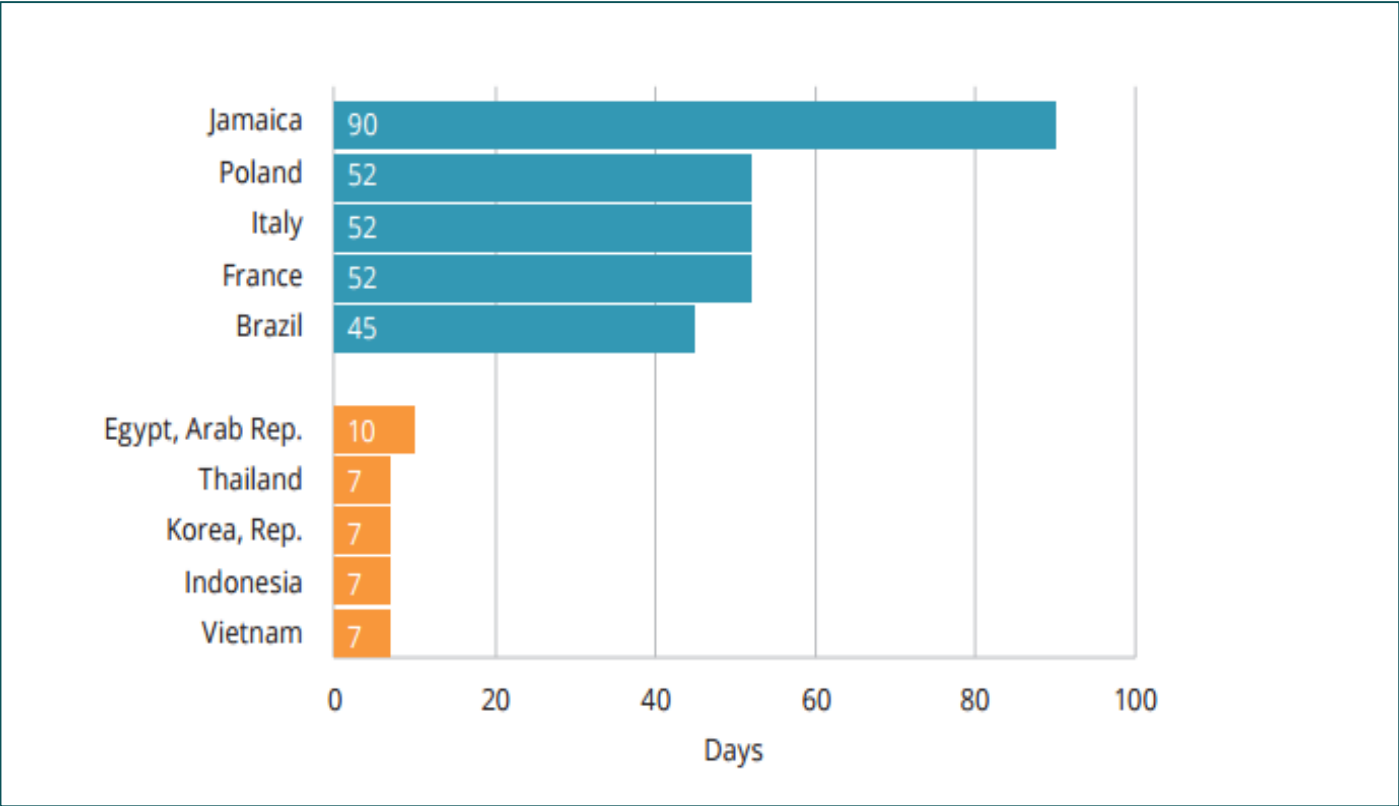
Possibility to submit bids online : Examples include **Morocco, Bahrain**

No possibility: **Egypt A.R., Lebanon.**

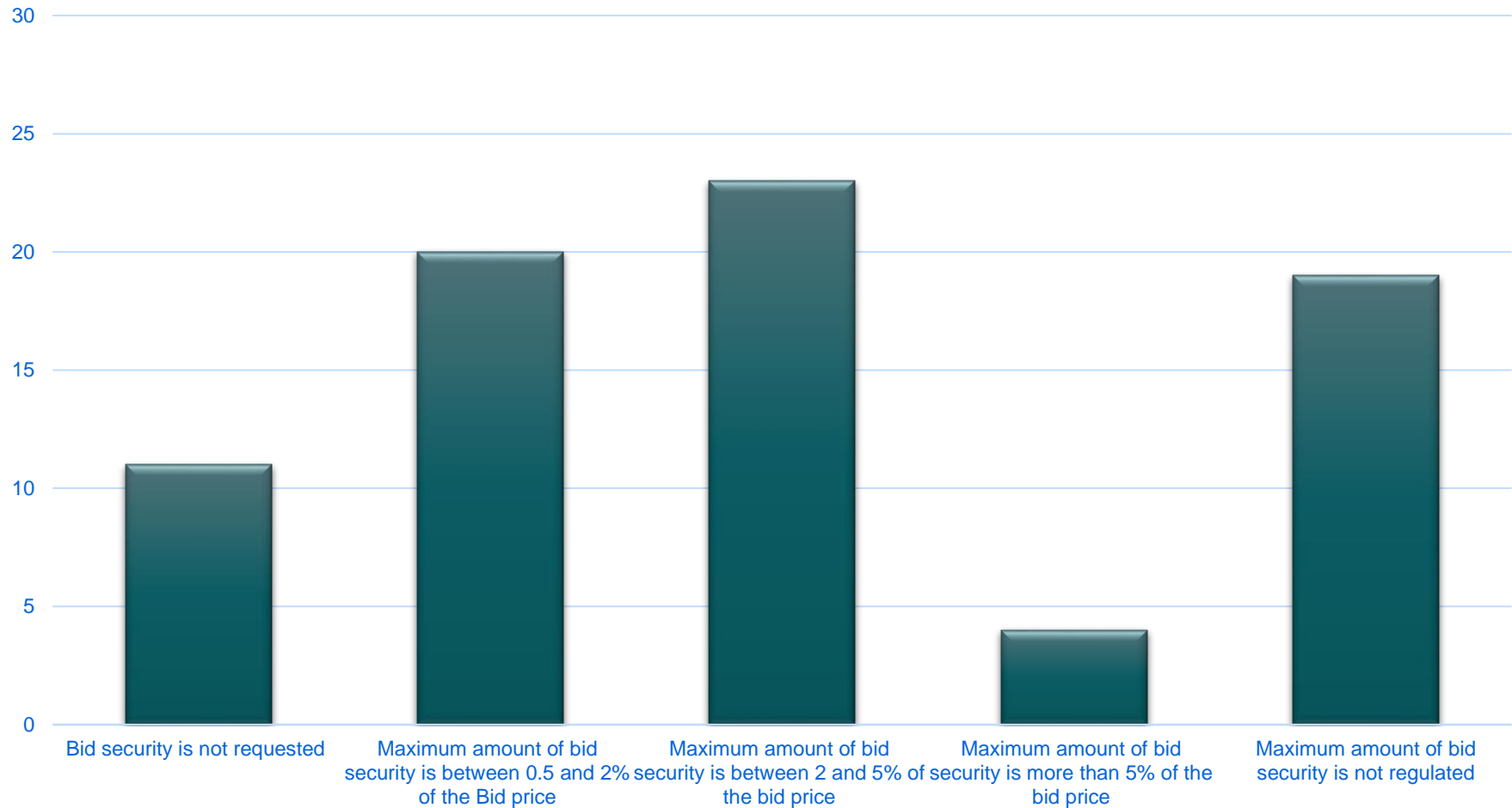
Use of electronic services



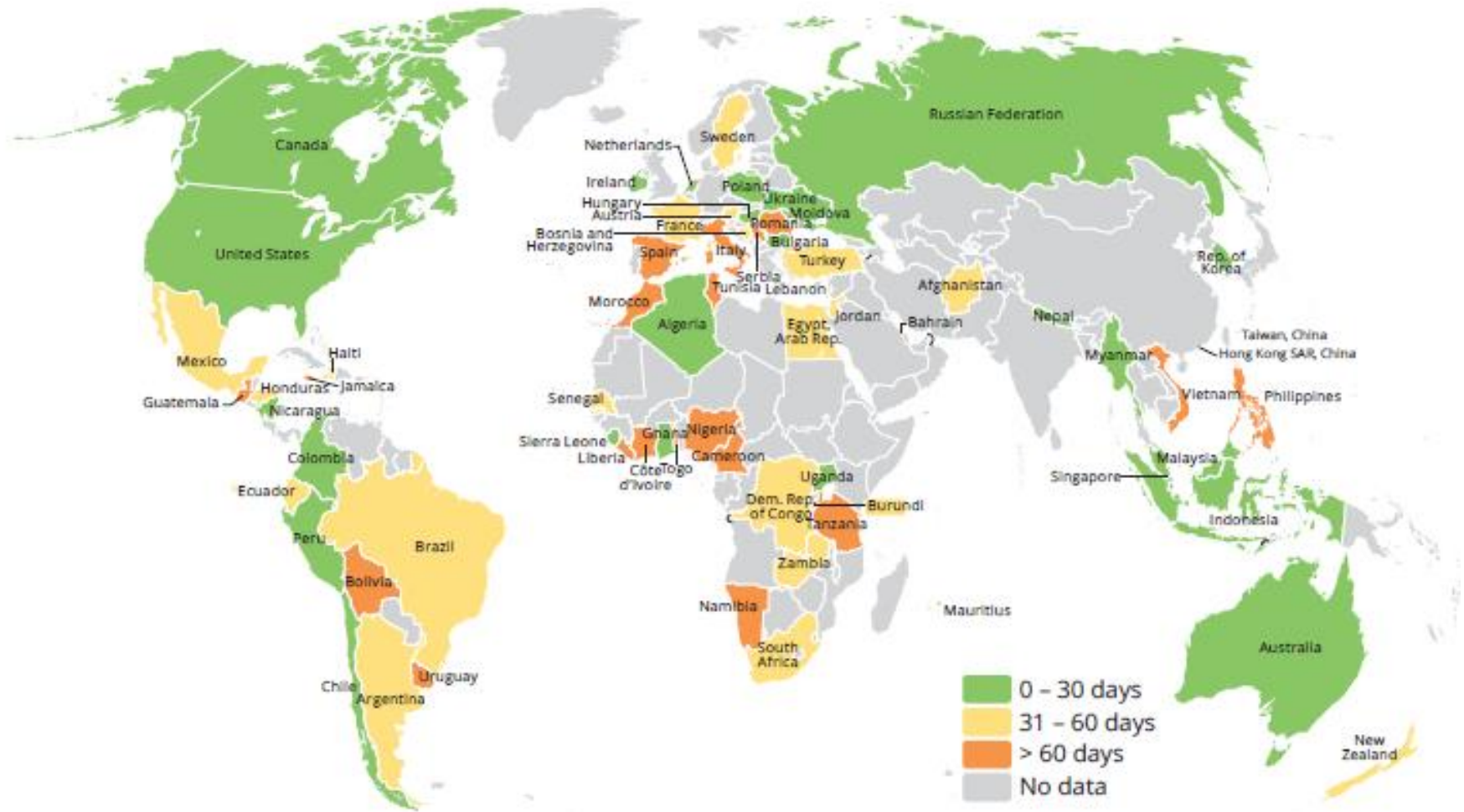
Time to submit bids



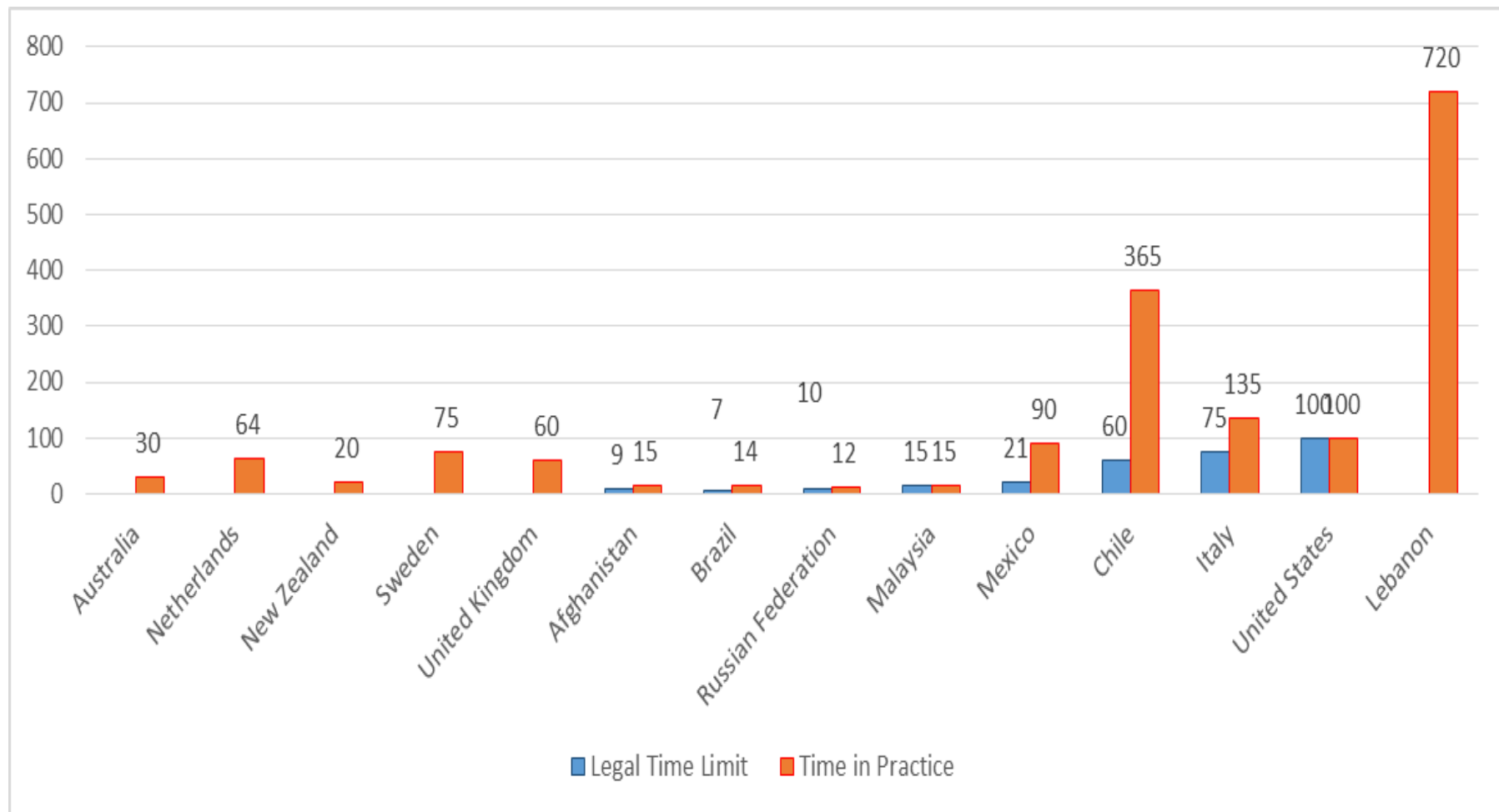
Bid security, when required, should be regulated



Time needed in practice to receive payment takes longer than 60 days in many economies



Even in countries where the law explicitly sets a time limit for the first tier review body to render a decision, it may take months or years to obtain a decision



**Note: For Australia, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden and United Kingdom, no time limit is set in the law*