

OECD PUBLIC GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE ON PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Definitions of key terms

Definitions are taken from various sources of procurement regulations at the international level: UNCITRAL; EU Commission; Agreement on Government Procurement WTO, OECD/EUROSTAT).

Award criterion The criterion by which the successful tender is to be selected

Award of a procurement contract A final stage of the procurement resulting in the conclusion and entry into force of a procurement between the procuring entity and selected supplier(s).

Awarding procedures are the procedures carried out by Contracting Authorities in order to award a public contract for goods, works or services

Central Purchasing Body (CPB) according to EU: is a contracting authority that: (i) Acquires goods or services intended for one or more contracting authorities; (ii) Awards public contracts for works, goods or services intended for one or more contracting authorities; or, (iii) Concludes framework agreements for works, goods or services intended for one or more contracting authorities.

Concession: a contract which differs from a public contract in that the source of revenue for the economic operator consists either solely in the right of exploitation or in this right together with payment.

Construction: all work associated with the construction, reconstruction, demolition, repair or renovation of a building, structure or works, such as site preparation, excavation, erection, building, installation of equipment or materials, decoration and finishing, as well as services incidental to construction such as drilling, mapping, satellite photography, seismic investigations and similar services provided pursuant to the procurement contract, if the value of those services does not exceed that of the construction itself.

Direct Award: Award of procurement contract directly to one supplier

Dynamic Purchasing System (open framework agreement) A framework agreement to which a supplier (or suppliers) or a contractor (or contractors) in addition to the initial parties may subsequently become a party or parties.

Framework Agreement: Agreement between the procuring entity and the selected supplier (or suppliers) or contractor (or contractors) concluded upon completion of the first stage of the framework agreement procedure, in which certain terms and conditions of the procurement that cannot be established with sufficient precision when the framework agreement is concluded are to be established or refined through a second-stage competition.

Goods: objects of every kind and description including raw materials, products and equipment and objects in solid, liquid or gaseous form, and electricity, as well as services incidental to the supply of the goods if the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the goods themselves.

Green (good/service or works) refers to a reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle when compared to goods, services and works with the same primary function that would otherwise be procured.

Green public procurement is defined in the EU as “a process whereby public authorities seek to procure goods, services and works with a reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle when compared to goods, services and works with the same primary function that would otherwise be procured”

Innovative (goods/services) are those characterized by a new or significantly improved product, process. For an innovation to be considered as such, it needs to have been implemented, which is interpreted as having been introduced on the market.

Life Cycle Cost is the sum of all recurring and one-time (non-recurring) costs over the full life span or a specified period of a good, service, structure, or system. It includes purchase price, installation cost, operating costs, maintenance and upgrade costs, environmental and remaining (residual or salvage) value at the end of ownership or its useful life.

Limited/Negotiated procedure: the entity contacts suppliers individually, only under specified conditions

Most Economically Advantageous Tender is an evaluation criterion according to which the winner is where there are non-price award/evaluation criteria

Open procedure: any service provider may submit a tender.

Restricted/Selected procedure: those suppliers invited to do so by the entity may submit a tender.

Services: any objective of procurement other than goods or construction.