MENA-OECD Governance Programme

International Seminar on E-Procurement, Efficiency and Integrity: Challenges and Good Practices

17-18 June 2010
Rome, Italy

For further information please contact Mr Alessandro Bellantoni: alessandro.bellantoni@oecd.org
## Programme

**Thursday, 17 June 2010**

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<td>09:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:30</td>
<td><strong>Opening Session</strong></td>
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<td><em>Mr. Danilo Broggi</em>, CEO of the Italian Public Procurement Agency – CONSIP, Italy</td>
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<td><em>Mr. Renato Brunetta</em>, Minister for Public Administration and Innovation, Italy</td>
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<td><em>Mr. Azzeddine Diouri</em>, Secretary General, Ministry of Public Sector Modernisation, Morocco (Chair of the MENA-OECD Governance Programme Working Group on Integrity)</td>
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<td><em>Mr. Rolf Alter</em>, Director of the Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate, OECD</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:15</td>
<td>All Sessions of Day One will be moderated by <em>Mr. Khi V. Thai</em>, Florida Atlantic University, School of Public Administration</td>
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**Session 1**

**E-Procurement: The role of ICT in supporting integrity and efficiency in MENA Countries**

*The session will consist of a Tour de Table of MENA Delegates to learn about the current state of the use of ICT tools in promoting efficiency and integrity in national procurement system. Delegates are asked to make a 10 minutes intervention.*

- **Interventions from representatives of MENA Countries**

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<tr>
<td>11:45</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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Promoting transparency and accountability are prerequisites for safeguarding integrity and preventing fraud and corruption in public procurement. Defining an adequate level of transparency throughout the entire procurement process is also necessary to avoid collusion amongst potential suppliers. Having recognized procurement as a strategic policy instrument to provide goods and services that meet the needs of society and economy, MENA and OECD countries have launched important reforms to modernize procurement laws and embed procurement reforms in public financial management, anti-corruption and electronic government reforms.

This session will take stock of MENA country experiences in promoting integrity and preventing corruption in their procurement systems. The role of new technologies in pushing forward these reforms will also be discussed.

Participants are asked to prepare short comments in light of the following questions:

- What are the risks to integrity identified in countries’ procurement systems?
- What are the good practices, mechanisms and tools countries employ to prevent corruption in procurement?
- How do countries use the method of audit to develop “red flags” (i.e. indicators to identify most common deviations from transparent and fair practices in the different stages of administrative procedures)?

- **Mr. Gian Luigi Albano**, Public Procurement Agency - CONSIP, Italy  
  "Integrity and procurement design: the role of economic incentives”
- **Mr. Giancarlo Spagnolo**, University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy  
  "Leniency, Whistleblowers and collusion/Corruption in Public Procurement"
- **Mr. Jae-eun Jung**, Consul and Procurement attaché – Embassy of the Republic of Korea in London  
  "The role of KONEPS in enhancing transparency of public procurement”
- **Mr. Janos Bertok**, Head of Integrity Unit, OECD
- **Interventions from representatives of MENA Countries**
- **Open discussion**

| 13:30 | Lunch |
While corruption and collusion manifest misuse of public funds, poor procurement planning and weak management also result in waste. Achieving value for money and efficiency requires strategic leadership and good management in the whole procurement cycle. Governments are increasingly maximizing the value it achieves from public procurement through a variety of approaches: championing and facilitating collaboration across major areas of procurement spending; making the procurement process more efficient through the use of e-procurement tools; adopting more comprehensive evaluation methodologies used in tender evaluation and award; improving spending data collection to assist better procurement analysis and decision making; establishing high level indicators to support management, monitor and evaluate the post-award procurement activities.

Participants are asked to prepare short comments in light of the following questions:

- To what extent do public organizations use shared/collaborative procurement and how are e-procurement systems used to aggregate public demand?
- What share of goods, services and works are procured using e-procurement and what has been the estimated savings as a result?
- What evaluation methodologies are used for assessing “value for money” of different procurement objects, e.g. cost-benefit analysis, TCO (total cost of ownership) and ROI (return on investments), whole-of life costing, etc.?
- How is procurement data collected and used to assist better decision making and engagement with suppliers?
- What types of indicators are used to by management to monitor and evaluate the delivery of goods, services and works?

- **Mr. Felipe Goya**, ChileCompra, Chile
  "E procurement: The value of information"
- **Mr. Gustavo Piga**, University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy
  "E-procurement challenges or the Challenge of e-procurement?”
- **Mr. Stefano Tremolanti**, Public Procurement Agency - CONSIP, Italy
  "From cost saving to value creation in centralized Government Procurement”
- **Interventions from representatives of MENA Countries**
- **Open discussion**

16:15 | Coffee Break
### Session 4

**E-Procurement Systems and Applications: lessons learned and new challenges.**

E-procurement systems and applications have proved to be instrumental in increasing overall efficiency of the public sector by reducing costs and improving the quality of the goods and services purchased in the past decade. At the same time, e-procurement tools have shown good results in enhancing the integrity of public procurement procedures and of public administrations in general.

Participants are asked to prepare short comments in light of the following questions:

- What kind of challenges have governments identified in relation to e-procurement planning and implementation?
- In what areas of the entire procurement process new technologies have had the most relevant impact?
- What are the lessons learned and the new challenges for e-procurement implementation?

- **Mr. Christopher Yukins**, The George Washington University Law School, USA  
  "E-Procurement and Transparency: Lessons from the U.S. Experience”
- **Mr. Luca Mastrogregori**, Public Procurement Agency - CONSIP, Italy  
  "Implementing E-Procurement and Handling Change Management: the Case of the Italian Public eMarketplace”
- **Mr. Yih-Jeou Wang**, Head of the E-government Unit, OECD
- **Interventions from representatives of MENA Countries**
- **Open discussion**

| 18:00 | Cocktail offered by the Government of Italy |
Friday, 18 June 2010

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<td>09:30</td>
<td><strong>Opening Session</strong></td>
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<td>- <strong>Mr. Vincenzo Schioppa</strong>, Italian Ambassador to Libya and former Representative of Italy of the MENA-OECD Governance Programme Working Group 2 on e-Government and Administrative Simplification</td>
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<td>- <strong>Mr. Christian Vergez</strong>, Head of the Reform of the Public Sector Division, OECD</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td><strong>Session 1</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Building capacities and enhancing professionalism and integrity to design and implement e-procurement systems</strong></td>
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Public procurement systems have increasingly moved from a situation where procurement officers are expected not only to comply with rules and procedures but also to achieve the foreseen goals. Recognizing practitioners who work in the area of public procurement as a profession is critical to enhancing resistance to mismanagement, waste and corruption. One of the key building blocks to equip professionals is to create training modules on the use of new technologies and on the management of risks in procurement. In fact, well-defined curricula, specialised knowledge, professional certifications and integrity guidelines are all necessary to ensure that they have the knowledge, skills and standards to act with integrity in performing their tasks.

Participants are asked to prepare short comments in light of the following questions:

- What kind of capacity development strategies are in place to enhance professionalism and create enabling environment for e-procurement in countries?
- How do you set and implement integrity standards in the procurement profession (e.g. conflict-of-interest regulations, codes of conduct for procurement officials)?

- **Mr. Alberto Heimler**, Italian School of Public Administration - SSPA, and **Mr. Gustavo Piga**, University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy
  "The Case for Higher Learning"

- **Mr. Khi V. Thai**, Florida Atlantic University, School of Public Administration, USA
  "Professionalism, Knowledge and Skills in Public Procurement"

- **Mr. Giovanni Salese**, Antimafia Investigation Directorate (DIA), Italy
  "Keeping criminal organizations away from public tenders: a model to design and implement safer e-procurement systems."

- **Ms. Donna Ginter**, Director Federal Acquisition Institute, USA
  "Overview of the Federal Acquisition Workforce- Definition, Identification and Certification to Ensure the Public Trust."

- **Interventions from representatives of MENA Countries**

- **Open discussion**

11:30 | **Coffee Break** |
This final session will be dedicated to exploring the various challenges and opportunities for e-procurement systems and applications taking into consideration the current debate on open and accountable policymaking.

This session will discuss how the good practices presented during the seminar could become the focus of further training and capacity building in the public sector. To accomplish an ongoing exchange of the current achievements in integrity and e-procurement on a larger scale, partnership programs that rely on distance learning could set the mark for an innovative approach to knowledge sharing among public administrations.

- **Mr. Giovanni Tria**, President of the Italian School for Public Administration – SSPA, Italy
- **Mr. Christian Vergez**, Head of the Reform of the Public Sector Division, OECD
- **Mr. Azzeddine Diouri**, Secretary General, Ministry of Public Sector Modernisation, Morocco

- **Closing remarks**