

# RISKS IN EU FUNDED PROCUREMENT

#### **IDENTIFICATION AND PREVENTION**

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AND
EUROPEAN
STRUCTURAL
AND
INVESTMENT
FUNDS
(ESIF)

 "Public procurement plays a key role in the implementation of ESIF investments and is an essential element of the Single Market, representing no less than 19 per cent of the EU's GDP."

# PROCUREMENT AND CORRUPTION



- RAND: corruption in public procurement costs
   EU around €5.3 bn per year
- OLAF: ESIF funds single largest area for their investigative work
- → Need to ensure best practices are implemented – e.g. via ex-ante conditionality
- → "Common provisions" for structural and cohesion funds 2021-27



#### PILLAR 1

# TRANSPARENT & OPEN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT PROCESSES

- Open data standards (Open Contracting Partnership) ensure accessibility
  - Allow CSOs, journalists to scrutinise budget allocations
  - Helps even the playing field, increases competition
- Enables online tools, e.g. Red Flags platform (TI Hungary et al)
- ESIF-regulation requires info in single website incl. beneficiary data in machine-readable format
- EU-procurement directive obliges MS to transpose e-procurement provisions in 2018

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS 1**



# TO BE IMPLEMENTED AS PART OF ESIF

EX ANTE
CONDITIONALITY

- Beyond beneficiary data, MS should make public contracting information available incl:
  - Full procurement process from planning to implementation
- COM should establish single, central, open data portal on EU funds beyond current DG REGIO
- MS should publish BO info from all bidding companies to identify conflicts of interest / collusion
- Establishment of open contract registers
- Technical Assistance from COM (e.g. SRSS, IPs)



#### PILLAR 2

INDEPENDENT
CIVIL SOCIETY
MONITORING OF
PUBLIC
PROCUREMENT
PROCESSES AND
PROJECTS

- TI developed Integrity Pacts in 1990s
- DG REGIO pilot: 17 projects in 11 MS
- Binding contracting authority, bidder, and 3rd party monitor (11 TI-NCs, TI-S and TI-EU)
- Monitoring throughout the cycle: before tendering, throughout project implementation
- Combines prevention, detection, investigation, sanctioning
- → COM should consider making IPs mandatory for especially large or risky projects

#### THE PILOT













#### PILLAR 3

PARTICIPATION
BY AFFECTED
COMMUNITIES,
IN ALL PHASES
OF THE PUBLIC
PROCUREMENT
PROCESS

- Social accountability: involve intended benficiaries, employees of bidders, others potentially affected by corruption/collusion (e.g. competitors)
  - Via grievance / complaint mechanisms
  - Consultations ahead of tendering processes
  - Involving CSOs on design of projects
  - Clear whistle-blowing procedures & protections
- Broadening base of individuals scrutinising procurement processes
- → Codified as "European Code of Conduct on partnership in the framework of the ESIF"





# EUROPEAN CODE OF CONDUCT ON PARTNERSHIP IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ESIF

- Review implementation of CoC, e.g. in Hungary, where CSO participation is token, and proposals ignored
- Lessons learned should be implemented in common provisions for 2021-27 ESIF
- Member States should strengthen citizen and CSO participation, incl. pre-tendering
- Commission should encourage CSO ,shadow' progress reports as part of evaluation



#### PILLAR 4

A STRONG,
PROFESSIONAL
AND ENGAGED
CIVIL SOCIETY
SECTOR

- Civil society needs adequate resources and expertese to advance public procurement
- Implementation of best practices in public procurement as a way to strengthen CSOs
- Commission should expand use of IPs, Structural Reform Support Service should cooperate with CSOs in delivery of technical assistance
- Commission should strengthen investigative journalism via long-term funding, building on 2017 pilot



#### PILLAR 5

# A STRONG AND CREDIBLE SANCTIONS REGIME

- Monitoring and oversight → sanctions
- IPs can simplify sanctions via IP-contract
- Most effective: debarment system and a ,zero tolerance environment, public debarment as powerful deterrent
- New EDES-system 0 publicly debarred
- → Reform should include automatic public listing, and cross-debarment across EU & MS
- → Key roles for OLAF and EPPO



#### **EUROPEAN PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE**

#### **EPPO**

- Adoption: October 2017 under enhanced cooperation in 22 MS
- Seat: Luxembourg
- Start of operations: at the earliest end 2020
- OLAF-EPPO relationship complementary?
- →Should EPPO-membership become ex ante condition for structural & cohesion funds?

# CHALLENGE OF IMPLEMENTATION



Theory and best practices are well understood

# THEORY VS PRACTICE

- BUT: procurement is implemented de-centrally at all levels of government!
- Challenge to implement best practices across governments in all 28 Member States
- Conflicting aims: Member States may prefer less strings attached to structural/cohesion funds

#### "PROFESSIONALISATION" OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

→Commission compendiums on best practice examples etc.

### "PROFESSIONALISATION" IN PROCUREMENT



#### BEST PRACTICE COMPENDIUMS

- E.g. helpdesk-hotlines, hands-on trainings
- Support for managing authorities AND for economic operators / bidders
- "E-library of good practice in public procurement"
  - → including TI Integrity Pacts
- "Public Procurement Guidance for practitioners: on avoiding the most common errors in projects funded by the European Structural and Investment Funds"
  - Most downloaded EU publication ever!

#### THE PAYOFF IS HUGE



## OPEN CONTRACTING

&

CIVIL SOCIETY
MONITORING
CAN LEAD TO...

- Better public goods
- Increased competition due to trust in the tendering process
- Cost savings
- Improved public administration, better cooperation with civil society and citizens
- Increasing public trust

## Thank you

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