

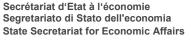




n general:

Responsibility for government procurement in Switzerland is at three levels:

- federal
- cantonal
- local











First international <u>agreement</u> on government procurement also for subfederal level

but:

mplementation remains at the federal, cantor and local level





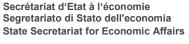


Before 1996:

- only guidelines
 - no challenge procedure

Since 1996:

- federal and cantonal laws
- challenge procedures at the federal and cantonal level



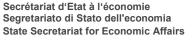






Monitoring by a Commission of the confederation and the cantons which can also

- Mediate in specific cases
- Make proposals concerning on-going negotiations in international fora
- Give recommendations on the application of government procurement rules



What has the experience been at





these levels?



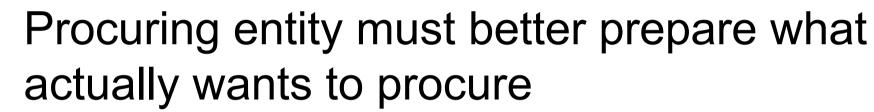
- Procurement procedure is now transparer non-discriminatory and foreseeable
 - more participation on a national and international level
 - Enhanced market access
 - make sure that this is also the case in GPA partners
- Challenge procedure is possible
 - as a means of last resort

What has the experience been at these levels?









- makes procurement process more efficient
- Reduction of costs for procuring entity
 - more competition in bid procedure







Lessons learnt

- Government procurement cannot solve all problems (reduce unemployment, regional preferences)
- Better market access means better information on procurement opportunities, especially for SME's (tailor-made list of projects)







Lessons learnt

- New developments require adjustment of the rules (e.g. E-procurement)
- Harmonisation of federal, cantonal and loca rules is an important objective (even thoug not required by the GPA)