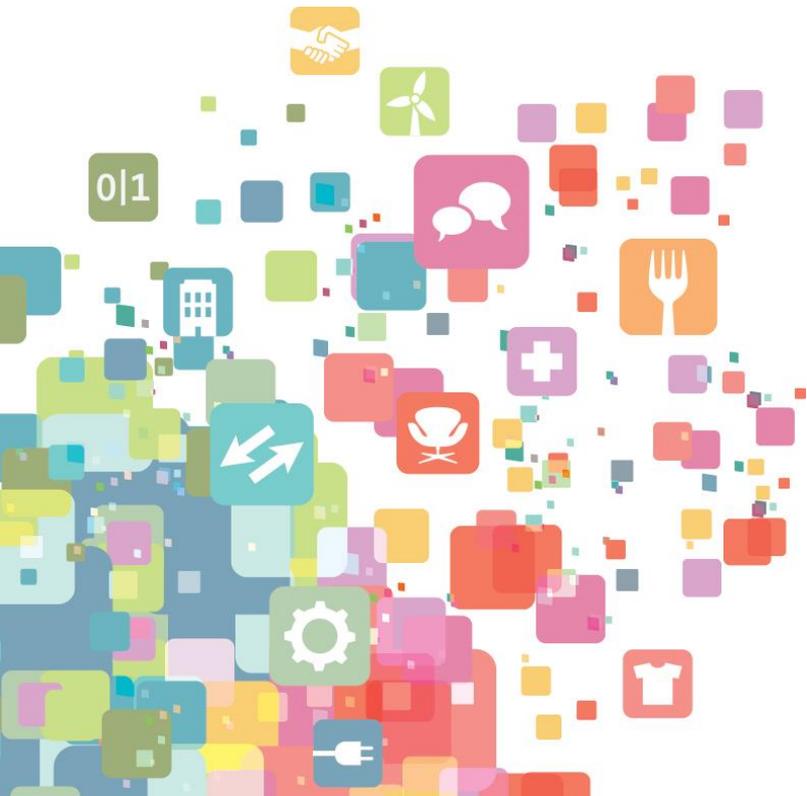


Unified Purchasing Plan and Central Procurement Bodies

Some remarks by
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Unified Purchasing Plan (UPP) – relation with CPBs

- Checking of the technical specifications of the procurement
- Product categories included in the UPP
- Exemptions from the UPP
- Services, Public Works
- Mini CPBs



Checking of the technical specifications of the procurement

→ once before the inclusion plan or step by step after having detected the procurement categories



Technical specifications

- It is hard to decide on technical specifications without involvement of public authorities

- What we did in Austria:
 - Define those categories which potentially could generate quick wins
 - Invite the representatives of the big users (Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice) in order to prepare the tenders
 - Define technical lots in order to achieve some flexibility on the one hand, but to reduce variety on the other hand

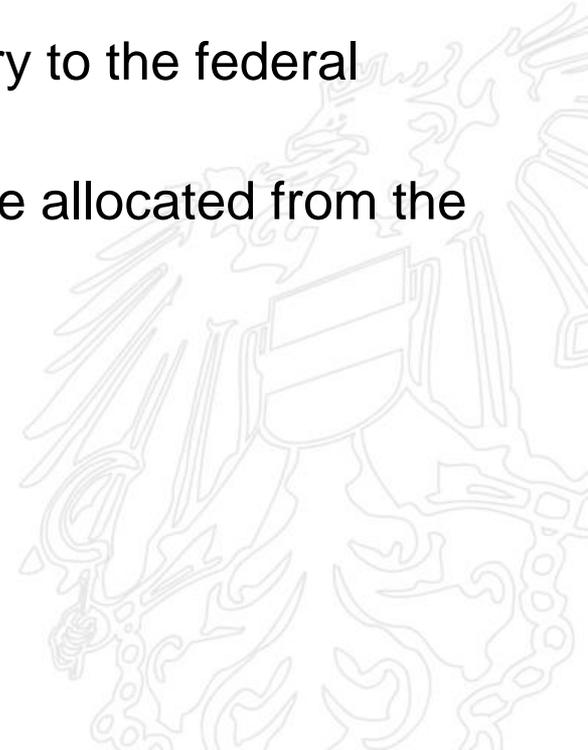
Product categories

→ Define the product categories to include in the UPP

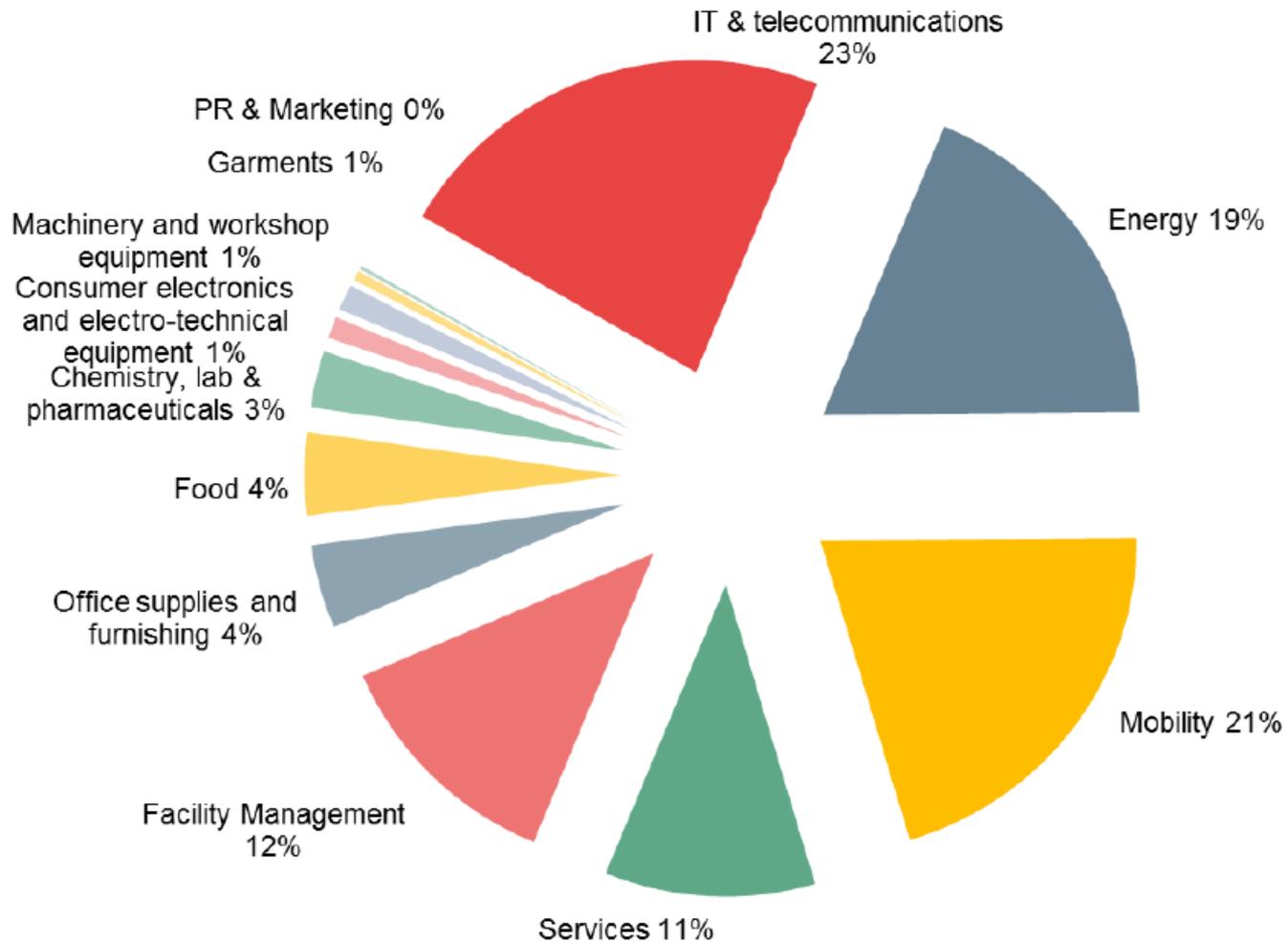


Definition of product categories

- In the case of Austria we had a 2 step approach regarding the responsibility of BBG for defined categories
 - 9 categories for the start, all of them obligatory to the federal administration
 - After 2 years of work 18 other categories were allocated from the federal ministries to BBG



The product range of BBG



Exemptions from UPP

→ Reduce the exemption list to a minimum instead of having a large number of exemptions



Exemptions

- BBG Law defines the exemptions
 - Federal administration can procure by itself...
 - ...if BBG does not provide an adequate contract.
 - ...if local offers are cheaper than the comparable BBG product price.
- In both cases the federal entities have to report this to BBG



Service, Public Works

- Inclusion of certain types of services and public works in the UPP instead of having products only

→ Short answer: yes do it



Mini CPBs

→ Introduce the mini CPBs' concept instead of having one CPB which has to manage 7000 public authorities.



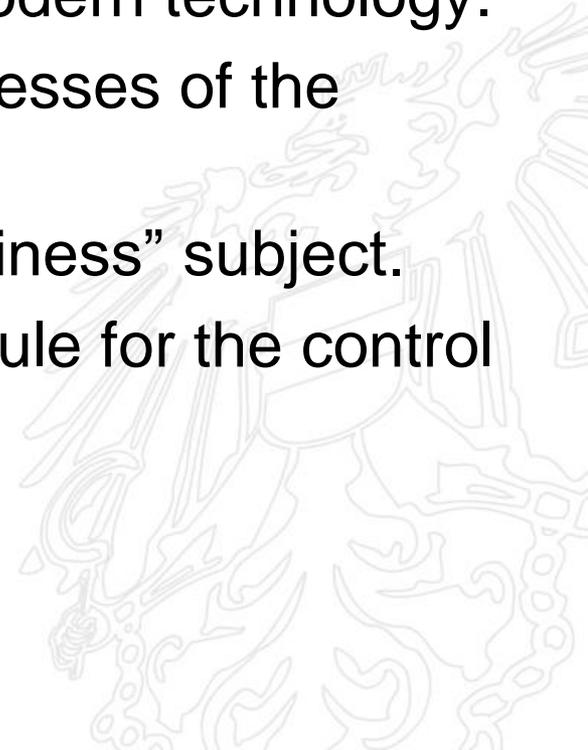
Mini CPBs

- To speed up the UPP it could be helpful to do some procurement through mini CPBs which function as a concentrator for decentralised needs.
 - But there is a danger that their knowledge of daily business can become a bottle neck for information transfer.
- The success of BBG was to create a catalogue and ordering system in a very early stage. In this sense mini CPBs should contribute to the roll out of a post award procurement system.

e-Shop meets the requirements to...



- simplify and speed up internal processes.
- improve the quality of business process documentation.
- improve the services of BBG by using modern technology.
- map the heterogeneous purchasing processes of the federal administration.
- handle the “small and medium-sized business” subject.
- establish a reporting and evaluation module for the control the procurement of BBG’s customers.



Effects 1/2

- The implementation of the e-Shop is not only a change of a tool, it also influences the work in the public administration.
- Cost savings and reducing process time
- Better and up-to-date information for our customers about the variety of products
- Time savings in the purchasing process by precise and direct selection; order from electronic catalogues; automatic order transfer to the supplier
- Information is transparent at any time in the purchasing process

Effects 2/2

- Process stability and security for the user (catalogues within the system are valid and conform to the contract)
- Authorized users can easily see the status of the purchasing process
- e-Shop enables specific and systematic supplier management
- Integration of different IT systems (e.g. ERP) using standardized interfaces



E-Procurement strategy (in the post-award)

- Closing the e-Procurement cycle by the implementation of e-Invoicing functionalities for BBG's customers and suppliers

