Corruption in public procurement: Why does cleaning up matter?

The OECD perspective

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Procurement: 1/3 of government budget

Procurement as share of total general government expenditures (2011)

Source: OECD, Government at a Glance 2013
Procurement: the government activity with the highest perception of bribery risk

Source: 2012-2013 Executive Opinion Survey from the World Economic Forum for the Global Competitiveness Report
OECD Recommendation on Enhancing Integrity in Public Procurement (2008)

Addressing integrity risks in the whole cycle

**PRE-TENDERING**
- Needs assessment
- Planning and budgeting
- Definition of requirements
- Choice of procedures

**TENDERING**
- Invitation to tender
- Evaluation
- Award

**POST-AWARD**
- Contract management
- Order and payment
Challenges to ensure that procurement promotes value for money with integrity

1. Promoting transparency, integrity and value for money throughout the whole procurement cycle.
2. Tapping into the potential of consolidation to achieve significant savings.
3. Using procurement effectively as a policy lever for wider economic, social and environmental policy objectives.
4. Professionalising procurement.
5. Introducing systematic performance monitoring of procurement systems.
6. Innovative forms of public service delivery require attention: public-private partnerships (PPPs), concessions.
E-procurement: still a potential

Percentage of enterprises using electronic procurement systems (2012)

Source: OECD, Government at a Glance 2013
Preventing conflict of interest
Level of disclosure of selected private interests for 3 branches of government (legislative, executive and judiciary) and procurement officials
OECD Peer Reviews: Seven lessons learned from Health Procurement in Mexico

1. Moving away from strict compliance to a more managerial approach pursuing value for money in the whole project cycle
2. Ensuring a strategic position for the government function to ensure sound stewardship of public funds
3. Developing evidence to monitor the performance of the procurement system
4. Tapping into the potential of consolidation with a view to achieving efficiency gains
5. Investing in professionalisation
6. Keeping strict control in the use of exceptions to competitive tendering (e.g. for reasons of extreme urgency)
7. Providing sufficient flexibility in the procurement policy to adapt to different situations

According to the Mexican Institute for Competitiveness, the Mexican Institute for Social Security saved €20 million in procurement
Thank you

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