

The significance of government procurement for trade and development in the current global economic agenda



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PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

The procurement of goods and services on behalf of a public authority

The process by which government departments or agencies purchase goods and services from the private sector

The purchase by governments and state-owned enterprises of goods, services and works



PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Public procurement expenditures represent about one third of total government expenditures in OECD countries. In 2013, in GDP terms, government procurement expenditures as measured in national accounts amount to an average of almost 14% of GDP in the European Union and to more than 10% of GDP in the US

OECD statistics, <http://stats.oecd.org> 5 December 2014



PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Public procurement affects a substantial share of world trade flows, amounting to € 1000 billion per year. It also makes up a significant part of national economies: 10-25% of gross domestic product (GDP). In the EU, the public purchase of goods and services has been estimated to account for 16% of GDP.

*European Union, Public procurement,
<http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/accessing-markets/public-procurement/>*



PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Public procurement is a negotiating area gaining in importance at multilateral, regional and bilateral level, as evidenced by a brief review of procurement provisions in existing trade agreements (FTA, TPP, TTIP, RCEP...)

The fundamental aim of procurement provisions is to mutually open government procurement markets among its parties (goods, services or construction services...)



The WTO Government Procurement Agreement (GPA) : The GPA is composed mainly of two parts: the text of the Agreement and parties' market access schedules of commitments

Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) contain legally binding public procurement provisions with various degrees of liberalization ambition.

UNCITRAL Model Law on Public Procurement 2014



Aims of the negotiations in Public Procurement

to set modern and international standard procurement principles which ensure that public funds

- are spent in a transparent, efficient and non-discriminatory way
- are not diverted for fraudulent or corrupt purposes
- are best used in meeting policy objectives





TRANSPARENCY
Public Procurement

e-Procurement



Smart Public



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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_3020

