



# Pre-Commercial Procurement actors in ITS: feedback and guidance

Sébastien Mure, ERTICO - ITS Europe

Stockholm

6<sup>th</sup> December 2012



## *The Public-Private Partnership of ITS stakeholders in Europe*



106 Partners



8 Different Sectors



850 members i-Mobility Network



30 projects across 4 continents



2 deployment platforms (TISA, ADASIS)



25 national ITS associations



27 European & World ITS Congresses



Workshops & Fora

*We facilitate effective development & deployment  
of ITS*

# Quickly...

## » Sébastien Mure

- › [S.mure@mail.ertico.com](mailto:S.mure@mail.ertico.com)

## » Deputy project manager of P3ITS: Pre-Commercial Procurement for ITS

## » Background

- › Engineer => no legal expert!
- › Young => so is PCP in Europe.
  - › No prejudice, high enthusiasm!



# Outline

- » General introduction on PCP
- » The P3ITS project
  - › Analysis of models and mechanisms
  - › The P3ITS Handbook
- » Other examples of PCP methods

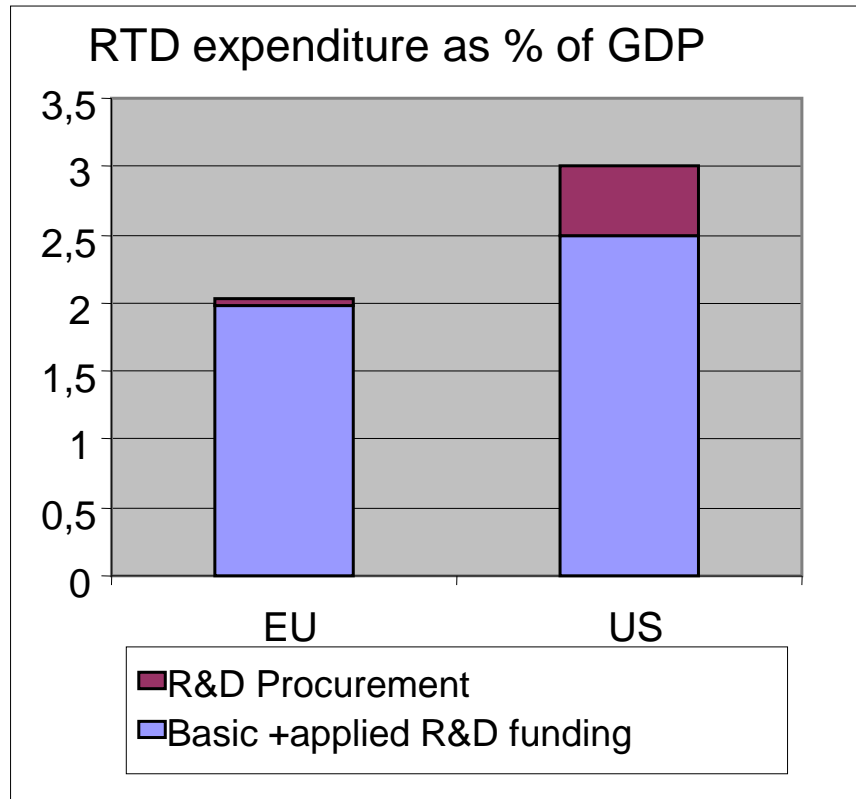


# PCP: the idea

- » Find new solutions to specific societal challenges
- » Allow Public Authorities to finance innovation through public procurement
- » Improve the market conditions for the deployment of ITS



# Comparison with the US



Source: EC

Thanks to the SBIR programme?



# Usual practice in procurement

- » Tailor-made, locked-in solutions
  - › High-development costs in exchange of all R&D benefits
- » Market fragmentation
  - › Little incentives for procurers to share the IPR with other procurers
  - › Suppliers not allowed to exploit innovations to other customers

# What is Pre-Commercial procurement?

- » A method for public (or assimilated) purchasers
  - they have a problem, they need a solution
- » It is about financing the development of an innovative (ground-breaking) product/service
  - the solution doesn't exist
- » It happens before an official public procurement
  - it is a flexible method
- » It involves several suppliers
  - It is a competition with several phases





# An innovative instrument to procure R&D services

## Benefits?

- Avoid locking into proprietary solutions
- Reduce market fragmentation
- Minimise financial barriers for alternative competing developments
- Keep the R&D benefits and value as much as possible in the private sector domain, where it provides the basis for competitiveness, continued innovation and deployment



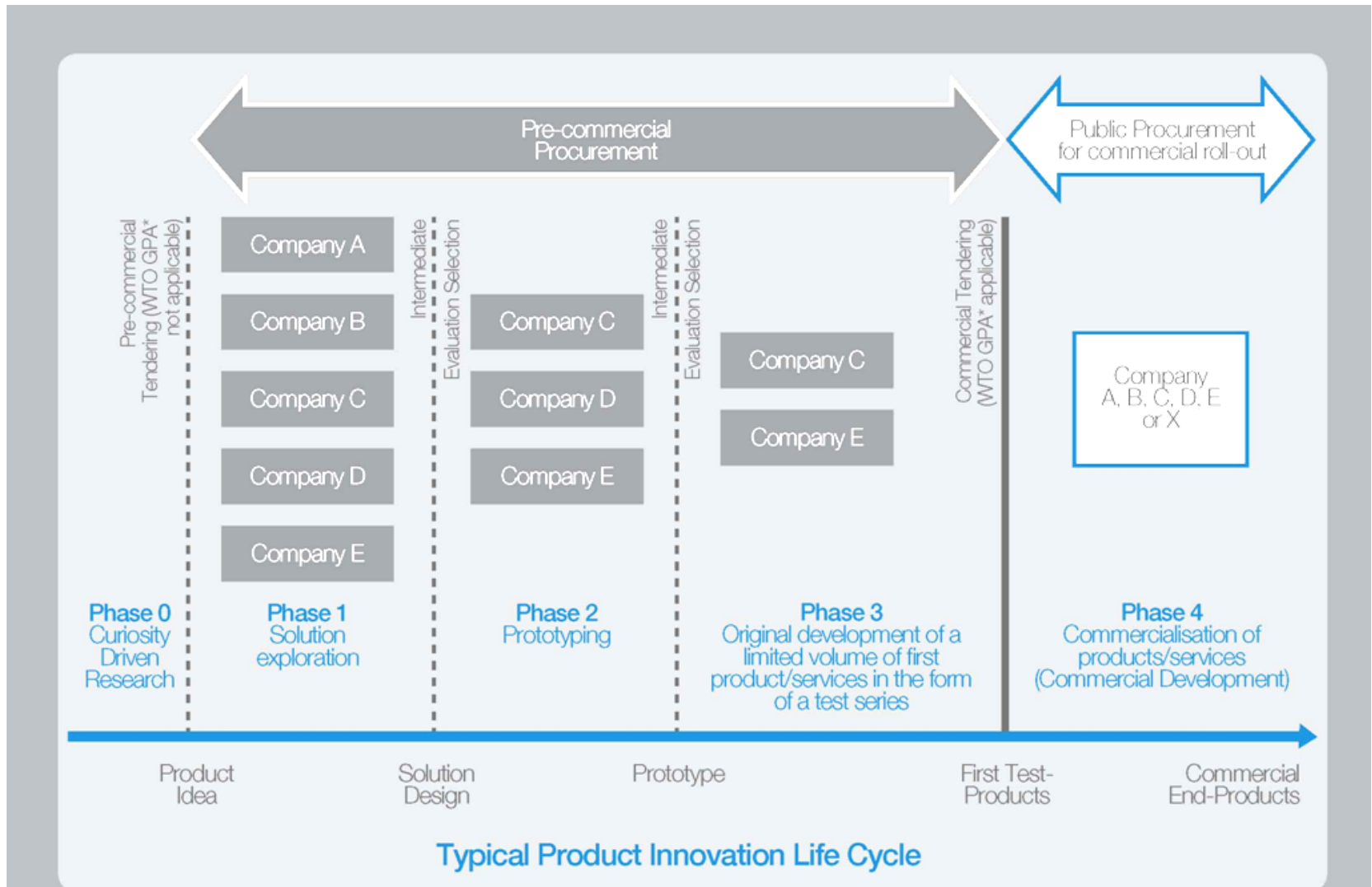
# Conditions for PCP

- » R&D service
- » Intellectual Property Rights sharing
- » Risk sharing
- » Non-discrimination
- » Market terms

**PCP is based on art. 16f of EC the public procurement Directive for public authorities (2004/18/EC)**



# An example of PCP process



# P3ITS - Objectives

How can PCP be used in the EU to support the market take-up of ITS innovations?

## Objectives:

- » Increase awareness and understanding of the potential value of Public Pre-commercial Procurement (PCP) for innovation and deployment of ITS
- » Investigate Public Procurement mechanisms and tools
- » Formulate practical requirements and guidelines for PCP in Intelligent Transport Systems

# P3ITS Project



## » Programme

Coordination action funded by the DG  
INFSO under EC FP7 ICT call 4 Objective  
9.3 General accompanying measures

## » EU funding

398 000€

## » Starting date

01/01/2010

## » Duration

21 Months



# 1st step: ITS, an opportunity and a challenge for procurers

- » Needs and requirements for the innovation and deployment conditions of ITS in Europe

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Step: PCP Models and mechanisms

- » Analysis of the current models and mechanisms:
- » Investigation of the legal framework and conclusions

## 3<sup>rd</sup> step: Consolidation and recommendation

- » The P3ITS Handbook: Pre-Commercial Procurement for Intelligent Transport Systems



# PCP models and mechanisms

- » Analysis of different programmes
  - › European Commission ICT Work Programme
  - › In NL: Small Business Innovation Research Programme
  - › In UK: Small Business Research Initiative
  - › In BE: Procurement of Innovation Programme
- » Comparison between them and the European Commission PCP

# Some conclusions

- » Follow the exemption to the public procurement directives: *the contracting authority does not obtain exclusive rights to the development*
- » Process must be open, transparent and non-discriminatory
- » Some programmes do not require EU publication of the calls
- » Question of the remuneration of the public authority for renouncing to all IPR
- » Importance of the preparatory phase



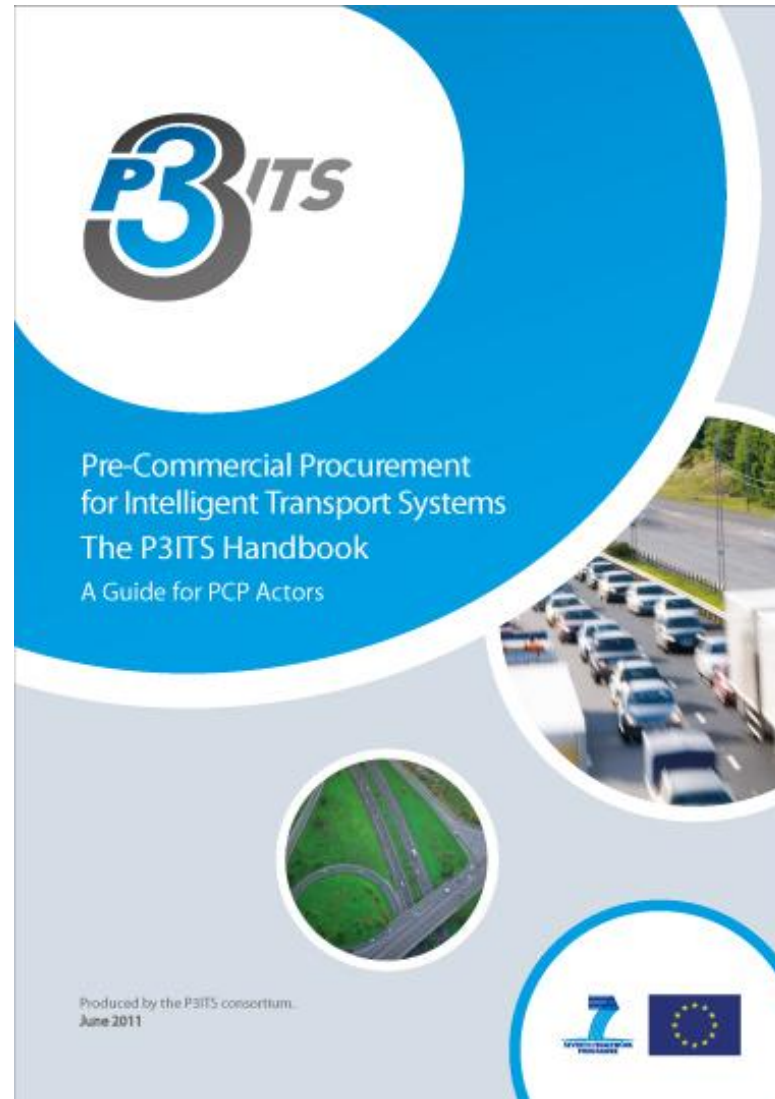


# Identified legal ~~issues~~ points

- » The tendering process: EU tender or not?
- » Mixed contracts: combination of goods and services
- » Subsequent commercial tender
- » Risk of supplier exclusion
- » Risk of illegal state aid

# Need for more guidance

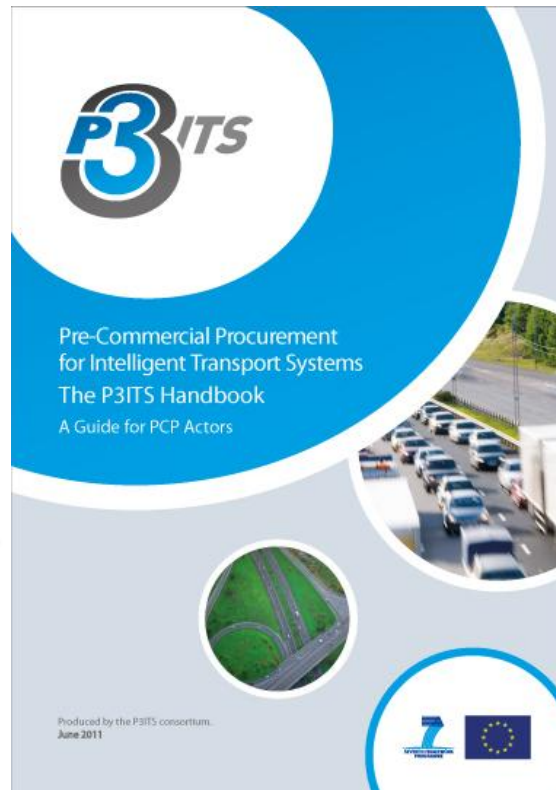
- » Public procurers prefer being on the safe side



# The P3ITS Handbook

PCP case studies

Recommendations from P3ITS



Needs for more detailed Guidelines regarding PCP

Specific ITS needs and requirements

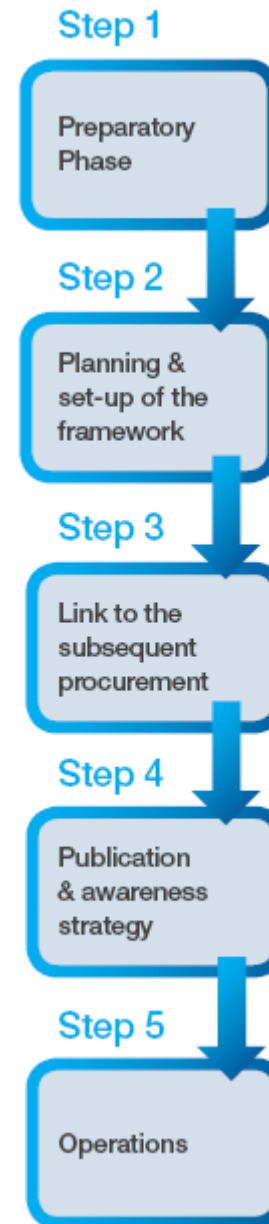
Analysis of current PCP models and mechanisms

Role of different PCP actors

# The 5 steps

Structure of each step:

- » Summary
- » Sub-step
- » Suggested method
- » Role of the actors
- » Documentation required
- » Risks
- » Case study



# The actors



Political  
level

## Strategy owner

Define the political  
goals and  
innovation policy



Public  
department

## Project owner

Sector experts,  
problem owners,  
implement and  
operate the  
technology



Legal &  
procurement  
experts

Procedural Advisors,  
legal expertise



Innovation  
suppliers

Innovation and  
solution providers,  
researchers and  
developers

**The public side:** one party but different functional departments

# Step 1: preparatory phase

1. Identify the socio-economic needs and challenges
2. Identify the goals from the public demand side
3. Identify the innovation levels
4. Identify the missing links or gaps in ITS systems
5. Analysis of the limits of available solutions and opportunities for innovations through a PCP



# Step 2: Planning and set-up of the framework

1. Specify the general requirements
2. Design the competition phases
3. Define the evaluation and award criteria
4. Define the time plan and the detailed budget
5. Decide on the contract details



# Step 3: Link to the subsequent procurement

1. Establish your strategy for the subsequent tender
2. Ensure that you avoid discrimination
3. Ensure that you avoid supplier exclusion





# Step 4: Publication and awareness strategy

1. Consider making a business case for potential suppliers
2. Describe your support means for product take up
3. Publish your tender
4. Advertise your tender

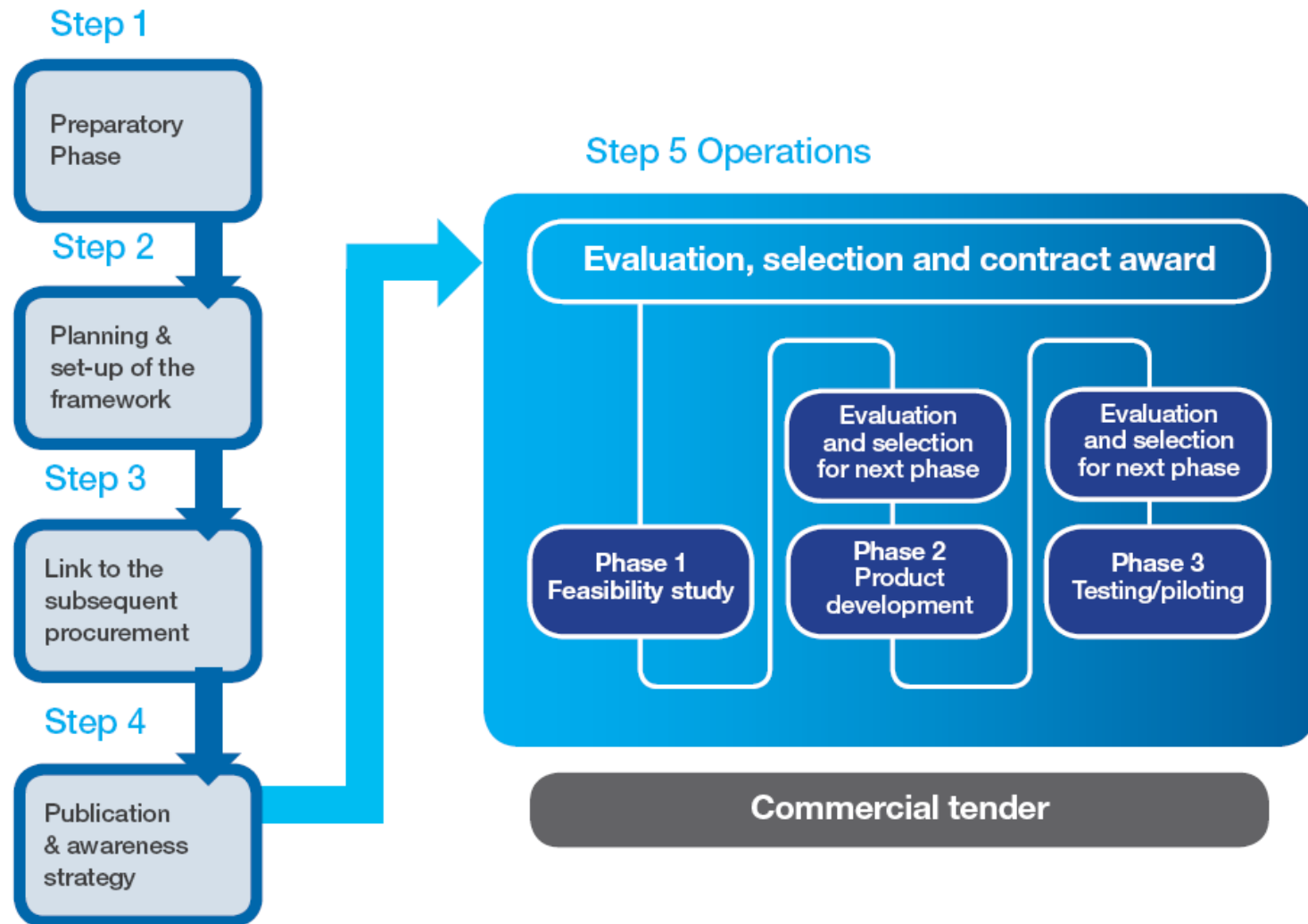


# Step 5: PCP operations

1. Prepare for the arrival of the applications
2. Organise the evaluation
3. Award the contract
4. Manage your phases
5. Train your staff on the product/service



# Chronological process



# PCP through a national/regional programme

- » Only used method so far
- » Tend to be safer and more efficient

## Cross-border PCP

- » One procuring authority or a consortium?
  - » Need mutual agreements on the needs, on what is « the best solution »
  - » Need to agree on an applicable law
- » Adapted to the current economic
- » situation for the public authorities



# Examples: CHARM

- » Common Highways Agency and Rijkswaterstaat Model
  - › Development of the next generation traffic management in NL and UK
  - › Status: large market consultations
  - › Developed a set of business specifications, functional and non-functional specifications
  - › Will use both COTS (Commercial off the shelf) and PCP depending on the aspects of the programme



# Austria

- » Austrian PCP pilot on Traffic Infrastructure R&D: Mobile Traffic Management System
  - › Financed by the Fed. Min. for Transport, Innovation and Technology and ASFINAG
  - › Status: first phase with 5 competitors



# New EC ICT Work Programme

- » Appendix 6 to the 2013 ICT Work Programme
  - › Treaty principles
  - › R&D service contract
  - › Functional specifications
  - › Best value for money
  - › EU wide publication of the call
  - › Ownership rights of IPR remain with the private supplier
    - › But the public authorities get a free licence to use the R&D results for internal use
    - › And should require the license for third parties under fair conditions
    - › Call back solution in case of failure
  - › Upfront publications of rights and obligations
  - › One framework contract



# Future

Share feedback from your project!

- › ERTICO Public Authority platform
- › iMobility Support project
- › ITS European Congress in Dublin: June 2013!







**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**

**CONTACT FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION:  
[S.MURE@MAIL.ERTICO.COM](mailto:S.MURE@MAIL.ERTICO.COM)**

References:

<http://www.ertico.com/pre-commercial-public-procurement-for-its-innovation-and-deployment>

[http://www.rijkswaterstaat.nl/en/about\\_us/business\\_opportunities/market\\_consultation\\_charm/index.aspx](http://www.rijkswaterstaat.nl/en/about_us/business_opportunities/market_consultation_charm/index.aspx)

<http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ict/pcp/docs/pcp-austria-casev0.pdf>

[http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portalplus/static/docs/calls/fp7/common/32767-annex\\_6\\_to\\_the\\_decision\\_ict\\_for\\_cap\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portalplus/static/docs/calls/fp7/common/32767-annex_6_to_the_decision_ict_for_cap_en.pdf)