



<b>Activity Title and Number:</b> EU-China Study on Government Procurement, A155-C5	<b>Beneficiary:</b> Ministry of Finance (MOF), Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission (SASAC)
<b>Location and Date:</b> Home-based, December 2012 – August 2013	<b>Stakeholders:</b> n/a

## Brief Activity Report

### Relevance and Impact

In December, 2012, China presented a third revised offer of accession to the Government Procurement Agreement (GPA) under the WTO framework. As other GPA Parties, notably the EU, offer considerable coverage of their utilities procurement, the absence of this in China's offer has become a major obstacle in China's GPA accession negotiations. Deeper cooperation on government procurement is needed to promote better understanding of the respective procurement regimes and facilitate the ongoing negotiations for China's GPA accession.

### Activity Description

Against a background of ongoing reforms to create a more sustainable and efficient Chinese economy, EUCTP organised a joint study on utilities procurement in China and the EU to compare the respective regimes, and develop recommendations for China's domestic procurement reforms and GPA accession negotiations. *"By clarifying the extent to which Chinese utilities procurement is subject to domestic procurement regulation and identifying major issues for improvement using EU utility procurement regime which is considered compatible with the GPA as a benchmark, both China's GPA accession negotiation and China's domestic procurement reform may benefit by gaining renewed momentum."* (Wang Ping, EUCTP expert and lead author of the study).

### Results and Dissemination

- ✓ The study clearly identified differences between the EU and China's Bidding Law and Procurement Law as a basis for developing reforms to China's regulatory framework for public procurement
- ✓ Representatives of the Chinese beneficiaries and their EU counterparts will discuss the report's findings and recommendations at a follow-up seminar in Beijing in October 2014.