

Video Transcript Lesson 1-2 Introduction

In the last lesson you learnt about the legislation that underpins eu procurement, in this lesson you will learn how the procurement process works and its different stages.

You will also look at the mandatory communications in each phase and what information they contain.

The phases of public procurement are roughly:

planning, competition, contract award, and contract modification.

In the planning phase a buyer indicates their intention to buy goods and services in the future.

This is useful, especially in large or high value projects as it gives both parties enough time to prepare adequately.

In the competition phase the buyer submits a contract notice and gives the suppliers adequate time to respond.

In the contract award phase, the successful tenderer is notified and both parties negotiate logistics.

After this phase supply can start.

Contract modification can occur after a contract award as circumstances change, like a natural disaster occurring, or other complications that can change the timing or cost of supply unexpectedly.

Tender requests above the threshold value must be published via the [TED.europa.eu](https://ted.europa.eu) website.

Notices are published in daily bundles in what is called the supplement to the official journal of the EU, a name that makes more sense if you think of the supplement as the classified ads in an old fashioned newspaper. The process, of course, used to be paper based and the official journal published daily.

Each time a procurement phase starts or ends or the status of the process changes, the buyer is required to produce a communication, called a notice, that is published on the the ted.europa.eu website.