

Procurement Monitoring Report Template

In view of the Member States' reporting process under the Directives 2014/23/EU, 2014/24/EU and 2014/25/EU

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

I. Information about reporting authority

By clicking in this box you indicate that you have read the privacy statement and provide your consent for the processing of your personal data

[EUSurvey_Privacy_Statement-2020.pdf](#)

* Country

Czechia

* Name of National Authority

Ministry of Regional Development

* Name of Unit/Department

Dpt. of law, strategies and electronisation of public procurement

* E-mail address

info@mmr.cz

Name of contact person (not published)

E-mail address of contact person (not published)

II. The public procurement framework

1. Legal framework

- * Please indicate links to the main legal instrument implementing the public procurement Directives and its main amendments that occurred during the current reporting period.

5000 character(s) maximum

Please list the links in the text box below. You can link multiple links.

Public Procurement Act No 134/2016 Coll.

see: <https://www.e-sbirka.cz/sb/2016/134/2024-01-01?f=134%2F2016&zalozka=text>

2. Procurement institutional framework

Please provide key bodies and institutions regarding public procurement matters, in charge of:

	Relevant bodies <i>(multiple entries possible)</i>
Body of normative regulatory function (including transposition) and policy development	Ministry of Regional Development
Bodies responsible for monitoring and reporting	Ministry of Regional Development
Review bodies	Office for the Protection of Competition
Bodies responsible for the e-procurement and the functioning of the public procurement web portal	Ministry of Regional Development
Centralised procurement bodies	individual cases
Competence centres	foreseen in the National Strategy of PP (at national and regional level)
Other bodies	Centre for Regional Development of the Czech Republic (managed by the Ministry of Regional Development) with the main purpose to support the regional policy of the Government to be implemented through European funds.

III. Key quantitative indicators on public procurement

1. The total number of awarded contracts

Total number of contracts awarded **above** EU thresholds (in a yearly breakdown)

	2021	2022	2023
Number	7028	7221	8696

* Please describe the methodology on collection of data and/on the source (in case of a database(s)) of data collected:

5000 character(s) maximum

Data are collected from Public procurement journal using standard forms.

Total number of contracts awarded **below** EU thresholds (in a yearly breakdown)

	2021	2022	2023
Number	6711	6749	7603

* Please describe the methodology on collection of data (in case of assessment based on a sample) and/on the source (in case of a database(s)) of data collected:

5000 character(s) maximum

Data are collected from Public procurement journal using standard forms.

2. The total value of procurement

Total value of contracts awarded **above** EU thresholds (in a yearly breakdown)

	2021	2022	2023
Value (in EUR million)	15700	19300	22 000

* Please describe the methodology on collection of data and/on the source (in case of a database(s)) of data collected:

5000 character(s) maximum

Data are collected from Public procurement journal using standard forms.

Total value of contracts awarded **below** EU thresholds (in a yearly breakdown)

	2021	2022	2023
Value (in EUR million)	2800	3200	3000

* Please describe the methodology on collection of data (in case of assessment based on a sample) and/on the source (in case of a database(s)) of data collected:

5000 character(s) maximum

Data are collected from Public procurement journal using standard forms.

IV. Sources of wrong application or of legal uncertainty (including possible structural or recurring problems)

1. Preparation and launch of a public procurement procedure:

Which are the main sources of wrong application (or aspects with which legal uncertainty is related)?

In case your answer to question 2, 7, 8 or 9 is yes, additional options will appear.

- 1. Preliminary market consultation
- 2. Estimation of contract value (if yes, please specify below)
- 3. Wrongful setting of deadlines
- 4. Inappropriate selection criteria (too restrictive, tailor made for a particular economic operator, not related to subject matter of contract)
- 5. Discriminatory technical requirements
- 6. Conflict of interest
- 7. Procedures without publication (if yes, please specify below)
- 8. Inappropriate use of specific procedures (if yes, please specify below)
- 9. Other issues (if yes, please specify below)

Indicate best practices that are aimed at mitigating the issues identified in the previous answers and provide a link to any publicly available document relevant for the issues you indicated.

5000 character(s) maximum

In case your answer to any of the question in this section was 'Yes', please provide further information on these elements, if applicable. You can list multiple links separated with 'enter'.

Methodical and education support, dissemination of good/bad practice via multiple sources, p.e.

- www.portal-vz.cz administred by the Ministry of RegDev.
- professionalisation and establishment of competence centres, as outlined in the National Strategy of Public Procurement available at <https://mmr.gov.cz/cs/ministerstvo/verejne-zakazky-a-elektronizace/narodni-strategie-verejneho-zadavani-v-cr>
- <https://www.sovz.cz/> focusing on sustainable procurement

Publicly available journal of decisions of the Office for the Protection of Competition

- <https://uohs.gov.cz/cs/uvodni-stranka.html>

2. Evaluation of tenders and contract award:

Which are the main sources of wrong application (or aspects with which legal uncertainty is related)?

In case your answer to question 8 is yes, additional options will appear.

- 1. Unlawful exclusion of tenderers/rejection of offers
- 2. Non compliance with mandatory exclusion grounds
- 3. Unlawful exclusion of third country bidders covered by GPA or by other international agreement
- 4. Incorrect evaluation of award criteria
- 5. Incorrect application of rules related to abnormally low tender
- 6. Lack of publication of contract award notice
- 7. Unlawful modification of the tender conditions before conclusion of the contract
- 8. Other reason (if yes, please specify below)

Indicate best practices that are aimed at mitigating the issues identified in the previous answers and provide a link to any publicly available document relevant for the issues you indicated.

5000 character(s) maximum

In case your answer to any of the question in this section was 'Yes', please provide further information on these elements, if applicable. You can list multiple links separated with 'enter'.

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3. Contract implementation:

Which are the main sources of wrong application (or aspects with which legal uncertainty is related)?

In case your answer to question 2, or 3 is yes, additional options will appear at the end of STAGE 3 to provide further details.

- 1. Illegal contract modifications
- 2. Wrong application of procurement instruments (if yes, please specify below)
- 3. Other reasons (if yes, please specify below)

Indicate best practices that are aimed at mitigating the issues identified in the previous answers and provide a link to any publicly available document relevant for the issues you indicated.

In case your answer to any of the question in this section was 'Yes', please provide further information on these elements, if applicable. You can list multiple links separated with enter.

4. Problems that may originate at different stages:

Which are the main sources of wrong application (or aspects with which legal uncertainty is related)?

In case your answer to question 4 is yes, additional options will appear.

- 1. Wrong application of centralised or joint procurement
- 2. Failure to comply with legal deadlines (prescribed by EU or national law)
- 3. Biased prior involvement of candidates or tenderers
- 4. Other issues (if yes, please specify below)

Indicate best practices that are aimed at mitigating the issues identified in the previous answers and provide a link to any publicly available document relevant for the issues you indicated.

5000 character(s) maximum

In case your answer to any of the question in this section was 'Yes', please provide further information on these elements, if applicable. You can list multiple links separated with enter.

5. Which are the specific legal provisions of EU public procurement law that raise problems?

Directive 2014/23/EU ('Concessions Directive')

Directive 2014/24/EU ('Classical Directive')

Directive 2014/25/EU ('Utilities Directive')

Directive 2007/66/EC ('Remedies Directive')

Please list the articles of the Directives and describe the issue you face (e.g., unclear, too strict/vague, meets contradictory interpretations or practices):

5000 character(s) maximum

contract modification Art 72: p.e. condisation of extrawork and cancelled work.
exclusion of a tenderer Art 57: especially in cases when exclusion stems from the breach of sectorial laws; legal responsibility of legal persons; challenge to check&control the documents submitted by the foreign bidders
dynamic purchasing systems Art 34: possibility to modify the active DPS incl. changes of the e-catalogues items.

6. Which are the patterns and behaviours that do not stem from wrong application or of legal uncertainty, but indicate possible problems in the application of public procurement rules?

In case your answer to any of these questions is yes, additional options will appear below to provide further details.

- 1. Preference for lowest price as award criteria negatively affective quality of the purchase (if yes, please specify below)
- 2. Frequent use of derogatory procedures (if yes, please specify justifications used for derogatory procedures)
- 3. Frequent use of shortest possible deadlines (if yes, please specify below)
- 4. Recurrent award of contracts to the same economic operator
- 5. Recurrent award of contracts to third country economic operators not covered by GPA or by other international agreement (if yes, please specify justification below)
- 6. Contract awarded in suspected situation of unfair competition (if yes, please see below)
- 7. Low use of green requirements or award criteria (if yes, please provide us with further explanation below)
- 8. Low use of social requirements or award criteria (if yes, please provide us with further explanation below)
- 9. Low use of procurement of innovation (if yes, please provide us with further explanation below)
- 10. Lack of monitoring of implementation of contract (if yes, please specify below)
- 11. Other issues (if yes, please specify below)

1. Preference for lowest price as award criteria negatively affective quality of the purchase, caused by:

- Lack of professionalisation
- Lack of resources
- Budgetary constraints
- Purchase of commonly used or off-the-shelf products, works or services

Indicate best practices that are aimed at mitigating the issues identified in the previous answers and provide a link to any publicly available document relevant for the issues you indicated.

5000 character(s) maximum

In case your answer to any of the question in this section was 'Yes', please provide further information on these elements, if applicable. You can list multiple links separated with enter.

V. Qualitative reporting on application of public procurement review system

1. Please indicate relevant figures for the national review system in the table below, as described below.

(A) **Number of first instance review decisions** (all the first instance review decisions),

(B) **Median length of first instance reviews - median length of all the first instance reviews** (the number of calendar days between a starting date and an end date, where the starting date is when the complaint/action is registered and the end date is when the review decision is issued) and

(C) **Number of first instance review decisions that were appealed to the (next) judicial level and its results** - (all the first instance review decisions that were appealed to the (next) judicial level, both on merit or procedural reasons, in addition, it shall include the number of first instance review decisions that were

a) (primarily) upheld;

b) (primarily) rejected; or

c) neither upheld nor rejected by the (next) judicial level (e.g. because they were not yet decided, retracted).

	2021	2022	2023
A. Number of first instance review decisions			
B. Median length of first instance reviews			
C. Number of first instance review decisions that were appealed to the (next) judicial level and its results			

2. Indicate best practices that are aimed at reducing the number of obstructive complaints/actions for review (A)

5000 character(s) maximum

3. Indicate best practices that are aimed at reducing the length of first instance review decisions as marked in the previous column (B)

5000 character(s) maximum

4. Indicate best practices that are aimed at reducing the number of first instance review that were appealed to the next judicial level as marked in the table above (C)

5000 character(s) maximum

VI. Fraud, corruption, conflict of interests and other serious irregularities

Describe the actions undertaken and/or mechanisms put in place to ensure prevention, detection and adequate reporting of case of public procurement serious irregularities including fraud and corruption and conflicts of interests.

1. Regulatory requirements on:

- Enhanced rules on the application of whistle-blower system
- Enhanced rules on transparency
- Enhanced rules on conflict of interest
- Enhanced rules on anti-corruption
- Enhanced rules on the application of exclusion grounds
- Other rules (if yes, please describe below)

Other rules, please describe:

5000 character(s) maximum

- ban for the joint-stock companies with other than booked shares
 - mandatory publication of concluded contract and its subsequent modifications on the website of a buyer + in the contract registry
 - obligatory check of real owners of every and any company in the publicly available registry of real owners
 - specific ban to participate for a company owned by a member of the Government

1.1. Best practices.

If available, indicate best practices aimed at detecting irregularities as marked in the previous column and provide a link to any publicly available document relevant for the issues you indicated.

Please provide quantitative data e.g.: number of cases detected and pursued further by the competent authorities.

5000 character(s) maximum

Please provide further information on these elements, if applicable. You can list multiple links separated with enter.

- mandatory publication of concluded contract and its subsequent modifications on the website of a buyer + in the contract registry
- obligatory check of real owners of every and any company in the publicly available registry of real owners
- specific ban to participate for a company owned by a member of the Government
- obligatory identification of participants in the final report on each public procurement

2. Enforcement measures:

- Reporting/monitoring system in place to prevent/detect fraud, corruption, conflict of interest and other serious irregularities
- Reporting/monitoring system in place to measure fraud, corruption, conflict of interest and other serious irregularities
- Systemic audit in place to prevent/detect fraud, corruption, conflict of interest and other serious irregularities
- Sanction system in place to remedy fraud, corruption, conflict of interest and other serious irregularities
- Other rules (if yes, please describe below)

2.1. Best practices.

If available, indicate best practices aimed at detecting irregularities as marked in the previous column and provide a link to any publicly available document relevant for the issues you indicated.

Please provide quantitative data e.g.: number of cases detected and pursued further by the competent authorities.

5000 character(s) maximum

Please provide further information on these elements, if applicable. You can list multiple links separated with enter.

3. Soft law/Policy measures

- Guidance related to the prevention of fraud, corruption, conflict of interest, serious irregularities
- Recommendations related to the prevention of fraud, corruption, conflict of interest, serious irregularities
- Guidance on ethical conduct for public administration staff
- Guidance on fighting bribery practices
- Guidance on the detection of collusion/bid-rigging practices
- Guidance on compliance with competition rules
- National strategy to prevent fraud, corruption, conflict of interest, serious irregularities
- Action plan for the implementation of practices to prevent fraud, corruption, conflict of interest, serious irregularities
- Training/conference related to the prevention of fraud, corruption, conflict of interest, serious irregularities
- Reinforced cooperation among different state bodies
- Establishment of open-access information system to enhance transparency (public registry, declarations)
- Other measures (if yes, please describe below)

3.1. Best practices.

If available, indicate best practices aimed at detecting irregularities as marked in the previous column and provide a link to any publicly available document relevant for the issues you indicated.

Please provide quantitative data e.g.: number of cases detected and pursued further by the competent authorities.

5000 character(s) maximum

Please provide further information on these elements, if applicable. You can list multiple links separated with enter.

VII. Level of SMEs' participation in public procurement

SMEs' participation

SMEs are defined in the Commission Recommendation (2003/361/EC) as having less than 250 persons employed and an annual turnover of up to EUR 50 million or a balance sheet total of no more than EUR 43 million.

Further information is available at http://ec.europa.eu/growth/smes/business-friendly-environment/sme-definition_en

1. Qualitative reporting on SME participation

Policy measures:

- Policy initiatives launched to support SMEs participation in public procurement;
- Measures targeting SME participation in different techniques for aggregated procurement (framework agreements, dynamic purchasing systems, and centralised procurement activities);
- Measures targeting the participation of start-ups and scale-ups in public procurement;
- Measures ensuring that payment for public contracts are made on time, especially in the case of SMEs;
- Measures addressing the payments to subcontractors;
- Guidelines for contracting authorities on the application of 'divide or explain' principle (concerning division into lots);
- Policy measures in place to monitor SME participation in subcontracting
- Other measures (if yes, please describe below)

1.1. Best practices.

Indicate best practices that are aimed at encouraging the participation of SMEs in public procurement as marked in the previous column.

Please provide a link to any publicly available document relevant for the issues you indicated.

5000 character(s) maximum

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2. Quantitative reporting on SME participation

Please quantify the impact of these best practices in the table below:

2.1. Value of contracts directly awarded to SMEs over total value of awarded contracts – above threshold

	2021	2022	2023
Value (in EUR million)	7300	9400	11000

2.1.1. Value of contracts directly awarded to SMEs over total value of awarded contracts – below threshold

	2021	2022	2023
Value (in EUR million)			

Please explain the calculation/assessment method used for collection of data.

Data are collected from Public procurement journal (standard forms). Numbers cover both above and below threshold contracts. Number are calculated by each part of PP.

2.2. Number of contracts directly awarded to SMEs over total number of awarded contracts – above threshold

	2021	2022	2023
Number	11897	12879	14314

2.2.1. Number of contracts directly awarded to SMEs over total number of awarded contracts – below threshold

	2021	2022	2023
Number			

Please explain the calculation/assessment method used for the collection of data.

5000 character(s) maximum

Data are collected from Public procurement journal (standard forms). Numbers cover both above and below threshold contracts. Number are calculated by each part of PP.

VIII. Practical implementation of national strategic procurement

1. Green procurement ('GPP')

Green Public Procurement ('GPP') is defined as "a process whereby public authorities seek to procure goods, services and works with a reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle when compared to goods, services and works with the same primary function that would otherwise be procured." [1] A voluntary target of 50 % GPP per Member State in number and value of relevant procedures was proposed by the Commission and welcomed by the Council in 2008.

[1] Commission Communication (COM (2008) 400) "Public procurement for a better environment".

1.1. What is the state of play of green procurement in your Member State? (regulatory requirements and policy measures related to GPP)

1.1.1. How do you in general evaluate the degree of the GPP implementation in your country:

Please assess based on:

- Existence of enabling public procurement legal framework,
 - Existence of GPP policies/action plans,
 - Provisions of practical support to practitioners,
 - Results of monitoring of contracts which include sustainability requirements,
 - Results of monitoring of sustainable outcomes.
-
- Implementation is advanced
 - Implementation is in progress
 - Implementation is low

The broad objectives in GPP policies are met:

- Yes
- Partially
- Not yet

1.1.2. Existing GPP regulatory requirements in your Member State:

- General legal obligation imposing GPP goals
- Sectoral regulations requiring sustainable development including public procurement
- Sectoral regulations encouraging sustainable development including public procurement
- Other regulatory requirements (if yes, please describe below)

Indicate best practices that are aimed at encouraging the use of GPP criteria. Please provide a link to any publicly available document relevant for the issues you indicated.

5000 character(s) maximum

art. 6 par 4 PPA general obligation to consider green prosocial innovative aspects of a purchase + obligation stemming from Clean Vehicles Directive (New obligation will arise from other sectorial legislation).

1.1.3. GPP policy measures applied in your Member State:

- Guidelines to encourage the use of GPP
- National strategy to encourage the use of GPP
- National action plan to implement measurable objectives in GPP
- National target of GPP in certain sectors/in public procurement
- Monitoring/reporting on the use of GPP criteria
- Existence of national competence centre/national network of experts to promote the use of GPP
- Existence of specific working groups to promote the use of GPP in specific sectors
- Mandatory regular trainings for the promotion of GPP
- Optional trainings/events/workshops for the promotion of GPP
- Online information tool on the use/on best practices of GPP
- Other policy measures (if yes, please describe below)

Indicate best practices that are aimed at encouraging the use of GPP criteria. Please provide a link to any publicly available document relevant for the issues you indicated.

5000 character(s) maximum

Competence center is previewed in the National strategy on PP

1.2. What are the key challenges for the uptake of green public procurement?

- Lack of professionalisation of public procurement staff
- Lack of capacity of public procurement staff
- Risk or a perception of a risk amongst public buyers of higher procurement costs
- Risk of no available offer on the market or a perception of some public buyers that such risk exists
- Risk of legal actions for wrong application of GPP criteria or a perception of some public buyers that such risk exists
- Lack of policy guidance and support on GPP
- Lack of policy strategy on GPP
- Lack of guidance on implementation of GPP requirements/criteria in procurement procedures
- Lack of strategic planning by the buyers
- Lack of interest
- Other reasons (if yes, please explain below)

Indicate best practices that are aimed at encouraging the use of GPP criteria. Please provide a link to any publicly available document relevant for the issues you indicated.

5000 character(s) maximum

2. Socially responsible public procurement ('SRPP')

Socially responsible public procurement is defined as procurement that takes into account one or several social considerations for advancing social objectives. SRPP covers a wide spectrum of social considerations, such as employment opportunities, decent work conditions, compliance with social and labour rights, social inclusion, equal opportunities and accessibility.

2.1. What is the state of play of SRPP in your Member State?

2.1.1. How do you in general evaluate the degree of the SRPP implementation in your country:

Please assess based on:

- Existence of enabling public procurement legal framework,
 - Existence of SRPP policies/action plans,
 - Provisions of practical support to practitioners,
 - Results of monitoring of contracts which include social requirements,
 - Results of monitoring of social outcomes.
-
- Implementation is advanced
 - Implementation is in progress
 - Implementation is low

The broad objectives in SRPP policies are met:

- Yes
- Partially
- Not yet

2.1.2. Existing SRPP regulatory requirements in your Member State:

- General legal obligation imposing SRPP goals
- Mandatory requirements regarding employment from vulnerable groups
- Respecting minimum criteria on human- and labour rights in the value chain
- Specific SRPP requirements for the performance of contracts
- Mandatory exclusion grounds related to SRPP
- Sectoral regulations requiring equal treatment and non-discrimination

Indicate best practices that are aimed at encouraging the use of SRPP. Please provide a link to any publicly available document relevant for the issues you indicated.

5000 character(s) maximum

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2.1.3. SRPP policy measures applied in your Member State:

- Guidelines to encourage SRPP
- National strategy to encourage SRPP
- National action plan to implement measurable objectives in SRPP
- National target of SRPP in certain sectors/in all sectors
- Monitoring/reporting on the use of SRPP criteria
- Existence of national competence centre/ specific working groups to promote the use of SRPP

- Mandatory regular trainings for the promotion of SRPP
- Optional trainings/events/workshops for the promotion of SRPP
- Online information tool on the use/on best practices of SRPP
- Other policy measures (if yes, please describe below)

Indicate best practices that are aimed at encouraging the use of SRPP. Please provide a link to any publicly available document relevant for the issues you indicated.

5000 character(s) maximum

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2.2. Key challenges – What are the key challenges in the uptake of SRPP?

- Lack of professionalisation of public procurement staff
- Lack of capacity of public procurement staff
- Risk or a perception of risk amongst public buyers of higher procurement costs
- Risk of no available offer on the market or a perception of some public buyers that such risk exists
- Risk of legal actions for wrong application of SRPP or a perception of some public buyers that such a risk exists
- Lack of policy guidance and support on SRPP
- Lack of policy strategy on SRPP
- Lack of guidance on implementation/insufficient implementation of policies on SRPP
- Lack of strategic planning by the buyers
- Lack of interest
- Other reasons (if yes, please explain below)

Indicate best practices that are aimed at encouraging the use of SRPP. Please provide a link to any publicly available document relevant for the issues you indicated.

5000 character(s) maximum

3. Public procurement of Innovation

An innovative solution is defined in 2014/24/EU Art.2 (1.22) as "a new or significantly improved product, service or process". This includes not only those solutions resulting from R&D but also those solutions resulting from activities, "including but not limited to production, building or construction processes, a new marketing method, or a new organisational method in business practices, workplace organisation or external relations." Please report on both dimensions.

3.1. What is the state of play of procurement of innovation in your Member State?

3.1.1. How do you in general evaluate the degree of the innovation procurement implementation in your country:

Please assess based on:

- Existence of enabling public procurement legal framework,

- Existence of innovation policies/action plans,
 - Provisions of practical support to practitioners,
 - Results of monitoring of contracts which include innovation aspects,
 - Results of monitoring of innovation procurement.
- Implementation is advanced
 Implementation is in progress
 Implementation is low

The broad objectives in policies supporting innovation are met:

- Yes
 Partially
 Not yet

3.1.2. Innovation policy measures applied in your Member State:

- Guidelines to describing the procurement of innovation
- National strategy to encourage the procurement of innovation
- National action plan to implement measurable objectives to procure innovation
- National target to procure innovation in certain sectors/in all sectors
- Monitoring/reporting on the procurement of innovation
- Existence of national competence centre/specific working groups develop policies on the procurement of innovation
- Mandatory trainings related to the procurement of innovation
- Optional trainings/events/workshops related to the procurement of innovation
- Online information tool on the use/on best practices related to the procurement of innovation
- Other policy measures (if yes, please describe below)

Indicate best practices that are aimed at encouraging the procurement of innovation. Please provide a link to any publicly available document relevant for the issues you indicated.

5000 character(s) maximum

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3.2. Key challenges – What are the key challenges for the uptake of Procurement of Innovation?

- Lack of professionalisation of public procurement staff
- Lack of capacity of public procurement staff
- Risk or a perception of a risk amongst public buyers of higher procurement costs
- Risk of no available offer on the market or a perception of some public buyers that such a risk exists
- Risk of legal actions for procedures carried out wrongly
- Lack of policy guidance and support on Innovation
- Lack of policy strategy on procurement of innovation
- Lack of strategic planning by the buyers
- Lack of interest
- Other reasons (if yes, please explain below)

Indicate best practices that are aimed at mitigating indicated issues.

5000 character(s) maximum

IX. The level of competition in public procurement

1. Do you monitor the level of competition in public procurement in your Member State?

To assess please consider in particular: proportion of single bids, proportion of negotiated procedures without prior publication, proportion of cancelled tenders

- Yes, the level of competition is monitored
- Yes, the level of competition is partially monitored (not comprehensive for all the procurement markets)
- No, the level of competition is not monitored

If the reply to the previous question is yes, please indicate whether the level of competition compared to the previous reporting period:

- Increased
- Remained unchanged
- Decreased

If the reply to the above question is yes, please provide best practices (e.g.: including on the tools used, methodology, indicators, etc.)

5000 character(s) maximum

2. Did you launch/complete a comprehensive analysis of main causes of the lack of competition on the public procurement market during the current reporting period?

- Yes, a comprehensive analysis of main causes of the lack of competition was launched/completed in the current reporting period
- No, a comprehensive analysis of main causes of the lack of competition was not launched/completed in the current reporting period
- No, a comprehensive analysis of the main causes of the lack of competition was not launched/completed in the current reporting period as the level of competition is satisfactory

3. What are the sectors mostly concerned by low competition?

Please list the sectors concerned:

5000 character(s) maximum

Please list other relevant factors (for example regions, areas, level of administrative level, type of public buyer, calendar period):

5000 character(s) maximum

4. What are the main causes for the decrease in competition?

- 1. Structure of the market (e.g. size of the market)
- 2. Market concentration in the sectors concerned
- 3. Recurrent, particularly low number of bidders due to (if yes, please specify below):
- 4. Low attractiveness of the public procurement market, in particular (if yes, please specify below):
- 5. Anticompetitive market practices (collusions)
- 6. Other reasons (if yes, please specify below)

Please provide a link to any publicly available document relevant for the issues you indicated:

5000 character(s) maximum

<https://portal-vz.cz/vyrocnni-zpravy-a-souhrnne-udaje-o-verejnych-zakazkach/vyrocnni-zpravy-o-stavu-verejnych-zakazek/>

X. Additional information

Please provide any other information you consider relevant:

5000 character(s) maximum

Data for part V. will be provided ASAP.

Contact

GROW-C2@ec.europa.eu