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## Theme 6: ENVIRONMENT (INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE)

**ENV.2013.WATER INNO&DEMO-2:** Ensuring the integration of water and innovation demonstration projects and support to trans-national networks of procurers:

- b) Promotion and development of innovation-oriented public procurements in the domain covered by the proposed European Innovation Partnership on 'Water' [...]



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### Deliverable 2.2 Consensus workshop report



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# 1 Introduction

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The Water PiPP project is about exploring the new Innovation Oriented Public Procurement (IOPP) methodologies (including Pre-Commercial Procurement [PCP] and Public Procurement of Innovation [PPI] approaches) and testing their applicability in the water sector. The project explores how the RD&I investments can be brought to market through IOPP, especially through PCP and PPI, within the specific context of the water sector.

Based on the findings developed in the Member States of the EU, but also in selected OECD countries, a preliminary strategy on IOPP in the water sector has been elaborated to identify the pros and cons as well as the good practices/bottlenecks of innovative procurement practices.

The draft recommendations were assessed by five groups of stakeholders selected among the partner's network: cities, regions, industries, public operators and water authorities, in order to collect their vision of the actions needed. The results of working group analytical activity have been compiled and synthesized in order to edit a list of 15 self-standing recommendations.

On the 25th of March 2015, a consensus workshop has brought together representatives of each working group as well as members of Liaison Committee to start the reflection leading to joint recommendations on IOPP implementation in the field of water. The consensus workshop concluded to the validation of the "15 list".

The present consensus workshop report presents the recommendations shared by the participants in a format allowing a wide dissemination. It is issued in several EU languages (EN, FR, IT, SP, NL, FI, DE at least).

## 2 Discussed list of recommendations

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The strategic and operational recommendations for innovation-oriented public procurement in the water sector results result from a primary working group analytical phase of the project. The aim of the consensus workshop was to bring together some of the participants of this phase to reach consensus towards joint recommendations.

- 1 – European Union (EU) Commission to develop guidelines on water innovation-oriented public procurement (IOPP).
- 2 – Member States (MS) to develop implementation guidelines on water IOPP.
- 3 - Contracting authorities to develop water IOPP strategy based on R1 and R2.
- 4 - Local, national and EU funds (H2020, FEDER) to help foster cross-border water IOPP.
- 5 - Early communication of upcoming IOPP procedures to facilitate the market analysis.
- 6 - Tenders Electronic Daily (“TED”) to point at opportunities for IOPP in a special and single section.
- 7 - EU project call to identify unmet water technology needs.
- 8 - EU and MS to facilitate the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and very small entities.
- 9 - Contractors to develop intellectual property rights (IPRs) management strategy for IOPP results.
- 10 - EU to promote water IOPP research to market events at all levels (EU, MS, region).
- 11 - Contracting authorities to use performance-based specifications in water IOPP.
- 12 - Engage contracting authorities, suppliers and co-financers in product development and testing process.
- 13 - Contracting authorities to develop R&D activities for piloting and demonstration to prepare IOPP (other than Pre-Commercial Procurement).
- 14 - Contracting authorities to provide access to test and pilot utilities for water technology development.
- 15 - MS to provide access to testing and verification facilities for water technology development (prototype).

### 3 List of participants

<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Ms	Barbara	Anton	ICLEI European Secretariat
Ms	Kristiina	Bailey	Helsinki Region Environmental Services
Ms	Sara	Bedin	The European House - Ambrossetti
Ms	Angeles	Blanco	European Water Partnership
Mr	Michiel	Blind	EurAqua   Deltares
Mr	Pedro-José	Bueso Guillén	University of Zaragoza
Ms	Laura	Carpinetti	ARCA Lombardia
Mr	Andrea	Chiorboli	Viveracqua Scarl - Veneto Region   Aqua Publica Europea
Mr	Marco	di Ciano	Innova Puglia
Ms	Beatrice	Coloru	ARTI Puglia
Mr	Peter	DeFranceschi	ICLEI European Secretariat
Ms	Marisa	Fernández	ZINNAE - Urban Cluster for the efficient use of water
Mr	Milo	Fiasconaro	Aqua Publica Europea
Ms	Antoinette	Franklin	ICLEI European Secretariat
Ms	Gabriella	Gyori	ICLEI European Secretariat
Ms	María	Hernando Rydings	University of Zaragoza
Mr	Pieter	de Jong	ERRIN   FINNOWATER Action Group
Mr	Durk	Krol	WssTP
Mr	Sebastiano	Lopez	Acquedotto Pugliese S.p.A.
Ms	Elsa	Lucas	AFNOR
Mr	Diego	Macchiella	Viveracqua Scarl   Aqua Publica Europea
Mr	Terry	Maley	Durham City Council
Ms	Frederique	Martini	ONEMA - Office national de l'eau et des milieux aquatiques
Ms	Maria	Mirachtsi	WssTP
Ms	Anna	Monistrol	ACCIÓ – Innovation Agency of Government of Catalonia
Mr	Arend	Nagel	Rijkswaterstaat
Mr	Gilles	Neveu	OIEau - Office International de l'Eau
Ms	Gaëlle	Nion	OIEau - Office International de l'Eau
Mr	Stefan	Persson	Rhetikfabriken AB
Ms	Alice	Reil	ICLEI European Secretariat
Ms	Isabelle	Servant	Aqua Publica Europea
Mr	Terry	Simms	Knowledge Transfer Network
Mr	François	Touchais	OIEau - Office International de l'Eau
Mr	Ville	Valovirta	VTT

## 4 Consensus workshop agenda

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<i>from 9:00</i>	<i>Registration + Coffee/Tea</i>
09:30	<b>Opening and Welcome</b>
09:35	<b>Introduction</b> – by OIEau <i>Introducing the Water PiPP project, the Consensus Workshop and its participants</i>
10:10	<b>Overview of key terms and concepts of PCP/PPI (IOPP)</b> – Presentation by Sara Bedin (Ambrosetti – The European House)
10:25	<b>Case study I: Spotlight on Rijkswaterstaat</b> – Presentation by Arend Nagel (Rijkswaterstaat) <i>Illustrating the practicalities of PCP/PPI (IOPP) based real life examples</i>
10:45	<b>Case study II: Spotlight on Viveracqua Scarl/APE</b> – Presentation by Diego Macchiella (Viveracqua Scarl/Aqua Publica Europea) <i>Illustrating the practicalities of PCP/PPI (IOPP) based real life examples</i>
11:05	<b>The Water PiPP recommendations</b> – Presentation by Pedro-José Bueso Guillén (University of Zaragoza) and Ville Valovirta (VTT) <i>Explaining the revised recommendations for innovation procurement in the water sector</i>
<i>11:45</i>	<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i>
12:00	<b>The essentials of making Innovation Procurement work in the water sector – Part I</b> – Moderated discussion on selected Water PiPP recommendations
<i>13:15</i>	<i>Lunch Break</i>
14:45	<b>The essentials of making Innovation Procurement work in the water sector – Part II</b> – Moderated synthesis of discussion results
15:45	<b>“The European Regions Research and Innovation Network” (ERRIN) and the FINNOWATER Action Group</b> – Presentation by Pieter de Jong (ERRIN/FINNOWATER Action Group)
16:05	<b>The Water Innovation Procurement Group (WIP Group)</b> – Presentation and launch by Antoinette Franklin (ICLEI European Secretariat)
16:20	<b>Water PiPP – Next steps</b> – by OIEau
16:35	<b>Wrap-up and Farewell</b>
<i>17:00</i>	<i>End of Consensus Workshop</i>

The presentations can be found in the Annex

## 5 Conclusions of the roundtables

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The workshop started with a plenary session and presentations, and was followed with table discussions and a synthesis. During the table discussions the participants worked together in four different teams, their primary task being to discuss the relevance and importance of the operational recommendations for innovation-oriented public procurement in the water sector. The outcomes of the table discussions were finally reported in the plenary and further discussed with a panel of invited expert procurers representing each of the working groups.

Out of 15 recommendations, 6 were selected for discussion. The selection has been based on the previous work which indicated these were of special interest due to perceived disagreement on the recommendation. In order to discuss the 6 operational recommendations below, in order to give their inputs, experiences or needs. The synthesized result of this roundtable session is presented below.

- **Table 1:** *Should strategies be developed to support and/or encourage IOPP/PPI in the water sector? If yes, who should do this (i.e. European Commission, member states or contracting authorities) and what types of strategies should be developed?*
- **Table 2:** *How can contracting authorities communicate early to the market about upcoming IOPP procedures to encourage market engagement?*
- **Table 3:** *How can contracting authorities use performance based specifications in water IOPP?*
- **Table 4:** *How can contracting authorities engage potential suppliers in piloting and testing potential innovation solutions? How can contracting authorities develop R&D activities to prepare to launch an IOPP (other than PCP)?*

Methodological approach: the results listed in the next paragraphs belong from different actors involved. For this reason they appear different in terms of language and style.



**Table 1 Topic:** *Should strategies be developed to support and/or encourage IOPP/PPI in the water sector?*

*If yes, who should do this (i.e. European Commission, member states or contracting authorities) and what types of strategies should be developed?*

Discussions based on recommendations: **R1, R2 and R3 (with focus on R3)**

**Recommendation 3** - Contracting authorities to develop water IOPP strategy, and to lesser extend **recommendation 1** EU Commission to develop guidelines on water innovation-oriented public procurement (IOPP) and **recommendation 2** - MS to develop implementation guidelines on water IOPP.

*Moderator/ presenter: Michiel Blind (Deltares)*

*Rapporteur: Alice Reil (ICLEI Europe)*

### **R 1 “EU Commission to develop guidelines on water innovation-oriented public procurement (IOPP)”:**

With regards to R1, the discussants came to the conclusion that from the perspective of procurers there should not be any mandatory (or even water-specific) guidelines on PCP/PPI at EU level. There should certainly not be any directives.

What would be more helpful is to have more generic ‘framework’ guidelines to ‘guide’ the procurement at national as well as sub-national level. In addition, it would be useful if at the European Commission would compile and provide a toolbox to support procurers throughout the procurement processes. The discussants also saw the EC in the role of a capacity builder, especially for the promotion of joint PCP/PPI at trans-regional/transnational level. Carrying out joint procurements is indeed considered a valid approach to increase suppliers’ interest, thus stimulating competition and leading to better solutions at lower prices. However, a procurement procedure involving more contracting authorities entails a series of legal and procedural complexities; such complexities become even more significant if the joint procurement procedure is based on a PCC/PPI and if this is done in a trans-national way. In this framework, the EU could provide incentive and support procurers understand each other better and bridge differences with regards to procurement cultures as well as processes across organisations, regions and countries.

### **R2 “Member states to develop implementation guidelines on water IOPP”:**

The discussants agreed that regional guidelines per member state could support private and public companies in the water sector in adhering to member state rules, regulations and processes. This could enable more homogenous processes in water sector at local level. However, a number of roundtable participants (particularly the procurers) mentioned that R3 is more important, i.e. a corporate strategy that incorporates innovation.

### **R3 “Contracting authorities should develop water IOPP/PPI strategy based on R1 and R2”:**

The roundtable participants came to the conclusion that PCP/PPI are a mean to achieve a goal but not an end in itself. Accordingly, a specific company’s strategy on PCP/PPI is not considered useful or opportune. However, a general strategy or work plan of the contracting authorities on future priorities and issues to be tackled might be helpful both to integrate innovative approach in everyday business and to give a signal to market on possible opportunities. This action plan should be accompanied by achievable (and measureable) targets.

The overall conclusion with respect to the recommendations is:

R1: Not important and for many not desired

R2: Important

R3: Very important recommendation, to be reformulated

Proposition of a new recommendation on capacity building

**Table 2 Topic:** *How can contracting authorities communicate early to the market about upcoming IOPP procedures to encourage market engagement?*

Discussions based on recommendations: **R5**

**Recommendation 5** - Early communication of upcoming IOPP procedures to facilitate the market analysis.

*Moderator/ presenter: Antoinette Franklin (ICLEI Europe)*

*Rapporteur: Gabriella Gyori (ICLEI Europe)*

Table 2 discussed recommendation **R5 “Early communication of upcoming IOPP procedures to facilitate the market screening”**. The following question has been addressed to the group: Do we have to include recommendation No.5 in the list of important recommendation, what is the view of the group members? How do we need to consider R5? The participants of the workshop discussed these questions in four groups.

As per conclusion of the first group discussion, the participants agreed that the needs of the procuring organisation have to be discussed at the very beginning of the procurement procedure before the Prior Information Notice (PIN) is sent to the Official Journal. The second group discussed that they have rather limited experience with market consultation and engagement although they would be keen to learn more about these possibilities. The second group discussion ended with the conclusion that IOPP is a new approach how to achieve better results in public procurements whereas PPI and PCP are tools that are supporting this process. The third group made a point to the importance of proper training of the organisational procurement staff when it comes to the implementation of R5. The third group agreed that the engagement of users of the services is essentially, and R5 is a rather important recommendation that has to be included in the list of important recommendations. As regards to the discussion in the fourth group, the participants agreed that knowledge exchange and the sharing of best practices are very important and they would be also happy to learn more about the related legal questions when it comes to new technologies and innovative ideas before the procurement is launched. The fourth group came to the same conclusion, i.e. that R5 has to be considered as an important recommendation.

The overall conclusion with respect to the recommendations is

R5: Important

Proposition of a new recommendation on capacity building

**Table 3 Topic:** *How can contracting authorities use performance based specifications in water IOPP?*

Discussions based on recommendations: **R11**

**Recommendation 11** - Contracting authorities to use performance-based specifications in water IOPP.

*Moderator/ presenter: Peter DeFranceschi (ICLEI Europe)*

*Rapporteur: François Touchais (OIEau)*

The recommendation is considered important with a broad consensus. It could be reformulated using the term “function” which leaves space for the market to react and propose solutions. Anyway, it has been argued by some of the participants that, even if you use functional criteria, it might be difficult for small municipalities to define functions because of time constraint reasons and also because of available competences. Some procurers also stressed the difficulty of measuring effectively performances or define ex-ante parameters in the tender.

Another point was made about the comparability with past tenders (monitoring and benchmarking is made more difficult). If once want a particular function, you must know what was tendered in the past.

There is a need to prepare for different outcomes of the tender before, in case if the offer does not satisfy the desired function. Especially when you don't have the competence or have difficulties in defining what the targeted function is, it might be good to have a market dialogue before (early market engagement). Procurers and suppliers can come together to discuss about how can the expressed needs can be defined so that it can be much easier to find indicators.

How to make it work? Networking is a key point within a region for instance or within different municipalities in order to share difficulties and knowledge. These exchanges could be helped by a support structure. Some procurers discussed the difficulty to combine innovative/efficiency criteria with green or social criteria.

Finally, performance-based specifications also put the pressure on suppliers but there is also an important stake in educating procurers to innovative thinking (new mind-set).

The overall conclusion with respect to the recommendations is

R11: Important

Proposition to reformulate R10 on collaboration and networking

**Table 4 Topics:** *How can contracting authorities engage potential suppliers in piloting and testing potential innovation solutions?*

*How can contracting authorities develop R&D activities to prepare to launch an IOPP (other than PCP)?*

Discussions based on recommendations: **R12, R13** and **R14**

*Moderator/ presenter: Ville Valovirta (VTT)*

*Rapporteur: Laura Carpineti (ARCA)*

**Recommendations 12-** Engage contracting authorities, suppliers and co-financers in product development and testing process.

This is considered an important recommendation by many contracting authorities, especially water operators. The dialogue in the development phase between procurers and suppliers is indeed considered an important condition to reduce transaction costs and risks for both sides. However, some public operators stressed the in some countries this dialogue may be hampered by an unclear regulatory framework creating uncertainties and legal risks for purchasers and suppliers, or there might be a lack of sufficient knowledge of contracting authorities – especially small ones – as regards the instruments and possibilities offered by the new EU legislation on public procurements. In this scenario, the experts conclude that it is very important to enhance a learning process on both PCP and PPI and on the new opportunities provided by the EU legislation.

**Recommendations 13** - Contracting authorities to develop R&D activities for piloting and demonstration to prepare IOPP (other than Pre-Commercial Procurement).

Considering this recommendation is very important, the roundtable underlined the fact that it is important that there is political support and commitment to support the R&D strategy. The experts considered it also crucial to enhance and promote collaboration among public authorities.

**Recommendations 14** - Contracting authorities to provide access to test and pilot utilities for water technology development.

For some participants this recommendation is considered unrealistic, while for the others it is an important requirement. The roundtable underlined also that financial resources are needed in order to realize this recommendation. The experts also emphasized the fact that it is crucial to drive a managerial approach to innovation and to build a consistent IOPP culture.

Concluding, all the 3 recommendations have been accepted and considered to be important. Using the terminology “contracting authorities” could be misleading and instead it is considered more appropriate to adopt “public authorities”.

The overall conclusion with respect to the recommendations is

R12: Important

R13: Important

R14: Important

Proposition of a new recommendation on capacity building

Proposition to reformulate R10 on collaboration and networking

The synthesis of the result of the workshop is synthesized in the table presented here below.

	Result consensus workshop
R1 – European Union (EU) Commission to develop guidelines on water innovation-oriented public procurement (IOPP).	Not important, not desired
R2 – Member States (MS) to develop implementation guidelines on water IOPP.	Important
R3 - Public authorities to develop water IOPP strategy based on R1 and R2.	Very important Reformulated
R4 - Local, national and EU funds (H2020, FEDER) to help foster cross-border water IOPP.	Not discussed
R5 - Early communication of upcoming IOPP procedures to facilitate the market analysis.	Important
R6 - Tenders Electronic Daily (“TED”) to point at opportunities for IOPP in a special and single section.	Not discussed
R7 - EU project call to identify unmet water technology needs.	Not discussed
R8 - EU and MS to facilitate the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and very small entities.	Not discussed
R9 - Contractors to develop intellectual property rights (IPRs) management strategy for IOPP results.	Not discussed
R10 - EU to promote water IOPP research to market events at all levels (EU, MS, region).	Not discussed Reformulated
R11 - Public authorities to use functional specifications in water IOPP.	Not discussed
R12 - Engage public authorities, suppliers and co-financers in product development and testing process.	Important
R13 - Public authorities to develop R&D activities for piloting and demonstration to prepare IOPP (other than Pre-Commercial Procurement).	Important Reformulated
R14 - Public authorities to provide access to test and pilot utilities for water technology development.	Important
R15 - MS to provide access to testing and verification facilities for water technology development (prototype).	Important

One new recommendation has been proposed on capacity building.

## 6 Translated lists of finalized recommendations

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Taking account of the discussions occurring during the consensus workshop and presented here below, the list of recommendations has been updated as follow.

### ENGLISH

- 1 – Responsible authorities at all levels to promote capacity building of procurement staff on IOPP procedures.
- 2 – Member States (MS) to develop implementation guidelines on water IOPP.
- 3 - Public authorities to develop an innovation strategy and agenda including measurable targets.
- 4 - Local, national and EU funds (H2020, FEDER) to help foster cross-border water IOPP.
- 5 - Early communication of upcoming IOPP procedures to facilitate the market analysis.
- 6 - Tenders Electronic Daily (“TED”) to point at opportunities for IOPP in a special and single section.
- 7 - EU project call to identify unmet water technology needs.
- 8 - EU and MS to facilitate the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and very small entities.
- 9 - Contractors to develop intellectual property rights (IPRs) management strategy for IOPP results.
- 10 - Responsible authorities at all levels to promote networking among public authorities on water IOPP and market events (public procurers / research and development suppliers).
- 11 - Public authorities to use functional specifications in water IOPP.
- 12 - Engage public authorities, suppliers and co-financers in product development and testing process.
- 13 - Public authorities to develop demand driven R&D activities for innovation piloting and demonstration
- 14 - Public authorities to provide access to test and pilot utilities for water technology development.
- 15 - MS to provide access to testing and verification facilities for water technology development (prototype).

## FRANCAIS

- 1 – Les autorités responsables à tous les niveaux doivent promouvoir le renforcement des compétences du personnel en charge des procédures de marchés publics portant sur l'innovation.
- 2 - Elaboration par les Etats membres d'un guide de mise en œuvre des marchés publics portant sur l'innovation dans le domaine de l'eau.
- 3 – Elaboration par les autorités publiques de stratégies et de plans d'action pour l'innovation dans le domaine de l'eau, incluant des objectifs mesurables.
- 4 – Les programmes de financement au niveau local, national et communautaires (H2020, FEDER) doivent encourager les marchés publics transfrontaliers portant sur l'innovation dans le domaine de l'eau.
- 5 - Les autorités contractantes doivent communiquer à l'avance les procédures de marchés publics portant sur l'innovation dans le domaine de l'eau afin de faciliter l'analyse du marché.
- 6- Tenders Electronic Daily («Ted») doit identifier les marchés publics portant sur l'innovation dans une section particulière.
- 7– L'UE doit organiser des appels à projets destinés à identifier les besoins technologiques non satisfaits dans le domaine de l'eau.
- 8 - L'UE et les États membres doivent faciliter la participation des petites et moyennes entreprises (PME) et les très petites entités.
- 9 - Les autorités contractantes doivent protéger les droits de propriété intellectuelle des fournisseurs et développer une stratégie de partage des résultats des marchés publics portant sur l'innovation.
- 10 - Les autorités responsables à tous les niveaux doivent promouvoir le réseautage entre autorités publiques sur les marchés publics portant sur l'innovation dans le domaine de l'eau d'une part et les événements de commerciaux entre acheteurs publics et fournisseurs de recherche et développement d'autre part.
- 11 - Les autorités publiques doivent utiliser des spécifications fonctionnelles dans les marchés publics portant sur l'innovation dans le domaine de l'eau.
- 12 - Les autorités publiques, les fournisseurs et les cofinanciers doivent s'engager mutuellement dans le développement des produits et les processus de test.
- 13 - Les autorités publiques doivent développer les activités de R & D axées sur la demande, telles que les installations pilotes et de démonstration.
- 14 - Les autorités publiques doivent mettre à disposition leurs installations pour la réalisation de tests et de pilotes destinés au développement de technologies dans le domaine de l'eau.
- 15 - Les Etats membres doivent donner accès à leurs installations d'essai et de vérification pour le développement de technologies dans le domaine de l'eau (prototype).

## ITALIANO

- 1 – Tutte le Autorità responsabili ad ogni livelli devono promuovere lo sviluppo delle capacità del personale sulle procedure di appalto IOPP.
- 2 – Gli Stati Membri devono sviluppare a livello nazionale le linee guida sugli acquisti pubblici indirizzati all'innovazione nel settore idrico
- 3 – Le autorità pubbliche devono sviluppare una strategia di innovazione e un ordine del giorno comprendente obiettivi misurabili.
- 4 - I programmi di finanziamento (H2020, FEDER) locali, nazionali e comunitari devono incoraggiare i mercati trans-frontalieri sulle procedure innovative di acquisto pubblico nel settore idrico
- 5 - Le stazioni appaltanti devono comunicare in anticipo al mercato le procedure innovative di acquisto pubblico nel settore idrico
- 6 - Tenders Electronic Daily («Ted») deve indicare le procedure innovative di acquisto pubblico in una singola e specifica sezione
- 7 - L'Unione Europea deve organizzare delle call per identificare bisogni tecnologici nel settore idrico non ancora soddisfatti.
- 8 - L'Unione Europea e gli stati membri devono favorire la partecipazione delle PMI e delle amministrazioni
- 9 - Le amministrazioni contraenti devono proteggere i diritti di proprietà intellettuale dei fornitori relative alle procedure innovative di acquisto pubblico
- 10 - Le Autorità responsabili a tutti i livelli devono promuovere la creazione di reti tra autorità pubbliche sul tema IOPP nel settore idrico, e promuovere eventi con il mercato della fornitura (buyer pubblici / fornitori nel settore ricerca e sviluppo) .
- 11 - Le Pubbliche Amministrazioni devono utilizzare nelle procedure innovative di acquisto pubblico nel settore idrico le caratteristiche tecniche basate sui requisiti funzionali
- 12 - Le pubbliche amministrazioni, i fornitori e i co-finanziatori devono collaborare, ciascuno per rispettiva competenza, nelle fasi di sviluppo di prodotto e di test.
- 13 - Le autorità pubbliche devono sviluppare attività ricerca e sviluppo volte a soddisfare i propri fabbisogni tramite progetti pilota innovativi e tramite la relativa implementazione
- 14 - Le Pubbliche Amministrazioni devono garantire l'accesso ad attività di test la realizzazione di sviluppo di tecnologie innovative nel settore idrico
- 15 - Gli stati membri devono garantire l'accesso alle proprie attività pilota di test e verifica condotte nella realizzazione dei prototipi relativi allo sviluppo delle tecnologie nel settore idrico.



## SPANISH

- 1 – Las autoridades responsables en los diferentes niveles deben promocionar la adquisición de competencias por parte del personal a cargo de la contratación pública en materia de procedimientos orientados al fomento de la innovación (IOPP).
- 2 - Los Estados miembros deberían elaborar directrices de implementación de las fórmulas de contratación pública contractuales innovadora en el sector del agua.
- 3 - Las autoridades públicas han de desarrollar una estrategia de innovación y una agenda incluyendo objetivos medibles.
- 4 - Los fondos públicos locales, nacionales y comunitarios (H2020, FEDER) deberían tener como uno de sus objetivos la promoción de acuerdos de contratación pública innovadora transnacionales.
- 5 - Se debe comunicar, con la suficiente antelación, los procedimientos de contratación pública innovadora que vayan a licitarse, con la finalidad de que los operadores puedan analizar el mercado.
- 6 - La base de contratos pública europea (“TED”) debe indicar las oportunidades de contratación pública innovadora en una sección específica.
- 7 - La Unión Europea debería hacer una convocatoria dirigida a identificar las necesidades tecnológicas no satisfechas en el sector del agua.
- 8 - La Unión Europea y los Estados miembros deberían facilitar la participación de las pequeñas y medianas empresas (PYME) en los procedimientos de contratación pública innovadora.
- 9 - Las autoridades públicas deberían elaborar una estrategia para la gestión de los derechos de propiedad intelectual en relación con los resultados de los procedimientos de contratación pública innovadora.
- 10 - Las autoridades responsables en los distintos niveles deben promocionar la formación de redes de colaboración entre autoridades públicas sobre procedimientos de contratación pública orientados al fomento de la innovación (IOPP) así como eventos de mercado (licitadores / suministradores de I+D).
- 11 - Las autoridades públicas deberían incluir en los pliegos parámetros funcionales, con la finalidad de facilitar la innovación de los operadores privados.
12. Se debería involucrar a las autoridades públicas , contratistas y financiadores en los procesos de desarrollo y prueba de los productos.
- 13 - Las autoridades públicas deben desarrollar actividades de I+D dirigidas desde la demanda que tengan por objeto la prueba de pilotos y las demostraciones.
- 14 - Las autoridades públicas deben facilitar el acceso a la prueba y verificación de los prototipos que puedan aplicarse en el sector del agua.
- 15 - Los Estados miembros deben facilitar el acceso a sus instalaciones para la prueba y verificación de las tecnologías que puedan aplicarse en el sector del agua (prototipos).

## DUTCH

- 1 – Overheden op alle niveaus zouden het ontwikkelen van IOPP vaardigheden moeten bevorderen.
- 2 – Ontwikkeling van implementatierichtlijnen voor op het waterinnovatie gerichte overheidsaanbestedingen.
- R3 – Overheden zouden een innovatie strategie moeten ontwikkelen met meetbare doelen
- R4 – Mogelijkheden creëren om lokale, nationaal en EU-fondsen (H2020, EFRO) te benutten om rensoverschrijdende op waterinnovatie gerichte aanbestedingen te bevorderen.
- 5 - Vroege communicatie van komende IOPP procedures om de marktanalyse te vergemakkelijken.
- R6 – Inrichten van een speciale sectie in Tenders Electronic Daily ("TED") om te wijzen op de mogelijkheden voor IOPP.
- 7 – Financieren van een EU-project om onvervulde water technologische behoeften te identificeren.
- 8 - EU en de lidstaten moeten de deelname door kleine en middelgrote ondernemingen (KMO's) en zeer kleine entiteiten vergemakkelijken.
- 9 – Ontwikkelen van een strategie van voor intellectuele eigendomsrechten (IPR) van innovaties verkregen door IOPP door aanbestedende overheden.
- 10 – Overheden op alle niveaus zouden het netwerken tussen overheden onderling en samen met marktpartijen op het gebied van IOPP en moeten bevorderen.
- 11 - Overheden moeten functionele specificaties gebruiken in water IOPP.
- 12 – Betrek overheden, leveranciers en co-financiers in productontwikkeling en testproces.
- 13 – Overheidsinstanties ontwikkelen vraaggestuurde R & D activiteiten voor innovatie proefprojecten en demonstratie projecten
- 14 – Geven van de toegang tot testfaciliteiten en pilotgebieden door overheden
- 15 – Geven van toegang tot test- en verificatiesystemen voor innovatieve prototypes door Europese. •

## FINNISH

- 1 – Hallinnon eri tasoilla toimivien viranomaisten tulisi edistää hankinta-asiantuntijoiden osaamisen kehittämistä liittyen innovaatioita edistäviin julkisiin hankintoihin.
- 2 – Jäsenvaltiot laativat toteutusohjeet vesialan innovaatioita edistävästä julkisista hankinnoista.
- 3 – Julkisorganisaatiot laativat mitattavat tavoitteet sisältävän innovaatiostrategian ja toteutussuunnitelman.
- 4 – Paikallisen, kansallisen ja eurooppalaisen rahoituksen (H2020, FEDER) tulisi tukea jäsenmaiden välisiä vesialan innovaatioita edistäviä julkisia hankintoja.
- 5 – Hankintayksiköiden tulisi viestiä varhaisessa vaiheessa tulevista hankinnoistaan markkina-analyysin mahdollistamiseksi.
- 6 – EU:n hankintailmoitusportaalissa ("TED") tulisi ilmoittaa innovaatioita edistävästä julkista hankinnoista erityisessä ja erillisessä osiossa.
- 7 – EU avaa projektihaun uusien vesiteknologian tarpeiden tunnistamiseksi.
- 8 – EU ja jäsenvaltiot tukevat pienten ja keskiuurten yritysten sekä erittäin pienten yksiköiden osallistumista.
- 9 – Kehitetään immateriaalioikeuksien hallinnan strategia innovaatioita edistävien julkisten hankintojen tuloksille.
- 10 – Hallinnon eri tasoilla toimivien viranomaisten tulisi edistää julkisorganisaatioiden verkostoitumista liittyen vesialan innovaatioita edistäviin hankintoihin ja markkinatapahtumiin (julkiset hankkijat / tutkimus- ja kehitystyön toimittajat).
- 11 – Julkisorganisaatioiden tulisi pyrkiä käyttämään toiminnallisia vaatimuksia vesialan innovaatioita edistävässä julkisissa hankinnoissa.
- 12 – Julkisorganisaatiot, toimittajat ja rahoittajat osallistetaan tuotekehityksen ja testauksen prosesseihin.
- 13 – Julkisorganisaatioiden tulisi kehittää kysyntälähtöistä tutkimus- ja kehitystoimintaa innovaatioiden pilotointiin ja demonstrointiin.
- 14 – Julkisorganisaatioiden tulisi järjestää mahdollisuuksia vesiteknologian testaukseen ja pilotointiin.
- 15 – Jäsenmaiden tulisi luoda vesiteknologian kehittämistä (prototyyppi) tukevia testaus- ja verifiointiympäristöjä.

## GERMAN

- 1 - Verantwortliche Behörden auf allen Ebenen sollten die Vermittlung von Handlungskompetenzen und Wissen zu Verfahren innovationsorientierter öffentlicher Beschaffung an Mitarbeiter im öffentlichen Beschaffungswesen fördern.
- 2 - Die Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union (EU) sollten Richtlinien zur Umsetzung von innovationsorientierter öffentlicher Beschaffung im Wassersektor erarbeiten.
- 3 - Öffentliche Behörden sollten eine Innovationsstrategie und einen Aktionsplan einschließlich meßbarer Zielvorgaben entwickeln.
- 4 - Finanzmittel, die auf lokaler und nationaler Ebene sowie von der EU bereitgestellt werden, wie z.B. H2020 und FEDER, sollten dazu beitragen, grenzüberschreitende Aktivitäten in innovationsorientierter öffentlicher Beschaffung im Wassersektor zu fördern.
- 5 - Anstehende Verfahren innovationsorientierter öffentlicher Beschaffung sollten frühzeitig bekanntgegeben werden, um die Marktanalyse zu erleichtern.
- 6 - In Tenders Electronic Daily („TED“) sollten Gelegenheiten zu innovationsorientierter öffentlicher Beschaffung in einem speziellen und separaten Bereich besonders hervorgehoben werden.
- 7 - Die EU sollte einen Aufruf für Projektvorschläge veröffentlichen, der darauf abzielt, ungedeckte Bedürfnisse im Bereich von Wassertechnologien zu identifizieren.
- 8 - Die EU und ihre Mitgliedsstaaten sollten die Teilnahme von kleineren und mittleren Unternehmen (KMU) sowie von Kleinstunternehmen fördern.
- 9 - Vertragspartner sollten eine Strategie für den Umgang mit den Rechten an geistigem Eigentum für die Ergebnisse innovationsorientierter öffentlicher Beschaffung im Wassersektor entwickeln.
- 10 - Verantwortliche Behörden auf allen Ebenen sollten für die Vernetzung von öffentlichen Behörden im Bereich innovationsorientierter öffentlicher Beschaffung im Wassersektor sowie für Marktveranstaltungen werben, die öffentliche Beschaffer und Anbieter von Forschung und Entwicklung zusammenbringen.
- 11 - Öffentliche Behörden sollten Funktionsspezifikationen bei innovationsorientierter öffentlicher Beschaffung im Wassersektor verwenden.
- 12 - Öffentliche Behörden, Anbieter und Kofinanzierer sollten in Produktentwicklung und Testverfahren eingebunden werden.
- 13 - Öffentliche Behörden sollten bedarfsgesteuerte Forschungs- und Entwicklungsaktivitäten für innovationsorientierte Pilot- und Demonstrationsvorhaben entwickeln.
- 14 - Öffentliche Behörden sollten Zugang zu Test- und Pilotanlagen für die Entwicklung von Wassertechnologien schaffen.
- 15 - Die EU Mitgliedsstaaten sollten Zugang zu Test- und Verifikationsanlagen für die Entwicklung von Wassertechnologien (Prototypen) schaffen.

Introducing the Water PiPP project, the Consensus Workshop and its participants  
– Presentation by François Touchais (OIEau)

Overview of key terms and concepts of PCP/PPI (IOPP)  
– Presentation by Sara Bedin (Ambrosetti – The European House)

Case study I: Spotlight on Rijkswaterstaat  
– Presentation by Arend Nagel (Rijkswaterstaat)  
Illustrating the practicalities of PCP/PPI (IOPP) based real life examples

Case study II: Spotlight on Viveracqua Scarl/APE  
– Presentation by Diego Macchiella (Viveracqua Scarl/Aqua Publica Europea)  
Illustrating the practicalities of PCP/PPI (IOPP) based real life examples



The Water PiPP recommendations

– Presentation by Pedro-José Bueso Guillén (University of Zaragoza) and Ville Valovirta (VTT)  
Explaining the revised recommendations for innovation procurement in the water sector

“The European Regions Research and Innovation Network” (ERRIN) and the FINNOWATER Action Group  
– Presentation by Pieter de Jong (ERRIN/FINNOWATER Action Group)

The Water Innovation Procurement Group (WIP Group)  
– Presentation and launch by Antoinette Franklin (ICLEI European Secretariat)

Water PiPP – Next steps  
– Presentation by François Touchais (OIEau)