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NOTE

from: General Secretariat
to: Working Party on Public Procurement
No. Cion prop.: 18960/12 MAP 8 MI 684
Subject: Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the
award of concession contracts
- Consolidated Presidency compromise proposal

On behalf of the Presidency, delegations will find in the Annex a consolidated compromise text on the above proposal.

Changes compared to the Commission proposal are underlined, deletions are marked ~~strikethrough~~. For easier comparing, the text that has already been examined during the discussions on the Concessions specific articles appears in non-italic. The text that is in *italic* originates from the Commission proposal and proposed changes to it result from either discussion on this dossier or the proposal for a Directive on public procurement.

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Proposal for a

DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
on the award of concession contracts

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 53 (1), Article 62 and Article 114 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national Parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee¹,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions²,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

- (1) *The absence of clear rules at Union level governing the award of concession contracts gives rise to legal uncertainty and to obstacles to the free provision of services and causes distortions in the functioning of the Internal Market. As a result, economic operators, in particular Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), are being deprived of their rights within the Internal Market and miss out on important business opportunities, while public authorities may not find the best use of public money so that EU citizens benefit from quality services at best prices. An adequate legal framework for the award of concessions would ensure effective and non-discriminatory access to the market to all Union economic operators and legal certainty, favouring public investments in infrastructures and strategic services to the citizen.*

¹ OJ C , , p. .

² OJ C , , p. .

- (2) *Public procurement plays a key role in the Europe 2020 strategy³ as one of the market-based instruments to be used to achieve a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth while ensuring the most efficient use of public funds. The award of public works concessions is presently subject to basic rules of Directive 2004/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts, public supply contracts and public service contracts while the award of services concessions with a cross-border interest is subject to the principles of the Treaty, and in particular the principle of free movement of goods, freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services as well as to the principles deriving therefrom such as equal treatment, non-discrimination, mutual recognition, proportionality and transparency. There is a risk of legal uncertainty related to different interpretations of the principles of the Treaty by national legislators and of wide disparities among the legislations of different Member States. Such risk has been confirmed by the extensive case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union but which has only partially addressed certain aspects of the award of concession contracts. Hence, a uniform concretisation of the Treaty principles across all Member States and the elimination of discrepancies in their understanding following therefrom is necessary at the Union level in order to eliminate persisting distortions of the Internal Market.*
- (3) *This Directive should not in any way affect the freedom of Member States ~~or and~~ public authorities ~~to decide on the direct provision of~~ to perform works or provide services directly to the public or ~~on the outsourcing of~~ to outsource such provision to third parties.*
- (3a) *Member States ~~or and~~ public authorities should remain free to define and specify the characteristics of the service to be provided, including any conditions regarding the quality or price of the services, in order to pursue their public policy objectives.*

³ COM(2010) 2020 final, 3.3-2010.

- (4) *For concessions above a certain value, it is appropriate to provide for a minimum coordination of national procedures for the award of such contracts based on principles of the Treaty so as to guarantee the opening-up of concessions to competition and adequate legal certainty. Those coordinating provisions should not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve the aforementioned objectives. However, Member States should be allowed to complete and develop further those provisions if they find it appropriate notably to better ensure compliance with the principles above.*
- (5) *Certain coordination provisions should also be introduced for the award of works and services concessions awarded in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors given that national authorities may influence the behaviour of entities operating in those sectors and taking into account the closed nature of the markets in which they operate, due to the existence of special or exclusive rights granted by the Member States concerning the supply to, provision or operation of networks for providing the services concerned.*
- (6) Concessions are contracts for pecuniary interest concluded between one or more economic operators and one or more contracting authorities or entities and having as their object the acquisition of works or services where the consideration consists, normally, in the right to exploit the works or services that are the subject of the contract. The notion of acquisition should be understood broadly in the sense of obtaining the benefits of the works or services in question not necessarily requiring a transfer of ownership to contracting authorities or contracting entities. By contrast, the mere financing, in particular, through grants, of an activity, which is frequently linked to the obligation to reimburse the amounts received where they are not used for the purposes intended, does not usually fall under this Directive. Similarly, situations where all operators fulfilling certain conditions are entitled to perform a given task, without any selectivity, such as customer choice and service voucher systems, should not qualify as concessions.

- (6a) Concession contracts provide for mutually binding obligations where the execution of these works or services are subject to specific binding obligations requirements defined by the contracting authority or entity which are legally enforceable. By contrast, certain State acts such as authorisations or licences, whereby the State or a public authority establishes the conditions for the exercise of an economic activity, should not qualify as concessions. The same applies to certain granted, normally, on request of the economic operator and not on the initiative of the contracting authority or entity and where the economic operator remains free to withdraw from the provision of works or services, should not qualify as concessions. In those cases the specific provisions of Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the internal market for services may apply.
- (6b) Certain agreements having as their object the right of an economic operator to exploit certain public domains or resources, such as land or any public property, lease contracts, notably in the maritime or inlands port sector, whereby the State or contracting authority or entity establishes only general conditions for their use without acquiring specific works or services, should not qualify as concessions. Land lease contracts generally contain terms concerning entry into possession by the tenant, the use to which the property is to be put (with exclusion of all forms of acquisition of works or services by the contracting authority or entity), the obligations of the landlord and tenant regarding the maintenance of the property, the duration of the lease and the giving up of possession to the landlord, the rent and the incidental charges to be paid by the tenant.

- (7) Difficulties related to the interpretation of the concepts of concession and public contract have been source of continued legal uncertainty among stakeholders and have given rise to numerous judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union on this subject. Therefore, the definition of concession should be clarified, in particular by referring to the concept of substantial operating risk. The main feature of a concession, the right to exploit the works or services, always implies the transfer to the concessionaire of an economic risk involving the possibility that it will not recoup all the investments made and the costs incurred in operating the works or services awarded. The application of specific rules governing the award of concessions would not be justified if the contracting authority or entity relieved the contractor of any potential loss, by guaranteeing a ~~minimal~~ revenue, equal or higher to the investments made and the costs that the contractor has to incur in relation with the performance of the contract. At the same time it should be made clear that certain arrangements which are fully paid by a contracting authority or a contracting entity should qualify as concessions where the recoupelement of the investments and costs incurred by the operator for ~~execution~~ executing the work or providing the service depends on the actual demand for or the ~~availability~~ supply of the service or asset.
- (7a) *In case of early termination of the concession for reasons attributable to the contracting authority or entity the application of clauses guaranteeing the recovery of investments or costs to the concessionaire shall be without prejudice to the initial terms on the transfer of risk.*
- (8) Where sector specific regulation provides for a guarantee to the concessionaire on breaking even on investments and costs incurred for operating the contract, such contract should not qualify as a concession within the meaning of this Directive. This does not exclude the award of concessions in sectors with regulated tariffs to the extent that an operating risk, however limited, can still be transferred to the concessionaire.

- (9) The notion of special or exclusive rights is central to the definition of the scope of this Directive, since An operating risk must stem from the factors which are outside the control of the parties and thus can not result from inappropriate performance of the contract by any of the parties to the contract. An operating risk may consist in either a demand or a supply risk or in both a demand and a supply risk. Demand risk is to be understood as the risk on actual demand for the works or services which are the object of the contract. Supply risk is to be understood as the risk on the provision of the works or services which are the object of the contract, in particular the risk that the provision of the services will not match demand and the risk of liability for harm or damage resulting from inadequacy of the works or services.
- (9a) It should be clarified that a body which operates in normal market conditions, aims to make a profit, and bears the losses resulting from the exercise of its activity should not be considered as being a "body governed by public law" since the needs in the general interest, that it has been set up to meet or been given the task of meeting, can be deemed to have an industrial or commercial character. Similarly, the condition relating to the origin of the funding of the body considered, has also been examined by jurisprudence, which has clarified i. a. that financed for "the most part" means for more than half and that such financing may include payments from users which are imposed, calculated and collected according to rules of public law.

(9b) Entities which are neither contracting entities pursuant to Article 4 (1) (1) nor public undertakings are subject to its provisions only to the extent that they exercise one of the activities covered on the basis of ~~such~~special or exclusive rights. It is therefore appropriate to clarify that rights which have been granted by means of a procedure based on objective criteria, notably pursuant to Union legislation, and for which adequate publicity has been ensured do not constitute special or exclusive rights for the purposes of this Directive. This legislation should include Directive 98/30/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas⁴, Directive 96/92/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 December 1996 concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity⁵, Directive 97/67/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 1997 on common rules for the development of the internal market of Community postal services and the improvement of quality of service⁶, Directive 94/22/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 1994 on the conditions for granting and using authorisations for the prospection, exploration and production of hydrocarbons⁷ and Regulation (EC) No 1370/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on public passenger transport services by rail and by road and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 1191/69 and 1107/70⁸. ~~The increasingly diverse forms of public action made it necessary to define more clearly the notion of procurement itself. The Union rules on concessions refer to the acquisition of works or services for a consideration consisting in exploitation of those works or services. The notion of acquisition should be understood broadly in the sense of obtaining the benefits of the works or services in question not requiring in all cases a transfer of ownership to contracting authorities or contracting entities. Furthermore, the mere financing of an activity, which is frequently linked to the obligation to reimburse the amounts received where they are not used for the purposes intended, does not usually fall under this Directive~~

⁴ OJ L 204, 21.7.1998, p. 1

⁵ OJ L 27, 30.1.1997, p. 20.

⁶ OJ L 15, 21.1.1998, p. 14.

⁷ OJ L 164, 30.6.1994, p. 3.

⁸ OJ L 315, 3.12.2007, p. 1.

It should also be clarified that this list of legislation is not exhaustive and that rights in any form, including by way of acts of concession, which have been granted by means of other procedures based on objective criteria and for which adequate publicity has been ensured do not constitute special or exclusive rights for the purposes of defining the scope of this Directive rationae personae. The concept of exclusive rights is also used in Article 8 and Article 26 with a wider meaning, referring to a right to exclusively provide a given service in a given geographic area.

- (10) It has also proven necessary to clarify what should be understood as a single procurement, with While calculating the effect that the aggregate estimated value of a concession, contracting authorities and entities shall take account of the revenue from all contracts which are part of one single concessions concluded for the purpose of this procurement has to be taken into account with regard to the thresholds of this Directive, and that the procurement should be advertised as a whole, possibly split into lots. The concept of single procurementconcession encompasses all supplies, works and services needed to carry out a particular project, for instance a works project or an entirety of works, supplies and/or services. Indications for the existence of one single project can for instance consist in overall prior planning and conception by the contracting authority, the fact that the different elements purchased fulfil a single economic and technical function or that they are otherwise logically interlinked. In accordance with a well-established jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the European Union, it should be clarified that the determination of whether or not specific works, services or supplies are part of a single project should be decided on the basis of a functional approach.

- (11) *To ensure a real opening up of the market and a fair balance in the application of concession award rules in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors it is necessary for the entities covered to be identified on a basis other than their legal status. It should be ensured, therefore, that the equal treatment of contracting entities operating in the public sector and those operating in the private sector is not prejudiced. It is also necessary to ensure, in keeping with Article 345 of the Treaty, that the rules governing the system of property ownership in Member States are not prejudiced.*
- (12) ~~Concessions may be awarded by contracting entities~~ In certain cases, a given contracting authority or entity or a given association thereof may be the sole source for the purpose of meeting a given service, for the requirements of several activities, possibly subject ~~provision of which it enjoys an exclusive right pursuant to different legal regimes~~ published laws, regulations or administrative provisions which are compatible with the Treaty. It should be clarified that the legal regime applicable a public service contract may be awarded to a single concession intended to cover several activities should be subject to the rules applicable to the activity for which it is principally intended. Determination of the activity for which the concession is principally intended may be based on an analysis of the requirements which the specific concession must meet, carried out by the that contracting entity for the purposes of estimating the concession value and drawing up the concession award documents. In certain cases, it might be objectively impossible to determine for which activity the concession is principally intended. The rules applicable to such cases should be indicated.

It is authority or entity or association thereof without the Directive being applied. It is also appropriate to exclude from the scope of this Directive certain services
~~concessions awarded to an economic operator which is itself a contracting authority or~~
a contracting entity on the basis of an exclusive right which that operator enjoys under published national law or administrative act and which has been granted in accordance with the Treaty and Union sectoral legislation concerning the management of networks infrastructure related to the activities set out in annex III, since such exclusive right makes it impossible to follow a competitive procedure for the award. By way of derogation and without prejudice to the legal consequences of the general exclusion from the scope of this Directive, concessions as defined in article 8 (1) should be subject to the obligation to publish a concession award notice in view of ensuring basic transparency unless the conditions of such transparency are provided for in sectoral legislation.

- (14) *It is appropriate to exclude certain service and works concessions awarded to an undertakings affiliated to contracting entities, having as its principal activity the provision of such services or works to the group of which it is part, rather than offering them on the market. It is also appropriate to exclude certain service and works concessions awarded by a contracting entity to a joint venture which is formed by a number of contracting entities for the purpose of carrying out activities covered by this Directive and of which that entity is part. However, it is appropriate to ensure that this exclusion does not give rise to distortions of competition to the benefit of the undertakings or joint ventures that are affiliated with the contracting entities; it is appropriate to provide a suitable set of rules, in particular as regards the maximum limits within which the undertakings may obtain a part of their turnover from the market and above which they would lose the possibility of being awarded concessions without calls for competition, the composition of joint ventures and the stability of links between those joint ventures and the contracting entities of which they are composed.*

- (15) *This Directive should not apply to concessions awarded by contracting entities and intended to permit the performance of an activity referred to in Annex III if, in the Member State in which this activity is carried out, it is directly exposed to competition on markets to which access is not limited, as established following a procedure provided for to this purpose in accordance with Art. 27 and 28 of Directive [current 2004/17/EC]. This procedure should provide legal certainty for the entities concerned, as well as an appropriate decision-making process, ensuring, within short time limits, uniform application of Union law in this area.*
- (16) This Directive does not apply to the concession award carried out by international organisations on their own behalf and for their own account. There is, however, a need to clarify to which extent it is appropriate to apply this Directive to concession award governed by specific international rules.
- (17) *There is considerable legal uncertainty as to how far cooperation between public authorities should be covered by concession award rules. The relevant case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union is interpreted differently between Member States and even between contracting authorities or certain contracting entities. It is therefore necessary to clarify in what cases concessions concluded between such authorities are not subject to the application of public concession award rules. Such clarification should be guided by the principles set out in the relevant case-law of the Court of Justice. The sole fact that both parties to an agreement are themselves contracting authorities or contracting entities under Art. 4 (1) (1) does not as such rule out the application of concession award rules. However, the application of concession award rules should not interfere with the freedom of public authorities to decide how to organise the way they carry out their public service tasks. Concessions awarded to controlled entities or cooperation for the joint execution of the public service tasks of the participating contracting authorities or entities should therefore be exempted from the application of the rules if the conditions set out in this Directive are fulfilled. This Directive should aim to ensure that any exempted public-public cooperation does not cause a distortion of competition in relation to private economic operators. Neither should the participation of a contracting authority as a tenderer in a procedure for the award of a public contract cause any distortion of competition.*

- (18) In order to ensure adequate advertisement of works and services concessions above a certain value awarded by contracting entities and by the contracting authorities, the award of such contracts should be preceded by the compulsory publication of a concession notice in the Official Journal of the European Union. The ~~thresholds~~threshold should reflect the clear cross-border interest of concessions to economic operators located in other Member States. To calculate the value of a ~~services~~-concession, account must be taken of the ~~estimated value~~total revenue of all ~~services~~the concessionnaire, net of VAT, to be ~~provided by the~~ ~~concessionnaire~~ received from third parties and from the contracting authority or entity, including options, in consideration for the works and services estimated from the point of view of a potential tenderer.
- (19) In view of the detrimental effects on competition, awarding concessions without prior publication should only be permitted in very exceptional circumstances. This exception should be limited to cases where it is clear from the outset that a publication would not trigger more competition, notably because there is objectively only one economic operator who can perform the concession. Only situations of objective exclusivity can justify the award of a concession without publication to an economic operator, where the situation of exclusivity has not been created by the contracting authority or contracting entity itself in view of the future award procedure, and where there are no adequate substitutes, the availability of which should be assessed thoroughly.

- (19a) Concessions of a very long duration are likely to result in the foreclosure of the market, and may thereby hinder the free movement of services and the freedom of establishment. However, such a duration may be justified if it is indispensable to enable the concessionnaire to recoup the investments planned to perform the concession, as well as to obtain a return on the invested capital, which should correspond to a return expected under normal market conditions. The investments may concern notably expenditure on infrastructure, copyrights, patents, equipment, logistics, hiring and training of personnel to operate a concession. The maximum duration of the concession should be indicated in the concession documents unless duration is used as an award criterion of the contract. In exceptional circumstances, the concession may be of a longer duration than the one defined on the basis of the above criteria, if the contracting authority or entity demonstrates that this duration is required by sector specific national legislation in accordance with the Treaty and pursuant to the Union's secondary law.
- (20) *A review of so-called priority and non-priority services ('A' and 'B' services) by the Commission has shown that it is not justified to restrict the full application of procurement law to a limited group of services. As a result, this Directive should apply to a number of services (such as catering and water distribution services), which both showed a potential for cross-border trade.*
- (21) In the light of the results of the evaluation conducted by the Commission on the reform of public procurement rules it is appropriate to exclude from the full application of this Directive only those services which have a limited cross-border dimension, namely the so-called services to the person such as certain social, health, and educational services, rescue services, firefighting services and prison services. These services are provided within a particular context that varies widely amongst Member States, due to different cultural traditions. A specific regime should therefore be established for concession for these services which takes into account the fact that they are newly regulated. An obligation to publish a prior information notice and a concession award notice of any concession with a value equal to or greater than thresholds established in this Directive is an adequate way to provide information on business opportunities to potential tenderers as well as on the number and type of contracts awarded to all interested parties.

Furthermore, Member States should put in place appropriate measures with reference to the award of concession contracts for these services aimed at ensuring compliance with the principles of transparency and equal treatment of economic operators while allowing contracting authorities and contracting entities to take into account the specificities of the services in question. Member States should ensure that contracting authorities and contracting entities may take into account the need to ensure quality, continuity, accessibility, availability and comprehensiveness of the services, the specific needs of different categories of users, the involvement and empowerment of users and innovation.

- (22) Given the importance of the cultural context and the sensitivity of these services, Member States should be given wide discretion to organise the choice of the service providers in the way they consider most appropriate. The rules of this Directive do not prevent Member States to apply specific quality criteria for the choice of service providers, such as the criteria set out in the voluntary European Quality Framework for Social Services of the European Union's Social Protection Committee. Member States and/or public authorities remain free to provide these services themselves or to organise social services in a way that does not entail the conclusion of concessions, for example through the mere financing of such services or by granting licences or authorisations to all economic operators meeting the conditions established beforehand by the contracting authority or contracting entity, without any limits or quotas, provided such system ensures sufficient advertising and complies with the principles of transparency and non-discrimination.
- (23) In order to make it possible for all interested operators to submit applications and tenders, contracting authorities and contracting entities should be obliged to respect a minimum time limit for the receipt of such applications and tenders.

- (24) The choice and application of proportional, non-discriminatory and fair selection criteria to economic operators is crucial for their effective access to the economic opportunities related to concessions. In particular, the possibility for a candidate to rely on the capacities of other entities can be decisive to enable the participation of small and medium sized enterprises. Therefore, it is appropriate to provide that the selection criteria should relate exclusively to the technical, financial and economic capacity of operators, should be announced in the concession notice and cannot preclude an economic operator, save in exceptional circumstances, from relying on the capacities of other entities, regardless of the legal nature of its links with those entities, if the latter proves to the contracting authority or entity that it will have at its disposal the necessary resources.
- (25) ~~In order to ensure transparency and equal treatment, criteria for the award of concessions should always comply with some general standards. These should be disclosed in advance to all potential tenderers, be related to the subject matter of the contract and should not offer to the contracting authority or contracting entity an unrestricted freedom of choice. They should ensure the possibility of effective competition and be accompanied by requirements that allow the information provided by the tenderers to be effectively verified. In order to comply with these standards while improving legal certainty, Member States may provide for the use of the criterion of the most economically advantageous tender.~~
- (26) ~~Where contracting authorities and contracting entities choose to award a concession to the most economically advantageous tender, they should determine the economic and quality criteria on the basis of which they assess the tenders in order to identify which one offers the best value for money. The determination of these criteria depends on the object of the concession since they should allow the level of performance offered by each tender to be assessed in the light of the subject matter of the concession, as defined in the technical specifications and the value for money of each tender to be measured.~~

- (27) Concessions are usually long term, complex arrangements where the contractor assumes responsibilities and risks traditionally born by the contracting authorities and normally falling within their remit ~~and contracting entities~~. For this reason, contracting authorities or entities should maintain a margin of flexibility in organising the awarding process, involving also ~~a possibility to the way the parties negotiate the content of the contract with the tenderers or candidates~~. However, in order to ensure equal treatment and transparency throughout the awarding process ~~procedure~~, it is appropriate to provide for ~~certain requirements~~minimal guarantees as to the ~~structure of the~~ awarding process, including information on the nature and scope of the concession, limitation of the number of candidates, scope of negotiations, the dissemination of information to candidates and tenderers and the availability of written records. It is also necessary to provide that the initial terms of the concession notice should not be deviated from, in order to prevent unfair treatment of any potential candidates. Furthermore, it should be clarified that the minimum requirements to be set by the contracting authority or entities are those conditions and characteristics (particularly physical, functional and legal) that any tender should meet or possess.
- (28) *The technical specifications drawn up by contracting authorities and contracting entities need to allow concession award to be opened up to competition. To that end, it must be possible to submit tenders that reflect the diversity of technical solutions so as to obtain a sufficient level of competition. Consequently, technical specifications should be drafted in such a way to avoid artificially narrowing down competition through requirements that favour a specific economic operator by mirroring key characteristics of the supplies, services or works habitually offered by that economic operator. Drawing up the technical specifications in terms of functional and performance requirements generally allows this objective to be achieved in the best way possible and favours innovation.*

Where reference is made to a European standard or, in the absence thereof, to a national standard, tenders based on equivalent arrangements should be considered by contracting authorities or contracting entities. To demonstrate equivalence, tenderers can be required to provide third party verified evidence; however, other appropriate means of proof such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer should also be allowed where the economic operator concerned has no access to such certificates or test reports, or no possibility of obtaining them within the relevant time limits.

- (28a) In any case, tenders including works and services or supplies complying in an equivalent manner with the requirements defined in the technical specifications should be considered by contracting authorities or contracting entities. In technical specifications and in award criteria, contracting authorities and contracting entities should be allowed to refer to a specific production process, a specific mode of provision of services, or a specific process for any other stage of the life cycle of a product or service, provided that they are linked to the subject-matter of the concession. In order to better integrate social considerations in the award of concessions, procurers may also be allowed to include, in the award criteria, characteristics related to the working conditions.
- (28b) Concessions should not be awarded to economic operators that have participated in a criminal organisation or have been found guilty of corruption, fraud to the detriment of the Union's financial interests or money laundering and terrorist financing. Non-payment of taxes or social security contributions should also be sanctioned by mandatory exclusion at the level of the Union. Furthermore, contracting authorities and contracting entities should be given the possibility to exclude candidates or tenderers for serious violations of Union or national law aimed at the protection of public interests compatible with the Treaty. or where the economic operator has shown significant or persistent deficiencies in the performance of a prior concession or a contract.

- (28c) In order to ensure transparency and equal treatment, criteria for the award of concessions should always comply with some general standards. These should be disclosed in advance to all potential candidates or tenderers, be related to the subject matter of the contract and should not offer to the contracting authority or contracting entity an unrestricted freedom of choice. They should ensure the possibility of effective competition and be accompanied by requirements that allow the information provided by the tenderers to be effectively verified.
- (29) In technical specifications and in award criteria, contracting authorities and contracting entities should be allowed to refer to a specific production process, a specific mode of provision of services, or a specific process for any other stage of the life cycle of a product or service, provided that they are linked to the subject matter of the concession. In order to better integrate social considerations in the award of concessions, procurers may also be allowed to include, in the award criteria, characteristics related to the working conditions. However, where the contracting authorities or contracting entities use the most economically advantageous tender, such criteria may only relate to the working conditions of the persons directly participating in the process of production or provision in question. Those characteristics may only concern the protection of health of the staff involved in the production process or the favouring of social integration of disadvantaged persons or members of vulnerable groups amongst the persons assigned to performing the contract, including accessibility for persons with disabilities. In this case, any award criteria which include those characteristics should in any event remain limited to characteristics that have immediate consequences on staff members in their working environment.

They should be applied in accordance with Directive 96/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1996 concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services⁹ and in a way that does not discriminate directly or indirectly against economic operators from other Member States or from third countries parties to the Agreement or to Free Trade Agreements to which the Union is party. Contracting authorities and contracting entities should, also where they use the criterion of the most economically advantageous tender, be allowed to use as an award criterion the organisation, qualification and experience of the staff assigned to performing the concession in question, as this may affect the quality of concession performance and, as a result, the economic value of the tender.

- (30) Electronic means of information and communication can greatly simplify the publication of contracts and increase the efficiency and transparency of concession award processes. They should become the standard means of communication and information exchange in concession award procedures. The use of electronic means also leads to time savings. As a result, provision should be made for reducing the minimum periods where electronic means are used, subject, however, to the condition that they are compatible with the specific mode of transmission envisaged at Union level. Moreover, electronic means of information and communication including adequate functionalities can enable contracting authorities and contracting entities to prevent, detect and correct errors that occur during procurement procedures.
- (31) Contracting authorities and contracting entities from different Member States may be interested in cooperating and in awarding jointly public concessions in order to take the best benefit of internal market potential in terms of economies of scale and risk-benefit sharing, notably for innovative projects involving a greater amount of risk than reasonably supportable by a single contracting authority or contracting entity. Therefore new rules on cross-border joint concession award designating the applicable law should be established in order to facilitate setting up cross-border joint public concession award. In addition, contracting authorities and contracting entities from different Member States may set up joint legal bodies established under national or Union law. Specific rules should be established for such form of joint concession award.

⁹ OJ L 18, 21.1.1997, p.1.

- (32) The laws, regulations and collective agreements, at both national and European Union level, which are in force in the areas of employment conditions and safety at work should apply during performance of a concession, providing that such rules, and their application, comply with Union law. In cross-border situations, where workers from one Member State provide services in another Member State for the purpose of performing a concession, Directive 96/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1996 concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services¹⁰ lays down the minimum conditions which must be observed by the host country in respect of such posted workers.
- (33) *Concessions should not be awarded to economic operators that have participated in a criminal organisation or have been found guilty of corruption, fraud to the detriment of the Union's financial interests or money laundering. Concessions contracts typically involve long term and complex technical and financial arrangements which are often subject to changing circumstances. Thus non-payment of taxes or social security contributions should also be sanctioned by mandatory exclusion at the level of the Union. Furthermore, contracting authorities and contracting entities should be given the possibility to exclude candidates or tenderers for serious violations of Union or national law aimed at the protection of public interests compatible with the Treaty or where the economic operator has shown significant or persistent deficiencies in the performance of a prior concession or concessions of a similar nature with the same contracting authority or contracting entity.*

It is necessary to clarify the conditions under which modifications of a concession during its execution does not require a new award procedure. This will be notably the case where, circumstances which a diligent contracting authority or entity could not foresee, justify an adaptation of the original terms of the award. However, in other cases and taking into account the relevant case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union, a new award procedure is required in case of where material changes to the initial concession, demonstrating demonstrate the intention of the parties to renegotiate essential terms or conditions of that the concession.

¹⁰ OJ L 18, 21.1.1997, p. 1.

This isconcerns notably the case ifsituations where the amended conditions would have had an influence on the outcome of the procedure, had they been part of the initial procedure. An exceptional and temporary extension of the term of the concession strictly aimed at ensuring the continuity of the provision of the service pending the award of a new concession should not normally qualify as a material change to the initial concession.

- (35) *Contracting authorities and contracting entities can be faced with external circumstances that they could not foresee when they awarded the concession. In this case, a certain degree of flexibility is needed to adapt the concession to these circumstances without a new award procedure.* The notion of circumstances that a diligent contracting authority or contracting entity could not foresee refers to those circumstances which could not be predicted despite reasonably diligent preparation of the initial award by the contracting authority or contracting entity, taking into account its available means, the nature and characteristics of the specific project, good practice in the field in question and the need to ensure an appropriate relationship between the resources spent in preparing the award and its foreseeable value. However, this cannot apply in cases where a modification results in an alteration of the nature of the overall procurement, for instance by replacing the works, supplies or services to be procured by something different or by fundamentally changing the type of procurement since, in such a situation, a hypothetical influence on the outcome may be assumed.
- (36) *In line with the principles of equal treatment and transparency, the successful tenderer should not be replaced by another economic operator without reopening the concession to competition. However, The successful tenderer performing the concession may, in particular where the contract has been awarded to more than one undertaking, undergo certain structural changes during the performance of the concession, such as purely internal reorganisations, mergers and acquisitions or insolvency or be substituted on the basis of a contractual clause known to all tenderers and in line with the principles of equal treatment and transparency. Such structural changes should not automatically require new award procedures for all concessions performed by that concessionnaireundertaking.*

However, in other cases and in line with the principles of equal treatment and transparency, the successful tenderer should not be replaced by another economic operator without reopening the concession to competition.

- (37) *Contracting authorities or contracting entities should have the possibility to provide for modifications to a concession in the concession contract itself, by way of review clauses which should not give them unlimited discretion. This Directive should therefore set out to what extent modifications may be provided for in the initial concession.*
- (38) ~~In order to adapt to rapid technical and economic developments, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of a number of non-essential elements of this Directive. In fact, the technical details and characteristics of the devices for electronic receipt should be kept up to date with technological developments and administrative needs; it is also necessary to empower the Commission to make mandatory technical standards for electronic communication to ensure the interoperability of technical formats, processes and messaging in concession award procedures conducted using electronic means of communication taking into account technological developments and administrative needs. Furthermore, the list of legislative acts of the Union establishing common methodologies for the calculation of life-cycle costs should be quickly adapted to incorporate the measures adopted on a sectoral basis. In order to satisfy these needs, the Commission should be empowered to keep the list of legislative acts including LCC methodologies up to date.~~

- (39) In order to ensure adequate judicial protection of candidates and tenderers in the concession award procedures, as well as to make effective the enforcement of the rules of this Directive and of the Treaty principles, Council Directive 89/665/EEC on the coordination of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the application of review procedures to the award of public supply and public works contracts¹¹ and Council Directive 92/13/EEC coordinating the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the application of Community rules on the procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport and telecommunications sectors¹² should also apply to services concessions and to works concessions awarded by both contracting authorities and contracting entities. Directives 89/665/EEC and 92/13/EEC should, therefore, be amended accordingly.
- (40) *The processing of personal data pursuant to this Directive should be governed by Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data¹³.*
- (41) *The law of the Union on public procurement requires Member States to consistently and systematically monitor the implementation and functioning of those rules in order to ensure the efficient and uniform application of Union law. Hence, where Member States designate a single national authority in charge of monitoring, implementation and control of public procurement, that authority may have the same responsibilities regarding concessions. A single body with overarching tasks should ensure an overview of main difficulties in implementation and suggest appropriate remedies to more structural problems. That body may also provide immediate feedback on the functioning of policy and potential weaknesses in national legislation and practice, thus contributing to the quick identification of solutions and the improvement of concession award procedures.*

¹¹ OJ L 395, 30.12.1989, p. 33.

¹² OJ L 76, 23.3.1992, p. 14.

¹³ OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31.

- (42) *It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level. The Commission, when preparing and drawing-up delegated acts, should ensure a simultaneous, timely and appropriate transmission of relevant documents to the European Parliament and Council.*
- (43) *In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Directive; the procedure for drawing up and transmission of notices and for sending and publishing data referred to in Annexes IV to VI, the amendment of the ~~thresholds~~threshold implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers¹⁴. The advisory procedure should be used for the adoption of implementing acts, which do not have any impact either from the financial point of views or on the nature and scope of obligations stemming from this Directive. On the contrary, these acts characterised by a mere administrative purpose and serve to facilitate the application of the rules set by this Directive.*
- (44) *In accordance with the Joint Political Declaration of Member States and the Commission on explanatory documents of [date], Member States have undertaken to accompany, in justified cases, the notification of their transposition measures with one or more documents explaining the relationship between the components of a Directive and the corresponding parts of national transposition instruments. With regard to this Directive, the legislator considers the transmission of such documents to be justified,*

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

¹⁴ OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13.

Directive on concessions

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TITLE I

DEFINITIONS, GENERAL SUBJECT-MATTER, SCOPE, PRINCIPLES AND

SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

1.1. CHAPTER I

Definitions Scope, general principles and scope definitions

SECTION I

DEFINITIONS SCOPE, GENERAL PRINCIPLES, DEFINITIONS AND SCOPE THRESHOLDS

Article 1

Subject-matter and scope

1. *This Directive establishes rules on the procedures for procurement by contracting authorities and by contracting entities with respect to concessions whose value is estimated to be not less than the thresholds laid down in Article 5.*
2. *This Directive does not affect the discretion of national, regional and local authorities to decide on the most appropriate means of performing the works and providing the services falling within their competences.*
3. *This Directive does not affect the freedom of Member States to define, in conformity with Union law, what they consider to be services of general economic interest, how those services should be organised and financed, in compliance with the State aid rules, and what specific obligations they should be subject to.*

Article 1(bis)

Scope

1. *This Directive applies to the acquisition of works or services, including supplies which are incidental to the subject matter of a concession, from economic operators chosen by either of the following:*
 - a) *Contracting authorities whether or not the works or services including the related supplies, are intended for a public purpose;*
 - b) *Contracting entities provided that the works or services including the related supplies, are intended for the pursuit of one of the activities referred to in Annex III.*
2. *An entirety of works, and/or services, together with supplies which are incidental to the subject matter of a concession, even if subject to different concession contracts, constitutes a single concession within the meaning of this Directive, if the contracts are part of one particular project with a functional or economic continuity, taking into account the technical and economic functions that the works, services or supplies are intended to meet.*

Ex-Article 7

General Principles

Contracting authorities and contracting entities shall treat economic operators equally and shall act in a transparent and proportionate way. The design of the concession award procedure shall not be made with the objective of excluding it from the scope of this Directive or of artificially narrowing competition.

Article 2

Definitions

1. For the purposes of this Directive the following definitions shall apply:
 - (1) 'concessions' means ~~public works~~ ~~concessions~~, works concessions or services concessions.
 - (2) a 'public works' 'works' concession' means a contract for pecuniary interest concluded in writing between one or more economic operators and one or more contracting authorities and entities and having as their object the execution of works, where the consideration for the ~~the~~ works to be carried out consists either solely in the right to exploit the works that are the subject of the contract or in that right together with payment;
 - (3) "written" or 'in writing' means any expression consisting of words or figures which can be read, reproduced and subsequently communicated. It may include information which is transmitted and stored by electronic means.
 - (4) '~~works concession~~' means ~~a contract for pecuniary interest concluded in writing between one or more economic operators and one or more contracting entities and having as their object the execution of works, where the consideration for the the works to be carried out consists either solely in the right to exploit the works that are the subject of the contract or in that right together with payment;~~
 - (5) 'execution of works' means the execution, or both the design and execution, of works related to one of the activities referred to in Annex I or of a work, or the realisation, by whatever means, of a work corresponding to the requirements specified by the contracting authority or contracting entity exercising a decisive influence on the type or design of the work.
 - (6) 'a work' means the outcome of building or civil engineering works taken as a whole which is sufficient in itself to fulfil an economic or technical function.

- (7) 'services concession' means a contract for pecuniary interest concluded in writing between one or more economic operators and one or more contracting authorities or contracting entities and having as their object the provision of services other than ~~thosethe execution of works~~ referred to in ~~points~~ point 2 and 4 where the consideration for the services to be provided consists either solely in the right to exploit the services that are subject of the contract or in that right together with payment.
- (8) 'candidate' means an economic operator that has sought an invitation or has been invited to take part in a concession award procedure;
- (9) 'concessionaire' means an economic operator which has been awarded a concession.
- (10) "economic operator" means any natural or legal person, or public entity, or a group of such persons and/or entities which offers the execution of works and/or a work, ~~supplies or~~ the supply of products or the provision of services on the market.
- (11) 'tenderer' means an economic operator that has submitted a tender
- (12) 'electronic means' means using electronic equipment for the processing (including digital compression) and storage of data which is transmitted, conveyed and received by wire, by radio, by optical means or by other electromagnetic means.
- (13) 'concession documents' means all documents produced or referred to by the contracting authority or contracting entity to describe or determine elements of the procurement or the procedure, including the ~~contraet~~ concession notice, the technical specifications, proposed conditions of ~~contraet~~ concession, formats for the presentation of documents by candidates and tenderers, information on generally applicable obligations and any additional documents.
- (14) 'life cycle' means all consecutive and/or interlinked stages, including production, ~~transport, use and maintenance, throughout the existence of a product or a works or the provision of a service, from raw material acquisition or generation of resources to disposal, clearance and finalisation.~~

- (15) The right to exploit the works or services as referred to in points 2–4 and 76 of the first paragraph shall ~~imply~~require the transfer to the concessionaire of ~~the~~substantial operating risk. The concessionaire shall be deemed to assume ~~the~~substantial operating risk where it is not guaranteed to recoup the investments made or the costs incurred in operating the works or the services which are the subject-matter of the concession.

~~That economic risk may consist in either of the following:~~

- (a) ~~the risk related to the use of the works or the demand for the provision of the service; or~~
- (b) ~~the risk related to the availability of the infrastructure provided by the concessionaire or used for the provision of services to users.~~

Article 3

Contracting authorities

1. *For the purposes of this Directive ‘Contracting authorities’ are State, regional or local authorities, bodies governed by public law, associations formed by one or more such authorities or one or more such bodies governed by public law, other than those awarding a concession for the purpose of pursuing an activity as referred to in Annex III..*
2. *‘Regional authorities’ include all authorities of the administrative units ~~falling under, listed non-exhaustively in NUTS 1 and 2, as referred to by Regulation No. (EC) 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council~~¹⁵.*
3. *‘Local authorities’ include all authorities of the administrative units falling under NUTS 3 and smaller administrative units, as referred to by Regulation No. 1059/2003.*

¹⁵ OJ L 154, 21.6.2003, p. 1

4. '*Bodies governed by public law*' means bodies that have all of the following characteristics:
- (a) *they are established for or have the specific purpose of meeting needs in the general interest, not having an industrial or commercial character;*
 - (b) *they have legal personality, and;*
 - (c) *they are financed, for the most part, by the State, regional or local authorities, or other bodies governed by public law; or subject to management supervision by those bodies; or have an administrative, managerial or supervisory board, more than half of whose members are appointed by the State, regional or local authorities, or by other bodies governed by public law.*

For the purpose of point (a) of the first subparagraph, a body which operates in normal market conditions, aims to make a profit, and bears the losses resulting from the exercise of its activity, it does not have the purpose of meeting needs in the general interest, not having an industrial or commercial character.

Article 4

Contracting entities

1. For the purposes of this Directive, "Contracting entities" are one of the following:
- (1) state, regional or local authorities, bodies governed by public law, associations formed by one or more such authorities or one or more such bodies governed by public law as defined in paragraphs 2-4 of Article 3.
 - (2) public undertakings as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article;

- (3) entities which are not contracting authorities or public undertakings, operating on the basis of special or exclusive rights within the meaning of paragraph 3 of this Article granted by a competent authority of a Member State.
- ~~when~~where they award a concession for the purpose of pursuing one of the activities as referred to in Annex III.
2. A 'public undertaking' is any undertaking over which the contracting authorities may exercise directly or indirectly a dominant influence by virtue of their ownership of it, their financial participation therein, or the rules which govern it.
- A dominant influence on the part of the contracting authorities shall be presumed when these authorities, directly or indirectly, in relation to an undertaking:
- (a) hold the majority of the undertaking's subscribed capital, or
 - (b) control the majority of the votes attaching to shares issued by the undertaking, or
 - (c) can appoint more than half of the undertaking's administrative, management or supervisory body.
3. ~~Special~~For the purposes of this Article 'special or exclusive rights' ~~mean~~means rights granted by a competent authority of a Member State by way of any legislative, regulatory or administrative provision the effect of which is to limit the exercise of activities defined in Annex III to one or more entities, and which substantially affects the ability of other entities to carry out such activity.
4. Rights which have been granted by means of a procedure in which adequate publicity has been ensured and where the granting of those rights was based on objective criteria shall not constitute "special or exclusive rights" within the meaning of paragraph 3 of this Directive Article. Such procedures includes:

- (a) procurement procedures with a prior call for competition in conformity with Directive [2004/18/EC or 2004/17/EC] Directive 2009/81/EC, or this Directive
- (b) procedures pursuant to other legislative acts of the Union, listed in Annex XI, ensuring adequate prior transparency for granting authorisations on the basis of objective criteria.

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 46 to modify the list of the Union legislative acts set out in Annex XI where, due to the adoption of new Union legislation or repeal of Union legislation, such modificationamendment proves necessary.

Article 5

Thresholds

This Directive shall apply to the following concessions the value of which is equal to or greater than EUR 5 000 000:

- (a) concessions concluded by contracting entities for the pursuit of one of the activities referred to in Annex III;
- (b) concessions concluded by contracting authorities.

~~2. Services concessions the value of which is equal to or greater than EUR 2 500 000 but lower than EUR 5 000 000 other than social services and other specific services shall be subject to the obligation to publish a concession award notice in accordance with Articles 27 and 28.~~

Article 6

Methods for calculating the estimated value of concessions

1. The ~~calculation of the estimated~~ value of a concession shall be ~~based on the estimated~~ total ~~amount payable~~ ~~revenue of the concessionnaire~~, net of VAT, ~~as estimated by the~~ ~~to be received from third parties and from the~~ contracting authority or the contracting entity, ~~in consideration for the works and services~~, including ~~supplies~~, ~~to be provided~~ ~~in the execution of the concession~~.
2. ~~The method for calculating the estimated value of a concession shall be specified in the concession documents. When estimating the value of the concession, contracting authorities and contracting entities shall take into account, in particular, the:~~
 - a) ~~Value of any form of option and any extension of the duration of the concession;~~
3. ~~The estimated value of a concession shall be calculated as the value of an entirety of works or services, even if purchased through different contracts, where the contracts are part of one single project. Indications for the existence of one single project consist in overall prior planning and conception by the contracting authority or contracting entity, the fact that the different elements purchased fulfil a single economic and technical function or that they are otherwise logically interlinked.~~

~~Whereb) Revenue from the payment of fees and fines by the users of the works or services other than those collected on behalf of the contracting authority or entity;~~

~~c) Payments or any financial advantage in any form whatsoever made by the contracting authority or the contracting entity providesany other public authority to the concessionaire including compensation for compliance with a public service obligation;~~

d) Value of grants or any other financial advantages in any form whatsoever from third parties for prizes the performance of the concession;

e) Revenue from sales of any assets which are part of the concession;

f) Value of all the supplies and services that are made available to the concessionaire by the contracting authorities or entities provided that they are necessary for executing the works or services;

g) Prizes or payments to candidates or tenderers it shall take them into account when calculating the estimated value of the concession.

3. ~~The choice of the method used to calculate the estimated value of a concession shall not be made with the intention of excluding it from the scope of this Directive. A works project or an entirety of services shall not be subdivided with the effect of preventing it from falling within the scope of this Directive, unless justified by objective reasons.~~

This~~h)~~ For insurance services: the premium payable and other forms of remuneration;

i) For banking and other financial services: fees, commissions, interest and other forms of remuneration;

j) For design services: fees, commission payable and other forms of remuneration.

3. ~~The estimate shall be valid at the moment at which the concession notice is sent, or, in cases where such notice is not foreseen, at the moment at which the contracting authority or the contracting entity commences the concession award procedure, in particular by defining the essential characteristics of the intended concession.~~

4. With regard to public works concessions and works concessions, calculation of the estimated value shall take account of both the cost of the works and the total estimated value of the supplies and services that are made available to the contractor by the contracting authorities or entities provided that they are necessary for executing the works.
4. Where a proposed work or ~~purchase of service~~ may result in concessions being awarded ~~at the same time~~ in the form of separate lots account shall be taken of the total estimated value of all such lots.
5. Where the aggregate value of the lots is equal to or exceeds the threshold laid down in Article 5, this Directive shall apply to the awarding of each lot.
8. Contracting authorities or contracting entities may award concessions for individual lots without applying the provisions on the award provided for under this Directive, provided that the estimated value net of VAT of the lot concerned is less than EUR 1 million. However, the aggregate value of the lots thus awarded without applying this Directive shall not exceed 20% of the aggregate value of all the lots into which the proposed work or the proposed purchase of services has been divided.
9. The value of services concessions shall be the estimated total value of services to be provided by the concessionaire during the whole duration of the concession, calculated in accordance with an objective methodology which shall be specified in the concession notice or in the concession documents.
- The basis for calculating the estimated concession value shall, where appropriate, be the following:
- (a) for insurance services: the premium payable and other forms of remuneration;
- (b) for banking and other financial services: fees, commissions, interest and other forms of remuneration;

- (e) for design services: fees, commission payable and other forms of remuneration;
10. The value of concessions shall include both the estimated revenue to be received from third parties and the amounts to be paid by the contracting authority or the contracting entity.

Article 7

General Principles

~~Contracting authorities and contracting entities shall treat economic operators equally and shall act in a transparent and proportionate way. The design of the concession award procedure shall not be made with the objective of excluding it from the scope of this Directive or of artificially narrowing competition.~~

SECTION II

EXCLUSIONS

Article 8

Exclusions applicable to concessions awarded by contracting authorities and contracting entities

1. This Directive shall not apply to services concessions awarded ~~by~~ to a contracting authority or ~~by~~ to a contracting entity as referred to in paragraph 1 point (1) of Article 4 or to an association thereof on the basis of an exclusive right which they enjoy pursuant to a published law, regulation or administrative provision which is compatible with the Treaty.

2. This Directive shall not apply to services concessions awarded to an economic operator which is a contracting a public undertaking as referred to in paragraph 1 of subparagraph 2 of Article 4 or a private entity as as referred to in paragraph 1 of subparagraph 3 of Article 4 or an association of thereof, on the basis of an exclusive right that economic operator enjoys pursuant to applicable and published national law, regulation or administrative provision, and which has been granted in accordance with the Treaty and pursuant to Union sectoral legislation concerning the management of networks infrastructure related to the activities set out in annex III.
3. By way of derogation from paragraph 42 of this Article, where sectoral legislation referred to in paragraph 42 of this Article does not provide for sector specific transparency obligations, the requirements of Article 27 (1) and (3) shall apply
4. This Directive shall not apply to concessions which the contracting authority or a contracting entity is obliged to award or organise in accordance with procurement procedures set out in different from those of this Directive established by any of the following:
 - (a) an international agreement or arrangement concluded in conformity with the Treaty between a Member State and one or more third countries or subdivisions thereof and covering works, supplies or services intended for the joint implementation or exploitation of a project by the signatory Statestheir signatories;
 - (b) a concluded international agreement or arrangement relating to the stationing of troops and concerning the undertakings of a Member State or a third country;

- (c) ~~the particular procedure of an international organisation~~ (d) ~~notably where the concessions are fully financed by an international organisation or international financing institution.~~
- (d) procurement rules provided by an international organisation or international financing institution which are in conformity with the Treaty, where the concessions are co-financed to a considerable extent by an international organisation or international financing institution and where the parties agreed on their application.

All agreements or arrangements referred to in point (a) of the first subparagraph shall be communicated to the Commission, which may consult the Advisory Committee ~~for~~on Public Contracts referred to in Article 48.

5. Subject to For the purposes of point (d) of the first subparagraph, where a concession is co-financed for a considerable part by an international organisation or international financing institution the parties decide on applicable concession award procedures which shall be in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty ~~346~~ of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union~~.5.~~ Subject to Article 346 of the Treaty, this Directive shall ~~not~~ apply to the awarding of concessions in the fields of defence and security, with the exception of the following contracts:

- (a) concessions for which the application of the rules of this Directive would oblige a Member State to supply information the disclosure of which it considers contrary to the essential interests of its security.
- (b) concessions awarded in the framework of a cooperative programme referred to in Article 13 (c) of Directive 2009/81/EC,
- (c) contracts awarded by a government to another government relating to works and services directly linked to military equipment or sensitive equipment, or works and services specifically for military purposes, or sensitive works and sensitive services;

(d) concessions awarded in a third country, carried out when forces are deployed outside the territory of the Union where operational needs require them to be concluded with economic operators located in the area of operations.

6. This Directive shall not apply to concessions not otherwise exempted under paragraph 54 to the extent that the protection of the essential security interests of a Member State cannot be guaranteed by the rules provided for in this Directive less intrusive measures, for instance by imposing requirements aimed at protecting the confidential nature of information which the contracting authority or the contracting entity makes available throughout the procurement procedure in a procurement procedure as provided for in this Directive.

7. This Directive shall not apply to service-concessions for:

- (a) the acquisition or rental, by whatever financial means, of land, existing buildings or other immovable property or concerning rights thereon; however financial service concessions awarded at the same time as, before or after the contract of acquisition or rental, in whatever form, shall be subject to this Directive;
- (b) the acquisition, development, production or co-production of programme material intended for broadcasting, defined as transmission and distribution using any form of electronic network audiovisual media services or radio broadcasts, that are awarded by audiovisual media service providers or radio broadcasters, nor to concessions or concessions for broadcasting time or programme provision, that are awarded to audiovisual media service providers or radio broadcasters;
- (c) arbitration and conciliation services;

- (d) financial services in connection with the issue, sale, purchase or transfer of securities or other financial instruments within the meaning of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, central bank services and operations conducted with the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF); the financial services referred to here include transactions by the contracting authorities to raise money or capital;
- (e) employment contracts;
- (f) Air transport services based on the grant of an operating licence within the meaning of Regulation (EC) 1008/2008¹⁶ of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁷;
- (g) Public passenger transport services within the meaning of Regulation (EC) 1370/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council.¹⁸

~~The broadcasting referred to in point (b) of the first paragraph shall include any transmission and distribution using any form of electronic network.~~

- (h) any of the following legal services:

- 5. (i) legal representation of a client in judicial proceedings before the national courts, tribunals or public authorities of a Member State by a lawyer within the meaning of Article 1 of Directive 77/249/EEC;
- 6. (ia) legal representation of a client in judicial proceedings before the international courts, tribunals or institutions by a lawyer within the meaning of Article 1 of Directive 77/249/EEC;
- 7. (ii) document certification services which must be provided by notaries;

¹⁶ Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 September 2008 on common rules for the operation of air services in the Community

¹⁷ OJ L 293, 31.10.2008, p. 3.

¹⁸ OJ L 315, 3.12.2007,

8. (iii) legal services provided by trustees, appointed guardians or other legal services the providers of which are designated by a court or tribunal in the Member State concerned;
 9. (iv) other legal services which in the Member State concerned are connected, even occasionally, with the exercise of official authority;
10. For the purposes of this Article, "audiovisual media services" and "media service providers" shall, respectively, have the same meaning as pursuant to Articles 1(1)(a) and 1(1)(d) of Directive 2010/13/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2010 on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the provision of audiovisual media services (Audiovisual Media Services Directive) . "Programme" and "programme material" shall have the same meaning as pursuant to Article 1(1)(b) of Directive 2010/13/EU, but shall also include radio programmes and radio programme materials.

Article 9

Specific exclusions in the field of electronic communications

This Directive shall not apply to concessions for the principal purpose of permitting the contracting authorities to provide or exploit public communications networks or to provide to the public one or more electronic communications services.

For the purposes of this Article:

- (a) *'public communications network' means an electronic communications network used wholly or mainly for the provision of electronic communications services available to the public which support the transfer of information between network termination points;*

- (b) '*electronic communications network*' means transmission systems and, where applicable, switching or routing equipment and other resources, including network elements which are not active, which permit the conveyance of signals by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic means, including satellite networks, fixed (circuit and packet-switched, including Internet) and mobile terrestrial networks, electricity cable systems, to the extent that they are used for the purpose of transmitting signals, networks used for radio and television broadcasting, and cable television networks, irrespective of the type of information conveyed ;
- (c) a '*network termination point*' (NTP) means the physical point at which a subscriber is provided with access to a public communications network; in the case of networks involving switching or routing, the NTP is identified by means of a specific network address, which may be linked to a subscriber number or name;
- (d) '*electronic communications services*' means a service normally provided for remuneration which consists wholly or mainly in the conveyance of signals on electronic communications networks, including telecommunications services and transmission services in networks used for broadcasting, but exclude services providing, or exercising editorial control over, content transmitted using electronic communications networks and services; it does not include information society services, as defined in Article 1 of Directive 98/34/EC, which do not consist wholly or mainly in the conveyance of signals on electronic communications networks.

Article 10

Exclusions applicable to concessions awarded by contracting entities

1. *This Directive shall not apply to concessions awarded by contracting entities for purposes other than the pursuit of their activities as described in Annex III or for the pursuit of such activities in a third country, in conditions not involving the physical use of a network or geographical area within the Union.*

2. *Contracting entities shall notify the Commission or the national ~~oversight authorities, bodies or structures responsible for enforcement of public procurement law~~, at their request of any activities which they regard as excluded. The Commission may periodically publish in the Official Journal of the European Union for information purposes, lists of the categories of activities which it considers to be covered by this exclusion. In so doing, the Commission shall respect any sensitive commercial aspects that the contracting entities may point out when forwarding this information.*

Article 11

Concessions awarded to an affiliated undertaking

1. *For the purposes of this Article, "affiliated undertaking" means any undertaking the annual account of which are consolidated with those of the contracting entity in accordance with the requirements of the Seventh Council Directive 83/349/EEC¹⁹.*
2. *In the case of entities not subject to that Directive, "affiliated undertaking" shall mean any undertaking that :*
- (a) may be, directly or indirectly, subject to a dominant influence by the contracting entity within the meaning of the second paragraph of Article 4 of this Directive;*
 - (b) may exercise a dominant influence over the contracting entity;*
 - (c) in common with the contracting entity, is subject to the dominant influence of another undertaking by virtue of ownership, financial participation, or the rules which govern it.*
3. *Article 15 notwithstanding and provided that the conditions in paragraph 4 are met, this Directive shall not apply to the following concessions:*
- (a) concessions awarded by a contracting entity to an affiliated undertaking;*

¹⁹ OJ L 193, 18.7.1983, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Directive 2001/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 283, 27.10.2001, p. 28).

(b) *concessions awarded by a joint venture, formed exclusively by a number of contracting entities for the purpose of carrying out activities described in Annex III, to an undertaking which is affiliated with one of those contracting entities.*

4. *Paragraph 3 shall apply:*

(a) *to service concessions provided that at least 80 % of the average total turnover of the affiliated undertaking with respect to services in general for the preceding three years derives from the provision of services to undertakings with which it is affiliated;*

(b) *works concessions provided that at least 80 % of the average total turnover of the affiliated undertaking with respect to works in general for the preceding three years derives from the provision of works to undertakings with which it is affiliated.*

5. *Where, because of the date on which an affiliated undertaking was created or commenced activities, the turnover is not available for the preceding three years, it shall be sufficient for that undertaking to show that the turnover referred to in points (a) or (b) of paragraph 4 is credible, particularly by means of business projections.*

6. *Where more than one undertaking affiliated with the contracting entity provides the same or similar services, supplies or works, the above percentages referred to in paragraph 4 shall be calculated taking into account the total turnover deriving respectively from the provision of services, supplies or works by those affiliated undertakings.*

Article 12

Concessions awarded to a joint venture or to a contracting entity forming part of a joint venture

Article 15 notwithstanding, and provided that the joint venture has been set up in order to carry out the activity concerned over a period of at least three years and that the instrument setting up the joint venture stipulates that the contracting entities, which form it, will be part thereof for at least the same period, this Directive shall not apply to concessions awarded by any of the following:

- (a) by a joint venture, formed exclusively by a number of contracting entities for the purpose of carrying out activities within the meaning of Annex III, to one of these contracting entities, or*
- (b) by a contracting entity to such a joint venture of which it forms part. .*

Article 13

Notification of information by contracting entities

Contracting entities shall notify to the Commission or the national authorities, bodies or structures responsible for enforcement of public procurement law oversight body, at their request, the following information regarding the application of paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 11 and of Article 12.

- (a) the names of the undertakings or joint ventures concerned,*
- (b) the nature and value of the concessions involved,*
- (c) proof deemed necessary by the Commission or the national authorities, bodies or structures responsible for enforcement of public procurement law oversight body that the relationship between the undertaking or joint venture to which the concessions are awarded and the contracting entity complies with the requirements of Articles 11 or 12.*

Article 14

Exclusion of activities which are directly exposed to competition

This Directive shall not apply to concessions awarded by contracting entities where, in the Member State in which such concessions are performed the activity is directly exposed to competition in accordance with Article 27 and 28 of Directive [replacing Directive 2004/17/EC].

Article 15

Relations between entities within the public authorities sector

1. *A concession awarded by a contracting authority or a contracting entity as referred to in paragraph 1 subparagraph 1 of Article 4 to another legal entity governed by private or public law shall fall outside the scope of this Directive where the following cumulative conditions are fulfilled:*
 - a) *such an authority or entity exercises over the legal person entity concerned a control which is similar to that which it exercises over its own departments*
 - b) *at least 90% of the activities of that legal person entity are carried out for the controlling contracting authority or entity or for other legal person entities controlled by that contracting authority or entity*
 - c) *there is no private participation in the controlled legal person entity*

A contracting authority or a contracting entity as referred to in paragraph 1 subparagraph 1 of Article 4 shall be deemed to exercise over a legal person entity a control similar to that which it exercises over its own departments within the meaning of point (a) of the first subparagraph where it exercises a decisive influence over both strategic objectives and significant decisions of the controlled legal person entity.

For the determination of the percentage of activities referred to in point (b) of the first subparagraph the average total turnover of the controlled legal entity with respect to services, supplies and works for the three years preceding the contract award shall be taken into consideration. When, because of the date that legal entity was created or commenced activities or because of a reorganisation of its activities, the turnover is either not available for the preceding three years or no more relevant, it will be sufficient to show that the turnover is credible, particularly by means of business projections.

2. *Paragraph 1 also applies where a controlled entity which is a contracting authority or contracting entity as referred to in paragraph 1 subparagraph 1 of Article 4 awards a concession to its controlling entity, or to another legal personentity controlled by the same contracting authority, provided that there is no private participation in the legal personentity being awarded the public concession.*
3. *A contracting authority or a contracting entity as referred to in paragraph 1 subparagraph 1 of Article 4, which does not exercise over a legal person entity governed by private or public law control within the meaning of paragraph 1, may nevertheless award a concession without applying the provisions of the current Directive to ~~at~~that legal personentity which it controls jointly with other such contracting authorities or entities, where the following conditions are fulfilled:*
 - a) *the contracting authority or entitiesentity as referred to in paragraph 1 subparagraph 1 of Article 4 exercise jointly with other contracting authorities or entities over the legal personentity a control which is similar to that which it exercises over its own departments.*
 - b) *at least 90% of the activities of that legal personentity are carried out for the controlling contracting authorities or entities as referred to in paragraph 1 subparagraph 1 of Article 4 or other legal personsentities controlled by the same contracting authority or entity;*

- c) *there is no private participation in the controlled legal personentity.*

For the purposes of point (a), contracting authorities or entities as referred to in paragraph 1 subparagraph 1 of Article 4 shall be deemed to jointly control a legal personentity where the following cumulative conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) *the decision-making bodies of the controlled legal personentity are composed of representatives of all participating contracting authorities or contracting entities as referred to in paragraph 1 subparagraph 1 of Article 4;*
 - (b) *those contracting authorities or contracting entities as referred to in paragraph 1 subparagraph 1 of Article 4 are able to jointly exert decisive influence over the strategic objectives and significant decisions of the controlled legal personentity;*
 - (c) *the controlled legal personentity does not pursue any interests which are distinct from that of the public authorities affiliated to it;*
 - (d) *the controlled legal personentity does not draw any gains other than the reimbursement of actual costs from the public contracts with the contracting authorities.*
4. *An agreement concluded between two or more contracting authorities or contracting entities as referred to in paragraph 1 subparagraph 1 of Article 4 shall not be deemed to be a concession within the meaning of point 1 of paragraph 1 of Article 2 of this Directive, where the following cumulative conditions are fulfilled:*
- (a) *the agreement establishes a genuine co-operation between the participating contracting authorities or entities aimed at carrying out jointly their public service tasks and involving mutual rights and obligations of the parties;*
 - (b) *the agreement is governed only by considerations relating to the public interest;*
 - (c) *the participating contracting authorities or entities shall do not perform on the open market more than 10% in terms of turnover of the activities which are relevant in the context of the agreement;*

- (d) *the agreement does not involve financial transfers between the participating contracting authorities or entities, other than those corresponding to the reimbursement of actual costs of the works, services or supplies;*
 - (e) *there is no private participation in any of the contracting authorities or entities involved.*
5. *The absence of private participation referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 shall be verified at the time of the award of the concession or of the conclusion of the agreement.*

The exceptions provided for in this Article shall cease to apply from the moment any private participation takes place, with the effect that ongoing concessions need to be opened to competition through regular concession award procedures.

SECTION III

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 16

Duration of the concession

~~The~~For concessions lasting more than 5 years, the maximum duration of the concession shall ~~be limited to~~not exceed the time estimated to be necessary for the concessionaire to recoup the investments made in operating the works or services together with a ~~reasonable~~ return on invested capital.

Article 17

Social and other specific services

Concessions for social and other specific services, such as hotel and restaurant services or certain legal, rescue or administrative services, listed in Annex X falling within the scope of this Directive shall be subject to the obligation of paragraph 3 of Art. 26 and of paragraph 1 of Article 27.

Article 18
Mixed ~~concessions~~ contracts

1. *Contracts which have as their object both services and supplies shall be awarded in accordance with this Directive where the main object of the contract in question are services and where they are concessions within the meaning of point (1) of the first paragraph of Article 2*
2. *Concessions which have as their object both services within the meaning of Article 17 and other services shall be awarded in accordance with the provisions applicable to the type of service that characterises the main object of the contract in question.*
3. *In the case of mixed contracts referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the main object shall be determined by a comparison of the values of the respective services or supplies.*
4. *Concessions which have as their object both services and works shall be awarded in accordance with the provisions of this Directive applicable to works concessions where the main object of the contract in question is the execution of works, as defined in Article 2(1)(4). Where the provision of the services is impossible without prior execution of works the main object of the concession is the execution of works.*
5. *Where contracts have as their object concessions covered by this Directive as well as procurement or other elements not covered by it nor by Directives [replacing 2004/17/EC and Directive 2004/18] or 2009/81/EC, the part of the contract which constitutes a concession covered by this Directive shall be awarded in accordance with this Directive. However, when the different parts of the contract are objectively not separable, the application of this Directive shall be determined on the basis of the main subject of that contract.*
6. *In the case of concessions subject to this Directive and contracts subject to [Directive 2004/18/EC or 2004/17/EC] or 2009/81/EC²⁰, the part of the contract which constitutes a concession covered by this Directive shall be awarded in accordance with the provisions thereof.*

²⁰ OJ L 217, 20.8.2009, p. 76.

Where the different parts of such contracts are not objectively separable, the application of this Directive shall be determined on the basis of the main subject of that contract.

Article 19
Concessions covering several activities

1. *A concession which is intended to cover several activities shall be subject to the rules applicable to the activity for which it is principally intended.*

However, the choice between awarding a single concession and awarding a number of separate concessions may not be made with the objective of excluding it from the scope of this Directive.

2. *Where one of the activities for which the concession subject to the provisions of this Directive is intended is listed in Annex III and the other is not listed therein and where it is objectively impossible to determine for which activity the concession is principally intended, the concession shall be awarded in accordance with the provisions applicable to concessions awarded by contracting authorities.*
3. *If one of the activities for which the contract or the concession is intended is subject to this Directive and the other is not subject to either this Directive or [Directive 2004/18/EC or 2004/17/EC] or 2009/81/EC²¹ and if it is objectively impossible to determine for which activity the contract or the concession is principally intended, the contract or the concession shall be awarded in accordance with this Directive.*

²¹ OJ L 217, 20.8.2009, p. 76.

SECTION IV
SPECIFIC SITUATIONS

Article 20

Reserved concessions

Member States may reserve the right to participate in concession award procedures to sheltered workshops and economic operators whose main aim is the social and professional integration of disabled and disadvantaged workers or provide for such concessions to be performed in the context of sheltered employment programmes provided that more than 30% of the employees of those workshops, economic operators or programmes are disabled or disadvantaged workers. The concession notice shall make reference to this provision.

Article 21

Research and development services

1. *This Directive shall apply to service concessions for research and development services with CPV reference numbers 73000000-2 to 73436000-7, except 73200000-4, 73210000-7 or 73220000-0, 73400000-6, 73410000-9, 73421000-9, 73422000-6, 73423000-3, 73424000-0, 73425000-7, 73426000-4, 73432000-9, 73433000-6, 73434000-3, 73435000-0 or 73436000-7 provided that the following conditions are both fulfilled:*
 - (a) *the benefits accrue exclusively to the contracting authority or contracting entity for use in the conduct of its own affairs,*
 - (b) *the service provided is wholly remunerated by the contracting authority or contracting entity*

- 2. *This Directive shall not apply to public service concessions for research and development services with CPV reference numbers 73000000-2 to 73436000-7, except 73200000-4, 73210000-7 or 73220000-0 where one of the above conditions is not met.*

3. *The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 46 concerning the reference numbers of this Article, whenever changes in the CPV nomenclature must be reflected in this Directive and they do not imply a modification of the scope of this Directive.*

10.1. CHAPTER II

Principles

Article 22

Economic operators

1. *Economic operators that, under the law of the Member State in which they are established, are entitled to provide the relevant service, shall not be rejected solely on the ground that, under the law of the Member State in which the concession is awarded, they would be required to be either natural or legal persons.*
2. *However, legal persons may be required to indicate in the tender or the application, the names and relevant professional qualifications of the staff to be responsible for the performance of the concession in question.*
3. *Groups of economic operators may submit tenders or put themselves forward as candidates.*

4. *Contracting authorities and contracting entities shall not establish specific conditions for participation of such groups in concession award procedures which are not imposed on individual candidates. In order to submit an application or a tender, these groups shall not be required by the contracting authorities or contracting entities to assume a specific legal form.*

Contracting authorities and contracting entities may establish specific conditions for the performance of the concession by a group, provided that those conditions are justified by objective reasons and proportionate. Those conditions may require a group to assume a specific legal form once it has been awarded the contract, to the extent that this change is necessary for the satisfactory performance of the concession.

Article 23

Nomenclatures

1. *Any references to nomenclatures in the context of the award of concessions shall be made using the 'Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV)' as adopted by Regulation (EC) No 2195/2002²².*
2. *The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 46 to adapt the reference numbers used in Annex I and X, whenever changes in the CPV nomenclature must be reflected in this Directive and they do not imply a modification of the scope of this Directive.*

²² OJ L 340, 16.12.2002, p. 1.

Article 24
Confidentiality

1. *Unless otherwise provided in this Directive or in the national law concerning access to information, and without prejudice to the obligations relating to the advertising of awarded contracts and to the information to candidates and tenderers set out in Articles 27 and 35 of this Directive, the contracting authority or entity shall not disclose information forwarded to it by economic operators which they have designated as confidential, including, but not limited to, technical or trade secrets and the confidential aspects of tenders.*
2. *Contracting authorities or contracting entities may impose on economic operators requirements aimed at protecting the confidential nature of information which the contracting authorities or contracting entities make available throughout the concession award procedure.*

Article 25
Rules applicable to communication

1. *Except where use of electronic means is mandatory pursuant to Articles 28 (2) and 30 of this Directive contracting authorities and contracting entities may choose between the following means of communication for all communication and information exchange:*
 - (a) *electronic means in accordance with paragraphs 3, 4 and 5;*
 - (b) *post or fax;*
 - (c) *telephone oral communication, including telephone, in respect of communications other than the essential elements of a concession award procedure and provided that the content of the oral communication be documented to a sufficient degree. in the cases and circumstances referred to in paragraph 6, or*

~~(d) a combination of those means. Member States may make mandatory the use of electronic means of communication for concessions, going beyond the obligations established in Articles 28 (2) and 30 of this Directive.~~

2. *The means of communication chosen must be generally available and not restrict economic operators' access to the concession award procedure.*

In all communication, exchange and storage of information, contracting authorities and contracting entities shall ensure that the integrity of data and the confidentiality of tenders and applications are preserved. They shall examine the content of tenders and applications only after the time limit set for submitting them has expired.

3. ~~*The tools to be used for communicating by electronic means, as well as their technical characteristics, shall be non-discriminatory, generally available and interoperable with the information and communication technology products in general use and shall not restrict economic operators' access to the concession award procedure. The technical details and characteristics of the devices for the electronic receipts to be deemed in compliance with the first subparagraph of this paragraph are set out in Annex XII*~~

~~*The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 46 to amend the technical details and characteristics set out in Annex XII due to technical developments or administrative reasons.*~~

~~*To ensure the interoperability of technical formats as well as of process and messaging standards, especially in a cross-border context, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 46 to establish the mandatory use of specific technical standards, at least with regard to the use of e-submission, electronic catalogues and means for electronic authentication.*~~

4. ~~*Contracting authorities and contracting entities may, where necessary, require the use of tools which are not generally available, provided that they offer alternative means of access.*~~

~~*Contracting authorities and contracting entities shall be deemed to offer suitable alternative means of access in any of the following situations:*~~

- (a) ~~They offer unrestricted and full direct access by electronic means to these tools from the date of publication of the notice in accordance with Annex IX or from the date when the invitation to confirm interest is sent; the text of the notice or the invitation to confirm interest shall specify the internet address at which these tools are accessible;~~
- (b) ~~ensure that tenderers established in other Member States than the contracting authority's may access the concession award procedure through the use of provisional tokens made available online at no extra cost;~~
- (c) ~~support an alternative channel for electronic submission of tenders.~~

5. ~~The following rules shall apply to devices for the electronic transmission and receipt of tenders and for the electronic transmission and receipt of applications:~~

- a) ~~information on specifications for the electronic submission of tenders and requests to participate, including encryption and time stamping, shall be available to interested parties;~~
- b) ~~devices, methods for authentication and electronic signatures shall comply with the requirements of Annex XII;~~
- c) ~~contracting authorities and contracting entities shall specify the level of security required for the electronic means of communication in the various stages of the concession award procedure followed. The level shall be proportionate to the risks attached.~~
- d) ~~where advanced Electronic Signatures as defined by Directive 1999/93/EC²³ of the European Parliament and of the Council are required, contracting authorities and contracting entities shall accept signatures supported by a qualified electronic certificate referred to in the Trusted List provided for in the European Commission Decision 2009/767/EC²⁴, created with or without a secure signature creation device, subject to compliance with the following conditions:~~

²³ OJ L 13, 19.1.2000, p. 12.

²⁴ OJ L 274, 20.10.2009, p. 36. ²⁵ OJ L 53, 26.2.2011, p. 66. ²⁶ OJ L 210 of 31.7.2006, p. 19. ²⁷ OJ L 395, 30.12.1989, p. 33. ²⁸ OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 30. ²⁹ OJ L 300, 11.11.2008, p. 42.

- (i) ~~they must establish the required advanced signature format on the basis of formats established in Commission Decision 2011/130/EU²⁵ and put in place necessary measures to be able to process these formats technically;~~
- (ii) ~~where a tender is signed with the support of a qualified certificate that is included in the Trusted list, they must not apply additional requirements that may hinder the use of those signatures by tenderers.~~

6. ~~The following rules shall apply to the transmission of applications to participate:~~

- (a) ~~applications to participate in a procedure for the award of a concession may be made in writing or by telephone; in the latter case, a written confirmation must be sent before expiry of the time limit set for their receipt;~~
- (b) ~~contracting authorities or contracting entities may require that applications for participation made by fax must be confirmed by post or by electronic means, where this is necessary for the purposes of legal proof.~~

~~For the purposes of point (b), the contracting authority or entity shall indicate in the concession notice or in the invitation to confirm interest that it requires applications to participate made by fax to be confirmed by post or by electronic means and the time limit for sending such confirmation~~

7. ~~Member States shall ensure that, at the latest 5 years after the date provided for in Article 49 (1), all procedures for the award of concessions under this Directive are performed using electronic means of communication, in particular e-submission, in accordance with the requirements of this Article.~~

~~This obligation shall not apply where the use of electronic means would require specialised tools or file formats that are not generally available in all the Member States within the meaning of paragraph 3. It is the responsibility of the contracting authorities or contracting entities using other means of communication for submission of tenders to demonstrate in the concession documents that the use of electronic means, due to the particular nature of the information to be exchanged with the economic operators, would require specialised tools or file formats that are not generally available in all the Member States.~~

~~Contracting authorities and contracting entities shall be deemed to have legitimate reasons not to request electronic means of communication in the submission process in the following cases:~~

~~the description of the technical specifications, due to the specialised nature of the concession award, cannot be rendered using file formats that are generally supported by commonly used applications;~~

~~the applications supporting file formats that are suitable for the description of the technical specifications are under a proprietary licensing schema and cannot be made available for downloading or remote use by the contracting authority;~~

~~the applications supporting file formats that are suitable for the description of the technical specifications use file formats that cannot be handled by any other open or downloadable applications.~~

8. ~~Contracting authorities may use the data processed electronically for public procurement procedures in order to prevent, detect and correct errors occurring at each stage by developing appropriate tools.~~

TITLE II
RULES ON THE AWARD OF CONCESSIONS

10.2. CHAPTER I
Publication and Transparency

Article 26

Concession notices

1. Contracting authorities and contracting entities wishing to award a concession shall make known their intention by means of a concession notice.
2. Concession notices shall contain the information referred to in part of Annex IV and, where appropriate, any other information deemed useful by the contracting authority or entity, in accordance with the format of standard forms.
3. Contracting authorities and contracting entities wishing to award a concession for social and other specific services shall make known their intention of planned concession award through the publication of a prior information notice. ~~as soon as possible after the beginning of the budgetary year~~. Those notices shall contain the information set out in Annex XIII.
4. ~~The Commission shall establish those standard forms. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 48.~~
5. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the contracting authorities and entities shall not be required to publish a concession notice in any of the following cases:
 - (a) where no tenders or no suitable tenders or no applications have been submitted in response to a concession procedure, provided that the initial conditions of the concession contract are not substantially altered and on condition that a report is sent to the Commission or ~~to the national oversight body designated pursuant to Article~~ authorities, bodies or structures responsible for enforcement of Directive ~~[replacing Directive 2004/18/EC]~~ public procurement law where they so request];

(b) where the works or services can be supplied only by a particular economic operator ~~due to~~~~for any of the absence of~~ following reasons:

(i) the aim of the concession is the creation or acquisition of a unique work of art or artistic performance;

(ii) the competition is absent for technical reasons;

(iii) the protection of ~~patents, copyrights or other~~ exclusive rights, ~~including intellectual property rights or the protection of other~~ exclusive rights.

The exceptions set out in points (ii) and ~~where~~(iii) only apply when no reasonable alternative or substitute exists and the absence of competition is not the result of an artificial narrowing down of the parameters of the concession award;

(c) for new works or services consisting in the repetition of similar works or services entrusted to the economic operator to which the same contracting authorities or contracting entities awarded an original concession subject to the obligation referred to in paragraph 1, provided that such works or services are in conformity with a basic project for which the original concession was awarded. The basic project shall mention the extent of possible additional works or services and the conditions under which they will be awarded.

11. As soon as the first project is put up for tender the total estimated cost of subsequent works or services shall be taken into consideration by the contracting authorities or contracting entities when they apply the provisions of Article 5

For the purposes of point (a) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 4 (a), a tender shall be considered not to be suitable where it is ~~irregular or unacceptable, and it is completely irrelevant to the concession, being incapable, without substantial changes, of meeting the contracting authority or contracting entity's needs as specified in the concession documents.~~

~~Tenders shall be considered to be irregular, where they do not comply with the concession documents or where the prices offered are sheltered from normal competitive forces.~~

~~Tenders shall be considered to be unacceptable in any of the following cases:~~

- ~~(a) where they have been received late;~~
- ~~(b) they have been submitted by tenderers who do not have the requisite qualifications;~~
- ~~(c) their price exceeds the contracting authority or contracting entity's budget as determined prior to the launching of the concession award procedure and documented in writing;~~
- ~~(d) they have been found to be abnormally low~~

Article 27

Concession award notices

1. Not later than 48 days after the award of a concession, contracting authorities and contracting entities shall send a concession award notice on the results of the concession award procedure.
2. ~~The obligation referred to in paragraph 1 shall also apply to those services concessions the estimated value of which, as calculated according to the method referred to in Article 6 (5), is equal to or higher than 2 500 000 EUR with the sole exception of social services and other specific services as referred to in Article 17.~~

3. Such notices shall contain the information set out in Annex V or in relation to concessions for social services and other specific services the information set out in Annex VI and be published in accordance with the provisions of Article 28.

Article 28

Form and manner of publication of notices

1. The notices referred to in Articles 26 and 27 and the second subparagraph of Article 4342(6) shall include the information set out Annexes IV to VI, XIII and in the format of standard forms, including standard forms for corrigenda.

The Commission shall establish those standard forms by implementing acts to be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 48.

2. The notices shall be drawn up, transmitted by electronic means to the Commission and published in accordance with Annex IX. Notices shall be published not later than five days after they are sent. The costs of publication of the notices by the Commission shall be borne by the Union.
3. The notices referred to in Article 26 shall be published in full in an official language of the Union as chosen by the contracting authority or contracting entity. That language version shall constitute the sole authentic text. A summary of the important elements of each notice shall be published in the other official languages.
4. Contracting authorities and contracting entities ~~entities shall~~must be able to supply proof of the dates on which notices are dispatched.

The Commission shall give the contracting authority or contracting entity confirmation of the receipt of the notice and of the publication of the information sent, indicating the date of that publication. Such confirmation shall constitute proof of publication.

12. Contracting authorities and contracting entities may publish notices for concessions that are not subject to the publication requirements laid down in this Directive provided those notices are sent to the Commission by electronic means in accordance with the format and procedures for transmission indicated in Annex IX.

Article 29

Publication at national level

1. *Notices referred to in Articles 26 and 27 and the information contained therein shall not be published at national level before the date on which they are sent to the Commission the publication pursuant to Article 28.*
2. *Notices published at national level shall not contain information other than that contained in the notices dispatched to the Commission but shall indicate the date of dispatch of the notice to the Commission.*

Article 30

Electronic availability of concession documents

1. *Contracting authorities and contracting entities shall offer unrestricted and full direct access free of charge by electronic means to the concession documents from the date of publication of the notice in accordance with Article 28 or, where the contract notice does not include the invitation to submit tenders, from the date on which the invitation to submit tenders is sent. The text of the notice or of these invitations shall specify the internet address at which this documentation is accessible.*
2. *Provided that it has been requested in good time, the contracting authorities and contracting entities or competent departments shall supply additional information relating to the concession documents not later than six days before the deadline fixed for the receipt of tenders.*

12.1. CHAPTER II

Conduct of the procedure

SECTION I

JOINT CONCESSIONS, TIME LIMITS AND TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Article 31

Joint concessions between contracting authorities or contracting entities from different Member States

1. *Without prejudice to Article 15, contracting authorities or contracting entities from different Member States may jointly award public concessions by using one of the means described in this Article.*
2. *Several contracting authorities or contracting entities from different Member States may jointly award a concession. In that case, the participating contracting authorities or contracting entities shall conclude an agreement that determines*
 - (a) *which national provisions shall apply to the concession concession award procedure.*
 - (b) *the internal organisation of the concession award procedure, including the management of the procedure, the sharing of responsibilities, the distribution of the works, supplies or services to be procured and the conclusion of concessions.*

When determining the applicable national law in accordance with point (a), contracting authorities or contracting entities may choose the national provisions of any Member State in which at least one of the participating authorities is located.

3. ~~Where several contracting authorities or contracting entities from different Member States have set up a joint legal entity, including European Groupings of territorial cooperation under Regulation (EC) N° 1082/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁶, the participating contracting authorities or participating contracting entities shall, by a decision of the competent body of the joint legal entity, agree on the applicable national concession award rules of one of the following Member States:~~

- ~~(a) the national provisions of the Member State where the legal body has its registered office;~~
- ~~(b) the national provisions of the Member State where the legal body is carrying out its activities.~~

~~This agreement may either apply for an undetermined period, when fixed in the constitutive act of the joint legal body, or may be limited to a certain period of time, certain types of concessions or to one or more individual concession awards.~~

4. ~~In the absence of an agreement determining the applicable concession rules, the national legislation governing the concession award shall be determined following the rules set out below:~~

- ~~(a) where the procedure is conducted or managed by one participating contracting authority or participating contracting entity on behalf of the others, the national provisions of the Member State of that contracting authority or entity shall apply;~~
- ~~(b) where the procedure is not conducted or managed by one participating contracting authority or participating contracting entity on behalf of the others, and~~
 - ~~(i) concerns a public works or works concession, contracting authorities or entities shall apply the national provisions of the Member State where most of the works are located;~~

- (ii) ~~concerns a service concession, contracting authorities or entities shall apply the national provisions of the Member State where the major part of the services is provided.;~~
- (c) ~~where it is not possible to determine the applicable national law pursuant to points (a) or (b), contracting authorities or entities shall apply the national provisions of the Member State of the contracting authority which bears the biggest share of the costs.~~
5. ~~In the absence of an agreement determining the applicable concession award law under paragraph 3, the national legislation governing concession award procedures conducted by joint legal bodies set up by several contracting authorities or contracting entities from different Member States shall be determined following the following rules:~~
- (a) ~~where the procedure is conducted or managed by the competent organ of the joint legal body, the national provisions of the Member State where the legal body has its registered office shall apply.~~
- (b) ~~where the procedure is conducted or managed by a member of the legal body on behalf of that legal body, the rules set out in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 4 shall apply.~~
- (c) ~~where it is not possible to determine the applicable national law pursuant to points (a) or (b) of paragraph 4, the contracting authorities or contracting entities shall apply the national provisions of the Member State where the legal body has its registered office.~~

6. ~~One or more contracting authorities or one or more contracting entities may award individual concessions under a framework agreement concluded by or jointly with a contracting authority located in another Member State, provided that the framework agreement contains specific provisions enabling the respective contracting authority or contracting authorities or to award contracting entity or contracting entities the individual concessions.~~
7. ~~Decisions on the award of concessions in cross-border concession award shall be subject to the ordinary review mechanisms available under the national law applicable.~~
8. ~~In order to enable the effective operation of review mechanisms, Member States shall allow the decisions of review bodies within the meaning of Council Directive 89/665/EEC²⁷ and of Council Directive 92/13/EEC located in other Member States to be fully executed in their domestic legal order, where such decisions involve contracting authorities or contracting entities established on their territory participating in the relevant cross-border concession award procedure.~~

Article 32

Technical specifications

1. *The technical specifications as defined in point 1 of Annex VIII shall be set out in the concession documents. They shall define the characteristics required of a works, service or supply...
These characteristics may also refer to the specific process of production or provision of the requested works, supplies or services or of any other stage of its life cycle, as referred to in point (14) of Article 2.*

The technical specifications shall also specify whether the transfer of intellectual property rights will be required.

For all concession awards the subject of which is intended for use by persons, whether general public or staff of the contracting authority or contracting entity, those technical specifications shall, except in duly justified cases, be drawn up so as to take into account accessibility criteria for people with disabilities or design for all users.

Where mandatory accessibility standards are adopted by a legislative act of the Union, technical specifications shall, as far as accessibility criteria are concerned, be defined by reference thereto.

2. *Technical specifications shall guarantee equal access of economic operators to the concession award procedure and not have the effect of creating unjustified obstacles to the opening up of concession award to competition.*

3. ~~Without prejudice to mandatory national technical rules, to the extent that they are compatible with Union law, the technical specifications shall be formulated in one of the following ways:~~

- (a) ~~in terms of performance or functional requirements, including environmental characteristics, provided that the parameters are sufficiently precise to allow tenderers to determine the subject matter of the contract and to allow contracting authorities or contracting entities to award the contract;~~
- (b) ~~by reference to technical specifications defined in Annex VIII and, in order of preference, to national standards transposing European standards, European technical approvals, common technical specifications, international standards, other technical reference systems established by the European standardisation bodies or when those do not exist national standards, national technical approvals or national technical specifications relating to the design, calculation and execution of the works and use of the supplies; each reference shall be accompanied by the words 'or equivalent';~~
- (c) ~~in terms of performance or functional requirements as referred to in point (a), with reference to the technical specifications referred to in point (b) as a means of presuming conformity with such performance or functional requirements;~~
- (d) ~~by reference to the technical specifications referred to in point (b) for certain characteristics, and by reference to the performance or functional requirements referred to in point (a) for other characteristics.~~

3. Unless justified by the subject-matter of the contract, technical specifications shall not refer to a specific make or source, or a particular process, or to trade marks, patents, types or a specific origin or production with the effect of favouring or eliminating certain undertakings or certain products. Such reference shall be permitted on an exceptional basis, where a sufficiently precise and intelligible description of the subject-matter of the contract pursuant to paragraph 3 is not possible; such reference shall be accompanied by the words "or equivalent".
4. ~~Where a contracting authority or contracting entity uses the option of referring to the specifications referred to in point (b) of paragraph 3, it shall not reject a tender on the grounds that the works, supplies and services tendered for, do not comply with the specifications to which it has referred, once the tenderer proves in its tender by whatever appropriate means including the means of proof referred to in Article 33 that the solutions it proposes satisfy in an equivalent manner the requirements defined by the technical specifications.~~
5. ~~Where a contracting authority or contracting entity uses the option laid down in point (a) of paragraph 3 to formulate technical specifications in terms of performance or functional requirements, it shall not reject a tender for works, supplies or services which comply with a national standard transposing a European standard, a European technical approval, a common technical specification, an international standard or a technical reference system established by a European standardisation body, where these specifications address the performance or functional requirements which it has laid down.~~

~~In its tender, the tenderer must prove by any appropriate means including the means of proof referred to in Article 33 that the work, supply or service in compliance with the standard meets the performance or functional requirements of the contracting authority or contracting entity.~~

Article 33

Test reports, certification and other means of proof

1. *Contracting authorities or contracting entities may require that economic operators provide a test report from a recognised body or a certificate issued by such a body as means of proof of conformity with the technical specifications.*

Where contracting authorities require the production of certificates drawn up by recognised bodies attesting conformity with a particular technical specification, certificates from equivalent other recognised bodies shall also be accepted by the contracting authorities.

2. *Contracting authorities or contracting entities shall also accept other appropriate means of proof such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer where the economic operator concerned has no access to the certificates or test reports referred to in paragraph 1, or no possibility of obtaining them within the relevant time limits.*
3. *Recognised bodies, within the meaning of this Article, are test and calibration laboratories and any certification and inspection bodies accredited in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁸.*
4. *Member States shall make available to other Member States, upon request, any information related to the evidence and documents produced to prove compliance with the technical requirements referred to in Article 32 and this Article. The competent authorities of the Member State of establishment shall provide this information in accordance with provisions on governance as referred to in Article 88 of (Directive replacing Directive 2004/18/EC).*

SECTION II

CHOICE OF PARTICIPANTS AND AWARD OF CONCESSIONS

Article 34

General principles

~~Concessions shall be awarded on the basis of the criteria set out by the contracting authority or contracting entity in accordance with Article 39 provided that the following cumulative conditions are fulfilled:~~

- ~~(a) the tender complies with the requirements, conditions and criteria set out in the concession notice or in the invitation to confirm interest and in the concession award documents;~~
- ~~(b) the tender comes from a tenderer who (i) is not excluded from participating in the award procedure in accordance with paragraphs 4 to 8 of Article 36 and~~
- ~~(ii) meets the selection criteria set out by the contracting authority or contracting entity in accordance with paragraphs 1 to 3 of Article 36.~~

Article 35

Procedural guarantees

1. Contracting authorities and contracting entities may decide on the most appropriate procedure to award a concession in compliance with the procedural guarantees provided for in this Article.

2. Contracting authorities and contracting entities shall indicate in the ~~contract notice, in the invitation to submit tenders or in the concession documents~~ a description of the concession, the award criteria and ~~once established~~, the minimum requirements to be met. This information must allow to identify the nature and scope of the concession, enabling economic operators to decide whether they request to participate in the concession award procedure. ~~The description, award criteria and minimum requirements shall not be changed in the course of the negotiations.~~
3. ~~During the concession award, contracting authorities and contracting entities shall ensure the equal treatment of all tenderers. In particular, they shall not provide information in a discriminatory manner which may give some tenderers an advantage over others.~~
4. ~~Whenever~~ Where the contracting authority or contracting entity limits the number of ~~applicants~~candidates to an appropriate level, this shall be done in a transparent manner and on the basis of objective criteria which are available to all interested economic operators. The number of candidates invited shall be sufficient to ensure genuine competition.
5. The main rules on the organisation of the concession award procedure, including rules on communication, on the stages of the procedure and on planned timing, shall be established in advance and communicated to all participants interested economic operators.
- 5a Contracting authorities and contracting entities shall establish a record which ensures, by all appropriate means, the traceability of the procedure, including negotiations, where applicable.
6. Where the concession award involves negotiation, contracting authorities or contracting entities shall comply with the following rules:
- (a) wherever the contracting authority or entity indicates in the concession documents the minimum requirements as referred to in paragraph 2 these requirements shall not be subject to negotiation.

(b) where the negotiation takes place after the submission of tenders they shall negotiate with tenderers the tenders submitted by them in order to ~~adapt them to improve their overall content based on~~ the criteria and requirements indicated in accordance with paragraph 1.

(b) they shall not reveal to the other participants solutions proposed or other confidential information communicated by a candidate participating in the negotiations without its agreement. This agreement shall not take the form of a general waiver but must be given with reference to the intended communication of specific solutions or other confidential information;

(c) ~~they may~~ (d) they shall assess the tenders as negotiated on the basis of the award criteria indicated in the concession documents also when they conduct the negotiation in successive stages in order to reduce the number of tenders to be negotiated ~~by applying the award criteria in the contract notice, in the invitation to submit tenders or in the concession documents. In the contract notice, the invitation to submit tenders or the concession documents, the contracting authority shall indicate whether it has had recourse to this option.~~;

(d) ~~they shall assess the tenders as negotiated on the basis of the initially indicated award criteria;~~

(e) ~~they shall establish a written record of formal deliberations and any other steps and events relevant for the concession award procedure. In particular, it shall ensure, by all appropriate means, the traceability of the negotiations.~~

7. Contracting authorities and contracting entities shall as soon as possible inform each candidate and tenderer of decisions reached concerning the award of a concession including the grounds for any decision not to award a contract for which there has been publication of a concession notice or to recommence the procedure.
8. On request from the party concerned, the contracting authority or entity shall as quickly as possible, and in any case within 15 days from receipt of a written request, inform:

- (a) any unsuccessful candidates and tenderers of the reasons for the rejection of, respectively, their application, applications and tenders
- (b) any unsuccessful tenderers of the reasons for the rejection of their tender, including, for the cases referred to in Article 32 (5) and (6), the reasons for its decision of non-equivalence or its decision that the works, supplies or services do not meet the performance or functional requirements;
- (c) any tenderers that have made an admissible tender of the characteristics and relative advantages of the tender selected as well as the name of the successful tenderer or the parties to the framework agreement;
- (d) any tenderers that have made an admissible tender of the conduct and progress of negotiations and dialogue with tenderers.

However, Member States may choose to allow contracting authorities may decide to withhold certain information referred to in paragraph 6, regarding the contract where the release of such information would impede law enforcement, would otherwise be contrary to the public interest, would prejudice the legitimate commercial interests of economic operators, whether public or private, or might prejudice fair competition between them.

Article 36

Selection of and qualitative assessment of candidates

1. Contracting authorities The conditions for participation shall specify be specified, in the concession notice the conditions for participation and shall be limited to those relating to:
 - suitability to pursue the professional activity;
 - economic and financial standing;
 - technical and professional ability.

Contracting authorities shall limit any conditions for participation to those that are appropriate to ensure that a candidate or tenderer has the legal and financial capacities and the commercial and technical abilities to perform the concession to be awarded. All requirements shall be related and strictly proportionate to the need to ensure the ability of the concessionnaire to perform the concession, taking into account the subject-matter of the contract, taking into account and the need to ensure purpose of guaranteeing genuine competition.

Contracting authorities and contracting entities shall also indicate in the concession notice the reference or references to be submitted as proof of the economic operator's capacities. The requirements in respect of those references shall be non-discriminatory and proportionate to the subject-matter of the concession.

2. With regard to the criteria referred to in paragraph 1, an economic operator may, where appropriate and for a particular concession, rely on the capacities of other entities, regardless of the legal nature of its links with them. It shall, in that case, prove to the contracting authority or the contracting entity that it will have at its disposal, throughout the period of the concession, the necessary resources, for example, by producing an undertaking by those entities to that effect. Member States may provide that, in duly justified cases, contracting authorities and contracting entities may require that certain critical tasks be performed directly by the tenderer itself or, where the tender is submitted by a group of economic operators as referred to in Article 22, by a participant in that group. With regard to economic and financial standing, contracting authorities and contracting entities may require that the economic operator and those entities are jointly liable for the execution of the contract.
3. Under the same conditions, a group of economic operators as referred to in Article 22 may rely on the capacities of participants in the group or of other entities.
4. Member States shall adopt appropriate rules combating to prevent, identify and immediately remedy favouritism, fraud, corruption and preventing conflicts of interest, aimed at ensuring the transparency of the award procedure and the equal treatment of all tenderers.

With regard to conflicts of interest the measures adopted shall not go beyond what is strictly necessary to prevent or eliminate the conflict identified. In particular, they shall allow for the exclusion of a tenderer or candidate from the procedure only where the conflict of interests cannot be effectively remedied by other means.

5. Any Contracting authorities and contacting entities as referred to in paragraph 1 point (1) of Article 4 shall exclude from participation in a concession award procedure any candidate or tenderer that has been the subject of a conviction by a final judgment of which the contracting authorities and contracting entities as referred to in paragraph 1 point (1) of Article 4 are aware for one of the reasons listed below shall be excluded from participation in a concession:
 - (a) participation in a criminal organisation, as defined in Article 2(1) of Council Framework Decision 2008/841/JHA²⁹;
 - (b) corruption, as defined in Article 3 of the Convention on the fight against corruption involving officials of the European Communities or officials of Member States of the European Union and Article 2 of Council Framework Decision 2003/568/JHA³⁰ as well as corruption as defined in the national law of the contracting authority or entity or the economic operator;
 - (c) fraud within the meaning of Article 1 of the Convention on the protection of the European Communities' financial interests ~~of the European Communities~~³¹;
 - (d) terrorist offences or offences linked to terrorist activities, as defined in Articles 1 and 3 of Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA³² respectively, or inciting, aiding or abetting or attempting to commit an offence, as referred to in Article 4 of that Framework Decision;

³⁰ OJ L 192, 31.7.2003, p. 54.

³¹ OJ C 316, 27.11.1995, p. 48.

³² OJ L 164, 22.6.2002, p. 3.

- (e) money laundering and terrorist financing, as defined in Article 1 of Council Directive 91/308/EECDirective 2005/60/EC³³.

The obligation to exclude a candidate or a tendereran economic operator from participation in a concession award procedure shall also apply where the conviction the person convicted by final judgment has condemned company directors or any other any person having is a member of the administrative, management or supervisory body of that economic operator or has powers of representation, decision or control in respect of the candidatetherein, provided that the conviction concerns an act or tendereromission that was committed during the exercise of the function in the economic operator.

6. Any economic operator Contracting authorities and contacting entities as referred to in paragraph 1 point (1) of Article 4 shall be excludedexclude the economic operator from participation in a concession award procedure where the contracting authority or contracting entity is it is aware of a decision having the force of res judicata establishing that itthat the economic operator has not fulfilled obligations relating to the payment of taxes or social security contributions and where this has been established by a jurisdictional or administrative decision having final and binding effect in accordance with the legal provisions of the country in which it is established or with those of the Member State of the contracting authority or entity.
7. Member States may provide that contracting authorities or contracting entities exclude from participation in a concession award procedure any economic operator if one of the following conditions is fulfilled:
 - (a) where it is aware of any other serious violation of provisions of European Union or of national law compatible with it and principally aimed at the protection of public interestscompatible with the Treaty; interest.

³³ OJ L 166, 28.6.1991, 309, 25.11.2005, p. 77-15..

- (b) where the economic operator is bankrupt or is the subject of insolvency or winding-up proceedings, where its assets are being administered by a liquidator or by the court, where it has entered into an arrangement with creditors, where it has suspended business activities or is in any analogous situation arising from a similar procedure under national laws and regulations;
- (c) where the economic operator has shown significant or persistent deficiencies in the performance of any substantive requirement under a prior concession or a prior contract with a contracting authority, with an entity as referred to in paragraph 1 point (1) of Article 4, a public undertaking as referred to in paragraph 1 of subparagraph 2 of Article 4 or a private entity as referred to in paragraph 1 of subparagraph 3 of Article 4, sconcessions of a similar nature with the same contracting authority or contracting entity.

~~In order to apply the ground for exclusion referred to in point (c) of the first subparagraph, contracting authorities and contracting entities shall provide a method for the assessment of contractual performance that is based on objective and measurable criteria and applied in a systematic, consistent and transparent way. Any performance assessment has to be communicated to the economic operator in question, which must be given the opportunity to object to the findings and to obtain judicial protection.~~

8. ~~Any candidate or tenderer that is in one of the situations referred to in paragraphs 5 to 7 may provide the contracting authority or contracting entity with evidence demonstrating so as to enable the contracting authority or contracting entity to assess whether the measures taken by the economic operator are sufficient to demonstrate its reliability despite the existence of the relevant ground for exclusion. If the contracting authority or contracting entity consider the evidence as sufficient, it shall not exclude the economic operator concerned.~~

An economic operator which has been excluded by a final judgement from participating in procurement procedures shall not be entitled to make use of the faculty provided under the present paragraph during the period of exclusion resulting from that judgement.

9. Member States shall specify the implementing conditions for this article. They shall make available to other Member States, upon request, any information related to the exclusion grounds listed in this Article. The competent authorities of the Member State of establishment shall provide this information in accordance with the provisions of Article 88 of Directive [replacing Directive 2004/18/EC].

Article 37

Setting time limits Time limits for submission of applications and tenders for the concession

1. When fixing the time limits for the submission of applications for the concession and submission of tenders, contracting authorities or contracting entities shall take account in particular of the complexity of the concession and the time required for drawing up tenders, without prejudice to the minimum time limits set out in Article 37paragraphs 3 to 5.
2. Where applications or tenders can be made only after a visit to the site or after on-the-spot inspection of the documents supporting the concession award documents, the time limits for the submission of applications for the concession or tenders, shall be extended fixed so that all economic operators concerned may be aware of all the information needed to produce applications or tenders and, in any case shall be longer than the minimum time limits set out in paragraphs 3 or 4.

Article 38

Time limits for submission of applications for the concession

3. Where contracting authorities and contracting entities resort to a concession, the minimum time limit for the submissionreceipt of applications for the concession shall be not less than 5230 days from the date on which the concession notice was sent.

4. Where the procedure takes place in successive stages the minimum time limit for the receipt of tenders shall be 22 days from the date on which the invitation to tender is sent.
5. The minimum time limit for receipt of applications and of tenders may be reduced by five days where the contracting authority or contracting entity accepts that tenders may be submitted by electronic means in conformity with Article 25.

Article 39

Concession award criteria

1. Concessions shall be awarded on the basis of objective criteria which ensure compliance with the principles of transparency, non-discrimination and equal treatment and which ensure that tenders are assessed in conditions of effective competition permitting to identify an overall economic advantage for the contracting authority or the contracting entity.
2. The award criteria shall be linked to the subject matter of the concession, and shall not confer an unrestricted freedom of choice on the contracting authority or the contracting entity.

Those criteria shall ~~ensure~~permit effective competition and shall be accompanied by requirements which allow the information provided by the tenderers to be effectively verified. ~~Contracting authorities and contracting entities shall verify effectively on the basis of the information and proof provided by the tenderers, whether the tenders meet the award criteria.~~

3. The contracting authority or the contracting entity shall indicate in the concession notice or documents the relative weighting which it gives to each of the criteria set out in paragraph 1 or list those criteria in descending order of importance.
4. ~~Member States may provide that contracting authorities and contracting entities shall base the award of concessions on the criterion of the most economically advantageous tender, in compliance with paragraph 2. Those criteria may include, in addition to price or costs, any of the following criteria~~

- (a) ~~quality, including technical merit, aesthetic and functional characteristics, accessibility, design for all users, environmental characteristics and innovative character.~~
- (b) ~~for service concessions and concessions involving the design of works, the organisation, qualification and experience of the staff assigned to performing the concession in question may be taken into consideration, with the consequence that, following the award of the concession, such staff may only be replaced with the consent of the The contracting authority or the contracting entity, which must verify that replacements ensure equivalent organisation and quality;~~
- (c) ~~after sales service and technical assistance, delivery date and delivery period may specify or period of completion;~~
- (d) ~~fine-tune sub-criteria in the specific process of production or provision~~course~~ of the requested works, supplies or services or of any other stage of its life cycle as referred to in point 14 of paragraph 1 of Article 2~~,procedure but before the submission of tenders to the extent that those criteria concern factors directly involved in these processes and characterise the specific process of production or provision of the requested works, supplies or services.~~~~
4. ~~In the case referred to in paragraph 4, the contracting authority or entity shall specify in the contract they do not modify the award criteria, as disclosed in the concession notice, in the invitation to submit a tender, or in the concession documents, the relative weighting which it gives to each of the criteria chosen to determine the most economically advantageous tender.~~
- ~~Those weightings may be expressed by providing for a range with an appropriate maximum spread.~~
- ~~Where weighting is not possible for objective reasons, the contracting authority or entity shall indicate the criteria in decreasing order of importance.~~

Article 40

Life cycle costing

1. ~~Life cycle costing shall to the extent relevant cover all of the following costs over the life cycle of a product, service or works as defined in point 14 of paragraph 1 of Article 2:~~
 - (a) ~~internal costs, including costs relating to acquisition (such as production costs), use (such as energy consumption, maintenance costs) and end of life (such as collection and recycling costs)~~
 - (b) ~~external environmental costs directly linked to the life cycle, provided their monetary value can be determined and verified, which may include the cost of emissions of greenhouse gases and of other pollutant emissions and other climate change mitigation costs.~~
2. ~~Where contracting authorities assess the costs using a life cycle costing approach, they shall indicate in the concession award documents the methodology used for the calculation of the life-cycle costs. The methodology used must fulfil all of the following conditions:~~

~~It has been drawn up on the basis of scientific information or is based on other objectively verifiable and non-discriminatory criteria;~~

~~It has been established for repeated or continuous application;~~

~~It is accessible to all interested parties.~~

~~Contracting authorities and contracting entities shall allow economic operators to apply a different methodology for establishing the life cycle costs of their offer, provided that they prove that this methodology complies with the requirements set out in points a, b and c and is equivalent to the methodology indicated by the contracting authority or contracting entity.~~

13. Whenever a common methodology for the calculation of life cycle costs is adopted as part of a legislative act of the Union, including by delegated acts pursuant to sector specific legislation, it shall be applied where life cycle costing is included in the award criteria referred to in Article 39 paragraph (4).

A list of such legislative and delegated acts is set out in Annex II. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 46 concerning the update of this list, when on the basis of the adoption of new legislation, repeal or modification of such legislation, such amendments prove necessary.

TITLE III

Rules on performance of concessions

Article 41

Subcontracting

In the concession documents, the contracting authority or contracting entity may ask or may be required by a Member State to ask the tenderer to indicate in its tender any share of the contract it may intend to subcontract to third parties and any proposed subcontractors. Such an indication shall be without prejudice to the question of the principal economic operator's liability.

~~Paragraph 1 shall be without prejudice to the question of the principal economic operator's liability.~~

Article 42

Modification of concessions during their term

1. *A substantial modification of the provisions of a concession during its term shall be considered as a new award for the purposes of this Directive and shall require a new concession award procedure in accordance with this Directive.*
2. *A modification of a concession during its term shall be considered substantial within the meaning of paragraph 1, where it renders the concession substantially different from the one initially concluded. In any case, without prejudice to paragraph 3 and 4, a modification shall be considered substantial where one of the following conditions is met:*
 - (a) *the modification introduces conditions which, had they been part of the initial concession award procedure, would have allowed for the selection of other applicants than those initially selected, or would have allowed for awarding the concession to another applicant or tenderer;*

- (b) *the modification changes the economic balance of the concession in favour of the concessionaire or*
 - (c) *the modification extends the scope of the concession considerably to encompass supplies, services or works not initially covered.*
3. *The replacement of the concessionaire shall be considered a substantial modification within the meaning of paragraph 1.*

However, the first subparagraph shall not apply in the event of universal or partial succession into the position of the initial contractor, following corporate restructuring operations, insolvency or on the basis of a contractual clause of another economic operator that fulfils the criteria for qualitative selection initially established provided that this does not entail other substantial modifications to the concession and is not aimed at circumventing the application of this Directive.

4. *Where the value of a modification can be expressed in monetary terms, the modification shall not be considered to be substantial within the meaning of paragraph 1, where its value does not exceed the thresholds set out in Article 5 and where it is below 5% of the pricevalue of the initial contract, calculated according to the method provided for in Article 6, provided that the modification does not alter the overall nature of the contract. Where several successive modifications are made, the value shall be assessed on the basis of the cumulative value of the successive modifications.*
5. *Concession modifications shall not be considered substantial within the meaning of paragraph 1, where they have been provided for in the concession documents in clear, precise and unequivocal review clauses or options. Such clauses shall state the scope and nature of possible modifications or options as well as the conditions under which they may be used. They shall not provide for modifications or options that would alter the overall nature of the concession.*

6. *By way of derogation from paragraph 1, a substantial modification shall not require a new concession award procedure where the following cumulative conditions are fulfilled:*

the need for modification has been brought about by circumstances which a diligent contracting authority or entity could not foresee

the modification does not alter the overall nature of the concession

~~in case of concessions awarded by contracting authorities where any increase in price is not higher than 50% of the value of the original concession.~~

Contracting authorities or contracting entities shall publish in the Official Journal of the European Union a notice on such modifications. Such notices shall contain the information set out in Annex VII and be published in accordance with the provisions of Article 28.

7. *Contracting authorities and contracting entities shall not have recourse to modifications of the concession in the following cases:*

where the modification would aim at remedying deficiencies in the performance of the concessionaire or the consequences thereof, which can be remedied through the enforcement of contractual obligations;

where the modification would aim at compensating risks of price increases that are the result of price fluctuations that could substantially impact the performance of a contract and that have been hedged by the concessionaire.

Article 43

Termination of concessions

Member States shall ensure that contracting authorities and contracting entities have the possibility, under the conditions determined by the applicable national contract law, to terminate a concession during its term, where one of the following conditions is fulfilled:

- (a) the exceptions provided for in Article 15 cease to apply following a private participation in the legal personentity awarded the contract pursuant to Article 15 (4);*
- (b) a modification of the concession constitutes a new award within the meaning of Article 42;*
- (c) the Court of Justice of the European Union finds, in a procedure pursuant to Article 258 of the Treaty, that a Member State has failed to fulfil its obligations under the Treaties by the fact that a contracting authority or entity belonging to that Member State has awarded the concession in question without complying with its obligations under the Treaties and this Directive.*

TITLE V
AMMENDEMENTS OF DIRECTIVES 89/665/EEC AND 92/13/EEC

Article 44

Amendments to Directive 89/665/EEC

Directive 89/665/EEC shall be amended as follows:

1. Article ~~4is1~~ is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. This Directive applies to contracts referred to in Directive 2004/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts, public supply contracts and public service contracts unless such contracts are excluded in accordance with Articles 10 to 18 of that Directive.

This Directive also applies to concessions awarded by contracting authorities, referred to in Directive [on the award of concessions] unless such concessions are excluded in accordance with Articles 8, 9, 15 and 21 of that Directive.

Contracts within the meaning of this Directive include public contracts, framework agreements, public works concessions, services concessions and dynamic purchasing systems.’

(b) Article 1 first paragraph, 3 subparagraph is replaced by the following:

‘ Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that, as regards contracts falling within the scope of Directive 2004/18/EC or Directive [on Concessions], decisions taken by the contracting authorities may be reviewed effectively and, in particular, as rapidly as possible in accordance with the conditions set out in Articles 2 to 2f of this Directive, on the grounds that such decisions have infringed Community law in the field of public procurement or national rules transposing that law’.

2. Article 2a(2) is amended as follows:

(a) the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:

‘A contract may not be concluded following the decision to award a contract falling within the scope of Directive 2004/18/EC or Directive [on Concessions] before the expiry of a period of at least 10 calendar days with effect from the day following the date on which the contract award decision is sent to the tenderers and candidates concerned if fax or electronic means are used or, if other means of communication are used, before the expiry of a period of either at least 15 calendar days with effect from the day following the date on which the contract award decision is sent to the tenderers and candidates concerned or at least 10 calendar days with effect from the day following the date of the receipt of the contract award decision.’;

(b) in the fourth subparagraph, first indent is replaced by the following:

‘– a summary of the relevant reasons as set out in Article 41(2) of Directive 2004/18/EC, subject to the provisions of Article 41(3) of that Directive, or in Article 35 (7) of Directive [on Concessions], subject to the provisions of Article 35 (8) of that Directive and,’

3. in Article 2b, point (a) is replaced by the following:

‘(a) if Directive 2004/18/EC or Directive [on Concessions] does not require prior publication of a contract notice in *the Official Journal of the European Union*;’;

4. Article 2d is amended as follows:

(a) in paragraph 1, point (a) is replaced by the following:

‘(a) if the contracting authority has awarded a contract without prior publication of a contract notice in *the Official Journal of the European Union* without this being permissible in accordance with Directive 2004/18/EC or Directive [on Concessions]’;

(b) in paragraph 4, the first indent is replaced by the following:

‘- the contracting authority considers that the award of a contract without prior publication of a contract notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union* is permissible in accordance with Directive 2004/18/EC or Directive [on Concessions]’,

5. Article 2f (1)(a) is amended as follows:

(a) the first indent is replaced by the following:

‘- the contracting authority published a contract award notice in accordance with Articles 35(4), 36 and 37 of Directive 2004/18/EC or with Articles 26 and 27 of Directive [on Concessions], provided that this notice includes justification of the decision of the contracting authority to award the contract without prior publication of a contract notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, or’;

(b) after the first indent, the following indent is inserted:

‘- the contracting authority informed the tenderers and candidates concerned of the conclusion of the contract, provided that this information contains a summary of the relevant reasons as set out in Article 41(2) of Directive 2004/18/EC, subject to the provisions of Article 41(3) of that Directive or in Article 35 (7) of Directive [on Concessions], subject to the provisions of Article 35 (8) of that Directive. This option also applies to the cases referred to in Article 2b(c) of this Directive;’;

6. In Article 3, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. The Commission may invoke the procedure provided for in paragraphs 2 to 5 when, prior to a contract being concluded, it considers that a serious infringement of Community law in the field of public procurement has been committed during a contract award procedure falling within the scope of Directive 2004/18/EC or Directive [on Concessions].’.

Article 45
Amendments to Directive 92/13/EEC

Directive 92/13/EEC shall be amended as follows:

1. Article 1(1) is amended as follows:

(a) the first and second subparagraph is replaced by the following:

‘This Directive applies to contracts referred to in Directive 2004/17/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 coordinating the procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors (1) unless such contracts are excluded in accordance with Article 5 (2), Articles 19 to 26, Articles 29 and 30 or Article 62 of that Directive.

This Directive also applies to concessions awarded by contracting entities, referred to in Directive [on Concessions] unless such contracts are excluded in accordance with Articles 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 21 of that Directive.’;

(b) the third subparagraph is replaced by the following:

‘Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that, as regards contracts falling within the scope of Directive 2004/17/EC or Directive [on Concessions], decisions taken by contracting entities may be reviewed effectively and, in particular, as rapidly as possible in accordance with the conditions set out in Articles 2 to 2f of this Directive, on the grounds that such decisions have infringed Community law in the field of procurement or national rules transposing that law.’;

2. Article 2a(2) is amended as follows:

(a) the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:

‘A contract may not be concluded following the decision to award a contract falling within the scope of Directive 2004/17/EC or Directive [on Concessions] before the expiry of a period of at least 10 calendar days with effect from the day following the date on which the contract award decision is sent to the tenderers and candidates concerned if fax or electronic means are used or, if other means of communication are used, before the expiry of a period of either at least 15 calendar days with effect from the day following the date on which the contract award decision is sent to the tenderers and candidates concerned or at least 10 calendar days with effect from the day following the date of the receipt of the contract award decision.’;

(b) in the fourth subparagraph, the first indent is replaced by the following:

‘— a summary of the relevant reasons as set out in Article 49(2) of Directive 2004/17/EC or in Article 35 (7) of Directive [on Concessions], subject to the provisions of Article 35 (8) of that Directive, and’;

3. in Article 2b, point (a) is replaced by the following:

‘(a) if Directive 2004/17/EC or Directive [on Concessions] does not require prior publication of a notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*; ‘

4. Article 2c is replaced by the following:

‘Article 2c

Where a Member State provides that any application for review of a contracting entity's decision taken in the context of, or in relation to, a contract award procedure falling within the scope of Directive 2004/17/EC or Directive [on Concessions] must be made before the expiry of a specified period, this period shall be at least 10 calendar days with effect from the day following the date on which the contracting entity's decision is sent to the tenderer or candidate if fax or electronic means are used or, if other means of communication are used, this period shall be either at least 15 calendar days with effect from the day following the date on which the contracting entity's decision is sent to the tenderer or candidate or at least 10 calendar days with effect from the day following the date of receipt of the contracting entity's decision. The communication of the contracting entity's decision to each tenderer or candidate shall be accompanied by a summary of the relevant reasons. In the case of an application for a review concerning decisions referred to in Article 2(1)(b) of this Directive that are not subject to a specific notification, the time period shall be at least 10 calendar days from the date of the publication of the decision concerned.’

5. Article 2d is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1, point (a) is replaced by the following:

‘(a) if the contracting entity has awarded a contract without prior publication of a notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union* without this being permissible in accordance with Directive 2004/17/EC or Directive [on Concessions]’;

(b) in paragraph 4, the first indent shall be replaced by the following:

‘— the contracting entity considers that the award of a contract without prior publication of a notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union* is permissible in accordance with Directive 2004/17/EC or Directive [on Concessions],’;

6. In Article 2f(1), point (a) is replaced by the following:

‘— the contracting entity published a contract award notice in accordance with Articles 43 and 44 of Directive 2004/17/EC or with Articles 26 and 27 of Directive [on Concessions], provided that this notice includes the justification of the decision of the contracting entity to award the contract without prior publication of a notice in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, or

— the contracting entity informed the tenderers and candidates concerned of the conclusion of the contract, provided that this information contains a summary of the relevant reasons as set out in Article 49(2) of Directive 2004/17/EC or in Article 35 (7) of Directive [on Concessions], subject to the provisions of Article 35 (8) of that Directive. This option also applies to the cases referred to in Article 2b(c) of this Directive;’;

7. in Article 8, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. The Commission may invoke the procedure provided for in paragraphs 2 to 5 when, prior to a contract being concluded, it considers that a serious infringement of Community law in the field of procurement has been committed during a contract award procedure falling within the scope of Directive 2004/17/EC or Directive [on Concessions], or in relation to Article 27(a) of Directive 2004/17/EC in the case of contracting entities to which that provision applies’.

TITLE VI

DELEGATED POWERS, IMPLEMENTING POWERS AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 46

Exercise of the delegation of powers

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.
2. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 4 (3), 21 (3), 23 (2), 25 (3), 40 (3) and 52 (2) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from the [date of entry into force of the present Directive].
3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 4 (3), 21 (3), 23 (2), 25 (3), 40 (3) and 52 (2), may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A revocation decision shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union* or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.
4. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.
5. A delegated act adopted pursuant to this Article shall enter into force only where no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of the act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or the Council.

Article 47

Urgency procedure

1. Delegated acts adopted under this Article shall enter into force without delay and shall apply as long as no objection is expressed in accordance with paragraph 2. The notification of a delegated act to the European Parliament and to the Council shall state the reasons for the use of the urgency procedure.
2. Either the European Parliament or the Council may object to a delegated act in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 46(5). In such a case, the Commission shall repeal the act without delay following the notification of the decision to object by the European Parliament or the Council.

Article 48

Committee Procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Advisory Committee for Public Contracts established by Council Decision 71/306/EEC³⁴. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.
2. Where reference is made to this Article, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

Article 49

Transposition

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 18 months following the entry into force pursuant to Article 52~~30 June 2014 at the latest~~. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.

³⁴ OJ L 185, 16.8.1971, p. 15.

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 50

Transitional provisions

References to paragraph 3(a) and (b) of Article 1 of Directive 2004/17/EC and paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 1 and Title III of Directive 2004/18/EC Directive shall be construed as references to this Directive.

Article 51

Review

The Commission shall review the economic effects on the Internal Market resulting from the application of the thresholds set in Article 5 and report thereon to the European Parliament and the Council by 30 June 2016.

Article 52

Entry into force

This Directive shall enter into force on twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Article 53

Addressees

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the European Parliament

The President

For the Council

The President

ANNEX I

*LIST OF THE ACTIVITIES REFERRED TO IN POINT (5) OF THE FIRST PARAGRAPH
OF ARTICLE 2³⁵*

| NACE Rev. 1 ⁽¹⁾ | | | | | CPV code |
|----------------------------|-------|--------------|--|--|-------------|
| SECTION F | | CONSTRUCTION | | | |
| Division | Group | Class | Subject | Notes | |
| 45 | | | Construction | This division includes: — construction of new buildings and works, restoring and common repairs. | 45000000 |
| | 45.1 | | Site preparation | | 45100000 |
| | | 45.11 | Demolition and wrecking of buildings; earth moving | This class includes: — demolition of buildings and other structures, — clearing of building sites, — earth moving: excavation, landfill, levelling and grading of construction sites, trench digging, rock removal, blasting, etc. — site preparation for mining: — overburden removal and other development and preparation of mineral properties and sites. This class also includes: — building site drainage. — drainage of agricultural or forestry land. | 45110000 |

³⁵ In the event of any difference of interpretation between the CPV and the NACE, the CPV nomenclature will apply.

| | | | | |
|--|-------|--|---|----------|
| | 45.12 | Test drilling and boring | <p>This class includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — test drilling, test boring and core sampling for construction, geophysical, geological or similar purposes. <p>This class excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — drilling of production oil or gas wells, see 11.20. — water well drilling, see 45.25, — shaft sinking, see 45.25, — oil and gas field exploration, geophysical, geological and seismic surveying, see 74.20. | 45120000 |
| | 45.2 | Building of complete constructions or parts thereof; civil engineering | | 45200000 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|-------|---|--|
| | | 45.21 | <p>General construction of buildings and civil engineering works</p> <p>This class includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — construction of all types of buildings — construction of civil engineering constructions, — bridges, including those for elevated highways, viaducts, tunnels and subways, — long-distance pipelines, communication and power lines, — urban pipelines, urban communication and power lines, — ancillary urban works, — assembly and erection of prefabricated constructions on the site. <p>This class excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, see 11.20, — erection of complete prefabricated constructions from self-manufactured parts not of concrete, see divisions 20, 26 and 28, — construction work, other than buildings, for stadiums, swimming pools, gymnasiums, tennis courts, golf courses and other sports installations, see 45.23, — building installation, see 45.3, — building completion, see 45.4, — architectural and engineering activities, see 74.20, — project management for construction, see 74.20. | 45210000 Except: - 45213316 45220000 45231000 45232000 |
|--|--|-------|---|--|

| | | | | | |
|--|--|-------|---|---|---|
| | | 45.22 | Erection of roof covering and frames | <p>This class includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — erection of roofs, — roof covering, — waterproofing. | 45261000 |
| | | 45.23 | Construction of highways, roads, airfields and sport facilities | <p>This class includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — construction of highways, streets, roads, other vehicular and pedestrian ways, — construction of railways, — construction of airfield runways, — construction work, other than buildings, for stadiums, swimming pools, gymnasiums, tennis courts, golf courses and other sports installations, — painting of markings on road surfaces and car parks. <p>This class excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — preliminary earth moving, see 45.11. | 45212212 and DA03 45230000 except: - 45231000 - 45232000 - 45234115 |
| | | 45.24 | Construction of water projects | <p>This class includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — construction of: — — waterways, harbour and river works, pleasure ports (marinas), locks, etc., — dams and dykes, — dredging, — subsurface work. | 45240000 |

| | | | | |
|--|-------|--|---|----------------------|
| | 45.25 | Other construction work involving special trades | <p>This class includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — construction activities specialising in one aspect common to different kinds of structures, requiring specialised skill or equipment, — construction of foundations, including pile driving, — water well drilling and construction, shaft sinking, — erection of non-self-manufactured steel elements, — steel bending, — bricklaying and stone setting, — scaffolds and work platform erecting and dismantling, including renting of scaffolds and work platforms, — erection of chimneys and industrial ovens. <p>This class excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — renting of scaffolds without erection and dismantling, see 71.32 | 45250000 45262000 |
| | 45.3 | Building installation | | 45300000 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|-------|--|--|--|
| | | 45.31 | Installation of electrical wiring and fittings | <p>This class includes:</p> <p>installation in buildings or other construction projects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — electrical wiring and fittings, — telecommunications systems, — electrical heating systems, — residential antennas and aerials, — fire alarms, — burglar alarm systems, — lifts and escalators, — lightning conductors, etc. | 45213316 45310000 Except: - 45316000 |
| | | 45.32 | Insulation work activities | <p>This class includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — installation in buildings or other construction projects of thermal, sound or vibration insulation. <p>This class excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — waterproofing, see 45.22. | 45320000 |
| | | 45.33 | Plumbing | <p>This class includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — installation in buildings or other construction projects of: — plumbing and sanitary equipment, — gas fittings, — heating, ventilation, refrigeration or air-conditioning equipment and ducts, — sprinkler systems. <p>This class excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — installation of electrical heating systems, see 45.31. | 45330000 |

| | | | | | |
|--|------|-------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | | 45.34 | Other building installation | <p>This class includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — installation of illumination and signalling systems for roads, railways, airports and harbours, — installation in buildings or other construction projects of fittings and fixtures n.e.c. | 45234115 45316000 45340000 |
| | 45.4 | | Building completion | | 45400000 |
| | | 45.41 | Plastering | <p>This class includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — application in buildings or other construction projects of interior and exterior plaster or stucco, including related lathing materials. | 45410000 |
| | | 45.42 | Joinery installation | <p>This class includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — installation of not self-manufactured doors, windows, door and window frames, fitted kitchens, staircases, shop fittings and the like, of wood or other materials, — interior completion such as ceilings, wooden wall coverings, movable partitions, etc. <p>This class excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — laying of parquet and other wood floor coverings, see 45.43. | 45420000 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|-------|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| | | 45.43 | Floor and wall covering | <p>This class includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — laying, tiling, hanging or fitting in buildings or other construction projects of: — — ceramic, concrete or cut stone wall or floor tiles, — parquet and other wood floor coverings — carpets and linoleum floor coverings, — including of rubber or plastic, — terrazzo, marble, granite or slate floor or wall coverings, — wallpaper. | 45430000 |
| | | 45.44 | Painting and glazing | <p>This class includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — interior and exterior painting of buildings, — painting of civil engineering structures, — installation of glass, mirrors, etc. <p>This class excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — installation of windows, see 45.42, | 45440000 |
| | | 45.45 | Other building completion | <p>This class includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — installation of private swimming pools, — steam cleaning, sand blasting and similar activities for building exteriors, — other building completion and finishing work n.e.c. <p>This class excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — interior cleaning of buildings and other structures, see 74.70. | 45212212 and DA04 45450000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|---|--|----------|
| | 45.5 | | Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operator | | 45500000 |
| | 45.50 | Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operator | This class excludes: — renting of construction or demolition machinery and equipment without operators, see 71.32. | | 45500000 |
| (1) Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 of 9 October 1990 on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (OJ L 293, 24.10.1990, p. 1), regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 761/93 (OJ L 83, 3.4.1993, p. 1). | | | | | |

ANNEX II

LIST OF EU LEGISLATION REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 40 (3)

1. Directive 2009/33/EC³⁶.

ANNEX III

ACTIVITIES EXERCISED BY CONTRACTING ENTITIES AS REFERRED TO IN ART. 4

The provisions of this Directive governing concessions awarded by contracting entities shall apply to the following activities:

1. As far as gas and heat are concerned:

- (a) the provision or operation of fixed networks intended to provide a service to the public in connection with the production, transport or distribution of gas or heat;
- (b) the supply of gas or heat to such networks.

The supply of gas or heat to networks which provide a service to the public by a contracting entity referred to in paragraph 1 ~~subparagraph, point (2)~~ and ~~subparagraph point (3)~~ of Article 4 shall not be considered a relevant activity within the meaning of paragraph 1 where all of the following conditions are met:

- (c) the production of gas or heat by the entity concerned is the unavoidable consequence of carrying out an activity other than those referred to in this paragraph or in paragraphs 2 to 4 of this Annex;
- (d) the supply to the public network is aimed only at the economic exploitation of such production and amounts to not more than 20 % of the entity's turnover on the basis of the average for the preceding three years, including the current year.

³⁶ OJ L 120, 15.5.2009, p. 5.

2. As far as electricity is concerned:

- (a) the provision or operation of fixed networks intended to provide a service to the public in connection with the production, transport or distribution of electricity;
- (b) the supply of electricity to such networks.

For the purposes of this Directive, supply of electricity includes generation (production) and wholesale of electricity.

The supply of electricity to networks which provide a service to the public by a contracting entity referred to in paragraph 1 ~~subparagraph point~~ (2) and ~~subparagraph point~~ (3) of Article 4 shall not be considered a relevant activity within the meaning of paragraph 1 where all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the production of electricity by the entity concerned takes place because its consumption is necessary for carrying out an activity other than those referred to in this paragraph or in paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 of this Annex
- (b) supply to the public network depends only on the entity's own consumption and has not exceeded 30% of the entity's total production of energy, on the basis of the average for the preceding three years, including the current year.

3. As far as water is concerned:

- (a) the provision or operation of fixed networks intended to provide a service to the public in connection with the production, transport or distribution of drinking water;
- (b) the supply of drinking water to such networks.

This Directive shall also apply to concessions awarded or organised by entities which pursue an activity referred to above and which are connected with one of the following:

- (a) hydraulic engineering projects, irrigation or land drainage, provided that the volume of water to be used for the supply of drinking water represents more than 20 % of the total volume of water made available by such projects or irrigation or drainage installations, or
- (b) the disposal or treatment of sewage.

The supply of drinking water to networks which provide a service to the public by a contracting entity referred to in paragraph 1 ~~subparagraph 1 point (2) and paragraph 2 point (3)~~ of Article 4 shall not be considered a relevant activity within the meaning of subparagraph 1 where all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the production of drinking water by the entity concerned takes place because its consumption is necessary for carrying out an activity other than those referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 of this Annex;
- (b) the supply to the public network depends only on the entity's own consumption and has not exceeded 30 % of the entity's total production of drinking water, on the basis of the average for the preceding three years, including the current year.

4. Activities relating to the provision or operation of networks providing a service to the public in the field of transport by railway, automated systems, tramway, trolley bus, bus or cable.

As regards transport services, a network shall be considered to exist where the service is provided under operating conditions laid down by a competent authority of a Member State, such as conditions on the routes to be served, the capacity to be made available or the frequency of the service.

5. Activities relating to the exploitation of a geographical area for the purpose of the provision of airports and maritime or inland ports or other terminal facilities to carriers by air, sea or inland waterway.

6. Activities relating to the provision of :

- (a) postal services; on the conditions set out in point (c),
- (b) other services than postal services, on condition that such services are provided by an entity which also provides postal services within the meaning of point (b) of subparagraph 2 and provided that the conditions set out in Article 27(1) of Directive [replacing 2004/17/EC] are not satisfied in respect of the services falling within point (b) of subparagraph 2.

For the purpose of this Directive and without prejudice to Directive 97/67/EC:

"postal item": means an item addressed in the final form in which it is to be carried, irrespective of weight. In addition to items of correspondence, such items also include for instance books, catalogues, newspapers, periodicals and postal packages containing merchandise with or without commercial value, irrespective of weight;

- (a) "postal services": means services consisting of the clearance, sorting, routing and delivery of postal items. This shall include both services falling within as well as services falling outside the scope of the universal service set up in conformity with Directive 97/67/EC;
- (b) "other services than postal services": means services provided in the following areas:
 - (1) mail service management services (services both preceding and subsequent to despatch, including "mailroom management services"),
 - (2) added-value services linked to and provided entirely by electronic means (including the secure transmission of coded documents by electronic means, address management services and transmission of registered electronic mail),

- (3) services concerning postal items not included in point (a), such as direct mail bearing no address,
- (4) financial services, as defined in the CPV under the reference numbers from 66100000-1 to 66720000-3 and in Article 8 (5)(d) and including in particular postal money orders and postal giro transfers,
- (5) philatelic services,
- (6) logistics services (services combining physical delivery and/or warehousing with other non-postal functions),

7. Activities relating to the exploitation of a geographical area for the purpose of:

- (a) extracting oil or gas,
- (b) exploring for or extracting coal or other solid fuels.

ANNEX IV

INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN CONCESSION NOTICES

1. Name, identification number (where provided for in national legislation), address including NUTS code, telephone, fax number, email and internet address of the contracting authority or entity and, where different, of the service from which additional information may be obtained.
- ~~2. Type of contracting authority or entity and main activity exercised.~~
3. If the applications are to contain tenders, email or internet address at which the ~~concession documents specifications and any supporting documents~~ will be available for unrestricted and full direct access, free of charge.
4. Description of the procurement: nature and extent of works or services, nature and quantity ~~or value~~ of supplies, ~~nature and extent where possible, duration of services~~ ~~the contract~~. Where the concession is divided into lots, this information shall be provided for each lot. Where appropriate, description of any options.
5. CPV Nomenclature reference No(s). Where the concession is divided into lots, this information shall be provided for each lot.
6. NUTS code for the main location of works in case of works concessions or NUTS code for the main place of performance service concessions; where the concession is divided into lots, this information shall be provided for each lot.
- ~~7. Estimated total value of concession(s); where the concession is divided into lots, this information shall be provided for each lot, together with detailed method of calculation of the estimated total value of the concession, in accordance with Art. 6~~
- ~~8. Where the concession is to be subdivided into lots, indication of the possibility of tendering for one, for several or for all of the lots; indication of any possible limitation of the number of lots that may be awarded to any one tenderer.~~
- ~~9. Time frame for delivery or provision of supplies, works or services and, as far as possible, duration of the concession.~~

10. Conditions for participation, including:
 - (a) where appropriate, indication whether the concession is restricted to sheltered workshops, or whether its execution is restricted to the framework of protected job programmes,
 - (b) where appropriate, indication whether the provision of the service is reserved by law, regulation or administrative provision to a particular profession; reference to the relevant law, regulation or administrative provision,
 - (c) a list and brief description of selection criteria where applicable; minimum level(s) of standards possibly required; indication of required information (self-declarations, documentation).
11. Description of award procedure used, if the procedure is to be conducted in stages ~~number of candidates to be admitted to a given stage or to be invited to submit tenders~~ and objective criteria to be used to choose the candidates in question.
 - (a) Time limit for the submission of applications
 - (b) Address to which they must be sent
 - (c) Language(s) in which they must be written
12. Criteria which will be applied in the award of the concession where they do not appear in the concession documents
13. Date of dispatch of the notice
14. Name and address of the body responsible for appeal and, where appropriate, mediation procedures. Precise information concerning the deadline for lodging appeals or, if need be, the name, address, telephone number, fax number and email address of the service from which this information may be obtained.
15. Where appropriate, particular conditions to which performance of the concession is subject.

16. Address where applications or tenders shall be transmitted.
17. In case of one-stage procedures:
 - (a) Time limit for receipt of tenders, if different from the time limit the submission of applications
 - (b) ~~time frame during which the tenderer must maintain its tender,~~
 - (c) date, time and place for the opening of tenders,
 - (d) ~~persons authorised to be present at such opening~~
18. Where appropriate, indication of requirements and conditions related to the use of electronic means of communication.
19. Information whether the concession is related to a project and /or programme financed by European Union funds.

ANNEX V

INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN CONCESSION AWARD NOTICES

4 INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN CONCESSION AWARD NOTICES PUBLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 27 (1)

1. Name, identification number (where provided for in national legislation), address including NUTS code, telephone, fax number, email and internet address of the contracting authority or entity and, where different, of the service from which additional information may be obtained.
2. ~~Type of contracting authority or entity and main activity exercised.~~
3. CPV Nomenclature reference No(s).
4. NUTS code for the main location of works in case of works concessions or NUTS code for the main place of performance in case of service concessions;
5. Description of the procurement: nature and extent of works or services, nature and quantity ~~or value~~ of supplies, nature and extent of services. Where the concession is divided into lots, this information shall be provided for each lot. Where appropriate, description of any options.
6. Description of award procedure used, in the case of award without prior publication, justification.
7. Criteria referred to in Article 39 which were used for award of the concession or concessions.
8. Date of concession award decision or decisions;
9. Number of tenders received with respect of each award, including:
 - (a) number of tenders received from economic operators which are small and medium enterprises,

- (b) number of tenders received from abroad,
- (c) number of tenders received electronically.
10. For each award, name, address including NUTS code, ~~telephone, fax number, email address and internet address~~ of the successful tenderer(s) including
- (a) information whether the successful tenderer is small and medium enterprise,
- (b) information whether the concession was awarded to a consortium.
11. ~~Value and main financial terms of the awarded concession successful tender,~~ including fees and prices.
12. ~~Where appropriate, for each award, value and proportion of concession likely to be subcontracted to third parties.~~
13. Information whether the concession is related to a project and /or programme financed by European Union funds.
14. Name and address of ~~the oversight body and~~ the body responsible for review and, where appropriate, mediation procedures. Precise information concerning the deadline for review procedures, or if need be, the name, address, telephone number, fax number and email address of the service from which this information may be obtained
15. Date(s) and reference(s) of previous publications in the Official Journal of the European Union relevant to the concession(s) advertised in this notice.
16. Date of dispatch of the notice.
17. ~~Detailed~~ ~~Optionally, method of calculation of~~ ~~used to calculate the estimated total~~ value of the concession, in accordance with Article 6.
18. Any other relevant information.

II. INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN CONCESSION AWARD NOTICES PUBLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 27(2)

2. Name, identification number (where provided for in national legislation), address including NUTS code, telephone, fax number, email and internet address of the contracting authority or entity and, where different, of the service from which additional information may be obtained.
3. Description of the procurement: nature and extent of works, nature and quantity or value of supplies, nature and extent of services. Where the concession is divided into lots, this information shall be provided for each lot. Where appropriate, description of any options.
4. CPV Nomenclature reference No(s).
5. Type of contracting authority or entity and main activity exercised.
6. Date of concession award decision or decisions;
7. For each award, name, address including NUTS code, telephone, fax number, email address and internet address of the economic operators to which the concession has been awarded.
8. Value and main financial terms of the award, including fees and prices.
9. Detailed method of calculation of the estimated total value of the concession, in accordance with Article 6.

ANNEX VI

INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN CONCESSION AWARD NOTICES

CONCERNING CONCESSIONS FOR SOCIAL AND OTHER SPECIFIC SERVICES

(ARTICLE 27 (1))

1. Name, identification number (where provided for in national legislation), address including NUTS code, telephone, fax number, email and internet address of the contracting authority or entity and, where different, of the service from which additional information may be obtained.
2. ~~Type of contracting authority or entity and main activity exercised.~~
3. CPV Nomenclature reference No(s); where the contract is divided into lots, this information shall be provided for each lot.
4. At least a summary indication of the nature and quantity of the services and if applicable, works and supplies provided.
5. Number of tenders received.
6. Value ~~and main financial terms of the award, successful tender~~, including fees and prices.
7. Name and address including NUTS code, telephone, fax number, email address and internet address of the successful economic operator(s).
8. Any other relevant information.

ANNEX VII

INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN NOTICES OF MODIFICATIONS OF A CONCESSION DURING ITS TERM ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 42

1. Name, identification number (where provided for in national legislation), address including NUTS code, telephone, fax number, email and internet address of the contracting authority or entity and, where different, of the service from which additional information may be obtained.
2. ~~CPV Nomenclature reference No(s);~~
3. ~~NUTS code for the main location of works in case of public works concessions or works concessions or NUTS code for the main place of delivery or performance in service concessions;~~
4. Description of the concession before and after the modification: nature and extent of the works, nature and quantity or value of supplies, nature and extent of services.
5. Where applicable, modification of ~~financial terms~~value of the concession, including increase in prices or fees caused by the modification.
6. Description of the circumstances which have rendered necessary the modification.
7. Date of concession award decision.
8. Where applicable, the name, address including NUTS code, ~~telephone, fax number, email address and internet address~~ of the new economic operator or operators.
9. ~~Information whether the concession is related to a project and /or programme financed by European Union funds.~~
10. Name and address of the ~~oversight body and the national authorities, bodies or structures responsible for enforcement of public procurement law, in particular~~ the body responsible for review and, where appropriate, mediation procedures. Precise information concerning the deadline for review procedures, or if need be, the name, address, telephone number, fax number and email address of the service from which this information may be obtained.

11. Date(s) and reference(s) of previous publications in the Official Journal of the European Union relevant to the contract(s) concerned by this notice.
12. Date of dispatch of the notice.
13. Any other relevant information.

ANNEX VIII
DEFINITION OF CERTAIN TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

For the purposes of this Directive:

1.—"technical specification", " means one of the following:

- (a) in the case of public works concessions or works concessions, the totality of the technical prescriptions contained in particular in the concession award documents, defining the characteristics required of a material, product or supply, so that it fulfils the use for which it is intended by the contracting authority or entity. Those characteristics include levels of environmental and climate performance, design for all requirements (including accessibility for disabled persons) and conformity assessment, performance, safety or dimensions, including the procedures concerning quality assurance, terminology, symbols, testing and test methods, packaging, marking and labelling, user instructions and production processes and methods at any stage of the life cycle of the works; those characteristics also include rules relating to design and costing, the test, inspection and acceptance conditions for works and methods or techniques of construction and all other technical conditions which the contracting authority or entity is in a position to prescribe, under general or specific regulations, in relation to the finished works and to the materials or parts which they involve;

- (b) in the case of service concessions, a specification in a document defining the required characteristics of a product or a service, such as quality levels, environmental and climate performance levels, design for all requirements (including accessibility for disabled persons) and conformity assessment, performance, use of the product, safety or dimensions, including requirements relevant to the product as regards the name under which the product is sold, terminology, symbols, testing and test methods, packaging, marking and labelling, user instructions, production processes and methods at any stage of the life cycle of the supply or service and conformity assessment procedures;
2. ~~"standard" means a technical specification approved by a recognised standardising body for repeated or continuous application, compliance with which is not compulsory and which falls into one of the following categories:~~
- (a) ~~international standard: a standard adopted by an international standards organisation and made available to the general public;~~
- (b) ~~European standard: a standard adopted by a European standards organisation and made available to the general public;~~
- (c) ~~national standard: a standard adopted by a national standards organisation and made available to the general public;~~
3. ~~"European technical approval" means a favourable technical assessment of the fitness for use of a product for a particular purpose, based on the fulfilment of the essential requirements for building works, by means of the inherent characteristics of the product and the defined conditions of application and use. European technical approvals are issued by an approval body designated for this purpose by the Member State;~~
4. ~~"Common technical specification" means a technical specification laid down in accordance with a procedure recognised by the Member States which has been published in the Official Journal of the European Union;~~
5. ~~"Technical reference" means any deliverable produced by European standardisation bodies, other than European standards, according to procedures adapted to the development of market needs.~~

ANNEX IX
FEATURES CONCERNING PUBLICATION

1. Publication of notices

The notices referred to in Articles 26 and 27 must be sent by the contracting authorities or entities to the Publications Office of the European Union and published in accordance with the following rules:.

Notices referred to in Articles 26 and 27 shall be published by the Publications Office of the European Union

The Publications Office of the European Union will give the contracting authority or entity the confirmation referred to in Article 28 (5).

2. ~~Publication of complementary or additional information~~

~~Contracting authorities and contracting entities shall publish the specifications and the additional documents in their entirety on the Internet.~~

3. Format and procedures for sending notices electronically

The format and procedure for sending notices electronically as established by the Commission are made accessible at the Internet address '<http://simap.europa.eu>'.

ANNEX X
SERVICES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 17

| CPV Code | Description |
|---|---|
| <u>7511000-4</u> <u>79611000-0</u> and; <u>75200000-8</u> ; <u>75231200-6</u> ; <u>75231240-8</u> ; from 85000000-9 to 85323000-9; <u>98133100-5</u> , <u>98133000-4</u> (except <u>85321000-5</u> and <u>98200000-585322000-2</u>) <u>85321000-5</u> and <u>85322000-2</u> , <u>75121000-0</u> , <u>75122000-7</u> , <u>75124000-1</u> ; <u>from 79995000-5</u> <u>to 79995200-7</u> ; <u>from 80100000-5</u> to <u>80660000-8</u> (except <u>80533000-9</u> , <u>80533100-0</u> , <u>80533200-1</u>); <u>from 92000000-1</u> to <u>92700000-8</u> (except <u>92230000-2</u> , <u>92231000-9</u> , <u>92232000-6</u>) <u>75300000-9</u> | Health, and social and related services Administrative social educational, healthcare and cultural services |
| <u>75310000-2</u> , <u>75311000-9</u> , <u>75312000-6</u> , <u>75313000-3</u> , <u>75313100-4</u> , <u>75314000-0</u> , <u>75320000-5</u> , <u>75330000-8</u> , <u>75340000-1</u> <u>98000000-3</u> ; <u>55521100-9</u> ; <u>98120000-0</u> ; <u>98132000-7</u> ; <u>98133110-8</u> and <u>98130000-3</u> <u>98120000-0</u> <u>98131000-0</u> <u>55100000-1</u> to <u>55410000-7</u> <u>79100000-5</u> to <u>79140000-7</u> ; <u>75231100-5</u> ; | Compulsory social security services Benefit services Other community, social and personal services including services furnished by trade unions, political organisations, youth associations and other membership organisation services. Religious services furnished by trade unions Religious Hotel and restaurant services Legal services, to the extent not excluded pursuant to Article 10(ca) |

ANNEX XI

LIST OF EUROPEAN UNION LEGISLATION REFERRED TO IN

ARTICLE 4 (43) (b)

Rights which have been granted by means of a procedure in which adequate publicity has been ensured and where the granting of those rights was based on objective criteria shall not constitute "special or exclusive rights" within the meaning of this Directive. The following lists procedures, ensuring adequate prior transparency, for granting authorisations on the basis of other legislative acts of the European Union which do not constitute "special or exclusive rights" within the meaning of this Directive:

- (a) Granting authorisation to operate natural gas installations in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 4 of Directive 98/30/EC.
- (b) Authorisation or an invitation to tender for the construction of new electricity production installations in accordance with ~~the provisions of~~ Directive 96/92/EC.
- (c) The granting in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 9 of Directive 97/67/EC of authorisations in relation to a postal service which is not or shall not be reserved.
- (d) A procedure for granting an authorisation to carry on an activity involving the exploitation of hydrocarbons in accordance with Directive 94/22/EC.
- (e) Public service contracts within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 1370/2007 which have been awarded on the basis of a competitive tendering procedure in accordance with its Article 5(3), provided that its length is in conformity with Article 4(3) or 4(4) of the Regulation.

ANNEX XII

REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO DEVICES FOR THE ELECTRONIC RECEIPT OF TENDERS, AND APPLICATIONS

10. Devices for the electronic receipt of tenders and applications must at least guarantee, through technical means and appropriate procedures, that:

the exact time and date of the receipt of tenders and applications can be determined precisely;

it may be reasonably ensured that, before the time limits laid down, no one can have access to data transmitted under these requirements;

where that access prohibition is infringed, it may be reasonably ensured that the infringement is clearly detectable;

only authorised persons may set or change the dates for opening data received;

during the different stages of the concession award procedure access to all data submitted, or to part thereof, must be possible only through simultaneous action by authorised persons;

simultaneous action by authorised persons must give access to data transmitted only after the prescribed date;

data received and opened in accordance with these requirements must remain accessible only to persons authorised to acquaint themselves therewith, and

authentication of tenders must conform to the requirements set out in this Annex.

ANNEX XIII

INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN PRIOR INFORMATION NOTICES CONCERNING CONCESSIONS FOR SOCIAL AND OTHER SPECIFIC SERVICES (as referred to in Article 26(3))

1. Name, identification number (where provided for in national legislation), address including NUTS code, telephone, fax number, email and internet address of the contracting authority or contracting entity and, where different, of the service from which additional information may be obtained.
2. Where appropriate, email or internet address at which the specifications and any supporting documents will be available.
3. ~~Type of contracting authority or contracting entity and main activity exercised.~~
4. CPV Nomenclature reference No(s); where the contract is divided into lots, this information shall be provided for each lot.
5. NUTS code for the main place of delivery or performance of service concessions
6. Description of the services and where applicable, incidental works and supplies to be procured
7. ~~Estimated total value of concession(s); where the concession is divided into lots, this information shall be provided for each lot.~~
8. Conditions for participation.
9. Where applicable, time limit(s) for contacting the contracting authority or contracting entity in view of participation.
10. Where applicable, brief description of the main features of the award procedure to be applied.
11. Any other relevant information.