## GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

GPR/W/64/Add.4

29 April 1985

Special Distribution

Committee on Government Procurement

Original: English

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE TREATMENT OF HIGH-PRICED BIDS

## Replies to Questions Contained in GPR/W/64

## Addendum

The following replies have been submitted by the delegation of Norway.

(a) Poes an entity pre-determine a standard price in view of helping competent officers to judge whether the tenders are too high or not?

Pre-determination of standard prices is not practiced by Norwegian entities.

(b) In case an entity does not pre-determine a standard price, how can it avoid an arbitrary judgement of the high-priced bids and keep the competition fair?

According to Norwegian procurement regulations entities are required to make use of competition between suppliers and accept the most advantageous tender. In case all bids are judged too high or otherwise disadvantageous, the entity may reject them all and start a new tendering procedure.

(c) What kind of criterion do the Parties adopt in order to conclude contracts within a limited budget?

Entities are, as a general rule, required to keep their procurements within budgetary limits. If the budgetary allocations are not sufficient, the entity will have to make a choice between reducing planned purchases or apply for more funds.