



Methodology for Assessing Procurement Systems

Introducing the MAPS: Methodology for Assessing Procurement Systems

Workshop
4-5 December 2017
Bogotá, Colombia





What is the new MAPS?

Methodology for Assessing Procurement Systems

- Ambitious, universal tool for all countries to evaluate how well their public procurement systems work
- Used in the past 10 years in developing countries
- OECD lead revision process in place since April 2015, linked to international standards, e.g. [OECD Public Procurement Recommendation](#) also aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals



Upgrading the MAPS for universal use

- The revision of the MAPS was an inclusive and open process led by an informal stakeholder group
 - Coordinated by the OECD, over 25 members
 - different countries, multilateral development banks, international organisations, already or planning to be MAPS users/recipients



Milestones of the revision

Spring 2015	Revision launched
July 2016	First draft of the revised tool
Summer 2016	Consultation: public feedback
Winter 2016/Spring 2017	Testing the revised MAPS in several countries (Norway, Chile, Senegal)
September 2017	Revised core MAPS finalised
Spring 2018	Global launch of the final tool
Fall 2017 to 2018	Finalisation of optional modules



Objectives of the new revised MAPS

- Universal tool

...for all countries: it also considers country context and political environment

- Harmonized tool, mutually reliable

...to conduct an assessment of any PP system

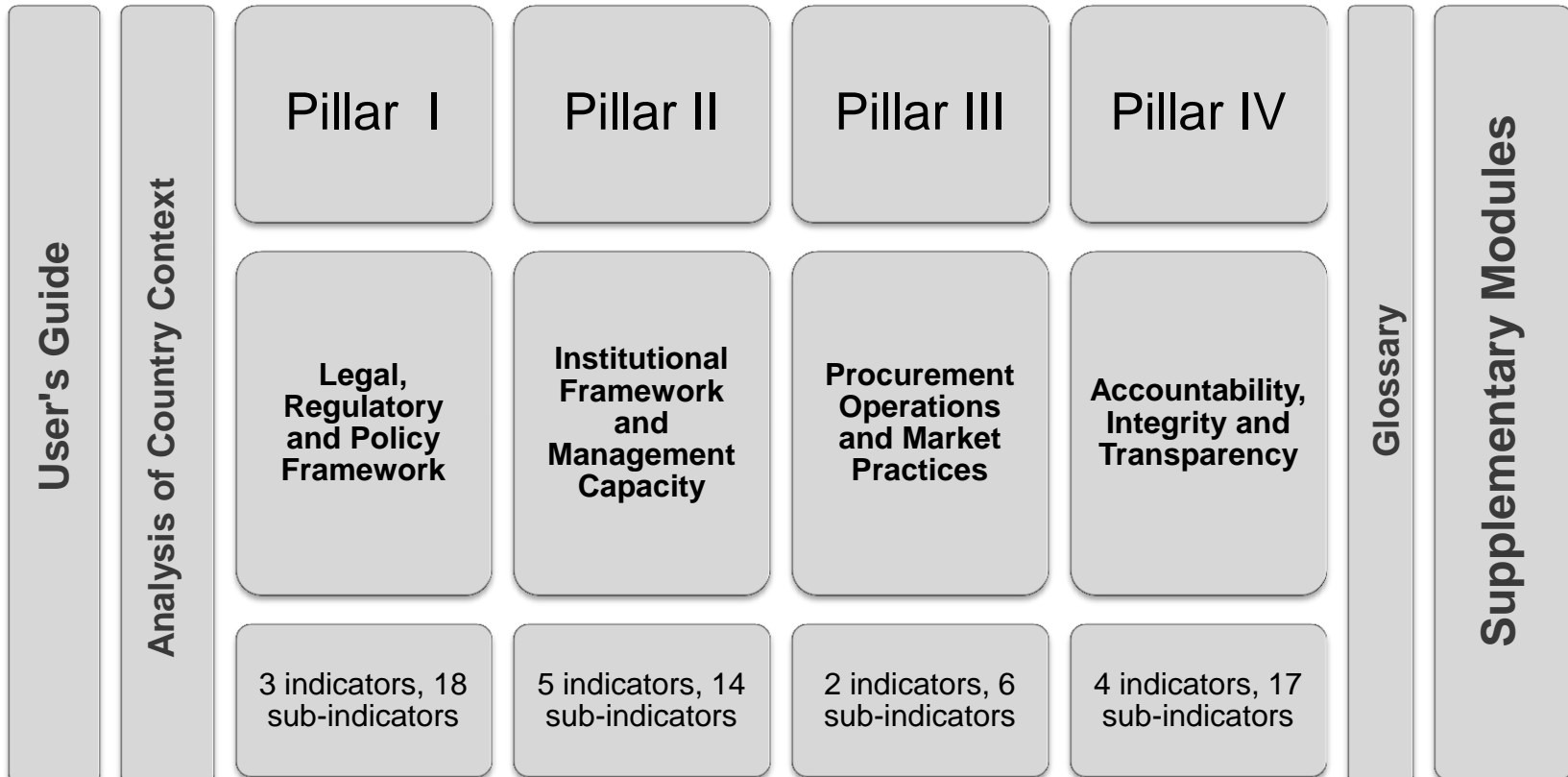
- Reform tool

...to develop systems: Initiate improvements, foster dialogue, monitor progress



The MAPS Analytical Framework

MAPS





Sections I and II: User's Guide and Country Context

User's guide: around the assessment

- How to conduct the assessment: planning, data collection, analysis
- Recommendations, validation
- Report structure

Country Context: the assessment in perspective

- Stakeholders
- Country's political, economic, geostrategic situation



Pillar I – Legal, Regulatory and Policy Framework

Indicators	Content
1 Legal framework achieves principles; complies with obligations	<i>Are laws and regulations covering all aspects of public procurement?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regulations for the entire procurement cycle• E-procurement, data management• Public procurement principles
2 Supporting regulations and tools	<i>How are the laws translated into practice?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementing regulations• Model documents, templates• Guidance
3 Secondary policy objectives, international obligations	<i>What is the overarching framework?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)• Obligations deriving from international agreements



Pillar II – Institutional Framework and Management Capacity

Indicators	Content
4 Mainstreaming and integration with the PFM system	<i>Is the procurement system well coordinated?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning, budgets• Financial procedures
5 Institution in charge of the normative / regulatory function	<i>How is the procurement regulator structured?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Status, responsibilities• Organisation, funding, staffing, level of independence
6 Procuring entities and their mandates	<i>How are procuring entities structured?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Responsibilities, mandates• Centralized procurement body
7 Information systems	<i>How is procurement information managed?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Publication, information technology, e-Procurement• Strategies
8 System's capacity to develop and improve	<i>How does the system learn?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training, assistance for procurers• Procurement as a profession• Performance monitoring



Pillar III – Procurement Operations and Market Practices

	Indicators	Content
9	Public procurement practices	<i>How does the system perform in practice?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning• Selection• Contract management
10	Public procurement market	<i>How is the private sector involved in public procurement?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dialogue, partnerships• Organisation, access to public procurement• Key sectors and sector strategies



Pillar IV – Accountability, Integrity and Transparency of the PP System

Indicators	Content
11 Transparency and civil society engagement	<i>How is the public involved in procurement?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consulting the public and civil society, access to information by the public
12 Effective control and audit systems	<i>How is the control system in charge of procurement working?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Laws, organisation, procedures, coordination, enforcement in the control system on procurement• Qualification and training
13 Appeals mechanisms	<i>How is the appeals system working?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Process for challenges and appeals• Independence, capacity, decisions of the appeals body
14 Ethics and anticorruption measures	<i>How is integrity in procurement safeguarded?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Laws on prohibited practices• Implementation of integrity measures (training, code of conduct, reporting, enforcement, procurement documents)• Stakeholder support



Optional Modules

Modules	Content
1 Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)	<i>Providing an assessment tool that integrates SPP in general procurement assessments and reform and helps transforming public procurement systems into more sustainable ones.</i>
2 Professionalisation	<i>Providing a harmonized tool for the assessment of Professionalization strategies. Still debating discipline (theory) vs. profession (practical knowledge).</i>
3 Agency Level	<i>Providing a tool that helps harmonizing the assessment of procurement arrangements and performance of individual procuring entities (agencies).</i>
4 E-Procurement	<i>Detailed assessment of e-Procurement systems. Module is aspirational and depart from the state-of-art. The indicators should cover efficiency of the transactions, transparency, and the efficiency of the system as a whole, including also innovations in the area of e-procurement.</i>
5 PPPs and Concessions	<i>Focus on procurement issues only but covering different and diverse forms of PPPs, including large and small PPPs.</i>
6 Sector Analysis	<i>Assessment of Sector Markets by countries and partners: to determine its characteristics, strengths and weaknesses, and to assess public procurement risks, as well as to identify associated institutional capacity short-comings.</i>



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Interim:

www.oecd.org/gov/public-procurement/methodology-assessing-procurement/

Forthcoming:

www.mapsinitiative.org/

Comments and questions

