

A monitoring report has highlighted several risk indicators that are prevalent in sectoral procurement

Poor planning of sectoral procurement; avoidance of the application of the legal framework in the field of sectoral procurement; low transparency of sectoral procurement, including low-value procurement, carried out by some contracting entities, are risk indicators in sectoral procurement detected by the Agency for Efficient and Accountable Governance, which has conducted a monitoring report on sectoral procurement carried out in the period from September 2023 to May 2024.

According to the monitoring report, other risk indicators found in sectoral procurements relate to: restrictive technical requirements and specifications; incorrect selection of procedures/tenders with ambiguous requirements and evaluation criteria; participation in sectoral procurements with concerted bids/distortion of competition; unclear requirements on compliance and quality standards set by contracting entities.

Other risk indicators include: procurement of goods not certified according to the legal rules in sectoral procurement; avoidance of lottery in procurement by some contracting entities; winning of non-compliant tenders or favoring economic operators that submitted non-compliant tenders; improper evaluation of tenders or unfounded rejection of a tender; additional agreements to amend non-compliant contracts; frequent cancellation of procurement procedures after the opening of tenders/announcement of results due to errors in the tender documentation.

The report also reveals that, in contrast to the legal framework regulating public procurement, regulatory gaps persist in sectoral procurement. Although methodological rules on the application of the provisions of Law 74/2020 have been adopted, a number of shortcomings have been identified, such as: late adoption of methodological rules; legal inflation; provisions that negatively affect sectoral procurement; aspects that remain unregulated and put the actors involved in the processes related to sectoral procurement in difficulty.

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The project [Increasing the Integrity of Public Procurement](#) is implemented by the Institute for Development and Social Initiatives (IDIS) Viitorul, in partnership with the American organization Partnership for Transparency. The project aims to support public procurement reforms in Moldova that will increase transparency and fairness in public procurement by empowering citizens to hold relevant institutions accountable.

[IDIS Viitorul](#) is an independent think tank established in 1993 that combines social, political and economic research with strong advocacy components. The institution conducts applied monitoring research in several areas: economics, social policy, EU policies, regional development, and security and foreign policy risks.

[Partnership for Transparency](#) (PTF) is based in Washington, DC and its mission is to promote innovative civil society-led approaches to improving governance, increasing transparency, promoting the rule of law, and reducing corruption in developing and emerging countries. Since 2000, PTF has supported over 250 projects aimed at promoting NGO involvement in decisions, processes, and laws that enforce transparency and accountability in public procurement.