



MAPS

Methodology for Assessing
Procurement Systems

ASSESSMENT OF CABO VERDE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT SYSTEM

2024





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Procurement Systems

Republic of Cape Verde

Assessment of the Public Procurement system

September 2024 VERSION



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Acronyms

ARAP	Autoridade Reguladora das Aquisições Públicas (Public Procurement Regulatory Authority)
AfDB	African Development Bank
DGPCP	Direção Geral do Património e da Contratação Pública (Directorate General for Public Procurement and Contracting)
GoCV	Government of Cabo Verde
IGF	Inspectorate General Finance
TC	Tribunal de Contas (Court of Auditors)
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries
PE	Procuring entity
PPC	Public Contracts Code
SOE	State-Owned Enterprise
UGA	Unidade de Gestão de Aquisições (Ministerial Purchasing Unit)
UGAC	Unidade de Gestão de Aquisições Centralizadas (Central Purchasing Unit – Ministry of Finance)



Executive summary

The MAPS Assessment, which commenced in the field in April 2023¹, covered the central government, local government, state-owned enterprises and other bodies of public law.

The **development objective of the assessment**, which was agreed between the Government of Cape Verde (GoCV) and the Development Partners involved in the exercise, is to help the country improve its public procurement system. Make it more transparent, efficient, competition-friendly and accountable to bolster its performance, ensure the best possible use of public money, and deliver enhanced services to the community.

The last significant **reform** of the system took place in 2015 but, as can now be seen from the findings of this assessment, focused mainly on the issues that make Pillars I and II of MAPS, i.e. the legal framework and the institutional framework, perhaps neglecting a more robust intervention in the areas corresponding to Pillars III and IV, i.e. procurement operations and accountability, integrity and transparency. A large part of the gaps identified in the system today were not dealt with in that reform and, even when it produced results of high technical quality, for example, the Public Contracts Code (PPC) and the Legal Framework of Administrative Contracts (RJCA), it was not followed by programmes, measures and achievements in the public procurement management. Since 2015, the system has matured and gained quality from a technical, legal and organizational point of view. Still, it has not prioritized the economic efficiency of public procurement, which today is reflected in gaps in terms of scarce quantitative and statistical data necessary to characterize the public market, the absence of category management, the lack of monitoring based on KPIs or the complete irrelevance of the results of public procurement - in terms of costs and the level of satisfaction of the public client and its beneficiaries - when it comes to evaluating the performance of civil servants.

As anticipated at the beginning of the MAPS assessment, this report offers evidence-based recommendations for government prioritization in public procurement reform. These recommendations aim to achieve three core objectives: (i) the effective management of risks across all stages of the procurement cycle; (ii) the enhancement of accountability frameworks linking the government, economic actors, and civil society; and (iii) the more comprehensive incorporation of public procurement into the overarching integrated financial management system.

This section highlights the key conclusions from each of the four pillars and proposes a guiding concept for the next system reform.

Pillar I: Legal, Regulatory and Policy Framework

The Cabo Verde's public procurement legal framework is deeply rooted in the principles of the Civil Law family and reflects the influence of Portuguese and European public procurement law, with the Constitution being the paramount guiding force. The system, primarily governed by the Public Procurement Code (PPC), the Legal Regime of Administrative Contracts (RJCA), and the Regulation on

¹ The preparation and drafting of the Assessment Concept Note started in October 2022 and the Launch Workshop took place in Praia in April 2023.



electronic government procurement (e-GP), is a testament to the country's commitment to legal rigour and procedural transparency.

In the legal framework and compliance realm, the PPC emerges as a critical instrument, covering a wide array of public contracts and underscoring the importance of transparency, open participation, and fair competition. The system, while robust, faces challenges, particularly in balancing national preferences in international procurement, which could potentially raise trade barriers. A stringent eligibility criterion is in place, disqualifying entities based on factors such as insolvency, criminal convictions, and unpaid taxes, thereby ensuring the integrity of the procurement process.

This assessment highlights the imperative need to revise standard procurement documents, ensuring their compatibility with evolving electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) systems.

With interest for Sustainable Public Procurement, the government's strategic agenda prioritizes economic, social, and environmental advancements in public procurement policies, aiming to foster national economic growth and support local industries while adhering to environmentally sustainable practices. However, the current legal framework reveals limitations, notably in the absence of a detailed Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) strategy and policy, including the guidelines for life cycle costing. This gap underscores the need for legal amendments to fully embrace an effective SPP approach.

It is also important that some implementing acts already foreseen in existing laws are adopted, such as those relating to the List of Non-Eligible economic operators or the revision of contract prices.

In conclusion, the assessment of Pillar I of Cape Verde's public procurement system reveals the maturity of the legal framework while identifying critical areas for improvement. It advocates for a focus on refining existing legal provisions, adapting to the digital through the e-GP, and steering clear of over-regulation to maintain the system's efficiency and effectiveness. The recommendations include updating manuals to reflect legislative changes, specialized training for legal professionals, refining standard procurement documents and contract clauses, and legal amendments to address identified gaps, particularly in the field of sustainable public procurement.

Pillar II: Institutional Framework and Management Capacity

This part of the assessment delves into the intricacies of the Regulatory Authority for Public Procurement (ARAP), the effectiveness of training programs, and the legal and operational framework, offering insights and recommendations for improvement.

ARAP stands as a cornerstone in the public procurement landscape, endowed with the responsibility of advisory services, auditing public procurement systems and procedures, and regulatory duties. Despite its pivotal role, ARAP faces challenges in professionalizing Procurement Management Units and enhancing transparency. Its structure and funding are strategically designed to support its independence, with a leadership comprising a three-member Board of Directors and financial strategies to reduce state budget dependence. However, the organization contends that more specialized training and clearly defined roles within the procurement system are needed. A staffing imbalance, favouring management/support roles over production roles, indicates a potential for bureaucratic inefficiencies.



The introduction of knowledge assessments for successful training completion in public procurement is a significant stride forward. However, the current training assessment approach, based primarily on participant feedback, lacks an independent evaluation mechanism. Training, informed by the Manual of Good Public Procurement Practices and the Public Procurement Code, emphasizes essential aspects like contract formation. Yet, there's a noticeable gap in tailored training programs on integrity in public procurement, which should encompass legal frameworks and existing codes of conduct. The ARAP's Strategic Plan 2022-2026 underscores a lack of trained technicians and specialization in procurement processes, which affects the efficiency of complex tendering procedures.

The national public procurement system's effectiveness is curtailed by the absence of a comprehensive National Public Procurement Strategy and Policy, leading to a lack of clear direction or performance benchmarks. The procurement approach is predominantly focused on budget management and control of public expenditure, with inadequate attention to the economic analysis of procurement efficiency. Addressing these issues requires substantial legal and operational improvements, including revising legal definitions, enhancing specialized units' capacity, clarifying competencies, empowering management in procurement, and strengthening the central purchasing body's decision-making and resources. The Public Procurement Code (PPC) and Legal Regime of Administrative Contracts (RJCA) are critical, covering various public entities and detailing pre-contractual and execution phases.

It is recommended to amend the Article 61(3) of the PPC to add a reasonable deadline, for example 5 (five) working days from approval, for the publication of annual procurement plans on e-Compras and further enforce the consistent publication of procurement plans across all entities through the e-procurement system and the public procurement portal. Also important to transition from the Excel-based Annual Procurement plan system to a more sophisticated online platform. Developing a Public Procurement Performance Measurement System with key performance indicators aligned with a national public procurement strategy and policy is also proposed. Revising and updating procurement practices and regulations, including overhauling the "Handbook of Good Public Procurement Practices".

In conclusion, while ARAP's commitment to compliance, transparency, and ethical governance is commendable, it is of paramount importance to promote a comprehensive approach that tackles technical, legal, and political aspects of reform, aiming for a more efficient and transparent public procurement system in Cabo Verde. Market and performance orientation must be promoted to take the country system to the next level.

Pillar III: Public Procurement Operations and Market Practices

The analysis of this pillar commences with exploring the prevalent practices in market consultation before actual procurement procedures are formally launched, uncovering a predominant focus on price estimation to the detriment of a holistic assessment of procurement needs and a proper sourcing exercise. This approach engenders inconsistencies in articulating procurement requirements, particularly pronounced in the context of direct awarding for contracts surpassing the threshold of 300,000.00 CVE. Such inconsistencies precipitate frequent modifications and necessitate additional approval processes, thereby impeding the efficacy of the procurement system.



A salient deficiency in the procurement strategy is the conspicuous absence of sustainability considerations. The criteria for sustainability are conspicuously absent in tender evaluations, and the procurement process, while characterized by a general efficiency, exhibits a disproportionate emphasis on cost considerations, thereby marginalizing environmental and social sustainability aspects. The limited deployment of multi-stage procedures for complex procurements and the inadequacy of justifications for selecting procurement methods, especially in the case of direct awards², emerge as critical areas of concern. Transparency within the procurement system is markedly deficient, evidenced by the mere 14% of contracts that undergo public disclosure, a figure that starkly contrasts with the requisite standards. The system's reliance on paper-based processes, coupled with a pronounced dearth in public procurement statistics and minimal engagement of civil society, exacerbates these challenges.

This assessment looked at the interface between the public procurement system and the private sector, focusing on integrating Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) within the ambit of procurement reforms and concluded that despite initiatives such as public consultations and training for economic operators, a perceptible deficit exists in governmental support for MSMEs. The private sector grapples with challenges encompassing restricted access to financing, ambiguities surrounding award criteria, and inefficiencies in conflict resolution mechanisms. The underutilization of the "Supplier's Register" in public procurement, as evidenced by the limited number of registered suppliers, indicates a broader issue of constrained private sector participation.

These challenges are symptomatic of a more profound absence of strategic direction in public procurement. The lack of sector-specific strategies or policy documents pertinent to public procurement signals significant constraints that impede the private sector's access to public procurement opportunities. To redress these issues, a comprehensive study involving economic operators is needed to formulate sector-specific strategies aligning with overarching country development objectives.

The assessment highlighted some key issues, including a paucity of market analysis and research in guiding acquisitions, ambiguously defined requirements and outcomes, and pervasive neglect of sustainability criteria in procurement processes. A deviation from standard bidding documents and a lack of adherence to mandatory practices may culminate in adopting informal methods and establishing nebulous criteria for determining procurement values. The direct award procedure often lacks a solid justification regarding the material reasons for its choice and there is an undue emphasis on price over other factors, such as sustainability, despite legal provisions advocating environmental protection.

There is an imperative for substantial reforms in Cape Verde's procurement system to augment efficiency, transparency, and compliance with established procedures and sustainability criteria. The enhancement of public procurers' capabilities in conducting market studies and consultations is expected to mark the next phase of the system. Meanwhile the utilization of model documents in Direct Award procurements should be encouraged through targeted training and capacity building initiatives and enforced. The establishment of a Sustainable Public Procurement Policy or Strategy, with a focus on the practical implementation of sustainability criteria in procurement processes, is deemed essential. This strategy

² We refer here to the lack of justification regarding the so-called material causes that allow for the choice of direct award - for example, urgent acquisitions motivated by unforeseeable circumstances - and not the justification or the reasoning of the choice of this procurement method based on the value criterion, which, by definition, does not require any other justification, only the verification that the estimated contract value is within the threshold set by law for this purpose.



should be congruent with the Sustainable Development Goals. It became also evident the necessity of raising awareness about the merits of multi-stage procurement procedures, ensuring the selection of qualified competitors, and the criticality of substantiating or reasoning the choices of procurement methods. Finally, efforts should be put on the establishment of clear award criteria and evaluation models and on the need to maintain a regular reassessment of price overestimations.

Pillar IV: Accountability, Integrity, and Transparency of Public Procurement System

Pillar IV reveals a nuanced and complex landscape in Cape Verde's public procurement system, necessitating a blend of strategic interventions and policy reforms. This analysis delves into the intricacies of current practices and legislative frameworks, uncovering areas where enhancement is not just beneficial but essential.

In the realm of public consultation and civil society engagement, particularly concerning the PPC and the RJCA, there is a notable proactive stance. However, this is tempered by significant gaps in the inclusion and training of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The underrepresentation and undervaluation of CSO contributions in scrutinizing procurement policies and practices emerge as critical issues. The absence of a structured approach to capacitate these organizations, coupled with insufficient collaboration between CSOs, regulatory authorities, and entities overseeing national procurement policies, marks a key area for development. The eCompras portal's inadequacies during the transition to an electronic procurement system and the scarcity of comprehensive procurement market data further compound these challenges. To address these, the development of a CSO Capacity Building Program and the enhancement of transparency and data management are imperative.

Turning to the legal and regulatory framework, the alignment of Cape Verde's legislation with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) principles is commendable. Yet, the practical implementation of these principles faces hurdles, particularly in enforcement. The ARAP's Administrative Offences Office, established in 2021, exhibits enforcement challenges, as evidenced by the outdated ARAP website. The lack of a defined maximum duration for debarment sanctions and delays in law implementation underscore the need for more robust participation and integrity mechanisms. Enhancing transparency, legal understanding, and the appeal process, along with fortifying the CRC's human resources, are strategic steps towards remedying these issues.

The assessment also sheds light on internal compliance gaps in the suppliers' registry, the need for better legal protection for whistleblowers, and the imperative for transparency regarding contractors' beneficial ownership. Judicial statistical data handling requires significant improvement, including the establishment of a comprehensive database of court decisions and editable court judgments. The collaboration between ARAP, judicial bodies, and academia in analysing and disseminating court rulings related to public procurement is a positive step, yet there is a clear need for specific procedural rules in the PPC for rights of defence.

Furthermore, the adoption of a comprehensive National Corruption Prevention Strategy and Plan, emphasizing the importance of incorporating integrity risks in capacity building plans and training CSOs in public procurement is suggested. The recommendation to expedite e-GP implementation across the entire lifecycle of public contracts and to form a "Coalition against Corruption in Public Procurement" led by the CPC is a forward-thinking approach. This coalition, focusing on modernizing public procurement with



technologies like blockchain, AI, and data visualization, aligns with the contemporary needs of an efficient procurement system.

In conclusion, the findings of Pillar IV call for a more inclusive, transparent, and efficient procurement system underpinned by a closer civil society engagement, legal and regulatory reforms where needed, and the adoption of modern technologies.

Overview of compliance

The following table provides an overview of the findings of the assessment on the level of sub-indicators. Each sub-indicator is identified depending on the findings (full compliance / gaps identified / substantive gaps identified). This table also shows the red flags identified.

PILLAR I		Full compliance	Gaps identified	Substantive gaps identified	Red flags
1. The public procurement legal framework achieves the agreed principles and complies with applicable obligations.	1(a) – Scope of application and coverage of the legal and regulatory framework	X	X	X	X
	1(b) – Procurement methods	X	-	-	-
	1(c) – Advertising rules and time limits	X	-	X	X
	1(d) – Rules on participation	X	X	X	X
	1(e) – Procurement documentation and technical specifications	X	-	X	X
	1(f) – Evaluation and award criteria	X	-	X	X
	1(g) – Submission, receipt, and opening of tenders	X	X	X	X
	1(h) – Right to challenge and appeal	X	-	X	X
	1(i) – Contract management	X	-	X	X
	1(j) – Electronic Procurement (e-Procurement)	X	-	X	-
	1(k) – Norms for safekeeping of records, documents and electronic data.	X	-	-	-
	1(l) – Public procurement principles in specialised legislation	X	-	-	-
2. Implementing regulations and tools support the legal framework.	2(a) – Implementing regulations to define processes and procedures	X	X	X	X
	2(b) – Model procurement documents for goods, works, and services	-	X	-	-
	2(c) – Standard contract conditions	X	-	X	-
	2(d) – User's guide or manual for procuring entities	-	X	-	-
3. The legal framework reflects the country's secondary policy objectives	3(a) – Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)	-	-	X	-
	3(b) – Obligations deriving from international agreements	X	-	-	-



PILLAR I		Full compliance	Gaps identified	Substantive gaps identified	Red flags
and international obligations					

PILLAR II		Full compliance	Gaps identified	Substantive gaps identified	Red flags
4. The public procurement system is mainstreamed and well integrated with the public financial management system.	4(a) – Procurement planning and the budget cycle	X	-	X	X
	4(b) – Financial procedures and the procurement cycle	X	-	-	-
5. The country has an institution in charge of the normative/regulatory function.	5(a) – Status and legal basis of the normative/regulatory function	X	-	-	-
	5(b) – Responsibilities of the normative/regulatory function	X	-	X	X
	5(c) – Organisation, funding, staffing, and level of independence and authority	X	-	X	-
	5(d) – Avoiding conflict of interest	X	-	-	-
6. Procuring entities and their mandates are clearly defined.	6(a) – Definition, responsibilities and formal powers of procuring entities	X	-	X	X
	6(b) – Centralised procurement body	X	-	X	X
7. Public procurement is embedded in an effective information system. ³	7(a) – Publication of public procurement information supported by information technology	-	-	X	X
	7(b) – Use of e-Procurement	X	-	X	-
	7(c) – Strategies to manage procurement data	-	-	X	-
8. The public procurement system has a strong capacity to develop and improve	8(a) – Training, advice and assistance	X	X	X	-
	8(b) – Recognition of procurement as a profession	-	-	X	X
	8(c) – Monitoring performance to improve the system	-	-	X	X

PILLAR III		Full compliance	Gaps identified	Substantive gaps identified	Red flags
	9(a) – Planning	-	-	X	X

³ 3 assessment criteria have not been assessed. For further information refer to the Matrix.



PILLAR III		Full compliance	Gaps identified	Substantive gaps identified	Red flags
9. Public procurement practices achieve stated objectives.	9(b) – Selection and contracting	X	X	X	X
	9(c) – Contract management in practice	X	-	X	X
10. The public procurement market is fully functional.	10(a) – Dialogue and partnerships between public and private sector	X	-	-	-
	10(b) – Private sector's organisation and access to the public procurement market	X	X	-	-
	10(c) – Key sectors and sector strategies	-	-	X	X

PILLAR IV		Full compliance	Gaps identified	Substantive gaps identified	Red flags
11. Transparency and civil society engagement strengthen integrity in public procurement.	11(a) – An enabling environment for public consultation and monitoring	X	-	X	-
	11(b) – Adequate and timely access to information by the public	-	-	X	-
	11(c) – Direct engagement of civil society	-	-	X	-
12. The country has effective control and audit systems.	12(a) – Legal framework, organisation and procedures of the control system	X	-	X	X
	12(b) – Co-ordination of controls and audits of public procurement	X	-	X	-
	12(c) – Enforcement and follow-up on findings and recommendations	-	-	X	-
	12(d) – Qualification and training to conduct procurement audits	X	-	X	-
13. Procurement appeals mechanisms are effective and efficient.	13(a) – Process for challenges and appeals	X	-	-	-
	13(b) – Independence and capacity of the appeals body	X	-	X	X
	13(c) – Decisions of the appeals body	X	-	-	-
14. The country has ethics and anti-corruption measures in place.	14(a) – Legal definition of prohibited practices, conflicts of interest, and associated responsibilities, accountabilities and penalties	X	-	-	X
	14(b) – Provisions on prohibited practices in procurement documents	X	-	-	-
	14(c) – Effective sanctions and enforcement systems	X	-	-	X
	14(d) – Anti-corruption framework and integrity training	-	-	X	X



PILLAR IV		Full compliance	Gaps identified	Substantive gaps identified	Red flags
	14(e) – Stakeholder support to strengthen integrity in procurement	-	-	X	-
	14(f) – Secure mechanisms for reporting prohibited practices or unethical behaviour	-	-		X
	14(g) – Codes of conduct/codes of ethics and financial disclosure rules	X	-	X	X

1. Introduction

Background

The Government of Cabo Verde (GoCV) requested the African Development Bank (AfDB) to support the country by leading the assessment of its public procurement system it wanted to conduct. Such assessment that this report presents has been carried out with the full involvement of all stakeholders and development partners using the Methodology for Assessing Procurement Systems (MAPS), Version 2018. The assessment intends to lay the foundation for strengthening the public procurement system of Cabo Verde in line with the government's commitment to improving the Public Financial Management (PFM) systems since 2008, notably through the enactment of Procurement Laws and Regulations in 2008, 2010, 2012, 2015 and 2021.

Strategic context and rationale

Although the last major reform of the public procurement system was the one that led to the approval of the Public Procurement Code (PPC) and the Legal Regime of Administrative Contracts (LRAC) in 2015, which is therefore relatively recent, the GoCV is aware that the system is subject to improvements and that these improvements, while still having an important legal component, will also involve addressing gaps identified in terms of management capacity, operations and market practices and, not least, in terms of accountability, integrity and transparency of the public procurement system.

The Cape Verdean public procurement system has been evaluated over the years by development partners but now, with this assessment, the country aims to obtain a holistic view of the system, obtained by applying a methodology that is globally recognised as adequate and reliable for, firstly, improving what there is to improve for the good of the country and its citizens and, secondly, to reap the benefits in terms of the country risk assessment as and when the recommendations are implemented.

Development objective

The broad development objective of the assessment is to support the GoCV in the development of a transparent, effective, competitive and accountable public procurement system by strengthening the capacity of institutions in charge of public procurement. The ultimate goal is to improve the performance of the Public Procurement System and to ensure optimum results in the use of public funds and delivery of services to the citizens. The assessment of the institutional, organizational, and human resources



capacity in public procurement is also expected to contribute towards the Public Procurement Reform agenda.

The main objectives of the assessment are as follows:

- evaluate the strengths, weaknesses and gaps of the public procurement system of Cabo Verde, and benchmark it against international best practices and standards;
- assess the professional capacity of players and the level of participation of civil society;
- assess the level of sustainable public procurement;
- assess the mechanisms for preventing and fighting corruption and promoting good governance;
- provide fact-based guidance upon which the government can prioritize efforts in public procurement reform to enable: (i) to effectively manage risks throughout the procurement cycle; (ii) the strengthening of accountability mechanisms between the government, the economic operators and civil society; and (iii) a deeper integration of the public procurement within the overall integrated financial management system.

Need for an in-depth assessment

Although the last reform of the system was carried out not so long ago, it was very focused on the modernisation of the legal framework and perhaps less on other structural aspects of the system that it is now important to evaluate. In addition, it will also be interesting to assess the legal framework itself in light of the international standard implied in the MAPS indicators. The assessment, through the indicators it includes, will respond to the willingness for modernization in areas including but not limited to e-GP, sustainable and innovative solutions public procurement, the professionalization of public and private procurers and the participation of civil society.

Scope and methodology

The assessment was conducted on all four pillars of MAPS, i.e. (i) legal, regulatory and policy framework; (ii) institutional framework and management capacity; (iii) procurement operations and market practices; and (iv) accountability, integrity, and transparency.

The assessment focused on the public procurement system's strengths, weaknesses, and gaps in Cabo Verde and benchmarked it against international best practices and standards. The evaluation covered the central government, local government and parastatal organizations.

The Evaluation Team addressed all mandatory and recommended quantitative indicators using data collected through (i) case analysis/procurement files, (ii) a private sector survey and (iii) interviews with civil society organisations.

As envisaged at the beginning of this evaluation, a supplementary module on e-Procurement is foreseen to be conducted in the short term.



The MAPS Assessment Steering Committee (MASC), led by ARAP, was established with representatives from stakeholders involved in public procurement, including procuring entities of all government levels, oversight bodies, private sector, civil society and academia.

The Assessment was conducted in three phases:

1. Planning and Preparation:

- Consultation with GoCV and ARAP;
- Establishing the Assessment Team.

2. Assessment Phase:

- Desk review of the documents making up the legal and regulatory frameworks and other relevant policy documents based on a checklist of Background Documents
- Collecting other relevant qualitative data
- Collecting hard data as required by MAPS for quantitative indicators in the form of statistical information on public procurement performance
- Conducting data analysis against the MAPS indicators
- Formulating findings and recommendations

3. Reporting Phase:

- Preparing the Cabo Verde MAPS Draft Assessment Report
- Sharing of the draft report
- Preparing the Final Assessment Report

Main activities undertaken

The AfDB funded the Ministry of Finance (MINFIN) to conduct the assessment. ARAP contracted the Assessors Team, comprising an individual International Public Procurement Consultant (Lead Consultant) who led the analysis, a National Public Procurement Consultant and an International Procurement Consultant focusing on data collection and its quantitative analysis.

The Assessment started with an inception meeting held between the assessment team (composed by the representatives of the AfDB and the consultants, with ARAP) and followed the activities listed in the Concept Note, namely:

- Kick-off mission and Launch Workshop: took place between 20 and 24 March 2023 and included an extensive programme of meetings⁴ with key stakeholders i.e. ARAP, oversight bodies, procuring entities – ministries, local government and state-owned enterprises, private sector and civil society, professional associations (lawyers, engineers and architects), academia. The mission

⁴ Bearing in mind that most of the Stakeholders did not have much information about the MAPS Methodology and with the aim of facilitating the identification of (i) the topics to be addressed, (ii) the information needed to treat the most relevant indicators for each type of entity addressed and (iii) the timetable and format in which the information should be shared with the Evaluation Team, Briefing Notes were produced (one general on the methodology and 7 specific by type of entity e.g. control bodies, SOEs, procuring entities, civil society, etc.).



ended with the Launch Workshop, chaired by the Secretary of State for Finance Alcindo Hemitério da Cruz Mota, on behalf of the Minister of Finance, and attended by around 100 representatives of the above mentioned stakeholders;

- Data Collection Mission: In order to complete the collection of information, both qualitative and quantitative, which has been ongoing since the start of the evaluation - and which included a very significant amount of desk research by the Consultants with the support of ARAP and the ADB - a Data Collection mission was carried out between 19 and 22 June 2023. In the case of quantitative information on procuring entities, the decision was made to target those organisations with the most difficulty in collecting and sharing the information requested. With regard to qualitative information, the decision was made to organise a series of meetings for a technical debate on the Evaluators' first impressions and to request additional information - especially statistical information on the activity - with some entities, for example the Court of Auditors, the General Inspectorate of Finance, the DGPCP or the UGAC;
- Validation mission and Workshop: This mission included several working sessions to fine-tune some of the topics of the evaluation carried out - and reflected in the matrix of indicators - and the Validation Workshop on 7 November 2023, chaired by the Secretary of State for Finance, Mr Alcindo Hemitério da Cruz Mota, on behalf of the Minister of Finance, and attended by around 100 stakeholders' representatives. A presentation on the main findings, gaps and recommendations was made by the Assessment Team, followed by a discussion period with Stakeholders, who were thus able to comment and provide feedback that was embedded in the draft Assessment report.

From the start of the evaluation, the Evaluation Team, including the ADB, ARAP and the Consultants, held coordination meetings via video conference, fortnightly between the start of the evaluation and the validation mission, and thereafter on call.

Key information sources

- Documents making up the legal and regulatory framework, mainly obtained via desk research
- Procurement records of the sampled procuring entities: In accordance with paragraphs 27 and 28 of MAPS methodology (2018), sample cases were selected for review of actual procurement procedures, looking for a representation of the reality in Cabo Verde, both in terms of distribution between Works, Goods and Services, and government level. A total number of 167 cases were analysed, distributed among 11 procuring entities (PEs). During the data collection process, contracting authorities were briefed about the assessment objectives, especially in what concerns to the procurement operations and market practices. Data was collected mostly through electronic means. However, during a field mission, the Procurement Consultant validated the information through sample checks.
- Interviews: during the kick-off mission and the data collection mission a significant number of interviews with the relevant stakeholders for the assessment purposes have been conducted including with CSOs.



- Workshops: two workshops have been held, one to formally launch the assessment and invite all stakeholders to participate and another to validate the findings and draft recommendations devised by the assessment team.
- Private sector survey: The analysis was complemented with a web-based (Private Sector Survey) survey, which received 18 responses. The survey was distributed via e-mail with the support of the two Chambers of Commerce. Different reminders were later distributed. A summary of the responses analysis is made available under Annex X.



2. Analysis of Country Context

Cabo Verde is a ten-island archipelago, nine of which are inhabited. Cabo Verde is a country with a land mass of 4,033 km², and it is located in the Atlantic Ocean, some 500 km off the west coast of Africa. It has a population estimated at 491,233 people (2021 Census), and only 10% of its territory is classified as arable land, and mineral resources are limited. The fragmentation of its territory creates significant connectivity issues, as well as challenges for service delivery, including energy and water supply and the provision of education and health care services. Cabo Verde has witnessed significant economic progress since 1990, driven in large part by the rapid development of tourism (25% of GDP), coupled with considerable social development thanks to strong social policies since the 1970s. The outlook remains uncertain due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a prolonged drought that started in 2016, and the effects of Russia's invasion of Ukraine⁵. Growth is projected to remain below its pre-COVID-19 levels, at 5.1% in 2022 and 5.7% in 2023, driven by investments in renewable energies, blue economy, digital economy, and a gradual recovery in tourism.



2.1. Political, economic and geostrategic situation of the country

Cabo Verde enjoys political stability underpinned by strong democratic institutions. Free and fair elections at the national and local level and peaceful democratic transitions are the norm. The ruling party, Movimento para a Democracia (MpD), secured an absolute majority, with 39 seats in a 72-member Parliament in the legislative elections held on April 18, 2021. Following the presidential election of October 2021, José Maria Neves of the opposition Partido Africano da Independência de Cabo Verde (PAICV) was elected President of the Republic of Cabo Verde. The country continues to score at the top of Africa in governance and transparency and has preserved its status as a stable democracy with a

⁵ Agreed wording at the African Development Bank Annual Meetings 2022 in Ghana - Algeria, China, Egypt and South Africa entered a reservation and proposed "Russia-Ukraine Conflict".



functioning multiparty system. Cabo Verde performs well in key governance indices, ranking 10th/54 countries in the 2020 Bank's CPIA; 39th/180 in 2021 on the Corruption Perception Index; and is 2nd/54 countries in the 2020 Ibrahim Index of Governance in Africa (IIAG).

Despite significant exogenous shocks, Cabo Verde's economy remains resilient. Cabo Verde, as a tourist-dependent economy, has been hit hard by the COVID-19 shock. Growth was estimated at 7.1% in 2021 after a 14.8% contraction in 2020 due to COVID-19 effects on global travel and tourism supply chains. Inflation rose to 1.8% in 2021 from 0.6% in 2020, driven by high energy prices and rising domestic demand. Fiscal deficit declined from 9% of GDP in 2020 to 8.6% in 2021 and was covered by concessional loans, domestic borrowing, and the use of the USD32.2 million SDR allocation. The current account narrowed from 15.9% of GDP in 2020 to 13.1% in 2021. Credit to the economy grew by 6.0% year-on-year in 2021, supported by the EUR 400 million COVID-19 credit line. COVID-19 heightened fiscal risks, and public debt increased from 114% of GDP in 2019 to 143% in 2021, driven by high-interest payments on the domestic debt and rising fiscal deficits due to COVID-19-related expenditure.

The medium-term outlook is positive, with Cabo Verde's GDP growing by an average of 5% between 2019-2021 due to increased activity in industry, fisheries, commerce and tourism. On the demand side, public consumption, private investment and exports stand out as the main growth factors. Total expenditure fell from 31.4% of GDP in 2014 to 30.9% of GDP in 2018. The budget deficit is expected to narrow to less than 2.4% of GDP in 2019-2021 as fiscal consolidation gains impulse. Cabo Verde's public debt ratio decreased for the second consecutive year from 128.4% of GDP in 2016 to 127% in 2017 and 123.9% in 2018 and is expected to reach 121.4% of GDP in 2019.

According to the AfDB's Country Performance and Institutional Assessment (CPIA), Cabo Verde ranks 10th out of 54 countries with a score of 4.2 in 2018, after having ranked 4.09 in 2014. Key improvements were made on CPIA ratings for economic management and governance though performance on structural policies, social inclusion and equity, infrastructure and regional integration remained below the continental average. The Freedom House consistently ranked Cabo Verde as a free economy over the past five years reflecting the strong quality of its institutions. The country is relatively free of corruption and moved from 43rd/175 in 2014 to 39th/180 in 2021 on the Corruption Perception Index by Transparency International. Cabo Verde performance in the Ibrahim Index of Governance in Africa (IIAG) changed from 2nd/52 in 2014 to 3rd/54 countries surveyed in 2018 due to slight deterioration in governance effectiveness at the local level and regulations for private sector development.

Structural reforms in Cabo Verde aim at improving the business environment, addressing labour market inefficiencies, and increasing access to finance. The authorities are developing a new five-year development strategy based on the recently completed long-term development plan (Cabo Verde Ambition 2030). Key priority areas include (i) completing State-Owned Enterprises (SOE) reforms, including through privatization, and improving the efficiency of public enterprises; (ii) facilitating access to finance, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises; and (iii) improving the business environment. Other reforms include climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, including progress towards achieving the 50% renewable energy target by 2030. In addition, the development of technology parks will also support efforts to enhance digitalization - another key priority for the government.

Cabo Verde's achievements in poverty reduction over the past decades have been quite impressive, with the share of the population living below the international poverty line of US\$ 1.90 (PPP) per day declining



from 16% in 2000 to 3% in 2019. The government's however normally uses the national poverty rate of \$ 5.5 per day⁶ to determine the level of poverty in the country. Cabo Verde's long term -standing commitment in fighting poverty led to decline in national poverty rates from 49% in 1990 to 28 % in 2019. However, due to the impact of the pandemic, national poverty rates increased to 35 % in 2020 signifying a 7% increase in poverty headcount within a year, reversing recent progress made in fighting poverty. However, as a result of the government's response in cushioning the effects of the pandemic and post pandemic recovery efforts there has been a slight decline in poverty rates from 35% in 2020 to 33% in 2022.

Despite these gains in poverty reduction, spatial and gender inequalities exist; thirty-three per cent (33%) of women-headed households are poor, compared to 21% of male-headed households (INE, 2015). Similarly, the poverty rate is approximately 15% in urban areas as against 41% in rural areas and tends to be lower on islands with better tourism infrastructure (Sal and Boa Vista) when compared to national averages. In response to these persistent poverty challenges, the Government has scaled up its social protection system by increasing coverage of the Single Social Registry (Cadastro Social Único - CSU). The government is using ICT-based systems, mobile money and e-platforms to reach out to vulnerable households, women and youth-led businesses affected by the pandemic in the most efficient manner. This is an example of how e-governance supports poverty reduction and inclusion. The Government has set itself the ambitious target of eradicating extreme poverty by 2026 by establishing a social fund to address emerging and pressing poverty challenges.

2.2. The Public Procurement System and its links with the public finance management and public governance systems

The legal and institutional frameworks, insofar as they contain mandatory and permanent elements that characterise rights and obligations and allocate roles and responsibilities among the key actors involved, are the ones that can be most easily summarised to characterise a national public procurement system.

The legal framework and its recent evolution

Prior to the 2015 reform, when the Public Procurement Code (PPC) was approved and entered into force, the legislative framework regulating public procurement was characterized by a dispersion of legal texts intended to regulate specific types of public contracts and topics, sometimes lacking unity and systematic coherence.

The following legal texts formed the main part of the legal framework in the pre-Code period:

- Law 17/VII/2007, of 10 September (Public Procurement Law, 2007) and Decree-Law 1/2009, of 5 January (Public Procurement Regulation, 2009), which covered the process of formation of contracts for the acquisition of goods, services and consultancy services, but leaving the execution of these contracts unregulated;

⁶ In Purchasing Power Parity Terms per person per day in 2015 prices. The government's definition of extreme poverty is consistent with international standards.



- Decree-Law 54/2010, of 29 November, covering the formation and execution of Public Works Contracts.

Specifically in the field of concessions,

- Decree-Law nº 34/2005, of the 30th May, that was establishing the general bases of the regime of the Concession of the Exploration of Public Institutes, Public Companies, Means of Production and other Public Means;
- Decree-Law 35/2005, of the 30th May, that was establishing the general bases of the regime of Public Works Concessions and Exploitation of Public Goods;
- There were several special regimes of concessions (in particular with regard to public service concessions of airports, ports and gambling).

The central piece of the legal framework - the Public Procurement Code (PPC) - was enacted in 2015 as a result of a reform that aimed to modernize and simplify the public procurement system of the country. The PPC sets out the fundamental principles that should guide all market players and defines an institutional framework which has been consolidating over the last few years. The procurement methods available, the award criteria and the process for its choice, the transparency and integrity-related safeguards, the time limits as well as the complaints mechanism offered to aggrieved bidders are examples of alignment with international goods practices. Nevertheless, as explained throughout this MAPS evaluation, some gaps and shortcomings have been brought to light in the practical implementation of policies and application of the legal provisions⁷ on one end and some issues related to the development of the system on the other end.

The list of the main legislative acts on public procurement and related matters in force in the country gives a general idea about the topics covered. In addition to the centrepiece, which is the Public Procurement Law (PPL)⁸, approved by Law 88/VIII/2015, the following legal acts should be highlighted:

- Decree-Law 46/2015 - approves the setup, organization and legal regime of the Ministerial Purchasing Units (UGAs) and the Central Purchasing Unit (UGAC);
- Decree-Law 50/2015 – approves the “Legal Regime of Administrative Contracts” focusing on the public contracts implementation-related aspects;
- Decree-Law 55/2015 - approves the by-laws of the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (ARAP);
- Ordinance No. 60/2015 - approves the standard procurement documents to be adopted as reference in public procurement procedures, including the invitation to tender, tender programme/instructions to bidders, specifications and terms of reference to be adopted in procedures for the formation of works, goods and services contract, concessions of public works and services and public works contracts, as applicable. Additionally, ARAP makes templates of these contracts available on its website.

⁷ The “law in practice” as opposed to the “law on the books”.



- Decree-Law 28/2021 - approves the statute of the Conflict Resolution Commission (CRC);
- Decree-Law No 11/2023, of 17 February, approves the legal regime of the e-GP platform and the conduct of the procedures to form public contracts through it.

Significant progress has been made in improving public finance management and public procurement, although institutional capacity continues to pose major challenges. The institutional and legal framework for public finance management (PFM) has been strengthened since the last public expenditure and financial accountability (PEFA) assessment in 2015, mainly due to the approval of the Public Finance Management Act of 2018 and the new Law on the Court of Auditors. In addition, an Integrated Budget and Financial Management System (SIGOF) has been fully implemented and is used by all ministries.

With regard to public procurement, there is a consensus on the need to modernize the system, implementing a fully-fledged e-Procurement system that interacts with SIGOF, to foster competition and promote the achievement of value-for-money, to significantly reduce direct contracting as well as the urgent need to promote training and professionalization of public procurers.

Procuring entities

The PPC establishes a detailed framework for the country's procurement entities, as outlined in Article 5. These entities include the State and its Direct Administration services, Local Authorities, Public Institutes (including public foundations and regulatory bodies), State-owned enterprises, and public associations (both solely public and mixed public-private entities primarily funded or managed by the aforementioned entities). The 2015 Reform further clarified the organizational structure and competences required for public procurement operations, emphasizing the importance of specialized units within each procuring entity to manage procurement processes from planning to contract execution. Central to this framework is the concept of the Procurement Management Unit (UGA), defined as a functional, non-structural entity responsible for managing procurement procedures. Article 66 (2) of the PPC specifies that within the Central Public Administration, these entities are termed UGAs, and for grouped procedures of a similar nature, they are referred to as Centralized Procurement Management Units (UGAC). The Regulation on Public Procurement Units, approved by Decree-Law no. 46/2015, mandates that each procuring entity establish a UGA, which must be accredited by ARAP before commencing operations. The UGAs are tasked with various responsibilities, including drafting contracting proposals, maintaining procurement records, selecting procurement methods, and managing the bidding process. The competences of these procurement units, as detailed in Article 11, encompass a range of activities designed to ensure transparent and efficient procurement practices. These include preparing and submitting procurement plans for approval, maintaining and submitting procurement records to ARAP and the Directorate-General for Assets and Public Procurement (DGPCP), choosing procurement methods, and managing the entire bidding process from document preparation to bidder notification. Additionally, UGAs support the creation of six-monthly procurement reports and provide necessary clarifications to ARAP upon request. This structured approach aims to professionalize procurement functions and enhance the accountability and effectiveness of public procurement in Cabo Verde.

Independent public procurement regulatory authority

The Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (ARAP) is an independent administrative authority with regulatory functions and enjoys administrative, financial, and asset autonomy, ensuring its operational



independence. The legal framework governing independent regulatory authorities, particularly Law 14/VIII/2012, highlights the core functions of regulation, supervision, and sanctioning. ARAP's activities are subject to oversight by the National Assembly, ensuring a balance between functional independence and accountability. ARAP's statutes define eight key organizational competences: advisory, auditing, regulatory, training and accreditation, information and publicity, sanctions, and serving as an independent non-judicial appeals body (review mechanism). These competences encompass a broad range of functions from conducting audits and issuing technical standards to training public procurement officials and resolving procurement disputes. ARAP's organizational structure includes a Board of Directors, a Statutory Auditor, an Advisory Board, and the Conflict Resolution Committee (CRC) which is the appeals body mentioned. Through its comprehensive regulatory framework and diverse competences, ARAP plays a crucial role in maintaining the integrity and efficiency of the public procurement system in Cabo Verde. Financial sustainability for ARAP is achieved through various revenue streams, including service fees, contract-related fees, state budget appropriations, and fines from sanctioning activities.

Oversight and control bodies

The national legislation delineates the agencies responsible for overseeing the procurement function within the country. The key institutions involved in this oversight include both external and internal control bodies. The Court of Auditors of Cabo Verde (TCCV) serves as the Supreme Audit Institution, playing a pivotal role in external *a priori* and *ex-post* control of procurement processes. Another significant external control body is the regulatory agency ARAP (see above), which is tasked with monitoring and auditing procurement activities to ensure compliance with established regulations.

On the internal control side, the Inspectorate-General Finance is responsible for overseeing financial management and procurement within public institutions. Additionally, the Directorate-General for Public Contracts and Procurement (DGPCP) is involved in the internal control mechanisms to ensure the integrity and efficiency of the procurement system. Together, these institutions form a comprehensive framework for the oversight and regulation of public procurement in Cabo Verde.

Other stakeholders

In addition to the entities directly involved in regulating, operating and monitoring and controlling the system - procuring entities⁸, economic operators and the regulatory authority and internal and external control bodies, key stakeholders involved in the public procurement system of Cabo Verde include training institutions, procurement professional bodies⁹, and representatives from the private sector¹⁰ and civil society. Additionally, research institutions, academia, the media, and international partners engaged in procurement activities, contribute to the effectiveness and comprehensive oversight of Cabo Verde's

⁸ All levels of government i.e. central and sub-central government, and other entities (including SOEs and bodies of public law).

⁹ Lawyers, Engineers, Architects.

¹⁰ Chambers of Commerce and representatives of small and medium-sized enterprises.



public procurement system. These entities were involved in the MAPS assessment through their roles as members of its Steering Committee¹¹.

2.3. National policy objectives and sustainable development goals

The Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDS II)¹² operationalises the Government Programme of the Tenth Legislature and Cape Verde's Strategic Agenda for Sustainable Development 2030. With PEDS II, the government's ambition by 2026 is to make Cape Verde an advanced democracy, a dynamic, digitalising and diversifying economy, an inclusive nation, integrated into ECOWAS, with shared prosperity and high international prestige.

The changes that PEDS II must promote and the progress to be made will be implemented through 28 programmes spread over four pillars. The Economy Pillar with 13 programmes that meet the strategic objective of ensuring economic recovery, fiscal consolidation and sustainable growth, diversification and making Cape Verde a Platform Country. The Social Pillar with 5 programmes that meet the strategic objective of promoting social development through human capital, inclusion and mobility, reducing inequalities, eradicating extreme poverty and gender equality. The Environment Pillar with 3 programmes that meet the strategic objective of guaranteeing water and sanitation for all, climate action and resilience, environmental quality and the enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity. The Sovereignty Pillar with 7 programmes that fulfil the strategic objective of consolidating national sovereignty, deepening the appreciation of democracy, the Diaspora and Cape Verde's international prestige and promoting regional integration and Cape Verde's dynamic insertion into the World Economic System.

Notwithstanding, the PEDS II is completely silent on public procurement.

2.4. Public Procurement Reform

Prior to the 2015 reform, the legislative framework regulating public procurement was characterized by a dispersion of legal texts intended to regulate specific types of public contracts and topics, sometimes lacking unity and systematic coherence.

The following legal texts formed the main part of the legal framework in the pre-Code period:

- the Law 17/VII/2007, of 10 September (Public Procurement Law, 2007) and Decree-Law 1/2009, of 5 January (Public Procurement Regulation, 2009), which covered the process of formation of contracts for the acquisition of goods, services and consultancy services, but leaving the execution of these contracts unregulated.
- the Decree-Law 54/2010, of 29 November, covering the formation and execution of Public Works Contracts.

¹¹ The Maps Assessment Steering Committee has been established by the Ministerial Order No. 114/2022, issued by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance and Enterprise on 16 December 2022.

¹² <https://peds.gov.cv/caboverde4dev/en/>



- Specifically in the field of concessions, Decree-Law nº 34/2005, of the 30th May, that was establishing the general bases of the regime of the Concession of the Exploration of Public Institutes, Public Companies, Means of Production and other Public Means;
- Decree-Law 35/2005, of the 30th May, that was establishing the general bases of the regime of Public Works Concessions and Exploitation of Public Goods;
- There were several special regimes of concessions (in particular with regard to public service concessions of airports, ports and gambling).

Overall, from a *“law in the books perspective”*, the public procurement legal framework is now well structured in terms of the hierarchy of legal acts, and incorporates the core of international standards and key principles that are present in the most modern public procurement systems. The central piece of the legal framework - the Public Procurement Code (PPC) - was enacted in 2015 as a result of a reform that aimed to modernize and simplify the legal framework. The public procurement law of Cabo Verde sets out the fundamental principles that should guide all market players and defines an institutional framework which has been consolidating over the last few years. The procurement methods available, the award criteria and the process for its choice, the transparency and integrity-related safeguards, the time limits as well as the complaints mechanism offered to aggrieved bidders are examples of alignment with international goods practices. Nevertheless, it was anticipated that a MAPS assessment could bring to light, as it did, some gaps and shortcomings in the practical implementation of policies and application of the legal provisions (law in action).

The list of the main legislative acts on public procurement and related matters in force in the country gives a general idea about the topics covered. In addition to the centerpiece, which is the Public Procurement Law (PPL) , approved by Law 88/VIII/2015, the following legal acts should be highlighted:

- Decree-Law 46/2015 - approves the setup, organization and legal regime of the Ministerial Purchasing Units (UGAs) and the Central Purchasing Unit (UGAC);
- Decree-Law 50/2015 – approves the “Legal Regime of Administrative Contracts” focusing on the public contracts implementation-related aspects;
- Decree-Law 55/2015 - approves the by-laws of the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (ARAP);
- Decree-Law 28/2021 - approves the statute of the Conflict Resolution Commission (CRC);
- Decree-Law No 11/2023, of 17 February, approves the legal regime of the e-GP platform and the processing of public contracts formation through it. Furthermore, the trend for contracting works and service concessions, as well as public-private partnerships, may also entail the exposure to increased risks that the MAPS assessment may anticipate to some extent. .

ARAP commissioned a Diagnostic of the application of the Public Procurement Code (PPC) and the Legal Regime of Administrative Contracts (LRAC), as well as the public procurement standard documents, from their approval in 2015 until the date of the completion of the study i.e. May 2021. The Diagnostic confirmed that the CCP and RJCA represented a significant evolution of the Cape Verdean legislative framework regarding public procurement, which allowed the country to reach a much higher level than the laws they repealed.

The authors of the study recommended that the CCP and RJCA be maintained as the framework laws in the area of public procurement (in the broad sense). Nevertheless, they also identified several aspects



and issues that call for specific enhancements to be introduced through the revision of both the CCP and the RJCA, in the following areas: subjective and objective scope of the legal texts, contract formation procedures, e-procurement, contract performance, regulatory function, litigation and administrative offences).

The broad development objective of the assessment is now, with the present MAPS Assessment concluded, to support the GoCV in the development of a more transparent, effective, competitive and accountable public procurement system by strengthening the capacity of institutions in charge of public procurement. The ultimate goal is to improve the performance of the Public Procurement System of the country and to ensure optimum results in the use of public funds and delivery of services to the citizens.

3. Assessment

This section of the Main Report discusses the findings of the assessment in relation to each of the Pillars and Indicators based on the qualitative review of the system and the application of quantitative indicators as defined in the MAPS methodology. It describes the main strengths and weaknesses and identifies the areas that show material or substantive gaps and require action to improve the quality and performance of the system. Substantial gaps are classified into categories by the risk they may pose to the system and actions are recommended to address these weaknesses.

The detailed assessment results covering each sub-indicator and each criterion is provided in the Matrix at Volume II of this Report. All other back-up material and documentation in support of this analysis are provided in Volume III of this Report. The assessment team has used the guidance and assessment criteria as given in the Methodology for Assessing Procurement Systems (MAPS 2018).

3.1. Pillar I - Legal, Regulatory and Policy Framework

Pillar I assesses the existing legal, regulatory and policy framework for public procurement. It identifies the formal rules and procedures governing public procurement and evaluates how they compare to international standards. The practical implementation and operation of this framework is the subject of Pillars II and III. The indicators within Pillar I embrace recent developments and innovations that have been increasingly employed to make public procurement more efficient. Pillar I also consider international obligations and national policy objectives to ensure that public procurement lives up to its important strategic role and contributes to sustainability.



Indicator 1. The public procurement legal framework achieves the agreed principles and complies with applicable obligations

The indicator covers the different legal and regulatory instruments established at varying levels, from the highest level (national law, act, regulation, decree, etc.) to detailed regulations, procedures and bidding documents formally in use.

- **Synthesis of the indicator**

The Cape Verdean public procurement system, influenced by Portuguese and European laws, belongs to the Civil Law family. The Constitution is the supreme law, guiding all other laws and regulations, including those related to public procurement. The key legal instruments in this domain are the Public Procurement Code (PPC), the Legal Regime of Administrative Contracts (RJCA), the Statute of ARAP (the Regulatory Authority), the Statute of the Conflict Resolution Commission (CRC), and the Regulation on electronic government procurement (e-GP).

The PPC covers various public contracts, including public works, goods and services acquisitions, and public-private partnerships. All legislative acts are accessible online, ensuring transparency. The procurement methods, ranked by competitiveness, range from public tender to direct award, chosen based on contract value or choice material criteria.

Transparency is paramount in contract awarding, necessitating public tender notices and accessible documents. The PPC mandates specific procedures and criteria for bid submission, emphasizing open participation and fair competition. However, preferences for national bidders in international procurement can create trade barriers.

Eligibility for participation is strictly regulated, disqualifying entities based on factors like insolvency, criminal convictions, and unpaid taxes. Standard bidding documents, approved by relevant government authorities, are mandatory. Technical specifications must be clear and impartial, with a preference for national standards.

Award criteria include either the lowest price or the most economically advantageous tender. Life-cycle costing is not explicitly mentioned but is implicitly allowed. The law ensures the security and confidentiality of tenders and requires public bid opening for significant contracts.

Multiple review options are available for aggrieved parties, including direct claims to the responsible entity, appeals to ARAP's CRC, and judicial review. The PPC enables early challenge of procurement decisions, facilitating error correction. The RJCA provides for arbitration in administrative contract disputes and delineates the powers of procuring entities, including contract modification under specific conditions.

Finally, while the e-GP system's implementation has faced challenges, these are not due to legal or regulatory deficiencies. The system, aligned with international best practices, emphasizes principles of integrity, security, and interoperability. The ongoing transition to e-GP highlights its future role as the primary method for public procurement in Cabo Verde.



The assessment of Cabo Verde's public procurement system reveals several critical gaps that compromise its efficiency, transparency, and compliance with best practices. Key issues identified include procedural inconsistencies, outdated and user-unfriendly technological interfaces, and ambiguous legal provisions.

One primary concern is related to the contracting of consultancy services under the Public Procurement Code (PPC), particularly the superfluous special procedure in the PPC. This procedure contrasts with the general procedure applied to other services, leading to inefficiencies. Additionally, the PPC's Article 155(6)¹³ introduces ambiguity by exempting certain contracts from specific provisions while still demanding adherence to general procurement principles. This raises questions about enforcement and compliance monitoring. The direct award provision in Article 155(7), based solely on value criteria, deviates from typical rules considering both value and material criteria, undermining the rationale for direct awards.

The "e-Compras" public procurement portal is another area of concern. Its Legislation section is not user-friendly and contains outdated or irrelevant legal texts, necessitating significant improvement. Article 119 (2) of the PPC, which permits reduced bid submission deadlines, may compromise objectivity and adversely affect competition and bid preparation. Furthermore, Article 99(4) of the PPC potentially limits international trade by favouring bids submitted by Cabo Verdean entities or including goods extracted, produced or farmed in Cabo Verde, which could be seen as protectionist¹⁴.

Ambiguity in the phrasing of Article 70 (1) (c) of the PPC regarding the status of bidders or candidates also requires legislative clarification. Additionally, there is a suggestion to amend Article 70 to include disqualification criteria for offenses like terrorism and human trafficking.

The absence of specific provisions governing the State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) in public procurement and the lack of legal clarity in tender documents due to missing 'notice' among bidding document types are significant omissions.

¹³The Law 20/X/2023, of 24 March (*Legal Regime of Public Employment*) enshrines in its articles 85 and following what it calls a "special form of attachment to the Public Administration", which basically consists of the option to sign "*services contracts for the exercise of public functions*" [Article 86(2)] as an alternative to the standard regimes i.e. the "career" and the "employment". Article 85 provides that services contracts are "*entered into for the provision of non-subordinate work in a body or service, without being subject to the respective discipline and direction, or working hours*", which fits in with the definitions set forth in the PPC regarding "*acquisition of services*" [Articles 2 and 3(1)(c)] and "*acquisition of consultancy services*" [Articles 2 and 3(1)(d)]. However, these services contracts - which can be concluded in the form of a *task-contract* (the subject matter is an identified specific task and the contract lasts until its foreseen or actual accomplishment) or a *time-contract* (the subject matter is the provision of a kind of services throughout the duration of the contract)- can only be carried out if the following requirements are met cumulatively [Article 86 (1)]: (a) it is non-subordinate work for which it is inconvenient, (b) the legal regime for the acquisition of services is complied with and (c) the service provider has its tax and social security situation regularised. Thus, it seems to us that Article 86 (1) (b) refers to the Public Contracts Code in relation to the fulfilment of these service contracts for the exercise of public functions and to the Public Procurement Code, approved by Law 88/VIII/2015 Legal Framework of Administrative Contracts (RJCA) approved by Decree-Law no. 50 / 2015.

¹⁴ The Evaluation Team did not find any cases of practical application of the potential barrier to international trade resulting from the combination of Article 99(4) and 13 of the PPC



The current approach to calculating and assessing life-cycle costs is unclear, lacking specific guidelines for procuring entities. The presence of the Public Prosecutor's Office at tender opening events is deemed inefficient, and the role of this office in the procurement process should be revisited.

Profound modification is needed in Section II (Public Act) of Chapter I of Title IV of the PPC to align with e-Government Procurement (e-GP). Article 186 of the Civil Code of Procedure (CCP) requires clearer alignment with Article 42(1) of the RJCA, particularly regarding suspension periods. The analysis also highlights the need for improved tender documents, especially with the introduction of e-GP.

Confidentiality, as currently safeguarded solely by Article 89 of the PPC, permits tenderers to request document confidentiality. However, there is a need for a different system for handling confidential information at various stages, suggesting modifications to Articles 41 (1) (g) and 46 (2) of the CRC and the repeal of Article 55 (b).

The absence of defined roles for contract managers and specialized career paths in public procurement significantly weakens the contract management model. This leads to risks due to insufficient monitoring of contract implementation. Furthermore, Article 22 (3) of the RJCA limits contract modification without considering potential price impacts, which could adversely affect the contracting authority's conditions.

Article 24 of the RJCA requires modification to address the obligations for publishing significant contract changes. Article 39 (1) (f) of the PPC needs revision to limit direct awards in a way that safeguards competition and public interest. Additionally, the lack of interoperability between public procurement information and public finance management systems, as highlighted in Article 2 (3) of Decree-Law 11/2023, poses a challenge.

Finally, the absence of a clear e-Government Procurement strategy and the incongruence in digital transformation efforts within the public procurement system highlight the urgent need for a cohesive and comprehensive approach to modernize and streamline procurement processes in Cabo Verde.

The comprehensive assessment of Cabo Verde's public procurement system has led to several recommendations aimed at enhancing efficiency, fairness, and compliance with international best practices. These recommendations, derived from identifying substantive gaps, are proposed to mitigate associated risks and improve the overall procurement landscape.

One of the primary suggestions involves the abolition of the special procedure for contracting consultancy services. This would require repealing Chapter VI of Title IV of the Public Procurement Code (PPC) and modifying related provisions. Furthermore, to uphold the principles of equality and promote competition, it is advised to repeal Article 155 (6) of the PPC. This action is recommended regardless of the retention of Chapter VI, which establishes a specific procedure for consultancy service contracts.

The assessors also advocate for the elimination of the justification requirement for the choice of the direct award procedure, as delineated in Article 155 (7) of the PPC. This is because the general terms of Article 30 PPC do not necessitate any justification when the procedure choice is based on the contract's value.

To address situations of exceptional urgency, it is proposed to add a section to the PPC allowing for the reduction of certain procedural deadlines. This would include the non-application of some requirements, like those in the preliminary and final report rules, while maintaining the key elements of the public procurement process.



The government is encouraged to evaluate the economic impact of barriers to international trade imposed by Articles 13 and 99(4) of the PPC. Depending on the findings, these legal provisions might be repealed or modified to reduce discretion allowed to procuring entities, thereby clarifying the terms and conditions of this protection measure.

Additionally, the report suggests updating Article 70(1)(c) of the PPC to exclude candidates or bidders with management or administrative members who are barred from public procurement. It also recommends expanding the causes of impediment in Article 70 to include convictions for severe crimes, conflicts of interest, and evidence of attempts to distort competition.

The team proposes considering to include in the PPL a provision allowing the participation of both SOEs and other public entities, while making explicit the necessary guarantees to safeguard fair competition and the absence of conflicts of interest. This would be part of a broader legislative modernization effort. Furthermore, adding a clause to Article 146 PPC to clarify the rules of prevalence in cases of non-conformity is advised.

Introducing provisions for life-cycle costing (LCC) in the PPC is another key recommendation. This would facilitate the use of LCC in evaluating the most economically advantageous tender, incorporating a comprehensive range of costs, including environmental impacts.

The repeal of Article 121(2) PPC and consequently ARAP's Directive 2/2018 of 12 June, is advised due to its lack of added value and potential inefficiency. Similarly, the public bid opening session should be abolished with the full adoption of electronic procurement (e-GP).

Amendments to various articles of the PPC and RJCA are suggested to address issues relating to voidable contracts, the confidentiality of information during appeals, and limitations on contract modifications to prevent economic imbalances.

The obligation to publish all modifications of contracts, as outlined in Article 24 of the RJCA, should be extended and strictly enforced, with penalties for non-compliance.

Lastly, the Ministry of Finance and ARAP are urged to include in their 2024 plans the adoption of electronic processing for procurement decisions and expenditure authorization. The homologation of bidding documents by the DGPCP is recommended for abolition to streamline processes.

- **Findings**

Scope of application and coverage of the legal and regulatory framework

The Cape Verdean legal system is part of the *Civil Law* family and, in what regards to public procurement, finds its most important sources of influence in Portuguese law¹⁵ and European public procurement law. The legal system of Cabo Verde is very well structured, and the **hierarchy of laws**, as defined by the

¹⁵ There are many common features between the legal systems of the countries that make up the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP): Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, São Tomé and Príncipe and Timor-Leste.



Constitution, has its highest level, conforming the whole system to the Constitution of the Republic of Cabo Verde (CRCV) and comprises at sub-ordinate levels the Laws of the National Assembly and the Decree-Laws of the Government. As far as **International Law** is concerned, Article 12 of the CRCV states that general or common international law shall form an integral part of the Cape Verdean legal order for as long as it is in force in the international legal order and shall be in force in the Cape Verdean legal order after its official publication and entry into force in the international legal order and for as long as it is internationally binding on the State of Cape Verde.

The **most relevant legal acts in the domain of public procurement** are the Public Procurement Code (PPC)¹⁶ covering the whole formation of the contract (pre-award stage), the Legal Regime of Administrative Contracts (RJCA)¹⁷ covering the implementation of public contracts, the Statute of ARAP¹⁸, the Regulatory Authority, the Statute of the Conflict Resolution Commission (CRC)¹⁹ and the Regulation on the electronic government procurement (e-GP)²⁰.

The **scope of the PPC** covers the formation of public works contracts, lease and acquisition of goods, acquisition of services, acquisition of consultancy services, public works and public services concessions. (PPC, Article 3/1). The **Table** below provides a summarised view of the scope and coverage of the PPC and what can be considered overall a well-designed law to regulate the pre-contractual phase.

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT CODE 2015 (PPC)		
Stage of the procurement cycle and scope of norms	Distribution of content in the law titles / chapters / sections / provisions	
Key definitions, scope, general principles and rules	Title I	General Principles and Rules Chapter I - Purpose and scope Chapter II - Principles relating to public procurement Chapter III - Regulation of public procurement Chapter IV – Publicity
Contract life cycle coverage (Up to the award decision and contract signing)	Title II	Types and Choice of Procedures (Procurement Methods) Chapter I - Types of procedures Chapter II - Choice of procedure Chapter III - Procedure documents (Bidding documents)
	Title III	Contract formation Chapter I - Preparatory administrative actions Chapter II - Rules for participating in the procedures (eligibility) Chapter III - Applications Chapter IV - Bids Chapter V - Submission of applications and bids Chapter VI - Evaluation and rejection of bids and award

¹⁶ Approved by Law 88/VIII/2015, of 14 April.

¹⁷ Approved by Decree-Law 50/2015 of 23 September.

¹⁸ Approved by Decree-Law 55/2015, of 9 October.

¹⁹ Approved by Decree-Law 28/2021, of 5 April).

²⁰ Approved by Decree-Law 11/2023, of 17 February.



		Chapter VII – Securities (bid and performance) Chapter VIII – Contract signing
	Title IV	Conduct of procedure Chapter I - Public tender Chapter II - Two-round public tender Chapter III - Pre-qualification procedures Chapter IV - Closed tender Chapter V - Direct award Chapter VI - Procurement of consultant services Chapter VII - Framework agreement
	Title V	Administrative Challenges
	Title VI	Administrative offences
	Title VII	Final and transitional provisions

In addition to the most commonly used public contracts - for the supply of goods and acquisition of services and works - Cape Verde's legal system also offers legal and regulatory provisions in the field of **public-private partnerships (PPP) and concessions**. Article 2 of the PPC provides the legal definitions of works concessions and service concessions. **Public works concession** is a contract which, while having the same characteristics as a public works contract, has as its consideration the right to exploit a public work, whether or not accompanied by the payment of a price while a **public services concession** is a contract for the launch and temporary operation of a service, at the concessionaire's risk, whether or not accompanied by the payment of a price. Other PPC provisions addressing PPP and concessions include, among others, those relating to Applicability [Article 3(1)(e)(f)]: The PPC applies to contracts for public works and public services concessions; Tender Procedures [Article 30(5)]: Mandates a two-stage open tender or restricted tender based on prior qualification for forming concession contracts, Government Approval [Article 58(1)]: Necessitates finance ministry approval for project viability, structure, and specifications before starting contract formation; Candidacy Restrictions [Article 70(1)(f)]: Bars candidates convicted of crimes like corruption or fraud, especially in construction-related contracts; Qualification Requirements [Article 73(2)]: Requires appropriate certifications or licenses for public works contracts or concessions; Financial Stability [Article 76(2)]: Demands proof of financial capability for participants in public works or service concessions; Contract Essentials [Article 111(2)]: Lists mandatory elements in concession contracts, including contractor license and project details; and Submission Deadlines (Article 119): Sets deadlines for tender submissions, varying by national and international scope.

However, the **legal framework for Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)** in Cabo Verde is primarily governed by Decree-Law 63/2015, dated 13 November. This law establishes the general rules for the State's involvement in PPPs, encompassing stages such as prioritisation, design, preparation, public hearing and consultation, tendering, adjudication, modification, supervision, comprehensive monitoring, and termination of PPPs. Under Article 3 of this Decree-Law, a PPP is defined as a legal relationship formed by a contract or series of contracts wherein private entities, known as private partners, commit to a long-term engagement with a public partner. This engagement is directed towards fulfilling a collective need and includes financing, investment, and operation responsibilities primarily borne by the private partner. Additionally, this relationship may involve payments by the public partner, risk allocation to the private partner, and execution of highly specialised works and services. In line with the PPC, Article 2(2) of the



Decree-Law 63/2015 stipulates that private partners must be entities assuring good reputation, technical qualification, and financial capacity, meeting specific requirements in each public procurement process and Article 17(1) emphasizes that the procedure for forming a PPP contract must adhere to the regulations set forth in the Public Procurement Code. Decree-Law no. 57/2016, dated 9 November 2016, established the **State Enterprise Sector Monitoring Unit** (Unidade de Acompanhamento do Setor Empresarial do Estado, UASE) within the Ministry of Finance. The UASE restructured through Decree-Law no. 76/2021 on 2 November 2021, plays a central role in supporting the Minister in managing the State's shareholder functions, overseeing the public business sector, interacting with independent regulators, and leading privatisation and PPP processes.

All legislative acts emanating from the National Assembly and the Government are published and freely accessible on the online **Official Bulletin** (<https://kiosk.incv.cv/>). **ARAP website** (<https://arap.cv/>) publishes laws, decree-laws, regulatory decrees, resolutions, ministerial orders and directives issued by ARAP's Board of Directors. Eight legal texts (only) have been published on the public procurement portal (www.mf.gov.cv/web/ecompras), but this section requires significant improvement.

Procurement methods

Title II of the PPC (Types and Selection of Procurement Methods) includes a comprehensive set of rules governing **procurement methods**. Chapter I lists the types of procurement methods/procedures²¹; Chapter II provides criteria and requirements for the choice of the procurement method/procedure, and Chapter III lists and defines the mandatory content of bidding documents to be used in each method. The **choice of the specific procurement method/procedure** to follow is made based on two possible criteria i.e. (i) the *estimated value of the contract* according to the following thresholds and (ii) the choice of the procurement method/procedure based on the so-called *material criteria* (not related to the estimated contract value).

The PPC provides for **five procurement methods/procedures** hierarchically listed from the most to the least competitive as follows: (i) Public tender; (ii) Two-stages open tender; (iii) Pre-qualification procedure; (iv) Closed tender; (v) Direct award.

The choice of the open tender procedure, the restricted tender procedure and the direct award procedure depends on the estimated value thresholds of the contract to be concluded, as summarized in the Table below:

²¹ The expression “procurement methods” is not used in the EU and Portuguese influenced public procurement legal systems. Instead, the dominant expression is “*procurement procedures*” which is an example of the influence of the Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC and the Portuguese Public Contracts Code.



Table 1 Procurement methods, thresholds, time limits and legal base

GPA equivalent	CABO VERDE	THRESHOLDS (CVE / USD)	Minimum time limits*	Legal base
Open tendering	OPEN TENDER (Concurso Público)	<p>≥ 10.000.000 - public works contract</p> <p>≥ 5.000.000- Supply of goods and services contracts</p>	<p>National public tender *</p> <p>35 days – public works contracts, public works concessions or public service contracts</p> <p>20 days- Supply of goods and services contracts</p> <p>International public tender *</p> <p>45 days- public works contracts, public works concessions or public service contracts</p> <p>30 days- Supply of goods and services contracts</p>	Art. 30 (2) PPC Art.119 PPC
	TWO-STAGES OPEN TENDER (Concurso público em duas fases)	<p>No financial threshold/ limit</p> <p>Regardless of value: public services concession contract*</p>	<p>Request for first Technical proposal</p> <p>Submission of second technical proposal and financial proposal:</p> <p>35 days – public works contracts, public works or public services concessions</p> <p>20 days- Supply of goods and services contracts</p> <p>International public tender</p> <p>45 days- public works contracts, public works concessions or public service contracts</p> <p>30 days- Supply of goods and services contracts</p>	Art.30 (5) PPC Art.131, 137(2) PPC
Selective tendering	SELECTIVE TENDER (Concurso Limitado por Prévia Qualificação)	<p>>5.000.000- consultancy services</p> <p>Regardless of value: public services concession contract *</p>	<p>For Request for participation: 15 days</p> <p>For submission of Proposal:</p> <p>National public tender</p> <p>30 days – public works contracts, public works or public services concessions</p> <p>15 days- contrato de aquisição ou locação de bens móveis ou de aquisição de serviços</p> <p>International public tender</p>	Art.30 (5) PPC Art.141 PPC Art.147 PPC Art.155 PPC



to determine the consultant service budget accurately); (iv) Selection based on price (only possible to use where the required consultant services are standard or routine services governed by well-defined rules); and (v) Selection based on consultants' background.

Annual Procurement Plans and **Annual Grouped Procurement Plan** must be published in the public procurement portal hosted and managed by the Ministry of Finance "eCompras" ²². The publication of these annual plans is mandatory, and the infringement of this obligation may constitute an offence that may be punished through fines imposed by ARAP (PPC, Articles 189 ff. and Decree on Budget Implementation 2019). Article 21 of the Budget Law, 2019 and Article 17 of the Decree-Law on the Budget Implementation, 2019.

Advertising rules and time limits

It is the obligation of procuring entities to ensure that their decision to award a contract and the decisions they take in the course of the procedure, including the award decision, are properly publicized or adequately brought to the attention of all interested parties [Article 11(2)]. More specifically, Articles 24, 25 and 28 establish the obligations of **publicity and access to documents** by interested parties. The default means of publicity is the public procurement portal on which public tender notices -as well as two-round public tender procedures and prequalification procedures - in the form of Schedules I, II and III - are published. Article 24 PPC mandates the publication of **tender notices** in the public procurement portal hosted by the Ministry of Finance (<https://www.mf.gov.cv/web/ecompras>) and on an international website in case of international tenders. All **bidding documents** shall be published and downloadable from the public procurement portal (www.mf.gov.cv) and also available at the procuring entity premises (Article 28 PPC). Bidding documents may be provided through the use of electronic means of communication ²³.

In addition to a comprehensive list of documents that must be published, their **minimum mandatory content** is also explicitly defined in the law. In fact, everything from the annual procurement plans to all the relevant documents for each procurement procedure must be published on the public procurement portal. The list includes the tender documents, which include, first of all, the conditions for holding the tender or rules governing the conduct of the procedure (tender programme), as well as the description of the subject matter of the contract, the technical specifications, the award or qualification criteria and the model for evaluating tenders or applications, and the essential terms and conditions of the contract to be concluded.

The **deadline for submitting applications and bids** must be clearly indicated and established in the tender notices and the bidding documents taking account of the complexity of the contract and the time necessary to prepare the applications and bids, without prejudice to the minimum deadlines established in the law for each type of procedure (Article 94 PPC). The minimum time limits resulting from the

²² <https://www.mf.gov.cv/web/ecompras>

²³ When addressing procedural issues in the phase of contract formation, it must be noted that Cabo Verde is currently in a "dual mode" phase (paper/manual and e-GP), which should end by 18 February 2024 according to the provisions of the Decree-law 11/2023.



deadlines are summarised in Table 1 above and it should be emphasised that they are "minimums", so the procuring entity can always set longer deadlines if the complexity of the purchase or any specific market conditions justifies it.

Rules on participation

The rule is openness to participation rather than limitation, which expresses the principle of free, fair and wide competition. With this purpose, Article 8 (2) PPC (Principle of effective competition) provides that *"In the formation and contract procedures that fall within the scope of this Code, the widest access to pre-contractual procedures shall be guaranteed to those interested in procurement"*.

However, as far as **international public procurement** is concerned, the principle set out in Article 13 PPC leads, in practical terms, to the possibility of including preferences in favour of national bidders – e.g. tie break clause, local content, price preference, etc. - in the tender specifications. Also, the standard contract terms and conditions regarding the payments schedules, the means of payment, the requirement to offer bidding and performance securities may be regarded as discouraging the participation of economic operators in the public procurement market. These rules and requirements therefore constitute **barriers to international trade** and their economic efficiency should be studied.

Chapter II of the PPC outlines the regulations governing **participation in procurement procedures** for public contracts involving goods, services, and public works. These regulations encompass various aspects, such as professional qualifications, consortium formation, third-party capacity utilization, and the evaluation of technical and financial capabilities of tenderers.

Regarding **exclusions**, PPC Article 70 delineates situations in which both natural and legal entities are ineligible to participate, including insolvency, criminal convictions related to professional conduct, legal barriers, outstanding social security and tax obligations in Cabo Verde or their respective jurisdictions, and convictions for crimes like participation in criminal organizations, corruption, fraud, or money laundering. In all cases, a final court decision is required before any of the grounds for exclusion from participation in public procurement procedures can be declared to have been verified, which is a guarantee of the economic rights of natural and legal persons. Bidders/tenderers are required to attach to their bids/proposals two declarations regarding the grounds for exclusion and the unconditional acceptance of the tender specifications: PPC Annex IV (Model declaration concerning grounds for exclusion) and PPC Annex V (Model declaration of acceptance of the tender specifications).

One aspect of participation in the public market²⁴ that finally needs to be corrected is the lack of provisions in the PPC laying down the principle that the participation in public procurement procedures as candidates or bidders or in the execution of public contracts, as contractors, must not be based on or facilitated by situations of conflict of interest, nor distort competition. .

²⁴ The "public market" is made up of the procuring entities, on the demand side, and private economic operators, on the supply side.



Procurement documentation and specifications

Article 40 PPC (Types of documents) lists the procurement documents that should be issued in order to conduct the procurement procedure. The minimum contents of each type of document are set in the following provisions: Article 43 (Invitation), Article 44 (Tender program and tender specifications), Article 117 (Tender notice), Article 118 (Tender program – public tender procedures), Article 133 (Tender program - Two-round public tender), Article 140 (Tender program – Pre-qualification procedures), Article 146 (Invitation to bid – Pre-qualification procedures), Article 150 (Invitation to bid – Closed tenders) 152 (Deadline to submit bids).

According to PPC, Article 42/1 standard bidding documents must be approved by the government member in charge of finance or public works upon proposal of ARAP. The use of existing procedure documents is mandatory, and only special provisions (clauses) regarding the specific contract to be executed may be introduced by the contracting entity (PPC, Article 42/2).

“Technical specifications must describe in a clear, impartial and accurate manner the service and/or the goods to be supplied, the place of supply or delivery or installation of the goods, deadlines for the supply of the service or delivery of the goods, applicable minimum requirements, and any pertinent terms and conditions, including the definition of any tests, standards and methods to be used to assess compliance of the supplies provided for in the agreement [Article 45 (3)] PPC.”

Article 45 (6) PPC adds that “It is forbidden to establish technical specifications mentioning products of any given brand or source or to mention particular manufacturing processes resulting in the benefit or elimination of certain companies or products. It is also forbidden to use trademarks, patents or types of brand or to indicate one given source or production, save where it is impossible to describe the specifications, in which case those references are allowed accompanied by the expression “or equivalent”. Output-based (functional) and performance related specifications (in principle more neutral from a technological point of view) are not explicitly mentioned as such but should be considered as allowed by the spirit of PPC and the wording of Article 45 (3) when it prescribes that “Technical specifications must describe (...) any pertinent terms and conditions”. Article 45 (4) PPC provides a clear preference for national technical specifications but does not rule out the “transposition” of internationally originated standards: “Technical specifications shall be established by reference to: a) National technical specifications for design and use of products; and b) Other documents such as national rules transposing internationally accepted rules, or in their absence, other domestic rules or conditions of technical homologation.”.

Article 52 PPC governs the procedure for clarifications concerning the procurement documents. The entity overseeing the process may, either proactively or upon request from interested parties, offer necessary clarifications to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the documents. These clarifications, which remain anonymous, must be issued by the two-thirds mark of the bid submission deadline. Interested parties can subsequently seek additional clarification until the same juncture in the timeline.

Evaluation and award criteria



The procuring entity is entitled to choose one of the following award criteria: (i) the lowest price, under which only price attributes are evaluated, and (ii) the most economically advantageous tender (MEAT), under which price and non-price attributes are evaluated (Article 99 PPC). The award criterion should be explicitly set in the procurement documents and be applied by the award committee. Furthermore, Article 95 (1) PPC explicitly provides that “bids shall be reviewed and evaluated in accordance with the award criterion defined in the procedure documents and respective weighting.” leaving no room for discretion to the award committee who has to reason all their decisions. Failure to provide adequate reasoning is sufficient grounds for annulment.

Both price and non-price attributes may be considered to set the award criterion (Article 99 PPC). Although the concept of **life-cycle costing** (LCC) is not explicitly mentioned in the PPC, the following provisions offer room for using it in the design of the bidding documents (especially the award criteria): Article 31 PPC (Contract value) provides that “(...) the contract value corresponds to the total economic value that the winning bidder can benefit from, exempt from any tax. 2. The economic value referred to in the previous paragraph encompasses the price to be paid by the awarding entity, throughout the term of the contract, including possible extensions, renewals or options, as well as any consideration or advantage, even if non-pecuniary, that the winning bidder can benefit from as a result of the conclusion of the contract.”. So the LCC is (theoretically) among the possible practical applications of most economically advantageous tender criterion insofar as non-price attributes can be accommodated in the evaluation of proposals.

Article 161 (Methods for selecting bids in the procurement of consultant services) To select bids the following methods shall be used: a) Selection based on quality and price; b) Selection based on quality; c) Selection based on a fixed budget; d) Selection based on price; and e) Selection based on consultants’ background. The law lays out the conditions under which the selection of consultancy services may be based exclusively on price attributes (Selection based on a fixed budget and Selection based on price). Selection methods nonexclusively based on price attributes are the majority. When the selection criterion combines both Quality and Price, the weight attributed to the quality and price shall be detailed in the appropriate procurement document and determined on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the nature of the service to be rendered, but within the within the following limits: 70% to 80% for quality (non-price related attributes) and of 30% and 20% for price related attributes.

In the procurement of consultant services selection based on quality and price shall be the preferred method. (PPC, Article 162 - Selection based on quality and price)

Submission, receipt, and opening of tenders

Article 120 PPC prescribes that the bids submitted shall be opened, in a public session, at the place, date and time established in the announcement and in the tender program, and the session shall take place immediately after the expiry of the deadline for submitting bids. The proceeding of the public session for bids opening is detailed in Article 122 PPC (Opening of bids – public tenders). Article 121 (2) PPC prescribes that the **Prosecutor General of the Republic, or a representative, shall attend the public act for the opening of bids** in procedures for the conclusion of a public works contract whose estimated value or base price is equal to or greater than 10,000,000\$00 (ten million escudos).



Although it doesn't make much sense to talk about a public act of opening tenders in an electronic public procurement environment, Decree-Law 11/2023 regulates this act [Article 1 (2) (e), Article 32 (e)] but, unsurprisingly, Article 36 (3) only mentions the "opening of applications or tenders", without detailing what this "public act" consists of. All the "e-GP sensitive" legal provisions will have to be interpreted in an up-to-date way (in some cases this will be difficult) or, what is advisable, quickly adapted to the new reality. Another example of this is the requirement to keep and maintain minutes of the opening of tenders (Article 122 of the PPC) - this is no longer applicable in e-GP as it is unnecessary.

Article 48 (1) (2) and (3) of Decree-Law 11/2023 will derogate most of Section II (Public Act) of Chapter I of Title IV of the PPC when Article 70 (2) ceases to apply (end of the dual mode paper/electronic period), i.e. on 18 February 2024, if this decree has not been amended by then.

The **security and confidentiality of tenders** is prescribed by law at the stage where it makes sense, i.e. until the date and time of the opening of tenders. Article 93 PPC establishes that once applications and tenders have been received by the entity responsible for conducting the procedure, they must keep them in a locked place until the date on which they are opened in public by the jury. The entity responsible for conducting the procedure must keep a record of the tenders submitted and the day and time they were received.

Here too, the electronic environment will bring changes, not in the legal objective of not allowing the disclosure of tenders and the documents that make them up before the date and time set for this, but in the means of guaranteeing it - today the material act of the jury opening the tenders, in the future the use of all the jury members' decryption keys on the platform (they are only opened with the use of the last of the decryption keys).

Article 89 PPC (Confidentiality of the application and bid documents) "1. During the first third of the deadline to submit applications and bids, the interested party may request from the entity in charge of managing the procedure the confidentiality, to the extent strictly necessary, of the documents comprising the bid as they may contain **technical, industry, commercial, military or other legally protected secrets**. 2. The entity in charge of managing the procedure shall decide on the request for confidentiality and serve the decision on all parties interested in the procedure by the end of the second third of the deadline to submit bids. 3. If the entity in charge of managing the procedure should not expressly authorize the confidentiality of the bid within the deadline set out in the preceding paragraph, the bid documents shall be presumed non-confidential. 4. The confidentiality of the bid may be lifted at any time during the procedure if the reasons for the confidentiality no longer subsist."

Aware of the potential conflict between the sacrosanct value of transparency in public procurement and the protection of sensitive information from a competition point of view, such as technical, industrial, commercial, military and other legally protected secrets, the national legislator opted for a balanced solution that has neither generated any litigation in public procurement (*transparency perspective*) nor been pointed out as a cause of inhibition of the potential interest of economic operators in the opportunities offered by the national public market (*competition perspective*).

So the legal regime embodied in Article 89 PPL (i) respects the judgement of the "interested party" as to whether it is in their interest or not to protect some of the information contained in their proposal as



confidential, (ii) limits confidentiality, if granted by the procuring entity, to what is strictly necessary²⁵, (iii) both the interested party's request and the procuring entity's decision must be reasoned in accordance with a general principle of Cape Verdean Administrative Law²⁶.

Right to challenge and appeal

Interested parties who consider themselves aggrieved by acts or omissions of the procuring entity have at their disposal several review mechanisms available. Challenges may be brought (i) through lodging a **claim to the entity** that performed the act or omitted to perform the act and (ii) through lodging an **appeal to ARAP's Dispute Resolution Committee (CRC)**. These administrative challenges as set forth in Article 182 (1) PPC are optional in the sense that they do not constitute a requisite or precondition for filing a **judicial challenge**. The decisions of the Conflict Resolution Committee (CRC) may be judicially challenged.

Administrative claims and appeals suspend the effects of (i) the contract negotiation, (ii) the award decision; or the contract signing, depending on the stage of the procedure.

Article 181 (1) PPC provides that administrative decisions (e.g. the choice of procurement method/procedure to follow, the award criterion and the evaluation model set by the procuring entity, etc..) taken as part of contract formation procedures conducted under may be challenged as provided for in this Title and (2) adds that procurement documents may also be challenged which should be seen as positive, because it provides an opportunity to scrutinise and avoid the accumulation of errors and difficulties if the problems detected can be remedied at an early stage in the procedure.

Claims against the resolutions of the evaluation committee taken at the **public session for bids opening** shall be filed during that session and may be filed by statement dictated for the minutes or by written application. Claims against other acts must be filed within **five days** as from their notice and appeals to ARAP's Dispute Resolution Committee shall be filed within **ten days** as from notice of the acts (Article 184 PPC).

Both claims and appeals should be **decided within ten (10) days** as from the date of filing or, where applicable, from expiry of the deadline for aggrieved parties to make their positions known. [Article 188 (3) PPC].

Article 53 CRC prescribes that the deliberations and reports of the CRC regarding administrative appeals filed must be published on ARAP's website, and other means of communication may be determined. Practice shows that CRC deliberations are published in the ARAP website promptly.

Contract management

Beyond the stipulations outlined in the contracts themselves, entities engaged in contracting also possess authorities as delineated in Article 5 (Powers of the public party) of Decree-Law No. 50/2015, which pertains to the Legal Framework of Administrative Contracts (RJCA). This decree allows the public party,

²⁵ In line with the best doctrine on transparency in public procurement (only to a certain extent in potential opposition to the values of competition e.g. protection of commercial secrets or the "internal life of the company");

²⁶ Articles 95 (d) (e) and 142 (a)(c) of the Code of Administrative Procedure.



except in cases where the contract's nature or legal requirements dictate otherwise, to exercise certain rights under the contract and applicable law. These include directing the manner of delivery, overseeing the contract's execution, making unilateral amendments to the contract's content and execution methods for public interest reasons, imposing penalties for breaches or failures to perform by the other party, and unilaterally ending the agreement.

It's important to note that the oversight of contract execution is a responsibility assigned to the contracting entity as a whole, rather than being specific to any particular role or job description. In this context, the Regulation of the Ministerial Purchasing Units (UGAs), as established by Decree-Law 45/2015, does not confer any special authority to these units beyond the initial contract award. This limitation suggests that attention to contract management may only arise in scenarios of significant breaches or irreversible harm. To mitigate such risks effectively, it is advisable to establish the role of a contract manager, ideally as part of the development of a dedicated public procurement professional group.

The public procurement system in Cabo Verde, as delineated in the Decree-Law 50/2015 and related legal frameworks, establishes specific guidelines for modifications of contracts and its consequences.

Objective modifications²⁷ to contracts are covered under Article 22 RJCA, which allows for amendments under certain conditions. Contracts can be altered if there's an abnormal and unforeseeable change in the circumstances that were the basis of the contract, provided these are not covered by contract-specific risks. Alternatively, amendments can be made for reasons of public interest due to new requirements or a re-evaluation of existing circumstances. Importantly, any modifications must not change the contract's core subject matter or distort competition, as safeguarded by Article 22/3.

Furthermore, the framework imposes limitations on contract amendments. According to Paragraph 4, amendments not resulting from a change in circumstances are only permissible if they would not have altered the order of bids in the initial contract formation process. The exception to this rule is when the long-term nature of the contract and the passage of time justify the amendment.

Regarding the consequences of contract amendments, Article 23 recognizes the right of the counterparty to the reinstatement of the financial balance. This provision applies if the amendment is due to an abnormal and unforeseeable change arising from the procuring entity's decisions outside its contractual control, or for reasons of public interest. If changes are not covered under Article 23(a), the affected party is entitled to an amendment to the contract or financial compensation based on equity criteria.

The legal framework also addresses the publication of contract modifications. Article 24 mandates the publication of administrative acts or agreements involving objective modifications to the contract that represent an accumulated value of more than 15% of the contract price. While the law doesn't specify the means of communication for this publication, it's generally assumed that they should be the same as those used for publicizing the award and the contract. However, the consequences of failing to publish such modifications are not explicitly stated in the law.

Finally, the framework covers the assignment of the contractual position and subcontracting. During the execution of the contract, the transfer of the contractual position and subcontracting require the

²⁷ These relate to the subject matter of the contract or its terms and conditions, as opposed to the so-called "subjective modifications" which have to do with the contractual parties and their position in relation to the contract in terms of rights and duties. Examples of the latter are subcontracting or the assignment of a contractual position.



authorization of the public contractor. This is contingent upon the presentation of a reasoned proposal and all necessary documents proving that the transferee or subcontractor meets the requirements initially set at the contract formation stage. Notably in public works contracts, the law addresses "extra works" – these are unforeseen works necessary for contract execution, with their execution limited so as not to exceed 25% of the original contract price. Additionally, provisions are made for the inclusion of additional works or services that, due to unforeseeable circumstances, become necessary and are technically or economically inseparable from the initial contract.

Overall, these regulations ensure a balanced, fair, and transparent approach to managing changes and unforeseen circumstances in public contracts in Cabo Verde.

The public procurement system in Cabo Verde, as outlined in the Legal Regime of Administrative Contracts (RJCA), incorporates provisions for arbitration in administrative contracts. This system is governed by two key articles in the RJCA – Articles 46 and 47, along with specific provisions for public works contracts under Article 200.

Article 46 of the RJCA, known as the "Arbitration clause," validates clauses in administrative contracts that refer disputes to arbitrators. This ensures that any disagreements arising from these contracts can be legitimately settled through arbitration. Article 47, titled "Arbitral tribunal," further specifies that disputes referred to an arbitral tribunal must be accompanied by an arbitration clause signed before the expiration of the rights exercise period. This article also states that for disputes valued at no more than 20 million Escudos, a single arbitrator may be appointed, streamlining the arbitration process for smaller disputes.

For public works contracts, Article 200 introduces a unique rule. In cases where arbitration is chosen to resolve a dispute, the arbitration file is sent to the competent authority overseeing public works for record-keeping. The Government member responsible for infrastructure is then charged with determining the terms of the administrative authorities' enforcement of the decision, though the courts retain jurisdiction over the enforcement of the contractor's obligations. Additionally, a copy of the arbitral tribunal's decision is forwarded to the relevant judge to facilitate enforcement proceedings, as well as to the authority responsible for inspecting public works.

In summary, Cabo Verde's public procurement system empowers parties in administrative contracts to resolve disputes through arbitration. The RJCA stipulates clear guidelines for invoking arbitration clauses and establishing arbitral tribunals, with specific provisions for smaller disputes and public works contracts. These measures aim to ensure an efficient and structured approach to dispute resolution within the framework of administrative contracts.

The Civil Process Code is applicable to the enforcement of public procurement related rulings. The Law 76 / VI / 2015, of 16 August, states in Article 35 that the arbitral award is considered final as soon as it is not subject to annulment - which can only be requested before the Supreme Court of Justice within one month of its notification - and has the same enforceability as a judgement of a court of first instance.

Cabo Verde has acceded to the New York Arbitration Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, New York, 10 June 1958, on 22 March 2018, so foreign arbitral awards are enforceable within the national legal system.



Electronic Procurement (e-Procurement)

Eight years have elapsed since Article 199 of the PPC was enacted, mandating the establishment of an electronic public procurement system (e-GP) to facilitate the contract formation procedures via an electronic platform. However, Decree-Law no. 11/2023, dated February 17 (hereinafter “e-GP”), commences by deferring, in Article 2 (3) the electronic handling of contract decision-making, expenditure authorization, and procedural document approval until the necessary technical infrastructure is developed.

The Strategic Agenda for the Modernisation of the State and Public Administration, titled "Making it Happen" and ratified by Resolution 59/2022 on May 27, does not explicitly mention e-GP. Nevertheless, it outlines strategic goals and measures crucial for the functionality and effectiveness of e-GP. These include the commitment to "Ensure the interoperability and integration of various information systems within Public Administration," a goal that is contingent upon the availability of appropriate technical conditions. The agenda emphasizes principles and benchmarks that define contemporary e-GP solutions, focusing on privacy (especially concerning non-participants in the procedures), information security, and authentication. Particularly significant are the principles of integrity and security (Article 6 e-GP) and interoperability (Article 7 e-GP), along with the comprehensive Section V on Data Security and Integrity.

The challenges encountered in implementing e-GP are not reflective of deficiencies at this level. The legal framework aligns with global best practices. It is anticipated that following the transitional phase outlined in Article 70 e-GP, during which traditional paper-based and electronic public procurement methods coexist, e-GP will become the sole operative mode. The law does not imply any limitations on the holistic intent of the emerging e-GP system.

- **Gaps**

The following gaps were identified:

Coverage of the PPL (goods, works and services, including consulting services for all procurement using public funds): The CCP regulates the contracting of *consultancy services* as a special procedure in an autonomous chapter (see Article 29 (1)(1) PPC). We agree with the recommendation made in the *Diagnosis of the Application of the Public Procurement Code and the Legal Framework for Administrative Contracts (RJCA) and respective Standardised Documents* (hereinafter *Diagnosis*) that the particular procedure for contracting consultancy services should be abolished and that the acquisition of consultancy services should be subject to a general procedure used for other services. We no longer agree with the suggestion made in the same *Diagnosis* to include in **Article 155(4) PPC** the indication that in the cases provided for therein, the procedure follows the restricted tender procedure regulated in Chapter IV of Title IV of the PPC, with the necessary adaptations, as such a solution does not seem to offer any gain in terms of transparency nor competition when compared to direct award.

Article 155(6) of the PPC (Regime applicable to the contracting of consultancy services) states that contracts concluded with *qualified staff* for the execution of intellectual and continuous work are exempt from the regime of the PPC but must (only) comply with the general principles of public procurement, in accordance with Chapter II of Title I, and other applicable laws. As mentioned in the *Diagnosis*, the non-application of the PPC regime (concrete provisions), while at the same time subjecting the procuring entity to respect for the principles of public procurement, is unclear. For example, the law may establish that



direct award may be used below a certain threshold of estimated contract value, but even so, when this is done, the applicable legal principles must continue to be respected. Questions are²⁸: how would this solution materialize? What are the mechanisms for monitoring compliance with the principles in cases where the provisions have been exempted? Who, when, and how would compliance with the principles be checked, and with what consequences?

Article 155(7) of the CCP provides for the adoption of the *direct award procedure for the formation of consultancy service contracts of up to two million escudos*, by means of a *reasoned order*, which is an approach based on a methodology different from that enshrined in the general rules applicable to the choice of procedures, which clearly distinguish the value criterion from the material criteria. This provision is based on the value criterion, so special reasons for opting for the direct award should no longer be required.

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly²⁹ and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system.

Publication of laws, regulations and policies: The public procurement portal "e-Compras" - through which users can access the e-procurement platform in operation - contains a Legislation section that needs to be significantly improved, because (i) the information is not placed in a place that is easy for users to consult and (ii) It currently reproduces eight (8) legal texts, including one that has been repealed (the 2010 UGA Regulation), the Public Contracts Code in its original version (which is therefore out of date and does not reflect the changes that have been introduced in the meantime) and the 2019 State Budget Law (which, despite containing an amendment to the PPC - Article 193 - is not the only one and should be presented with a short framing text (reproducing the cover page of the Official Bulletin and the page/s where the relevant content is located would suffice).

Publication of opportunities and time frames: PPC Article 119 (2) provides that "in case of exceptional urgency duly substantiated by the contracting entity the deadline for submitting bids may be reduced to ten days (10), regardless of the type and value of the contract." Although there is an explicit requirement for reasoning the decision, the fact that the **procuring entity is allowed to qualify the situation as of "exceptional urgency" on a discretionary basis** may hinder the objectivity in the judgment. Furthermore, it does not make sense to reduce the time limit and deadlines for submitting bids (which directly affects competition and may hinder the ability of preparing responsive bids) and not to make other procedural features lighter and/or faster.

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system.

Barriers to participation in the public procurement market (international public procurement): Article 99(4) PPC introduces a potential barrier to international trade by allowing that "In the most economically advantageous bid factors may also be foreseen that grant greater weight to bids submitting goods

²⁸ The lack of court case law on public procurement limits the treatment of this type of issue to scholarly debate.

²⁹ The National Assembly is the parliament of the country.



produced, extracted or farmed in Cabo Verde, or relating to services provided or supplies made by entities of Cabo-Verdean nationality or with registered offices in Cabo Verdean territory.”³⁰.

Eligibility requirements and provides for exclusions for criminal or corrupt activities, and for administrative debarment: The wording of Article 70 (1) (c) of the PPC creates doubts as to whether the status of bidders or candidates (legal persons) is determined by the status of the members of their governing bodies, which seems to be the reasonable solution. Legislative revision is necessary to avoid doubts of interpretation.

The list of grounds for disqualification under Article 70 of the PPC could be extended to include other situations such as those relating to the crimes of terrorism and terrorist financing, child labour and trafficking in human beings.

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system.

Rules for the participation of state-owned enterprises: While Article 10 of the Law 104/VIII/2016 (Principles and Rules of the Public Enterprise Sector) provides a good foundation for establishing a secure system for SOEs to participate in public procurement, here in the guise of competitors or candidates, it also seems to us that, in order to increase legal certainty and security, the solution needs to be replicated in the Public Procurement Code and the Legal Framework for Administrative Contracts, by inserting an express rule on the matter. .

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system.

Minimum content of the procurement documents: The “notice” is not listed among the bidding document (Article 40 PPC). However, for legal clarity it should be included, especially because of the precedence between the rules of the tender programme and the provisions of the notice [Article 118 (2) PPC]. As found in several cases in the sample analysed in Indicator 9, disagreements or interpretative doubts are not uncommon when interested parties are in possession of the various tender documents - the clearer the rule of precedence in the event of an inconsistency, the more certain the solution.

Chapter III of Title IV of the PPC does not contain any provision establishing the rule of precedence in the event of non-conformity between the provisions of the contract notice, invitation and programme.

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system.

Price and non-price attributes and/or the consideration of life cycle cost: The law lacks explicit provision(s) describing the method(s) the procuring entity should use to determine and quantify the life-

³⁰ See footnote 9 above.



cycle costs (e.g. the consideration of net present value) and the data bidders should provide to make this determination.

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system.

Opening of tenders: The involvement of the Public Prosecutor's Office's representative in the public ceremonies for tender openings does not enhance the process's value. Instead, it often results in resource inefficiency or systematic non-compliance. This is due to several factors. Firstly, witnessing an event that may constitute a legal violation, whether it is an act or an omission and whether administrative or criminal in nature, does not necessitate the presence of the Public Prosecutor's Office. Instead, it is the responsibility of the attending stakeholders who hold the right to file complaints or report these incidents to the Public Prosecutor's Office. Furthermore, the role of the Public Prosecutor's Office is not to perform preventive policing but to respond to grievances raised by those who feel aggrieved.

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system.

Independent review mechanism: Article 186 of the CCP must be analysed in conjunction with Article 42(1) of the RJCA, which regulates the annulment of contracts on the grounds of procedural faults. This Article of the RJCA refers to the "suspension periods provided for in Article 186 of the Public Procurement Code", however, the rule in Article 186 of the PPC does not contemplate suspension periods, but rather the suspension of the effectiveness of the (i) acts of negotiating the contract, (ii) awarding the contract and (iii) concluding the contract as a result of the submission of complaints and administrative appeals. For reasons of clarity and legal certainty, the wording should be improved.

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system.

Matters that are subject to review: As noted in the analysis of the sample of procurement cases (Indicator 9), the quality of tender documents is an issue that should be considered in terms of measures to improve the system and which it is not expected that maintaining the system of prior control by the DGPCP - which is recommended to be revoked [see 12 (a) (a)] - will ever resolve. As a (first) alternative, the improvement of standard bidding documents should be considered, as has been proposed, and this should be done, not least because of the introduction of e-GP and its generalisation. This improvement, together with the possibility of challenging these documents, seems appropriate for making significant improvements to the system. However, one difficulty needs to be resolved: the PPC does not specifically regulate this matter (in particular with regard to time limits for lodging appeals and decisions, and the effects of such appeals), unlike administrative decisions taken in the context of contract formation procedures, so this gap needs to be filled.

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system.



Confidentiality and disclosure of specific sensitive information: The rules governing the confidentiality of a proposal or, to be more precise, of some of the information it contains, are set out in Article 89 of the Public Procurement Code (PPC). Under this provision, a tenderer may petition the authority overseeing the procedure to safeguard the confidentiality of tender documents, but only to the extent absolutely necessary and on the basis that these documents encompass technical, industrial, commercial, military, or other secrets permissible under the law. Additionally, the current rationale does not support the establishment of a differentiated system for treating information as confidential during the appeal phase, distinct from the process implemented prior to the appeal. Consequently, it is proposed that Articles 41 (1) (g) and 46 (2) of the statutes of the Conflict Resolution Commission (CRC) be amended, and Article 55 (b) be abrogated. Furthermore, prior notification of the removal of confidentiality is mandatory for those affected, ensuring they are afforded an opportunity to forestall publication.

Contract management/manager: Neither the Legal Framework of Administrative Contracts (RJCA) nor the Public Contracts Code (PPC) has foreseen the role and function of the contract manager which, coupled with the absence of a special cadre and career path for public procurers, makes the contractual management model very weak and vulnerable to significant risks arising from the lack of expert resources monitoring the contracts implementation on a daily basis as part of the entity's operations. A legislative change to create the "contract manager" function is included in the list of legislative acts mentioned under Ind 2(a) (a).

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system.

Conditions for contract amendments:

Article 22 (3) of the RJCA contains only two limits on the objective modification of the contract: (i) "it must not lead to a change in the subject matter of the contract"; and (ii) "it must not constitute a means of preventing or distorting competition. There is no mention of the possible impact in terms of the contract price, which could result in an avoidable worsening of purchasing conditions for the contracting authority.

Article 24 RJCA makes the obligation to publish the objective modification dependent on the verification of an impact (worsening) compared to the initial contract price of 15% and, in addition, is silent on the consequence of failing to publish the administrative act or the agreement through which a modification to the contract is introduced. Both situations should be corrected, the first by no longer making the obligation to publish conditional on any amount of financial impact (following exactly the same rules as for the publication of the award decision and the contract awarded), and the second by making it clear that the publicity is done through the same means of communication used for the contract award notice.

The provisions of Article 39 (1) (f) of the PPC should be revised to limit the use of direct award in a way that jeopardises competition when circumstances do not prevent and the public interest is not harmed if the contracting authority goes back to the market and opens a new procedure to carry out the necessary "additional work". By allowing this direct award, regardless of the value, and without mentioning the specific regime of Article 135 (1) RJCA, it is possible that doubts may arise for the interpreter as to whether the use of one regime excludes the other, whether it is cumulative, to what extent, etc. Of course, in the event of a conflict, it could always be argued that the PPC has supremacy over the RJCA from a formal point of view, since the former is approved by a law of the National Assembly and the latter by a



government decree-law. In any case, the issue should be considered and clarification introduced into the law.

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system..

e-Procurement solutions covering the procurement cycle: One of the most important applications of so-called "interoperability" is the one that establishes the link between the public procurement information and management systems and those of public finance management (PFM), which is precisely excepted in Article 2 (3) of Decree-Law 11/2023;

Aside from the absence of a coherent National Strategy and Roadmap for the widespread adoption of e-Government Procurement (e-GP), it is notable that the public procurement system, predominantly represented by the Ministry of Finance and ARAP, is progressing in terms of digital transformation in a manner incongruent with the Strategic Agenda for the Modernization of the State and Public Administration. This misalignment necessitates immediate resolution.

- **Recommendations**

The analysis of the above-described gaps led the Assessment Team to devise the following recommendations with a view to eliminating or substantially reducing the associated risks:

Coverage of the PPL (goods, works and services, including consulting services for all procurement using public funds):

- The **special procedure for contracting consultancy services** should be abolished by repealing PPC Chapter VI of Title IV and modifying all provisions that refer to the "consultancy services contracts";
- The principles of equality and the promotion of competition suggest that **Article 155 (6) PPC should be repealed**, even if Chapter VI of Title IV (Contracting of consultancy services), which establishes a specific procedure for the formation of this type of contract, remains;
- Since there is no rationale for the coexistence of the value criterion with the special need for justification (a reasoned decision would only be necessary to explain how a material criterion for the choice of procedure applied to the specific situation), it is suggested to **eliminating the requirement for justification for the choice of the direct award procedure set forth by Article 155 (7) PPC**, since, under the general terms of Article 30 PPC, the choice of procedure under the criterion of the value of the contract does not require any justification.

Publication of opportunities and time frames: Consider adding an article or a section to the PPC allowing for reducing some procedural **deadlines in cases of exceptional urgency** (and not just the deadline for submitting bids), as well as the non-application of certain requirements, such as those laid down in the rules on the preliminary report and the final report, while maintaining the essential aspects of the public



procurement procedure, first and foremost the approach to the market by means of a notice rather than an invitation. In short, to create a sort of “**urgent open tender**”.

Barriers to participation in the public procurement market (international public procurement): The government should assess the actual economic impact of **barrier to international trade** constituted by **Articles 13 and 99(4) PPC** and, depending on the result, decide to repeal this legal provision in case the barrier has no added value to the national economy and the country’s public procurement system or, at least, its modification to reduce the room for manoeuvre and discretion allowed to procuring entities by detailing the key terms and conditions governing the use of this protection measure, e.g. by defining how locally produced goods and services, nationality of natural persons, maximum preference rate is factored in the award criterion/evaluation model, etc.

Eligibility requirements and exclusions for criminal or corrupt activities, and for administrative debarment:

- Adding to Article 70(1)(c) CCP the provision that candidates or bidders are barred from participating in public procurement procedures if **members of their management or administrative bodies, in full exercise of their duties, are barred themselves**;
- Including, among the **causes of impediment to participate** in Article 70 PPC, the conviction for the crimes of terrorism and terrorist financing, child labour, and trafficking in human beings, the existence of a conflict of interest, an attempt by the candidate or competitor to influence the decision to contract, the existence of strong indications that the candidate or competitor has acted with the intention of distorting competition, and the verification of significant or persistent deficiencies in a previous public contract.
- The revision of this Article 70 PPC should also include the **creation of a self-cleaning regime** and the **update of Annex IV of the PPC** to reflect these changes.

Rules for the participation of state-owned enterprises: An express rule on the **conditions for the participation of SOEs**, and other public entities that are in a position to act in the market, should be included in the PPL in order to guarantee that such participation is not based on conflicts of interest and does not distort competition. Such adding should be considered within the framework of the next legislative modernization and enactment of missing implementing acts pack (pls refer to Indicator 2 (a) (a) below: implementing act regarding the List of Non-Eligible economic operators; contract price updates).

Minimum content of the procurement documents: Adding a paragraph 3 to article 146 PPC stating that the **rules of prevalence in the event of non-conformity**. The rules of the invitation shall prevail over the provisions of the notice, and the rules of the tender programme shall prevail over the rules of the invitation, except for procedural matters which are regulated in the invitation, in which case the rules of the latter document shall prevail.

Price and non-price attributes and/or the consideration of life cycle cost: Introduce in the PPC the **provisions necessary to smoothly use the life-cycle costing LCC** in the framework of the award criterion



based on the most economically advantageous tender. Among other aspects, these rules should offer a safe practical guideline for building the evaluation model, taking into account (naturally) the costs related to the acquisition itself, but adding the costs of use, such as energy consumption, consumables, maintenance and technical assistance costs, end-of-life costs, end-of-life costs, such as collection and recycling costs, costs attributed to environmental externalities linked to the good, service or work during its life cycle, as long as it is possible to determine and confirm their monetary value, which may include the cost of greenhouse gas emissions and other polluting emissions, as well as other climate change mitigation costs.

Opening of tenders: Repeal Article 121(2) PPC, and consequently the ARAP's Directive 2/2018 of 12 June, the **participation of the representative of the Public Prosecutor's Office in the public bid opening sessions** which does not add value, and therefore becomes just another source of inefficiency in the application of resources or a potential source of systematic non-compliance;

The **public big opening session**, as configured in Chapter I of Title IV of the PPC, should be abolished when e-GP becomes the sole form of forming public contracts and the relevant PPC provisions revised.

Independent review mechanism: Amend **Article 42(1) of the RJCA**, so as to clarify that contracts are voidable when they have been concluded at a time when the acts provided for in Article 186 of the PPC have been suspended.

- Procedural **rules regarding the challenging of the procurement/bidding documents** should be added to regulate (i) which tender documents can be challenged - in principle, we would only exclude the notice; (ii) until when in the course of the procedure. As for the latter, it is suggested that the challenge should be possible until the contract is signed, as this is the moment when the power of the tender documents to shape the procedure is exhausted.
- Amend Articles 41 (1) (g) and 46 (2) PPC to **exclude the possibility of treating information as confidential at the appeal stage in the cases such information was not treated as such before**, i.e. during the course of the procedure in which the cause of the challenge arose, and make them compatible with Article 89 PPC (Confidentiality of the proposal and its documents) which should also must also include a new paragraph establishing the duty to notify interested parties of the decision to lift confidentiality of proposal elements;
- **Repeal Article 55 (b) CRC** which creates a fee applicable to a situation that should not exist at all - the granting of confidentiality at the appeal stage (and even before that there is no rationale for applying a fee for the protection of confidentiality, where acceptable)

Confidentiality and disclosure of specific sensitive information (suggestion for improvement): Consider the need for revising Article 89(4) PPC to state that the Entity Responsible for Conducting the Procedure must notify interested parties of the decision to lift confidentiality.



Contract management/manager: To include the **contract manager function** in the PPC in connection with (i) the introduction of a special career of public procurer and (ii) the reinforcement of specific training for public procurers.

Conditions for contract amendments

Amend the wording of Article 22 (3) RJCA to include the possibility of limiting the value of modifications to a maximum value by reference to the initial contract price and to prevent the modification of the contract from altering the economic balance of the contract by placing the Co-contractor in a more favorable situation than before the modification of the contract.

Revise Article 24 of the RJCA to ensure that the obligation to publish is extended to all modifications of contracts, both objective and subjective, irrespective of the financial implications of these changes and their proportionality to the original contract value. Further, it should be specified that the methods of communication for such disclosures will align with those utilized for announcing the award and finalization of the contract. Additionally, it is proposed to explicitly stipulate the penalty of nullification for any contractual amendments that are not duly publicized.

Review the wording of Article 39 (1) (f), bearing in mind the situations in which Article 135 (1) of the RJCA also applies, with the aim of **limiting, as much as possible, the use of direct award** in situations that would be better resolved by "reopening the market" and launching a new procurement procedure;

e-Procurement solutions covering the procurement cycle: Despite the provisions of Article 2 (3), the Ministry of Finance and ARAP must include in their 2024 activity plans and budget the adoption of the measures and the necessary investments to **ensure that the electronic processing of (i) procurement decisions and (ii) the authorisation of expenditure is made possible very quickly** (within a period to be publicly announced). "Homologation of bidding documents" (by the DGPCP) is not included here because we recommend its abolition [see 12 (a) (a)].

Summary of substantive gaps and recommendations of Indicator 1

Substantive gap	Risk classification and red flags	Recommendations
1 (a) (b)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The current public procurement system has a special, autonomous chapter for consultancy services (Article 29 (1)(1) PPC), which is recommended to be abolished; – Article 155(6) of the PPC exempts contracts for 	Red Flag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The particular procedure for contracting consultancy services should be abolished; – Article 155 (6) PPC should be repealed; – Eliminate the requirement for justification for the choice of the direct award procedure set forth by Article 155 (7) PPC.



<p>intellectual and continuous work with qualified staff from the specific provisions of the PPC, but mandates adherence to general public procurement principles (only);</p> <p>– Article 155(7) of the CCP provides for the adoption of the direct award procedure for the formation of consultancy service contracts of up to two million escudos, by means of a reasoned order.</p>		
1(c)(b)		
<p>Article 119 (2) of the PPC states that, in cases of urgent need justified by the contracting entity, the bid submission deadline can be shortened to ten days, irrespective of the contract's type or value. This provision, while requiring a justification, gives the entity discretion to deem a situation as "exceptionally urgent," potentially compromising objectivity. Additionally, reducing bid submission timelines, which impacts competition and bid preparation, without streamlining other procedural aspects seems unreasonable.</p>	Red Flag	Consider adding a provision to PPC, allowing to reduce some procedural deadlines in cases of exceptional urgency (and not just the deadline for submitting bids), as well as the non-application of certain requirements.
1(d)(c)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wording of Article 70 (1) (c) of the PPC creates doubts as to whether the status of bidders or candidates (legal persons) is determined by the status of the members of their governing bodies • The list of grounds for disqualification under Article 70 of the PPC could be extended to include other situations such as those 	Red Flag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise Article 70(1)(c) PPC of the PPC the provision that candidates or bidders are barred if members of their management or administrative bodies, in full exercise of their duties, are barred from participating in procurement procedures; • Including, among the causes of impediment to participation in Article 70 PPC, conviction for



relating to the crimes of terrorism and terrorist financing, child labour and trafficking in human beings.		<p>the crimes of terrorism and terrorist financing, child labour, and trafficking in human beings, the existence of a conflict of interest, an attempt by the candidate or competitor to influence the decision to contract, the existence of strong indications that the candidate or competitor has acted with the intention of distorting competition, and the verification of significant or persistent deficiencies in a previous public contract.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing for self-cleaning solution for some of the impediments enshrined in article 70 of the PPC; • Adapting Annex IV of the PPC to reflect the above changes.
1(d)(d)		
There are no specific provisions in the PPC, nor in any other legislative act, regulating the terms and conditions for SOEs to participate in the public procurement market as bidders.	Red Flag	An express rule on the conditions for the participation of SOEs, and other public entities that are in a position to act in the market, should be included in the PPL in order to guarantee that such participation is not based on conflicts of interest and does not distort competition.
1(e)(a)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The “notice” is not listed among the types of bidding document (Article 40 PPC); – Chapter III of Title IV of the PPC does not contain any provision establishing the rule of precedence in the event of non-conformity between the provisions of the contract notice, invitation and programme. 	Red Flag	Revise article 146 PPC by adding a para (3) setting the precedence rules.



1(f)(b)		
The law lacks explicit provision(s) describing the method(s) the procuring entity should use to determine and quantify the life-cycle costs	Red Flag	It is suggested that the next revision of the PPC introduces the provisions necessary to smoothly use the LCC in the framework of the award criterion based on the most economically advantageous tender.
1(g)(a)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The participation of the representative of the Public Prosecutor's Office in the public acts of opening tenders doesn't seem to add value – Section II (Public Act) of Chapter I of Title IV of the PPC needs a profound modification to adapt to the e-GP once this is the only method for forming contracts. 	Red Flag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Repeal Article 121(2) PPC and Directive 2/2018 of 12 June; – The public act as configured in Chapter I of Title IV of the PPC should be abolished when e-procurement becomes the sole form of forming public contracts and the relevant PPC provisions revised.
1(g)(b)		
Same as 1(g)(a)	Red Flag	Same as 1(g)(a)
1(h)(b)		
Article 42(1) RJCA refers to the "suspension periods provided for in Article 186 of the Public Procurement Code", however, the rule in Article 186 of the PPC does not contemplate suspension periods, but rather the suspension of the effectiveness of the (i) acts of negotiating the contract, (ii) awarding the contract and (iii) concluding/signing the contract.	Red Flag	Amend Article 42(1) of the RJCA, so as to clarify that contracts are voidable when they have been concluded at a time when the acts provided for in Article 186 PPC have been suspended.
1(h)(c)		
PPC does not specifically regulate challenging of procurement documents (time limits for lodging appeals and decisions, and the effects of such appeals).	Red Flag	The missing procedural rules regarding the challenging of the procurement/bidding documents should be added to regulate (i) which tender documents can be challenged - in principle, we would only



		exclude the notice; (ii) until when in the course of the procedure.
1(h)(e)		
There is no justification for introducing a system for treating information as confidential at the appeal stage that differs from the processing stage that took place before the appeal therefore, as a consequence, Articles 41 (1) (g) and 46 (2) CRC	Red Flag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Amend Articles 41 (1) (g), 46 (2) to make them compatible with Article 89 PPC; – Repeal article 55 (b) CRC; – Addition to Article 89 (4) PPC of the duty of the procuring entity to notify interested parties of the decision to lift confidentiality of proposal elements.
1(i)(a) Neither the Legal Framework of Administrative Contracts (RJCA) nor the Public Contracts Code (PPC) has foreseen the role and function of the contract manager	Red Flag	<p>To include the contract manager function in the PPC in connection with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The introduction of a special career of public procurer; – The reinforcement of specific training for public procurers.
1(i)(b)	Red Flag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Amend the wording of Article 22 (3) RJCA; – Amend Article 24 RJCA; – Review the wording of Article 39 (1) (f).
1(j)(a)		–
<i>“(…) electronic processing of the decision to contract, the authorisation of expenditure and the approval of procedural documents (…).”</i> are out of the scope of Decree-Law 11/2023 so not covered by the e-GP system <i>“until technical conditions are created.”</i> .	Substantive medium-risk gap	The Ministry of Finance and ARAP must include in their activity plans and budget the adoption of the measures and the necessary investments to ensure that the electronic processing of (i) procurement decisions and (ii) the authorisation of expenditure is made available to procuring entities very quickly.

Indicator 2. Implementing regulations and tools support the legal framework

This indicator verifies the existence, availability and quality of implementing regulations, operational procedures, handbooks, model procurement documentation and standard conditions of contract. Ideally the higher-level legislation provides the framework of principles and policies that govern public



procurement. Lower-level regulations and more detailed instruments supplement the law, make it operational and indicate how to apply the law to specific circumstances.

- **Synthesis of the indicator**

The Public Procurement Code (PPC) and its implementing acts, notably the ARAP Statute (Decree-Law 55/2015), form the cornerstone of Cabo Verde's public procurement system. This is further reinforced by regulations such as RUGA (Decree-Law 46/2015) and the Regulation on Accreditation of Ministerial Procurement Units (Regulation 1/2015). The 2015 reform was a significant milestone, introducing Standard Bidding Documents (Ministerial Order 60/2015) that enhanced the system's legal framework. The evaluation of this framework highlights its clarity, completeness, and well-structured alignment with the legal hierarchy. Accessibility to legislation and regulations is efficiently facilitated through ARAP's website and the online Official Journal, with different entities responsible for maintaining regulation, and ARAP playing a crucial role in regulatory functions.

Model procurement documents for goods, works, and services, as mandated by Article 42 of the PPC and approved via Ministerial Order 60/2015, are central to the public procurement process. These documents, covering a variety of procurement methods and contract types, are mandatory, yet lack sanctions for non-compliance. The assessment underscores the need to revise these documents, especially for compatibility with electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) systems. ARAP is responsible for proposing these revisions, ensuring the documents remain relevant and effective.

In terms of standard contract clauses, the PPC stipulates the use of tender specifications and standard contracts for various procurement categories. Essential elements from these specifications must be included in contracts to ensure their validity. While these standard contractual conditions are in line with international standards, the assessment concludes they require updates for enhanced precision and relevance.

Lastly, ARAP's contribution to facilitating the application of legal norms and best practices is evident in the development of various manuals. These guides assist practitioners throughout the procurement process, from planning to contract awarding and registration. Key resources include the Manual of Good Public Procurement Practices and Jury Manuals for Public Procurement Procedures, which provide comprehensive guidance in the procurement landscape.

In conclusion, the assessment acknowledges the sophistication and advancement of Cabo Verde's public procurement law. It suggests a focus on refining existing legal provisions and adapting to digital advancements, steering clear of over-regulation and maintaining the system's efficiency and effectiveness.

In the assessment of the Cabo Verde public procurement system, several key gaps have been identified, reflecting areas where improvements are essential.

Firstly, the need for enacting missing implementing acts is evident in three specific areas: the procedure for managing the List Of Non-Eligible Economic Operators, updates on price regulations in work contracts, and the establishment of a "contracts manager" role with a clear career path in public procurement.

Secondly, there is a lack of editable functionality in documents available on the Official Journal's online portal. This limitation hinders the efficiency of legal professionals who rely on these documents for precise



citations and verbatim references. Providing unrestricted and free access to these documents is also crucial for maintaining compliance within the system.

The accessibility of court decisions is limited, which complicates the interpretation of procurement regulations. This challenge highlights the need for more academic research and study in related fields to better understand and apply procurement laws.

The current standardized documents require revision and updating to simplify their structure. Redundancy in legal rules should be avoided unless necessary for compliance in specific cases. Furthermore, adapting these documents to the e-GP environment is essential, especially since e-GP is slated to become the sole medium for contract formation from February 18, 2024.

Ministerial Order 60/2015 does not address provisional contracts, leading to uncertainty and non-binding agreements. This discrepancy, along with the partial alignment of drafts with Standard Specifications, introduces ambiguity and inconsistency in the procurement process. There is also a notable absence of sector-specific Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) and standardized clauses for contracts in various fields such as ICT, legal services, and procurement of complex items like aircraft or ships. The development of SBDs and initial framework agreements is critical for improving collaborative procurement.

The RJCA's provisions on arbitration for resolving disputes in administrative contracts offer a viable alternative to courts, noted for their efficiency and specialization. However, the effectiveness of this approach depends on the presence of established arbitration centers and experienced arbitrators. Therefore, maintaining the option of arbitration, while exploring potential improvements, is advisable.

Lastly, all procurement manuals require significant improvement and updating, especially in light of recent legislative changes, ARAP Directives, and the impending transition to an e-GP environment. The current materials do not adequately address these changes and fail to facilitate training and implementation in the e-GP context.

The analysis of Cabo Verde's public procurement system reveals significant gaps that need attention and specific actions. A holistic³¹ legal reform is crucial, including enacting missing legal acts and updating existing ones, particularly regarding the List of Non-Eligible Economic Operators and regulations for contract price adjustments. Additionally, establishing a "contracts manager" role, along with a specialized public procurement career path, is vital for effective e-GP management.

The legislative overhaul should be a cohesive package, incorporating a National Public Procurement Strategy and improving accessibility of procurement-related documents and decisions. This accessibility includes user-friendly formats, search and text editing tools, and integrating procurement topics into university curriculums.

³¹ In the sense that it should be based on an integral and balanced vision of all the components of the system and not necessarily with the intention of legislating in new areas or in a complex way. Once the study of some topics that could not be further analysed in an assessment based on the MAPS methodology has been completed, a package of legislative revisions should be presented as proposed in the recommendations and included in the action plan outline. A formal and lasting partnership should be established with national academia in this field.



Simplifying standardized documents to the bare minimum for legal compliance and adapting them for e-GP is recommended for better efficiency. An interactive procurement platform, supported by chatbots and AI, will streamline document creation and the procurement process.

Updating existing Manuals to reflect legislative changes since 2015 and 2017, and fully implementing e-GP, are key. Specialized training for legal professionals in public administration should focus on the post-award phase of procurement, including contract execution.

Lastly, refining standard procurement document clauses—like price, duration, work plan, and payment terms—to their core elements and developing standard templates for framework agreements and specific contracts will ensure consistency and clarity.

- **Findings**

Implementing regulations to define processes and procedures

The regulations³² are mainly related to or even produced in connection with the Public Procurement Code (PPC) and include key implementing acts that have been enacted in accordance with the PPC (2015).

The ARAP Statute, approved by Decree-Law 55/2015 of 9 October, is particularly important in the context of the 2015 reform, marked by the approval of the PPC, and is a legal document that clearly reinforces ARAP's nature as an independent regulatory body³³. Integrated within ARAP the Dispute Resolution Commission (CRC) was first governed by the Statute approved by the Implementing Decree-Law 12/2015, which been replaced by the one in force approved by Decree Law 28/2021). From the point of view of the institutional or organisational framework, the Legal Framework of Procurement Units, approved by Decree-Law 46/2015 (RUGA) and the Regulation on Accreditation of Ministerial Procurement Units, approved by Regulation 1/2015, are also worth mentioning. . Together with the ARAP Statute, the general rules of administrative law and the specific rules of the PPC governing procuring entities, the above-mentioned legal texts form the basis for the institutional framework of the national public procurement system. Without prejudice to the possible improvements identified in this assessment, it can be said that the main causes of most of the gaps identified in the performance of the system³⁴ as a whole do not lie in the legal system as a whole. The 2015 reform has also included the issuance of the Ministerial Order 60/2015 that approved the Standard Bidding Documents (SBD) still in force today.

The overall state that the evaluation team found is positive about the clarity and exhaustiveness of the rules. As can be seen, the overwhelming majority of legal provisions are well-written - both from a linguistic and formal point of view, and from a substantive point of view insofar as each legal text must be assessed within the framework of the system to which it belongs, gauging the extent to which they align

³² Expression used here to depict the implementing acts of the same or lower hierarchical level than the concerned implemented act.

³³ Which was created by Decree-Law 15/2008 of 8 May.

³⁴ One of the difficulties identified during the evaluation is precisely the lack of a performance monitoring system based on a set of previously agreed Key Performance Indicators (KPI) designed to assess, on a permanent basis, the economic, legal, social, and technological aspects of the system's performance.



themselves in consistent relationships along the hierarchy of sources of law briefly described in Indicator 1. In this regard, it should be noted that Cape Verdean public procurement law is mature and is probably the most advanced area of national public law, alongside constitutional law.

The assessment of completeness is also quite positive, with no areas of lack of primary regulation identified. Even when they are categorised as substantive, the gaps relate to implementing acts that are not yet enacted but are explicitly foreseen in legislation in force.. The mobilising idea to be drawn from this evaluation should be "to improve the existing legal provisions and fill in some gaps" without falling into the strategic error of over-regulating or over-legislating.

Access to the entire body of legislation and regulations is generally very positive in that the respective texts can be found easily, either via ARAP's website at www.arap.cv or via the online Official Journal³⁵.

The responsibility for maintaining regulation lies with different entities according to the competences assigned to them by law. In the case of legal acts and respective implementing acts, responsibility lies with the Government or the National Assembly, depending on their constitutional competences. In the case of regulations that are the expression of the regulatory function, the responsibility for issuance and update falls to the regulatory Authority, ARAP in accordance with Article 13 (Regulatory competences) of its Statute.

Model procurement documents for goods, works and services

Article 42 of the Public Procurement Code (PPC) mandates that standardized bidding documents receive approval from the government official overseeing finance or public works. This approval is based on a recommendation from the Regulatory Authority for Public Procurement (ARAP), formulated in collaboration with pertinent entities. In alignment with ARAP's suggestion, as per the PPC's guidelines, Ministerial Order 60/2015, dated December 9, 2015, approved the standardized documents for utilization in public procurement processes. These include a draft invitation for direct award, restricted tender, tender restricted by prior qualification, and two-stage public tender. Additionally, a draft tender program is designated for restricted tender by prior qualification, two-stage public tender, and public tender. The framework also encompasses draft specifications for services acquisition, supply of goods, leasing of movable assets, public works, public works concessions, and public service concessions. Furthermore, draft terms of reference are established for consultancy service acquisition contracts. Both Article 42 (2) of the PPC and Article 2 of Ministerial Order 60/2015 assert the compulsory nature of using these standardized documents. Article 42 (2) specifically allows procuring entities to incorporate contract-specific special rules. However, despite the obligatory status of these regulations, there are no sanctions for non-adherence.

The validity of procedures using non-standard documents depends on whether they breach mandatory legal norms, particularly those requiring standardized templates. Deviations should only affect contract validity if they violate essential provisions of the Public Procurement Code or related regulations.

Public entities recognize the benefits of standardized documents, such as ease of use and legal compliance, but also note drawbacks like redundancy and complexity. The Diagnosis highlights these documents as

³⁵ <https://incv.cv/>



essential, albeit flawed, and preferable to having no guidelines. Entities must adapt these guidelines to specific contracts, as mandated by Article 42(2), questioning their capacity for effective, non-replicative adaptation.

However, there is a need for revising the existing procurement documents - after eight years of practical application under the PPC - in order to simplify and adapting them to the e-GP while making some digital tools tailored to help producing bidding documents available to practitioners. The responsibility for preparing new standard bidding documents lies with ARAP who has the competency to propose the revision to the ministers responsible for finance and public works [Article 42(2) PPC]. In case it is decided to tackle the enforcement of the mandatory use of SBDs through the qualification of the contracts formed disregarding of models as null and void and Ordinance 60/2015 such a decision would require a legislative act to amend Article 42 PPC.

Standard contract conditions used

In the realm of procurement for goods, general services, and works as delineated in Article 44/2 of the PPC, the **tender specifications** are identified as the document encompassing the legal, financial, and technical stipulations intended for inclusion in the ensuing contract. This document essentially serves as a **preliminary version of the contract**, which is subject to further refinement and completion by integrating the results obtained from the procurement procedure at the stage of awarding the contract. This principle is equally applicable to the Terms of Reference within the framework of consultancy services agreements. This implies that the foundational clauses for contracts related to general and consultancy services, goods, and works are conveyed via the tender specifications, which are included in the assortment of Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs). However, it is important to note that beyond the clauses derived from the tender specifications, there exists a **comprehensive suite of standard contracts for goods, services, and works**. These contracts encompass the respective General Contract Conditions (GCC).

Article 111 PPC stipulates that contracts must include the technical, legal, and financial terms from the tender specifications, and highlights essential elements whose absence invalidates the contract. The contract inherently incorporates amendments to procedural documents, tender specifications or invitations for simplified procedures, the accepted bid, and clarifications from the winning bidder. **In case of discrepancies, a set order of precedence is followed, and these documents override the contract in case of conflicts.** The **standard contractual conditions** provided by the Regulatory Authority for Public Procurement (ARAP) generally meet international standards, though they require revisions for conciseness and focus on essential matters in public contracts for goods, services, and construction works.

The assessment of Cabo Verde's electronic public procurement system (e-GP) reveals that the Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) incorporate a substantial portion of what is considered standard clauses, as detailed in 2(c)(a). The PPC mandates the inclusion of certain fundamental elements in **standard contract clauses or contracts (general contract conditions)**, and prescribes a specific procedure for presenting a draft contract for feedback and approval from the counterpart prior to finalization, as outlined in Articles 11, 112, 113, 114, 115, and 116. Although the standard contract clause templates for goods, services, and works contracts are not compulsory under Ministerial Order 60/2015 of 9 December, they are extensively



used across public administration, being annexed to ARAP's Manual of Good Public Procurement Practices, 2015.

User's guide or manual for procuring entities

There are manuals that describe and explain the legal rules and applicable procedures and which, together with the standard bidding documents, make it easier for practitioners to make decisions and prepare documents from drawing up the Annual Procurement Plan to awarding contracts, registering and advertising them. There are four manuals³⁶: Manual of Good Public Procurement Practices (2015), Jury Manual (2015), Jury Manual for Public Procurement Procedures of Local Authorities (2019) and Manual of Public Procurement Procedures for Local Authorities (2019).

The ARAP's regulatory competence includes the drafting of manuals or any other instruments, with a view to facilitating the application of legal norms and good practices. [Article 13 (f) of the ARAP Statute, approved by Decree-Law no. 55/2015 of 9 October].

- **Gaps**

The following substantive gaps were identified:

Regulations that supplement and detail the provisions of the procurement law: As stated above, there are no areas of lack of regulation in Cape Verdean public procurement law. However, the Evaluation Team identified the need for (ex novo) legislation to deal with three issues. The first implementation act that can be considered necessary is regarding the List Of Non-Eligible Economic Operators foreseen in Article 72 PPC as this provision is relatively silent on the procedure for including and removing entities from the list and the respective guarantees of prior hearing and challenging ARAP decisions that are, in this area, restrictive of rights. The Article 146 (1), (2) and (5) RJCA provide that the price fixed in the contract for the execution of the work³⁷ must be revised in accordance with the terms established in the contract and in accordance with the provisions of the law³⁸ that this legal regime applies in the absence of a contractual stipulation and that until a special law is published to regulate the revision of prices, the parties, by mutual agreement, will use appropriate economic formulas and indicators, with reference to other legal systems so a legal act – or the adding of the necessary provisions to the RJCA – about the **price updates in works contracts** is needed. And finally, the creation of the “contracts manager” function requires eventually a new legal act ideally providing for the regulation of a public procurement cadre and the correspondent career path.

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system.

Availability and usability of regulations: In the context of the documents obtained from the Official Journal's online portal, it is important to note that while they are readily accessible, they do not offer the capability for editing. Although this may appear to be a minor detail, the absence of this particular feature impedes or unnecessarily complicates the tasks undertaken by legal professionals, specifically,

³⁶ <https://www.arap.cv/index.php/competencia/regulamentar/manuais>

³⁷ This rule is specific to public works contracts.

³⁸ It refers to a specific legal acts that does not exist yet.



procurement entities, tenderers, legal advisors, and lawyers, among others. The capacity to employ precise and verbatim citations, a functionality enabled by editable files, should be universally implemented. Furthermore, unrestricted access to these documents should be provided at no cost, as the potential disruption to the system's compliance mechanisms inherently outweighs the revenue generated through subscription fees. There is a noticeable deficiency in the accessibility of court decisions, which poses a significant challenge in accurately interpreting procurement regulations. This issue underscores the need for focused attention from both the Government and ARAP. Consequently, there is a pressing demand for the promotion of rigorous academic research and study on procurement-related topics across various academic disciplines, such as law, economics, public policy, international relations, accountancy, data science, and information technology.

Model procurement documents: Standardised documents need to be revised and updated in order to simplify their structure and avoid repeating legal rules, except in cases where this is absolutely necessary to ensure compliance in a specific case.

It is also needed to adapt the model procurement documents to the e-GP environment that is planned to be the sole means of forming contracts from 18th February 2024 [(Article 70 (1) e-GP)].

Standard contract conditions for the most common types of contracts: Ministerial Order 60/2015, of 9 December, does not include standard contracts clauses, so they are not binding. Published as appendices in the ARAP's Manual of Good Public Procurement Practices, 2015, these drafts, while detailed, cause uncertainty due to their partial alignment with Standard Specifications (Ministerial Order no. 60/2015), minor variations in some areas, and significant differences in others, leading to ambiguity³⁹.

There is a lack of sector or category-specific Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) and standardized clauses for contracts, such as ICT contracts (covering hardware acquisition, software licensing, and development, maintenance), legal services, or procurement of aircraft or ships.

The situation is similar for framework agreements and related contracts, already mentioned in the PPC. Developing SBDs and initial framework agreements is crucial for Cape Verde to enhance collaborative procurement, either through joint initiatives or by strengthening the UGAC as a central purchasing body.

The RJCA allows for arbitration in resolving disputes from administrative contracts, either pre-established (Article 46) or added during execution (Article 47(1)).

Article 200 of the RJCA sets a specific rule for public works contracts, positioning arbitration as an alternative to traditional courts, noted for efficiency and specialization. However, a more compulsory arbitration approach depends on factors like established arbitration centers and experienced arbitrators. Presently, maintaining the option of arbitration, subject to potential improvements, seems prudent. The effectiveness of arbitration in administrative contract disputes also hinges on the overarching legal framework (Law 76/VI/2005) and the binding nature of arbitration decisions.

³⁹ See Diagnosis for further details.



- All the manuals need to be improved and updated after a similar work has been done on the standard bidding documents [see above 2 (b) (a)]. All the manuals need to be improved and updated after the same work has been done on the bidding documents do not take into account the Directives that ARAP has issued since then (19 Directives); do not take into account the legislative changes that have taken place (albeit few) and, more importantly for the future, they are far from serving the purpose of training and facilitating practitioners in the e-GP environment.

- **Recommendations**

The analysis of the above-described substantive gaps led the Assessment Team to devise the following recommendations with a view to eliminating or substantially reducing the associated risks:

Regulations that supplement and detail the provisions of the procurement law: In order to enhance the public procurement system, it is necessary to adopt a comprehensive plan addressing the adoption of key legal acts currently absent and the revision of provisions that need enhancement. This plan should include the issuance of an implementing act concerning the *List of Non-Eligible Economic Operators* (Article 72 PPC). Additionally, it should encompass the establishment of regulations for contract price updates, in accordance with Article 146 of the Legal Regime of Contractual Adjustments (RJCA). Furthermore, the plan should facilitate the creation of the role of "contracts manager," ideally linked with the development of a specialized public procurement cadre and career path, to ensure effective and efficient management within the e-GP framework.

- Legislative reform ought to be approached as a unified and cohesive package, one that incorporates various critical elements to ensure its effectiveness and relevance. This includes the formulation of a National Public Procurement Strategy, which is currently lacking, as underscored in section 5(b)(b). Additionally, the package should integrate the recommendations from the MAPS (Methodology for Assessing Procurement Systems) assessment, alongside the insights provided in the Diagnostic Report. Equally important is the inclusion of feedback from all pertinent stakeholders, which can be garnered through comprehensive public consultation processes. This holistic approach ensures that the legislative reform is robust, well-informed, and reflective of a wide range of perspectives.

Availability and usability of regulations (suggestions for improvement): Ensure the accessibility of legal, regulatory, and policy documents in user-friendly formats, enabling tasks such as editing and extracting verbatim citations. Offer a complimentary subscription to the Official Bulletin, featuring essential editing tools like keyword search and text manipulation, crucial for law enforcement. Advocate for the widespread dissemination of public procurement-related court decisions. Encourage the inclusion of public procurement topics in university programs, particularly in law, business, economics, and accountancy faculties.

Model procurement documents (suggestions for improvement):



- Review standardised documents with a view to simplifying them limiting the (mandatory) text blocks to what is considered the minimum necessary to guarantee a good level of compliance with the law and to adapting them to the e-GP to the extent necessary;
- Develop an interactive platform for the production of procurement documents with the support of chatbots and AI tools (with the possibility of automatic revision or correction), guaranteeing online support in the document design and production process.
- Advance the enhancement of the Manuals with a focus on incorporating legislative amendments since 2015 and 2017, undertaking a comprehensive review of procurement documentation, and addressing the widespread implementation of electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) as the exclusive method for contract formation. This initiative marks the conclusion of the current transitional
- Enhance specialized training for legal professionals in public administration, emphasizing the post-award phase of public procurement. This includes issues related to the qualification and finalization of contracts, while recognizing that the essence of a public contract extends beyond the mere signed document.

Standard contract conditions for the most common types of contracts:

- Refine the key elements of contract clauses—such as price, duration, work plan, and payment terms—by distilling them to their most essential components. This should be part of a comprehensive overhaul of all standardized procurement documents.
- Develop standardized procurement templates and draft agreements for framework agreements and their subsequent specific contracts (call-offs).
- Create uniform procurement documents for the top ten categories of goods, services, and works, based on their cumulative value. These documents should incorporate succinct, yet comprehensive contract clauses.

Summary of substantive gaps and recommendations of Indicator 2

Substantive gap	Risk classification and red flags	Recommendations
2(a)(a)		
Missing legislative acts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implementing act regarding the List of Non-Eligible economic operators (Article 72 PPC); • regulation about contract price updates (Article 146 of RJCA); • creation of the “contracts manager” function 	Red Flag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan for the adoption of the following missing legal acts • The legislative reform should be prepared as a single and consistent package taking into account, namely: a National Public Procurement Strategy; the MAPS assessment recommendations; the recommendations contained in the Diagnosis; the input received from all relevant



		stakeholders following a thorough public consultation.
2(c)(a) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft contracts – contract clauses - are not included in Ministerial Order 60/2015 and are not binding • There are no sector or category-related SBDs • No conditions for mandatory arbitration (Article 200 RJCA) 	Substantive medium-risk gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specialised training for public administration lawyers in public procurement • Reviewing the critical content of essential contract clauses • Produce SBDs for framework agreements and call-offs • Produce SBDs for the 10 most acquired categories of goods, services and works

Indicator 3. The legal and policy frameworks support the sustainable development of the country and the implementation of international obligations

This indicator assesses whether horizontal policy objectives, such as goals aiming at increased sustainability, support for certain groups in society, etc., and obligations deriving from international agreements, are consistently and coherently reflected in the legal framework, i.e. whether the legal framework is coherent with the higher policy objectives of the country.

- **Synthesis of the indicator**

The government program of Cape Verde's Tenth Legislature and the Strategic Agenda for Sustainable Development 2030 prioritize economic, social, and environmental advancements in their public procurement policies. These policies are designed to foster national economic growth, support local industries, and comply with social directives, while also promoting environmentally sustainable practices aimed at reducing environmental impact. The criteria for evaluating bids are based on price, quality, and environmental considerations. Despite these efforts, the current legal framework shows significant limitations, notably the lack of a detailed **Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) strategy and guidelines** for life cycle costing. This highlights the need for legal amendments to fully incorporate an effective SPP approach.

Cape Verde is also committed to various **international agreements impacting public procurement**. It is a signatory to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), which advocates for transparency and integrity in public procurement to prevent corruption. As a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Cape Verde adheres to the ECOWAS Public Procurement Code that governs procurement principles in the region. Additionally, as a signatory to the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Agreement, Cape Verde is part of the initiative to foster a single African market with fair and transparent public procurement practices. Furthermore, Cape Verde engages with multilateral development banks like the African Development Bank and the World Bank and coordinates with various international financial institutions and development partners. The country's public procurement code (PPC) includes provisions exempting certain contracts from its application, especially those under international agreements or specific rules of international organizations to which Cape Verde belongs.



Cabo Verde currently lacks a policy or strategy for sustainable public procurement (SPP), making it difficult to consistently implement, facilitate, and monitor SPP. This absence of a National SPP Strategy and Plan is a significant gap, hindering the integration of environmental, social, and economic criteria in procurement decisions. Without a comprehensive plan and specific tools, the consistent application and monitoring of sustainable practices are compromised, affecting progress tracking and accountability. Establishing a National SPP Strategy and Plan is crucial for Cabo Verde to provide clear guidance, ensure sustainable criteria in procurement, and align with global sustainability goals, enhancing its leadership in sustainable procurement practices.

- **Findings**

Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)

The PEDS II, which implements the Tenth Legislature's Government Programme and Cape Verde's Strategic Agenda for Sustainable Development 2030, does not address public procurement. Public procurement in Cape Verde is guided by principles of economic and social development, and environmental protection, reflecting the three pillars of sustainable development. Article 13 of the PPC mandates that procurement processes consider factors such as national economic growth, the advancement of local production, contracting, industry, and services, as well as adherence to national social policies. Furthermore, Article 14 of the PPC encourages public and private entities to opt for environmentally sustainable purchases and activities, focusing on minimizing environmental harm. The criteria for selecting the most economically advantageous tender (MEAT) are defined legally. These criteria include objective factors like price, service duration, technical quality, after-sales service, technical assistance, guarantees, and environmental attributes. However, the current legal framework shows gaps, particularly in the absence of a Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) strategy and the lack of legal provisions for a smooth use of life cycle costing. This indicates a need for legal revisions to foster an SPP-focused approach, which should align with a national SPP strategy rather than merely incorporating basic and loose SPP system elements.

Obligations deriving from international agreements

Cabo Verde is a signatory of the following international conventions and member of the following organisations with particular interest concerning public procurement:

- UNCAC (United Nations Convention against Corruption): Cabo Verde is a signatory to the UNCAC, which includes provisions related to preventing corruption in public procurement processes. UNCAC promotes transparency, accountability, and integrity in public procurement to combat corruption.
- ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) Agreement: Cabo Verde is a member of ECOWAS, a regional organization that has established protocols and agreements related to public procurement. ECOWAS members, including Cabo Verde, are bound by the ECOWAS Public Procurement Code, which sets out rules and principles for public procurement in the region.
- AfCFTA (African Continental Free Trade Area) Agreement: Cabo Verde is a signatory to the AfCFTA, which aims to create a single African market for goods and services. The agreement includes



provisions related to public procurement that promote fair competition and transparency among member states.

In addition, Cape Verde is a member of multilateral banks such as the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the World Bank (WB) and liaises with various IFIs and development partners.

Article 4 (1) (b) PPC states that the PPC is not applicable to some contracts that are formed according to specific procedural rules, such as contracts concluded under the specific rules of an international organisation to which Cape Verde belongs, while Article 3(3) (a) and (b) RJCA provides that contracts concluded between the State of Cape Verde and third countries, foreign government entities or intergovernmental institutions under the terms of an international agreement, and which have as their subject matter the execution or joint exploitation of a given project are exempted from its application as well. Paragraph (b) is even more broad by extending that exemption from application to “contracts concluded under the specific rules of an international organisation to which Cape Verde belongs to”. Although this issue is among the gaps identified in the Diagnosis, we believe that the combined interpretation of these two rules cannot lead to a conclusion other than the unity of the regime applicable to the pre-contractual and the execution phases of the contract.

- **Gaps**

Policy/strategy in place to implement SPP: there is no policy /strategy in place to implement sustainable public procurement (SPP) in a consistent and permanent way, no implementation plan or systems and tools to operationalize, facilitate and monitor the application of SPP. The **lack of a National Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) Strategy and Plan** in Cabo Verde represents a critical gap, as the country misses the chance to direct government procurement towards sustainable development. Without a National SPP Strategy, integrating environmental, social, and economic criteria in procurement decisions becomes challenging, leading to potentially inefficient and environmentally damaging practices. Moreover, the absence of a comprehensive implementation plan and tools specific to the National SPP Strategy hampers the consistent application and monitoring of sustainable practices. This gap prevents effective progress tracking and accountability, which are vital for the successful adoption and execution of the National SPP Strategy and Plan. Therefore, establishing a National SPP Strategy and Plan is essential for Cabo Verde. It would not only provide a clear framework and direction but also ensure the integration of sustainable criteria in procurement decisions. This strategy would facilitate effective monitoring, necessary adjustments, and alignment with global sustainability goals, positioning Cabo Verde as a leader in sustainable procurement practices.

- **Recommendations**

The analysis of the above-described substantive gaps led the Assessment Team to devise the following recommendation with a view to eliminating or substantially reducing the associated risks:



Policy/strategy in place to implement SPP: The adoption and implementation of a National SPP Strategy and Plan should be included as a Strategic Goal in the next multi-annual strategic plan for the national public procurement system.

Summary of substantive gaps and recommendations of Indicator 3

Substantive gap	Risk classification and red flags	Recommendations
3(a)(a)		
There is no policy /strategy in place to implement SPP in a consistent and permanent way	Substantive high-risk Gap	Adoption and implementation of a National SPP Strategy and Plan
3(a)(b)		
Same as 3(a)(a)	Substantive high-risk Gap	Same as 3(a)(a)
3(a)(c)		
Same as 3(a)(a)	Substantive high-risk Gap	Same as 3(a)(a)
3(a)(d)		
Same as 3(a)(a)	Substantive high-risk Gap	Same as 3(a)(a)

3.2. Pillar II - Institutional Framework and Management Capacity

Pillar II assesses how the procurement system defined by the legal and regulatory framework in a country is operating in practice, through the institutions and management systems that make up overall governance in its public sector.

Pillar II evaluates how effective the procurement system is in discharging the obligations prescribed in the law, without gaps or overlaps. It assesses: i) whether it is adequately linked with the country's public finance management system; ii) whether institutions are in place in charge of necessary functions; and iii) whether the managerial and technical capacities are adequate to undertake efficient and transparent public procurement processes.

Indicator 4. The public procurement system is mainstreamed and well-integrated with the public financial management system

This indicator focuses on how well integrated the procurement system is with the public financial management system given the direct interaction between procurement and financial management, from budget preparation to planning treasury operations for payments.

- **Synthesis of the indicator**

In assessing the public procurement system of Cabo Verde, several key aspects emerge regarding procurement planning, budget cycle adherence, and the handling of monetary obligations in contracts.



The Public Procurement Code (PPC) of Cabo Verde, particularly under Article 61, mandates entities to formulate an annual procurement plan. This plan outlines anticipated acquisitions for goods, services, and public works contracts, requiring approval from the designated authority. The Directorate General for Public Procurement and Contracting (DGPCP) oversees these plans, which are published on eCompras, Cabo Verde's Public Procurement Portal. A quite positive trend is the increasing submission of these plans, with 18, out of 127 possible, listed for the 2023 financial year, compared to fewer in previous years.

Article 57 (1) of the PPC ensures that the financial outlay of contracts adheres to budgetary allocations and resource application strategies of the procuring entity. This includes a rigorous consideration of funds' real-time availability and compliance with budget limits, except in certain exceptional scenarios outlined in the basic budget law. The SIGOV system plays a crucial role in this process, encompassing Budget Management, Treasury Management, and other key components, ensuring the effective execution of the General State Budget (GSB) across all administrative tiers.

Furthermore, Article 57(2) of the PPC constrains entities to obligate payments within the financial limits of their budget, contingent upon fund availability. This is underscored by Article 12(1) and Article 32 of the RJCA, which deal with the conditions and obligations regarding payments and late payments in contracts.

A significant initiative to address delays in payments to suppliers is the introduction of the PAYLOG electronic platform. Launched on July 24, 2019, this platform, developed by the Ministry of Finance's Technology, Innovation, and Communication Unit (UTIC-MF), aims to facilitate the negotiation of rights and obligations in public contracts. Deputy Prime Minister Olavo Correia emphasized the importance of timely payments by the state, underscoring the ethical and legal necessity of this practice.

In summary, the public procurement system of Cabo Verde, governed by the PPC and supplemented by systems like SIGOV and PAYLOG, shows a structured approach to procurement planning, budget adherence, and contract payments. The trend towards increasing compliance and transparency, as well as efforts to address payment delays, highlight the evolving and improving nature of this system.

A significant substantive gap has been identified in Cabo Verde's public procurement system, stemming from the persistent failure to publish Annual Procurement Plans. This issue casts doubts on the effectiveness of oversight by the Directorate-General for Assets and Public Procurement (DGPCP), responsible for approving these plans and reviewing procedures for significant purchases exceeding 4,000,000\$00 or four million escudos, as mandated by the Public Procurement Code (PPC). The infrequent publication of these plans, even for grouped purchases, signals a concerning oversight lapse, raising questions about transparency and accountability in public expenditure. This substantive gap highlights a systemic issue that needs addressing urgently.

The assessment of the Cabo Verde public procurement system reveals several substantial gaps. To address these issues effectively, it is recommended that Article 61(3) be amended as to include a deadline for publication of procurement plans on the e-Compras and the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (ARAP) enforces the fulfilment of this obligation across all procuring entities. This should be done through the e-procurement system and the public procurement portal. This measure is critical for enhancing transparency and accountability in the procurement process.



Additionally, there is a need to synchronize the planning processes of procuring entities. This can be achieved by ensuring that these entities prepare and submit their Draft Annual Procurement Plans concurrently with their Draft Annual Budget Proposals. Such alignment will ensure better coherence between budgeting and procurement planning, leading to more efficient resource utilization.

Furthermore, it is advisable to transition from the current Excel-based system for Annual Procurement Plans to a more advanced and accessible online platform. This platform should be integrated within eCompras, thereby facilitating streamlined processes. The integration of such a system will also enable the feeding of data into a centralized National Procurement Plan database, enhancing the overall efficiency and effectiveness of procurement activities.

- **Findings**

Procurement planning and the budget cycle

Under Article 61 of the Public Procurement Code (PPC), entities engaged in procurement are mandated to formulate an **annual procurement plan**. This plan should comprehensively outline the anticipated acquisitions for the upcoming year, including goods, services, and public works contracts. These plans require formal approval from the designated authority responsible for sanctioning expenditures. The execution of the annual procurement plan falls under the jurisdiction of the entity tasked with overseeing the procurement process. This execution adheres strictly to the guidelines established in the Public Procurement Code and incorporates detailed elements from the plan, such as: a) Type; b) Category; c) Detailed description of goods, services, or public works contracts; d) Projected dates and locations for delivery; e) Units of measurement; f) Procedure type. Following the endorsement by the authority overseeing public procurement policy implementation and procedure control, specifically the Directorate General for Public Procurement and Contracting (DGPCP) under the Ministry of Finance, these annual procurement plans are required to be published on the official public procurement portal. In the context of the **2023 financial year**, a total of 18 Annual Procurement Plans, out of 127 possible⁴⁰, were listed on eCompras, the Public Procurement Portal. These include plans from diverse entities such as ARAP, ARES, BCV, the National Library, São Miguel City Council, the Office of the Head of Government, EMEP, ENAPOR, ERIS, FICASE, IFH, INIDA, INPS, MAA, MAI, the Ministry of the Community, the Ministry of Finance, and Business Development. In comparison, the portal displayed 17 plans for 2022, 7 for 2021, 15 for 2020, and 10 for 2019, indicating a fluctuating but overall increasing trend in plan submissions over the years

Under Article 57 (1) of the Public Procurement Code (PPC), it is mandated that the financial outlay involved in any **contract must adhere to the stipulated budgetary allocations** and resource application strategies outlined in the respective budgets of the procuring entity. This includes a rigorous consideration of the real-time availability of funds, in alignment with the detailed cash-flow plan. Furthermore, the procuring entity is bound to limit its financial commitments to the amounts specified in its budget, or as dictated by a pertinent law or resolution. This is contingent on the presence of sufficient funds in the relevant budget category. However, there are certain exceptions as outlined in the basic budget law. In such scenarios, it is imperative to explicitly mention in the procedure's notice, or in the absence of a notice, in other procedure documents, that the contract award is contingent on the approval of the requisite budget

⁴⁰ Total number of procuring entities in the country.



category [Article 57 (2) PPC]. In the event of an **unforeseen circumstance leading to the unavailability of funds** or financing initially earmarked for covering the expenses associated with the contract, the procedure for contract formation must be halted immediately. No contract award should be made under these conditions, as per the directive of Article 102 (d) (d) PPC [Article 57 (4) PPC]

The **effective execution of the budget is ensured through the utilization of the SIGOV system**. SIGOV serves as the central hub overseeing the entire spectrum of public administration in Cape Verde. Presently, it stands as the primary mechanism for the preparation, execution, and monitoring of the General State Budget (GSB) across all administrative tiers: be it at the central government, local government, or within autonomous funds and services. This system comprises various integral components, encompassing Budget Management, Treasury Management, Project Management and Evaluation, **Procurement (e-Procurement)**, Contract Management, Asset Management, Electronic Payments, Human Resources Management, Salary Processing, Revenue Management, Public Debt Management, Single Income Tax (IUR), and Value Added Tax (VAT). It is worth emphasizing that following the revision of the Organic Law governing the Court of Auditors in 2019, **unrestricted access to the Integrated Budgetary and Financial Management System (SIGOV) has been granted and effectively implemented, enabling concurrent audit processes conducted by both the judges and technical experts associated with the Court of Auditors (TC)**.

In accordance with Article 57(2) of the Public Procurement Code (PPC), the procuring entity is legally constrained to **obligate payments strictly within the financial limits set forth in its budget**, or as specified in a legislative enactment or official resolution designed for this specific purpose. This commitment is contingent upon the availability of sufficient funds within the relevant budget category, save for circumstances delineated as exceptions within the foundational budgetary law. In instances where an exception applies, it is mandatory to explicitly declare, either in the procurement notice or within the procurement documents when no formal notice is issued, that the awarding of the contract is subject to the subsequent approval of the pertinent budget category.

Article 12(1) of the RJCA deals with **monetary obligations** in contracts. Unless the contract states otherwise, payment is due without extra notice and if the contract specifies a payment date, it must be within 30 days after invoice delivery, but not exceeding 60 days. Article 32 of the RJCA addresses late payments providing that (i) the procuring entity must pay interest for delays in monetary obligations, (ii) interest is automatic upon maturity or when specified timeframes elapse and (iii) contract clauses limiting liability for late payment will be carefully examined.

The government of Cape Verde recognises the serious problem of persistent delays in payments to suppliers and acknowledges that this practice is unacceptable. To address this problem, the government introduced the PAYLOG electronic platform on July 24, 2019. During the presentation of the platform, Deputy Prime Minister Olavo Correia emphasized the absolute necessity of ensuring timely payments by the state. He argued that the state has a moral and ethical obligation to uphold its end of the bargain by making payments promptly. Any deviation from this principle, without accepting the associated costs of late payment, is deemed unjust, unethical, and potentially even illegal. Mr Olavo Correia explained that PAYLOG is a purpose-built platform designed to facilitate the negotiation of rights and obligations arising from public contracts entered into between the government and private enterprises. This innovative initiative was developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance's Technology, Innovation, and



Communication Unit (UTIC-MF). It essentially establishes a marketplace for the exchange of rights and obligations inherent in public contracts.

- **Gaps**

The following substantive gaps were identified:

Annual or multi-annual procurement plans: The persistent failure to publish Annual Procurement Plans in Cabo Verde highlights a substantive gap in the public procurement system, casting doubts on the effectiveness of oversight by the Directorate-General for Assets and Public Procurement (DGPCP). This body, responsible for approving these plans and reviewing procedures for significant purchases (exceeding 4,000,000\$00 or four million escudos), is mandated by the Public Procurement Code (PPC) to ensure compliance. However, the rarity of these publications, as required by PPC, including for grouped purchases, signals a concerning oversight lapse in the procurement process. This shortfall suggests a systemic issue in ensuring transparency and accountability in public expenditure. Article 61(3) of PPC sets the mandatory publication of the annual procurement plans on the e-Compras but does not set a deadline for that to occur and, to that extent, it may not be sending out the message well enough that this is an obligation that only makes sense and only adds value for stakeholders, especially economic operators and supervisory bodies, if it is complied with quickly, as soon as the document is approved. A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system.

Recommendations

The analysis of the above-described substantive gaps led the Assessment Team to devise the following recommendations with a view to eliminating or substantially reducing the associated risks:

Annual or multi-annual procurement plans:

- **Ensure Enforcement of Procurement Plan Publication:** the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (ARAP) should enforce the consistent publication of procurement plans across all procurement entities through the e-procurement system and public procurement portal.
- **Align Draft Annual Procurement Plans with Budget Proposals:** procuring entities must align their planning processes by concurrently preparing and submitting their Draft Annual Procurement Plans alongside their Draft Annual Budget Proposals.
- **Transition to an Online Platform for Procurement Plans:** replace the current Excel-based Annual Procurement Plan with a more advanced and accessible online platform integrated within eCompras, to streamline processes and feed into a centralized National Procurement Plan database.

Summary of substantive gaps and recommendations of Indicator 4



Substantive gap	Risk classification and red flags	Recommendations
4(a)(a) Persistent failure to publish Annual Procurement Plans	Red flag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend Article 61(3) of the PPC to add a reasonable deadline, for example 5 (five) working days from approval, for the publication of annual procurement plans on e-Compras • Ensure Enforcement of Procurement Plan Publication • Align Draft Annual Procurement Plans with Budget Proposals • Transition to an Online Platform for Procurement Plans

Indicator 5. The country has an institution in charge of the normative/ regulatory function

This indicator refers to the normative/regulatory function in the public sector and its proper discharge and co-ordination. The assessment of the indicator focuses on the existence, independence and effectiveness of these functions and the degree of co-ordination between responsible organisations. Depending on the institutional set-up chosen by a country, one institution may be in charge of all normative and regulatory functions. In other contexts, key functions may have been assigned to several agencies, e.g. one institution might be responsible for policy, while another might be in charge of training or statistics. As a general rule, the normative/regulatory function should be clearly assigned, without gaps and overlaps. Too much fragmentation should be avoided, and the function should be performed as a well-co-ordinated joint effort.

• Synthesis of the indicator

The Regulatory Authority for Public Procurement (ARAP) in Cabo Verde, established under Decree-Law 55/2015, stands as an independent administrative authority playing a pivotal role in the public procurement landscape. Governed by Law 14/VIII/2012, ARAP is endowed with administrative, financial, and asset autonomy, essential for its regulatory responsibilities. It derives its financial resources from a variety of sources, including service fees, contract-awarded fees, state budget allocations, and fines, keeping 25% of its annual net profit.

ARAP's operational competencies span a broad spectrum, including advisory services, auditing public procurement systems and procedures, and regulatory duties. Its responsibilities involve developing internal regulations, technical standards, and directives to facilitate the operations of the Procurement Management Units (UGA), juries, and procuring entities. Training and accreditation are integral to ARAP's role, aimed at enhancing the capabilities of those involved in the National Public Procurement System.



Additionally, ARAP focuses on disseminating information through the publication of legislation, regulations, guidelines, and annual reports.

While ARAP and the General Directorate for Assets and Public Procurement (DGPCP) share some overlapping functions in terms of control and advisory capacities, it's crucial to note that DGPCP is not a regulatory body like ARAP. The DGPCP primarily supports, coordinates, and monitors activities within the public procurement system, providing advisory services to entities implementing national public procurement policies. In cases of disagreement or overlapping functions, ARAP's consultative role often takes precedence, given its regulatory stature.

ARAP's role in the legal framework extends to analyzing, evaluating, and suggesting modifications to existing laws or proposing new legislation. This proactive stance is evident in its initiative to commission studies for revising the Public Procurement Code and the RJCA. ARAP is also responsible for issuing technical standards and directives to improve public procurement procedures and for approving the Code of Conduct for stakeholders.

Transparency and accessibility in public procurement processes are central mandates for ARAP. It has been effective in publishing information, including legislative changes and annual reports. However, there are areas where improvement is needed, such as in publishing contract records and criteria for ineligibility, along with information about sanctioned entities.

In the e-Government Procurement (e-GP) sphere, ARAP holds significant regulatory responsibilities, although it does not involve itself in the design or management of e-Procurement platforms. Its duties include proposing changes to the electronic platform, regulating, and auditing procurement procedures conducted through it, and maintaining a list of ineligible entities.

The organizational structure and funding of ARAP are designed to support its independence and authority. Its management comprises a three-member Board of Directors, appointed by the Council of Ministers. Financially, ARAP aims for autonomy, with plans to increase revenue collection and reduce state budget dependence, as outlined in its Strategic Plan 2022-2026.

With 17 employees, ARAP balances management and production functions. Ethical standards and conflict of interest disclosures are strictly adhered to, ensuring impartiality in procurement processes.

Despite ARAP's significant contributions, challenges remain, particularly in enhancing the professionalization of Procurement Management Units (UGA) and improving transparency in public procurement. Efforts to make contract records and criteria for ineligibility more accessible are essential.

In summary, ARAP is instrumental in shaping Cabo Verde's public procurement system through its regulatory, advisory, and auditing roles. Its commitment to compliance, transparency, and ethical governance is commendable, though continuous improvements are necessary to address existing gaps and maintain the integrity and effectiveness of the procurement system.

The national public procurement system is currently hindered by several critical issues. Foremost among these is the absence of a comprehensive National Public Procurement Policy. This gap means there's no guiding document outlining the system's vision, mission, strategic objectives, or measurable goals, leaving the procurement system without clear direction or performance benchmarks.



The approach to public procurement is also limited, focusing primarily on budget management and control of public expenditure, without adequate economic analysis of procurement efficiency. There is an evident lack of quantified objectives and targets for assessing performance, and no strategy exists for utilizing centralized purchasing to standardize service levels and integrate economic, environmental, and social goals.

In addition, the system suffers from gaps in e-Government Procurement (e-GP) and Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP). There's a notable absence of a comprehensive roadmap and an integrated action plan for adopting e-GP. The lack of a clear strategy to use public procurement in support of cross-cutting or sector-specific policies also detracts from the system's overall effectiveness.

Transparency and clarity are further issues, with the roles of ARAP in monitoring and supervision remaining ambiguous. The lack of public disclosure of Annual Audit Plans and Post-audit follow-up reports, along with insufficient market analysis data, contributes to a lack of openness in the procurement process.

Regulatory and training documents are not user-friendly, often being inaccessible due to password protection, and the Manual of Good Public Procurement Practices is outdated. It does not reflect the current e-GP regime, nor does it cover crucial aspects like the contract execution phase.

The procurement system is also hampered by a lack of specialized training and clearly defined roles. A tailored training program on integrity in public procurement is needed, which would encompass both legal frameworks and codes of conduct. The Strategic Plan 2022-2026 highlights the absence of trained technicians and specialization in procurement processes, which impedes the efficiency of complex tendering procedures.

Regulations regarding UGA and UGAC are ambiguous, particularly concerning the definition of professional profiles, contract types, and budget forecasts. This ambiguity grants excessive discretion to procuring entities and fails to provide clarity in training and assessment rules for accreditation.

Finally, the staffing imbalance at ARAP, with a disproportionate number of management/support roles compared to production roles, suggests an excessive focus on administrative tasks. This imbalance could lead to bureaucratic inefficiencies and hinder the responsiveness and innovation in public service, underlining the need for a better balance between support and operational roles.

The enhancement of ARAP's competences should involve integrating aspects related to contract execution within its scope of activity, accompanied by the issuance of technical standards and directives for compliance. This should include the modification of ARAP Statute Articles 12 and 13 to explicitly define ARAP's regulatory scope over the entire lifecycle of public contracts.

Transparency in audit processes is emphasized, mandating the regular publication of ARAP's annual audit plans and subsequent reports.

Increased accessibility on ARAP's website is recommended, ensuring the publication of essential documents such as annual audit plans, post-audit reports, and lists of ineligible entities for public procurement. Regulatory and training materials on the website should be made editable and accessible.

Investment in market analysis is proposed to expand ARAP's focus to comprehensive monitoring of the public market, with emphasis on pre-contractual activities and risks associated with extra work and contract modifications during the implementation phase.



The development of a Public Procurement Performance Measurement System is suggested, establishing a system with key performance indicators aligned with a national public procurement strategy to ensure measurable policy goals.

Revision and update of procurement practices and regulations are also recommended. This includes overhauling the existing "Handbook of Good Public Procurement Practices" and introducing a new regulation that reflects both global and national public procurement realities.

Approval of a standardized public procurement curriculum is advised, covering key procurement areas and emphasizing transparency, accountability, and efficiency. This includes defining the professional role and competencies of public procurers.

Lastly, strengthening the regulatory body's operational efficiency is proposed through a dual approach of hiring more experts to enhance production output and streamlining support functions for greater alignment with core objectives, thereby improving agility and effectiveness.

- **Findings**

Status and legal basis of the normative/regulatory institution function

In assessing Cabo Verde's public procurement system, the Regulatory Authority for Public Procurement (ARAP), established by Decree-Law 55/2015, plays a pivotal role. As an independent administrative authority with regulatory functions, ARAP enjoys legal personality and autonomy in administrative, financial, and asset aspects. Law 14/VIII/2012 outlines ARAP's core functions as regulation, supervision, and sanctioning, with its activities subject to oversight by the National Assembly and the government, particularly in establishing action guidelines and acts subject to ministerial supervision.

Financially, ARAP sustains itself through various sources, including service provision fees, contract-awarded fees, state budget appropriations and transfers, and proceeds from fines imposed during sanctioning activities. Furthermore, ARAP retains 25% of the net profit each financial year.

ARAP's operational competences are multifaceted, encompassing advisory roles, auditing of public procurement systems and procedures, and regulatory responsibilities like creating internal regulations, technical standards, and directives for smoother operations of the Procurement Management Unit (UGA), juries, and procuring entities. This also includes standardizing procurement documents and facilitating the application of legal rules and best practices.

Training and accreditation form a crucial part of ARAP's function, aiming to enhance the skills of those involved in the National Public Procurement System, including economic operators and procuring entities, and accrediting officials for the UGA. Additionally, ARAP emphasizes information dissemination and publicity through various channels, including the publication of legislation, regulations, procedures, standard documents, annual reports, and contract details.

ARAP also holds sanctioning authority, including terminating UGAs' accreditations, disqualifying their members, imposing fines, and maintaining an ineligibility list for companies in tender processes. Finally,



ARAP's embedded appeals body, the Conflicts Resolution Committee (CRC), addresses conflicts by examining and resolving disputes between candidates, tenderers, and procuring entities.

The organizational structure of ARAP comprises the Board of Directors, the Statutory Auditor, the Advisory Board, and the CRC, each playing a vital role in the effective functioning of ARAP and the broader public procurement system in Cabo Verde.

Responsibilities of the normative/regulatory function

It is noted that the functions of ARAP and DGPCP are distinct yet complementary in nature. ARAP primarily holds a consultative role, mandated to issue opinions on regulatory matters raised by various stakeholders such as procuring entities, economic operators, or civil society representatives. This is outlined in Article 11(2) of Decree-Law no. 55/2015 dated 9 October. Meanwhile, the DGPCP is tasked with supporting, coordinating, and monitoring the activities of entities within the public procurement system. This responsibility is detailed in Article 11 (2) (j) of the Organic Law of the Ministry of Finance, as per Decree-Law 57/2016 of 9 November. The DGPCP acts as a central unit, providing advisory services to entities implementing national public procurement policies. However, it is important to note that while both ARAP and DGPCP offer advisory services to procurement entities, DGPCP's role is somewhat subordinate to ARAP. In cases of disagreement, ARAP's position is given precedence over DGPCP's.

Article 11 of Decree-Law no. 57/2016 of 9 November provides that the General Directorate for Assets and Public Procurement (DGPCP) is the central service whose mission is to propose, implement and evaluate (...) in articulation and conformity with the rules and guidelines of the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (ARAP), the national public procurement policy (...).

In terms of the legal framework, ARAP is equipped to analyze, evaluate, and suggest modifications to the existing laws or propose new ones if necessary. This is exemplified by ARAP's initiative in commissioning a study titled "Diagnosis of the application of the Public Procurement Code and the Legal Framework for Administrative Contracts (RJCA) and respective standardized documents." This move indicates ARAP's active role in revising the Public Procurement Code (CCP) and the RJCA. Despite ARAP's statutory obligation to provide advice only upon request from the National Assembly or the Government, a broader interpretation of its mandate suggests that ARAP can proactively propose legal framework revisions in line with national policy and development priorities.

Regarding the regulatory framework, ARAP's responsibilities are outlined in Article 13 of its statute. These responsibilities include issuing technical standards and directives to ensure the effective operation of various procurement entities and improving public procurement procedures. ARAP is also responsible for approving the Code of Conduct for Participants in the National Public Procurement System, 2017⁴¹, which outlines ethical principles and values for all participants in the regulated public procurement system.

Furthermore, ARAP is tasked with creating standard procurement documents⁴² and suggesting them for government approval. These documents are instrumental in streamlining the procurement process and ensuring compliance with legal standards. Additionally, ARAP has developed various manuals⁴³ to facilitate the application of legal rules and good practices in public procurement. These include the Manual of good

⁴¹ https://arap.cv/images/centro_conhecimento/legislacao/regulamentos/ARAP-Cdigo-de-Conduta-2017.pdf

⁴² <https://www.arap.cv/index.php/competencia/regulamentar/modelos-e-minutas>

⁴³ <https://www.arap.cv/index.php/competencia/regulamentar/manuais>



public procurement practices, 2015; the Manual of the Jury, 2015; the Manual for juries in local government procurement procedures, 2019; and the Manual for local government procurement procedures, 2019. These manuals provide detailed guidance on procedures, formalities, and the overall public procurement cycle, supporting the functions of public procurement entities at various levels.

ARAP is tasked with auditing the procurement process to ensure compliance with laws, but the extent of its authority, particularly whether it includes overseeing contract execution and the entire system, could be clearer. The ARAP Directive 6/2019 offers some clarification but doesn't fully resolve these ambiguities, suggesting a need for clearer statutory language to define ARAP's role throughout the procurement lifecycle.

Focusing on the responsibilities of the Regulatory Authority for Public Procurement (ARAP), the assessment reveals a mixed picture in terms of compliance with the mandates outlined in Article 15 of the ARAP Statute. The core of these mandates involves ensuring transparency and accessibility in public procurement processes.

Key aspects of compliance include the provision of information on the public procurement system, which covers legislation, rules, and procedures. ARAP has successfully fulfilled this obligation. Additionally, the authority has been consistent in publishing annual regulatory reports, maintaining and publicizing records of activity plans, budgets, management accounts related to its activities, and making standard procurement documents accessible to all public procurement system participants. Further, ARAP has effectively published its directives, rules, regulations, and resolutions issued by the Dispute Resolution Commission (CRC).

However, there are areas of partial or non-compliance. While ARAP is publishing audit reports on procuring entities, there is no clear information available regarding the follow-up on the implementation of recommendations from these audits. Similarly, although there is a publication of changes to legislation and rules on public procurement, the format used is restrictive, requiring a password for editing, which potentially limits accessibility.

More concerning are the areas of non-compliance. ARAP has not published records of contracts awarded by procuring entities, nor has it publicized the criteria for including entities on the list of those ineligible for public procurement procedures. Additionally, there is no available information about the list of entities ineligible for public procurement procedures, records of entities sanctioned in the context of administrative offenses in public procurement procedures, and the list of Procurement Management Units (UGAs) accredited for conducting these procedures.

The law mandates that the information and records should be accessible to interested parties, either in person or digitally, and provided on paper or electronically. To support this, ARAP is required to maintain an institutional website for necessary publications and registers, aiming to facilitate access and promote transparency. The current status indicates a need for improvement in several areas to fully comply with these transparency and accessibility requirements.

Currently, there are no specialised public procurement databases operated by ARAP. However, the introduction of an electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) platform is expected to establish a comprehensive database, initially encompassing the pre-contractual phase.



ARAP plays a significant role in the national public procurement system since its inception. It contributes through the publication of two annual reports: the Annual Report on the Regulatory function and the Annual ARAP Activity Report. Additionally, ARAP has been instrumental in a range of initiatives and projects. These include the commissioning of a diagnosis of the Public Procurement Code and the Legal Framework for Administrative Contracts, along with the creation of Standardised Documents in 2021. ARAP has also been involved in drafting legislative revisions, such as the revision of the Statute of the Conflict Resolution Commission enacted by the Decree-Law 28/2021 and Decree-Law 11/2023, which focuses on electronic public procurement. Moreover, ARAP has been active in capacity building through various thematic seminars and training initiatives, culminating in the 2023 MAPS Assessment of the Cabo Verde Public Procurement System.

ARAP has enhanced Cabo Verde's public procurement system through several key publications. In 2015, they released a Handbook of Good Public Procurement Practices and a Handbook on the Jury's Role in Procurement, both aimed at supporting the application of the new Public Procurement Code. Furthering this effort, ARAP introduced two handbooks in 2019, focusing on procurement practices and jury roles in local government procedures. These resources collectively support the effective implementation of procurement processes at both national and local levels

Despite the existence of an accreditation system for Procurement Management Units (UGA) and their members, the system falls short of achieving genuine professionalization in public procurement. This observation highlights a gap between the framework in place and its practical effectiveness in elevating professional standards in procurement.

Further, the mandate of ARAP (Regulatory Authority for Public Procurement) as outlined in Article 14 of its statute, includes critical responsibilities aimed at enhancing the public procurement system. ARAP is tasked with promoting relevant training for public procurement participants. Additionally, ARAP holds the authority to accredit members of the UGA (Public Procurement Units), along with overseeing any changes or revocations. This role is executed in accordance with the regulations stipulated in the UGA Regulations and other applicable laws. These functions of ARAP are pivotal in shaping and maintaining the integrity and efficiency of the public procurement system in Cabo Verde.

It is important to highlight the role and responsibilities of ARAP (Regulatory Authority for Public Procurement) in the context of e-Government Procurement (e-GP). ARAP holds significant regulatory competencies in the realm of e-GP, though it does not extend to the design or management of e-Procurement platforms or other technological applications to support public procurement. This approach aligns well with their operational mandate.

ARAP's regulatory and supervisory authority over the e-GP system is outlined in Decree-Law 11/2023, particularly in its Article 17. The key aspects of this authority include the proposition of changes to the electronic platform to ensure its alignment with the current legal framework for public procurement procedures. They are also tasked with notifying departments in charge of the platform's management about necessary adaptations or corrections of procedural nonconformities.

Furthermore, ARAP is responsible for regulating and auditing public procurement procedures conducted through the electronic platform. They play a vital role in promoting and recommending best practices in electronic public procurement that are recognized internationally. Lastly, ARAP maintains and updates a list of ineligible entities, as specified in Article 72 of the CCP, on the electronic platform. This



comprehensive set of responsibilities underscores ARAP's critical role in ensuring the effectiveness and integrity of Cabo Verde's public procurement system, particularly in its digital transformation.

Organisation, funding, staffing, and level of independence and authority

The role and powers of ARAP align with the typical regulatory functions as defined by its governing law, encompassing a range of oversight and enforcement responsibilities. Its legal structure as an independent, administrative authority, endowed with its own legal personality, grants it necessary administrative, financial, and patrimonial autonomy. This structure is crucial for its regulatory functions, as outlined in Article 2 of ARAP's Statutes, approved by Decree-Law 55/2015.

The leadership status of ARAP is noteworthy, commanding a high level of respect and authority within the state and public administration at large. Its classification as an independent administrative authority is shared by only a few entities in Cape Verde, highlighting its importance.

The composition of ARAP's leadership, a three-member Board of Directors, including a Chairman and two Directors, is also significant. These members are appointed by the Council of Ministers, based on proposals from the Government, with a strict emphasis on good repute, independence, and professional competence, necessitating over ten years of professional experience. The appointment process involves a preliminary hearing in the National Assembly, supplemented by detailed CVs and justifications for each nominee.

The role of the Chairman of the Board of Directors in maintaining relations with the National Assembly, the government, and other public entities is pivotal, extending beyond the usual competences of high-level public administration leaders.

Furthermore, the dissolution process of ARAP's Board of Directors is marked by its stringency. This can only be initiated through a Council of Ministers' resolution, following advice from the Regulatory Body's Advisory Board and notification to the National Assembly. Specific grounds for dissolution include serious collective responsibility issues, unjustifiable excess expenditure, or significant legal or statutory violations. This rigorous process reflects the high level of accountability and protection afforded to ARAP, underlining its vital role in Cabo Verde's public administration framework.

Article 43 of ARAP's Statute reveals several significant revenue streams for ARAP, an organization with financial and patrimonial autonomy. Key among these sources of income are the fees ARAP charges for its services. These fees are integral to the regulation of the public procurement market and are outlined in a schedule attached to the ARAP Statutes, subject to potential revisions proposed by ARAP and approved by the Council of Ministers.

Another notable source of revenue for ARAP comes from the proceeds of fines imposed during its sanctioning activities. Notably, ARAP retains up to 40% of these fines, with the balance being transferred to the State, as per guidelines set by the Government's finance department.

Additionally, ARAP benefits from a share of its net profits, with 25% allocated to its operations and the remainder earmarked for a fund designed to enhance regulation and competitiveness in the economy. This fund, to be established by a separate statute, plays a crucial role in ensuring compliance and is subject to serious breach penalties under the statute.



Furthermore, ARAP accrues revenues from the costs of appeal proceedings as specified in the Code of Court Fees/emoluments. Lastly, ARAP is entitled to any other income legally assigned to it, such as through the Budget Law, especially in circumstances where its usual revenue streams are insufficient for its operations. This comprehensive financial structure underlines ARAP's role in regulating and overseeing Cabo Verde's public procurement system.

ARAP's Activity Report for 2022, reveals significant progress in financial management and revenue collection strategies. A key development in this area was the creation of a Revenue Collection Strategy Document, covering the years 2022 to 2025. This strategic plan is primarily focused on systematizing various actions to achieve greater financial autonomy for the region.

An impressive financial achievement was noted in the period spanning 2018 to 2022. During these four years, the total revenue collected amounted to seventy-seven million, one hundred and eighty-two thousand, four hundred and sixty escudos (77,182,460\$00). This figure represents an 11% increase over the initially forecasted revenue for the same period.

Breakdown by revenue source

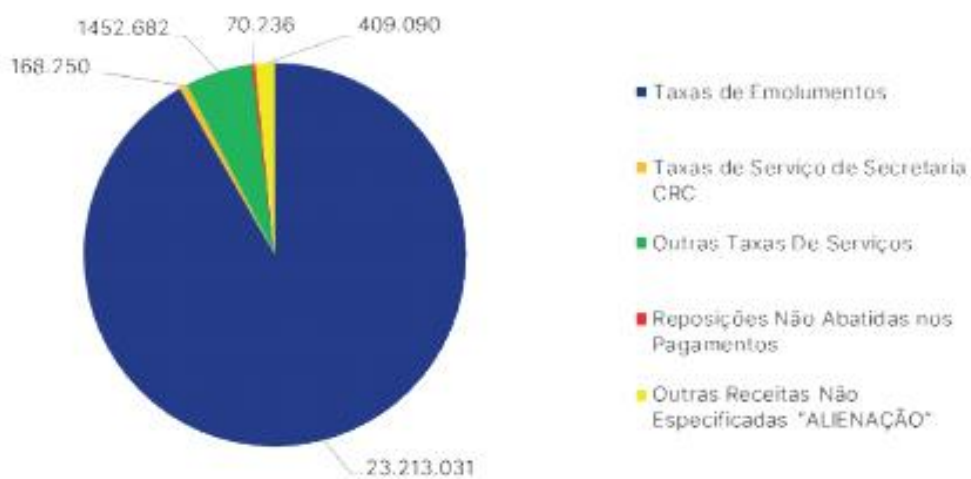


Gráfico 16: Valor de receitas



Rúbrica económica	Orçamento funcionamento 2022	Orçamento investimento 2022	Orçamento privativo ARAP 2022	Total orçamento publicado	Peso (%) orçamento publicado
Total	40 097 530	3 007 733	25 521 685	68 626 948	100,00%
02.01 - Despesas com pessoal	38 520 675	250 000	4 138 348	42 909 023	62,53%
02.02 - Aquisição de bens e serviços	1 317 149	2 757 733	18 067 311	22 142 193	32,26%
02.08 - Outras despesas	259 706	0	200 000	459 706	0,67%
03.01 - Ativos não financeiros	0	0	3 116 026	3 116 026	4,54%

In addition to the above-mentioned amounts, during the 2022 financial year, ARAP's budget was allocated the sum of three million, five hundred and fifty-four thousand, eight hundred and thirteen escudos (3,554,813 CVE), funding from the ADB, E-Procurement And Assessment Assistance Project (E-PAAP) (2022 * B.A.D), to carry out the Study tours activity within the scope of evaluating the national public procurement system using the MAPS II methodology.

On a very positive note, in the 2021/2022 biennium, the operating expenditure fell by 4.5 per cent compared to 2021, while ARAP's budget increased by 30.93 per cent.

Quadro comparativo orçamento da arap - período 2021 - 2022				
Fonte de Financiamento	Ano 2021	Ano 2022	VAR 2021/2022	VAR 2021/2022 (%)
Funcionamento_Fin Tesouro	41 903 385	40 097 530	-1 805 855	-4,50%
Funcionamento_Fin ARAP)	17 627 726	25 521 685	7 893 959	30,93%
Investimento IPE_Fin Tesouro	3 007 733	3 007 733	0	0,00%
Total geral	62 538 844	68 626 948	6 088 104	8,87%

ARAP's Strategic Plan 2022-2026 highlights among the key strategic objectives the development of a revenue collection program. This initiative is pivotal due to ARAP's significant financial reliance on the State Budget, which currently poses challenges in hiring new staff. The plan suggests that a viable solution to this constraint is to enhance revenue collection, which has been underperforming.

Nevertheless, it's important to recognize that the plan to increase human resources through augmented financial means via revenue collection is contingent upon a clear demonstration of ARAP's cost-benefit



ratio. In other words, there should be a tangible demonstration of how ARAP's actions are translating into value, commensurate with the increased revenue and resources.

The Strategic Plan is ambitious in its revenue targets. It aims for ARAP to cover 40 percent of its budget through revenue collection by the end of 2023, and an even more ambitious 80 percent by the end of 2026. These targets are significant as they reflect a substantial shift from the current level of revenue collection and indicate a move towards greater financial autonomy and less dependence on the State Budget.

Although the units for production and support could have been arranged differently, it is understandable that the choice of a hybrid model - hierarchical and matrix based organisation - has led to the current organisation chart (which the 2022-2026 Strategic Plan intends to maintain):



A total of 17 employees serves ARAP's organisational structure, as shown in the Table below:

Quadro V - Relação de funcionários ano 2022					
Função	Situação Inicial	Mobilidade		Situação Final	Sexo
		Entrada	Saída		
PCA	1	0	0	1	F
Administradores	1	0	0	1	F
	1	0	0	1	F
Técnico Superior	5	0	1*	4	F
	8	1*	2**	7	M
Secretária Executiva	1	0	0	1	F
Auxiliar Administrativo	0	0	0	0	F
Motorista	1	0	0	1	M
Auxiliar Serviços Gerais	1	0	0	1	F
Total	19	1	3	17	

* requisição

** comissão serviço e licença sem vencimento



The ratio of management and support functions (6) *versus* production (11) reveals the need to intensify the growth of production (basically ensured by experts of the “Técnico Superior” category).

The Regulatory Authority for Public Procurement (ARAP) and its members maintain independence, as they do not participate in any concrete procurement procedures or operations. This detachment ensures impartial oversight.

Regarding conflicts of interest, the Public Procurement Code (PPC), particularly Article 20, mandates rigorous ethical standards. Employees involved in procurement must disclose any personal interests that could influence their impartiality, especially regarding relationships with bidders. These disclosures are then recorded in both the employee's personnel file and the procedure documentation. This process promotes transparency and accountability in public procurement.

The Code of Conduct, established by Decision 7/2017 of ARAP's Executive Board, outlines principles and values of professional ethics for those involved in the National System of Public Procurement. This includes not only ARAP members and procuring entities but also extends to economic actors like candidates, tenderers, and contractors involved in procurement processes. The Code of Conduct complements existing legislation governing public procurement and the conduct of public officials, ensuring that ethical conduct is embedded in all levels of public procurement.

Lastly, Decree-Law 2/95 provides a legal framework applicable to public procurers. This law encompasses rules on impediments, conflicts of interest, and incompatible private functions for senior managers and other civil servants. It ensures that the public procurement system operates within a clearly defined legal and ethical boundary.

Despite the limited scope of the survey conducted, the findings suggest no conflicts of interest compromising the regulatory body's independence, pointing to an effective framework for maintaining integrity in Cabo Verde's public procurement system.

- **Gaps**

The following substantive gaps were identified:

Procurement policies:

- Absence of a comprehensive **National Public Procurement Policy**: There is no established document that outlines a clear vision, mission, strategic objectives, or measurable goals based on Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for the national public procurement system.
- **Limited Approach to Public Procurement**: The current approach primarily focuses on budget management and control of public expenditure. However, there is a lack of economic analysis regarding procurement efficiency. The system lacks quantified objectives and targets for performance assessment. There is no public strategy for using centralized purchasing to standardize service levels, quality across public administration, and set economic, environmental, and social objectives. These include goals for savings, usage of Total Cost of Ownership/Life Cycle Costing, mandatory criteria for environmental efficiency, and the integration of social aspects in procurement.



- Gaps in **e-Government Procurement (e-GP)** and **Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)**: There is an absence of a roadmap and an integrated action plan for adopting e-GP. Additionally, there is no clear strategy for leveraging public procurement in support of cross-cutting or sector-specific policies. These gaps need addressing to improve the overall effectiveness of the procurement system.

Monitoring public procurement:

- Need for clarity in the ARAP's role in "monitoring and supervision" as outlined in Articles 12 and 13(c) of the ARAP Statute.
- Lack of public disclosure of Annual Audit Plans and Post-audit follow-up reports.

Procurement information:

- Absence of market analysis data (trends, constraints, operator characteristics) on ARAP's website and limited presence in the Regulation Report.
- Unpublished information includes: Annual Audit Plans and Post-audit follow-up reports, list of entities ineligible for public procurement, records of entities penalized for administrative offences in procurement.
-
- The format of regulatory and training documents is not user-friendly, with many being password-protected and not editable.
- The Manual of Good Public Procurement Practices (2015) needs updating to include the contract execution phase (RJCA) and reflect the current electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) regime, following the implementation of Decree-Law 11/2023, which took 8 years since the introduction of e-GP in the Public Contracts Code (PPC).
- The original manual did not cover the contract execution phase or the then-unregulated e-GP system, as outlined in Article 199 of the PPC, which set the foundation for an e-GP system for contract formation.
- A tailored Training Programme on Integrity in Public Procurement is required, encompassing both the legal framework and existing Codes of Conduct, to guide public administration, procurers, and economic operators involved in procurement processes.

Professionalisation of the procurement function:

- ARAP's Strategic Plan 2022-2026: A consistent lack of trained technicians is noted for complex tendering procedures. There is an absence of specialization and exclusive dedication in procurement processes, due to varied roles assigned to technical staff. The system lacks a career path or technical specialization in procurement, complicating transitions between functional areas. Training inefficiencies arise from frequent technician reassignments. Many UGAs are



rendered inoperative due to high staff turnover and mobility. Chronic issues in the procurement system require changes in technician assignment rules and clear conditions for UGA formation, especially for complex tenders.

- UGA and UGAC Regulation (Decree-Law 46/2015): Article 2 (3) presents ambiguity in defining for each UGA member their professional profile, contract types, and budget forecast. The law fails to precisely define the “professional profile,” granting excessive discretion to procuring entities. Article 3's emphasis on professional profile for UGA accreditation and member qualification highlights a reliance on proposals from procuring entities, rather than on ideal professional standards.
- ARAP's Internal Regulation 1/2015: This regulation outlines different UGA accreditation levels (I, II, III) based on professional profile and experience. Training requirements are specified for each level, but the regulation lacks clarity on the number of accredited members required for varying contract values. There is an absence of a detailed syllabus for accreditation training, clear trainer profiles, and defined assessment rules for trainees' knowledge.
- ARAP's current staff ratio of 6 management/support roles to 11 production roles indicates a heavy emphasis on administrative functions over core operations. This imbalance may cause bureaucratic inefficiencies, higher costs, and decision-making bottlenecks, hindering innovation and responsiveness in public service. Balancing support and production staff is essential for modern, efficient public administration.

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system.

- **Recommendations**

The analysis of the above-described substantive gaps led the Assessment Team to devise the following recommendations with a view to eliminating or substantially reducing the associated risks:

Procurement policies: It is recommended that the DGPCP, in its capacity as the central agency dedicated to public procurement considers the possibility of preparing and proposing a National Public Procurement Strategy and Policy document to be endorsed by the Minister of Finance and approved by the Council of Ministers.

- ARAP's Competences and Execution Phase of Contracts: Include specific matters related to the contract execution phase in ARAP's competences. The issuance of technical standards and directives can guide entities in compliance with administrative contracts.

Monitoring public procurement:

- Revision of ARAP Statute Articles 12 and 13: Amend these articles to clearly state ARAP's regulatory authority over the entire lifecycle of public contracts.

Procurement information:



- Publication of Audit Plans and Audit Follow-Up Reports: ARAP should regularly publish annual audit plans and subsequent audit reports.
- Information on ARAP Website (Synchronized with eCompras): Publish annual audit plans; Post-audit follow-up reports; Criteria for listing entities ineligible for public procurement; List of ineligible entities for public procurement; Records of entities sanctioned for administrative offences in procurement; List of accredited Procurement Management Units (UGAs) for public procurement; Document Accessibility and Editability: Regulatory and training documents on the ARAP website should be editable and not password-protected.

Statistical databases (information):

- Investment in Market Analysis by ARAP: Focus on the entire pre-contractual phase to monitor public market, including the number of contracts, their value, type, and procurement method.
- Extend to the contract implementation phase, particularly addressing risks in extra work and contract modifications that could increase spending.
- Development of a Performance Measurement System: Create a system using key public procurement performance indicators; align this system with a national public procurement strategy and policy (which is currently non-existent in Cabo Verde), ensuring each policy goal is measured with specific indicators based on available data; Revision of the Handbook of

Tools to support training and capacity development:

- Good Public Procurement Practices (2015): Undertake a complete overhaul of the existing handbook to reflect current practices and replacement and Update of Regulation 1/2015: Introduce a new regulation that aligns with both global and national realities of public procurement.

Professionalisation of the procurement function:

- Approval of a Proper Syllabus under New Regulation: Establish a comprehensive, standardized curriculum based on national and international best practices; ensure the curriculum imparts necessary knowledge, skills, and competencies for public procurers; emphasize transparency, accountability, and efficiency in public procurement processes. Such syllabus should cover at least, the following key areas: Introduction to Public Procurement; Legal and Regulatory Framework; Procurement Planning and Strategy; Tendering and Contract Award Processes; Contract Management and Administration; Ethics and Integrity in Public Procurement; Risk Management; Dispute Resolution and Case Studies and Practical Exercises.
- Approval of a legal text about the Professional Profile includes defining the role of public procurers in managing purchases with a focus on transparency and regulation compliance, essential competencies like strategy development, contract management, and ethical practices, required qualifications such as business or law education with certifications, key attributes like analytical skills and adaptability, clear job responsibilities with performance metrics, and a structured career path from entry-level to leadership in public procurement."



- To enhance the agility and effectiveness of the regulatory body in Cabo Verde's public procurement, a two-pronged approach is recommended. This involves, firstly, strengthening the production output by hiring more qualified experts to improve the organization's core functions. Secondly, it is vital to critically evaluate and streamline support functions, ensuring they are lean and directly aligned with the institution's primary objectives. Such an approach will not only boost the body's operational efficiency but also align its structure more effectively with the demands and expectations of modern public administration.

Summary of substantive gaps and recommendations of Indicator 5

Substantive gap	Risk classification and red flags	Recommendations
5(b)(b)		
Lack of a "National Public Procurement Policy"	Substantive high-risk gap	Prepare and propose <i>National Public Procurement Strategy and Policy</i> document
Limited Approach to Public Procurement	Substantive high-risk gap	As above
Absence of a roadmap and an integrated action plan for adopting e-GP	Substantive medium-risk gap	Roadmap for e-GP generalisation throughout the system
5(b)(d)		
Doubts about the scope of the ARAP's "monitoring and supervision" function [Article 12 and Article 13(c) of the ARAP Statute]	Substantive low-risk gap	Improve the wording of articles 12 and 13 of the ARAP Statute
Annual Audit plans and follow-up reports are not published	Substantive medium-risk gap	ARAP should publish annual audit plans and follow-up audit reports
5(b)(e)		
Information that lacks publication: - Annual Audit Plans; - Post-audit follow-up reports (implementation of recommendations); - List of entities ineligible for public procurement procedures; - Records of entities sanctioned in the context of administrative offences in public procurement procedures.	Substantive high-risk gap	Publish the missing documents on the ARAP website - synchronised with eCompras
5(b)(f)		
Market analysis function (trends, constraints, characterization of operators on the demand and supply side,	Substantive high-risk gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARAP should seriously invest in the market analysis function • Devise a consistent and comprehensive performance



main statistical data) is not present in ARAP's		measurement system based on key public procurement performance indicators
5(b)(i)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publications need to be updated and improved: Manual of Good Public Procurement Practices (2015) - does not cover the contract execution phase or the then-unregulated e-GP system; • Lack of Training Programme on Integrity in Public Procurement 	Substantive medium-risk gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full revision (replacement) of the Handbook of Good Public Procurement Practices (2015) • Design a tailor made Training Programme on Integrity in Public Procurement
5(b)(j)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • absence of specialization and exclusive dedication in procurement processes, • the system lacks a career path or technical specialization in procurement • UGA and UGAC Regulation (Decree-Law 46/2015): Article 2 (3) presents ambiguity in defining for each UGA's member their professional profile, contract types, and budget forecast. • the law fails to precisely define the "professional profile," 	Red Flag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation 1/2015 should be replaced by a new one adapted to the current reality of public procurement (global and national) • A proper <i>syllabus</i> must be approved • Adoption of a Professional Profile Definition • Approval of a special career in public procurement: Entry-level; Mid-level; Senior-level; Leadership.
5(c)(c)		
ARAP's current staff ratio of 6 management/support roles to 11 production roles indicates a heavy emphasis on administrative functions over core operations	Substantive medium-risk gap	Enhance effectiveness of the regulatory body, a two-pronged approach is recommended: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to strengthen the production output, mainly by hiring more qualified experts who can improve the organisation's core functions; - to critically evaluate and streamline support functions, ensuring they remain lean and directly aligned to the institution's primary objectives.



Indicator 6. Procuring entities and their mandates are clearly defined

This indicator assesses: i) whether the legal and regulatory framework clearly defines the institutions that have procurement responsibilities and authorities; ii) whether there are provisions for delegating authorities to procurement staff and other government officials to exercise responsibilities in the procurement process, and iii) whether a centralised procuring entity exists.

- **Synthesis of the indicator**

The Public Procurement Code (PPC) and Legal Regime of Administrative Contracts (RJCA) are pivotal in public procurement, covering various public entities and detailing pre-contractual and execution phases. These phases highlight the public sector's dominant legal position, demanding public interest justifications for all decisions.

The 2015 Reform improved the structure of procurement entities, introducing the Procurement Management Units (UGA) and the Centralized Procurement Unit (UGAC) with specific responsibilities. Yet, as of mid-2022, only a few procuring entities have established UGAs, indicating room for significant improvement.

The system operates on a delegation model, where UGAs are delegated significant powers but top management of procuring entities retains the ultimate decision-making authority. The PPC allows for competency delegation, demonstrating this model.

Responsibility in this system is multi-layered, drawing from various legal sources to ensure accountability in civil, financial, disciplinary, and criminal responsibility aspects. The ARAP's Code of Conduct and the applicable principles of public administration, including anti-corruption and environmental responsibility, strengthen this accountability.

Cabo Verde acknowledges the need for a central purchasing body but lacks detailed feasibility studies and a centralisation strategy. The UGAC faces challenges in effectiveness due to limited resources and its dual role as both the Central Purchasing Body and the Ministry of Finance's Procurement Unit (UGA).

As far as operations are concerned, the system's specialized units coverage is inadequate, with only 17%⁴⁴ coverage and 102 officials. This shortfall hampers the system's ability to meet strategic and operational procurement needs. Legal reforms are needed to expand coverage, alongside exploring centralized procurement options for improved efficiency and expertise.

The PPC's Article 59 is too vague, particularly regarding delegation of competences. This calls for refinement to identify non-delegable tasks and to separate proposal and decision-making processes, while ensuring that top management retains key procurement responsibilities for better accountability.

The Central Purchasing Body (UGAC) under the Ministry of Finance faces significant limitations. It lacks sufficient decision-making authority and resources, evident in its minimal staff and the predominance of unplanned purchases in 2022, which hinders structured procurement.

⁴⁴ Only 22 UGA have been installed, which represent 17% of the total number of procuring entities (127).



Overall, some substantial legal and operational improvements are necessary. These include revising legal definitions, enhancing specialized units' capacity, clarifying competences, empowering management in procurement, and strengthening the central purchasing body's decision-making and resources.

Cabo Verde's public procurement system overhaul requires a comprehensive approach addressing technical, legal, and political aspects. The reform focuses on defining which entities are covered by the PPC and RJCA, potentially including Public Law Bodies and entities heavily funded by public money.

Strengthening the UGAC is essential. This involves expanding the range of goods and services managed by grouping and amending Article 59 of the PPC to limit senior management's delegation authority in procurement, enhancing integrity.

Reassessing UGAC's role within the central administration is also vital to improve coordination with the Ministry of Finance and the government. The goal is to make UGAC a central purchasing body for a more efficient procurement system.

- **Findings**

In the assessment of Cabo Verde's public procurement system, several key findings emerge regarding the definition, responsibilities, and formal powers of procuring entities. Article 2 (p) of the Public Procurement Code (PPC) defines a "procuring entity" as a public entity engaged in public procurement for contract conclusion, irrespective of being its direct beneficiary. Article 5 of the PPC categorizes procuring entities, including the state, local authorities, public institutes, state-owned enterprises, and public associations.

The pre-contractual phase, ending with contract signing, and the contract execution phase have clearly defined responsibilities and competencies in the PPC and the RJCA, respectively. The PPC details the process from decision-making to contract award and signing, while the RJCA outlines the powers of procuring entities during contract execution, such as directing and supervising contract execution, modifying contract clauses for public interest, applying sanctions, and terminating contracts. These powers, often exceeding those in private law contracts, classify public procurement contracts as administrative contracts, wherein the public party's legal position is dominant, but also necessarily requiring that public interest is at stake as a justification for actions or omissions.

The 2015 Reform delineated the organizational framework and competencies of units within each procuring entity responsible for public procurement operations throughout the procurement lifecycle. The PPC introduces the "Procurement Management Unit" (UGA) as a functional entity responsible for conducting procurement procedures. Centralized Procurement Management Units (UGAC) handle grouped procedures. Despite their categorization as functional units, there's a global trend towards professionalizing procurement in permanent units. Procuring entities are required to establish a UGA, to be accredited by ARAP, responsible for various tasks like compiling procurement information, drawing up procurement documents, propose the choice of procurement methods, initiating procedures, etc..

UGAs' responsibilities encompass the decision-making process to the submission of an award proposal. Their competencies include preparing contracting proposals, maintaining procurement records, choosing procurement methods, conducting procurement procedures, providing procedural clarifications, and compiling procurement reports. Notably, the UGAs' and UGAC roles conclude with the signing of the



public contract, not extending to the execution phase. As of June 30, 2022, ARAP's list shows 22 accredited UGAs, representing 17% of the total procuring entities (127).

Procuring Entity	Staff		
	Level II	Level I	Total
Ministry of Agriculture and Environment	3	2	5
Ministry of Infrastructure and urban planning and housing	11	1	12
Ministry of Health	2	1	3
Ministry of the Sea	0	2	2
Ministry of Industry, trade and energy	0	4	4
Ministry of Justice	4	1	5
Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion	2	1	3
Ministry of internal affairs	0	6	6
Infrastructure of Cabo Verde	14	0	14
Cape Verdian Foundation of Education and Social action	0	3	3
Multiscetoral Regulatory Agency	0	2	2
Hospital Agostinho Neto	0	5	5
Ministry of Education	3	1	4
Nation Institute for rural research and development	2	0	2
Emprofac	1	0	1
Local Government São Miguel	3	0	3
Local Government Santa Cruz	2	0	2
National Institute for Social Security	2	1	3
National Water Agency	0	4	4
UGAC	1	5	6
ENAPOR	8	5	13
Total	58	44	102

The system is fundamentally based on a delegation model, operated through legal mechanisms. This is evident in the establishment of a UGA within each procuring entity, which has significant powers as described in the PPC. Despite the UGA handling procurement procedures, top management retains the final decision-making authority on contracting and awarding. Article 59 of the PPC allows for further delegation of competencies, as per the Code of Administrative Procedure, enabling entities to delegate powers such as rectifying bidding documents and deciding on qualifications of candidates.

Additionally, the system's responsibility is multi-dimensional, deriving from various normative sources: the principle of accountability in the PPC and the General Regime for the Organization and Activity of the Central Administration, addressing civil, financial, and disciplinary liabilities; criminal liabilities related to unethical behavior; guidelines in the Manual of Conduct published by ARAP (the regulatory authority for public procurement in Cabo Verde); and regulations concerning contract execution (RJCA). Key actors in procurement are accountable for their administrative decisions, both in the pre-award and contract execution phases, as well as by omission when required to act. The PPC emphasizes accountability,



mandating liability for breaches, while also dealing with unethical behaviors like corruption and fraud, requiring reporting of such malpractices to ARAP and other legal authorities with criminal investigation powers.

ARAP's Code of Conduct also plays a crucial role, encompassing principles applicable to all stakeholders in the procurement process. It covers prevention of corruption, competitive integrity, environmental and social responsibility, prohibition of collusion, and coercive practices. Moreover, principles of public administration as outlined in Legislative Decree 2/95 are applicable to all acts of public administration bodies, including those in public procurement. Lastly, Title II of the RJCA details the responsibilities and powers of the public procuring entity, providing a framework for assessing the actions and omissions of those acting on its behalf.

Cabo Verde has established a regulatory and institutional framework highlighting the importance of a central purchasing body. However, the country has not conducted detailed feasibility studies for this purpose. The UGAC operates under the Ministry of Finance's department, where its decision-making powers are well-defined but insufficient for the objectives of a proper Central Purchasing Body.

Significantly, the roles and responsibilities of UGA and UGAC conclude with the signing of public contracts, as per Article 66 (7) of the Public Procurement Code (PPC). This means their involvement does not extend to the execution phase of contracts. The operational capacity and organizational structure of UGAC are notably limited, hampering its effectiveness.

Furthermore, UGAC, serving both as the Central Purchasing Body and the Ministry of Finance's Procurement Unit (UGA), faces a critical shortage of human resources.

- **Gaps**

Procuring entities:

Firstly, "Bodies of Public Law" are not explicitly defined as procuring entities in the PPC, despite the broad scope suggested by Article 5. These bodies typically have legal personality, meet general interest needs not of an industrial or commercial nature, and are largely financed or controlled by public authorities. Their inclusion in the public procurement framework is essential for ensuring transparency, fairness, and efficiency in the use of public funds and in public contract execution.

From a practical standpoint, the coverage rate of specialized units (UGA) in the system is low at 17% of the total entities, with only 102 officials accredited, which is inadequate given the strategic and operational importance of these entities. The extension of UGA coverage should be mandatory by law, but this alone will not address the deficiencies in the system's capacity, such as the number and qualifications of specialists. The feasibility of centralizing procurement in a central purchasing body, either within the Ministry of Finance or as an autonomous public institute or state-owned enterprise, needs to be explored. This centralization could address the issue of numerous entities making identical purchases, a task that could be more efficiently managed by a body with highly qualified resources.

Decision-making authority:

The PPC's Article 59, which allows for the delegation of competences, is overly broad and should be revised to specify which are the non-delegable acts, such as the rectification of bidding documents and decisions on qualifications or awards. Although delegation does not exempt the delegating entity of



responsibility, legislative precision is required to ensure that some powers can be delegated to the jury, separating the proposal and decision-making processes.

It is also crucial that the top management of procuring entities retains responsibility for procurement procedures, with the jury serving only as an advisory body without decision-making powers. This ensures accountability through the segregation of functions in analyzing, evaluating, and proposing decisions.

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system.

Procurement centralisation:

Currently, the legal statute, internal organization, and staffing of UGAC (Central Purchasing Body) are inadequate. Cape Verde lacks a proper Central Purchasing Body, leading to inefficient use of public resources and reliance on technicians with uneven levels of specialized training. UGAC, operating under the Ministry of Finance, has well-defined but insufficient decision-making powers for an effective Central Purchasing Body. Its roles and responsibilities, as per Article 66 (7) of the PPC, conclude with the signing of public contracts, not extending to the execution phase. With limited operational capacity and organizational structure, UGAC's effectiveness is further hindered.

Moreover, UGAC faces a critical shortage of human resources, with only one coordinator and one staff member reported in 2023. Despite this, it managed to complete 15 procurement procedures for the Ministry of Finance in 2022. However, over 90% of UGAC's purchases were unplanned, contradicting the objectives of a structured procurement approach.

- A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system.

Recommendations

The forthcoming legislative revision for Cabo Verde's public procurement system should encompass a comprehensive technical, legal, and political discussion. This discussion should focus on two key aspects: firstly, defining the range of public associations governed by the PPC and the RJCA; and secondly, exploring the extension of PPC and RJCA applicability to entities such as "*bodies of public law*," and mixed or private associations predominantly funded by public resources, as well as projects primarily financed through public funds, irrespective of the private or mixed nature of their promoters.

There is a pressing need to bolster the capabilities of UGAC. This enhancement should include expanding the categories of goods, services, and works managed through the centralisation arrangement. In addition, a modification is proposed for Article 59 of the PPC. This amendment aims to limit the ability of the top management of the procuring entity to delegate critical actions, such as rectifying bidding documents, responding to errors or omissions in these documents raised by interested parties, determining the qualification of candidates, and making award decisions, which should be explicitly considered non-delegable.

Furthermore, the positioning of UGAC within the central public administration should be reconsidered. The objective of this re-evaluation is to facilitate more direct communication and interaction with the Ministry of Finance and, consequently, with the government. Lastly, it is recommended that UGAC



undergo a transformation into an appropriate central purchasing body. This change should align with findings from the respective feasibility study, ensuring a more efficient and effective procurement process.

Summary of substantive gaps and recommendations of Indicator 6

Substantive gap	Risk classification and red flags	Recommendations
6(a)(c) System's coverage rate by specialised units (UGA) is low (17%)	Substantive high-risk gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is urgent to reinforce the capacity of UGAC and increase the number of categories of goods, services and works addressed through the "grouping" mechanism. Study the feasibility of creating a Central Purchasing Body responsible for cross-cutting procurement needs
6(a)(d) The rule enabling the delegation of competences in Article 59 PPC is too broad	Red flag	<p>Add a provision to current Article 59 PPC to restrict the possibility of the procuring entity' top management to delegate the following acts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rectification of the bidding documents; - decision on errors or omissions identified by interested parties on the bidding documents; - decision on the qualification of candidates; and - award decision.
6(b)(b) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The country lacks a proper Central Purchasing Body UGAC doesn't have a high-level and authoritative standing in the government. The roles and responsibilities of UGAC cease with the signing of public contracts, as per Article 66 (7) of the Public Procurement Code (PPC). UGAC, serving both as the equivalent to a Central 	Red Flag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The positioning of the UGAC within the central administration structure should be reviewed to give it more direct access to the Ministry of Finance and, through it, to the government. UGAC should be replaced by an appropriate central purchasing body, in



Purchasing Body and the Ministry of Finance's UGA, faces a critical shortage of human resources. With only a coordinator and a staff member, as reported in 2023,		accordance with the respective feasibility study.
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Indicator 7. Public procurement is embedded in an effective information system

The objective of this indicator is to assess the extent to which the country or entity has systems to publish procurement information, to efficiently support the different stages of the public procurement process through application of digital technologies, and to manage data that allows for analysis of trends and performance of the entire public procurement system.

• Synthesis of the indicator

The public procurement information, while partially accessible through media and the e-GP system, suffers from inadequate monitoring due to the lack of award notices publication. The eCompras portal, launched in February 2023, aimed to streamline procurement but has seen limited activity. Despite free usage, the portal underperforms with few tender notices published, sparse general monitoring reports, and very modest numbers of annual procurement plans.

The eCompras portal's integration with other systems, like the SIGOF PFM system, shows potential, yet its execution phase is marked by significant information gaps. The Decree-Law 11/2023 establishes a framework for electronic public procurement (e-GP), assigning operational, technical, and regulatory responsibilities to various entities like the DGPCP, UTIC, DNME, and ARAP. Training sessions have been conducted, but the participation level remains very low.

The system's effectiveness is undermined by several gaps. The limited information availability affects the monitoring of outcome, with disappointing e-GP adoption rates by public bodies. The process of publishing tender notices and contract awards is unstructured and often unclear, hindering transparency. Furthermore, the portal lacks resources tailored to economic operators and does not adhere to open data standards. Crucially, the absence of a national e-GP strategy and related planning documents, such as an action plan or investment plan, poses significant challenges.

To address these issues, comprehensive recommendations are proposed. Emphasizing real-time monitoring and adherence to Open Contracting Data Standards is crucial for transparency. A maturity assessment of the e-GP system is recommended to understand and improve its low adoption rate. The expansion plan for e-GP should be revised realistically, and the legislative framework must be reinforced to mandate the publication of key procurement documents and establish sanctions for non-compliance.

Aligning with Cape Verde's Open Government Partnership commitments, ARAP should ensure procurement information is published in an open format. Implementing the OGP 2023–2025 Action Plan, particularly focusing on open data and statistics, will enhance public access to government-held data.



Additionally, enforcing the List of Non-Eligible economic operators as per PPC Article 72 is essential for maintaining procurement integrity.

Lastly, entities responsible for the e-GP system should develop an Emergency Plan to address the identified gaps, ensuring a smooth but fast transition to a fully operational e-GP system.

- **Findings**

Information on public procurement is partially accessible in widely circulated media, with tender notices being published, but the lack of publication of award notices impedes effective monitoring of procurement outcomes and performance. Despite the introduction of the e-GP system and the eCompras portal, this situation remains largely unchanged. The portal has been underutilized, with a sparse number of Tender and Award Notices, and lacks comprehensive general monitoring reports.

The eCompras portal, launched in February 2023 under the auspices of Decree-Law no. 11/2023, aimed to streamline the procurement process from planning to contract execution. As of the report's cutoff date, the portal displayed modest activity with 18 Annual Procurement Plans for 2023, and fewer in previous years.

Table 2: Number of Annual Procurement Plans published

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
10	15	7	16	18

Source: e-GP System - <https://www.mf.gov.cv/web/ecompras>

The portal's activity included a small number of open, under evaluation, completed, and cancelled tenders. However, the data up to the end of September 2023 showed only a fraction of these tenders reaching completion, with a very limited aggregated financial impact. The current usage of the e-GP system is free, but provisions within the decree allow for the introduction of an access charge, potentially by 2026. The system integrates with other key portals and systems, notably the SIGOF PFM System.

The eCompras portal, despite its potential, is hindered by significant information gaps, particularly regarding the execution phase of public contracts. The overall insufficiency of published information and the lack of adherence to an open data standard further complicate the effectiveness of the e-GP system.

Decree-Law 11/2023 has established a clear framework for the management of the electronic public procurement platform. The Directorate-General for Assets and Public Procurement (DGPCP) is entrusted with the operational management of the platform, ensuring the smooth functioning of procurement processes. The Information, Innovation, and Communication Technology Unit (UTIC) is tasked with the technical and functional management, maintaining the integrity and efficiency of the platform's technological aspects. Meanwhile, the National Directorate for the Modernisation of the State (DNME) oversees the technological supervision, ensuring the platform's alignment with contemporary technological standards. The Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (ARAP) plays a multifaceted role,



regulating and auditing public procurement procedures, proposing necessary adaptations to the platform, and promoting internationally recognized best practices in electronic public procurement.

To facilitate the uptake and effective use of the e-GP platform, 10 training sessions have been conducted, with the participation of 88 trainees, 5 contracting entities (28 trainees), 30 economic operators (34 trainees) and the e-GP Project Team - UTIC, DGPCP, ARAP, UGAC, DNOCP - (26 trainees).

- **Gaps**

The assessment report of Cabo Verde's public procurement system reveals several significant gaps impacting its effectiveness and efficiency.

Information on public procurement: the limited availability of information hinders the monitoring of outcomes, results, and performance by interested parties. Despite being operational for over eight months, the system's adoption by procuring entities and economic operators remains disappointingly low, close to irrelevant.

Furthermore, the number of Annual Procurement Plans published is alarmingly low compared to what was expected. The publication of tender notices is unstructured, creating confusion about where economic operators should look for opportunities. Additionally, the publication of contract awards is either non-existent or unclear, with only a handful of records for 2022 and none for 2023, leaving ambiguity over whether these records represent individual or grouped contracts.

Integrated information system: the entire system suffers from the current level of e-GP implementation which is currently closed to irrelevant.

The information system provides for the publication of procurement plans, information related to specific procurements and linkages to rules and regulations: The portal's limited resources for economic operators are evident in its eight FAQs, none of which cater to this audience. Similarly, the Legislation tab allows for the download of eight documents but fails to provide upfront identification, forcing users to download each file to determine its relevance. The manner in which information is published is insufficient or needs improvement to enhance access, intelligibility, and practical usage, especially for operators of public markets.

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system.

Comprehensiveness of published information: The information published is insufficient or published in a way that needs to be improved.

E-procurement use and/or progressive implementation: Considering the more than 8 months that have passed between the e-GP system being made available and the time of writing this Assessment Report, a greater use of the system by both public bodies and economic operators could be expected. The extremely low adoption (close to irrelevant) of e-GP is one of the most critical aspects of the whole assessment.



Procurement staff is prepared to use e-GP: considering only the demand side, out of 127 procuring entities in the country, only five organizations have had initial contact with e-GP in terms of training. This represents approximately 4% of the total, not even taking into account the training's content or workload.

Responsibility for the management and operation of the system: Even though Decree-Law 11/2023, of 17 February (e-GP) clearly distributes management responsibilities for the electronic public procurement platform, one of the most important competences allocated to ARAP is the updating and publication of the List of Non-Eligible economic operators foreseen in PPC Article 72 which is not implemented as yet.

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system.

- **Recommendations**

Information on public procurement: As Cabo Verde introduces its e-GP system, significant steps must be taken to enhance its effectiveness and transparency. Key among these is the need for real-time monitoring of procurement activities. To achieve this, it's essential that data, information, and documents from all phases of the procurement process be published in a machine-readable format. Adhering to Open Contracting Data Standards (OCDS) will facilitate data analytics, making the process more transparent and accessible to interested parties.

The information system provides for the publication of procurement plans, information related to specific procurements and linkages to rules and regulations: It is crucial to conduct a maturity assessment of the current system. This assessment will help identify the reasons behind the low adoption rate of the e-GP system. Understanding these factors is vital for improving the system and increasing its utilization. In light of the current uptake level, the expansion plan for e-GP, which aimed for full adoption by early 2024, requires a realistic revision. It's important to align the plan with actual progress and readiness.

The information system provides for the publication of procurement plans, information related to specific procurements and linkages to rules and regulations: The legislative framework, specifically the Public Procurement Code (PPC) and the Legal Regime of Contracting Authorities (RJCA), needs to be reinforced. This reinforcement should emphasize the mandatory publication of key documents and information related to contract formation and execution phases. Additionally, it's important to establish significant sanctions, such as the nullity of contracts that fail to publish essential documents like contract notices, award notices, and significant changes to the contracts. This amendment should be included in the forthcoming revisions of the PPC and RJCA and become effective concurrently with the completion of the e-GP transition, in line with Decree-Law 11/2023.

Capacity to plan, develop and manage e-Procurement systems: In line with the commitment made by Cape Verde to the Open Government Partnership, ARAP must publish public procurement information in open format. Also of utmost importance is the implementation of the Cabo Verde's OGP 2023–2025 Action Plan, that includes the strategically important Commitments 1 and 2: Open data and statistics.

E_procurement use and/or progressive implementation: given the current level of up take, there is the need to devise an Expansion Plan and gather all the entities with management, control and regulatory



responsibilities over the e-GP system (DGPCP, UTIC, DNME, ARAP) to draw up an Emergency Plan to address the gaps identified. Simultaneously, it is suggested that the Government requests the support of the MDBs to initiate the review of the national e-GP system to assess the feasibility of using it to award contracts funded by MDBs as a way of speeding up the generalisation of its use.

Procurement staff is prepared to use e-GP: need to consider training within the framework of both the Expansion Plan and Emergency Plan – as recommended under 7(b)(a).

Responsibility for the management and operation of the system: it is recommended to adopt an act regarding the List of Non-Eligible economic operators as foreseen in PPC Article 72. This act will help maintain the integrity and fairness of the procurement process.

Summary of substantive gaps and recommendations of Indicator 7

Substantive gap	Risk classification and red flags	Recommendations
7(a)(a)		
The limited information available does not allow for monitoring outcomes, results and performance by the interested parties.	Substantive high-risk gap	As the country is introducing the e-GP, efforts should be made to allow for real-time monitoring of procurement. Data, information and documents from the different phases of the procurement process should be published in a machine-readable format, using Open Contracting Data Standards (OCDS) to provide data analytics for interested parties.
7(a)(b)		
Extremely low adoption (close to irrelevant) of e-GP	Substantive high-risk gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A maturity assessment should be conducted to evaluate the conditions of the current system and look for the causes of such low adoption. • The e-GP expansion plan, which initially envisaged full adoption by February 2024, needs to be revised and consider the current uptake level in realistic terms.
7(a)(c)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of Annual Procurement Plans published represents a tiny proportion of those that should be published. 	Red flag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforce, in the PPC and RJCA, the mandatory nature of the publication of the main documents and information relating to the contract



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tender notices are published in an unstructured way, and it is not clear where an economic operator should look for opportunities. • Contract awards are not published. There are some records (13) for 2022, but it is unclear whether they represent individual contracts or blocks of contracts awarded by one organisation. There are no records for 2023. • The Portal has 8 FAQs, none of which are aimed at economic operators. • The portal offers the possibility of downloading 8 documents in the Legislation tab, but does not identify the objects in advance, forcing users to download each file. 		<p>formation and the execution phase;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the sanction of the nullity of contracts - and consequent impossibility of producing effects, namely financial ones when any of the following documents or information is not published: (i) contract notice, (ii) contract award notice (based on the contract forms), (iii) main objective changes to the contract (e.g. subject matter, term, price) and subjective changes (assignment and subcontracting). This amendment should be included in the next revision of the PPC and the RJCA and come into force on the date on which the transition process to e-GP is completed, thus accompanying the concrete implementation of the objective enshrined in Article 10 (1) of Decree-Law 11/2023 (e-GP).
7(a)(d)		
<p>The information published is insufficient or published in a way that needs to be improved</p>	<p>Substantive high-risk gap</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In line with the commitment made by Cape Verde to the Open Government Partnership , ARAP must publish public procurement information in open format. • Implement the Cabo Verde's OGP 2023–2025 Action Plan , that includes the strategically important Commitments 1 and 2: Open data and statistics. “This cluster promises to increase public access to government-held data and statistics through the



		establishment of an open data policy and portal.”.
7(a)(e)		
Information is not published under an open data standard.	Substantive high-risk gap	Refer to 7(a)(d)
7(a)(f)		
The list of ineligible entities foreseen in article 72 of the PPC is not implemented	Red Flag	An act regarding the List of Non-Eligible economic operators as foreseen in PPC Article 72 should be adopted.
7(b)(a)		
Extremely low level of e-GP uptake, close to irrelevant.	Substantive high-risk gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for an Expansion Plan [see 7(a)(b)] • The entities with management, control and regulatory responsibilities over the e-GP system (DGPCP, UTIC, DNME, ARAP) should draw up an Emergency Plan to address the gaps identified • Request the support of the MDBs to initiate the review of the national e-GP system to assess the feasibility of using it to award contracts funded by MDBs as a way of speeding up the generalisation of its use.
7(b)(b)		
<p>Cabo Verde lacks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A National e-GP Strategy • An Action Plan (roadmap) that organises and plans the resources needed to meet the time target set for full e-GP - 17 February 2024. • The implementation of e-GP has not been preceded by an economic and financial feasibility study (five-year investment and operating budgets) and nothing is known about the business model to be adopted except that a fee will be charged to private users [Article 19 and 70 (3)]. Will fees be the only source of funding for investment and 	Substantive high-risk gap	Same as 7(b)(a)



<p>operation? Will there be an untaxed portion of the state budget? To what extent?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no (multi-annual) Investment Plan associated with the implementation and generalisation of e-GP in the country, as well as the development and updating of the system in the future. • There is no financial programme for the annual operating budget • The Ordinance provided for in Article 11 (1) e-GP on the technical requirements for electronic access, consultation and practice of acts in public procurement procedures through the electronic platform by interested parties has not been approved and published. • The "installation and user manual" [Article 5 (2)] has not been produced. 		
7(b)(c)		
Out of a total of 127 procuring entities in the country only 5 organisations (4% of the universe) have had initial contact with e-GP in terms of training.	Substantive high-risk gap	Same as 7(b)(a)
7(c)(a)		
Same as 7 (b) (a)	Substantive high-risk gap	Same as 7 (b)(a)
7(c)(b)		
Same as 7 (b) (a)	Substantive high-risk gap	Same as 7 (b)(a)

Indicator 8. The public procurement system has a strong capacity to develop and improve

This indicator focuses on the strategies and ability of the public procurement systems to develop and improve. Three aspects should be considered: i) whether strategies and programmes are in place to develop the capacity of procurement staff and other key actors involved in public procurement; ii)



whether procurement is recognised as a profession in the country's public service; iii) whether systems have been established and are used to evaluate the outcomes of procurement operations and develop strategic plans to continuously improve the public procurement system.

- **Synthesis of the indicator**

During 2022, ARAP organized several training courses on public procurement, marking a significant development with the introduction of knowledge assessments for successful training completion, requiring a minimum score of 70 out of 100 points. The training, inspired by the Manual of Good Public Procurement Practices (2015) and the Public Procurement Code, covered essential aspects like contract formation, but feedback from trainees indicated areas for improvement. The current approach to training assessment is limited to participant feedback, lacking an independent evaluation mechanism. In this period, ARAP handled numerous requests for clarification, primarily concerning law interpretation and procurement procedure conduct.

The approach to capacity development in Cabo Verde's public procurement system is narrowly focused, lacking integration with broader government policies. There is no defined role or specialized cadre for public procurement professionals, resulting in ambiguous professional qualifications. Furthermore, staff performance assessments do not include compliance and performance levels in public procurement.

There's an imbalance in the training offered to participants from procuring entities and economic operators, impacting fairness in public procurement. The content for economic operators is insufficient, and there is no holistic capacity development framework aligned with a national strategy or policy. The public procurement system lacks a continuous performance assessment mechanism, and the absence of a national strategy results in a fragmented approach, not reflecting the actual needs and size of the public market.

To address these gaps, a balanced distribution of resources and training is recommended, focusing on enhancing the proficiency of economic operators and public administration managers. This includes integrating e-GP components into training and establishing a robust evaluation and monitoring system for training effectiveness, as part of a broader National Public Procurement Strategy and Policy. Refining the legal framework to clearly define the role of public procurers and their competencies, and establishing a specialized career path in public procurement within the public sector, is advised. This should include incorporating compliance and performance metrics into HR appraisals. Finally, revising legal texts to explicitly include the competence of the DGPCP in proposing a National Public Procurement Strategy is recommended, ensuring alignment with broader policy objectives.

- **Findings**

During 2022, ARAP organised 5 training courses: 4 for procuring entities (Introduction to Public Procurement Course), with a duration of 30 hours and 145 participants, and 1 for economic operators (How to participate in Public Procurement", with a duration of 10 hours and (only) 9 participants.

It wasn't until 2022 that knowledge assessment was introduced as a requirement for successful completion of training. The scale is from 0 to 100 points, with a score of 70 required for successful completion of the training.



Overview of participants / passed:

4th e-learning class : 7 June 2021 - 16 July 2021	48 participants, 44 passed
5th and 6th e learning class: 1 September - 15 October 2021	53 participants, 46 passed
7th and 8th e learning class: 12 May to 23 June 2022	84 participants, 78 passed
9th and 10th e learning class: 6 September to 17 October 2022	49 participants, 45 passed

In 2022, ARAP organized several training courses on public procurement. Five courses were conducted, including four "Introduction to Public Procurement" courses for procuring entities, featuring 145 participants over 30 hours, and one course for economic operators, with 9 participants across 10 hours. A significant development in 2022 was the introduction of knowledge assessments for successful training completion, requiring a minimum score of 70 out of 100 points. Participant overviews showed a high pass rate across multiple e-learning classes.

The Introduction to Public Procurement Course, comprising six modules focused on contract formation, is inspired by the Manual of Good Public Procurement Practices (2015) and follows the Public Procurement Code. Trainees suggested several improvements, such as afternoon sessions, practical exercises, avoidance of work hours for training to minimize interruptions, inclusion of eCompras practical components, and ensuring delivery of materials promised by trainers.

However, the assessment of training courses is currently limited to participants' feedback, lacking an evaluation and monitoring scheme by an independent third party. In 2022, ARAP handled 147 requests for clarification, with a majority concerning law interpretation, followed by procurement procedure conduct and other issues.

A well-integrated capacity development strategy is advocated, combining training with mentorship, peer-to-peer learning, practical experiences, and continuous performance assessments, along with modern tools and alignment with broader government policies and structures. This approach emphasizes collaboration across government, private sector, and civil society, fostering mutual trust and understanding of roles in public procurement.

Notably, there is no defined role of a public procurer or a cadre of public procurement professionals. Civil servants are appointed through public tender, with specified qualifications and certifications for positions. Although staff performance is regularly assessed, compliance and performance levels in public procurement are not included in these assessments, highlighting a gap.

The need for a performance monitoring system with pre-established Key Performance Indicators is evident. Additionally, it's suggested that the DGPCP's responsibilities, as outlined in Article 11 (2) (f), could be enhanced by explicitly referencing the National Public Procurement Strategy and Policy, similar to how state asset management is addressed.

- **Gaps**



Permanent training: The training offered to participants from procuring entities and economic operators is imbalanced, which undermines a level playing field in public procurement. Intensified capacity-building, especially for supply-side players, is necessary. Despite economic operators often viewing capacity-building actions as unnecessary, it's vital to highlight the negative impacts of inadequate preparation, including failed tenders and financial losses. The training for companies is lacking in content and duration compared to the requirements. A study commissioned by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance underscores the urgent need for public procurement training for key personnel within the Ministry of Finance, particularly those involved in authorizing expenditures and contract signings. Additionally, the development of training and information programs targeting senior management of economic operators is suggested to improve their understanding of public markets.

Evaluation and periodic adjustment of training: Another concern is the ineffective evaluation and monitoring of training courses. Assessments are currently conducted only by participants, lacking an independent third-party evaluation to determine the efficacy of capacity-building programs.

Strategy well-integrated with other measures for developing the capacity of key actors: the approach to capacity development is not comprehensive enough. It should align with a National Public Procurement Strategy and a Public Procurement Policy. The absence of a National Strategy leads to training courses that focus mainly on legal aspects, contract formation, and the needs of procuring entities, thus neglecting broader strategic education.

Recognition of procurement as a specific function: the absence of a clear definition of a public procurer or a specific public procurement cadre creates uncertainty in the professional qualifications for these roles. This issue could be resolved by establishing a specialized cadre.

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system

Staff performance appraisal and development: It is also crucial to integrate compliance and performance levels related to public procurement into the human resources appraisal system, employing consistent and fair Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

Performance measurement: The overall performance of the national public procurement system is not regularly assessed, with occasional exceptions like the MAPS Assessment. The lack of a National Strategy and Plan makes it difficult to characterize the public market in terms of size, player profiles, and trends, which are essential for setting quantified targets and measuring performance. While the ARAP Strategic Plan has its merits, it does not bridge this gap. A clear vision and quantified performance targets for the national public procurement system are imperative.

Procurement strategy and policy: There is no global public procurement policy and the quantitative component of monitoring is far from satisfactory, so it may be necessary to explicitly include the competence to propose a National Public Procurement Strategy and Policy in the list of competencies for the Directorate-General for Planning, Coordination, and Projects (DGPCP)

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system



- **Recommendations**

Permanent training: The recommendations emphasize a balanced distribution of financial resources and human capital, with a focus on increasing the proficiency of economic operators and public administration managers through specialized training courses. These courses include an Introduction to Public Procurement, advanced procurement courses, and comprehensive programs on contract formation and implementation. A significant emphasis is placed on integrating the e-GP (eCompras) component into all training modules.

Evaluation and periodic adjustment of training: The development of a robust evaluation and monitoring system is proposed to measure the effectiveness of the capacity-building program. This system would be a critical part of a broader National Public Procurement Strategy and Policy. This strategy should address systemic deficiencies and guide resource allocation in reform programs.

Strategy well-integrated with other measures for developing the capacity of key actors: It is crucial to incorporate training program objectives, priorities, and key performance indicators (KPIs) within the national strategy to ensure effectiveness and performance measurement.

Recognition of procurement as a specific function: A detailed definition of the role of a public procurer is proposed, outlining their responsibilities and core competencies, including strategy development, contract management, and ethical procurement practices. The professional framework should also cover educational backgrounds and certifications for procurers, alongside desired attributes such as analytical thinking and adaptability. Performance metrics are recommended to be included in job descriptions to gauge efficiency and compliance.

There's an emphasis on establishing a specialized career path in public procurement within the public sector, delineating entry-level to leadership positions. This structure should be integrated into the human resources appraisal system, incorporating compliance and performance metrics.

Procurement strategy and policy: The revision of Article 11 (2)(f) of Decree-Law no. 57/2016 of 9 November (Organic Law of the Ministry of Finance) is suggested to explicitly include the competence of the Directorate-General for Public Procurement and Contracts Policy (DGPCP) in proposing the National Public Procurement Strategy, aligning it with its existing role in policy-making.

Summary of substantive gaps and recommendations of Indicator 8

Substantive gap	Risk classification and red flags	Recommendations
8(a)(a)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discrepancy in the effort spent on offering (basic introductory level) training courses to participants from procuring entities and economic operators does • effort to build capacity therefore needs to be 	Substantive High-risk gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rebalance the financial effort and the allocation of human resources (e.g. in house trainers) to reinforce actions aimed at economic operators; • offer the Introduction to Public Procurement Course to economic operators;



<p>seriously stepped up among supply-side players.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the content and duration of the action for companies is relatively insignificant given the subject matter that companies need to master 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> design and offer more advanced courses, in addition to the Introduction to Public Procurement Course for the procuring entities and economic operators substantially reinforce the e-GP (eCompras) related component in all training courses and modules design and offer a Course on Contract Implementation design and offer a Course on formation and Implementation of public contracts (full cycle) targeted to managers at the various levels of public administration, making their attendance a condition for recruitment and selection and/or career promotion design and offer a Course on formation and Implementation of public contracts (full cycle) targeted to top managers of businesses
8(a)(d)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no holistic approach to capacity development which should be part of and aligned with a National Public Procurement Strategy and Policy. Lack of integration with a National Strategy means that, for example, the (relatively isolated) training courses that are being developed are still mainly geared towards (i) the legal aspects of procurement (ii) the contract formation phase and (iii) almost 	Substantive High-risk gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of a National Public Procurement Strategy and Policy Include, among the main pillars of such a National Strategy, the objectives and priorities of the Training Programme, including the necessary KPIs to measure performance and effectiveness



entirely from the perspective of the procuring entities (what their staff need to know in order to fulfil the role entrusted to them within the UGAs).		
8(b)(a)		
There is no definition of a public purchaser and no cadre of public procurement professionals.	Red flag	The approval of a legal text including the following minimum elements: Role Definition; Core Competencies; Qualifications; Relevant certifications; Key Attributes; Job Description; Performance Metrics.
8(b)(b)		
There is no definition of the professional qualifications required to fill public prosecutor vacancies, which cannot be resolved without the creation of a specific cadre.	Substantive High-risk gap	Same as 8(a)(a)
8(b)(c)		
The human resources appraisal system that is applied to public procurers - civil servants – does not consider and assess specific public procurement levels of individual and collective compliance and performance.	Substantive medium-risk gap	Including specific public procurement related KPIs in the appraisal system of public procurers
8(c)(a)		
The national public procurement system (as a whole) is not assessed in terms of performance on a permanent basis	Substantive High-risk gap	Devise a consistent and comprehensive performance measurement system based on key public procurement performance indicators.
8(c)(c)		
Same as 5 (b) (b)	Substantive High-risk gap	same as above (5)(b)(f)] same as above (5)(b)(b)]
8(c)(d)		
There is no explicit reference to the competence to propose a National Public Procurement Strategy and Policy among the competencies of DGPCP	Red flag	Revise the wording of Article 11 (2) (f) in order to expressly include the competence (duty) of the DGPCP to propose the National Public Procurement Strategy as it already does for “Policy”.



3.3. Pillar III - Public Procurement Operations and Market Practices

This Pillar looks at the operational efficiency, transparency and effectiveness of the procurement system at the level of the implementing entity responsible for managing individual procurements (procuring entity). In addition, it looks at the market as one means of judging the quality and effectiveness of the system in putting procurement procedures into practice. This Pillar focuses on how the procurement system in a country operates and performs in practice.

Indicator 9. Public procurement practices achieve stated objectives.

The objective of this indicator is to collect empirical evidence on how procurement principles, rules and procedures formulated in the legal and policy framework are being implemented in practice. It focuses on procurement-related results that in turn influence development outcomes, such as value for money, improved service delivery, trust in government and achievement of horizontal policy objectives.

- **Synthesis of the indicator**

The assessment of Cape Verde's public procurement practices highlights several key issues. Firstly, market consultation prior to procurement is uncommon and typically focused only on price estimation. There is inconsistency in defining procurement requirements, particularly in Direct Award methods for contracts exceeding 300,000.00 CVE, leading to frequent changes and additional approval processes. The country lacks a formal strategy for Sustainable Public Procurement, with sustainability criteria absent in tender evaluations. The procurement process, while generally efficient, shows an overemphasis on price with minimal consideration for sustainability. The use of multi-stage procedures for complex contracts is limited, and justifications for choosing procurement methods, especially Direct Awards, are often weak. Transparency is a concern, with only 14% of contracts being publicized as required. The procurement system is predominantly paper-based, with a significant gap in public procurement statistics and minimal civil society involvement. Finally, the procurement process is time-consuming, especially for services, and faces challenges due to high import dependence and organizational issues, such as the UGA losing track of contracts post-signing. Invoice verification processes are in place, but payment delays have been reported. The lack of public procurement statistics and minimal civil society involvement in procurement procedures, except for attending public tender openings, are notable gaps.

Key issues include a lack of market analysis and research in guiding acquisitions, unclearly defined requirements and outcomes, and a general disregard for sustainability criteria in procurement processes. There is a deviation from standard bidding documents and a lack of adherence to mandatory practices, leading to the use of informal methods and unclear criteria for determining procurement values. The direct award process often lacks sufficient justification, and there is an overemphasis on price over other factors like sustainability, despite legal provisions supporting environmental protection.

Furthermore, the assessment points out significant transparency issues, such as the limited public disclosure of contract awards and the low number of bids admitted in the competitive bidding process,



possibly due to stringent requirements. Additionally, there are gaps in contract management, data availability, stakeholder involvement, and information centralization. Challenges include tracking contracts post-signature, a lack of public procurement statistics in a machine-readable format, no involvement of Civil Society Organizations in the procurement process, and the absence of a centralized repository for procurement information.

These findings indicate a need for substantial reforms in Cape Verde's procurement system to enhance efficiency, transparency, and adherence to established procedures and sustainability criteria. Addressing these gaps is crucial for achieving true value-for-money and improving the overall effectiveness of the procurement system.

The assessment emphasizes the importance of enhancing the capabilities of public procurers in market studies and consultations, using the ARAP's model documents, especially in Direct Award procurements where their usage is currently low. It advocates for increased compliance with these standard documents through targeted training and capacity building. Additionally, it underscores the need for the GoCV to establish a Sustainable Public Procurement Policy or Strategy, focusing on the practical implementation of sustainability criteria in procurement, in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals. The Assessment also highlights the necessity of raising awareness about the benefits of multi-stage procurement procedures, ensuring the selection of qualified competitors, and the importance of justifying procurement method choices. It calls for clear criteria in tender evaluations and regular review of price overestimations.

- **Findings**

Planning

The assessment reveals that market consultation before procurement is not a common practice within Cape Verde Procuring Entities, and when it occurs, it primarily serves to estimate the acquisition price. The Assessment Team observed inconsistency in defining requirements and outcomes: while some cases demonstrated adequate descriptions, others showed weak definition leading to procurement changes. This issue was particularly notable in Direct Award method (exceeding 300,000.00 CVE), where requirements were often defined inadequately, resulting in significant contract modifications and additional approval processes. Furthermore, **the country lacks a formal policy or strategy for Sustainable Public Procurement**, as evidenced by the absence of sustainability criteria in the evaluation of tenders in the reviewed bidding documents.

Selection and contracting

The PPC offers two multi-stage procedures for complex or high-value contracts, but their usage is minimal compared to the total number of procedures. The mandatory use of Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs), updated and available on ARAP's website, is noted and providing for clear procedures for bid submission, receipt, and opening, although significant deviations are noticed. The requirement for justifying the choice of procurement method, especially when deviating from the general rule based on estimated expenditure is often weak, especially when using Direct Award as procurement method.



The PPC ensures confidentiality under certain conditions and requires detailed communication of contract awards.

There is an overemphasis on price in award criteria, and sustainability considerations are notably absent in contracts. This absence suggests a need for integrating sustainable procurement into capacity-building programs. Neither the template contracts made available by ARAP on its Portal nor the contracts consulted by the Assessment Team include positive measures to incentivize performance.

The procurement process is generally efficient, with competitive methods yielding a healthy level of competition, with the average number of bids exceeding 5. However, bids are often rejected for various reasons, resulting in procedures that are not very competitive or not competitive at all.

Table 3: Responsive bids

Procurement Method	Average Number of Bids received	Average Number of responsive Bids
Direct Award ⁴⁵	1,28	1,21
Open Tender	5,81	4,26
Open Tender with Pre-qualification	2,75	2,00
Restricted Tender	2,35	1,96
Consulting Services	4,00	1,00

Source: Analysis of the sample cases.

In general, the procurement process is conducted efficiently, even using competitive methods. The procurement of services is more time-consuming, taking almost nine months to finalise an open tender.

Table 4: Time to procure goods, works and services

Type of Contract and Procurement Method	Average number of days
Goods	79
Direct Award	55
Open Tender	137
Restricted Tender	63
Works	32
Direct Award	86
Open Tender	57
Restricted Tender	61

⁴⁵ The economic reality of the country, and the size of many of the purchases made by procuring entities, justifies perhaps a large number of direct awards. Aware of the impact of direct award to a single economic operator, several procuring entities have established the practice of inviting several economic operators, which is positive (in terms of competition).



Services	130
Direct Award	32
Open Tender	268
Open Tender with pre-qualification	223
Restricted Tender	142

Source: Analysis of the sample cases.

Transparency is a significant issue, with only a small percentage (14%) of contracts being publicized as legally required, and often not in a machine-readable format, hindering civil society oversight.

Contract management

The analysis shows that most contracts are implemented within their established deadlines, but a high dependence on imports often leads to delays in receiving goods. Quality control procedures are generally in place, but the organizational structure, particularly the role of the UGA, presents challenges as these units lose track of contracts post-signing, with execution being the responsibility of technical areas.

Invoice verification processes are established, ensuring payments align with contract execution, with payment deadlines varying from 15-30 days for domestic purchases to 120 days for imports. While payments were generally made on time in the sample, there were reports of delays. The sample revealed a minimal number of contract addenda, none of which, including the original contracts, were published.

A significant gap identified is the lack of public procurement statistics, with the ARAP Portal's relevant section marked as "being updated". Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have no direct involvement in procurement procedures, except for attending public tender openings. The country's procurement system is predominantly paper-based and not fully functional. The PPC mandates the creation of UGAs within public entities, separated from functional/beneficiary areas.

- **Gaps**

Needs analysis and market research: The Assessment identified a general lack of market analysis and research in guiding acquisitions.

A Red Flag is assigned because it is considered that the absence of mechanisms for defining procurement strategies hinders the achievement of public procurement objectives .

Requirements and outcomes: A notable absence of clearly defined requirements and outcomes, especially evident when ARAP's standard document templates are not followed.

Sustainability in public procurement: Sustainability criteria are disregarded in procurement processes.

A Red Flag is assigned because there are no national priorities that contribute to ensure value for money.



Multi-stage procedures: The use of multi-stage procedures is not a practice in Cape Verde.

Clear, integrated and standardized procurement documents: There is a notable deviation from standard bidding documents and a lack of adherence to mandatory practices, such as the use of specific documents like Invitation to Bid and Terms of Reference, which are often replaced by informal methods like email notifications.

Choice of procurement methods: The selection of procurement methods often disregards the principles and requirements of the Public Procurement Code (PPC), with unclear criteria for determining procurement values, often based on inadequate market studies. Additionally, there is a concerning trend in the direct award process, where justifications are frequently insufficient or questionable.

A Red Flag is assigned because the use of unjustified non-competitive bidding hinders the achievement of public procurement objectives.

Award criteria: The award criteria are not explicitly stated, yet it is evident that bids are evaluated based on the most economically advantageous tender. Another major concern is the overemphasis on price factors, overshadowing other crucial aspects like sustainability.

Announcement of contract awards: There is a notable deficiency in the public disclosure of contract awards, with only a small fraction of contracts being published on the ARAP or e-GP portals. This lack of transparency is highlighted by the fact that a significant number of contracts awarded are not communicated.

Sustainability considerations in contracts: Despite legal provisions in the PPC that support environmental protection and efficiency, the lack of integration of sustainability considerations in procurement processes is evident. The absence of these considerations limits the potential for achieving true value-for-money.

Incentives for exceeding defined performance levels: There is an absence of contracts that incentivize exceeding defined performance levels, indicating a gap in encouraging and rewarding high-quality performance in procurement activities.

Selection and award process: The assessment identifies issues with the competitive bidding process, where a disproportionately low number of bids are admitted compared to the total received, undermining the effectiveness of the public procurement process. This could be attributed to overly stringent qualification or document requirements.

A Red Flag is assigned to this gap due to the lack of transparency provided during the procurement process.

Inspection, quality control, supervision of work and final acceptance of products: Issues of contract management, data availability, stakeholder involvement, and information centralization were found. Firstly, the UGA faces challenges in tracking contracts post-signature, as contract execution is delegated to technical areas, leading to potential oversight issues.

Contract amendments: The limited number of issued contract amendments suggest that there is a gap.

Procurement statistics: There is a notable absence of public procurement statistics, compounded by the lack of data publication in a machine-readable format, which hinders data accessibility and analysis.



Involvement of external stakeholders: Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are not involved in any stage of the procurement process, indicating a gap in stakeholder engagement and transparency.

Procurement records: The absence of a single repository for procurement information raises concerns about the completeness and accuracy of procurement records, affecting the overall efficiency and transparency of the procurement system.

A Red Flag is assigned because it is considered that the absence of complete, accurate and easily accessible records hinders the achievement of public procurement objectives.

- **Recommendations**

Needs analysis and market research, requirements and outcomes and standardized procurement documents (combined recommendation): There is a need for the ARAP to foster market studies by training public procurers and preparing model documents to aid the market consultation process. It is noted that the use of ARAP's standard documents is particularly low in Direct Award procurements, despite these representing a significant portion of the procurement sample. Therefore, there is a call for increased compliance with these standard documents, suggesting that this could be achieved through targeted training and capacity building for public bodies.

Sustainability in Public procurement: The establishment of a Sustainable Public Procurement Policy or Strategy by the GoCV is recommended. This policy should focus on the practical implementation of sustainability criteria in procurement, aligning with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

Multi-stage procedures: It is suggested to raise awareness among procuring entities about the benefits of multi-stage procedures to ensure the participation of only qualified and eligible competitors.

Choice of procurement methods: It is crucial to enhance compliance with the obligation to justify the selection of procurement methods, supported by training and capacity-building programs for public bodies.

Award criteria: The criteria for tender evaluation should be explicitly stated, and price overestimations need regular review and correction.

Announcement of contract awards: The ARAP's role in enforcing the publication of awards is vital and should be strengthened, as it enables Civil Society Organizations to effectively monitor and fulfill their oversight role.

Sustainability considerations in contracts: The development of a national sustainable public procurement strategy and policy is recommended.

Incentives for exceeding defined performance levels: Consider the integration of new contract types into standard procedures, in line with the PPC, to optimize contract performance outcomes.

Selection and award process: ARAP should provide guidelines to help contracting authorities establish appropriate technical and/or financial capacity requirements. In addition, prioritizing the publication of contracts by the Government is essential for enabling Civil Society's watchdog work and ensuring independent monitoring of contract outcomes.



Inspection, quality control, supervision of work and final acceptance of products: ARAP is advised to create guidelines to establish clear governance lines between the UGA and technical areas, ensuring successful contract monitoring, closure, and the recording of lessons learned.

Contract amendments: Procuring entities to review, issue and public contract amendments.

Procurement statistics: As the Country is introducing the e-GP, efforts should be made to allow for real-time monitoring of procurement.

Involvement of external stakeholders: A significant emphasis is placed on engaging with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). This involves opening a specific consultation process to gather detailed input from CSOs on procurement processes, moving beyond general statements to concrete measures for each procurement phase. Furthermore, there is a recommendation to conduct a comprehensive study on the possibility and desirability of CSO participation in various procurement phases. This study should cover aspects such as planning, observation, evaluation, transparency in awarding, contract implementation, monitoring, feedback mechanisms, reporting irregularities, and post-implementation review, providing specific advantages, disadvantages, and recommendations.

The findings from this study are expected to contribute to the National Public Procurement Strategy and Policy. Finally, the recommendations include preparing any necessary legislative changes based on these insights. Additionally, it is recommended that procuring entities promote public consultation of draft bidding documents for certain contracts and framework agreements, both on their websites and on eCompras.

Procurement records: Review the e-GP expansion plan and allow enough time for the generalisation of e-GP in a safe and smooth manner.

Summary of substantive gaps and recommendations of Indicator 9

Substantive gap	Risk classification and red flags	Recommendations
9(a)(a)		
Acquisitions are not led by market analysis or market research. A Red Flag is assigned because it is considered that the absence of mechanisms for defining procurement strategies hinders the achievement of public procurement objectives.	Red flag	ARAP must promote the realization of market studies. To this end, it must promote the training of public procurers and, at an early stage, prepare model documents to facilitate the market consultation process.
9(a)(b)		
The evaluation team noted in several cases that the requirements and outcomes were not defined. It should be noted that this absence is	Substantive high-risk gap	Measures should be taken to increase compliance with the obligation to adopt the standard documents, as well as incentive measures to its usage, such as



particularly glaring when the document templates provided by ARAP are not followed.		training and capacity building programmes for public bodies.
9(a)(c)		
Sustainability criteria are not used. A Red Flag is assigned because there are no national priorities that contribute to ensure value for money.	Red flag	The GoCV should establish a Sustainable Public Procurement Policy/Strategy that clearly outlines an action plan for the practical implementation of sustainability criteria in procurement.
9(b)(a)		
The use of multi-stage procedures is not a practice in Cape Verde.	Substantive medium-risk gap	Procuring entities should be made aware of the existence of multi-stage procedures and the benefits of using them for complex procurements, to ensure that only qualified and eligible participants are included in the competitive process.
9(b)(b)		
In practice, there are some deviations from the use of SBD's.	Substantive low-risk gap	Measures should be taken to increase compliance with the obligation to adopt the standard documents.
9(b)(c)		
The choice of procurement method is not made with the purpose or even the requirements of the procurement in mind. A Red Flag is assigned because the use of unjustified non-competitive bidding hinders the achievement of public procurement objectives.	Red flag	Measures should be taken to increase compliance with the obligation to substantiate the selection of the procurement methods, as well as incentive measures to its improvement, such as training and capacity building programmes for public bodies.
9(b)(g)		
The publication of contract awards either on e-GP or on the ARAP portal does not occur or occurs to a very limited extent.	Substantive low-risk gap	ARAP should work on the enforcement of the provision that determines the publication of awards, as this is critical for CSOs to fulfil their role.
9(b)(h)		
The lack of adequate and feasible sustainability-oriented considerations in procurement	Substantive low-risk gap	To devise a national sustainable public procurement strategy and policy.



reduces the potential for reaching value-for-money.		
9(b)(j)		
<p>The selection and award process is not carried out effectively and in a transparent way.</p> <p>A Red Flag is assigned to this gap due to the lack of transparency provided during the procurement process.</p>	Red Flag	<p>–ARAP should produce guidelines for contracting authorities so that they can better establish technical and/or financial capacity requirements.</p> <p>–The publication of contracts should be established as a priority for the GoCV.</p>
9(c)(b)		
The existence of the UGA can, in some cases, cause constraints since this unit loses track of contracts once they have been signed (the execution of contracts is the responsibility of the technical areas).	Substantive low-risk gap	ARAP should create guidelines that help the different areas to establish clear lines of governance between the UGA and the technical areas, in order to ensure that the monitoring of contracts until their closure is carried out successfully and that lessons learnt are recorded.
9(c)(d)		
Contract amendments are neither consistently issued nor published	Substantive high-risk gap	Procuring entities to review, issue and public contract amendments.
9(c)(e)		
No statistics on public procurement are available. The available data is not publish on a machine readable format.	Substantive high-risk gap	Records should be complete and accurate, and easily accessible in a single file.
9(c)(f)		
CSOs have no direct involvement in any stage of public procurement.	Substantive high-risk gap	<p>Procuring entities should promote public consultation of draft bidding documents (i) in procedures for the formation of contracts above a value to be defined and (ii) always in the case of procedures for the formation of framework agreements;</p> <p>A specific consultation process with the CSOs should be open to collect their specific demands in this area.</p>
9(c)(g)		



<p>There is no single repository for procurement information. As such, the existence of complete and accurate records is jeopardised.</p> <p>A Red Flag is assigned because it is considered that the absence of complete, accurate and easily accessible records hinders the achievement of public procurement objectives.</p>	<p>Red flag</p>	<p>Records should be complete and accurate, and easily accessible in a single file. Pursuing this GoCV should review the e-GP expansion plan and allow enough time for the generalisation of e-GP in a safe and smooth manner.</p>
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Indicator 10. The public procurement market is fully functional

The objective of this indicator is primarily to assess the market response to public procurement solicitations. This response may be influenced by many factors, such as the general economic climate, policies to support the private sector and a good business environment, strong financial institutions, the attractiveness of the public system as a good, reliable client, the kind of goods or services being demanded, etc.

• Synthesis of the indicator

The GoCV, through ARAP, has been actively engaging with the private sector in public procurement processes. This includes public consultations and training courses for economic operators. However, there is a perceived lack of government support, especially for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), in adapting to procurement reforms. The private sector in Cape Verde is moderately organized, but faces challenges such as limited access to financing, concerns over the clarity of award criteria, and inefficient conflict resolution processes. Additionally, the "Suppliers Register" for public procurement is underutilized, with only a small number of suppliers officially registered.

The assessment highlights significant gaps, including the limited response to the Private Sector Questionnaire, which prevents broad generalizations about the system. There is a notable absence of sector strategies or policy documents related to public procurement. These gaps suggest constraints that hinder private sector access to public procurement opportunities.

To address these issues, it is recommended to conduct a comprehensive study involving economic operators to better understand their challenges in public procurement. This study should also explore the reasons behind their low participation rates. Additionally, the development of sector-specific strategies aligned with broader development objectives is advised to ensure the achievement of desired outcomes in public procurement.

• Findings



Dialogue and partnerships between public and private sector

The GoCV, through ARAP, has actively engaged in dialogue with the private sector. This engagement includes public consultations, such as the recent one for revising the CCP and the Legal Framework for Administrative Contracts, which was open for contributions until 30 September 2023 and advertised on ARAP's website. A significant portion (72%) of respondents believe that the government usually communicates with private sector associations to discuss changes in the public procurement legal and regulatory framework.

Moreover, ARAP has been proactive in organizing training courses for economic operators across various islands, with these initiatives receiving substantial publicity, especially on their website. However, there appears to be a gap in perceived government support for keeping up with procurement reforms. Most of the private sector survey participants (67%) feel that the government does not provide adequate resources such as training sessions, technical guidelines, telephone helplines, and support programs, particularly for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Despite this, ARAP maintains accessible communication channels, including a contact form, telephone, and email contacts on its website.

Private sector's organisation and access to the public procurement market

Cape Verde's private sector is moderately organized, represented by two Chambers of Commerce with a total membership of nearly 1000 companies, constituting about 10% of active companies in the country. A significant portion (71.1%) of these companies are sole proprietorships. The country has initiated a "Suppliers Register" for public procurement, but as of the last check, only 25 suppliers were officially registered, despite claims of 85 suppliers in the system. The registration process faces accessibility issues, particularly with compatibility across different web browsers, such as Safari.

Feedback from a limited number of private sector respondents indicates several challenges. These include difficulties in accessing financing, concerns over the quality and clarity of award criteria, and the efficiency of conflict resolution processes. While legislative updates do not pose a significant challenge, there is a noted lack of training which is seen as a barrier to effective participation in public procurement.

Key sectors and sector strategies

The assessment revealed that there are no sector strategies or public procurement related policy documents.

- **Gaps**

Systemic constraints inhibiting private sector access to the market: The small number of participants in the Private Sector Questionnaire does not allow conclusions to be extrapolated to the entire system. However, constraints inhibiting private sector access to the public procurement market have been identified.

Key sectors and sectoral risk assessment: There are no sector strategies or public procurement related policy documents for the key sectors associated with the public procurement market.



A Red flag is assigned to this gap as the absence of sector strategies can significantly impede achieving the objectives sought through public procurement.

- **Recommendations**

Systemic constraints inhibiting private sector access to the market: The limited number of participants in the Private Sector Survey suggest commissioning a thorough study involving economic operators to identify their challenges in public procurement. It is also advised to explore the reasons behind their low participation in these processes.

Key sectors and sectoral risk assessment: The formulation of sector-specific strategies, consistent with development objectives, is recommended to guarantee the achievement of desired outcomes.

Summary of substantive gaps and recommendations of Indicator 10

Substantive gap	Risk classification and red flags	Recommendations
10(c)(a) and 10 (c)(b)		
<p>There are no sector strategies or public procurement related policy documents.</p> <p>A Red flag is assigned to this gap as the absence of sector strategies can significantly impede achieving the objectives sought through public procurement.</p>	Red flag	Sector strategies, in line with development objectives, should be drafted to ensure the desired outcomes are achieved.

3.4. Pillar IV - Accountability, Integrity and Transparency of the Public Procurement System

Pillar IV includes four indicators that are considered necessary for a system to operate with integrity, that has appropriate controls that support the implementation of the system in accordance with the legal and regulatory framework, and that has appropriate measures in place to address the potential for corruption in the system. It also covers important aspects of the procurement system, which include stakeholders, including civil society, as part of the control system. This Pillar takes aspects of the procurement system and governance environment to ensure they are defined and structured to contribute to integrity and transparency.



Indicator 11. Transparency and civil society engagement strengthen integrity in public procurement

Civil society, in acting as a safeguard against inefficient and ineffective use of public resources, can help to make public procurement more competitive and fairer, improving contract performance and securing results. Governments are increasingly empowering the public to understand and monitor public contracting. This indicator assesses two mechanisms through which civil society can participate in the public procurement process: i) disclosure of information and ii) direct engagement of civil society through participation, monitoring and oversight.

- **Synthesis of the indicator**

The assessment highlights proactive public consultation for legislative changes, such as the revision of the Public Procurement Code (PPC) and the Legal Framework for Administrative Contracts (RJCA). However, it identifies significant gaps, particularly in the inclusion and training of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). These organisations feel their contributions are undervalued in public procurement reforms, and there's a lack of comprehensive strategies to empower them, especially on effectively scrutinising procurement policies and practice.

Key gaps include the absence of a structured approach to capacitate CSOs and insufficient collaboration between CSOs, the regulatory authority, and the entity overseeing national procurement policies. Additionally, the inadequacy of the eCompras portal during the transition to an electronic procurement system and the lack of comprehensive procurement market data are major concerns.

ARAP is suggested to develop a CSO Capacity Building Program and increase the frequency of its Advisory Committee meetings beyond the current legal minimum. It should also endeavour to enhance transparency by publishing detailed information about the Committee's activities on the ARAP website. Furthermore, the report emphasises the need for effective CSO engagement in discussing public procurement issues.

Finally, the assessment advises on improving data management and transparency by making public procurement market information accessible through ARAP and the Ministry of Finance, particularly via the eCompras portal, as well as implementing Open Contracting Data.

- **Findings**

The GoCV actively engages in public consultation and ARAP organises events like seminars and workshops prior to major legislative changes in public procurement. A notable instance is the recent public consultation on revising the Public Procurement Code (PPC) and the Legal Framework for Administrative Contracts (RJCA), based on the Diagnosis outcomes⁴⁶.

However, there are identified gaps in the system. Key organisations have pointed out the absence of a training strategy for civil society, highlighting a lack of efforts to understand and address the needs of this

⁴⁶ The implementation of the recommendations of the Diagnosis await the conclusion of the MAPS and both exercises will feed into a richer reform of the system.



group. This is critical for fostering their active participation in the procurement process. Furthermore, capacity-building initiatives have predominantly focused on the pre-award phase of contract formation, mainly targeting procuring entities.

A significant concern is the perception among Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) that their input is not adequately considered in the formulation of changes to the public procurement system. This indicates a disconnect between the government's efforts in public consultation and the actual impact or recognition of these efforts by CSOs.

- **Gaps**

Programmes to build the capacity of relevant stakeholders: There is a significant absence of a comprehensive strategy aimed at empowering and capacitating civil society organisations (CSOs). This gap is critical as it highlights the need for a structured approach to enable effective participation and scrutiny of public procurement processes by CSOs.

Civil society views and input: There is no evidence that the CSO's views are taken into consideration. The current situation in Cape Verde reveals that CSOs are not adequately prepared to perform a technical scrutiny of public procurement policies and practice based on factual analysis, indicating a necessity for targeted initiatives to build their capacity. Furthermore, there is a pressing need to foster collaboration between CSOs and both the regulatory authority and the entity responsible for proposing and defining national public procurement policies. Such collaboration is essential for CSOs to exercise their oversight function fully.

Stakeholders have adequate and timely access to information as a prerequisite of participation: the lack of comprehensive statistical data on the public procurement market hinders the decision-making process of economic operators. Essential information, such the one that can be extracted from contract performance indicators, is crucial for effective risk assessment, commercial and marketing of economic operators when tackling public procurement opportunities. Also, the inadequacy of the eCompras portal, meant to be the single national public procurement portal, is a major concern. Its current State of seeming under-construction is particularly problematic given the country's ongoing transition from a paper-based to an electronic public procurement system (e-GP). This situation presents a critical challenge in the move towards a fully fledged electronic government procurement system.

- **Recommendations**

Programmes to build the capacity of relevant stakeholders: ARAP is advised to engage a broad spectrum of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) that have an interest in public procurement, with the aim of developing a CSO Capacity Building Program specifically tailored to these organisations. Additionally, it is recommended that the ARAP's Advisory Committee convenes more frequently than the current legal requirement of a minimum of two meetings per year, as there is no upper limit prescribed by law.

Civil society views and input: There is a need for improved transparency and communication regarding the ARAP's Advisory Committee. This can be achieved by publishing comprehensive information on the ARAP website, including the list of Committee members and their representatives, agendas and minutes of meetings, as well as deliberations and opinions. ARAP should also seek to engage with a diverse range



of CSOs to discuss and agree upon the most effective methods for collecting their views on public procurement issues.

Stakeholders have adequate and timely access to information as a prerequisite of participation: In terms of data management, it is essential that public procurement market information and data are collected, processed, and made accessible to the public by ARAP through its corporate website and by the Ministry of Finance through the eCompras portal.

Lastly, the implementation of Open Contracting Data Standards is recommended to enhance the transparency and efficiency of the public procurement processes.

Summary of substantive gaps and recommendations of Indicator 11

Substantive gap	Risk classification and red flags	Recommendations
11(a)(b)		
There is no global strategy for empowering and capacitating civil society.	Substantive high-risk gap	ARAP should gather as many CSO as possible interested in public procurement related issues and discuss and agree upon a CSO Capacity Building Program tailored to these organisations
11(a)(c)		
Lack of engagement with Civil Society	Substantive high-risk gap	ARAP to engage with CSO's and and ARAP's Advisory Committee to meet more often
11(b)(a)		
Stakeholders don't have adequate and timely access to information	Substantive high-risk gap	Adopt Open Contracting Data Standards and increase transparency by publishing procurement information in the ARAP website and e-GP portal
11(c)(a), 11(c)(b)		
There is no direct engagement with Civil Society	Substantive high-risk gap	Fully deploy the e-GP solution, subject to the maturity assessment suggested

Indicator 12. The country has effective control and audit systems

The objective of this indicator is to determine the quality, reliability and timeliness of the internal and external controls. Equally, the effectiveness of controls needs to be reviewed. For the purpose of this indicator, "effectiveness" means the expediency and thoroughness of the implementation of auditors' recommendations. The assessors should rely, in addition to their own findings, on the most recent public expenditure and financial accountability assessments (PEFA) and other analyses that may be available.



- **Synthesis of the indicator**

The Court of Auditors of Cape Verde, as per the Constitution and the Organic Law of the Court of Auditors (LOFTC), is a key entity in overseeing public finance management. The mission of this independent and sovereign body, as outlined in its IV Strategic Plan 2020-2024, includes overseeing the legality and regularity of public finance, auditing public expenditure and accounts, and providing opinions on the General State Account. Its jurisdiction spans a variety of entities, including state departments, local authorities, public institutes, and entities receiving public funds. The Court is notably significant in the oversight of public procurement processes, where it assesses the legality, economy, effectiveness, and efficiency of financial management.

The Court's decisions are mandatory and override other authorities, and can be enforced under the Tax Procedure Code. It works collaboratively with internal control services like the General Inspectorate of Finance (IGF) to ensure transparency in public finance management. The procurement process involves multiple entities, such as ARAP, which audits adherence to the Public Procurement Code, and the IGF, which ensures sound management under the Finance Department's supervision.

The Court of Auditors, functioning independently, provides insights on the public procurement system to the National Assembly. The Court, as the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) of the country, engages in both prior control and auditing of significant contracts. However, it faces challenges like a shortage of specialized staff, affecting its inspection capabilities. Despite its comprehensive role, there's a noted lack of cohesive knowledge-sharing among entities overseeing procurement, which impacts the uniformity of oversight approaches.

The report on the Court's activities indicates a preference for Internal Verification of Accounts over audits, with only a small fraction of audit reports approved in 2022. It highlights significant illegalities and irregularities in public finance management, emphasizing the need for prior approval of contracts, adherence to pre-contractual requirements, and compliance with budgetary laws. The recommendations focus on improving the procurement process, including the necessity of Annual Procurement Plans and pre-contractual procedures. However, the absence of a robust management information system hampers the assessment and follow-up on the implementation of these recommendations.

Despite its crucial role, the Court of Auditors dedicates only limited resources to public procurement training. There is a lack of specialized knowledge assessment of auditors, minimal on-the-job training, and external experts are not called to supplement the in-house staff, raising concerns about the expertise level of the Court's staff. However, it ensures mixed expertise in audit teams, with knowledgeable members leading public contracts audits. The report underscores the need for more focused training to enhance the Court's efficiency and effectiveness.

The audit processes and controls in public procurement, as managed by the Court of Auditors and the IGF, reveal several critical deficiencies. The Court of Auditors' statistical information lacks sufficient detail, particularly in differentiating between *a priori*, concomitant, and *ex post* controls. This issue is exemplified by the low incidence of concomitant control, with only one out of seven planned audits conducted in 2022. This gap is significant as it allows many contracts, especially those below the visa requirement thresholds, to evade rigorous *a priori* control, potentially leading to a trend of avoiding necessary market re-tendering for contract modifications. Additionally, the IGF suffers from under-resourcing, limiting its effectiveness in public procurement oversight. This resource constraint is evidenced by minimal specialization in public



procurement within the IGF and the lack of statistical treatment of its work, which hinders performance analysis and the identification of compliance and corrective measures.

The IGF's approach to audit planning is also flawed due to inadequate information on audited organizations, leading to inefficiencies in data collection, processing, and report drafting. Moreover, the absence of an inspection manual, an evaluation system for IGF's products, and a lack of public complaints about mismanagement point to weaknesses in oversight and public engagement. The inadequate processing of audit results and low follow-up actions further diminish the effectiveness of the IGF. Specific legal provisions, such as Articles 41 (5) and 61 (3) PPC, respectively about the approval of bidding document and annual public procurement plans, are unclear and offer limited value, indicating a need for legislative refinement. The necessity for enhanced concomitant and successive control in public procurement is highlighted, particularly given the unmitigated risks in current a priori control and new risks arising during or after contract implementation. The infrequency of audits for concurrent and successive monitoring and the rare use of "performance audit" are additional concerns, underlining the need for significant enhancement in these areas.

Moreover, the Court of Auditors' approach to public procurement training is inadequate, and needs a medium and long-term strategic approach. This inadequacy is evident in the limited training provided to magistrates, auditors, and technical experts in public procurement law, management and practices. The training activities conducted in 2022 show a lack of strategic investment in this area. The Court also lacks the endogenous capacity to treat training as a strategic investment and to develop it consistently on a permanent basis. Furthermore, there is no system in place to ensure a high level of specialization in public procurement at the recruitment stage, nor is there a consistent and ongoing program of specialized continuous training. The absence of tests to measure specific technical knowledge in public procurement over time, except in cases of internal competitions for career progression, highlights a significant gap in ensuring expertise in this critical area.

- **Findings**

The Court of Auditors of Cape Verde, as defined in the Constitution of the Republic of Cape Verde and further detailed in the Organic Law of the Court of Auditors (LOFTC), plays a pivotal role in the oversight of public finance management. The Court's mission, redefined in its IV Strategic Plan 2020-2024, encompasses overseeing the legality and regularity of public finance management, judging legally required accounts, and providing opinions on the General State Account, among other responsibilities. It is a sovereign and independent entity, as stated in the Constitution, and is the supreme auditor of public expenditure and accounts.

The Court's jurisdiction extends to a broad range of entities including state departments, local authorities, public institutes, social security institutions, state-owned and municipal enterprises, as well as private entities receiving public funding or having public capital holdings. Its responsibilities are particularly significant in public procurement. The Court is empowered to assess the legality, economy, effectiveness, and efficiency of financial management across these entities. This includes reviewing acts and contracts that generate expenditure, judging financial responsibilities of those managing public funds, and carrying out audits.



The judgments of the Court are binding and take precedence over other authorities. They can be enforced under the terms of the Tax Procedure Code. There is also a special duty of collaboration imposed on internal control services, like the General Inspectorate of Finance (IGF), with the Court of Auditors. This collaborative approach underpins the Court's role in ensuring transparency and accountability in public finance management.

Procurement processes are also overseen by the ARAP, which conducts periodic audits in accordance with the Public Procurement Code to ensure adherence to principles of good public money management, market competition, and ethical procurement practices. In addition, the IGF, as the central control service of the state's financial administration, plays a critical role under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance. It ensures legality, regularity, sound financial management, and efficiency in public revenue and expenditure. Further, the DGPCP within the Ministry of Finance exercises key internal control functions before actual procurements. This includes approval and mandatory publication of annual procurement plans on the public procurement portal, as well as a requirement for bidding documents for contracts valued at or above four million escudos to undergo verification by the finance ministry's monitoring entity. This comprehensive approach reflects a commitment to rigorous oversight and transparency in the country's public procurement system.

The Court of Auditors, as a constitutional body, operates independently without reporting to a management hierarchy. It provides opinions on the general state account to the National Assembly, including insights on the public procurement system. Its role extends to identifying criminal offences in its audits, which are then communicated to the Attorney General's Office (PGR).

ARAP, another external control body, operates with independence, devoid of a traditional reporting line, but like other public bodies, is mandated to report criminal activities to the Public Prosecutor's Office. The General Inspectorate of Finance (IGF), reporting directly to the Minister of Finance, shares a similar obligation of reporting criminal indications.

The report identifies two primary *a priori* control mechanisms. Firstly, the preparation and approval process of bidding documents for contracts valued at or above four million Escudos, requiring verification by the Ministry of Finance (DGPCP in this case). Secondly, the requirement of *prior approval* (*visto / visa*) from the Court of Auditors for various contracts and financial actions, with the additional stipulation that these become effective only post-publication in the Official Gazette.

The Court of Auditors, functioning as the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) of the country, not only conducts prior control but also audits administrative procedures and actions for contracts of significant value. Despite its comprehensive role across the procurement cycle, the Court faces a shortage of specialized staff, particularly in public procurement, affecting its concomitant and successive inspection capacities.

Furthermore, the Court of Auditors autonomously conducts audits and legality controls, including the entire public procurement system. Its annual activity report, inclusive of audited contracts, is presented to the National Assembly and shared with the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister.

While each control institution in this system independently ensures the implementation of its recommendations, the analysis points out a lack of a cohesive knowledge-sharing mechanism. This gap hinders the alignment of oversight approaches and 'jurisprudence' among the entities responsible for the oversight of the public procurement system.



The country lacks a Manual on internal control procedures to be implemented by IGF and DGPCP. In 2022, only four audit reports were approved, accounting for a mere 9% of the total reports, indicating a preference for Internal Verification of Accounts over audits. The taxonomy in the 2022 Activity Report of the Court of Auditors suggests a need for greater focus on public contracts throughout their life cycle.

Of the 223 recommendations issued, 185 were related to the appraisal of management accounts, and 38 pertained to auditing processes. The report highlights significant illegalities and irregularities, such as the violation of expenditure principles, execution of contracts without prior approval (*visto*), and non-compliance with budgetary laws. Recommendations specific to public procurement include the need for prior approval (*visa*) of contracts, adherence to pre-contractual requirements in direct award procedures, and the necessity of concluding a written contract with suppliers.

Additionally, the assessment emphasizes the importance of creating, approving, and publishing Annual Procurement Plans as mandated by the Public Procurement Code. It also suggests procuring entities should adopt the appropriate pre-contractual procedures in compliance with the PPC and the budgetary laws decrees. The Court of Auditors sets clear guidelines for its auditing process, with no direct reporting line. International auditing standards apply in terms of communication between auditors and auditees, and the auditee is always given the right to comment and contradict both the description of the facts reported and their analytical framework and the grounds for the audit's conclusions

Non-compliance with Court's audit recommendations is subject to financial penalties by the top management of the procuring entities but the lack of a robust management information system hinders the quantitative assessment of the Court's recommendations' implementation.

It is also pointed out the Court of Auditors' limited focus on public procurement training, with only a small fraction of training hours dedicated to this crucial area. Despite public procurement being a required subject in auditor recruitment, there's no evidence of specialized knowledge assessment based on international standards. The lack of on-the-job training programs and the non-utilization of external experts further contribute to the questionable qualification level of the Court's experts. However, the Court ensures mixed expertise in audit teams, preferably with members knowledgeable about public contracts taking lead roles.

- **Gaps**

Internal control/audit mechanisms and function: The IGF, responsible for oversight, suffers from under-resourcing, severely limiting its effectiveness. This lack of resources has led to minimal specialization in public procurement within the IGF, as evidenced by the scant mention of procurement in its reports and plans. The absence of statistical treatment of the IGF's work further impedes performance analysis and the identification of compliance and corrective measures. Other significant gaps include the IGF's approach to audit planning without adequate information on audited organizations, leading to excessive time consumption in data collection, processing, and report drafting. The lack of an implemented inspection manual, an evaluation system for the IGF's products, and sufficient public complaints about mismanagement indicates weaknesses in oversight and public engagement. Inadequate processing of audit results and a low rate of follow-up actions also mar the IGF's effectiveness.



Regarding the DGPCP, two important gaps have been identified concerning difficulties in interpreting Article 61 (3) PPC (annual procurement plans) and the apparent ineffectiveness of the DGPCP's intervention with regard to approval of bidding documents [Article 41 (5) PPC].

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system.

Independent external audits provided by the country's Supreme Audit Institution (SAI): A notable deficiency is the low incidence of concomitant control, with only one of seven planned audits executed in 2022. This is critical because many contracts, exempt from visa requirements due to their lower estimated value, escape stringent a priori control. This could lead to a trend of making purchases below these thresholds, avoiding necessary market re-tendering for contract modifications. The need for enhanced concomitant and successive control in public procurement is emphasized, especially since many risks remain unmitigated due to current limitations in a priori control and the emergence of risks during or after contract implementation.

The Court of Auditors' statistical information lacks detail, particularly in distinguishing the activities and results of a priori, concomitant, and ex post controls in public procurement.

Mechanisms to ensure that there is follow-up on the audit findings: There are no clear mechanisms to ensure that there is follow-up on the audit findings and recommendations. The Court of Auditor's management system is inadequate for tracking and reporting the implementation of audit recommendations.

Written requirements for internal controls or an internal control manual: There is no Manual on internal control procedures (to be applied by IGF and DGPCP)

Internal or external audits are carried out at least annually and comply with written standards: The number of audits carried out as part of concurrent and successive monitoring needs to be significantly increased. The use of "performance audit" is notably rare, and there's a need for its significant enhancement.

The level of detail and autonomous treatment of matters specifically related to public procurement in audits could be improved.

Programmes to train internal and external auditors to ensure high-quality procurement audits, including performance audits: The Court of Auditors' efforts to provide training in the specific field of public procurement are not enough and no sufficient focus is put on procurement in the training topics. The Court of Auditors' efforts in providing training in the field of public procurement are deemed clearly insufficient. This inadequacy applies to both judges, who lack evidence of attending training courses in public procurement law and practice, and to auditors and other technical experts. The training activities



conducted in 2022 reflect a lack of strategic commitment to the topic of public procurement. Furthermore, the Court lacks the endogenous capacity to treat training as a strategic investment and to program its development consistently and permanently.

There is no system in place to ensure a high level of specialization in public procurement at the recruitment stage, nor is there a consistent and ongoing program of specialized continuous training. Additionally, there are no tests to measure specific technical knowledge in public procurement over time, except in cases of internal competitions for career progression.

Selection of auditors: There is no system in place to guarantee (i) verification of a very high level of specialisation in public procurement (by candidates with degrees in law, economics, management, engineering, architecture, IT, etc.) on entry (recruitment and admission phase) and (ii) a consistent and ongoing programme of continuous specialised training, nor (iii) tests to gauge the level of specific technical knowledge on public procurement over time (with the exception of cases where there is an internal competition for career progression);

- **Recommendations**

Internal control/audit mechanisms and function: The Inspectorate General of Finance (IGF) has devised a series of recommendations in its Strategic Plan for 2023 - 2026 are reproduced here since they all make sense to address the identified gaps. Key recommendations include the establishment of a comprehensive system for the collection and annual updating of information on entities under IGF's control, which will support more effective monitoring and enforcement. The plan also emphasizes the need for an updated digital infrastructure, proposing the creation of an IGF website and an online complaint submission form to improve public engagement and transparency. Training programs in essential software and systems like Excel, databases, SIGOF, SIM, and GRE are recommended to bolster staff competencies. Moreover, the implementation of new applications for managing results of control actions and monitoring the implementation of recommendations will further streamline operations. To support these initiatives, it is recommended that the IGF progressively recruits six inspectors annually until a total of 30 inspectors is achieved, enhancing the agency's capacity for effective governance.

As far as the Directorate-General Public Procurement (DGPCP) is concerned, the revision of Article 61 (3) PPC to simplify the process by only requiring the publication of annual procurement plans on the public procurement portal is advocated, removing the DGPCP's prior approval obligation to increase procedural efficiency. Additionally, it is also recommended to repeal Article 41 (5) PPC at the first opportunity during a broader legislative review, aimed at eliminating redundant regulatory layers. These changes are intended to streamline the procurement process, reducing bureaucracy, and fostering greater transparency and ease of access to procurement information, ultimately enhancing the overall effectiveness of public procurement governance.

Independent external audits provided by the country's Supreme Audit Institution (SAI): The recommendations for improving the Court of Auditors (TC) focus on enhancing its data collection, processing, and presentation functions, particularly emphasizing the public procurement component in all activities. This involves refining key performance indicators for ongoing internal and external efficiency



assessments, ensuring continuous monitoring and automation of audit recommendation implementations, and significantly boosting human and technological resources for concurrent control. Overall, a significant emphasis is placed on augmenting the Court of Auditors' resources and focus on concurrent and successive control in public procurement.

Mechanisms to ensure that there is follow-up on the audit findings: Mechanisms for following up and monitoring the activity of supervisory and control bodies should be put in place (including through the use of tailor-made IT tools) to ensure greater operational efficiency.

Written requirements for internal controls or an internal control manual: public procurement audit manual be produced in partnership between all the supervisory, control and regulatory bodies, with each volume dedicated to specific aspects of each body's area of competence. Part I – Internal control procedures; Part II – external control procedures. It should naturally cover the audit and control function throughout the public procurement lifecycle.

Internal or external audits are carried out at least annually and comply with written standards: A comprehensive public procurement audit manual should be developed collaboratively by all supervisory, control, and regulatory bodies, i.e. the Court, ARAP, IGF and DGPCP⁴⁷. This manual would be divided into volumes, each focusing on distinct aspects of internal and external control procedures, encompassing the entire public procurement lifecycle.

Programmes to train internal and external auditors to ensure high-quality procurement audits, including performance audits: A further recommendation involves conducting a survey to evaluate the current level of specific knowledge among the Court's staff in various aspects of public procurement, including legal, economic, management, and technological areas. Based on this survey, a specialized Training Programme in Public Procurement should be designed, catering to the needs of the IGF and ARAP as well, with shared resources for its development and implementation.

Lastly, it is advised that the Court of Auditors, along with IGF and ARAP, engage external specialized resources. These external experts would be instrumental in designing the training plan mentioned earlier, ensuring high competence and independence in the process.

Selection of auditors: Building on the body of knowledge that will feed into the drafting of the Manual, it is important to develop a (i) specific job description for the auditor (public procurement component), (ii) specific tests for the admission of new auditors and (iii) specific tests to gauge specialised knowledge in public procurement for those already in the field (which can also be used in part as part of the performance appraisal).

⁴⁷ in the case that the recommendation to abolish its a priori control competencies is not adopted by the government.



Summary of substantive gaps and recommendations of Indicator 12

Substantive gap	Risk classification and red flags	Recommendations
12(a)(b)		
<p><u>IGF</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very little specialisation by the IGF in matters relating to public procurement • Lack of statistical treatment of the work carried out <p><u>DGPCP</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 61 (3) PPC (annual procurement plans): The use of the expression "visa" in the context of this competence of the DGPCP is difficult to interpret • Article 41 (5) PPC (approval of bidding documents). This competence must also be analysed in terms of the value it can add 	<p>Red Flag</p>	<p><u>IGF</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of the Strategic Plan 2023 - 2026, with which all the improvement measures mentioned here should be aligned as far as possible. • Develop a system for collecting and storing information on entities subject to IGF control and update it annually; • Identify all existing applications, their respective instruction manuals and provide training in Excel, databases, SIGOF, SIM and GRE. • Create an IGF website • Create a form on the website that allows citizens to submit their complaints • Carry out publicity and awareness-raising campaigns via the IGF and Ministry websites • Implementation of the "Management of Results of Control Actions" application. • Recruit six inspectors a year in stages until a total of 30 inspectors is reached • Implement the "Monitoring the Implementation of Recommendations" application <p><u>DGPCP</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise the wording of Article 61 (3) providing only for the publication of annual procurement plans on the public procurement portal and



		repeal the DGPCP's " power for approving the annual procurement plans at the earliest revision of the PPC. • Repeal Article 41 (5) PPC at the first opportunity for a broader legislative review of the PPC
12(a)(c)		
Same as 12(a)(b)	Red Flag	Same as 12(a)(b)
12(a)(d)		
Concomitant and successive control in the field of the public procurement need to be significantly stepped up	Substantive high-risk gap	The Court of Auditors needs to Improve the function of collecting, processing and presenting information and data and must increase its human and technological resources, while attaching particular attention to strengthening the production in the fields of the concomitant and successive control related to public contracts (public procurement).
12(a)(f)		
There are no clear mechanisms to ensure that there is follow-up on the audit findings and recommendations.	Substantive high-risk gap	Mechanisms for following up and monitoring the activity of supervisory and control bodies should be put in place (including through the use of tailor made IT tools) to ensure greater operational efficiency.
12(b)(a)		
There is no Manual on internal control procedures (to be applied by IGF and DGPCP)	Substantive high-risk gap	Produce a public procurement audit manual in partnership with all the supervisory, control and regulatory bodies and covering the whole procurement life cycle.
12(b)(b)		
Pls refer to 12 (a) (b) and 12 (b) (a)	Substantive high-risk gap	Pls refer to 12 (a) (b) and 12 (b) (a)
12(b)(c)		
• number of audits carried out as part of concurrent and successive monitoring needs to be significantly increased • "performance audit" is still rarely conducted	Substantive high-risk gap	• Court of Auditors and ARAP need to increase resources they allocate to auditing, including performance audits • Court of Auditors should improve the procurement-



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The level of detail and autonomous treatment of matters specifically related to public procurement in audits needs to be improved; 		specific information inserted in their audits
12(c)(a)		
Pls refer to 12 (a) (b)	Substantive medium-risk gap	Pls refer to 12 (a) (b)
12(c)(b)		
Pls refer to 12 (a) (f)	Substantive medium-risk gap	Pls refer to 12 (a) (f)
12(d)(a)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court of Auditors' efforts to provide training in the specific field of public procurement are not enough • No sufficient focus is put on procurement in the training topics • No in-house training capacity 	Substantive high-risk gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of current public procurement specific knowledge of Court of Auditors staff • Need to design a Specific Training Programme in Public Procurement (Court of Auditors)
12(d)(b)		
There is no system in place to guarantee (i) the verification of a very high level of specialisation in public procurement (by candidates with degrees in law, economics, management, engineering, architecture, IT, etc.) on entry (recruitment and admission phase) and (ii) a consistent and ongoing programme of continuous specialised training, nor (iii) tests to gauge the level of specific technical knowledge on public procurement over time (with the exception of cases where there is an internal competition for career progression);	Substantive medium-risk gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce a Public Procurement Audit Manual (as above 12 (b)(a)) • Develop a specific job description for the auditor (public procurement component); • Develop specific tests for the admission of new auditors and • Develop specific tests to gauge specialised knowledge in public procurement for those already in the career (which can also be used in part as part of the performance appraisal).

Indicator 13. Procurement appeals mechanisms are effective and efficient

Pillar I covers aspects of the appeals mechanism as it pertains to the legal framework, including creation and coverage. This indicator further assesses the appeals mechanisms for a range of specific issues regarding efficiency in contributing to the compliance environment in the country and the integrity of the public procurement system.



- **Synthesis of the indicator**

The Statute of the Conflict Resolution Commission (CRC), established by Decree-Law no. 28/2021 (CRC), outlines the CRC's obligation to substantiate all its administrative acts. This includes appeals within its jurisdiction, particularly those affecting participants in the country's public procurement system or deviations from standard practices or legal principles. The CRC's decisions, which are published on ARAP's website, are expected to provide a succinct statement of reasons, combining factual and legal grounds, as per Article 28(2) of the statute.

Appeals must include factual and legal grounds, as stated in Article 41(1)(f) CRC, and appellants can attach necessary evidence they deem necessary to support their claims. The PPC allows for challenging administrative decisions related to contract formation and bidding documents, with two mechanisms for challenge: a claim to the contracting entity or an appeal to ARAP's CRC, followed by the option to redress a judicial challenge. Importantly, administrative proceedings are not a prerequisite for court proceedings in Cape Verde.

Flexibility in the appeal process is a key feature, allowing appellants to choose their mode of challenge, whether directly to the contracting entity, the CRC, or the Court. Non-compliance with CRC's decisions is a serious offense, with fines ranging from 25,000 to 150,000 CVE.

Most appeals concern the jury's award proposal in the evaluation report, decisions of procuring entities, and disputes during the bids opening session. Infraestruturas de Cabo Verde (ICV) faced the most appeals, followed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAA) and the Ministry of Finance and Business Development Digital Economy. The CRC is the authoritative body for deciding on these appeals, with a 100% compliance rate reported in 2021-2022.

The CRC operates under a legal framework mandating swift decision-making, with appeals considered tacitly granted if not addressed within ten days. However, this does not apply to cases involving award decisions, contract negotiations, or conclusions, where the appeal is tacitly rejected. The CRC and the National System of Public Procurement's Code of Conduct have strong provisions against conflicts of interest.

The process for lodging appeals with the CRC is facilitated by low fees, with adjustments based on the contract's complexity and value and the costs involved in the appeal process. The regulatory framework is generally adequate but has gaps, particularly concerning the challenge of bidding documents.

Public access to procurement information is ensured through the publication of the CRC's Statute and decisions on ARAP's website. Legislation relevant to lodging appeals should be similarly accessible.

The law mandates an automatic suspension of procurement decisions upon appeal, impacting various stages of the procurement process. An 18-day duration is prescribed for various stages of the appeal procedure. The CRC, a three-member body, requires additional resources to prevent delays in complaint processing times. CRC's decisions, based on evidence and respecting fairness, impartiality, and cooperation, have a 100% acceptance rate with no judicial appeals. Their commitment to transparency is evident in the publication of decisions on ARAP's website.

The PPC allows for challenging bidding documents, but it lacks clarity on appeal timeframes and outcomes, unlike its detailed regulations for administrative decisions in contract formation. This gap is echoed in



Decree-Law no. 15/97, which differentiates between administrative acts and “regulations” like bidding documents, yet the PPC primarily addresses administrative acts, leaving a regulatory void for bidding documents. This issue isn't addressed in the CRC Statute either.

Furthermore, there's a notable discrepancy between the legal and actual appeal durations. Legally, appeals should conclude within 18 days, but in 2021 and 2022, they took an average of 36 and 41 days, respectively. This divergence suggests a need to streamline the appeal process to meet legal timelines and enhance efficiency in the procurement process.

The assessment recommends revisions to the CRC Statute (Decree-Law 28/2021), suggesting the inclusion of specific provisions for challenging bidding documents and expanding the CRC's authority to address contract execution conflicts. This is particularly important given Cape Verde's lack of Administrative Courts for handling disputes in administrative contracts, currently managed by Courts of General Jurisdiction. To improve transparency and legal understanding, the report advises publishing CRC decisions and relevant legislation, such as Decree-Law 28/2021, on ARAP's websites and eCompras. Furthermore, to reduce the duration of appeals before the CRC, it proposes strengthening the CRC's human resources, focusing on public procurement expertise and establishing a technical team to support CRC members in their decision-making, thereby accelerating the appeal process.

- **Findings**

The Statute of the Conflict Resolution Commission (CRC), as established by Decree-Law no. 28/2021 mandates the CRC to substantiate all administrative acts, particularly those that decide on appeals under its jurisdiction.

Article 28 (2) of the statute highlights the requirement for a succinct statement of reasons in the CRC's decisions, integrating factual and legal grounds. These decisions, which are publicly available on ARAP's website, generally comply with this principle of reasoned decision-making. The assessment also notes the CRC's adherence to the principles of evidence collection and evaluation in its decision-making process.

Further, Article 41 (1) (f) states that initial applications for appeals must include relevant factual and legal grounds, and appellants are permitted to attach necessary evidence. The Public Procurement Code (PPC), particularly Article 181, allows for the challenging of administrative decisions related to contract formation and bidding documents. Aggrieved parties have two mechanisms for challenge under Article 182 of the PPC: lodging a claim with the procuring entity or an appeal to ARAP's CRC, with the option for judicial challenge. Administrative proceedings are not a prerequisite for court proceedings.

The concept of "*first review of the evidence*" is deemed irrelevant in Cape Verdean public procurement law, as appellants have the discretion to choose their mode of challenge - directly to the contracting entity, the CRC, or the Court. This flexibility in the appeal process is highlighted as an additional safeguard for private individuals, allowing them to select the most effective route for their concerns.

Non-compliance with CRC's decisions is a serious administrative offense, subject to fines ranging from 25,000 to 150,000 escudos, depending on whether the offender is a natural or legal person, as per PPC, Article 189 (2) (c).

The primary reasons for appeals included requests for review of classifications and award decisions, access to procedural documents, and challenges regarding competitors' qualifications. Notably, the three most



frequent causes of appeal were related to the jury's award proposal in the evaluation report, with 13 instances; challenges to the decisions of procuring entities; and disputes over decisions made by the jury during the tender opening process.

Regarding the entities most targeted by these appeals, Infraestrutura de Cabo Verde (ICV) was at the forefront, facing four appeals, consistent with the previous year's figure. This was followed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAA) and the Ministry of Finance and Business Development Digital Economy, each with three appeals. Additionally, the Municipality of São Filipe do Fogo, Independent Health Regulatory Authority, National Water and Sanitation Agency, and Cape Verde Post Office received one appeal each. These appeals highlight specific areas of the procurement system that may require attention for improvement.

The Conflict Resolution Commission (CRC) is the authoritative body for deciding on administrative appeals. Its decisions are binding and enforceable, with a compliance rate of 100% reported in 2021-2022, as per ARAP, which has not received any non-compliance complaints from economic operators.

The CRC operates under a legal framework that mandates swift decision-making; appeals are deemed tacitly granted if not addressed within ten days, except in cases involving award decisions, contract negotiations, or conclusions. This stipulation, however, does not apply to the mentioned exceptions where the appeal is considered tacitly rejected. The CRC's statute and the National System of Public Procurement's Code of Conduct provide strong provisions against conflicts of interest, requiring CRC members to declare any impediments and maintain neutrality and independence.

Furthermore, the process for lodging appeals with the CRC is facilitated by relatively low fees, as outlined in Decree-Law 28/2021. These fees are designed to be non-prohibitive and are subject to adjustments based on the complexity and value of the contract and the costs involved in the appeal process. Articles 182 and 183 of the Public Procurement Code (PPC), along with the CRC Statute, provide a detailed legal framework governing the principles, rights, duties, and procedural rules for reviewing public procurement decisions.

The regulatory framework overseeing administrative decisions in procurement procedures is largely adequate, addressing common issues faced by those implementing it. However, there are notable gaps, particularly concerning the challenge of bidding documents, which lack comprehensive regulation.

Public access to procurement information is commendable, as both the CRC's Statute (Decree-Law 28/2021) and its decisions are published on ARAP's website, ensuring transparency. Additionally, the mentioned Decree-Law is published in the Official Bulletin, like other legal acts. Legislation relevant to lodging appeals, including Decree-Law 28/2021 and CRC rulings, should be similarly accessible on ARAP's websites and on eCompras. To maintain consistency and avoid discrepancies, eCompras could redirect users to ARAP's "Legislation and Regulations" page.

The process for suspending procurement decisions upon appeal is automatic, with CRC notifying the procuring entity of the suspension reasons when an appeal is accepted. This impacts various stages of the procurement process, such as contract negotiation, award decisions, or contract conclusion.

The law prescribes an 18-day duration for various stages of the appeal procedure, including actions such as distribution to the rapporteur, acceptance or rejection of the appeal, and the CRC's decision-making.



The CRC, a three-member body with provisions for interim replacements from the ARAP Board, requires additional resources to prevent further deterioration in complaint processing times. The CRC's decisions, sampled from 2020 to 2023, are well-structured and based on evidence from the parties involved, respecting the principles of fairness, impartiality, and cooperation. These decisions include a summary of facts, defendant's plea, analysis, reasoning, and the final decision.

Remarkably, the CRC's decisions have a 100% acceptance rate, with no instances of judicial appeal. Its commitment to transparency is evidenced by the publication of decisions on ARAP's website, including detailed summaries and full decision documents. While the law does not specify a deadline for publication, it typically coincides with the final decision notification to the parties, underscoring the CRC's adherence to the principle of publicity.

- **Gaps**

Compliance with procedures for submission and resolution of complaints: Article 181(2) of the Public Procurement Code (PPC) mentions that bidding documents can be challenged, but subsequent articles fail to specify the regulations concerning the timeframe for lodging appeals and their outcomes, in contrast to the clear regulations for administrative decisions in contract formation. Additionally, Decree-Law no. 15/97, dated 10 November, establishes a distinction between administrative acts and regulations, the latter including bidding documents. However, most of the rules in Articles 182 to 188 of the PPC pertain to administrative acts, leaving a regulatory gap for bidding documents. Moreover, the CRC Statute does not address this issue either.

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system.

Compliance with time frames specified in the law/regulations: Another significant gap is the discrepancy between the legal and actual timeframes for concluding appeals. The law stipulates a maximum timeframe of 18 days, yet the average durations recorded in 2021 and 2022 were significantly longer, at 36 and 41 days respectively. This indicates that the actual appeal process duration is approximately double the legal maximum, pointing to a need for significant reduction in the average duration of appeals to align with the legal timeframe. This gap is particularly relevant given the sub-indicator's focus on avoiding undue delays in the procurement process.

- **Recommendations**

Compliance with procedures for submission and resolution of complaints: The assessment suggests introducing specific provisions in the CRC Statute regarding the terms and effects of challenging bidding documents. This revision should occur within a comprehensive overhaul of the CRC Statute (Decree-Law 28/2021) and consider expanding the CRC's authority to handle conflicts in contract execution phases, especially if Administrative Courts are not established shortly. Given that Cape Verde lacks Administrative Courts to address disputes from the execution of administrative contracts, these are currently handled by Courts of General Jurisdiction. Additionally, it is recommended to enhance the transparency and accessibility of information. Due to the absence of administrative courts and limited case law and academic resources on Cape Verdean public procurement, publishing CRC decisions not only on ARAP's website but also on eCompras is advised. As “the public procurement portal” eCompras should



include all relevant information about challenges, from the Decree-Law 28/2021 to the CRC rulings and thus help to improve would improve legal understanding among stakeholders, leading to better decision-making by procuring entities and potentially reducing conflicts.

Compliance with time frames specified in the law/regulations: To decrease the average duration of appeals before the CRC, it is recommended to strengthen the CRC's human resources specializing in public procurement. This includes forming a technical body to assist CRC Members, who would maintain their decision-making responsibilities. This reinforcement is expected to expedite the appeal process significantly.

Summary of substantive gaps and recommendations of Indicator 13

Substantive gap	Risk classification and red flags	Recommendations
13(b)(c)		
Procedures for submission and resolution of complaints that are not clearly defined.	Red flag	Consideration should be given to introducing specific provisions in the CRC Statute on the terms and effects of challenging bidding documents.
13(b)(d)		
Same as 13(b)(c).	Substantive high-risk gap	Same as 13(b)(c).
13(b)(e) and 13(b)(g)		
The average duration of the appeals should be significantly reduced and comply with the maximum legal duration	Substantive high-risk gap	In order to significantly reduce the average duration of appeals before the CRC, it is recommended to reinforce the human resources specialized in public procurement assigned to the CRC, constituting a technical body to support the CRC Members (who should continue to be responsible for the rulings).

Indicator 14. The country has ethics and anti-corruption measures in place

This indicator assesses i) the nature and scope of anti-corruption provisions in the procurement system and ii) how they are implemented and managed in practice. This indicator also assesses whether the system strengthens openness and balances the interests of stakeholders and whether the private sector and civil society support the creation of a public procurement market known for its integrity.

- **Synthesis of the indicator**



Cape Verde's public procurement legislation, influenced by the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), ensures alignment with principles of transparency, competition, and objectivity. The national system, comprising legal compliance and sanctions, adheres to international standards. The Criminal Code governs criminal offences in public procurement, and a Code of Conduct, established by ARAP's Executive Board Decision 7/2017, upholds ethics in the procurement process. Additionally, Article 190 of the PPC addresses suspension and debarment for offences in public contract procedures.

However, challenges persist in practical implementation. The ARAP's Administrative Offences Office, created in 2021, struggles with enforcement, evidenced by an outdated ARAP website listing ineligible entities. Despite a relatively lower corruption perception, indicated by a score of 60/100 in the 2022 Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index, Cape Verde seeks further improvements.

Legislative advancements include Law 77/IX/2020 and amendments to the Penal Code, aiming to enhance transparency and extend financial responsibility in managing public funds. Cape Verde's adoption of the Open Government Partnership and alignment with UNCAC principles underscore its commitment to transparency and anti-corruption efforts. The assessment underscores Cape Verde's conformity with UNCAC's Article 6, emphasizing the establishment of an independent body to prevent corruption.

Cape Verde's Law No. 77/IX/2020 established the Corruption Prevention Council (CPC), an independent body responsible for detecting and preventing corruption in public administration, public businesses, and local authorities. The CPC collects information to identify corruption-prone areas, oversees legal and administrative anti-corruption measures, and advises on legal drafts to combat corruption. Despite progress, gaps exist in the legal framework regarding Civil Society Organizations' (CSOs) role in monitoring public procurement, where their involvement is limited and often met with challenges. Media interest in public procurement is rising, but lacks detailed analysis.

The Court of Auditors offers an online reporting channel for whistle-blowers or complaints to report facts likely to constitute indications or offences of corruption, fraud and other offences relating to integrity. However, the Criminal Procedure Code doesn't provide specific rules for whistleblower protection. Furthermore, there's a lack of information on contractors' beneficial ownership.

The Public Procurement Code (PPC) lacks a defined maximum duration for sanctions related to public procurement participation (Article 190 (1)), and the absence of sanction-related information on the public procurement portal eCompras and ARAP website (Article 191) is criticized. Additionally, regulations to assess the severity and fault for sanctions (Article 190 (3)) are not in place. Concerns are raised about the contractual independence of CRC members, whose service contracts are governed under civil law and can be unilaterally terminated by ARAP's Board of Directors, as per Decree-Law 28/2021 and Law 14/VIII/2012. This practice contradicts the PPC and RJCA, especially considering the exclusion of arbitration and conciliation services set forth by the PPC (Article 4 (2) (a)). Recommendations include amending the CRC Statute to subject these contracts concluded between ARAP and the CRC Members to the PPC and RJCA, limiting ARAP's termination rights, and reconsidering the exclusion of certain service contracts from the PPC.

The lack of judicial statistical data on public procurement related offences hampers understanding of the system's effectiveness, and the underuse of ARAP's sanctioning powers (Articles 189 and 190 of the PPC) is noted. Enhancements to the legal framework, such as specific rules for declaring ineligibility and sanctions, are recommended to improve clarity and application. It is also recommended to amend the



CRC Statute and repeal PPC Article 4 (2) (a) to include arbitration and conciliation services contracts under the PPC.

The report highlights several deficiencies regarding participation and integrity. Firstly, it notes the lack of a maximum duration for debarment sanctions and a two-year delay in implementing relevant laws, indicating inefficiency. The allocation of resources for combating corruption is insufficient, lacking a comprehensive National Strategy and Investment Plan. Current recommendations and codes of conduct, such as CPC Recommendation no. 2/2023 and the ARAP Code of Conduct 2017, are inadequate for covering the full spectrum of public procurement and preventing corruption.

Moreover, existing measures for corruption detection and prevention are subpar, with no National Public Procurement System Strategy or Capacity Building Strategy under the government or Ministry of Finance. Training activities are mostly procedural and limited to contract formation, lacking in strategic planning.

Civil Society Organizations struggle with limited resources, impeding their role in monitoring public procurement. The lack of training, open data sharing, and public consultations on draft bidding documents further hinders their effectiveness. Legal provisions for CSO monitoring are vague and lack funding or compensation policies.

Additionally, the report identifies gaps in internal compliance in the suppliers' registry, insufficient legal protection for whistleblowers, and a lack of transparency regarding contractors' beneficial ownership..

Improvements are advised in judicial statistical data handling, including establishing a comprehensive database of court decisions and making court judgments' texts editable. The assessment highlights ARAP's collaboration with judicial bodies and academia to analyze and disseminate court rulings related to public procurement, and the need for specific procedural rules in the PPC for rights of defense.

It also suggests adding a maximum duration to the debarment sanction in Article 190 of the PPC and urges the CPC to adopt a comprehensive National Corruption Prevention Strategy and Plan with a detailed framework and a corresponding 5-year budget. Additionally, ARAP is encouraged to promote integrity pacts and implement specific mechanisms within the National Corruption Prevention Strategy to mitigate corruption risks.

The report stresses the importance of expediting e-GP implementation for the entire life cycle of public contracts and forming a "Coalition against Corruption in Public Procurement" led by the CPC. This coalition should focus on modernizing public procurement using blockchain, AI, and data visualization technologies.

Finally, the importance of incorporating integrity risks in capacity building plans, training CSOs in public procurement, and adhering to CPC Recommendation 02/2023 on integrity pacts is emphasized, viewing e-GP generalization as crucial for enabling fact-based scrutiny by civil society.

It is recommended to promote public consultation in drafting bidding documents for complex or costly procurements, as stated in Article 41(3) of the PPC. Also ARAP is advised to engage more actively with CSOs, both through its Advisory Board and in legislative review processes. The assessment suggests adding forms or surveys to the suppliers' registry to collect data on suppliers' internal compliance measures. It also proposes modifications to the crime reporting procedure to enable anonymous reporting and safeguard whistleblowers. Furthermore, a new system, involving the Attorney General's Office (PGR), the Corruption Prevention Council/Court of Auditors, and ARAP, is recommended to create a database for



complaints and cases in public procurement offences. This system should have a robust legal framework due to the sensitivity of the data. Finally, the assessment recommends incorporating beneficial ownership clauses in public procurement laws to improve transparency and accountability.

- **Findings**

The criminal and administrative offence rules are well-established, aligning with key principles of criminal law such as legality, innocence, and proportionality in penalties. Despite these strengths, there is a notable gap in judicial statistics regarding public procurement-related crimes, with the lack of detailed information on convictions and acquittals specific to fraud, corruption, and other related criminal offences.

Cape Verde's adherence to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) significantly influences its public procurement legislation. The UNCAC emphasizes the importance of transparency, competition, and objectivity in procurement processes. Cape Verde's national system generally meets these international standards through its legal framework, institutional model, and an effective appeals system. This framework not only encompasses legal compliance but also extends to administrative and criminal sanctions, depending on the severity of offences.

Furthermore, the activities within the public procurement sphere are governed by the Criminal Code for criminal offences, involving both economic operators and procuring entities. Additionally, Cape Verde has implemented a Code of Conduct, established by ARAP's Executive Board Decision 7/2017, which upholds professional ethics for all participants in the procurement process, including ARAP staff. This Code is part of a broader international effort to combat corruption, aligning with the "Guide to Good Practices for Preventing and Combating Corruption in Public Administration" by the OECD-CPLP, thereby acknowledging the critical roles of both demand and supply sides in public procurement.

The country's legal framework, as per Article 190 of the PPC, addresses suspension and debarment in public procurement. This legal provision allows for sanctions against offenders in public contract procedures, dependent on the severity and culpability related to administrative offences.

Despite these legal underpinnings, practical implementation has been lagging. The Administrative Offences Office, established in 2021 by ARAP, was tasked with enforcing these sanctions. However, two years later, tangible outcomes are yet to materialize. The ARAP website, which is supposed to list ineligible entities, remains outdated, indicating a lack of progress in enforcing these measures.

In the broader context of corruption perception, the country has shown commendable performance in the region, as evidenced by its score of 60/100 in the 2022 Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index. This score, while indicating a relatively lower perception of corruption, also suggests that there is significant room for improvement.

Legislative efforts in Cape Verde, such as Law 77/IX/2020, reflect a continued commitment to combating corruption. This law, along with amendments to the Penal Code in 2015 and the introduction of new laws concerning the Court of Auditors and the State Budget, aims to enhance transparency and extend financial responsibility across both public and private sectors handling public funds.

Additionally, Cape Verde's adoption of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) through Resolution No. 75/IX/2018 underscores its dedication to transparency and anti-corruption efforts. As a member of the



OGP, the country aligns itself with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, further solidifying its commitment to these crucial governance aspects.

The assessment highlights the alignment of the country's anti-corruption measures with international standards, particularly the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). Article 6 of the UNCAC, ratified by Cape Verde, emphasizes the need for each State Party to establish an independent body to prevent corruption through policy implementation, knowledge dissemination, and ensuring independence and resources for such bodies.

In compliance with this, Cape Verde established the Corruption Prevention Council (CPC) through Law No. 77/IX/2020. The CPC is an independent administrative entity tasked with detecting and preventing corruption risks. Its responsibilities include collecting and processing information to identify areas vulnerable to corruption and monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of legal and administrative measures against corruption in public administration, the public business sector, and local authorities.

The CPC's functions encompass organizing information on various corruption-related offenses, such as active or passive corruption, economic and financial crimes, and money laundering. Additionally, it is responsible for overseeing the implementation of legal instruments and administrative measures by public administration and state-owned enterprises to prevent and combat corruption. Furthermore, the CPC provides opinions to the National Assembly or the Government on the drafting or approval of legal instruments aimed at preventing or repressing corruption-related offenses.

The CPC has shown recent progress, but the legal framework, while protecting Civil Society Organization (CSO) rights in general, does not specifically address their role in monitoring public procurement. CSO participation is mostly limited to public consultations on legislative changes, with public procurement not being a primary focus for most CSOs. However, there are CSOs willing to engage in the system, facing challenges of insufficient knowledge and perceived unwelcoming attitudes from public entities.

Media interest in public procurement, state budget and public service quality has been noted, *albeit* without thorough statistical analysis. Internal compliance measures eventually in force within the economic operators organizational setting are currently not reflected in the suppliers' registry.

- **Gaps**

Definitions of fraud, corruption and other prohibited practices: Article 190 (1) PPC does not set a maximum duration for the application of sanctions related to participation in public contracts, which is unfair and not compatible with the rule of law, which is widely in force in Cape Verde⁴⁸. Despite Article 191 of the PPC mandating the publication of decisions on sanctions on the public procurement portal and the ARAP website, this information is not readily available. Also, the regulations necessary to determine the severity and perpetrator's fault for sanctions, as required by Article 190 (3), have not been enacted.

⁴⁸ The principles of which are widely recognised in the country's Constitution, as well as in criminal law and criminal procedure law.



A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system.

Definitions and provisions concerning conflict of interest: Concerning the CRC members, appointed under a civil contract for service provision, the statutes (Article 30 of Decree-Law 28/2021 and Article 47 (3) of Law 14/VIII/2012) impose certain restrictions and allow ARAP's Board of Directors to terminate contracts unilaterally, raising questions about the independence and the nature of these contractual agreements. The current practice of governing CRC members' service contracts under civil law, instead of public procurement law (PPC and RJCA), seems inconsistent, particularly considering the exclusion of arbitration and conciliation service contracts from the PPC as per Article 4 (2) (a). The assessment suggests reconsidering this exclusion, possibly allowing direct award for material reasons. Also of utmost importance is the way the legislator sets the grounds for contract termination "*for convenience of service*," which potentially compromises the CRC's independence and autonomy. The assessment suggests considering a more stable contractual relationship, amending the CRC Statute to subject service contracts to the PPC and RJCA regime, limiting ARAP's discretionary rights to terminate contracts, and revoking the exclusion of certain service contracts from the PPC.

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system.

Sanctions system is systematically applied, and reports are consistently followed up by law enforcement authorities: Another gap is the lack of judicial statistical data on cases related to public procurement offences, which limits understanding of the system's effectiveness.

System for suspension/debarment:

Additionally, the sanctioning powers granted under Article 190 of the PPC are underutilized.

The legal framework, including the PPC, CPA 2023, and the Framework Law on Administrative Offences, offers due process guarantees. However, the introduction of specific procedural rules for declaring or verifying ineligibility and sanctions could enhance the system's clarity and ease of application. The report advocates for amendments to the CRC Statute to subject service contracts to the PPC and RJCA regime, limiting ARAP's unilateral right to terminate contracts with CRC Members, and revoking the PPC Article 4 (2) (a) to include service contracts for arbitration and conciliation under the PPC.

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system

There is an absence of a maximum duration limit for debarment sanctions in public procurement, which is crucial for ensuring fair and efficient processes. Additionally, the report notes a significant delay in the



operational start of the activities, specifically two years after the relevant law was established, pointing to inefficiencies in implementation.

Resource allocation for the fulfillment of the CPC's mission is deemed insufficient, with a notable absence of a National Strategy and Plan for Preventing and Combating Corruption, which ideally should be accompanied by a corresponding Investment Plan, preferably covering a five-year period. Current recommendations and codes of conduct, including CPC Recommendation no. 2/2023 and the ARAP Code of Conduct 2017, are considered inadequate in addressing the entire life cycle of public procurement, lacking a comprehensive vision or strategy for corruption prevention.

The assessment identifies a significant shortfall in the existing corruption detection and prevention measures, falling short of minimum requirements. This is exacerbated by the absence of a National Public Procurement System Strategy and a Capacity Building Strategy under the government or the Ministry of Finance. Furthermore, training activities, predominantly procedural and limited to the contract formation phase, lack strategic thinking and planning, particularly in capacity building.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) face challenges due to inadequate technical, human, and financial resources, impairing their ability to significantly impact the public procurement system. There is a scarcity of training programs or resources aimed at enhancing CSOs' understanding and monitoring of public procurement processes and standards. Moreover, the lack of open data sharing hinders easy access to information, and there are no found instances of public consultations on draft bidding documents, despite legal allowances.

Legal provisions for CSO monitoring of public procurement are vague, with no fair policies for compensation or reimbursement for monitoring activities. Additionally, there is a lack of specific funding sources or grants for CSOs engaged in public procurement. While CSOs in Cabo Verde have initiated some effective actions through cooperation or media, their capacity to influence integrity in public procurement remains limited.

The assessment also points out the absence of internal compliance measures in the suppliers registry and a lack of legal protection for whistleblowers in the Criminal Procedure Code or other legal acts. Procedures for reporting fraud, corruption, and other criminal practices are outlined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, allowing anyone to report offenses to the Public Prosecutor's Office under certain conditions. However, the Criminal Procedure Code lacks specific rules for whistleblower protection. Additionally, there is a gap in the provision of information on beneficial ownership by contractors.

A Red Flag is assigned because addressing this gap requires a legislative initiative before the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly and cannot be immediately mitigated through actions in the public procurement system

Lastly, there is a notable gap in providing information on beneficial ownership by contractors, which is crucial for transparency and accountability in public procurement processes.

- **Recommendations**

It is recommended to revise Article 190 (1) of the Public Procurement Code (PPC) to set a maximum limit for the duration of the ancillary sanction of a ban on participating in public procurement. It advocates for



the synchronous publication of sanction-related information on the ARAP and eCompras websites, ensuring clarity even when no information is available. The assessment also suggests the production of regulations as per Article 190 (3) of the PPC and exploring more stable contractual relationships than those offered by current service contracts under Civil Law.

Significant amendments are proposed for the CRC Statute to bring service contracts under the purview of the PPC and RJCA regime and to limit ARAP's Board of Directors' unilateral discretion to terminate contracts with CRC Members. The report advises revoking PPC Article 4 (2) (a), thus including arbitration and conciliation service contracts under the PPC.

Improvements in the production, treatment, and access to judicial statistical data are recommended, alongside facilitating access to case law for legal professionals and the public. This includes establishing a comprehensive database of court decisions and providing editable texts of court judgements.

The assessment emphasizes the importance of ARAP collaborating with judicial bodies and academia to analyze and disseminate court rulings related to public procurement. It also highlights the need for specific procedural rules in the PPC for exercising rights of defense, particularly in procedures for declaring impediments to participation and in sanctioning processes.

Additionally, it is suggested to add a maximum duration to the debarment sanction in Article 190 PPC and urges the CPC to adopt a comprehensive National Corruption Prevention Strategy and Plan. This plan should include a detailed framework covering aspects like mission, goals, action areas, monitoring, partnerships, and an implementation roadmap, along with a corresponding Investment and Operational Budget for a 5-year period.

Also, the assessment proposes that ARAP should promote the use of integrity pacts between procurement entities and economic operators. It also calls for specific mechanisms within the National Corruption Prevention Strategy to mitigate corruption risks, such as risk assessments, ethical codes of conduct, whistleblower protection, independent oversight, competitive bidding, procurement integrity training, technology solutions, sanctions enforcement, and public participation.

It is urgent to expedite the widespread implementation of e-GP, aiming to cover the entire life cycle of public contracts, including the execution phase. Additionally, it's suggested to form a "Coalition against Corruption in Public Procurement," spearheaded by the CPC and comprising various other agencies. This coalition is tasked with modernizing critical and risky areas of public procurement through initiatives like blockchain-based contract management, AI-powered analysis for bidding patterns, predictive analytics for risk profiling, AI-assisted whistleblower platforms, automated audit and compliance checkers, data visualization with public dashboards, and the integration of financial systems.

Furthermore, it is emphasized the importance of incorporating integrity-related risks into future multi-annual capacity building plans and training Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in public procurement. The generalization of e-GP is seen as a vital step towards improving access to information and enabling fact-based scrutiny by the civil society. It is also recommended adherence to CPC Recommendation 02/2023, particularly regarding integrity pacts between procuring entities, contractors, and independent civil society monitors.

Another significant recommendation is for procuring entities to seek public consultation on draft bidding documents, especially for complex or costly procurements, as per Article 41(3) of the PPC. ARAP is advised



to effectively utilize its Advisory Board for structured and ongoing engagement with CSOs. The establishment of a more consistent relationship with CSOs, extending beyond the public consultation phases of legislative review processes, is also recommended.

The assessment suggests incorporating forms or surveys into the suppliers' registry process to gather information on any internal compliance measures or units adopted by suppliers. Additionally, it recommends revising the crime reporting procedure in the Code of Criminal Procedure to include and explicitly regulate anonymous reporting, along with introducing rules for the protection of whistleblowers.

A system, led by the Attorney General's Office (PGR), and supported by the Corruption Prevention Council/Court of Auditors (CPC) and ARAP, should be established to maintain a database of complaints and cases related to public procurement offences and other prohibited practices. This system requires a proper legal framework due to the sensitive nature of the information it will process. Lastly, the assessment advises including provisions regarding beneficial ownership in the public procurement legal framework to enhance transparency and accountability.

Summary of substantive gaps and recommendations of Indicator 14

Substantive gap	Risk classification and red flags	Recommendations
14(a)(a)		
PPC allows the sanction of deprivation of the right to participate in public procurement to be applied <u>without defining a maximum duration for this sanction</u> . The accessory sanction must be determined by regulations that are not enacted.	Red flag	Introduce a maximum limit for the duration of the ancillary sanction of a ban on participation in public procurement and produce the required regulations.
14(a)(c)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> members of the CRC are admitted to office, after recruitment and selection by public tender, under a civil contract for the provision of services ARAP's Board of Directors may, at any time, terminate the contract for the provision of services of any member of the CRC, for just cause or convenience of service 	Red flag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amending the CRC Statute to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit the services contracts to the application of the PPC and RJCA regime (public services acquisition contracts instead of civil services contracts); Restrict the unilateral discretionary right of ARAP's Board of Directors to terminate contracts with CRC Members; Revoke PPC Article 4 (2) (a) terminating the exclusion of



		service contracts for arbitration and conciliation services from the application of the PPC.
14(c)(b), 14(c)(d) and 14(d)(c)		
There is a general lack of judicial statistical data.	Substantive medium-risk gap	To enhance the production, treatment and access to judicial statistical data
14(c)(c)		
The powers provided for suspension/debarment are not being used	Red flag	Consider the need to introduce specific procedural rules in the PPC to regulate the exercise of rights of defence both in the area of the procedure for declaring the existence of an impediment to participation and in the area of sanctions
14(d)(a)		
There is no National Strategy and Plan for Preventing and Combating Corruption	Substantive high-risk gap	Adopt a National Corruption Prevention Strategy and Plan
14(d)(b)		
CPC Recommendation no. 2/2023 of 17 February on the Prevention of Corruption Risks in Public Procurement and the ARAP Code of Conduct, 2017 are insufficient to effectively cover the entire life cycle of public procurement	Substantive high-risk gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARAP to stimulate the conclusion of integrity pacts • Other mechanisms to be included in the National Corruption Prevention Strategy and Plan.
14(d)(c)		
Same as 14 (c) (b)	Substantive high-risk gap	Same as 14 (c) (b)
14(d)(d)		
Existing detection and prevention measures are far from the minimum needed	Substantive high-risk gap	Accelerate the generalisation of e-Gp in the country drastically and continue the process until it covers the entire life cycle of public contracts (including the execution phase) and to create a "Coalition against Corruption in Public Procurement" led by CPC - including, among others, the TC, ARAP, BCV, AdC, PGR, IGF, CSM, OA, etc. – able to significantly modernise some of



		the critical and risky areas of public procurement.
14(d)(e)		
There is a lack of a National Public Procurement System Strategy and no multi-annual Capacity Building Plan	Substantive high-risk gap	To give priority to the insertion of the integrity related risks theme/topics in the future multi-annual Capacity Building Plans
14(e)(a)		
Capacity gaps and lack of critical elements of an enabling environment for CSOs engagement in monitoring activities	Substantive high-risk gap	It is recommended that the highest political and managerial priority is attached to the generalization of the use of e-GP.
14(e)(b)		
Open data sharing is not used as a tool to make the access to information easy-for-al. There are no examples of public consultations on the content of draft bidding documents. There is a lack of training programs or resources to enhance the capacity of CSOs in understanding public procurement processes, standards, and monitoring techniques. There is a lack of legal provisions specifically describing the scope and the modalities for the CSOs monitoring of public procurement and lack of funding sources or grants specifically for CSOs engaged in public procurement.	Substantive high-risk gap	ARAP to promote the compliance with the Recommendation CRC 02/2023
14(e)(c)		
CSOs in Cabo Verde are not yet capacitated to shape an improve integrity in public procurement	Substantive high-risk gap	Promote the training of CSOs in the field of public procurement and establish a more permanent relationship with CSOs
14(e)(d)		
Internal compliance measures are not captured by the suppliers registry	Substantive high-risk gap	Add the appropriate forms/surveys to the suppliers registry process to find out about any internal compliance



		measures/units suppliers may have adopted/established
14(f)(a)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> there is no formal legal explicit protection conferred on whistle-blowers or complainants Por razões diversas, ambos os canais de denúncia existentes – o da PGR e o Tribunal de Contas – carecem de profunda reforma. 	Red flag	Same as 14(f)(b)
14(f)(b)		
There are no rules in the Criminal Procedure Code or any other stand alone legal act regarding the protection of whistleblowers.	Red flag	Revise the specific procedure of crime reporting of the Code of Criminal Procedure to explicitly admit and regulate anonymous reporting of crimes; Introduce rules - in the Code of Criminal Procedure or in a special law to this effect - designed to promote and guarantee, as far as possible, the protection of whistleblowers
14(f)(c)		
There is no functioning system that serves to follow up on disclosures	Red flag	A system based on a database of complaints and cases dealt with should be set up and, as regards offences committed in connection with public procurement activities, or other prohibited practices not of a criminal nature, it should be led by the Attorney General's Office with the support, in conceptual design, of the Corruption Prevention Council / Court of Auditors and ARAP. Given the nature of the information and data (of a criminal nature or relevance) to be processed in this system, it must be established by means of an appropriate legal text.
14(g)(d)		
Refer to 5(b)(i)	Substantive	Refer to 5(b)(i)



	high-risk gap	
14(g)(e)		
Information on beneficial ownership is not provided by contractors.	Red flag	Provisions regarding beneficial ownership should be included in the public procurement legal framework.

4. Consolidated Recommendations

The consolidated recommendations are presented at the end of each indicator and included in the executive summary as a summary by pillar.

The assessment of Cabo Verde's procurement system highlights several key areas where improvements are needed to enhance the effectiveness, transparency, and integrity of the system. The recommendations outlined below provide a comprehensive approach to addressing the identified gaps and fostering positive change within the procurement framework.

Legal, Regulatory and Policy Framework

The assessment of Pillar I of Cape Verde's public procurement system reveals the maturity of the legal framework while identifying critical areas for improvement. Notwithstanding, it is recommended to put the focus on refining existing legal provisions and enacting several missing implementing acts like those regarding the list of non-eligible bidders or the revision of contract prices while steering clear of over-regulation to maintain the system's efficiency and effectiveness. The recommendations include updating manuals to reflect legislative changes, specialized training for legal professionals, refining standard procurement documents and contract clauses, and legal amendments to address identified gaps, particularly in the field of sustainable public procurement where particular emphasis should be given to life-cycle costing and the sustainable award criteria and evaluation models.

Institutional Framework and Management Capacity

The national public procurement system's effectiveness is curtailed by the absence of a comprehensive National Public Procurement Strategy and Policy, leading to a lack of clear direction or performance benchmarks. Adopting such a strategy is critical to taking the system to a higher level of performance. From an institutional point of view, strengthening the coverage of the public administration with UGAs and transforming the UGAC into a real central purchasing body are particularly important. As far as the regulatory function is concerned, while ARAP's commitment to compliance, transparency, and ethical governance is commendable, it is of paramount importance to promote a comprehensive approach that tackles technical, legal, and political aspects of reform, aiming for a more efficient and transparent public procurement system. A market and performance centric have to be promoted in view of bringing the country system to the next level. Another challenge of ARAP lies with a certain staffing imbalance, favouring management/support roles over production roles, indicates a potential for bureaucratic inefficiencies, which calls for a management reform that is already foreseen in its Strategic Plan to some extent. Capacity building, including training, requires a much more systematic and strategic approach encompassing medium- and long-term programmes and measurable benchmarks. As an example, the



introduction of knowledge assessments for successful training completion in public procurement is a significant stride forward. Procurement planning function needs a profound enhancement. Among other measures, it is suggested to amend the law and add a reasonable deadline for the publication of annual procurement plans on e-Compras which will enable for a better enforcement.

Public Procurement Operations and Market Practices

There is an imperative for substantial reforms in Cape Verde's procurement system to augment efficiency, transparency, and compliance with established procedures and sustainability criteria. The enhancement of public procurers' capabilities in conducting market studies and consultations is expected to mark the next phase of the system. Meanwhile the utilization of model documents in Direct Award procurements should be encouraged through targeted training and capacity building initiatives and enforced. The establishment of a Sustainable Public Procurement Policy or Strategy, with a focus on the practical implementation of sustainability criteria in procurement processes, is deemed essential. This strategy should be congruent with the Sustainable Development Goals. It became also evident the necessity of raising awareness about the merits of multi-stage procurement procedures, ensuring the selection of qualified competitors, and the criticality of substantiating or reasoning the choices of procurement methods. Finally, efforts should be put on the establishment of clear award criteria and evaluation models and on the need to maintain a regular reassessment of price overestimations.

Accountability, Integrity, and Transparency of the Public Procurement System

Several recommendations are put forward in view of overcoming the structural weaknesses that characterise the participation of CSOs in the country's public procurement system. In addition to a robust, long-term programme to significantly increase the capacity of these organisations, a very important role will be played by the regulator's greater openness and investment in the ongoing relationship with these organisations, which will bring to the system a structured vision of how society views public procurement. At the same time, the Court of Auditors must also significantly increase its investment in specialised public procurement training for its staff and continue along the path of technological modernisation and digital transformation that it has already embarked on. The Court of Auditors must continue, accelerate and speed up the process of affirming the CPC and energise a real "Coalition against Corruption in Public Procurement" in the country. In this area too, the game changer will largely be the generalisation of e-GP and the use of new technologies like blockchain, AI, and data visualisation, aligned with the contemporary needs of an efficient procurement system. The IGF, which is suffering from an even more acute shortage of resources, must accompany this process.

5. Strategic Planning

Based on this assessment, it is suggested that DGPCP/MinFin creates a detailed action plan for procurement reforms or system development by the GoCV. The assessment's findings will guide strategic planning and offer an opportunity for the GoCV and development partners to support the action plan. The suggested timeline and strategies for implementation, decided by the government, should be realistic and



balanced, starting with the e-GP Emergency Plan and include short to medium-term initiatives. The table in the report outlines the envisaged Work Packages (WP) /Sub Work Packages (SWP) timelines (Short Term, Medium Term) and assigned responsibilities.

PROPOSED ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS
WP1 – e-GP Emergency Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roadmap and Action Plan Multi year investment (CAPEX) and operating (OPEX) budget 	ST	DGPCP
WP2 – National Public Procurement Strategy and Policy + National Sustainable PP Strategy + Sector-specific PP Strategies	ST	MinFin/Council of Ministers (following a robust participatory process with all relevant stakeholders)
WP 3 – Legislative reform (legal pack): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAPS recommendations validated by the GoCV) Key areas: PPC, RJCA, e-GP, Code of Criminal Procedure, etc..), ARAP Statute, CRC Statute, DGPCP organic law, etc.. 	MT	MinFin / ARAP /
WP 4 – Update of procurement documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bidding docs + standard contract clauses 	MT	ARAP
WP 5 - Annual Procurement Plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration with PFM system Online platform (process digitization) 	MT	MinFin / DGPCP /DGBudget
WP 6 – Capacity building (Training) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SWP – National PP Training Strategy SWP – PP Training Syllabus 	MT	ARAP / Court of Auditors / IGF / DGPC / Academia / Training Institutes



PROPOSED ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWP – ARAP (specific Training Programme) • SWP – Court of Auditors (idem) • SWP -IGF (idem) • SWP -DGPCP (idem) • SWP -Procuring entities (idem) • SWP -Economic operators (idem) • SWP - CSOs 		
WP 7 – Capacity building (Institutional) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWP – UGAs network (full coverage with no overlaps with CPB once created) and relations UGA – internal client areas • SWP – Court of Auditors (Implementation of TC's Strategic Plan) • SWP – IGF (adoption of Strategic Plan and Investment and operating budget) • SWP – DGPCP – restructuring • SWP – ARAP – (Implementation of enhanced Strategic Plan) 	MT	ARAP/others
WP 8 – Capacity building (accreditation and cadre) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWP – legal act including: Role Definition; Core Competencies; Qualifications; Relevant certifications; Key Attributes; Job Description; Performance Metrics. • SWP: appraisal system – public procurers 	MT	ARAP/others
WP 9 – Feasibility Study for the setup of a Central Purchasing Body (CPB)	MT	DGPCP
WP 10 – Monitoring system (develop KPIs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWP - develop KPIs 	MT	ARAP/DGPCP



PROPOSED ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SWP - Integrate with e-GP 		
WP 11 – Promotion of market approach (efficiency) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SWP – promotion of market research by top spenders (and future CPB) 	MT	DGPCP/ARAP
WP 12 – Integrity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Corruption Prevention Strategy and Plan Setup of “Coalition against Corruption in Public Procurement” led by CPC - including, among others, the TC, ARAP, BCV, AdC, PGR, IGF, CSM, OA, etc. 	MT	CPC, Court of Auditors, ARAP, IGF, DGPCP,



6. Validation

As mentioned in 1. Introduction/Main activities undertaken above, the validation with Stakeholders was carried out through a Workshop attended by 60 Stakeholders' representatives in the city of Praia, Cape Verde, and the conclusions were reflected in the Draft Matrix of Indicators and the Draft Assessment Report presented by the Consultants on 22 December 2023. More importantly, these two documents have been formally endorsed by the MAPS Assessment Steering Committee.⁴⁹

The key stages, dates and actors involved in the validation are described below:

#	Description	Date
1	Stakeholders Validation Workshop (Praia, Cabo Verde)	07 Nov 2023
2	Draft Matrix and Report (English) sent by Consultants to AfDB for first review	22 Dec 2023
3	Draft Matrix and Report sent by AfDB for comments to WB, EU, IMF, UNDP, Instituto Camões	16 Feb 2024
4	Comments from ARAP, AfDB, WB, EU	28 March 2024
5	Revised Draft Report Matrix of Indicators submitted to AfDB	03 May 2024
6	Endorsement of Draft Report and Matrix of Indicators by the MAPS Assessment Steering Committee	22 May 2024
7	Submission of pre-final Draft Matrix and Report to MAPS Secretariat	
8	Comments from ATAG and MAPS Secretariat	
9	Submission of pre-final Draft Matrix and Report to MAPS Secretariat	
10	Certification by MAPS Secretariat	
11	Dissemination/ Publication of Final MAPS Report	

Annexes/Appendices

Volume II

- Concept Note
- Survey Private Sector
- Matrix of indicators

⁴⁹ Certified by the Declaration 277/2024 issued by ARAP in its capacity as the coordinator of the MAPS Assessment Steering Committee on 22 May 2024.

