



MAPS

Methodology for Assessing
Procurement Systems

Guide for non-national application of MAPS

2026



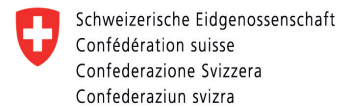
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Applying MAPS at non-national levels

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1. Purpose and scope

MAPS can be applied at different levels of assessment, including supra-national, national, subnational, sector and entity level. This note provides technical guidance on how to apply MAPS indicators, sub-indicators and criteria where the assessment is conducted at a level other than the national level.

The note assumes that the scope of the assessment has already been selected. It does not provide guidance on whether a national, subnational, sector or entity assessment is the most appropriate choice. Rather, it explains how assessors should interpret and apply MAPS once the assessment level has been defined.

Importantly, this note does not introduce additional assessment requirements, criteria, evidence requirements or gap classifications. All assessments remain governed by the applicable MAPS methodology, the User Guide and other official MAPS guidance. The note provides practical illustrations of how those existing requirements may be interpreted and applied at levels other than the national level.

The note consists of sections covering different aspects that assessors may need to consider when applying MAPS at non-national levels. Most sections end with an example from MAPS MAIN illustrating the point made. Annex I contains further examples from MAPS MAIN and the supplementary modules, demonstrating the same logic in different settings.

For the purposes of this note, the term *targeted level* means the system selected as the object of assessment. This may be, for example, the procurement system of a province, a municipality, a sector ministry, a group of procuring entities, a state-owned enterprise, or a supra-national organisation. The targeted level is the procurement system to which MAPS is applied.

The note also uses the term *governing context*. This means the broader set of legal, institutional, budgetary, digital, control, integrity and accountability arrangements that shape how the targeted level operates. In a non-national assessment, these arrangements may sit partly or wholly outside the assessed level. For example, a municipality may procure under national procurement law, use a national e-procurement platform, and rely on a national complaints body.

Example: Entity-level assessment under national law

In an entity-level MAPS assessment of a large public agency, the agency may not have its own procurement legislation. It may be subject to the national procurement law, national standard bidding documents and national review mechanisms. The assessment should not conclude that legal framework criteria are irrelevant because the agency does not issue its own law. Instead, it should assess whether the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the agency meets the relevant MAPS criteria for the agency's procurement operations.

2. Core interpretation principle

In non-national assessments, MAPS should be applied to the targeted level, not automatically to the full national procurement system. At the same time, the targeted level should be assessed in relation to the governing context that shapes its performance.

This means that references in MAPS to the “country”, “national procurement system”, “government”, “procuring entities”, “normative/regulatory function”, “centralised online portal”, “civil service”, “audit institutions” or similar terms should be interpreted in light of the assessment level.

This interpretation should not be mechanical. Assessors should not simply replace every reference to “national” with the name of the assessed level. Instead, they should identify which rules, institutions and practices actually govern procurement at the targeted level.

In determining how a criterion applies at the targeted level, assessors may need to consider:

- What is the targeted level being assessed?
- Which legal and institutional arrangements apply to it?
- Which functions are performed by the targeted level itself?
- Which functions are performed by national or higher-level institutions?
- Which functions are shared?

On this basis, assessors determine, in accordance with the applicable MAPS methodology, whether the criterion is met for the targeted level.

Example: Indicator 1, legal and regulatory framework

MAPS MAIN Indicator 1 assesses whether the public procurement legal framework achieves the agreed principles and complies with applicable obligations. In a subnational assessment, the relevant question is not only whether the subnational government has its own procurement law. The question is whether the legal and regulatory framework applicable to procurement at that subnational level meets the MAPS criteria. This may include national procurement legislation, subnational implementing regulations, administrative instructions, standard bidding documents, and national or regional rules on complaints, disclosure and contract management.

Further examples from MAPS MAIN all supplementary modules are found in [Annex I](#).

3. Identifying the function and its location

For each MAPS criterion, assessors need to understand the function addressed by the criterion. A function may be a rule-making function, an operational function, a data function, an oversight function, a complaints function, a capacity-building function, a control function, or an integrity function.

Once the function has been identified, assessors should determine where it is located. The function may be:

- performed by targeted level;
- shared between the targeted level and another level of government;
- provided externally by a national, supra-national or parent institution;
- absent;
- genuinely not relevant to the selected scope.

This step is essential because non-national procurement systems are often embedded in wider governance arrangements. A province may have operational procurement responsibility but rely on national law. A sector ministry may conduct its own procurement but use a central portal. A state-owned enterprise may have internal procurement rules but be subject to external audit and national anti-corruption legislation.

When applying a criterion at a non-national level, assessors should establish where the relevant function is located. The following questions can support that analysis:

- What function does the criterion assess?
- Who is legally responsible for that function?
- Who performs it in practice?
- Does the function apply to the targeted level?
- Is there evidence that the function works for the targeted level?

If a gap exists, which institution can act on it?

Example: Indicator 5, normative/regulatory function

MAPS MAIN Indicator 5 assesses whether there is an institution in charge of the normative/regulatory function. In an entity-level assessment, the entity may not have its own normative/regulatory function. This does not automatically make the indicator irrelevant. The assessor should identify which institution performs the normative/regulatory function for the entity and then consider whether the function is clearly assigned and effectively performed for the entity.

Further examples from MAPS MAIN all supplementary modules are found in [Annex I](#).

4. Applying criteria where authority is shared or external

In non-national assessments, many functions relevant to MAPS will be shared or externally provided. This is normal and should not be treated as a methodological problem. The relevant question is whether the shared or external arrangement enables the targeted level to meet the applicable MAPS criterion.

A criterion should not be treated as “not applicable” merely because the assessed level does not itself perform the function. Lack of autonomy is not the same as non-applicability (which is treated in section 5).

Depending on the criterion, this may require assessors to consider:

- the rules governing the function;
- the institution responsible for the function;
- whether the targeted level has access to the function;
- whether the function operates in a timely, transparent and effective manner for the targeted level;
- whether data or evidence can be disaggregated for the targeted level;
- whether accountability for performance is clear.

Example: Indicator 13, complaints and appeals

MAPS MAIN Indicator 13 assesses whether procurement appeals mechanisms are effective and efficient. In a municipal assessment, the municipality may not operate its own appeals body. Suppliers may instead challenge municipal procurement decisions before a national complaints body or administrative review authority. The criterion remains applicable because the complaints and appeals function affects procurement in the targeted municipal system. If the national review system is accessible and effective for municipal procurement, the finding may be no gap. If it exists formally but does not function effectively for municipal procurement, the finding should identify a gap.

Further examples from MAPS MAIN all supplementary modules are found in [Annex I](#).

5. Use of “not applicable”

Consistent with the MAPS methodology and User Guide, “not applicable” should be used only where the criterion does not pertain to the targeted level or where the applicable MAPS methodology provides another basis for non-applicability.

The following circumstances do not, by themselves, provide a basis for treating a criterion as not applicable:

- the function exists outside the assessed level but affects the targeted level;
- the assessed level does not have autonomy over the function;
- evidence must be obtained from a national or higher-level institution;
- the criterion is difficult to assess;
- the function is weak or absent.

Where a function is required for the targeted level but is weak, absent, unclear or inaccessible, this should be assessed against the relevant criterion and will generally result in a gap rather than a finding of not applicable.

Assessors should distinguish between:

- not applicable, meaning the criterion does not pertain to the targeted level;
- gap, meaning the criterion applies but is not met;
- no gap, meaning the criterion applies and is met.

Example: Indicator 7, procurement information and data

MAPS MAIN Indicator 7 assesses whether public procurement is embedded in an effective information system. In a sector assessment, the sector ministry may not own or operate the national e-procurement platform. This does not make the criterion not applicable if procurement in the sector is conducted through that platform or if the platform stores data relevant to the sector. If the platform exists but does not allow sector-level reporting, the finding should identify a gap related to the information system’s usefulness for the targeted sector.

Further examples from MAPS MAIN all supplementary modules are found in [Annex I](#).

6. Evidence for non-national application

Evidence in non-national assessments should be selected to show both the applicable framework and how procurement actually operates at the targeted level. Assessors should avoid relying only on national-level descriptions unless those descriptions are sufficient to explain how the criterion applies to the targeted level.

Depending on the criterion and the allocation of responsibilities, relevant evidence may concern the applicable framework, practice at the targeted level, and the interaction between the targeted level and external or shared functions. These headings do not add to the evidence requirements of MAPS. They simply illustrate how the evidence required by the methodology may be identified and used in a non-national assessment.

6.1 Applicable framework evidence

Applicable framework evidence includes the rules, policies, procedures and institutional mandates that apply to the targeted level, whether issued by the assessed level or by another level. Examples include national procurement law applying to subnational entities; subnational procurement regulations; entity-specific procurement manuals; sector procurement instructions; national audit rules; complaints procedures; and rules governing publication, contract management or procurement records. The purpose is to identify the framework that governs the targeted level.

6.2 Targeted-level practical evidence

Targeted-level practical evidence shows how procurement functions in the assessed jurisdiction, sector or entity. Examples include procurement plans, procurement case files, tender notices, award notices, contract records, complaints records, audit findings, and interviews with procurement staff, suppliers, auditors and civil society actors involved in the targeted level.

6.3 Interface evidence

Interface evidence shows how the targeted level interacts with external or shared functions. Examples include data showing whether the assessed level uses the national e-procurement platform; records showing whether complaints from the assessed level are handled by a national appeals body; audit coverage by national or regional institutions; reporting flows to central procurement authorities; use of national standard bidding documents; and approval workflows with higher-level budget or control authorities.

Example: Indicator 9, procurement practices

MAPS MAIN Indicator 9 assesses whether procurement practices achieve stated objectives. In a sector-level assessment of the health sector, while the legal framework may be national, the sample of procurement cases should come from health sector procurement to show how procurement is actually planned, tendered, evaluated, awarded and managed in the health sector. If national rules are sound but health sector procurement files show weak planning, poor documentation, limited competition or weak contract management, the assessment should iden-

Further examples from MAPS MAIN all supplementary modules are found in [Annex I](#).

7. Identifying and explaining gaps

The assessment should identify for each criterion, in accordance with the applicable MAPS methodology, if there is a gap. Where a gap is identified, assessors should explain the circumstances giving rise to it and propose a recommendation, identifying the institution or level that can act on it.

The following examples illustrate issues that assessors may consider when explaining a gap in the context of non-national assessments. They do not constitute an additional classification, and assessors are not required to assign gaps to these categories.

- A gap may concern an arrangement for which the targeted level is itself responsible. For example, a sector ministry may be responsible for procurement planning, but its procurement plans may be incomplete, not linked to budget availability, or not updated during the year.
- A gap may arise in a national or higher-level function that affects the targeted level. For example, a national complaints body may exist, but its decisions may not be published,

proceedings may be slow, and suppliers involved in subnational procurement may rarely use it because the process is inaccessible.

- A gap may concern the interaction between institutions or levels of government. For example, a national e-procurement platform may record procurement data, while subnational governments cannot access disaggregated reports for their own procurement planning and monitoring.
- A gap may arise because responsibility for a function has not been clearly assigned. For example, neither the national procurement authority nor the sector ministry may be responsible for maintaining sector-specific standard documents, resulting in inconsistent procurement documentation across the sector.

Example: Indicator 6, procuring entities and capacity

MAPS MAIN Indicator 6 concerns the role and responsibilities of procuring entities and their capacity to carry out procurement. In an entity-level assessment, a gap may arise because the entity does not have clear internal delegations, lacks procurement staff, or has weak contract management responsibilities. Assessors should therefore explain that the issue concerns arrangements for which the entity itself is responsible. In a sector assessment, however, procurement capacity gaps may arise because the national civil service framework does not provide procurement-specific positions or because training is centralised and does not address sector-specific procurement needs. In that case, assessors should explain the role of the national or shared arrangements in giving rise to the gap.

Further examples from MAPS MAIN all supplementary modules are found in [Annex I](#).

8. Quick reference questions for assessors

When applying MAPS criteria at a non-national level, assessors may use the following questions as a practical aid. They are not additional assessment criteria and do not need to be answered separately in the assessment report:

- What function is the criterion assessing?
- Does the function apply to the targeted level?
- Which rules or policies govern the function?
- Who is legally responsible for the function?
- Who performs the function in practice?
- Is the function performed by the assessed level, externally, or jointly?
- What evidence is available from the targeted level?
- What evidence is needed from national or higher-level institutions?
- Does the arrangement meet the criterion for the targeted level?
- Based on the applicable MAPS criterion, is there no gap, a gap, or a justified basis for treating the criterion as not applicable?
- If there is a gap, where does it arise?
- Which institution can act on the recommendation?

Annex I. Illustrative application of selected MAPS criteria at non-national levels

Purpose and status of the examples

This annex provides further examples of how the guidance in Sections 2 to 7 of the note may assist in applying individual MAPS criteria at non-national levels. It draws on MAPS MAIN and the supplementary modules on Sustainable Public Procurement, Professionalisation, e-Procurement, and Public-Private Partnerships and Concessions.

The examples focus on criteria that may be more difficult to apply where the relevant rules, institutions, systems, responsibilities or evidence extend beyond the targeted level.

The examples in this annex are explanatory only. They do not supplement or modify the applicable MAPS methodology, establish additional steps for assessors, prescribe particular evidence beyond that required by the governing MAPS documents, or create new rules for determining no gap, gap or not applicable. The wording of the relevant criterion and the applicable MAPS methodology, User Guide and other official MAPS guidance remain authoritative. References to possible evidence, institutional responsibilities or circumstances giving rise to a gap are illustrative and should be adapted to the assessment scope and context.

The examples are not exhaustive or authoritative interpretations of the selected criteria. They illustrate recurring issues that may arise when existing MAPS requirements are applied at a level other than the national level. The examples use the term targeted level as defined in the main note.

A. Examples relating to Section 2: Core interpretation principle

These examples illustrate how references to a country, national system, government or public procurement system may be understood in light of the targeted level and its governing context.

MAPS MAIN

Example 2.1		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
Sub-indicator 3(b)	Obligations deriving from international agreements	The assessment considers the obligations binding on the country, whether they apply to procurement at the targeted level, and whether the applicable framework enables procuring entities to implement them. Assessors should take into account that a trade agreement may not be applicable at the assessed non-national level. In addition, they should consider that even if they are applicable, separate subnational provisions are not necessarily required. Finally, if the country has no such obligations, the express MAPS MAIN instruction on non-applicability applies.

MAPS Sustainable Public Procurement

Example 2.2		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
SPP Sub-indicator 3(a)	Sustainable public procurement policy	At sector or entity level, the applicable policy framework may combine national policy with sector or entity strategies. The criterion does not necessarily require every entity to adopt a standalone SPP policy. The assessment considers whether the framework applicable to the targeted level, viewed as a whole, meets each criterion.
Example 2.3		
SPP Sub-indicator 10(c)	Key sectors and sector strategies	In an assessment already limited to one sector, relevant evidence might concern prioritisation within that sector, such as subsectors or product groups, where this reflects how the criterion operates at the targeted level.

MAPS Professionalisation

Example 2.4		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
Professionalisation Sub-indicator 1(a)	Rules on professionalisation	A subnational government may rely on national legislation, civil service rules and a national policy, supplemented by its own strategies. The criterion does not necessarily require the subnational government to reproduce national provisions in internal rules.
Example 2.5		
Professionalisation Sub-indicator 7(b)	Career path within the civil service	Where the targeted level is governed by a national civil service framework, the assessment considers the career arrangements applicable to its procurement staff and any discretion available locally. The absence of a subnational career path is not determinative.

MAPS e-Procurement

Example 2.6		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
E-Procurement Sub-indicator 2(a)	E-Procurement strategy	A subnational government using a national ecosystem may not need a complete separate strategy. The assessment considers the national and subnational strategies applicable to the targeted level and their implementation arrangements.
Example 2.7		
E-Procurement Sub-indicator 9(a)	Characteristics of published data	For a sector or entity assessment, the analysis considers whether data relating to the targeted level can be identified, accessed and used. A comprehensive national aggregate dataset may not alone establish that the criteria are met for that level.

MAPS PPPs and Concessions

Example 2.8		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
PPP Sub-indicator 3(a)	PPP affordability	The function may be performed nationally, subnationally or jointly. The assessment considers the arrangements applicable to the targeted level and does not require duplication of an assessment legally assigned to another institution.
Example 2.9		
PPP Sub-indicator 8(a)	Public-private dialogue	For a sector assessment, relevant dialogue may occur through national associations, regulators, investor forums, project consultations or a central PPP unit. A separate sector mechanism is not necessarily required if effective arrangements cover the sector.

B. Examples relating to Section 3: Identifying the function and its location

These examples show how understanding the function addressed by a criterion and where it is assigned can support application of the existing methodology. They do not establish a separate mapping exercise.

MAPS MAIN

Example 3.1		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
Sub-indicator 4(b)	Financial procedures and the procurement cycle	At the entity level, procurement, finance, commitment control and payment may sit in different units. The assessment considers their respective roles.

MAPS Sustainable Public Procurement

Example 3.2		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
SPP Sub-indicator 5(a)	Normative/regulatory responsibilities	Some functions may be national and others subnational. The assessment considers how the listed functions are assigned across institutions serving the targeted level, without assuming that every function must be located there.
Example 3.3		
SPP Sub-indicator 5(b)	Certification function	Certification will usually be external to an entity or sector. The assessment considers the institutions and schemes available for procurement at the targeted level, not whether the entity operates a certification body.

MAPS Professionalisation

Example 3.4		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
Professionalisation Sub-indicator 4(a)	Professionalisation planning	Planning may occur nationally, subnationally, or at both levels. The assessment considers the applicable division of roles and whether the arrangements meet the criteria for the targeted level.

Example 3.5		
Professionalisation Sub-indicator 10(b)	Sanctions for unethical behaviour	Responsibility may be divided among subnational management, civil service authorities, anti-corruption institutions and courts. External final sanctioning authority does not by itself provide a basis for non-applicability.

MAPS e-Procurement

Example 3.6		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
E-Procurement Sub-indicator 3(a)	Responsibility for the ecosystem	The targeted level may use national, subnational or interoperating platforms. The assessment takes account of where the relevant functions are assigned and does not assume a single subnational institution is required.
Example 3.7		
E-Procurement Sub-indicator 4(a)	Business model and implementation type	An entity using a national platform may not control these matters. Evidence may be held by the platform owner. The criterion concerns the applicable business model as it affects the entity.

MAPS PPPs and Concessions

Example 3.8		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
PPP Sub-indicator 5(a)	PPP normative/regulatory function	Functions may be divided among a PPP unit, finance ministry, procurement authority, sector ministry and regulator. The sector ministry need not contain a standalone PPP unit if the criterion is met through the applicable arrangement.
Example 3.9		
PPP Sub-indicator 6(a)	PPP procuring entities	An entity may lead procurement while another institution approves affordability or signs the contract. The assessment considers the legal allocation applicable to the entity and explains any lack of clarity.

C. Examples relating to Section 4: Shared or external authority

These examples illustrate how criteria may apply where a function is performed jointly or outside the targeted level. External provision does not by itself determine the result.

MAPS MAIN

Example 4.1		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
Sub-indicator 12(a)	Control system	At entity level, internal functions may be local while external audit and oversight are national. The assessment considers the complete framework applying to the entity, including external functions insofar as they cover its procurement.

MAPS Sustainable Public Procurement

Example 4.2		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
SPP Sub-indicator 4(a)	Budget and accounting	National budget rules may govern the entity. Their external location does not by itself make the criteria inapplicable. The assessment considers whether they enable the targeted entity to meet the criteria.
Example 4.3		
SPP Sub-indicator 12(a)	SPP audit framework	External audit and training may be national while internal audit is subnational. The assessment considers whether the combined arrangements cover SPP at the targeted level.

MAPS Professionalisation

Example 4.4		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
Professionalisation Sub-indicator 6(a)	Budgetary resources	Funding may be shared between a national authority and subnational entities. A separate local budget line is not necessarily required, but a national programme alone does not establish that subnational needs are met.

Example 4.5		
Professionalisation Sub-indicator 8(b) professionalisation assets	Professionalisation assets	These services are commonly external. The assessment considers whether the services available to staff at the targeted level meet the criteria.

MAPS e-Procurement

Example 4.6		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
E-Procurement Sub-indicator 3(b)	Institutional coordination	Many institutions may be national. The assessment considers coordination arrangements affecting the targeted level, including vertical coordination, without requiring local control of all bodies.
Example 4.7		
E-Procurement Sub-indicator 13(a)	E-complaints	An entity may use a national platform and appeals body. If e-complaints are allowed, the assessment considers whether those external arrangements meet the criteria for the entity. If not allowed, the module's express non-applicability instruction applies.

MAPS PPPs and Concessions

Example 4.8		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
PPP Sub-indicator 4(a)	Feasibility and assessment	Project preparation, affordability and review may be split across institutions. The assessment considers whether the combined arrangements meet the criteria rather than requiring one institution to perform all elements.
Example 4.9		
PPP Sub-indicator 10(b)	Appeals body	The appeals body will normally be external to the targeted level. The assessment considers how it handles PPP complaints within the targeted scope; absence of a local body is not itself a basis for non-applicability.

D. Examples relating to Section 5: Use of “not applicable”

These examples distinguish express bases for non-applicability from circumstances that do not, by themselves, provide such a basis.

MAPS MAIN

Example 5.1		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
Sub-indicator 1(l)	Specialised legislation	MAPS MAIN expressly requires criteria under this sub-indicator to be marked not applicable for sector or entity assessments. Specialised legislation may still be relevant under other criteria.

MAPS Sustainable Public Procurement

Example 5.2		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
SPP Sub-indicator 6(b)	Centralised procurement body	If a national or regional body serves the targeted level, absence of a body owned by that level is not sufficient for non-applicability. If none exists or serves it, the module's express provision applies.
Example 5.3		
Sub-indicator 7(b) E-Procurement for sustainability	E-Procurement for sustainability	Absence of a system, functionality or access is assessed against the criteria rather than treated as a basis for non-applicability.

MAPS Professionalisation

Example 5.4		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
Professionalisation Sub-indicator 7(c)	Career competitiveness	Lack of a distinct local career path or remuneration authority does not itself make the criteria inapplicable. The applicable civil service arrangements are assessed.
Example 5.5		

Professionalisation Sub-indicator 8(a)	Competitive market	National regulation of the market does not itself make the criteria inapplicable to a sub-national level whose staff use that market.
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MAPS e-Procurement

Example 5.6		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
E-Procurement Sub-indicator 8(a)	Procurement methods	If a method is not legally allowed, the module directs non-applicability. If legally permitted but unused or unsupported by the platform, the criterion remains to be assessed.
Example 5.7		
E-Procurement Sub-indicator 8(b)	Functionalities	A functionality absent from a platform is not automatically inapplicable. The distinction is between functionality not legally allowed and functionality allowed but not implemented.

MAPS PPPs and Concessions

Example 5.8		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
PPP Sub-indicator 1(b)	Unsolicited proposals	Lack of actual unsolicited proposals does not itself determine applicability because the criterion concerns the legal framework. Any legal prohibition should be handled under the wording and logic of the module.
Example 5.9		
PPP Sub-indicator 9(a) Civil society engagement	Civil society engagement	Lack of a sensitive project does not itself make the sub-indicator inapplicable. “As appropriate” is interpreted in relation to the project, law and procurement phase, not as a general exclusion.

E. Examples relating to Section 6: Evidence for non-national application

These examples identify possible evidence. They do not create evidence categories or require every source mentioned. Where sampling is required, cases should fall within scope and follow the User Guide.

MAPS MAIN

Example 6.1		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
Sub-indicator 7(c)	Procurement data	For a sector assessment, relevant evidence might include system rules, sector data, reliability audits, sector analyses and evidence of use. A national system description may not be sufficient for conclusions about sector data.

MAPS Sustainable Public Procurement

Example 6.2		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
SPP Sub-indicator 6(a)	Entity SPP strategies	Possible evidence includes national policy, entity strategies, risk assessments, plans, indicators and communications.
Example 6.3		
SPP Sub-indicator 9(b)	Selection and contracting	Where the module requires sampling, cases should be within the targeted sector and selected under the User Guide. National rules may establish permitted tools, while cases and system data support findings on practice.

MAPS Professionalisation

Example 6.4		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
Professionalisation Sub-indicator 4(b)	Information	Possible evidence includes national system documentation, data for the targeted level, needs assessments, relevant audit and appeals information, and use by authorities or training providers.

Example 6.5		
Professionalisation Sub-indicator 7(a)	Competency framework	A national framework may establish content, while job descriptions, recruitment, assessments and development plans may show use within the entity.

MAPS e-Procurement

Example 6.6		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
E-Procurement Sub-indicator 5(c)	Performance monitoring	Possible evidence includes uptake, number and value of electronic procedures, local user feedback and improvements. Lack of disaggregation should be explained.
Example 6.7		
E-Procurement Sub-indicator 7(b)	Infrastructure	Technical evidence may be held by the national operator, while entity and supplier experience may show how the system functions within scope.

MAPS PPPs and Concessions

Example 6.8		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
PPP Sub-indicator 7(c)	Contract management	Evidence normally relates to PPP contracts in scope, together with applicable approval rules and external approval records where responsibility is shared.
Example 6.9		
PPP Sub-indicator 10(c)	Appeals decisions	Evidence should, to the extent available, relate to PPP procurement in the targeted sector. If cases are few, the report should describe the evidence base and limitations.

F. Examples relating to Section 7: Identifying and explaining gaps

MAPS MAIN

Example 7.1		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
Sub-indicator 7(a)	Publication of information	If a criterion is not met, the assessor should explain whether the issue concerns platform functionality, publication rules, entity use, disaggregation or unclear responsibility.

MAPS Sustainable Public Procurement

Example 7.2		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
SPP Sub-indicator 2(c)	SPP toolkit	A national toolkit may not cover sector needs, or sector tools may be outdated. The assessor should explain the relationship.
Example 7.3		
SPP Sub-indicator 8(b)	SPP monitoring	The assessor should explain whether the issue concerns monitoring at the targeted level, the national framework or information flows or a combination of these.

MAPS Professionalisation

Example 7.4		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
Professionalisation Sub-indicator 3(a)	Broader capacity strategy	The assessor should explain whether a national policy misses sector needs, the sector has not identified them, or coordination is ineffective.
Example 7.5		
Professionalisation Sub-indicator 9(b)	Results and accountability	The issue may sit in national policy, non-national appraisal arrangements or both, and assessors should make sure to explain this clearly and adjust their recommendations accordingly.

MAPS e-Procurement

Example 7.6		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
E-Procurement Sub-indicator 6(a)	Planning functionality	The assessor should distinguish platform functionality, use at the targeted level and interoperability, and thus identify whether the platform owner, targeted level or both can act.
Example 7.7		
E-Procurement Sub-indicator 10(b)	Private-sector use	Constraints may be region-specific or stem from national platform design. The assessor should explain their respective contribution based on evidence from suppliers in scope.

MAPS PPPs and Concessions

Example 7.8		
Sub-indicator	Title	Illustrative application
PPP Sub-indicator 5(b)	Independence and authority	Certain normative/regulatory responsibilities may be delegated to non-national levels of government, while others are retained at the national level. The assessor should explain whether gaps relate to higher level arrangements, arrangements at the targeted level or both.
Example 7.9		
PPP Sub-indicator 7(a)	Decision-making and planning	The assessor should explain whether gaps identified concerns project preparation at the targeted level, higher-level input to project planning or coordination between the targeted level and higher levels.