

THE COVID-19 RELATED STATE PROCUREMENTS



ევროკავშირი
საქართველოსთვის
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Main Findings

- ✓ Between March 21 and November 15, **GEL 200 million was spent** on the procurement of hotel and hospital services.
- ✓ Between March 21 and November 15, the Georgian National Tourism Administration **spent over GEL 78 million** on the procurement of the goods and services required for the implementation of mandatory quarantine.
- ✓ By the November 5, 2020 Decree of the Government of Georgia, **additional funds of GEL 35 million were allocated to the Georgian National Tourism Administration. Together with the funds already spent, the total amounts to more than GEL 100 million.** The additional funds are to be spent on the Covid hotels and facilitating the procurement of services related to this process.
- ✓ Between July and November, the Social Service Agency requested an agreement for receiving **GEL 98.5 million** from the State Procurement Agency for the purposes of preparing additional beds at the hospitals.
- ✓ The contract agreed upon by the Social Service Agency allocated a sum of **GEL 625,537** for the purposes of supporting medical personnel in quarantine/field conditions. Additionally, with the same purposes **GEL 300,000 was allocated during the month of November alone.**
- ✓ The procurements related to Covid-19 are not separately listed in the electronic procurement system and consequently, are not analyzed, despite examples of such analysis seen in neighboring countries.
- ✓ The electronic procurement system does not provide its users the possibility to obtain information in open, easily-processable formats.
- ✓ The CMR and SPM module documents pertaining to Covid-19 are often unsystematically scattered across the electronic procurement system. This, along with the absence of data in a easily-processable format, further complicates the monitoring of this category of procurements.
- ✓ The Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Internal Affairs do not publish simplified procurement agreements to the electronic system, including the procurements related to Covid-19.

Introduction

On February 26, 2020, the first case of the novel coronavirus was confirmed in Georgia, while on March 21, the state of emergency, that lasted until May 22, was declared. In this period, the coronavirus related procurements were primarily conducted with simplified procedures. After the expiration of the state of emergency, the procurement of principal goods and services continued with simplified procedures. During this period, IDFI prepared two studies that investigated the procurement process and subsequently issued several recommendations.¹ These studies covered the period before May 15 and were primarily focused on revealing the suppliers of large procurements and their connections. The following report instead looks at the period between March 21 and November 15, and presents the statistical data, the systemic problems, and suspicious procurements from this period.

The data was collected from the SPM (simplified procurement agreements with the agency) module and the electronic tender module of the State Procurement Agency. The data concerning the period before May 15 is based on the results of the previous two studies related to Covid-19 prepared by IDFI.

Support for Mandatory Quarantine

On the basis of decree #538 issued on March 13, 2020, by the Government of Georgia, LEPL Georgian National Tourism Administration was given the task of “procuring various goods and services related to the **placement, transportation, food, cleaning, safety, and providing appropriate conditions during the quarantine period** within the framework of the mandatory quarantine for appropriate persons aimed at preventing the spread of the coronavirus”.

Additionally, based on decree #554 issued on March 18, 2020, by the Government, certain regulations of order #13 of the Chairman of the State Procurement Agency on the definition of the criteria for simplified procurements and the approval of the rules for conducting simplified procurements no longer apply to the procurements made by the National Tourism Administration based on decree #538. Among these are regulations like the obligation to make written agreements and the mandatory information to be included therein, the obligation to request a contract security guarantee in case the cost of the procurement exceeds GEL 200,000, terms of settlement and the inadmissibility of increasing the total costs in the contract by more than 10%.

Hotel

In the period studied, between March 21 and November 15, the procurement of only hotel services with the purpose of the prevention of the spread of the coronavirus was done by other public institutions as

¹ Institute for Development of Freedom of Information. “Covid-19 Related Simplified Tenders”. April 24, 2020. Available at: https://idfi.ge/en/procurement_%20related_to_covid_19

Institute for Development of Freedom of Information. “Covid-19 Related Simplified Tenders - Part II”. May 15, 2020. Available at: https://idfi.ge/ge/procurement_related_to_covid_19_part_ii

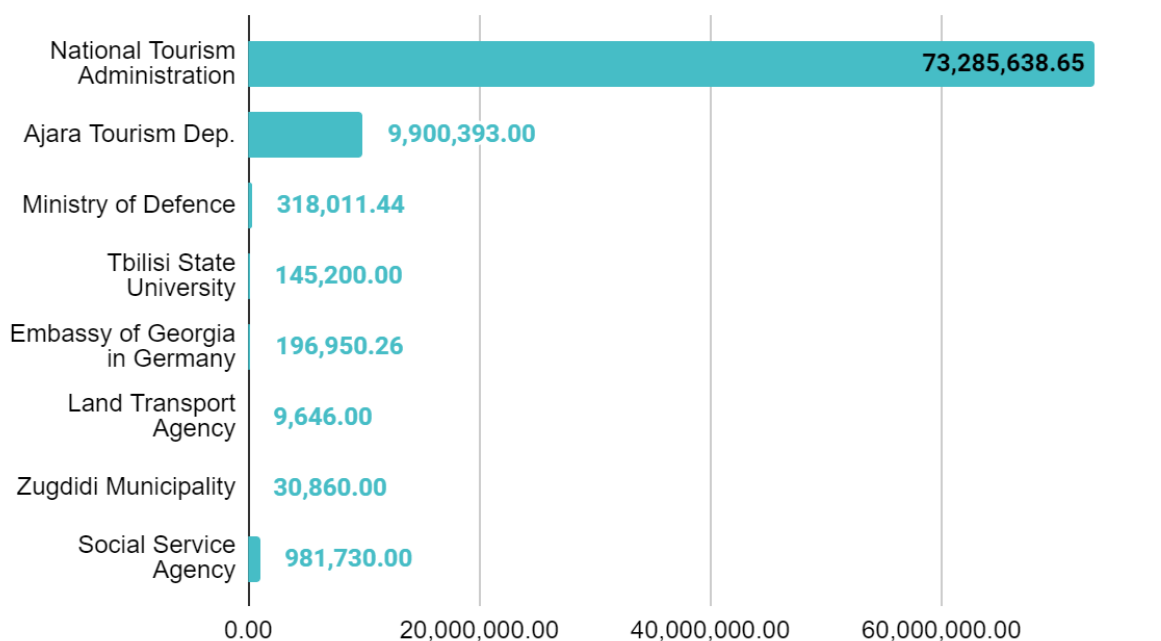
well. For the acquisition of the service of this designation, the basis of which was the urgent need created by Covid-19, contracts costing a sum of **GEL 84 million 870 thousand** were signed, 86.4% (GEL 73,285,638) of which was attributed to the National Tourism Administration.

The National Tourism Administration signed simplified contracts with the State Procurement Agency amounting to **GEL 73 million 300 thousand** between March 21 and November 15 just to procure service from hotels in order to acquire quarantine areas.

IDFI has been writing about the hotel service procurement by the National Tourism Administration in the previous months as well. During this time, the delay in setting price limits was revealed to be the most problematic issue. Specifically, the Government of Georgia issued an [ordinance](#) on May 4, according to which changes were introduced to the resolution “On the Approval of State Health Programs for 2020”. Paragraph “a” of article 4 of the document established that hotel services for quarantine areas would be reimbursed at the actual cost, although **no more than GEL 100 per day for each beneficiary**. The approval of these changes in March would have given the Government a vital opportunity to conserve financial resources, as IDFI’s analysis revealed that, after the limits were put into place, the National Tourism Administration saved GEL 1.1 million on renting 120 rooms in a single hotel as compared to acquiring identical services from the same hotel prior to the ordinance going into force.

In addition, several studies by other CSOs have shown a tendency to enter into large contracts with hotels that have made contributions to the ruling party.

Hotel Service Procurement for Covid-19 Purposes



As the list demonstrates, one of the procurers of hotel services is the Ministry of Defense of Georgia. The procurements are urgently agreed upon following purchase. The information included in the justification field reveals that the Ministry procured hotel services in order to prevent the spread of the virus. Neither

the justification, nor the attached ordinances indicate what the target group for accommodation at these hotels was and whether these purchases were intended for defense forces. In addition, the justification documents specify the CMR codes of the simplified procurements, although the corresponding signed contracts cannot be found. Therefore, it is impossible to find out which hotels were chosen by the Ministry for collaboration, how many people were placed there and for how long. Among the mentioned procurements amounting to GEL 318,000, only one contract has been uploaded to the CMR module. In all other cases, the CMR codes have been assigned and specified in the relevant requests, although these contracts cannot be seen in the CMR module.

An analogous issue arises with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which also has not published the contracts for simplified procurements.

IDFI addressed both of these institutions and asked them to present the contracts corresponding to the CMR codes identified in the process of conducting the study, as well as judicial acts, should they exist, on the basis of which the contracts were not published in the system.

The Ministry of Defense responded that all the contracts identified are uploaded in the electronic system. Hotels were rented for providing a quarantine zone for the persons participating in international trainings and missions. The Ministry decided to conceal uploaded contracts for the public, for interest of state defence.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Internal Affairs did not respond to the request, prompting IDFI to file an administrative complaint with the Ministry. If the request is not granted, IDFI intends to bring the complaint to the courts.

Food

It is important to note that the National Tourism Administration, apart from acquiring hotel services, was also responsible for providing the persons placed into mandatory quarantine with food and transportation and guaranteeing their safety. The majority of the contracts agreed with hotels included food as well. Therefore, with several exceptions, the Tourism Administration did not have to hire a separate catering company. For this reason, the contracts for the procurement of food services amounted to only GEL 135,800. On August 20, the Administration signed a GEL 30,000 contract with Ltd.. “Parnavazi”, which was tasked with providing food services to various airports and border checkpoints until September 25. In addition, the agreement also included a provision for the readiness of the supplier to provide food to the persons placed into quarantine areas if the necessity were to arise. The owner of the 51% share of the abovementioned company is Gelodi Kobaladze, who donated GEL 60-60 thousand to Georgian Dream and Salome Zurabishvili, respectively, in 2016 and 2018.

The contracts for the remaining 105,800 were signed to acquire the services of Ltd. “Food Management Group”. GEL 50,000 from this sum was spent on urgent purchases conducted with simplified procurements. On October 20, the same company won the electronic tender held by the National Tourism Administration. The tender was also related to purchasing food services with the purpose of preventing Covid-19, and the cost of the contract was GEL 55,800. Ltd. “Parnavazi” also participated in the tender, but was not able to win it due to the high cost it offered.

Transportation

When it comes to transportation, the National Tourism Administration alone made purchases amounting to over GEL 2.9 million between April and November 15 to acquire these services. Among these, 10 contracts with the sum of GEL 2.5 million were signed with the use of the simplified procedures based on the urgency of the procurements. Nine out of the ten agreements were formed with Ltd. “Georgian Bus”, while one was formed with Ltd. “Omnesturi”. In the case of the latter, a mistake caused the contract to include the identification number of “Georgian Bus” instead. From the total of GEL 2.5 million, Ltd. “Omnesturi” will receive GEL 208,456, while the rest of the funds amounting to over GEL 2.3 million are to be the profit of Ltd. “Georgian Bus”. It is interesting that the Tourism Administration initially signed a contract of GEL 170,000 with Ltd. “Omnesturi” and then, based on the changes implemented later, increased the cost of the contract to 208,456. It is important to note that the contract was signed in the SPM module based on the initially agreed sum, and the changes made to it were not reflected in this module, instead being included only in the agreement document uploaded to the CMR module, where the appropriate field does not contain the SPM code of the contract in question.

This kind of haphazard approach complicated the process of monitoring the real spending and necessitates checking each contract in two modules, as the CMR module alone leaves the purpose and justification for the procurement unclear (especially when the code of the contract is not indicated), while in the case of the SPM module, the costs of the contract agreed upon with the Agency that were indicated during the monitoring might be altered later and thereby not be monitored properly.

Ltd. “Georgian Bus” won the electronic tender of the National Tourism Administration, within the framework of which contracts costing over GEL 284 thousand were signed on September 25, although later the terms of the agreement were changed and the cost of the services increased to GEL 304 thousand.

At the same time, the final simplified procurement contract with “Georgian Bus” is dated November 10 and encompasses the period up to and including December 31. In parallel, on November 16, the National Tourism Administration declared an electronic tender for the procurement of transportation services. The estimated cost of the tender is GEL 580,000, and offers will be accepted starting in December, which indicates that the service is being purchased for the year 2021.

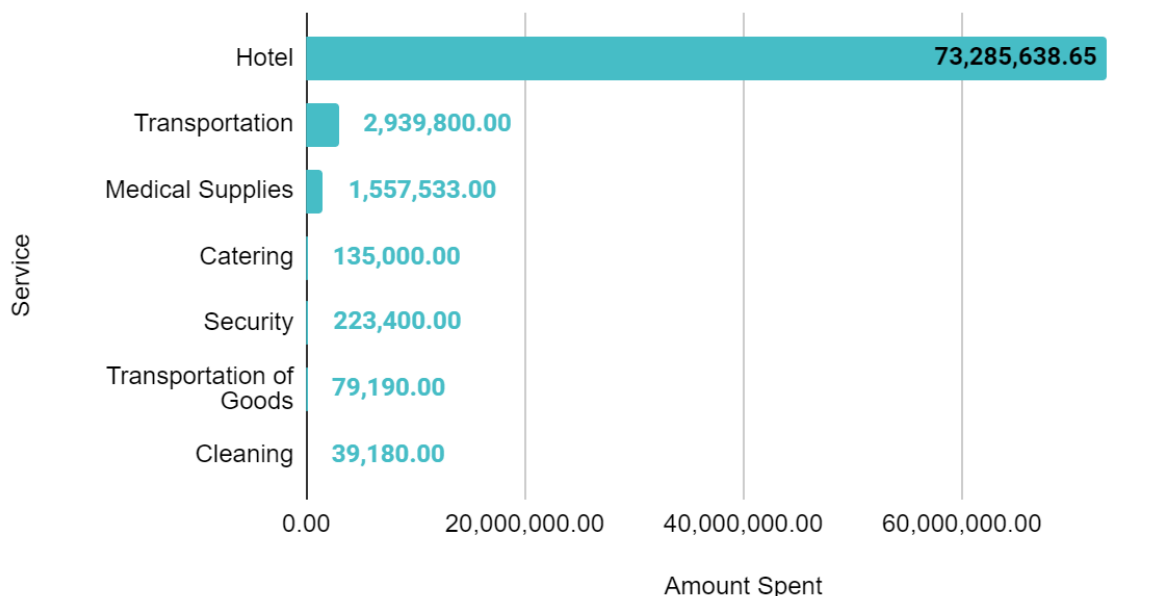
Medical Equipment

The National Tourism Administration made agreements amounting to over GEL 1.5 million with the purpose of procuring medical equipment. Among these, only one purchase was made through an electronic tender, within the framework of which Ltd. “Primax Georgia” was awarded the contract of GEL 348,500. Meanwhile, more than GEL one million was spent with simplified procedures. Contracts costing over 210,000 were awarded to Ltd. “Disinfection Service Santari”, registered on March 2, 2020. A contract costing over 10,000 was awarded to Ltd. “Weekend”, whose owner is a contributor to the ruling party and whose name and liaisons were included [in the first study](#) on Covid-19 procurements prepared by IDFI.

Security

The abovementioned component is one of the responsibilities given to the National Tourism Administration with the framework of mandatory quarantine. In total, GEL 223,400 was spent on acquiring security services. Among these funds, a simplified contract of over GEL 129,000 was signed with Ltd. “Geo Security”. The 73% share owner of said company is Levan Tsabadze, who is a member of Georgian Dream and was the Governor of Aspindza until 2018.

Covid-19 Related Expenses Distribution of National Tourism Administration



Between March 21 and November 15, the National Tourism Administration spent over GEL 78 million on the acquisition of the goods and services necessary to organize the mandatory quarantine. It is noteworthy that, according to the November 6, 2020 ordinance of the Government of Georgia, changes were made to the March 18 ordinance and the **National Tourism Administration was allocated an additional resource of GEL 35 million** meant to be spent on the acquisition of further services from Covid hotels and various other services related to this process.

Medical Products

Per the November 16, 2020 ordinance of the Government of Georgia, Ltd. Assets Management and Development Company, 100% share owner of which is the state, was tasked with procuring the air generator and accompanying services for the production of liquid oxygen. According to the same ordinance, the procurement should be made within the framework of the unspent share of the funds allocated to the agency for the implementation of the 2016 ordinance of the Government of Georgia. It should be noted that Ltd. Assets Management and Development Company owns real estate assets that it either leases or sells by auction. Simultaneously, one of its obligations is the rehabilitation-reconstruction

of the buildings in government ownership and the facilitation of the growth of communication zones. For the purposes of this procurement, on November 14, the Minister of Health, Ekaterine Tikaradze, addressed the Minister of Economy Natia Turnava with a letter and noted:

“At this date, **more than 6,000 beds have been mobilized and the plan is to add another 2,400 beds by the end of the month** ... Due to the growth of the scope of the coronavirus pandemic, in order to avoid medical oxygen deficit in the country and facilitate uninterrupted supply of oxygen to state and privately-owned hospitals, we request assistance with finding and purchasing the infrastructure necessary for the production of medical oxygen”.



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ჯანმრთელობისა და სოციალური დაცვის მინისტრი

Minister of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories,
Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia



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საქართველოს ეკონომიკისა და მდგრადი
განვითარების მინისტრის
ქალბატონ ნათია თურნავას

ქალბატონო ნათია,

როგორც მოგვსენებათ, ქვეყანაში მიმდინარეობს აქტიური მუშაობა ახალი კორონავირუსით გამოწვეული ინფექციის (COVID - 19) შესაძლო შემთხვევების მასშტაბური გავრცელების თავიდან აცილებისა და პანდემიიდან მაქსიმალურად მცირე დაზიანებით გამოსვლის ღონისძიებების განსახორციელებლად.

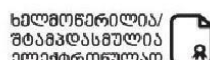
კორონავირუსით გამოწვეული ინფექციის (COVID - 19) შემთხვევების სწრაფი ზრდის პარალელურად, იზრდება COVID-19-ის მართვისთვის მობილიზებული საწოლფონდის რაოდენობა. დღეისათვის უკვე მობილიზებულია 6000 საწოლზე მეტი და თვის ბოლოდე კიდევ იგეგმება 2400 საწოლის დამატება. აღსანიშნავია, რომ COVID-19-ით ინფიცირებულ პაციენტთა მკურნალობის პროცესში აქტიურად გამოიყენება სამედიცინო ჟანგბადი. საწოლფონდისა და პაციენტთა ნაკადის მატების პარალელურად, საავადმყოფოებში მნიშვნელოვნად გაიზარდა ხელოვნური სუნთქვის აპარატებისა და ჟანგბადის პორტების რაოდენობა, რამაც თითქმის ხუთჯერ და მეტად გაზარდა ქვეყანაში სამედიცინო ჟანგბადის მოხმარება (დანართის სახით გიგზავნით ჟანგბადის მოხმარების სტატისტიკას სამედიცინო დაწესებულებების მიხედვით).

აღსანიშნავია, რომ ზოგიერთი საავადმყოფო საკუთარი ძალებით ახდენს ჟანგბადის წარმოებას, თუმცა საავადმყოფოთა უმეტესობას უხდება სამედიცინო ჟანგბადის შეძენა. არსებული სიტუაციის გათვალისწინებით, ქვეყნის მასშტაბით ბოლო პერიოდში აღინიშნება პროდუქციის მომარაგებაში არსებული შეფერხებები, რაც ჟანგბადდამოკიდებული მძიმე და კრიტიკული პაციენტებისთვის შეიძლება სიცოცხლის დაკარგვის ტოლფასი აღმოჩნდეს.

კორონავირუსის პანდემიის მასშტაბების ზრდის ფონზე, ქვეყანაში სამედიცინო ჟანგბადის დეფიციტის თავიდან აცილებისა და სახელმწიფო და კერძო მფლობელობაში მყოფი კლინიკების ჟანგბადით უწყვეტად მომარაგების შესაძლებლობის უზრუნველსაყოფად, გთხოვთ დახმარებას სამედიცინო ჟანგბადის წარმოებისთვის საჭირო ინფრასტრუქტურის მოძიებასა და შეძენასთან დაკავშირებით.

პატივისცემით,

მინისტრი



ეკატერინე ტიკარაძე

On November 17, the state company signed a simplified contract with the Turkish company IDEAL MAKİNA, which will provide the appropriate products for the cost of EUR 672,404 (the procurer suggests approximately GEL 3,2 million).

Based on the fact that Ltd. Assets Management and Development Agency is focused on the sphere of real estate, the acquisition of the technologies necessary for the production of oxygen should not be the prerogative of this particular organization. Despite this fact, the choice of this organization by the Government might be based on the possibility to procure these with the unspent share of the funds available in the budget of this company, without the mobilization of additional financial resources by the Government.

Mobilization of the “Bed Stock”

Between July and November, the Social Services Agency requested an agreement for a contract of **GEL 98.5 million** with the State Procurement Agency for the purposes of mobilizing additional beds in the hospitals. The last request was presented by the Agency on October 2, for a sum cost of GEL 48 million. According to the documentation, the mobilization of additional beds based on this request should take place between October 9 and December 31 of 2020. According to the October 1st letter of the Acting First Deputy of the Minister of Health, Giorgi Tsotskolauri presented within the framework of this request, *“in the case of the full mobilization of the current facilities to be ready to respond to suspected and/or confirmed cases, the estimated number of beds is 5,000”*.

According to the contracts signed by LEPL Social Services Agency in the month of November alone, the total cost of the available beds is GEL 23.5 million. The contracts, as a rule, indicate approximate total costs, and the daily cost of each bed falls between GEL 100 and 120. In some cases, the same hospital has the price of GEL 100 for a bed in September, while from October to the end of the year the price has increased to GEL 120.

The list of the hospitals that are the recipients of the contracts of November 2020 (some comprising the period of September-October as well), the number of beds available in each and their prices are presented in the following chart.

Hospital	Sum Cost	Daily Cost of the Bed	Service Terms	Number of Hospital Beds
Ltd. Medalpha (404908043)	715,900.00	100	12.09.20-16.09.20	55
			16.09.20-24.09.20	63
			24.09.20-01.01.21	65
Ltd. Vivamed (404879663)	1,459,200.00	120	17.10.20-01.01.21	165
Ltd. Georgian - Dutch Hospital (402049760)	301,200.00	100	21.10.20-22.10.20	30
			22.10.20-01.01.21	42
JSC Jerarsi (205279740)	777,360.00	120	14.10.20-01.01.21	82

Ltd. Mmedi22 (200006536)	442,400.00	100	14.10.20-01.01.21	56
Ltd. Tbilisi Central Hospital (203826645)	840,000.00	120	23.10.20-01.01.21	100
Ltd. №5 Clinical Hospital (200010674)	189,000.00	100	23.10.20-01.01.21	27
JSC Evex Hospitals (404476205)	2,751,840.00	120	15.10.20-01.01.21	294
Ltd. Gormed (417876711)	417,200.00	100	22.10.20-30.10.20	49
			30.10.20-01.01.21	60
Ltd. Gormed (417876711)	732,720.00	120	22.10.20-01.01.21	86
JSC Evex Hospitals (404476205)	1,470,000.00	120	23.10.20-01.01.21	175
JSC Evex Hospitals (404476205)	1,418,520.00	100	13.09.20-05.10.20	51
			05.10.20-24.10.20	60
		120	24.10.20-01.01.21	144
Ltd. Hospital Service (400027163)	1,029,400.00	100	23.10.20-24.10.20	40
		120	24.10.20-26.10.20	85
			26.10.20-01.01.21	125
Ltd. Regional Healthcare Center (236035517)	116,800.00	100	20.10.20-01.01.21	16
Ltd. Akhaltsikhe Hospital Imedi (424067306)	420,000.00	100	23.10.20-01.01.21	60
Ltd. Archimedes Hospital (404869567)	201,000.00	100	26.10.20-01.01.21	30
Ltd. Unical Medi (412714870)	93,600.00	100	15.10.20-01.01.21	12
Ltd. Hospital Rustavi (416289947)	394,200.00	100	20.10.20-01.01.21	54
Ltd. Iris Borchasvhili Healthcare Center Medina (245599758)	124,000.00	100	09.10.20-22.10.20	8
			22.10.20-01.01.21	16
Ltd. Western Regional Center of Modern Medical Technologies (412719651)	297,000.00	100	27.10.20-01.01.21	45
Ltd. Hospital Bomondi (412729720)	1,618,600.00	100	13.09.20-14.09.20	16
		120	14.09.20-17.09.20	100

			17.09.20-22.09.20	110
			22.09.20-01.01.21	125
Ltd. Feromedi (230070099)	146,000.00	100	20.10.20-01.01.21	20
Ltd. Salikh Abashidze Regional Center for Infectious Pathology, AIDS and Tuberculosis (245418392)	244,000.00	100	01.11.20-01.01.21	40
JSC Evex Hospitals (404476205)	244,000.00	100	01.11.20-01.01.21	40
JSC Kobuleti Medical Center (446955484)	465,000.00	100	13.09.20-22.09.20	50
			22.09.20-01.12.20	60
JSC Evex Hospitals (404476205)	427,000.00	100	01.11.20-01.01.21	70
JSC National Center for Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (202172139)	122,000.00	100	01.11.20-01.01.21	20
Dostaqari (239403203)	128,100.00	100	01.11.20-01.01.21	21
Ltd. Kutaisi Ecclesiastical Hospital - St. David Agmashenebeli Xenon (212685414)	395,400.00	100	19.09.20-26.09.20	18
			26.09.20-01.12.20	58
Ltd. Regional Healthcare Center ცენტრი (236035517)	805,200.00	120	01.11.20-01.01.21	110
Ltd. Med Emergency (445506630)	362`200.00	100	14.09.20-16.09.20	19
			16.09.20-24.09.20	23
			24.09.20-01.12.20	50
Ltd. Kobuleti Central Hospital - Bomondi (412752276)	183,000.00	100	01.11.20-01.01.21	30
Ltd. Amtel Hospital First Clinical (406055879)	1,464,000.00	120	01.11.20-01.01.21	200
JSC German Hospital (402101328)	152,500.00	100	01.11.20-01.01.21	25
Ltd. First Medical Center (200007143)	629,520.00	120	01.11.20-01.01.21	86
Ltd. Archangel St. Michael Multidisciplinary Clinical Hospital. (202901832)	1,434,720.00	120	01.11.20-01.01.21	196
JSC Evex Hospitals (404476205)	607,560.00	120	01.11.20-01.01.21	83

<i>Total:</i>	<i>23,257,940.00</i>			
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According to [ordinance](#) #176 of the Government of Georgia, NNLE Georgian Medical Holding, created with the initiative of Ekaterine Tikaradze in February 2020 “with the purpose of increasing the effectiveness and increasing the quality of management”, was tasked with providing medical personnel in quarantine/field conditions. The former director of “Georgian Airport Union” Giorgi Chogovadze was appointed the head of Georgian Medical Holding. Based on the September 30th appeal of Chogovadze to the Social Services Agency, the remuneration of the medical personnel for a 24-hour period was defined as follows:

Personnel	Remuneration
Doctor	162.5
Doctor in Field Hospital	212.5
Nurse	100

To make the agreement after the procurement of the abovementioned services, the Social Services Agency addressed the State Procurement Agency on October 13, 2020. The total cost of the contracts amounted to **GEL 625,537**. According to the presented documentation, this sum included the services of 75 doctors/nurses for the period between July 24 and December 31. The contracts signed within the framework of this appeal, however, are dated July-September.

The CMR module contains the contracts for the same service signed in November as well, the total cost of which **amounts to GEL 300,000**.

Conclusion

The analyzed data has shown that the largest share of the funds is spent on covid hotels and mobilization of hospitals. In addition, it should be noted that the procurement of some of the services related to Covid-19 have returned to the format of electronic tenders, which should be welcome, although the number of such cases is not high. We believe that the procurement of the services that have already been tested and the necessity of which is known in advance is possible to be done through electronic tenders in order to facilitate competition.

It is important to note that the monitoring of procurements faces a number of significant technical challenges. Among these, the most noteworthy is the lack of available data in an open, processable format. The lack of a separate module/basis for procurements related to Covid-19 additionally causes such procurements to be haphazardly scattered across the system, and the collection and identification of these procurements as related to Covid-19 is often difficult. The study also showed that some institutions do not upload simplified procurement agreements to the system at all.

Recommendations

- The State Procurement Agency should guarantee the publication of the information in the electronic system in an open, processable format.
- The State Procurement Agency should create a separate category for procurements related to Covid-19. Alternatively, it must facilitate the collection of the information pertaining to these procurements and publish them in a processable format.
- The State Procurement Agency should control the indication of the relevant SPM codes by the procurers when the urgently requested simplified procurements are placed in the respective CMR module.
- The Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Internal Affairs should facilitate the publication of the simplified procurement agreements to the electronic system, as dictated by the law. The State Procurement Agency should conduct the relevant control and monitoring in order to eliminate such cases in a timely manner and ensure that they are not left without the appropriate attention. Moreover, convenience of concealing the agreements should be controlled.
- Procuring entities should minimize the use of simplified procurements in the procurement of services and products, the necessity of which is known in advance and the respective procurements can therefore be planned and conducted on a competitive basis.



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