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Annex I Guidance Note

Prevention of corruption in procurement at various government levels, including good practices, lessons learned and challenges, and the effective use of technology to prevent, detect, deter and counter corruption in procurement

1. The Secretariat has produced this Guidance Note to assist States parties in providing information on initiatives and practices they have implemented regarding the topics under consideration at the fifteenth session of the Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption taking place from 28 August to 6 September 2024.
2. The Secretariat wishes to recall paragraph 12 of the report of the Working Group on Prevention on its second intersessional meeting, which noted that in advance of each meeting, States parties and signatories should be invited to share their experiences of implementing the provisions of the Convention under consideration, preferably by using the self-assessment checklist.
3. In furtherance of this, the Secretariat outlines a set of questions, based on those in the self-assessment checklist, which States parties and signatories may wish to use as a guide when providing information regarding the two topics under consideration. States parties and signatories are encouraged to view the questions below only as guidance and are free to provide any information believed to be relevant to the topics under consideration.

I - Information requested from States parties and signatories in relation to prevention of corruption in procurement at various government levels and the effective use of technology to prevent, detect, deter and counter corruption in procurement (arts. 9 and Conference resolution 10/9).

1. Please describe (cite and summarize) the measures/steps your country has taken (or is planning to take) to implement this provision of the Convention.

In relation to integrity in public procurement processes, States parties and signatories may wish to cite and describe measures that:

- Ensure the national procurement system is based on principles of transparency, competition and objective criteria in decision-making;
- Establishing in advance the conditions for participation, including selection and award criteria and tendering rules;
- Provide for sufficient time to potential tenders to prepare and submit their tenders and using by default an open tender procedure;
- Provide for transparent publishing of all procurement decisions including publishing the invitations to tend

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- Establish procedures, rules and regulations for review of the procurement process, including a system of appeal;
- Provide for a thorough selection of personnel responsible for procurement, including screening procedures; as well as establishing a conflict of interest management system with declarations of interest and methods to resolve conflicts in particular cases;
- Put in place other administrative practices promoting integrity in procurement (such as the rotation of personnel, debarment procedures, etc.)

Angola Response:

1. Despite improvements in governance and accountability, the perception of corruption remains a challenge, especially in the public sector. According to the Mo Ibrahim African Governance Index, Angola ranked 40th and the 2023 Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index, gave Angola a score of 33, ranking it on the 121st place out of 180 countries, indicating that there has been improvements regarding the challenges of combating corruption.

The following has been highlighted as the main measures being taken:

- In the National Development Program for the five-year period between 2023-2027, the focus of governance on transparency, combating corruption, accountability and combating impunity is reiterated, with transparency in public procurement being the main priority;
- Development of the National Strategy for the Prevention and Repression of Corruption 2023 – 2028;
- Continuous dissemination of the Booklet on Ethics and Conduct in Public Procurement;
- Continuous dissemination of the Anti-Corruption Guide;
- Promotion and updating of the Reporting Guide for Evidence of Corruption in Public Procurement;
- Holding accountable those involved in cases of corruption;
- Obligation for all Public Contracting Entities (EPC) to communicate to the National Public Procurement Service (SNCP) the opening and award of all public procurement procedures, via the Public Procurement Portal and other channels made available by SNCP;
- Obligation for Public Contracting Entities to submit a quarterly report on the execution of the Annual Public Procurement Plan;
- Carrying out Audits based on the Annual Audit Plan and based on the Reporting Channel;

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- Carrying out follow-up to audited Annual Public Procurement Plan, as well as follow-up visits to unaudited Public Contracting Entities.

2. Please describe (cite and summarize) the measures/steps your country has taken, if any (or is planning to take, together with the related appropriate time frame) to promote the effective use of technology to prevent, detect, deter and counter corruption in procurement.

Angola Response:

- The National Electronic Public Procurement System has been implemented since 2018, which guarantees transparency and efficiency in the use of public funds;
- Work is underway to implement the SGC – Contract Management System;
- It is expected that all public acquisitions will be carried out via the National Electronic Public Procurement System;
- Also in the field of regulation, the implementation of diplomas aimed at regulating the role of Beneficial Owner, as well as guaranteeing the protection of whistleblowers, is envisaged.

States parties and signatories may wish to provide information on measures that:

- Utilize technology, such as online platforms for the distribution of information relating to public procurement and tenders as a way to prevent corruption, enhance transparency and ensure competition and objective criteria in procurement decision-making.

Information sought may, in particular, include the following:

- Description of any electronic system of public procurement, including, for example:
 - The means by which tender invitations are published;
 - The inclusion of all pertinent information on the award of contracts;
 - Ways in which applications may be submitted (including the use of electronic procurement platforms); and
 - Ways in which the criteria to be used for selection and award are publicized.
 - Any other ways, in which technology is used in the procurement process
 - Any other ways, in which technology is used to detect corruption or identify irregularities.

When providing information on the use of technology to prevent, detect, deter and counter corruption in procurement, States parties and signatories may wish to refer to their submissions for the sixth meeting of the Working Group, held in 2015.

3. Please outline actions required to strengthen or improve the measures described above and any specific challenges you might be facing in this respect.

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Angola Response:

The actions necessary to reinforce or improve the above measures are based on the following:

- Development of a legal framework aimed at protecting whistleblowers and making information accessible to beneficial ownerships in public contracts;
- Promote social control and awareness initiatives aimed at increasing public procurement literacy among citizens;
- Strengthen the automation of reporting channel mechanisms;
- Update the public contracts risk matrix;
- Develop a Code of Ethics for employees involved in public procurement, covering recruitment and appointment processes for this area.

Examples of the types of challenges States parties and signatories may have faced include:

- Challenges in developing the proper legislative framework;
- Coordination challenges between government agencies responsible for integrity in procurement and other bodies;
- Communication challenges between government bodies, agencies responsible for integrity in procurement, and business community representatives;
- Other implementation challenges; and
- Financial challenges with respect to maintaining sufficient and consistent funding for government bodies and other government agencies responsible for integrity in procurement and management of public finances.

4. Do you require technical assistance in relation to the measures described above? If so, please specify the forms of technical assistance that would be required. In case you have received or are receiving technical assistance to implement these measures, please indicate so in your response.

Angola Response:

Yes. We need technical assistance on the mechanisms to identify the beneficial owner in Public Procurement as well as on the creation of a platform for Beneficial Ownership registration and other existing tools which enable detection of other fraudulent activities related to BO registration and information.

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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime | Vienna International Centre | PO Box 500 | 1400 Vienna | Austria
Tel.: (+43-1) 26060-0 | Fax: (+43-1) 26060-5866 | Email: unodc@unodc.org | www.unodc.org