

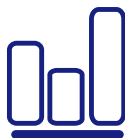
MONTHLY BULLETIN

**OF THE ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS
OF THE CENTRAL PURCHASING OPERATOR**

August 2026

We procure for a European Albania!





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

88

Procurement
requests processed

59

Beneficiary
authorities

157

Procedures
announced

ALL 6,912,944,624

Funds
procured

KEY / HIGH-IMPACT PROCEDURES OF THE MONTH



**Laboratories, machinery
and equipment for vocational
practice workshops**

Limit fund

ALL 173,939,081.00

Beneficiary CA:

**Ministry of Economy
and Innovation**

Limit fund

ALL 164,126,906.77

Beneficiary CA:

**Ministry of Tourism,
Culture and Sport**



**Restoration, Reconstruction
and Museum Development of
the National Historical Museum,
Tirana – Section D**



Limit fund

ALL 193,829,771.39

Beneficiary CA:

**Ministry of Tourism,
Culture and Sport**

**Equipment and furnishings
for the new QKKF and TK building**



B3 – Purchase of additional medicines for hospital use, divided into 23 lots

Limit fund

ALL 1,960,524,247.00

Beneficiary CA:

Ministry of Health and Social Protection

Limit fund
ALL 166,268,448.00

Beneficiary CA:

Korçë Hospital Service Directorate



Laundry service and supply of soft materials for the Korçë Hospital Service Directorate



River protection works, D.U.K. Korçë, divided into lots

Limit fund

ALL 228,918,187.56

Beneficiary CA:

Korçë Irrigation and Drainage Directorate

Limit fund
ALL 1,316,642,915.80

Beneficiary CA:

Ministry of Health and Social Protection



Purchase of surgical consumable medical supplies for hospital needs – MM2



PROCUREMENT PROCEDURE CATEGORIES

The bulletin presents the distribution of procedures by CPV code

Status	Work	Goods	Service
Published	7	96	54



2
Covering construction



41
Maintenance



3
Studies



10
Other services



3
Vehicles



1
Oxygen



4
Furniture and furnishings



3
Kits



6
Medical equipment



33
Other goods



46
Medicines



5
River protection

Procedures with Lots

The indicator	The result
Procedures with Lots	21

Framework Agreements

The indicator	The result
Framework Agreements	111

Joint Procurement Procedures

The indicator	The result
Joint Procurement Procedures	6



PERFORMANCE AND IMPACT

COMPETITION AND PARTICIPATION

Results

107

151

10.6%

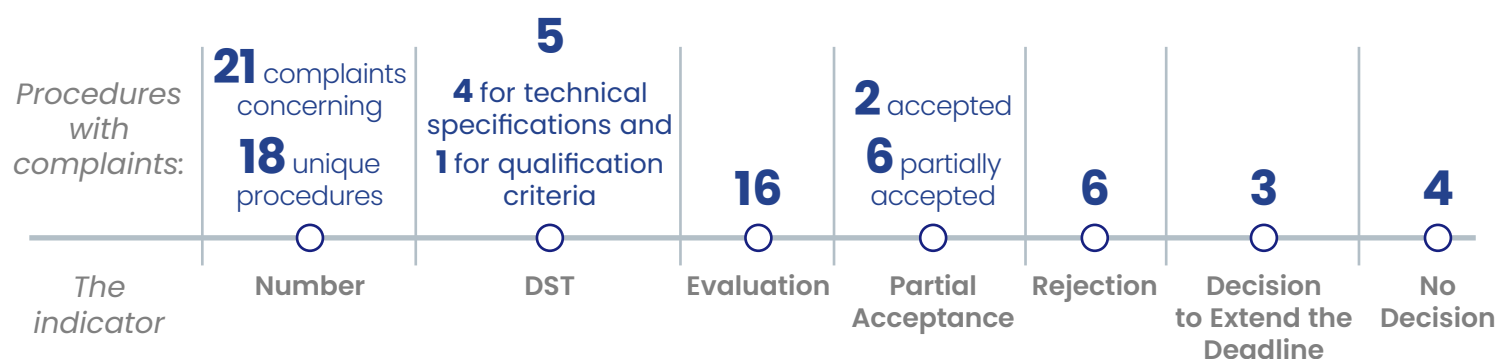
The indicator

Number of procedures evaluated

Participating economic operators

Foreign economic operators

COMPLAINTS AND CANCELLATIONS



CANCELLED PROCEDURES

27



INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES AND PRIORITIES

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTRACTING AUTHORITIES AND ECONOMIC OPERATORS



Areas for improvement in cooperation with contracting authorities

1. Better knowledge of legislation

This is not limited solely to knowledge of public procurement legislation, but also includes legislation governing the field of the procurement object. Insufficient knowledge of the applicable legislation may lead to significant consequences, such as:

- Drafting procurement requests in an improper legal form.
- Drafting inaccurate or restrictive technical specifications by using fixed technical specifications, brands, or inappropriate standards.
- Using overly general Terms of Reference that do not adequately describe the service to be performed or that create confusion for economic operators.
- Preparing insufficiently detailed technical projects due to missing important elements such as technical reports, technical specifications for equipment, technical review/opposition where required, etc.

2. Accurate calculation of the limit fund

The limit fund is one of the key elements of a public procurement procedure. It guides economic operators in preparing their bids and has a direct impact on the state budget or on the budget of the procuring company. Problems are often encountered in the calculation of the limit fund by beneficiary contracting authorities, including:

- Arithmetic errors.
- The limit fund is calculated using one of the methods provided by law, but not rigorously. For example, contracting authorities may refer to a similar contract that does not include all items to be procured under the new contract, or to an older contract without adding the value of inflation, resulting in a limit fund that does not reflect current market conditions.
- Fewer than three market quotations are obtained and their average is calculated. In some cases, only one quotation is obtained on the grounds that no other economic operators can bid because of an exclusive authorization or another reason. In other cases, the average is not calculated and the lowest quotation obtained is used as a reference because it is considered closer to the contracting authority's budget forecast.
- When official published prices exist for a procurement object, the contracting authority chooses to conduct market testing or use similar contracts as a reference.
- When the contracting authority is unable to calculate the limit fund using any of the methods provided for by law. During this process, the contracting authority may determine that there are no officially published prices for the subject matter of the procurement, no similar contract(s) that can be used as a reference, and that it is unable to obtain more than one quotation from the market (in some cases, it may not be able to obtain any quotation at all). In such cases, some contracting authorities have chosen to apply alternative methods that have no legal basis.

All of these are complex cases that must be addressed on a case-by-case basis through an in-depth analysis. The contracting authority must strike a balance between avoiding economic damage to the state budget and calculating a limit fund that is as realistic as possible so that the public procurement procedure can be successful.



Areas for improvement by economic operators

1. Evaluation practice has shown that, in some cases, economic operators submit additional documentation beyond the factual documentation required by law. This causes delays in its review and in the publication of the Notice of Winner. It has also been observed that economic operators submit the factual documentation without the inventory list required by the contracting authority.
2. Based on the practice of bid evaluation, it has been observed that economic operators do not submit the relevant documentation concerning employees' professional qualifications in accordance with the qualification requirements and the applicable legal provisions governing professional qualifications.



Success story

Law No. 23/2025 established the Albanian Development Bank, whose main objective is to promote economic, social and environmental development in full compliance with state-aid legislation. In line with this objective, the Bank promotes and supports easier access to finance, mainly by financing and supporting enterprises in underfunded sectors of the economy, as well as the financial inclusion of individuals who are not fully served by the banking system.

Following the establishment of the Bank, and with the aim of developing a clear, efficient and sustainable strategy for its operation and operationalization, it was decided to engage an international consultant with specialized expertise in this field.

The Albanian Development Bank is a state-owned joint-stock company and, due to its status, is not subject to Council of Ministers Decision No. 531, dated 07.09.2023, 'On the establishment of the state-owned joint-stock company Central Purchasing Operator sh.a. for carrying out specific public procurement procedures on behalf and for the account of the Prime Minister's Office, ministries and subordinate institutions', as amended. Nevertheless, the Bank decided to entrust OBP with conducting the procurement procedure for the consultancy service.

A distinctive feature of this procedure was its publication in the European procurement system TED, giving it international reach and visibility. Market interest was high, reflected in the participation of eight bidders, six of which were consortia led by leading international consultancy companies.

The procedure was conducted efficiently and transparently, without complaints and within an optimal timeframe. The Albanian Development Bank (ADB) is currently in the process of signing the contract with the consortium of economic operators 'Kearney Italia, Deloitte Albania and Kalo & Associates'.



Activity of the month

CPO launches training sessions on the use of the **prokurimet.obp.al** platform

The Central Purchasing Operator has launched a series of training sessions on the use of the *prokurimet.obp.al* platform, with the aim of familiarizing contracting institutions with its functionalities and facilitating the process of submitting procurement requests.

During the training sessions, representatives of the institutions are introduced in detail to the steps for using the platform, from creating and managing requests and completing the relevant information and documentation, to submitting them and tracking their status in the system.

The training sessions also include practical demonstrations of the platform's main functions, as well as question-and-answer sessions to address technical and procedural issues that may arise during its use.

The *prokurimet.obp.al* platform represents an important step toward the digitalization and standardization of communication between OBP and contracting authorities, aiming to increase efficiency, transparency and traceability in the administration of procurement requests.

OBP will continue organizing training sessions and providing the necessary support to institutions in order to ensure that the platform is used as simply and effectively as possible.

Participating institutions **127** | **175** Representatives of participating institutions



Case Law in Public Procurement



Case C-599/10 SAG ELV Slovensko and Others *SAG ELV Slovensko and Others v Úrad pre verejné obstarávanie*

Request for a preliminary ruling

This edition includes a full description and detailed analysis of Case C-599/10 SAG ELV Slovensko and Others.

In this case, the Court of Justice examined whether, in certain circumstances, a contracting authority may or should request clarification from an economic operator that submitted a tender in a restricted procedure. The relevant circumstances arise where a contracting authority takes the view that a submitted tender is abnormally low or imprecise, or does not meet the technical requirements of the tender specifications.

Abnormally low tenders: The Court of Justice held that the contracting authority was required to ask an economic operator to clarify an abnormally low tender (paragraphs 32-34). This ruling was based on Article 55 of the Directive, concerning abnormally low tenders.

Imprecise tenders or tenders that do not meet the specification requirements: The Court of Justice concluded that the contracting authority was not required to seek clarification of a tender considered imprecise or incapable of meeting the technical requirements of the specifications. Moreover, the contracting authority may reject the tender on that basis (paragraphs 38-39).

Permitted clarification: The Court of Justice considered that the Directive allowed the “correction or amplification of details of a tender, where appropriate, on an exceptional basis”. However, such changes were permitted only where a number of additional conditions were met. These conditions are discussed in the more detailed analysis of Case C-599/10 SAG ELV Slovensko and Others included in this edition.





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