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World Bank GovTech Innovation Challenge 2026

Sm@rt Public Procurement Auditor

Challenge Statement - Version 3-1

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Note: This challenge statement reflects the perspective of the General Inspectorate of Finance (Inspection Générale des Finances, IGF) and is provided for reference purposes. Innovative approaches and alternative methods to achieve the intended outcomes are encouraged.

Sm@rt Public Procurement Auditor

1. Executive Summary

As part of the GovTech Innovation Challenge, the General Inspectorate of Finance (Inspection Générale des Finances, IGF) of Morocco is seeking innovative companies to develop an integrated intelligent audit solution for public procurement, covering the entire audit process from preparation through to the production of deliverables. The scope of this challenge focuses on the tendering phase of public procurement, with access to the Public Procurement Portal (Portail des Marchés Publics, PMP) and Tender Dossiers (Dossiers d'Appel d'Offres, DAO).

This challenge combines three complementary components forming an end-to-end audit workflow:

1. Document Intelligence (P3): A structured intelligent assistant comprising (1) indexing and querying of internal documentation to gain familiarity with the control environment and (2) the generation of analytical reports.
2. Compliance Analysis and Predictive Detection (P4): An automated analysis engine for procurement data from the PMP and DAOs, executing standard compliance tests.
3. Deliverable Generation (P5): An assisted drafting module for audit mission deliverables

Challenge elements:

- Indexing and querying of the permanent file and audit mission file (natural language, multilingual French, Arabic)
- Generation of analytical reports and responses to cross-cutting questions on the document corpus
- Analysis of data from the Public Procurement Portal (PMP) and Tender Dossiers (DAO)
- Automated compliance tests on the tendering phase, with progression towards predictive testing
- Assisted generation of deliverables and key documents

2. Context and Challenge Statement

2.1 Challenge Scope: Public Procurement, Tendering Phase

Public procurement is one of the IGF's priority audit areas. The tendering phase, which covers needs definition, preparation of tender dossiers, competitive tendering, evaluation of bids and contract award, carries significant risks of irregularity.

Procurement data is currently accessible primarily through the Public Procurement Portal (PMP), which centralises tender publications and tender dossiers (DAO), as well as contract award results.

2.2 Document Intelligence (P3)

Each audit mission begins with a phase of gaining familiarity with the control environment. This phase involves consulting the entity's permanent file (prior audit contributions, applicable legal and institutional framework, governance documents, financial and budgetary framework, risk maps, procedure manuals, activity reports...) and the scoping file (financial statements, annual work plan and budget, procurement plan, list of contracts, expenditure statements, bank statements...).

This documentation is currently dispersed, with no centralised indexing or querying system and is not always digitised. Inspectors access information in a fragmented manner, with a risk of gaps in contextual understanding prior to investigations.

Component P3 of this solution covers two distinct phases:

- Phase 1: Internal Documentation: indexing of the permanent file and scoping file, with natural language querying capability (French, Arabic, English).
- Phase 2: Cross-cutting Questions and Analytical Reports: beyond factual questions (governance, legal framework, budget planning and execution, financial and accounting management, expenditure, disbursements, internal control...), the solution must enable analytical queries spanning multiple contracts, entities or periods, and generate analytical reports summarising the results.

2.3 Compliance Analysis and Predictive Detection (P4)

Public procurement audit relies on compliance tests covering the entire procurement cycle, based on an audit guide. Tests include verification of document completeness, consistency of evaluation criteria with regulatory requirements, analysis of timelines, cross-referencing of received bids against award results, and detection of atypical patterns, amongst other checks.

Beyond standard compliance tests (rule-by-rule verification), the solution must develop a predictive capability: identifying configurations or signals in procurement data that statistically precede irregularities observed during previous audit projects, enabling investigations to be prioritised towards higher-risk contracts.

2.4 Deliverable Generation (P5)

Audit missions produce several formal deliverables whose drafting takes up significant time.

The solution must enable their automatic generation from audit mission work, with a review module allowing inspectors to adjust content before final sign-off.

Key contextual characteristics:

- Public Procurement Portal (PMP) analysis: structured source for procurement data
- Tender Dossiers (DAO): unstructured documents (PDF, Word, scans) to be analysed via OCR/NLP
- Permanent files and scoping files
- Strong data sovereignty requirement: hosting and LLM *on-premise* mandatory; no calls to external cloud APIs
- Traceability requirement: every alert, document response and generated deliverable must be justifiable and cite its sources
- Multilingualism: documents in French and Arabic

Success Indicators (KPIs):

- Reduction in time spent on the document familiarisation phase
- Comprehensive coverage of contracts available within the PoC scope (vs current manual sampling)
- Relevance of generated compliance alerts, assessed with inspectors on the pilot dataset
- Relevance of document responses assessed against a set of test questions defined with the IGF
- Demonstrated ability to generate analytical reports on cross-cutting questions
- Quality and compliance of generated deliverables against IGF templates, assessed by supervisors
- Traceability: every alert, response and deliverable references its sources and applicable rules

The PoC scope is limited to a sub-set of contracts and entities.

3. Experience and Lessons Learnt

IGF inspectors carry out public procurement checks following formalised audit guides. These checks rely on manual analyses using PMP data exported to Excel and contractual documents reviewed individually. Coverage is limited to a sample of contracts, with a risk of gaps in detecting anomalies that only appear across large volumes.

Automated semantic analyses are currently being piloted internally on certain document types, reflecting a positive momentum towards the adoption of new analytical methods.

4. Expected Outcomes

The IGF wishes to develop a solution improving the preparation, conduct and closure of public procurement audit missions on the tendering phase. The three components are designed to operate as a continuous workflow but may be developed sequentially within the PoC framework.

4.1 Component P3: Document Intelligence

The IGF wishes to enable inspectors to quickly access all available documentation during the preparation phase of an audit mission, and to query the relevant document corpus, particularly those relating to public procurement, in French and Arabic.

Expected outcomes:

- A natural language querying capability (French, Arabic) for the permanent file and scoping file, with responses citing sources
- The ability to formulate analytical queries spanning multiple contracts, entities or periods, and obtain summaries enabling the identification of recurring patterns, trends or anomalies

4.2 Component P4: Compliance Analysis and Predictive Detection

The IGF wishes to move from manual sample-based checking to comprehensive coverage of contracts within an audit project's scope, by exploiting structured PMP data and DAO documents.

Expected outcomes:

- Automated execution of compliance tests defined in the IGF public procurement audit guide for the tendering phase, with traceable output of results

- A semantic analysis of contractual documents (DAO) enabling the identification of qualitative irregularities not detectable from structured data alone
- A capability to identify configurations or signals based on irregularities observed during previous audit projects, directing investigations towards the highest-risk contracts

4.3 Component P5: Assisted Deliverable Generation

The IGF wishes to reduce the time taken to produce audit mission deliverables whilst maintaining their quality and compliance with institutional templates, so that finance inspectors can focus their efforts on analysis and recommendations

Expected outcomes:

- Assisted generation of standard deliverables (scoping note, executive summary, shuttle note, transmittal letter, internal cover sheet, audit report), in accordance with IGF templates, with a review interface enabling finance inspectors to validate content before finalisation
- Compatibility of generated deliverables with the IGF's official circulation formats and Blue Audit input requirements

Note: This description reflects the perspective of the IGF and is provided for reference purposes. Innovative approaches and alternative methods to achieve the intended outcomes are encouraged.

5. Potential Impacts and Benefits

For finance inspectors: Reduce the time spent on document familiarisation during the preparation phase. Move from sample-based checking to comprehensive coverage of available contracts. Reduce deliverable production time and focus efforts on analysis, investigation and formulation of high-value-added recommendations.

For the IGF: Strengthen the capacity to detect irregularities in public procurement through comprehensive analysis and a predictive capability. Improve the consistency and formal quality of deliverables. Unlock the value of the institutional documentary heritage by making it systematically exploitable.

For Moroccan public finances: Strengthen transparency and good governance in public procurement. Improve the detection of irregularities in the tendering process and contribute to deterring irregular practices.

6. Potential Risks

Technical risks:

- Variable quality of DAO documents (aged scans, handwritten documents, proprietary formats)
- Complexity of multilingualism across technical and legal documents in Arabic and French
- Risk of false negatives in compliance tests if the rules do not cover all possible irregular configurations
- Complexity of predictive modelling

Operational risks:

- Access to PMP data: extraction procedures must be formalised with the relevant parties and secured
- Risk of over-reliance on the tool if inspectors reduce their own vigilance by assuming the system covers all anomalies
- Confidentiality: procurement data and audit reports are sensitive. Access controls must be rigorous and auditable

Organisational risks:

- Coordination required with Blue Audit teams to validate the deliverable integration and export method
- Potential resistance if the tool is perceived as imposing deliverable formats or reducing inspectors' editorial discretion

Annex — Resources

- [Annex B](#)
 - Scoping note template
 - Summary template
 - Shuttle note template
 - Transmittal sheet template
- [Annex C](#)
 - Link to the Public Procurement Portal (PMP)
 - Anonymised DAO examples representative of the PoC scope
- [Annex D](#)
 - Inventory and examples of permanent files (anonymised or synthetic data) available for the pilot scope
 - Examples of audit mission files compiled during previous public procurement audit projects (anonymised)
- [Annex E](#)
 - Blue Audit specifications: data structure, input format, export and integration constraints
 - Examples of typical questions raised during the public procurement audit mission preparation phase