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Carta a los lectores

En cumplimiento del artículo 12 de la Ley Orgánica de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública –LOTAIP–, el INCOP pone a disposición de las entidades contratantes, proveedores, instituciones de control y ciudadanía en general, el informe de labores institucionales del año 2012, como una obligación legal y deber ético de rendir cuentas de su gestión institucional.

En concordancia con la tendencia mundial hacia la responsabilidad social y ambiental, consideramos importante usar medios electrónicos para difundir tan valiosa información. En esa línea, el INCOP reduce al mínimo indispensable la edición impresa de este informe, con la consecuente reducción del consumo de papel, que aporta a la protección del ambiente y privilegia la difusión electrónica, por ello, presenta el Informe de Rendición de Cuentas en versión digital.

Adicionalmente, la edición digital está disponible en el Portal COMPRASPUBLICAS, permitiendo el acceso directo o descarga del contenido desde cualquier dispositivo electrónico conectado a Internet y facilita la obtención y reutilización inmediata de la información en él consignada.

Nuestro compromiso permanente con la profundización del gobierno electrónico del Estado ecuatoriano nos anima a incrementar el uso de medios modernos en todos los ámbitos del quehacer institucional, en esa medida aspiramos que este informe contribuya a un conocimiento más amplio y oportuno de las compras gubernamentales del Ecuador.

De esta manera, el INCOP contribuye activamente al mejoramiento social, económico y ambiental, mejorando además la competitividad y valor añadido de la institución. Bajo este concepto de gestión que engloba un conjunto de prácticas, estrategias y sistemas que persiguen un nuevo equilibrio entre las dimensiones económica, social y ambiental.

Vamos a las compras sustentables!!!
Reporte Anual 2012
Un sistema que se afirma paso a paso, en la construcción de políticas públicas

A más de cuatro años de la creación del Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública, su consolidación es una evidencia que se traduce en el crecimiento sostenido de la transaccionalidad, la continua innovación de nuevas utilidades, la mayor inclusión de actores económicos, y el ahorro respecto del presupuesto inicial de compra.

Durante el año 2012, el INCOP desarrolló herramientas que permiten simplificar, publicitar y monitorear con mayor eficacia el ámbito de las compras gubernamentales: los módulos de ejecución contractual respecto de la ejecución de obra, adquisición de bienes y contratación de servicios permiten cerrar el ciclo de la compra pública; las utilidades para transparentar de manera eficiente los procedimientos de contratación bajo régimen especial, las ferias inclusivas y la constitución del catálogo artesanal, facilitan que el Portal cumpla su función de facilitador neutral de las transacciones públicas; la automatización de certificaciones, el desarrollo tecnológico relacionado con la implementación de la firma electrónica y la interconexión con sistemas de datos que permiten instrumentar iniciativas de gestión óptima (la ventanilla única, por ejemplo), son avances hacia el objetivo de lograr que las compras gubernamentales sean tratadas como una política pública de carácter nacional, cuyo objetivo fundamental es el cumplimiento de los fines previstos en el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo.

El aumento sostenido de proveedores durante el año anterior, la realización de más de 138 mil procesos de contratación, con una rebaja presupuestaria mayor a 568 millones de dólares, la adquisición de más de 615 millones de productos a través del Catálogo Electrónico, todo esto a través de un Portal que ha mantenido una tasa de disponibilidad de casi el 100 por ciento, y ha permitido la participación de micro y pequeñas empresas en el 50 por ciento de procesos de compra, son muestras palpables de la consolidación del Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública, y de su órgano rector y regulador, el INCOP.

El seguimiento de cómo se realizan las contrataciones ha sido también una preocupación importante. En el 2012, más de 6 mil 600 procesos de compra han sido monitoreados, sobre la lógica de perfiles de riesgo y matrices de control elaborados por el INCOP; las instituciones de control han sido notificadas en el caso de la existencia de observaciones relevantes al respecto.

La consolidación del esquema sistémico en la contratación pública,
llevó al INCOP a organizar el primer premio al mejor desempeño, iniciativa que premió en seis categorías a las entidades contratantes con mejores prácticas en este aspecto esencial de la gestión gubernamental. El Ecuador también fue premiado internacionalmente, en la categoría de innovación tecnológica, por el reto de constituir el primer repertorio de medicamentos, un catálogo electrónico que permite la adquisición oportuna y eficiente de fármacos que requiere el Sistema Nacional de Salud.

El compromiso del INCOP continúa en la línea de lograr la profundización efectiva de los principios de transparencia, publicidad, concurrencia, igualdad, vigencia tecnológica y otros que permiten la construcción de un sistema nacional alineado con la implementación de políticas públicas para la sociedad del buen vivir. En este año, el reto es coadyuvar, desde las compras gubernamentales al cambio de la matriz productiva, con medidas de fomento la producción nacional, sobre todo la proveniente de micro y pequeñas empresas, y actores de la economía popular y solidaria.

En esta lógica, el compromiso de quienes colaboramos en el INCOP sigue firme y en pie.

Dr. Juan Aguirre Ribadeneira
DIRECTOR EJECUTIVO
La reforma de la Ley Orgánica del Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública

“La iniciativa de actualizar las disposiciones sustantivas en el ámbito de la contratación pública es necesaria y oportuna”.

Por iniciativa del Presidente de la República, Rafael Correa, en marzo de 2011, se inició el tratamiento del proyecto de Ley Reformatoria a la Ley Orgánica del Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública, en el seno de la Comisión Especializada Permanente de Gobiernos Autónomos de la Asamblea Nacional.

Durante el estudio del proyecto de reforma, la comisión mencionada recibió otras iniciativas presentadas por varios asambleístas, y convocó de manera general a la sociedad civil y a varias instituciones públicas vinculadas con las compras gubernamentales, a participar de un amplio proceso de consulta que procesó todas las iniciativas.

En el transcurso del proceso de consulta participaron gremios de productores, cámaras y colegios profesionales, instituciones académicas, organismos de control, la Asociación de Municipalidades del Ecuador –AME–, el Consejo Nacional de Gobiernos Provinciales del Ecuador –CONGOPE–, y otras instituciones de la sociedad civil.

El Instituto Nacional de Contratación Pública –INCOP– fue invitado formalmente, con el objeto de asesorar puntualmente a los asambleístas de la comisión, exponer el funcionamiento de las herramientas que integran el Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública –SNCP– y realizar un análisis del estado del sistema.

Uno de sus ejes esenciales es colaborar, desde las compras gubernamentales, con el esfuerzo para conseguir un cambio de la matriz productiva, dirigido a fomentar la producción nacional, sobre todo la que se origina en las micro, pequeñas y medianas empresas, así como en los actores
El proyecto de reforma se encuentra listo para votación en segundo debate, por el Pleno de la Asamblea Nacional.

del sector de la Economía Popular y Solidaria.

La iniciativa de actualizar las disposiciones sustantivas en el ámbito de la contratación pública es necesaria y oportuna. La construcción de sistemas nacionales de gestión de políticas se debe enfrentar de manera gradual y sostenida, es decir, actualizando las disposiciones en función de su efectividad real, y considerando tanto las experiencias comparadas a nivel internacional, como las opiniones de los actores involucrados, y sobre todo, los resultados de una evaluación objetiva y propositiva de los efectos sociales y económicos que se han producido, y que se pueden acentuar.

Actualmente, el proyecto de reforma se encuentra listo para votación en segundo debate, por el Pleno de la Asamblea Nacional.
Análisis de Datos

1.1 PROVEEDORES REGISTRADOS

El esfuerzo emprendido por el Instituto Nacional de Contratación Pública a través del desarrollo y mejora continua de las herramientas de contratación, la creación de ambientes de capacitación virtual, la capacitación presencial, el fomento a las ferias inclusivas entre otras acciones, han permitido que al cerrar el año 2012 el Sistema Oficial de Contratación del Estado cuente con más de 151 mil proveedores interesados en ofertar sus obras, bienes o servicios al Estado Ecuatoriano.

* El número de proveedores registrados es susceptible de variación debido a la eliminación de registros que no son actualizados.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVEEDORES REGISTRADOS</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL 2008</td>
<td>23,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL 2009</td>
<td>52,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL 2010</td>
<td>31,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL 2011</td>
<td>22,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL 2012</td>
<td>20,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*TOTAL PROVEEDORES REGISTRADOS</td>
<td>151,094</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
El Registro Único de Proveedores, ha permitido que aproximadamente 78 mil proveedores se encuentren habilitados para participar activamente en los procesos de contratación que llevan delante las entidades públicas.

Es importante señalar que dicho número el 77% corresponden a microempresas, evidenciando el impulso a este sector.

*Los valores obtenidos están sujetos a variación debido a la deshabilitación de proveedores en períodos posteriores.*
1.3 ENTIDADES HABILITADAS

Al 31 de diciembre de 2012, aproximadamente 5.700 entidades se encontraban habilitadas para participar en procesos de contratación pública.

* Los valores obtenidos están sujetos a variación debido a la deshabilitación de entidades en períodos posteriores.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL ENTIDADES HABILITADAS</th>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL 2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL 2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*TOTAL ENTIDADES HABILITADAS | 5.738
Con el objetivo de implementar herramientas que asesoren en temas de planificación a las entidades y proveedores inscritos en el Registro Único de Proveedores, el INCOP se encuentra trabajando en la implementación de un proyecto estratégico enfocado al procesamiento efectivo de datos estadísticos, mediante la herramienta informática Business Intelligence –BI–.

El BI otorgará insumos a las Entidades Contratantes y proveedores para planificar la oferta y demanda en el mercado de las Compras Públicas.

**Business Intelligence, enlazando la oferta y la demanda**

El BI es una solución informática para consulta y análisis de información, el mismo que integra herramientas de administración y explotación de la información almacenada en el Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública –SNCP–.

El sistema de Inteligencia de Negocios permitirá, internamente, que las distintas unidades del INCOP extraigan, manejen, procesen y generen reportes y análisis de la información del SNCP.

Por otro lado, usuarios externos podrán realizar consultas, vía Web, del SNCP, accediendo así a una información estadística de manera oportuna, confiable y consistente, permitiendo a las instituciones públicas monitorear los distintos procesos de contratación pública y transparentar la información de los procesos de contratación.

Adicionalmente, el BI otorgará insumos a las Entidades Contratantes para planificar sus compras, de acuerdo a la oferta y demanda del mercado público. Finalmente, los proveedores tendrán a su disposición información que les permita programar su producción de acuerdo a la demanda de las entidades para cada año.
El Estado ha invertido cerca de 10 mil millones de dólares en la adquisición de bienes, obras y servicios, convirtiéndose en el más importante generador de empleo y desarrollo productivo en el país.

De dichos valores alrededor de 6.5 mil millones fueron adjudicados a través de procesos de régimen común, representando el 65% del total adjudicado en el 2012 por las diferentes entidades del Estado.

La planificación, uno de los postulados del Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública, evidencia un fortalecimiento progresivo al interior de las entidades contratantes, pues ya no se observa una acumulación de la ejecución presupuestaria en el último mes, sino una distribución de las contrataciones a lo largo del año.
Los procesos cuyo porcentaje de rebaja presupuestaria es igual a 0 se deben a que únicamente se publica el precio de adjudicación. Para el caso de catálogo electrónico el monto adjudicado es el que se encuentra en esta herramienta, como producto de los convenios marco gestionados por el INCOP con los distintos proveedores.

El porcentaje de rebaja presupuestaria del 5% incorpora los procesos de publicación en los cuales no se registra los márgenes de ahorro en las adjudicaciones. Sin considerar los procedimientos de publicación y catálogo electrónico, el porcentaje real de rebaja presupuestaria es de 8.49%.

La importante rebaja presupuestaria alcanzada en los diferentes procesos de contratación permite reinvertir dichos recursos en importantes bienes, obras y servicios para la ciudadanía.
Durante el año 2012, en el Área de Desarrollo Tecnológico, se han realizado varios proyectos nuevos y de mejoras al Sistema Oficial de Contratación del Estado (SOCE); que reflejan y apoyan la dinámica en los procesos de contratación de las instituciones públicas.

**Catálogo Artesanal**
Aplicación que permite visibilizar los productos, identificados en las ferias inclusivas, en el Catálogo Electrónico del Portal COMPRASPUBLICAS; brindando a las entidades contratantes la posibilidad de adquirir esos productos de una manera simple.

**Firma Electrónica**
Módulo informático que habilita el estampado de tiempo –fecha y hora– en un documento para mejorar la autenticidad de la firma digital. La firma electrónica se complementa con otra aplicación de gestión de plantillas que permite al usuario generar formularios, además de permitir versionarlos y firmarlos electrónicamente, acoplándose así a cualquier proceso de contratación.

Esta mejora se apalanza del servicio que ya disponen las entidades certificadoras como el Banco Central del Ecuador.

**Interconectividad INCOP - SRI**
La posibilidad de interconexión con la base de datos del Servicio de Rentas Internas –SRI– otorga la categorización de los proveedores en micro, pequeña, mediana y grande empresa de forma automática, en base a la facturación que declara el proveedor en el SRI.

**Importaciones.**
La interconexión con la Ventanilla Única Ecuatoriana para el Comercio Exterior (VUE) en los trámites relativos tanto a la recepción, como a su posterior tramitación de las solicitudes de Licencias de Importaciones que permitirán reducir significativamente el tiempo y los costos de transacción en la realización de actividades de comercio exterior.

**Organismos Multilaterales**
Aplicación que concede a las Entidades Contratantes el registro de los procesos de contratación, y de los documentos de información relevantes, con Organismos Multilaterales.

**Certificado Electrónico**
Herramienta que permite obtener los certificados, en línea, de No ser contratista incumplido o adjudicatario fallido y de No tener procesos adjudicados con el estado. De la misma manera, quienes solicitan ese documento pueden verificar su autenticidad a través del Portal COMPRASPUBLICAS.

**Vulnerabilidades del SOCE**
Se han atendido las recomendaciones realizadas por la Consultoría sobre Análisis de Código.

**Catálogo Electrónico**
Implementación de mejoras para apoyar la administración de productos adjudicados, como proveedor y mejora la visualización de las órdenes de compra. Además ha implementado nuevos reportes de productos adjudicados por categoría e incorpora imágenes actualizadas.

**Subasta Inversa Electrónica**
Registro de datos adicionales en la etapa de calificación de proveedores y validación del mensaje de Adjudicación.

**Convenio Marco**
Validación de selección de parámetros en el proceso de Creación del proceso, en la etapa de Calificación de Participantes y Envío de Ofertas.

**Subasta Inversa Corporativa**
Agrega registro de datos en las etapas de Calificación y deshabilitación de proveedores.

**Consultorías**
Vinculación de Consultorías por Concurso público con pre-calificación; y de Consultorías con Capacidad nacional y Tipo de consultor.

**Interfaz SOCE**
Mejoramiento de la visualización del flujo y estado por los que ha pasado un Proceso de Contratación, y el cambio de los menús superiores por laterales.
1.5 CATÁLOGO ELECTRÓNICO

Más de 615 millones de productos han sido adquiridos por las entidades contratantes a través del Catálogo Electrónico, con una inversión de casi 308 millones de dólares. Esta importante herramienta agiliza y transparenta los procesos de contratación, permitiendo a las entidades obtener los bienes de mayor recurrencia de adquisición de una forma ágil. Es importante señalar que actualmente se cuenta con el catálogo de medicamentos, el mismo que les brinda a las diferentes entidades de salud la posibilidad de adquirir los principales medicamentos de forma ágil y a precios adecuados, reduciendo la posibilidad de caducidad de medicamentos y los costos de almacenamiento.

Más de 615 millones de ítems y 308 millones de dólares en ventas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MES</th>
<th>CANTIDAD</th>
<th>COSTO FINAL USD</th>
<th>NÚMERO DE PROCESOS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enero</td>
<td>1.803.310</td>
<td>3.939.979,40</td>
<td>975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Febrero</td>
<td>3.240.866</td>
<td>17.076.516,63</td>
<td>1.742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marzo</td>
<td>41.417.147</td>
<td>28.349.392,61</td>
<td>3.666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abril</td>
<td>74.270.117</td>
<td>26.506.177,18</td>
<td>4.836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo</td>
<td>67.780.143</td>
<td>33.976.992,53</td>
<td>3.824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junio</td>
<td>61.640.311</td>
<td>23.074.343,08</td>
<td>4.151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julio</td>
<td>59.572.696</td>
<td>28.744.707,01</td>
<td>4.704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agosto</td>
<td>56.939.511</td>
<td>22.522.466,77</td>
<td>3.720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septiembre</td>
<td>67.740.199</td>
<td>27.354.186,94</td>
<td>4.068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octubre</td>
<td>64.810.290</td>
<td>35.596.097,22</td>
<td>4.619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noviembre</td>
<td>86.351.800</td>
<td>41.352.655,75</td>
<td>5.197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diciembre</td>
<td>30.116.517</td>
<td>19.143.955,36</td>
<td>2.074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>615.682.907</td>
<td>307.637.470,48</td>
<td>43.576</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.6 SUBASTA INVERSA ELECTRÓNICA

Una rebaja presupuestaria superior a 320 millones de dólares en aproximadamente 25 mil procesos es el resultado de la Subasta Inversa Electrónica, cuya herramienta informática privilegia la producción nacional y a las MIPYMES.

Más de 320 millones alcanzados en rebaja presupuestaria por Subasta Inversa Electrónica.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MES</th>
<th>No. DE PROCESOS</th>
<th>PRESUPUESTO USD</th>
<th>ADJUDICADO USD</th>
<th>REBAJA PRESUPUESTARIA USD</th>
<th>% REBAJA PRESUPUESTARIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enero</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>92.017.726,19</td>
<td>78.193.169,26</td>
<td>13.824.556,93</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Febrero</td>
<td>1.158</td>
<td>95.215.555,82</td>
<td>83.415.071,43</td>
<td>11.800.484,39</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marzo</td>
<td>1.866</td>
<td>133.700.498,43</td>
<td>116.850.925,55</td>
<td>16.849.572,88</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abril</td>
<td>3.809</td>
<td>382.638.298,29</td>
<td>290.681.653,65</td>
<td>91.956.644,64</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo</td>
<td>2.029</td>
<td>124.750.716,54</td>
<td>108.977.290,18</td>
<td>15.773.426,36</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junio</td>
<td>1.970</td>
<td>115.265.366,65</td>
<td>99.706.405,95</td>
<td>15.558.960,70</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julio</td>
<td>1.957</td>
<td>157.487.801,90</td>
<td>132.562.140,82</td>
<td>24.925.661,08</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agosto</td>
<td>2.024</td>
<td>165.277.158,01</td>
<td>127.455.369,78</td>
<td>37.821.788,23</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septiembre</td>
<td>1.794</td>
<td>115.203.083,02</td>
<td>98.237.311,32</td>
<td>16.965.771,70</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octubre</td>
<td>2.299</td>
<td>157.253.569,88</td>
<td>137.194.169,19</td>
<td>20.059.400,69</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noviembre</td>
<td>2.971</td>
<td>261.377.804,72</td>
<td>228.556.250,83</td>
<td>32.821.553,89</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diciembre</td>
<td>2.171</td>
<td>184.259.290,25</td>
<td>162.184.948,90</td>
<td>22.074.341,35</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>24.975</td>
<td>1.984.446.869,70</td>
<td>1.664.014.706,86</td>
<td>320.432.162,84</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Más de 666 millones de dólares se han invertido en alrededor de 23 mil procesos, a través de la herramienta informática de menor cuantía, en obras, bienes o servicios que permite la aplicación de criterios de preferencia para fomentar la actividad productiva de micro, pequeñas y medianas empresas en cada cantón del Ecuador.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MES</th>
<th>No. DE PROCESOS</th>
<th>PRESUPUESTO USD</th>
<th>ADJUDICADO USD</th>
<th>REBAJA PRESUPUESTARIA USD</th>
<th>% REBAJA PRESUPUESTARIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENERO</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>24.907.155,42</td>
<td>24.859.254,00</td>
<td>47.901,42</td>
<td>0,19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEBRERO</td>
<td>1.064</td>
<td>28.639.270,53</td>
<td>28.584.643,35</td>
<td>54.627,18</td>
<td>0,19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARZO</td>
<td>1.535</td>
<td>39.699.534,40</td>
<td>39.572.699,74</td>
<td>126.834,66</td>
<td>0,32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABRIL</td>
<td>1.991</td>
<td>50.762.766,50</td>
<td>50.654.912,97</td>
<td>107.853,53</td>
<td>0,21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAYO</td>
<td>2.115</td>
<td>62.020.012,34</td>
<td>61.825.403,02</td>
<td>194.609,32</td>
<td>0,31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUNIO</td>
<td>1.987</td>
<td>55.043.132,46</td>
<td>54.936.387,10</td>
<td>106.745,36</td>
<td>0,19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JULIO</td>
<td>1.977</td>
<td>51.550.893,85</td>
<td>51.467.548,58</td>
<td>83.345,27</td>
<td>0,16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGOSTO</td>
<td>2.096</td>
<td>56.416.147,86</td>
<td>56.282.051,44</td>
<td>134.096,42</td>
<td>0,24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEPTIEMBRE</td>
<td>1.850</td>
<td>55.846.492,09</td>
<td>55.729.731,66</td>
<td>116.760,43</td>
<td>0,21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCTUBRE</td>
<td>2.395</td>
<td>77.365.742,17</td>
<td>77.198.259,08</td>
<td>167.483,09</td>
<td>0,22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOVIEMBRE</td>
<td>2.825</td>
<td>93.952.345,84</td>
<td>93.776.032,90</td>
<td>176.312,94</td>
<td>0,19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DICIEMBRE</td>
<td>2.444</td>
<td>71.933.769,61</td>
<td>71.811.043,28</td>
<td>122.726,33</td>
<td>0,17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>23.150</td>
<td>668.137.263,07</td>
<td>666.697.967,12</td>
<td>1.439.295,95</td>
<td>0,22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.8 COTIZACIÓN  

A través de la ejecución de 2.874 procesos de cotización se ha alcanzado una rebaja presupuestaria superior a los 29 millones de dólares.

COTIZACIÓN

Cerca de 30 millones de dólares en rebaja presupuestaria.

COTIZACIÓN 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MES</th>
<th>No. DE PROCESOS</th>
<th>PRESUPUESTO USD</th>
<th>ADJUDICADO USD</th>
<th>REBAJA PRESUPUESTARIA USD</th>
<th>% REBAJA PRESUPUESTARIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enero</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>39,197,325,95</td>
<td>37,678,964,55</td>
<td>1,518,361,40</td>
<td>3,87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Febrero</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>27,790,883,40</td>
<td>26,868,996,71</td>
<td>921,886,69</td>
<td>3,32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marzo</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>34,834,945,72</td>
<td>33,766,528,01</td>
<td>1,068,417,71</td>
<td>3,07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abril</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>50,985,052,30</td>
<td>48,733,890,22</td>
<td>2,251,162,08</td>
<td>4,42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>59,310,998,87</td>
<td>56,981,226,81</td>
<td>2,329,772,06</td>
<td>3,93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junio</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>56,346,087,80</td>
<td>53,400,438,39</td>
<td>2,945,649,41</td>
<td>5,23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julio</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>64,001,785,96</td>
<td>61,617,238,14</td>
<td>2,384,547,82</td>
<td>3,73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agosto</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>80,316,702,41</td>
<td>77,360,218,70</td>
<td>2,956,483,71</td>
<td>3,68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septiembre</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>83,507,716,67</td>
<td>80,333,889,79</td>
<td>3,173,826,88</td>
<td>3,80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octubre</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>82,768,646,73</td>
<td>79,491,492,19</td>
<td>3,277,154,54</td>
<td>3,96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noviembre</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>98,189,241,13</td>
<td>93,792,189,67</td>
<td>4,397,051,46</td>
<td>4,48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diciembre</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>98,030,413,33</td>
<td>95,350,853,46</td>
<td>2,679,559,87</td>
<td>2,73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>2,874</td>
<td>775,279,800,27</td>
<td>745,375,926,64</td>
<td>29,903,873,63</td>
<td>3,86%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.9 LICITACIÓN

En 795 procesos de Licitación para la adquisición de obras, bienes o servicios que han sido realizados a través del Portal COMPRASPUBLICAS, se ha alcanzado un monto de adjudicación que bordea los 2.700 millones de dólares y una rebaja presupuestaria superior a los 210 millones de dólares.

Cerca de 2 mil 700 millones de dólares adjudicados.

LICITACIÓN

LICITACIÓN 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MES</th>
<th>No. DE PROCESOS</th>
<th>PRESUPUESTO USD</th>
<th>ADJUDICADO USD</th>
<th>REBAJA PRESUPUESTARIA USD</th>
<th>% REBAJA PRESUPUESTARIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enero</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>155.018.784,19</td>
<td>147.711.142,00</td>
<td>7.307.642,19</td>
<td>4,71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Febrero</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>109.688.036,18</td>
<td>104.036.903,19</td>
<td>5.651.132,99</td>
<td>5,15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marzo</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>115.160.150,51</td>
<td>113.225.145,66</td>
<td>1.935.004,85</td>
<td>1,68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abril</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>170.696.671,63</td>
<td>165.909.874,20</td>
<td>4.786.797,43</td>
<td>2,80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>208.030.054,18</td>
<td>203.130.712,79</td>
<td>4.899.341,39</td>
<td>2,36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junio</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>188.309.469,97</td>
<td>180.920.342,18</td>
<td>7.389.127,79</td>
<td>3,92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julio</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>447.549.212,37</td>
<td>356.892.718,96</td>
<td>90.656.493,41</td>
<td>20,26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agosto</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>169.215.640,98</td>
<td>161.073.896,70</td>
<td>8.141.744,28</td>
<td>4,81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septiembre</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>280.077.497,53</td>
<td>252.178.772,53</td>
<td>27.898.725,00</td>
<td>9,96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octubre</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>242.546.738,64</td>
<td>233.230.048,67</td>
<td>9.316.689,97</td>
<td>3,84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noviembre</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>477.356.023,80</td>
<td>451.007.840,24</td>
<td>26.348.183,56</td>
<td>5,52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diciembre</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>268.017.120,59</td>
<td>251.490.967,34</td>
<td>16.526.153,25</td>
<td>6,17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>2.831.665.400,57</td>
<td>2.620.808.364,46</td>
<td>210.857.036,11</td>
<td>7,45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Los procesos de licitación de seguros presentaron una inversión superior a los 20 millones y alcanzaron una rebaja presupuestaria cercana a los 4 millones, en 259 procesos adjudicados.

Alrededor de 4 millones de dólares alcanzados en rebaja presupuestaria.

### LICITACIÓN DE SEGUROS 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MES</th>
<th>No. DE PROCESOS</th>
<th>PRESUPUESTO USD</th>
<th>ADJUDICADO USD</th>
<th>REBAJA PRESUPUESTARIA USD</th>
<th>% REBAJA PRESUPUESTARIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enero</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>524.971,72</td>
<td>474.722,15</td>
<td>50.249,57</td>
<td>9,57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Febrero</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.165.996,99</td>
<td>946.396,53</td>
<td>219.600,46</td>
<td>18,83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marzo</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3.858.073,57</td>
<td>2.968.349,42</td>
<td>889.724,15</td>
<td>23,06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abril</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3.757.472,12</td>
<td>3.399.381,38</td>
<td>358.090,74</td>
<td>9,53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.487.046,84</td>
<td>1.367.983,93</td>
<td>119.062,91</td>
<td>8,01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junio</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1.780.848,19</td>
<td>1.566.175,55</td>
<td>214.672,64</td>
<td>12,05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julio</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2.306.780,36</td>
<td>1.832.715,21</td>
<td>474.065,15</td>
<td>20,55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agosto</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.717.293,47</td>
<td>2.422.040,50</td>
<td>295.252,97</td>
<td>10,87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septiembre</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>831.276,94</td>
<td>654.560,63</td>
<td>176.716,31</td>
<td>21,26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octubre</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.782.202,97</td>
<td>2.284.388,44</td>
<td>497.814,53</td>
<td>17,89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noviembre</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.507.077,18</td>
<td>1.327.547,83</td>
<td>179.529,35</td>
<td>11,91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diciembre</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1.968.684,99</td>
<td>1.532.351,78</td>
<td>436.333,21</td>
<td>22,16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>24.687.725,34</td>
<td>20.776.613,35</td>
<td>3.911.111,99</td>
<td>15,84%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.11 CONTRATACIÓN DIRECTA

Aproximadamente 6.700 procesos han sido adjudicados mediante contratación directa de CONSULTORÍA, con una inversión superior a los 123 millones de dólares.

Cerca de 2 millones de dólares alcanzados en rebaja presupuestaria.

### CONTRATACIÓN DIRECTA 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MES</th>
<th>No. DE PROCESOS</th>
<th>PRESUPUESTO USD</th>
<th>ADJUDICADO USD</th>
<th>REBAJA PRESUPUESTARIA USD</th>
<th>% REBAJA PRESUPUESTARIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enero</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>4.430.493,61</td>
<td>4.373.604,62</td>
<td>56.888,99</td>
<td>1,28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Febrero</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>5.165.111,74</td>
<td>5.061.578,27</td>
<td>103.533,47</td>
<td>2,00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marzo</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>8.234.278,43</td>
<td>8.100.168,00</td>
<td>134.110,43</td>
<td>1,63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abril</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>10.382.952,59</td>
<td>10.276.180,45</td>
<td>106.772,14</td>
<td>1,03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>10.257.180,78</td>
<td>10.256.377,98</td>
<td>802,80</td>
<td>0,01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junio</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>13.824.787,72</td>
<td>13.393.916,84</td>
<td>430.870,88</td>
<td>3,12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julio</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>11.470.640,68</td>
<td>11.289.084,49</td>
<td>181.556,19</td>
<td>1,58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agosto</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>11.492.238,23</td>
<td>11.388.846,86</td>
<td>103.391,37</td>
<td>0,90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septiembre</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>9.180.060,98</td>
<td>9.035.188,52</td>
<td>144.872,46</td>
<td>1,58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octubre</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>11.104.243,07</td>
<td>10.996.607,75</td>
<td>107.635,32</td>
<td>0,97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noviembre</td>
<td>905</td>
<td>16.214.618,45</td>
<td>16.004.243,44</td>
<td>210.375,01</td>
<td>1,30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diciembre</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>13.355.855,11</td>
<td>13.183.640,76</td>
<td>172.214,35</td>
<td>1,29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>6.695</td>
<td>125.112.461,39</td>
<td>123.359.437,98</td>
<td>1.753.023,41</td>
<td>1,40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Con un presupuesto referencial superior a 120 millones de dólares y una rebaja presupuestaria de más de 3.4 millones de dólares, se realizaron 774 procesos de contratación.

Alrededor de 120 millones de dólares invertidos.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MES</th>
<th>No. DE PROCESOS</th>
<th>PRESUPUESTO USD</th>
<th>ADJUDICADO USD</th>
<th>REBAJA PRESUPUESTARIA USD</th>
<th>% REBAJA PRESUPUESTARIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enero</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4.657.852,42</td>
<td>4.530.755,40</td>
<td>127.097,02</td>
<td>2,73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Febrero</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4.327.704,50</td>
<td>4.258.678,97</td>
<td>69.025,53</td>
<td>1,59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marzo</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>7.295.751,37</td>
<td>6.982.281,41</td>
<td>313.469,96</td>
<td>4,30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abril</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>7.383.928,39</td>
<td>7.282.394,50</td>
<td>101.533,89</td>
<td>1,38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>12.009.273,86</td>
<td>11.529.620,46</td>
<td>479.653,40</td>
<td>3,99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junio</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>12.305.825,16</td>
<td>11.931.388,77</td>
<td>374.436,39</td>
<td>3,04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julio</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>10.085.884,96</td>
<td>9.847.371,65</td>
<td>238.513,31</td>
<td>2,36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agosto</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>12.065.265,00</td>
<td>11.865.499,58</td>
<td>199.765,42</td>
<td>1,66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septiembre</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>9.161.856,38</td>
<td>8.961.190,80</td>
<td>200.665,58</td>
<td>2,19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octubre</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>13.388.046,92</td>
<td>12.828.000,12</td>
<td>560.046,80</td>
<td>4,18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noviembre</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>12.357.125,23</td>
<td>12.028.507,08</td>
<td>328.618,15</td>
<td>2,66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diciembre</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>15.709.507,56</td>
<td>15.284.260,51</td>
<td>425.247,05</td>
<td>2,71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>120.748.021,75</td>
<td>117.329.949,25</td>
<td>3.418.072,50</td>
<td>2,83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
89 procesos fueron realizados en concurso público para la contratación de CONSULTORÍAS, en los que los proveedores proporcionaron al Estado sus servicios profesionales especializados, en este caso observamos que no existe rebaja presupuestaria sino que el Estado invirtió más de 3 millones adicionales al presupuesto referencial.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MES</th>
<th>No. DE PROCESOS</th>
<th>PRESUPUESTO USD</th>
<th>ADJUDICADO USD</th>
<th>REBAJA PRESUPUESTARIA USD</th>
<th>% REBAJA PRESUPUESTARIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enero</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.646.797,24</td>
<td>7.765.788,39</td>
<td>- 118.991,15</td>
<td>-1,56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Febrero</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.422.373,00</td>
<td>7.346.193,08</td>
<td>76.179,92</td>
<td>1,03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marzo</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.597.493,94</td>
<td>10.579.007,40</td>
<td>- 981.513,46</td>
<td>-10,23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abril</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.191.211,55</td>
<td>8.223.706,94</td>
<td>- 32.495,39</td>
<td>-0,40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junio</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17.022.399,83</td>
<td>16.035.817,15</td>
<td>986.582,68</td>
<td>5,80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julio</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13.885.498,14</td>
<td>13.784.105,41</td>
<td>101.392,73</td>
<td>0,73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agosto</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.328.979,12</td>
<td>3.335.528,93</td>
<td>- 6.549,81</td>
<td>-0,20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septiembre</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>37.099.966,51</td>
<td>37.953.992,64</td>
<td>- 854.026,13</td>
<td>-2,30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octubre</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12.818.344,90</td>
<td>12.719.064,45</td>
<td>99.280,45</td>
<td>0,77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noviembre</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13.102.827,33</td>
<td>12.902.501,18</td>
<td>200.326,15</td>
<td>1,53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diciembre</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>27.206.976,80</td>
<td>29.521.151,71</td>
<td>- 2.314.174,91</td>
<td>-8,51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>166.525.436,41</td>
<td>169.807.535,50</td>
<td>- 3.282.099,09</td>
<td>-1,97%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cerca de 170 millones de dólares invertidos.
“Registro continuo de toda la información del proceso a partir de la adjudicación hasta la finalización del contrato”.

El INCOP en su afán de aumentar la transparencia en los procesos de adquisición ejecutados por las instituciones públicas, ha desarrollado una herramienta informática que permita publicar y transparentar toda la información real y completa de los contratos celebrados por las entidades contratantes, permitiendo así llevar un registro continuo de toda la información del proceso a partir de la adjudicación hasta la finalización del contrato.

La aplicación contará con cuatro pasos: Registro de información esencial, Registro de planillas, Liquidación del contrato y Finalización de la etapa. Con esta herramienta se podrá hacer seguimientos y facilitará a las Entidades el control sobre los contratos de bienes, obras y servicios.

La herramienta acoge los procesos que se crearon desde el primer día hábil del 2013.
Estos procesos corresponden a contrataciones de Régimen Especial y Giro específico del negocio, en las cuales las entidades contratantes transparentan la información de los procesos realizados, a través de su publicación en el portal una vez culminado el proceso de contratación.

Cerca de 3 mil 500 millones de dólares adjudicados.

### Publicación 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MES</th>
<th>No. De Procesos</th>
<th>Monto Contratado USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enero</td>
<td>3.119</td>
<td>270.749.332,19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Febrero</td>
<td>2.536</td>
<td>141.194.916,39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marzo</td>
<td>2.980</td>
<td>151.223.950,55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abril</td>
<td>3.466</td>
<td>106.832.515,06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo</td>
<td>2.845</td>
<td>322.595.940,81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junio</td>
<td>2.393</td>
<td>150.010.346,74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julio</td>
<td>2.885</td>
<td>237.027.646,61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agosto</td>
<td>2.351</td>
<td>247.759.515,69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septiembre</td>
<td>2.512</td>
<td>526.485.641,52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octubre</td>
<td>2.381</td>
<td>146.263.962,31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noviembre</td>
<td>3.211</td>
<td>815.266.669,59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diciembre</td>
<td>4.175</td>
<td>396.291.998,41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>34.854</td>
<td>3.451.702.435,87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Con el objetivo de aumentar la transparencia en los procesos de contratación que realizan las Entidades Contratantes acogiéndose a Régimen Especial, sustentado en lo que estipula la Ley Orgánica de Contratación Pública y su Reglamento. Se diseñó una nueva herramienta que permite seleccionar los diferentes casos de Régimen Especial:

- Comunicación Social,
- Asesoría y Patrocinio Jurídico,
- Transporte de Correo interno o internacional,
- Sectores Estratégicos,
- Obra artística, literaria o científica,
- Repuestos o accesorios,
- Bienes y servicios únicos,
- Contratos entre entidades públicas o subsidiarias,
- Contrataciones con e presas públicas internacionales; y,
- Seguros.

La interfaz permite publicar toda la información relevante a las contrataciones que las Entidades Contratantes ejecuten, tomando en cuenta las características de cada proceso. Adicionalmente, esta herramienta facilita la identificación de los procesos de Régimen Especial y sus estadísticas, convirtiéndose de esa manera en un mecanismo más para la obtención de estadísticas útiles para las entidades contratantes.

Desde la fecha de publicación de las herramientas informáticas hasta la fecha se han creado 324 procesos a través de las herramientas informáticas de Régimen Especial y 43 procesos a través de las herramientas correspondientes a procedimientos especiales, que también contempla el Reglamento General a la Ley Orgánica del Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública.

La vigencia de las herramientas informática se establece con la publicación de la Resolución INCOP 0081, emitida el 31 de enero de 2013.

“La interfaz permite publicar toda la información relevante a las contrataciones que las Entidades Contratantes ejecuten, tomando en cuenta las características de cada proceso.”
El proceso de contratación de Ínfima Cuantía, en vigencia desde mayo del 2011, constituye una herramienta de contratación que simplifica el proceso de compra de bienes y servicios que no son recurrentes por el Estado. Durante el año 2012, a través de estos procesos de contratación se ha adjudicado un aproximado de 434 millones de dólares.

Cerca de 434 millones de dólares adjudicados.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MES</th>
<th>No. DE FACTURAS</th>
<th>MONTO CONTRATADO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enero</td>
<td>33.467</td>
<td>16.809.465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Febrero</td>
<td>48.223</td>
<td>26.688.990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marzo</td>
<td>61.545</td>
<td>35.524.403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abril</td>
<td>63.787</td>
<td>38.757.808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo</td>
<td>63.087</td>
<td>36.218.702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junio</td>
<td>63.000</td>
<td>36.396.794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julio</td>
<td>63.733</td>
<td>37.586.359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agosto</td>
<td>61.075</td>
<td>37.241.219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septiembre</td>
<td>59.406</td>
<td>35.454.666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octubre</td>
<td>66.164</td>
<td>40.555.562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noviembre</td>
<td>72.359</td>
<td>45.468.415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diciembre</td>
<td>58.467</td>
<td>46.839.308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>714.313</td>
<td>433.541.691</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
El INCOP a través de este proceso permitió agilizar las contrataciones provenientes de acontecimientos graves y otras provenientes de fuerza mayor o caso fortuito, a nivel nacional, sectorial o institucional. De esta manera se ha logrado responder de una manera oportuna a 623 resoluciones de emergencia durante el 2012, con un monto adjudicado de 430 millones de dólares, a través de 1.677 procesos de contratación.

Procesos ágiles para cubrir las necesidades emergentes a nivel nacional, sectorial o institucional.
El mecanismo de catálogo electrónico permitió satisfacer las demandas del Sistema de Salud Pública, reduciendo los costos de operación de las compras y los procesos de contratación, así como mejorando los controles sobre los pedidos y existencias.

Más de 60 mil órdenes de compra de medicamentos.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MES</th>
<th>No. DE ÓRDENES</th>
<th>MONTO CONTRATADO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marzo</td>
<td>4.242</td>
<td>10.210.669,52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abril</td>
<td>7.163</td>
<td>17.122.904,60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo</td>
<td>5.598</td>
<td>19.320.303,85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junio</td>
<td>5.833</td>
<td>15.928.869,69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julio</td>
<td>7.581</td>
<td>20.863.196,25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agosto</td>
<td>6.573</td>
<td>14.468.802,31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septiembre</td>
<td>7.463</td>
<td>19.654.889,52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octubre</td>
<td>7.641</td>
<td>19.016.363,64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noviembre</td>
<td>6.947</td>
<td>25.014.153,27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diciembre</td>
<td>2.785</td>
<td>9.564.246,09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>61.826</td>
<td>171.164.398,75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Primer lugar en el Procurement Innovation Challenge

“Adquisición de medicamentos para el sector de la salud pública ecuatoriana con tan sólo un clic”, proceso único en el mundo

El INCOP en abril de 2012, recibió un nuevo reconocimiento internacional al ganar el primer lugar en el “Procurement Innovation Challenge”, organizado por el Banco Mundial con el caso: “Adquisición de medicamentos para el sector de la salud pública ecuatoriana con tan sólo un clic”.

El proceso innovador llevado a cabo en Ecuador para adquirir medicamentos, integra el uso de tres tipos de herramientas para obtener las mejores condiciones técnicas y comerciales, y optimizar la gestión de medicamentos. La Subasta Inversa Electrónica para la selección de los proveedores que mediante pujas a la baja ofrecen los medicamentos al mejor precio; la celebración de contratos de convenio marco donde se establecen las condiciones comerciales y técnicas con los proveedores seleccionados; y el establecimiento de un catálogo electrónico de medicinas –Reper- torio de Medicamentos–, accesible por Internet, lo que permite a los establecimientos de salud optimizar los procesos de adquisición y abastecimiento.

A través de este proceso innovador, durante dos años, más de 400 establecimientos de salud, desde sus dependencias y a través de Internet, pueden adquirir directamente los medicamentos, garantizando los mejores precios del mercado, reduciendo sus costos logísticos de almacenamiento, y eliminando el desabastecimiento.

El Banco Mundial, organizador del concurso, conformó un grupo de evaluación, integrado por expertos internacionales, quienes seleccionaron el proceso realizado por el Ecuador como merecedor del primer lugar, entre más de cincuenta casos de estudio presentados por varias entidades a nivel mundial.

Como parte del premio otorgado, el INCOP, a través de su Director Ejecutivo, Dr. Juan Aguirre, fue invitado a presentar el caso en la reunión “First Open Contracting Global Meeting”, realizada en Johannesburgo, Sudáfrica, el 26 de octubre de 2012.

El reconocimiento alcanzado a nivel mundial por la Subasta Inversa Corporativa de Medicamentos, realiza el compromiso nacional, fruto del esfuerzo conjunto del INCOP, el Ministerio de Salud Pública – MSP–, el Instituto Ecuatoriano de Seguridad Social – IESS–, el Instituto de Seguridad de la Policía Nacional –ISSPOL– y el Instituto de Seguridad de las Fuerzas Armadas –ISSFA–.
Las Ferias Inclusivas facilitan la articulación entre la oferta de los bienes y servicios producidos por las organizaciones de la Economía Popular y Solidaria, artesanos, micro y pequeñas empresas, identificadas por el sector asociativo, comunitario, cooperativas y los micro emprendimientos mercantiles, contra la demanda de las instituciones públicas.

De este modo al no existir una herramienta informática que facilite los procedimientos de contratación a través de ferias inclusivas y a su vez permita al INCOP generar registros específicos para futuras adquisiciones, se desarrolló la herramienta informática en base a lo establecido en la normativa desarrollada para el efecto.

En el año 2012 se realizaron 64 ferias, como resultado de estas ferias se contrató con 326 personas naturales y 40 microempresas; alcanzando un monto de contratación de 4 millones 477 mil 901,75 dólares.

El Municipio del Distrito Metropolitano de Quito tiene el objetivo, en lo productivo y económico, de consolidar a la ciudad como una urbe exportadora, equitativa, solidaria, generadora de valor agregado y, por sobre todo, que se convierta en la capital productiva de la región.

Actualmente, Quito tiene más de 99 mil empresas y genera cerca de 64 billones de dólares de ingresos, por lo que está encaminada a lograr el objetivo antes mencionado, pero que adicionalmente presenta un gran reto: generar empleo y recortar la brecha económica a través del incremento de los ingresos per cápita.

Como Municipio de Quito, nos encontramos con la necesidad de llegar a ese destino y debíamos escoger entre la carretera nueva pavimentada o la carretera que pasa por los pueblitos y genera recursos en cada uno de ellos, nosotros escogimos la segunda alternativa como parte de nuestro sistema de contratación.

En pos de ese objetivo, la contratación pública es una herramienta fundamental que permite la redistribución de la riqueza, y el INCOP, basado en una política muy clara del Gobierno Nacional, de impulsar esa redistribución, desarrolló el sistema de las ferias inclusivas, modalidad que el municipio adoptó desde el principio y enfocó ciertos rubros que debían ser contratados.
bajo este mecanismo, por ejemplo: limpieza, mantenimiento, jardinería, alimentación, entre otros.

Como institución nos estamos regiendo por la Constitución, que prioriza la contratación con los micro y pequeños empresarios y con los actores de la Economía Popular y Solidaria –EPS–, y por la planificación municipal que tiene como objetivo priorizar sus intervenciones con los sectores de la EPS a través de la capacitación a los funcionarios municipales que está encargados de la contratación pública. Es así que en los dos últimos años hemos contratado un promedio de 4 millones de dólares a través de ferias inclusivas, para el 2013 esperamos bordear los 6 millones de dólares.

Claro está que sin el apoyo del INCOP, estos logros hubieran sido imposibles de alcanzarlos. Consideramos que tanto el INCOP como su director, el Dr. Juan Aguirre, tienen una vocación clarísima de generar, mejorar y efectivizar este tipo de herramientas para quienes realizan contratación pública.

Otro factor que debe rescatarse es el acompañamiento constante que CONQUITO, Agencia Municipal de Emprendimiento, brinda a los actores de la EPS a través de capacitaciones y asesorías en temas de administración, finanzas, contabilidad, ventas, recursos humanos y más.

Ahora, tenemos un nuevo reto pues en los más de cien contratos que hemos firmado mediante las Ferias Inclusivas, y a lo largo del tiempo, hemos encontrado ciertas falencias que deben corregirse como calidad en los servicios, presentación de las ofertas, costes reales que no afecten a las asociaciones o que inclusive lleven a la quiebra a las microempresas. Sabemos que cuando se hacen bien las contrataciones cada uno de los miembros de las asociaciones adjudicadas duplican sus ingresos en relación a cuando eran empleados, esto es un impacto generado por el cambio de contratar empresas grandes por personas que duplican sus ingresos a partir de la asociatividad, eso es redistribución de la riqueza, pura y dura.

“La Contratación Pública es una herramienta fundamental que permite la redistribución de la riqueza, y el INCOP, basado en una política muy clara del Gobierno Nacional, impulsa esa redistribución”.
1.19 PARTICIPACIÓN POR TAMAÑO DE PROVEEDOR

Cumpliendo con lo establecido en la Constitución, se han establecido márgenes de preferencia en la participación de micro, pequeñas y medianas empresas en el Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública, márgenes que han permitido un notable crecimiento en su producción.

* Para la determinación de la distribución, por tipo de proveedor no se incluyeron aquellos procesos en los que no se identifica al tipo de proveedor, como por ejemplo procesos de publicación.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TAMAÑO</th>
<th>MONTO</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>NÚMERO</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MICRO EMPRESA</td>
<td>1,551,473,910,97</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>30,134</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEQUEÑA EMPRESA</td>
<td>1,601,255,054,82</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21,499</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDIANA EMPRESA</td>
<td>1,117,772,631,53</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>21,727</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRANDE EMPRESA</td>
<td>2,162,204,499,94</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>29,816</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>6,432,706,097,26</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>103,176</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
La correcta aplicación de la Ley Orgánica del Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública y sus herramientas informáticas, ha permitido una rebaja presupuestaria de más de 568 millones de dólares.

Más de 568 millones de dólares alcanzados en rebaja presupuestaria.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Presupuestado</td>
<td>$ 10.455.942.885</td>
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<tr>
<td>(-) Publicación</td>
<td>$ 3.451.702.436</td>
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<td>(-) Catálogo Electrónico</td>
<td>$ 307.637.470</td>
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<tr>
<td>(=) Base Cálculo Rebaja Presupuestaria</td>
<td>$ 6.696.602.979</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rebaja Presupuestaria</td>
<td>$ 568.432.477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Rebaja Presupuestaria</td>
<td>8.49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Primera Edición del Premio al “Mejor Desempeño en Contratación Pública”

Reconocimiento a las Entidades Contratantes por su eficiencia, trato justo, agilidad y transparencia en las Compras Públicas

El Instituto Nacional de Contratación Pública, INCOP, en su compromiso permanente de promover, trasparentar y mejorar la Contratación Pública, instauró el premio al “Mejor desempeño en la Contratación Pública” con el objetivo de impulsar y motivar la mejora continua del desempeño de las Entidades Contratantes, con eficiencia, trato justo, agilidad y trasparencia, de modo que garanticen un desarrollo adecuado de las compras públicas en favor de los ciudadanos al proveer mejores bienes y servicios, generando amplias oportunidades de participación a los proveedores.

Para promover una participación equitativa se crearon seis categorías que agruparon a las instituciones públicas de acuerdo a su capacidad de adquisición, presupuesto anual, cobertura o localización, objeto de su actividad económica, unidades desconcentradas y el tipo de empresa pública. Entre el 14 de junio y el 22 de julio de 2012, cuarenta y ocho entidades contratantes se inscribieron voluntariamente a través del Portal COMPRAPUBLICAS para participar en el certamen.

El proceso de evaluación y calificación lo realizó una comisión técnica del INCOP mediante el análisis de la información disponible en el Portal COMPRAPUBLICAS durante el periodo comprendido entre enero de 2011 y mayo de 2012, de acuerdo a los siguientes indicadores y puntaje:
“Un comité de honor supervisó los resultados obtenidos por el equipo de evaluación”.

Por la importancia del concurso y sus resultados se contó con un comité de honor integrado por funcionarios de la Secretaría Nacional de Transparencia de Gestión, del Consejo Nacional de Participación Ciudadana y Control Social, del Instituto de Altos Estudios Nacionales y del Instituto Nacional de Contratación Pública, quienes supervisaron los resultados obtenidos por el equipo de evaluación. Los ganadores de este primer concurso en las diferentes categorías fueron:

- El Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipalidad de Ambato en la categoría Gobiernos Provinciales y Municipales, con un presupuesto anual para adquisiciones mayor a 10 millones de dólares;
- La Corporación Nacional de Telecomunicaciones en la categoría Empresas Públicas Nacionales, entidades financieras del Estado y de la Seguridad Social;
- La Empresa Pública Metropolitana de Agua Potable y Saneamiento en la categoría Empresas Públicas regionales, provinciales y municipales;
- La Dirección Nacional de Antinarcóticos en la categoría Entidades contratantes desconcentradas: delegaciones provinciales o regionales, Entidades educativas, entre otras; y,
- El Ministerio Coordinador de la Política Económica en la categoría Demás Entidades Contratantes.
El certamen busca el fortalecimiento de la transparencia, planificación y eficiencia en los procesos de la Contratación Pública.

Es importante destacar que la puntuación mínima para que los concursantes entren en la etapa final de premiación fue el 65 por ciento del puntaje total. De ahí que la categoría Juntas Parroquiales y Gobiernos Municipales, con un presupuesto anual para adquisiciones menor a 10 millones de dólares; fue declarada desierta porque ninguna entidad inscrita alcanzó ese puntaje mínimo.

De esta forma, el concurso “Mejor desempeño en la Contratación Pública” busca fortalecer el eje de transparencia que rige al Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública e invita a las instituciones públicas a mejorar su planificación y gestión en los procesos de contratación.

La aspiración del INCOP es institucionalizar el certamen para que se realice todos los años y que vaya ganando espacio en las entidades públicas para que sean protagonistas de las próximas ediciones del concurso.
1.21 INDICADORES DEL PORTAL

La gestión del INCOP se ve reflejada en nuestro compromiso de fortalecer día a día los procesos de contratación del Estado.

- Estadísticas en base a días hábiles

INDICADORES DEL PORTAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICADOR</th>
<th>RESULTADO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disponibilidad del Portal*</td>
<td>99,75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Número Incidentes que intentaron atentar la seguridad del portal</td>
<td>500.883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Número de invitaciones enviadas a proveedores para participar en procesos de contratación**</td>
<td>53.758.991</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRODUCTIVIDAD DEL INCOP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICADOR</th>
<th>RESULTADO</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Presupuesto Asignado al INCOP</td>
<td>$ 7.544.207,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Número de Funcionarios</td>
<td>163</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rebaja Presupuestaria del Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública</td>
<td>$ 568.432.477,34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presupuesto del INCOP/Rebaja Presupuestaria</td>
<td>1,33%***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Es el porcentaje de tiempo disponible de portal web para los usuarios del SOCE.

**Invitaciones enviadas de acuerdo al código de productos registrados, ampliando la participación de usuarios y generando mayor transparencia en los procesos de contratación.

***La gestión del INCOP representa apenas el 1.33% de lo monto alcanzado en la rebajas presupuestarias.
Se expidieron doce resoluciones de carácter general, que permiten el mejor funcionamiento del Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública, a través de reglas y parámetros claros.

Número: Resolución 055-2012
Fecha de Emisión: 10 de enero de 2012.
Tema: “Oficializar el nuevo modelo de pliego de uso obligatorio para realizar Ferias Inclusivas”
Descripción: El INCOP a través del modelo de pliego de uso obligatorio para Ferias Inclusivas, indica a las entidades contratantes el procedimiento a seguir para este proceso.

Número: Resolución 056-2012
Fecha de Emisión: 8 de febrero de 2012.
Tema: “Resolución sustitutiva INCOP No. 042-2012, respecto de los márgenes de preferencia y forma de pago en los contratos de fiscalización de obras, relacionados con los procedimientos de Concurso Público, Lista Corta y Contratación Directa de Consultoría”.
Descripción: El INCOP incorpora disposiciones en los modelos de pliegos señalados de Consultoría, respecto del margen de preferencia a favor de quienes han realizado los estudios de diseño e ingeniería definitivos del proyecto de obra civil, respecto del valor del contrato de fiscalización y respecto de la forma de pago del contrato de fiscalización.

Número: Resolución 057-2012
Fecha de Emisión: 7 de marzo de 2012.
Tema: “Expedición del Instructivo de Actos Administrativos para mejorar el funcionamiento del SNCP”
vo para la Adquisición de Medicamentos a través del Repertorio de Medicamentos”.

Descripción: Regula el procedimiento que deberán efectuar los prestadores de servicios de salud del Estado para adquirir medicamentos incluidos en el Repertorio de Medicamentos, publicado en el catálogo electrónico disponible en el Portal COMPRASPUBLICAS.

Número: Resolución 059-2012
Fecha de Emisión: 19 de marzo de 2012.
Tema: “Suspensión de ciertos Convenios Marcos inmersos en la Subasta Inversa Corporativa de Medicamentos”
Descripción: El INCOP dispone suspender de manera temporal la ejecución de ciertos convenios marco, mientras que en coordinación con las entidades contratantes que intervinieron en los procesos de Subasta Inversa Corporativa respectivos, se analice la información sobre la existencia de mejor oferta proveniente del mismo proveedor.

Número: Resolución 062-2012
Fecha de Emisión: 30 de mayo de 2012.
Tema: “Casuística del uso del procedimiento de Ínfima Cuantía”
Descripción: El INCOP expidió el procedimiento para el uso del mecanismo de Ínfima Cuantía y derogó la Resolución No. INCOP 048-2011 del 2 de mayo de 2011.

Número: Resolución 063-2012
Fecha de Emisión: 6 de junio de 2012.
Tema: “Disposiciones para la adquisición de pasajes aéreos nacionales e Internacionales”
Descripción: El INCOP expidió el uso de los procedimientos respecto a la adquisición de pasajes aéreos nacionales o internacionales para transporte de personas que las entidades contratantes realicen directamente a una línea aérea nacional o internacional y; derogó la Resolución INCOP No. 017-09.

Número: Resolución 064-2012
Fecha de Emisión: 6 de junio de 2012.
Tema: “Suspensión de ciertos Convenios Marcos inmersos en la Subasta Inversa Corporativa de Medicamentos”
Descripción: El INCOP dispone suspender de manera temporal la ejecución de ciertos convenios marco, mientras que en coordinación con las entidades contratantes que intervinieron en los procesos de Subasta Inversa Corporativa respectivos, se analice la información sobre la existencia de mejor oferta proveniente del mismo proveedor.

Número: Resolución 065-2012
Fecha de Emisión: 12 de junio de 2012.
Tema: “Suspensión de ciertos Convenios Marcos inmersos en la Subasta Inversa Corporativa de Medicamentos”
Descripción: El INCOP dispone suspender de manera temporal la ejecución de ciertos convenios marco, mientras que en coordinación con las entidades contratantes que intervinieron en los procesos de Subasta Inversa Corporativa respectivos, se analice la información sobre la existencia de mejor oferta proveniente del mismo proveedor.

Número: Resolución 066-2012
Fecha de Emisión: 1 de agosto de 2012.
Tema: “Expedir las siguientes disposiciones para los procesos de contratación de consultoría”
Descripción: El INCOP expidió el procedimiento para efectuar contrataciones mediante, Contratación
Número: Resolución 067-2012  
Fecha de Emisión: 1 de agosto de 2012  
Tema: “Reforma a los pliegos de los procedimientos de Consultoría”  

Número: Resolución 079-2012.  
Fecha de Emisión: 8 de octubre de 2012.  
Tema: “Normas para la atención de Asesoría relacionada a los Procedimientos de Contratación Pública”.  
Descripción: Las solicitudes de asesoría a ser proporcionada por el INCOP, versarán exclusivamente sobre asuntos que interesen directamente a las entidades solicitantes, en tanto, a solicitud o pedido de asesoramiento se formule por escrito y contenga los requisitos establecidos para su absolución.

RESOLUCIONES 2012 EMITIDAS POR EL DIRECTORIO DEL INCOP

Número: Resolución DINCOP 007-2012  
Fecha de Emisión: 26 de julio de 2012  
Tema: “Reformar el Reglamento de Funcionamiento del Directorio del INCOP”.  
Descripción: Se añade que podrá presidir también el delegado de la Ministra o Ministro de Industrias y Productividad.

Número: Resolución DINCOP 008-2012  
Fecha de Emisión: 14 de noviembre de 2012.  
Tema: “Definir políticas para los procedimientos de contratación pública respecto a la transformación de la Matriz Productiva”.  
Descripción: Se incorporan ciertas políticas que el INCOP deberá implementar en los procedimientos de contratación pública respecto a los cambios de la Matriz Productiva y preferencias de la MIPYMES y EPS’s.

Número: Resolución DINCOP 009-2012  
Fecha de Emisión: 14 de noviembre de 2012.  
Tema: “Respuesta del Directorio a la Contraloría General del Estado, respecto a la Subasta Corporativa de Medicamentos”.  
Descripción: El Directorio se adhiere íntegramente a la respuesta emitida por el MIPRO, respecto a la SICM. Por lo que el Director Ejecutivo en calidad de Secretario de dicho Directorio remitirá oficio a la Contraloría General del Estado informando el contenido de la resolución.

Número: Resolución DINCOP 010-2012  
Fecha de Emisión: 14 de noviembre de 2012.  
Tema: “Reformar el Reglamento de Funcionamiento del Directorio del INCOP”.  
Descripción: Se modifica en el sentido que las Actas aprobadas por el Directorio del INCOP, serán suscritas por el Presidente y Secretario de dicho cuerpo colegiado, para mayor agilidad.
1.22 CONTROL DE PROCESOS

El trabajo de control y monitoreo que el INCOP realiza en los procesos de contratación ha sido intensivo, con el afán de que se cumpla con la correcta aplicación de la Ley Orgánica del Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública, su Reglamento y Resoluciones.

Cerca de 7 mil procesos monitoreados a petición o de oficio, por parte del INCOP.

---

**PROCESOS MONITOREADOS Y OBSERVADOS**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td>SIN OBSERVACIONES</td>
<td>4.412</td>
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<td>OBSERVADOS</td>
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**TOTAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>6.609</th>
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</thead>
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Hay dos puntos fundamentales que marcan el inicio de la lucha contra la corrupción en el gobierno del Presidente Rafael Correa. Primero, haber creado en la Constitución un quinto poder, el Consejo de Participación Ciudadana y Control Social, órgano que permite el acceso a la ciudadanía y que arrancó de manos de la partidocracia la elección de superintendentes, contralor, fiscal, defensor del pueblo, autoridades de justicia y más. Eso es un hecho fundamental para generar transparencia en la gestión pública. Luego el primer mandatario declaró como política de Estado la lucha contra la corrupción, es así que se crea la Secretaría Nacional de Transparencia de Gestión –SNTG–, enfocándola a que exista una entidad que se dedique a precautelar los intereses del Estado, desde el propio ejecutivo.

Ese anhelo de transparencia en la gestión de las instituciones del Estado se ha ido desarrollando, de tal forma que como SNTG no lo identificamos como “lucha contra la corrupción” –que lamentablemente si se da en algunas instancias– sino como el acompañamiento a las entidades estatales para que sus procesos sean transparentes, que se cumpla con lo que manifiesta la Constitución y que la información del manejo de los bienes públicos sea de conocimiento general. De esa manera se permite a la ciudadanía ejercer su derecho a las veedurías,

Diego Guzmán
Secretario Nacional de Transparencia de Gestión
trabajo de vigilancia que se hace en el estado ecuatoriano y que es el mejor ejercicio de transparencia que pueda existir. Además, se debe destacar que las entidades públicas, a las que les damos el acompañamiento en sus procesos, cumplen con sobresaliente lo que dice la Ley Orgánica de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública –LOTAIP– y eso ya de por sí es una muestra extraordinaria de la forma como se manejan las cosas en las instituciones del Estado.

Por otro lado, uno de los avances más importantes de la administración de los bienes públicos está dado por la creación del INCOP y el Portal COMPRASPUBLICAS, que se ha convertido en una herramienta indispensable para que los empresarios, de todos los niveles, puedan ofrecer sus productos al Estado.

Por su parte, el INCOP ha desarrollado herramientas de ahorro como la Subasta Inversa Electrónica que han beneficiado enormemente al Estado. Además, existen mecanismos para que los productos de origen nacional sean los de mayor consumo. De esa forma se aumenta la productividad y la generación de empleo dentro del país, precautelando así los intereses del Estado al comprar productos de mayor calidad, con mejor precio y
brindando la oportunidad a todos los productores nacionales de todo nivel.

En todo ese marco de lucha por la transparencia, Ecuador participó del Día Internacional Contra la Corrupción, que se celebra el 9 de diciembre a nivel mundial y que nosotros creemos que debería llamarse el Día Mundial de la Transparencia. Aprovechamos la coyuntura para presentar, en conjunto con los funcionarios del Estado, el Código de Ética del Servidor Público. Ese fue un acto fundamental porque el mencionado código fue construido por los representantes de 144 entidades del Ejecutivo, ellos lo aprobaron, lo acogieron y lo están poniendo en práctica. Paralelo a esto, con los diferentes organismos de la Función de Transparencia nos reunimos, y con participación de algunos países, se hizo la presentación y disertación de temas relacionados a transparencia y lucha contra la corrupción. Las jornadas académicas se desarrollaron en Quito, Guayaquil y Cuenca para que la ciudadanía conozca y participe de esas actividades.

Para culminar, debo manifestar que uno de los sueños que tenemos como ciudadanos, y propio como Secretario Nacional de Transparencia, es erradicar la corrupción en el país. Pero también erradicar la cultura del chisme, que es una de las formas de hacernos creer que en el país existe más corrupción de la que en realidad hay, esa cultura del chisme, sin argumentos sustentables, no le permiten al ciudadano cumplir con una obligación constitucional que es denunciar la corrupción. El eliminar la cultura del chisme subirá nuestra autoestima y nos convencerá de que en Ecuador los honestos somos más.

Otra de los empeños que tiene nuestra entidad es dar mayor acompañamiento a las entidades del estado en los procesos contractuales que deben realizar. Por ejemplo, en los sectores estratégicos, donde hay una inversión importante, queremos impulsar nuestro acompañamiento para estar presentes en los procesos que inicien y que los oferentes puedan participar con nosotros y los técnicos de la entidad que está contratando, dando lugar a diálogos permanentes y propender a que cualquier vicio en un proceso contractual se elimine. Ese objetivo apunta a ser una veeduría constante y formalizada para que los oferentes se sientan tranquilos y seguros de que los procesos en que ellos participan son manejados con absoluta transparencia.

Con esta metodología quienes no resulten adjudicados sabrán que lo hicieron en un proceso competitivo y transparente y que el estado ecuatoriano ha ganado al generar competitividad, adquiriendo los productos de mayor calidad y a mejor precio, eso es el resultado del trabajo del INCOP, nosotros como Secretaría de Transparencia nos convertiremos en apoyo enfo- cado a la transparencia que es la que elimina la corrupción.

El Código de Ética fue construido por representantes de 144 entidades del Ejecutivo, ellos lo aprobaron y lo están poniendo en práctica. Por ejemplo, en los sectores estratégicos, donde hay una inversión importante, queremos impulsar nuestro acompañamiento para estar presentes en los procesos que inicien y que los oferentes puedan participar con nosotros y los técnicos de la entidad que está contratando, dando lugar a diálogos permanentes y propender a que cualquier vicio en un proceso contractual se elimine. Ese objetivo apunta a ser una veeduría constante y formalizada para que los oferentes se sienten tranquilos y seguros de que los procesos en que ellos participan son manejados con absoluta transparencia.
El año 2012 se realizaron 111 eventos de capacitación presencial para los usuarios del SNCP tanto de entidades contratantes como de proveedores. El número de personas capacitadas durante el año 2012 es de 2.643. En relación a la capacitación virtual 6.176 personas aprobaron algún curso de capacitación virtual durante el año 2012, como se presenta en los siguientes cuadros:

### CAPACITACIÓN

#### CAPACITACIONES PRESENCIALES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIPO</th>
<th>EVENTOS</th>
<th>No. DE PERSONAS CAPACITADAS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENTIDAD</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>1.951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROVEEDOR</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBTOTAL</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>2.643</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CAPACITACIONES VIRTUALES

| Número de personas capacitadas de manera virtual | 6.176 |
| SUBTOTAL                                          | 6.176 |

**TOTAL USUARIOS CAPACITADOS**: 8.819

Cerca de 9 mil usuarios, entre entidades y proveedores, capacitados.
¿Qué son las compras públicas sustentables?
Las compras públicas sustentables, son el proceso mediante el cual las organizaciones responden a sus necesidades en términos de bienes y servicios, tomando en cuenta el rendimiento de los productos y servicios adquiridos en base de todo su ciclo de vida, de forma que no solo genera beneficios para la organización sino también al a la sociedad y a la economía, minimizando el impacto ambiental. La definición utilizada por el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente –PNUMA–, fue adoptada por el Grupo de Trabajo de Marrakech sobre las Compras Públicas Sostenibles.

Dentro de esta definición se deben recalc ar dos aspectos claves: primero el hecho de tomar en cuenta todo el ciclo de vida el producto y/o servicio, es decir, entender su producción, uso, mantenimiento y deshecho del mismo. El segundo aspecto es la referencia a los tres pilares del desarrollo sostenible, los aspectos económico, social y medioambiental. La definición de compras públicas sustentables alberga todos esos conceptos.

¿Cuál es la tendencia en Latinoamérica en relación a las compras públicas sustentables?
Hay una fuerte tendencia a la adopción e implementación en compras públicas sustentables. Ya hemos trabajado, como PNUMA, con Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica y Uruguay, pero el interés ha ido aumentando...
“El Ecuador está desarrollando una estrategia de consumo y producción sostenible, donde también hay un componente de lineamientos de compras públicas sustentables”.

y expandiéndose a otros países. Claro ejemplo de esa expansión son Ecuador, Paraguay, Nicaragua y otros países de la región.

Por otra parte, Brasil también está muy adelantando con la implementación de políticas en compras públicas sustentables que responden a su estrategia de consumo y producción sostenible.

Es decir, hay una inercia muy fuerte hacia la implementación de las compras públicas sustentables, situación que responde a los compromisos de los países de encaminarse hacia el desarrollo sostenible y a los objetivos medioambientales que se han adquirido en plataformas mundiales como la Conferencia de Desarrollo Sostenible, el Protocolo de Kioto y más.

En ese marco, se debe contextualizar la evolución de las reformas de compras públicas, misma que atraviesa varias etapas, comenzando por establecer un marco legal claro para la contratación pública, donde luego se proceden añadir componentes que facilitan y mejoran el desempeño como las compras a través de plataformas electrónicas y eventualmente las compras públicas sustentables.

Cada país progresa gradualmente en esos términos, avance que se evidencia más en países desarrollados que en los países en vías de desarrollo, situación determinada por las capacidades, recursos financieros y prioridades de cada Estado. Así, los países desarrollados pueden ocupar mayor cantidad de recursos materiales y humanos en estas nuevas políticas, mientras que los países en vías de desarrollo deben responder a otro tipo de prioridades. Lo que se debe remarcar es la tendencia positiva latinoamericana en la adopción de las compras públicas sustentables.

Es importante mencionar también la convergencia entre las diferentes terminologías y sus políticas en este ámbito. La Unión Europea empezó con las compras públicas verdes (haciendo énfasis en criterios medioambientales), el PNUMA impulsa las compras públicas sustentables –con sus ejes ambiental, social y económico–, se habla también del tema de compras responsables haciendo referencia al tema de responsabilidad social. En fin, se está convergiendo a la sostenibilidad, a que las compras públicas sirvan como herramienta para responder a objetivos y estrategias en términos sociales, medioambientales y económicos.

¿Qué acciones ha emprendido Ecuador en el tema compras públicas sustentables?

El dialogo entre PNUMA y el INCOP lleva alrededor de un año e inició a través de la Red Interamericana de Compras Gubernamentales –RICG–. El interés de Ecuador está enfocado hacia los proyectos del PNUMA de compras públicas sustentables y se han dado pasos adelante a través de decretos ministeriales que impulsan las buenas prácticas medioambientales.

La implementación de las compras públicas sustentables necesita de una férrea decisión política. Las compras públicas sustentables caen dentro de las políticas de consumo de producción sostenible. En este tema, el Ecuador está desarrollando su estrategia de consumo y producción sostenible, donde también existen lineamientos de compras públicas sustentables, que a su vez responden a la Constitución y al Plan Nacional del Buen Vivir.

Además, las compras públicas sustentables deben adaptarse del lado de la oferta, en este caso a través del incentivo para ofertar productos y servicios más
sostenibles a través de la demanda fuerte del Estado.

Una de las formas de implementar las compras públicas sustentables es, por ejemplo, la creación de un catálogo de productos desarrollados con criterios medioambientales y sociales, Ecuador ya cuenta con un catálogo electrónico y eso ya es una base para continuar su adopción.

El proyecto de compras públicas sustentables y eco-etiquetado, ¿a qué hace referencia ese proyecto? Las compras públicas sustentables y eco-etiquetado son dos herramientas complementarias actuando del lado de demanda y la oferta, respectivamente. A través del proyecto, el PNUMA busca asistir a los países que están interesados en el desarrollo e implementación de políticas de compras públicas sustentables y eco-etiquetado, a través de la metodología del PNUMA que ha sido ya implementada en 7 países. La metodología consiste en asesorar el estado de las compras públicas, su marco legal y el nivel de preparación del mercado para que pueda responder a una demanda sostenible. Posteriormente se pasa a un nivel estratégico, que incluye el desarrollo de políticas y plan de acción que incluye actividades en diferentes áreas: comunicación, desarrollo de capacidades, desarrollo de herramientas (líneas guías y manuales de compras) y diálogo con el sector privado. La adopción de una política y plan de acción de compras públicas sustentables deja un camino claro y concreto para la implementación y la adopción de criterios de sostenibilidad en el día a día de las compras públicas.

Durante todo el desarrollo del proyecto se provee asistencia en materia de eco-etiquetado, enfocándose en los productos adquiridos por el gobierno, dando apoyo al sector privado y promoviendo buenas prácticas medioambientales y sociales.
Nawirikkunaman killkay

Ley Orgánica de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública – LOTAIP, kamachikpak 12 patma nishkata paktachishpa, INCOP wasika, mamallaktapak wasikunamanta murukunata rantikkunaman, katukkunaman, rikurayak wasikunaman chashnallatak tukuy llaktayukkunaman, kay 2012 watapi llankaykunata paktachishkamanta willayta riksichin, kamachikkuna nishka minkayta paktachishpa.


Chashnallatak, COMPRASPUBLICAS llika pankapi yaykushpami kay kamukmanka chayay ushankichik, chaylapitak ſawirishpapash mana kashpaka uriyachishpa wakichi ushankichikmi, shuntak pachakunapi ſawirinkichik.

Ecuador mamallaktapi llika pushayta wichiyachinkapakmi ſukanchikpak minkay kan, tukuy pachami mushuk hillaykunata wiñachinchik, kay llankaykunamanta willaywanka mamallata rantishkakunami riksinchu munanchik.

Kayshinami, INCOP wasika kaysayta, kullkita chashnallatak pachamamatapash alliyachinkapak yanapan, mamallakta wasikunapak llankaytapash allichishpa. Kay yuyaypak ukupimi mushuk llankaykunata, ſan kamukunatapash tantachin kawsayta, kullkita chashnallatak pachamamatapash mushuk kamayta paktachimatami maskanchik.

Charirayashka rantinaman rinchik!!!!
Watapi Rurashkuna 2012
YUYAY

Mamallaktapi llankaykunata paktachinkapak allichishka ñan

Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública wasita wiñachishka chusku wata yallishka kipa, mushuk katukkunata tantachishka, rantina kullkita wakichi ushashka, tukuy pacha mushukyachin kullkita rimachishpa katinkapak, kay llankaykunawanmi wiñarishka rikurin.

2012 watamanta pacha, INCOP wasika imashina mamallaktapak rantishkakunata rikunkapak, willachinkapak, tantachinapakpash hillaykunata wiñachishka: imashina ñankunata, chakakunata, wasikunata shuktak llankaykunata paktachinamanta, llankaykunata mañachinamanta hillaykunata rantinamanta, régimen especial rantina pachapi wakichi ushashka kullkita achiklla rikuchinkapak, katukkunapak murukunapi yupaykunata shutikunatapash churashpa, llika pankapi tukuy willayta churashpa, certificado pankakunata aspishka pankakunatapash ukta kunkapak chashnallatak sapalla mashikunaman yanapayta karaypash mamallaktapak rantinakuna alli paktachishka kanchu llankaykunami kan, Plan Nacional de Desarrollo yuyaykunata paktachinkapak.

Yallishka watapi tawka katuk runakunata tantachi, 138 waranka yalli rantikunata paktachi, 568 hunu kullkita wakichi ushay, 615 hunu murukunata Catálogo Electrónico yupaykunawan ranti ushay, tukuy rantishkakunata yupakpi chawpi rantikunapimi hatun, uchilla katukkunapash paykunapak murukunata mamallaktaman katurkakuna, kashnami Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública chashnallatak INCOP minkashka llankaykunata pakatachishpa rikuchin.

Imashina rantinakunata paktachikushkamanta rikurayaymi tukuy yalli mutsurishka karka. 2012 watapi, 6 waranka 600 patsak rantishkakunatami rikurayarkanchik, INCOP rurashka ñan kamukunata katukkuna paktachinakunchu; mana paktachishkata tarishpaka rikurayak wasikunamanmi willarkanchik.

Mamallaktapak rantinakunapi alli llankayta paktachishkamantami, INCOP wasita aparka alli paktachikkunan karaykunata chayachinkapak, sukta mamallaktapak wasikunatami aklashpa chay karaykunata chayachirka. Ecuador mamallaktapash karu
mamallaktakunak karaytami chaskirka, hampikunata rantinkapak catálogo electrónico hillayta wiñachishhamanta, chaywanka hampikunata katuk wasikunaka chashnallataal Sistema Nacional de Salud hawallami hampikunata ranti ushan.

INCOP wasipak munayka katishpa kanmi achiklla kana, willachina, pakta pakta kana, tantachina, mushuk hillaykunata wiñachina, chashnallatak shuktak llankaykunatatapash paktachishpami katinka tukuy kay mamallaktapi kawsak llaktayukkunapak sumak kawsayta paktachinakama. Kay wataka, tukuy mamallaktapak rantinakunapimi pakta pakta yanapashpa katinka, imashina katuna murukunata ruray pachamanta, kay mamallaktapi tukuy mutsurishka murukunata ruranakunchu, hatun, chawpi, uchilla katukkuna ranti ranti yanapanakushka kullkita apak runakunatapash tantachishpa.

Kay yuyaykunawan, INCOP wasipi llankakkunaka yanapashpami katishun, chakiwan shayakushkashunami kan.

Dr. Juan Aguirre Ribadeneira
WASITA PUSHAK
“Rantinakunata imashina paktachinamanta rikuchik kamachikkununata tukuy pacha mushukyachinaka mutsurimi kan”.

“Kamachikta mushukyachina rimanakuy pachaka shuktak apukunapak yuyaykunatami chaskirka chay kipaka tukuy kay mamallaktapi kawsak kari, warmi llaktayukkunata kayarka paykunapash yuyaykunata chayachinakunchu”.

Ecuador Mamallaktamanta Pushak, Rafael Correa, kamachikta mushukyachina yuyaywan, Mamallaktapak Hatun Tantanakuymanta Gobiernos Autónomos minkay, 2011 watapak marzo killa, Ley Orgánica del Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública kamachikta mushukyachinkapak rimanakuywan kallarirka.

Kamachikta mushukyachina rimanakuy pachaka shuktak apukunapak yuyaykunatapash Gobiernos Autónomos minkay chaskirka, chay kipaka tukuy kay mamallaktapi kawsak kari, warmi llaktayukkunata kayarka tukuyshina yuyaykunata chayachinakunchu imashina mamallakta rantinakunata paktachina hawa, chashnallatak chay kamachikmanta tapuykunatapash kutichinakinchu.

Tapuykunata ruray pachaka katuna murukunata rurakkuna, yachak runakunata tantachik wasikuna, yachana wasikuna, rikurayak wasikuna, Asociación de Municipalidades del Ecuador - AME, Consejo Nacional de Gobiernos Provinciales del Ecuador - CONGOPE, chashnallatak tukuy llaktayukkunami yanaparkakuna.

“Kay pachaka ñami Mamallaktapak Hatun Tantanakuypi mushukyachishka kamachikta rurashka, ishkayniki sitaypi ari ninallatami shuyakun”.

Yanapanami kallari llankay kan, mamallakta rantinakunamanta, katuna murukunata ruray pachata mushukyachinkapak, kay mamallaktapu tukuy murukunata ruranakunchu, tukuy yalli chawpi chashnallatak uchilla katukkunata yanapankapak, ranti ranti yanapanakushpa kullkita wiñachik llaktayukkanatapash yanapashpa.

Mamallakta rantinakunapi hillaykunata kamachikkkunatapash tukuy pacha mushukyachinaka hatun mutsurimi kan. Llaktayukkanapak kawsayta, kullkitapash taripaykunata rurashpa, shuktak mamallaktakunapak kawsayta chimpapurashpami paktashka yuyykunata rikuna kan. Kay pachaka ñami Mamallaktapak Hatun Tantanakuypi mushukyachishka kamachikta rurashka, ishanki sitaypi ari ninallatami shuyakun.
Instituto Nacional de Contratación Pública wasika tukuy pachami sinchi llankaykunata paktachishpa shamun, ña charishka willaykunata mushukyachishpa, shuktak mashikunaman yachaykunata rakinkapak kuskakunata wiñachishpa, hatun tupanakuy rikuchikunata rurashpami Sistema Oficial de Contratación 151 waranka murukunata katunkapak runakunata killkashpami 2012 watata wishkarka.

* Murukunata katunkapak killkarishkakanapak yupaykunaka chakrurishpami rinka wakin katukkunata anchuchishkamanta.
Registro Único de Proveedores, killkarishka pankami
78 waranka runakuna
murukunata katuy ushanchu yanapan. Chay yupaymanta
77% patsaknikunaka chawpi chashnallatak
uchilla katukkunami kan, kay llankaywanka chay
runakunatami yanapanchik.

* Katuk ushak runakunapak yupaykunaka chakrurishpami rinka
wakin katukkunata anchuchishkamanta.
1.3 KATUK USHAK WASIKUNA

Pichka waranka kanchis patsak wasikunami murukunata katunkapat ushaywan killkarinakurka, kapak killapak 31 punchakaman 2012 watapi.

| TOTAL 2008 | 1.007 |
| TOTAL 2009 | 2.935 |
| TOTAL 2010 | 787 |
| TOTAL 2011 | 502 |
| TOTAL 2012 | 507 |

*Katuk ushak wasikunapak yupaykunaka chakurishpami rinka wakin katuk wasikunata anchuchishkamanta.*
BI hillayka willaykunata chayachishpa yanapan, mamallakta wasikuna paykunapak rantinakunata allichinakunchu

Katuy rantinamamanta chaninakuy

Registro Único de Proveedores killkarishka pankata charik runakunata yanapanana yuyaywanmi, INCOP wasika, Business Inteligente-BI, hillayta wiñachirka tukuy yupaykunata chanichinkapak, chashnallatak imashina murukunata mamallaktaman katunkapak allichinamanta yachaytapash chay murukunata katuk runakunaman yachachinkapak.

BI hillayka chaskishka willaykunata yupaykunaman tikrachispami chanichin, tapuykunatapash kutichin, chashnallatak Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública - SNCP, chaskishka tukuy willaykunata pushakkaman.

Murukunata katunkapak chashnallatak rantinkapak yuyachik hillayka, INCOP wasi ukupi SNCP hillaymanta chakrushka willaykunata llukchishpa taripaykunata, rimanakuypapash rurankapakmi kan, imashina llankaykunata paktachikushkamanta.

Shuktak kuskamantaka, mana killkarishka runakunami hawamanta SNCP llika pankapi yaykushpa tapuykunata ruray ushankuna, imashina mamallaktamanta wasikuna mutsurishka murukunata, hillaykunatapash rantikushkamanta, tukuy willaykunatami achiklla rikuchina kan, chashnallatak hawamanta runakunaka rikurayaytapash ushankunami.

Chay yanapaykunata paktachikushka hawapash, BI hillayka mamallaktamanta wasikuna imashina rantikunata runamantani willaykunawan yanapan, chay willaykunapika murukunata mashnapi chanichishkamanta, imashina rurashkamanta willaykunawanmi yanapan. Puchukaypika mamallaktamanta wasikuna ima murukunata mutsurishkamanta willaytami riksichin, chay willaywanka murukunata rurak runakuna allich ushankuna ima murukunata, mashna murukunata tukuy watakuna runamanta.
1.4 RANTINKAPAK ARI NISHKA YUPAYKUNA

Ecuador Mamallaktaka 10 waranka hunu kullkikunatami churashka tukuy mutsurishka murukunata rantinkapak, chaywanka ashka llankaykunata wiñachirka, mamallakta wiñarishpa katinchu yanapaymi kan.

Chay hunu kullkikunamantaka, 6.5 hunu kullkika katukkunawan chimppapurashpa rantikunapimi rirka, chayka 65% patsaknimi kan, 2012 watapi mamallaktapak wasikuna rantishkapi.

Rantinakunata allichina, Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública hillaypak kallari llankaymi kan, mamallakta wasikunapi kashna rantikunata rurana wiñarishkami rikurin, kunanka mana wata tukuri killapi rantinkapakchu kullkita wiñchishka rikurin, ashtawan watapak tukuy killakunami imakunata mutsurishka kashpapash rantinkuna.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KILLA</th>
<th>WILLACHISHKA</th>
<th>TUKUYPA NAMPAPKI RURASHKA</th>
<th>SHUTILLIK</th>
<th>PAYNANTAK KUSHKA</th>
<th>LLAKIMANTA WAKICHICHUN KUSHKA</th>
<th>KUSHKA</th>
<th>MASHNA USHASHKA YACHAY</th>
<th>ASHALLA</th>
<th>TIKRACHISHPA LLIKA PANKAPI KATUNA-RANTINA</th>
<th>LLIKA PANKA MILLKA TUKUY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kulla</td>
<td>3.119</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>975</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panchi</td>
<td>2.536</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1.064</td>
<td>1.158</td>
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<td>Ayriwa killa</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>528</td>
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<td>64</td>
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<td>76</td>
<td>562</td>
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<td>63</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>2.115</td>
<td>2.029</td>
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<td>Inti Raymi</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>1.987</td>
<td>1.970</td>
<td>4.151</td>
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<tr>
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<td>7</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>609</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>1.977</td>
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<td>2.024</td>
<td>3.720</td>
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<td>237</td>
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<td>1.794</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aya Killa</td>
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<td>107</td>
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<td>2.825</td>
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<tr>
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<td>93</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>2.444</td>
<td>2.171</td>
<td>2.074</td>
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<tr>
<td>TUKUY</td>
<td>34.854</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>6.695</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>2.874</td>
<td>23.150</td>
<td>24.975</td>
<td>43.576</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mamallakta murukunata rantina pachakunapi wakichi ushashka kullkikunawanka ashka llankaykunatami paktachishka tukuy llaktayukkunapi yuyashpa.

Kashna rantikunapika 5% patsaknik kullkitami wakichi ushanakushka, chay wakichitaka mana willaykunapi churashpa rikischishkamantami paktachi ushashkanchik. Catálogo electrónico willachina pankakunata rurashpa rantikunamantaka 8.49% patsaknik kullkikunatami wakichi ushashkanchik.

**TUKUY KILLAKUNA RANTINKAPAK ARI NISHKAKUNA**

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>YUPAY RURASHAKUNA</td>
<td>KULLKI USD</td>
<td>KULLKI KUSHKA USD</td>
<td>KULLI ASHAVACHISKA</td>
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<td>Chanikunata unyachik mishanakuy</td>
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<td>815.845.792,83</td>
<td>241.915.785,95</td>
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<td>926.885.290,92</td>
<td>848.168.914,03</td>
<td>78.516.376,89</td>
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<td>2.831.665.400,57</td>
<td>2.620.808.364,46</td>
<td>210.857.036,11</td>
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<td>Mishanakuy</td>
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<td>169.807.535,50</td>
<td>-3.282.099,09</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chani</td>
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<td>775.279.800,27</td>
<td>745.375.926,64</td>
<td>29.903.872,50</td>
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<td>668.137.263,07</td>
<td>666.697.967,12</td>
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<td>Willay</td>
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<td>Shukilla katukmanta ranti</td>
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<td>123.359.437,98</td>
<td>1.753.023,41</td>
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<td>Ashalla yupay</td>
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<td>117.329.949,25</td>
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<td>Harkak chani</td>
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<td>20.776.613,35</td>
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<td>Killkashka chanikuna</td>
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<td>TUKUY</td>
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<td>10.455.942.884,85</td>
<td>9.887.510.407,51</td>
<td>568.432.477,34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TANTACHISHKHA WILLAY**

The table above contains financial data for different categories, including the amount of money in various currencies and percentages. The data is presented in a tabular format with columns for the category name, the amount in various currencies, and the percentage increase or decrease. The diagram shows the trend of financial data over time, with different categories represented by different colors on the graph.
Mamallakta murukunata rantinchu willayarunata riksichinkapak allichikuna

Tukuy 2012 wata, Desarrollo Tecnológico uku, Sistema Oficial de Contratación del Estado (SOCE), tukuy pacha mushukyanchu tawka llankaykunata paktachirka, shinami mamallakta wasikuna rantinata pachakunapi yanaparkanchik.

Maki ruraypak killkashka panka
Murukunata riksichinkapak tantachishka tupanakuykunapi rikuchishka maki ruray murukunata killkaymi kan, chay murukunaka katálogo electrónico hillaypimi killkashka sakirin, COMPRASPUBLICAS lika pankapimi rikuy ushankuna, chay murukunata rantinata munakkuna hawalla ranti ushankunchu.

Aspishka panka

INCOP-SRI wasiwan wankuri
Servicios de Rentas Internas (SRI) mamukullki chayachina wasiman wankurishpaka hatun, chawpi chashnallatak uchilla katukkuna kashkatamri riksi ushankuna, mashna kullkita chayachishka pankakunawan chimipapurashpa.

Hawamanta murukunata rantinamanta
Ecuador mamallakta karu mamallaktamanta shamuk murukunata rantinkapak Ventanilla Única (VUE) uku, yupaykuna, shutikuna, chanikuna shuktak willaykunata chayachishpapash yanapan, chashnallatak pachata kimichishpa kullkitapash wakichi ushankuna karu mamallaktakunamanta shamuk murukunata rantina pachapi.

Karu mamallaktakunamanta tantanakuykuna
Kay hillaywanka tukuy mamallaktamanta wasikuna imashina murukunata rantishka willaytami killkashpa churay ushankuna, karu mamallaktakunamanta tantanakuykunawan.

Ifíik panka
Kay hillaywanka alli paktachik llankak kashka, mana llakichik kashka, mana mamallaktawan llankayta paktachinkapak ari nishka ifíik pankatami chaski ushankuna, lika pankamanta. Chashnallatak kay pankata manakkunaka COMPRASPUBLICAS lika pankapi yaykushpami rikuy ushankuna mana llullakushkata.

SOCE hillaypak llakikuna
Tawka mañaykunata chashnallatak minkaykunatapash chaskishpa tukuy pacha chay hillayta allichishkanchik.

Killkashka chanikuna
Rantishka murukunata pushakkamaypi allichina lankayta rurashkanchik, rantina mañaykunata rikuy ushanakunchu. Chashnallatak shutikunata churashpa chikanyachishka murukunapak willaykunata riksichishkanchik.

Hillaypi killkarishpa mishanakuy
Murukunata rantinkapak shuktak mutsurishka willaykunata killkaymi kan, ña maykan runakunapak murukunata rantina kashpapash.

Yuyarinakuy
Chanichina pankakunata chayachishka kipa maykan runapak murukunata rantina kashpapash aklana kan.

Hillaypi killkarishpa tawkapura mishanakuy
Murukunata katukkunapak willaykunata killkaymi kan, katuk ushak kashkata rikuchishpa.

Tapuykuna
Mishanakuy pachapimi tapuykunata kutichikkunata kimichinchik ushayta rikushpa; mamallaktapi tapuykunata kutichi ushayta rikushpa.

SOCE hillaypa yanapak
Imashina shuk muruta ranti pacha yallishkatami rikuchin, chashnallatak hillaykunapi ima mushukyarikuna tiyashkatami riksichin.
1.5 HILLAYPI KILLKASHKA MURUKUNA

615 hunu murukunatami catálogo electrónico hillaypi killkashkamanta rantinakurka, chay rantikunapika 308 hunu kullkitami tukuchinakurka. Kay hillayka tukuyta yalli alli yanapakmi kan, imashina murukunata rantishkamanta achikkamanta rikuchin, chashnallatak mamallaktamanta wasikuna alli murukunata rantinakunchumi yanaparka. Allimi kan riksichina, kunanka hampikunapak shutikunata, chanikunatapash hillaypimi killkashka tiyan, chaywanka hampikunata katuk wasikunaka hawalla, ūna chanichishka kullkipakmi ranti ushankuna, kunanka mana wakichishkamanta kullkita kunachu kankuna.

615 hunu murukunatami yapashpa hillaypi killkashka, chaymanta 308 hunu kullkikunapakmi katunakushka.

KILLKASHKA HILLAYMANTA MURUKUNATA RANTISHKA YUPAYKUNA

![Gráfico de barras mostrando los niveles de murukunata rantishka yupaykuna para diferentes killa en USD]

2012 HILLAYPI KILLKASHKA MURUKUNA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KILLA</th>
<th>YUPAY</th>
<th>TUKURI KULLKI USD</th>
<th>RANTISHKA PACHAKUNA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kulla</td>
<td>1.803.310</td>
<td>3.939.979,40</td>
<td>975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchi</td>
<td>3.240.866</td>
<td>17.076.516,63</td>
<td>1.742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawkar Raymi</td>
<td>41.417.147</td>
<td>28.349.392,61</td>
<td>3.666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayriwa killa</td>
<td>74.270.117</td>
<td>26.506.177,18</td>
<td>4.836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aymuray</td>
<td>67.780.143</td>
<td>33.976.992,53</td>
<td>3.824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inti Raymi</td>
<td>61.640.311</td>
<td>23.074.343,08</td>
<td>4.151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaki killa</td>
<td>59.572.696</td>
<td>28.744.707,01</td>
<td>4.704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yapuy killa</td>
<td>56.939.511</td>
<td>22.522.466,77</td>
<td>3.720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuski killa</td>
<td>67.740.199</td>
<td>27.354.186,94</td>
<td>4.068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situwa</td>
<td>64.810.290</td>
<td>35.596.097,22</td>
<td>4.619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aya Killa</td>
<td>86.351.800</td>
<td>41.352.655,75</td>
<td>5.197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapak Raymi</td>
<td>30.116.517</td>
<td>19.143.955,36</td>
<td>2.074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUKUY</td>
<td>615.682.907</td>
<td>307.637.470,48</td>
<td>43.576</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 1.6 HILLAYPI KILLKARISHPAPA MISHANAKUY

Mamallaktaka 320 hunu kullkikunatami wakichi usharka, 25 waranka rantikunata Hillaypi Killkashpa Mishanakuyta rurashpa, kay hillayka MIPYMES chashnallatak mamallaktapi murukunata ruranchumi yanaparka.

### HILLAYPI KILLKARISHPAPA MISHANAKUY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KILLA</th>
<th>YUPAY RURASHAKUNA</th>
<th>KULLKI USD</th>
<th>KULLKI KUSHKA USD</th>
<th>KULLI ASHAYACHISKA</th>
<th>% PATSKMANTA ASHAYACHISHKA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kulla</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>92,017,726,19</td>
<td>78,193,169,26</td>
<td>13,824,556,93</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchi</td>
<td>1,158</td>
<td>95,215,555,82</td>
<td>83,415,071,43</td>
<td>11,800,484,39</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawkar Raymi</td>
<td>1,866</td>
<td>133,700,498,43</td>
<td>116,850,925,55</td>
<td>16,849,572,88</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayriwa killa</td>
<td>3,809</td>
<td>382,638,298,29</td>
<td>290,681,653,65</td>
<td>91,956,644,64</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aymuray</td>
<td>2,029</td>
<td>124,750,716,54</td>
<td>108,977,290,18</td>
<td>15,773,426,36</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inti Raymi</td>
<td>1,970</td>
<td>115,265,366,65</td>
<td>99,706,405,95</td>
<td>15,558,960,70</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaki killa</td>
<td>1,957</td>
<td>157,487,801,90</td>
<td>132,562,140,82</td>
<td>24,925,661,08</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yapuy killa</td>
<td>2,024</td>
<td>165,277,158,01</td>
<td>127,455,369,78</td>
<td>37,821,788,23</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuski killa</td>
<td>1,794</td>
<td>115,203,083,02</td>
<td>98,237,311,32</td>
<td>16,965,771,70</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situwa</td>
<td>2,299</td>
<td>157,253,569,88</td>
<td>137,194,169,19</td>
<td>20,059,400,69</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aya Killa</td>
<td>2,971</td>
<td>261,377,804,72</td>
<td>228,556,250,83</td>
<td>32,821,553,89</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapak Raymi</td>
<td>2,171</td>
<td>184,259,290,25</td>
<td>162,184,948,90</td>
<td>22,074,341,35</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUKUY</td>
<td>24.975</td>
<td>1,984,446,869,70</td>
<td>1,664,014,706,86</td>
<td>320,432,162,84</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.7 ASHALLA CHANI

666 hunu kullkikunatami tukuchirka ashalla chanichisha murukunata rantishpa, 23 waranka rantishka pachakunapi, llankaykunata mañachishpa, wasikuna, yaku larka shuktak llankaykunatapash runakapak, kashna llankaykunami hatun, uchilla shuktak murukunata runak runakunatapash yanapanchik Ecuador mamallaktapak kitikunapi.

### 2012 ASHALLA CHANI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KILLA</th>
<th>YUPAY RURASHAKUNA</th>
<th>KULLKI USD</th>
<th>KULLKI KUSHKA USD</th>
<th>KULLI ASHAYACHISKA</th>
<th>% PATSKMANTA ASHAYACHISHKA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kulla</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>24,907,155,42</td>
<td>24,859,254,00</td>
<td>47,901,42</td>
<td>0,19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchi</td>
<td>1.064</td>
<td>28,639,270,53</td>
<td>28,584,643,35</td>
<td>54,627,18</td>
<td>0,19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawkar Raymi</td>
<td>1.535</td>
<td>39,699,534,40</td>
<td>39,572,699,74</td>
<td>126,834,66</td>
<td>0,32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayriwa killa</td>
<td>1.991</td>
<td>50,762,766,50</td>
<td>50,654,912,97</td>
<td>107,853,53</td>
<td>0,21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aymuray</td>
<td>2.115</td>
<td>62,020,012,34</td>
<td>61,825,403,02</td>
<td>194,609,32</td>
<td>0,31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inti Raymi</td>
<td>1.987</td>
<td>55,043,132,46</td>
<td>54,936,387,10</td>
<td>106,745,36</td>
<td>0,19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaki killa</td>
<td>1.977</td>
<td>51,550,893,85</td>
<td>51,467,548,58</td>
<td>83,345,27</td>
<td>0,16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yapuy killa</td>
<td>2.096</td>
<td>56,416,147,86</td>
<td>56,282,051,44</td>
<td>134,096,42</td>
<td>0,24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuski killa</td>
<td>1.850</td>
<td>55,846,492,09</td>
<td>55,729,731,66</td>
<td>116,760,43</td>
<td>0,21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situwa</td>
<td>2.395</td>
<td>77,365,742,17</td>
<td>77,198,259,08</td>
<td>167,483,09</td>
<td>0,22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aya Killa</td>
<td>2.825</td>
<td>93,952,345,84</td>
<td>93,776,032,90</td>
<td>176,312,94</td>
<td>0,19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapak Raymi</td>
<td>2.444</td>
<td>71,933,769,61</td>
<td>71,811,043,28</td>
<td>122,726,33</td>
<td>0,17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUKUY</td>
<td>23.150</td>
<td>668,137,263,07</td>
<td>666,697,967,12</td>
<td>1,439,295,95</td>
<td>0,22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.8 CHANI

2,874 ranta pachakunatami chanikunawan paktachishkanchik, 29 hunu yalli ranta kullkitami uriyachishpa wakichi usharkanchik.

CHANI

Rantinkapak allichishka kullkimanta 30 hunu shina kullkitami uriyachi ushashkanchik.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KILLA</th>
<th>YUPAY RURASHAKUNA</th>
<th>KULLKI USD</th>
<th>KULLKI KUSHKA USD</th>
<th>KULLI ASHAYACHISKA</th>
<th>% PATSKMANTA ASHAYACHISHKA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kulla</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>39,197,325,95</td>
<td>37,678,964,55</td>
<td>1,518,361,40</td>
<td>3,87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchi</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>27,790,883,40</td>
<td>26,868,996,71</td>
<td>921,886,69</td>
<td>3,32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawkar Raymi</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>34,834,945,72</td>
<td>33,766,528,01</td>
<td>1,068,417,71</td>
<td>3,07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayriwa killa</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>50,985,052,30</td>
<td>48,733,890,22</td>
<td>2,251,162,08</td>
<td>4,42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aymuray</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>59,310,998,87</td>
<td>56,981,226,81</td>
<td>2,329,772,06</td>
<td>4,39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inti Raymi</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>56,346,087,80</td>
<td>53,400,438,39</td>
<td>2,945,649,41</td>
<td>5,23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaki killa</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>64,001,785,96</td>
<td>61,617,238,14</td>
<td>2,384,547,82</td>
<td>3,73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yapuy killa</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>80,316,702,41</td>
<td>77,360,218,70</td>
<td>2,956,483,71</td>
<td>3,68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuski killa</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>83,507,716,67</td>
<td>80,333,889,79</td>
<td>3,173,826,88</td>
<td>3,80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situwa</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>82,768,646,73</td>
<td>79,491,492,19</td>
<td>3,277,154,54</td>
<td>3,96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aya Killa</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>98,189,241,13</td>
<td>93,792,189,67</td>
<td>4,397,051,46</td>
<td>4,48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapak Raymi</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>98,030,413,33</td>
<td>95,350,853,46</td>
<td>2,679,559,87</td>
<td>2,73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUKUY</td>
<td>2,874</td>
<td>775,279,800,27</td>
<td>745,375,926,64</td>
<td>29,903,873,63</td>
<td>3,86%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.9 CHANICHISHKA

795 chanichishka pachakunawanmi tukuyshina murukunata, llankaykunata paktachishkanchik, chay murukunata, llankaykunatapash: COMPRASPUBLICAS llika pankapi churashpami rurashkanchik, 2.700 hunu kamanmi rantikunaka paktashka, chashnallatak 210 hunu kullkitami uriyachishpa wakichi ushashka.

2.700 hunu kamanmi rantikunaka paktashka.

2012 CHANICHISHKA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KILLA</th>
<th>YUPAY RURASHAKUNA</th>
<th>KULLKI USD</th>
<th>KULLKI KUSHKA USD</th>
<th>KULLI ASHAYACHISKA</th>
<th>% PATSKMANTA ASHAYACHISHA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kulla</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>155.018.784,19</td>
<td>147.711.142,00</td>
<td>7.307.642,19</td>
<td>4,71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchi</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>109.688.036,18</td>
<td>104.036.903,19</td>
<td>5.651.132,99</td>
<td>5,15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawkar Raymi</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>115.160.150,51</td>
<td>113.225.145,66</td>
<td>1.935.004,85</td>
<td>1,68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayriva killa</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>170.696.671,63</td>
<td>165.909.874,20</td>
<td>4.786.797,43</td>
<td>2,80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aymuray</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>208.030.054,18</td>
<td>203.130.712,79</td>
<td>4.899.341,39</td>
<td>2,36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inti Raymi</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>188.309.469,97</td>
<td>180.920.342,18</td>
<td>7.389.127,79</td>
<td>3,92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaki killa</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>447.549.212,37</td>
<td>356.892.718,96</td>
<td>90.656.493,41</td>
<td>20,26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yapuy killa</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>169.215.640,98</td>
<td>161.073.896,70</td>
<td>8.141.744,28</td>
<td>4,81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuski killa</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>280.077.497,53</td>
<td>252.178.772,53</td>
<td>27.898.725,00</td>
<td>9,96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situwa</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>242.546.738,64</td>
<td>233.230.048,67</td>
<td>9.316.689,97</td>
<td>3,84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aya Killa</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>477.356.023,80</td>
<td>451.007.840,24</td>
<td>26.348.183,56</td>
<td>5,52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapak Raymi</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>268.017.120,59</td>
<td>251.490.967,34</td>
<td>16.526.153,25</td>
<td>6,17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUKUY</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>2.831.665.400,57</td>
<td>2.620.808.364,46</td>
<td>210.857.036,11</td>
<td>7,45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 1.10 HARKAK CHANIKUNA

2012 HARKAK CHANIKUNA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KILLA</th>
<th>YUPAY RURASHAKUNA</th>
<th>KULLKI USD</th>
<th>KULLKI KUSHKA USD</th>
<th>KULLI ASHAYACHISKA</th>
<th>% PATSKMANTA ASHAYACHISHKA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kulla</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>524,971,72</td>
<td>474,722,15</td>
<td>50,249,57</td>
<td>9,57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchi</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1,165,996,99</td>
<td>946,396,53</td>
<td>219,600,46</td>
<td>18,83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawkar Raymi</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3,858,073,57</td>
<td>2,968,349,42</td>
<td>889,724,15</td>
<td>23,06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aymuray killa</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3,757,472,12</td>
<td>3,399,381,38</td>
<td>358,090,74</td>
<td>9,53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aymuray</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,487,046,84</td>
<td>1,367,983,93</td>
<td>119,062,91</td>
<td>8,01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inti Raymi</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1,780,848,19</td>
<td>1,566,175,55</td>
<td>214,672,64</td>
<td>12,05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaki killa</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2,306,780,36</td>
<td>1,832,715,21</td>
<td>474,065,15</td>
<td>20,55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yapuy killa</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2,717,293,47</td>
<td>2,422,040,50</td>
<td>295,252,97</td>
<td>10,87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuski killa</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>831,276,94</td>
<td>654,560,63</td>
<td>176,716,31</td>
<td>21,26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situwa</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2,782,202,97</td>
<td>2,284,388,44</td>
<td>497,814,53</td>
<td>17,89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aya Killa</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1,507,077,18</td>
<td>1,327,547,83</td>
<td>179,529,35</td>
<td>11,91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapak Raymi</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1,968,684,99</td>
<td>1,532,351,78</td>
<td>436,333,21</td>
<td>22,16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUKUY</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>24,687,725,34</td>
<td>20,776,613,35</td>
<td>3,911,111,99</td>
<td>15,84%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.11 SHUKLLA RUNAMANTA RANTIKUNA

6,700 waranka pachakunatami paktachishkanchik TAPUYKUNATA kutichik runakunapak llankayta chaskinkapak, 123 hunu yalli kullkitami tukuchishkanchik kay pachapi.

Rantinkapak allichishhka kullkimanta 2 hunu shina kullkitami uriyachi ushashkanchik.

### 2012 SHUKLLA RUNAMANTA RANTIKUNA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KILLA</th>
<th>YUPAY RURASHAKUNA</th>
<th>KULLKI USD</th>
<th>KULLKI KUSHKA USD</th>
<th>KULLI ASHAYACHISKA</th>
<th>% PATSKMANTA ASHAYACHISHKA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kulla</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>4,430,493,61</td>
<td>4,373,604,62</td>
<td>56,888,99</td>
<td>1,28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchi</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>5,165,111,74</td>
<td>5,061,578,27</td>
<td>103,533,47</td>
<td>2,00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawkar Raymi</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>8,234,278,43</td>
<td>8,100,168,00</td>
<td>134,110,43</td>
<td>1,63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayriwa killa</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>10,382,952,59</td>
<td>10,276,180,45</td>
<td>106,772,14</td>
<td>1,03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aymuray</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>10,257,180,78</td>
<td>10,256,377,98</td>
<td>802,80</td>
<td>0,01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inti Raymi</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>13,824,787,72</td>
<td>13,393,916,84</td>
<td>430,870,88</td>
<td>3,12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaki killa</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>11,470,640,68</td>
<td>11,289,084,49</td>
<td>181,556,19</td>
<td>1,58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yapuy killa</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>11,492,238,23</td>
<td>11,388,846,86</td>
<td>103,391,37</td>
<td>0,90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuski killa</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>9,180,060,98</td>
<td>9,035,188,52</td>
<td>144,872,46</td>
<td>1,58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situwa</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>11,104,243,07</td>
<td>10,996,607,75</td>
<td>107,635,32</td>
<td>0,97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aya Killa</td>
<td>905</td>
<td>16,214,618,45</td>
<td>16,004,243,44</td>
<td>210,375,01</td>
<td>1,30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapak Raymi</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>13,355,855,11</td>
<td>13,183,640,76</td>
<td>172,214,35</td>
<td>1,29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUKUY</td>
<td>6,695</td>
<td>125,112,461,39</td>
<td>123,359,437,98</td>
<td>1,753,023,41</td>
<td>1,40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 1.12 ASHALLA YUPAYKUNA

120 hunu kullkiwanmi 774 ranti pachakunata paktachishkanchik, chaymanta 3.4 hunu kullkitami uriyachishpa wakichi ushashkanchik.

#### 2012 ASHALLA YUPAYKUNA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KILLA</th>
<th>YUPAY RURASHAKUNA</th>
<th>KULLKI USD</th>
<th>KULLKI KUSHKA USD</th>
<th>KULLI ASHAYACHISKA</th>
<th>% PATSKMANTA ASHAYACHISKA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kulla</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4.657.852,42</td>
<td>4.530.755,40</td>
<td>127.097,02</td>
<td>2,73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchi</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4.327.704,50</td>
<td>4.258.678,97</td>
<td>69.025,53</td>
<td>1,59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawkar Raymi</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>7.295.751,37</td>
<td>6.982.281,41</td>
<td>313.469,96</td>
<td>4,30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayriwa killa</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>7.383.928,39</td>
<td>7.282.394,50</td>
<td>101.533,89</td>
<td>1,38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aymuray</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>12.009.273,86</td>
<td>11.529.620,46</td>
<td>479.653,40</td>
<td>3,99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inti Raymi</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>12.305.825,16</td>
<td>11.931.388,77</td>
<td>374.436,39</td>
<td>3,04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaki killa</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>10.085.884,96</td>
<td>9.847.371,65</td>
<td>238.513,31</td>
<td>2,36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yapuy killa</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>12.065.265,00</td>
<td>11.865.499,58</td>
<td>199.765,42</td>
<td>1,66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuski killa</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>9.161.856,38</td>
<td>8.961.190,80</td>
<td>200.665,58</td>
<td>2,19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situwa</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>13.388.046,92</td>
<td>12.828.000,12</td>
<td>560.046,80</td>
<td>4,18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aya Killa</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>12.357.125,23</td>
<td>12.028.507,08</td>
<td>328.618,15</td>
<td>2,66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapak Raymi</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>15.709.507,56</td>
<td>15.284.260,51</td>
<td>425.247,05</td>
<td>2,71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUKUY</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>120.748.021,75</td>
<td>117.329.949,25</td>
<td>3.418.072,50</td>
<td>2,83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.13 MISHANAKUY

89 mishanakuytami rurashkanchik TAPUYKUNATA kutichik runakunapak yanapayta chaskinkapak, tawka yachak runakunami Mamallaktaman paykunapak llankaykunata mañachirkakuna, kay pachapika mana imata uriyachishpa wakichita paktachi usharkanchikchu, wakichina rantika Mamallakta 3 hunu yalli kullkitami tukuchirka.

170 hunu kullkikunatami rantinoapi kutuchishka

MISHANAKUY

2012 MISHANAKUY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KILLA</th>
<th>YUPAY RURASHAKUNA</th>
<th>KULLKI USD</th>
<th>KULLKI KUSHKA USD</th>
<th>KULLI KUSHKA USD</th>
<th>% PATSKMANTA ASHAYACHISHKA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kulla</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.646.797,24</td>
<td>7.765.788,39</td>
<td>-118.991,15</td>
<td>-1,56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchi</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.422.373,00</td>
<td>7.346.193,08</td>
<td>76.179,92</td>
<td>1,03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawkar Raymi</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.597.493,94</td>
<td>10.579.007,40</td>
<td>-981.513,46</td>
<td>-10,23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayriwa killa</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.191.211,55</td>
<td>8.223.706,94</td>
<td>-32.495,39</td>
<td>-0,40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inti Raymi</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17.022.399,83</td>
<td>16.035.817,15</td>
<td>986.582,68</td>
<td>5,80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaki killa</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13.885.498,14</td>
<td>13.784.105,41</td>
<td>101.392,73</td>
<td>0,73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yapuy killa</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.328.979,12</td>
<td>3.335.528,93</td>
<td>-6.549,81</td>
<td>-0,20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuski killa</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>37.099.966,51</td>
<td>37.953.992,64</td>
<td>-854.026,13</td>
<td>-2,30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situwa</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12.818.344,90</td>
<td>12.719.064,45</td>
<td>99.280,45</td>
<td>0,77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aya Killa</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13.102.827,33</td>
<td>12.902.501,18</td>
<td>200.326,15</td>
<td>1,53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapak Raymi</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>27.206.976,80</td>
<td>29.521.151,71</td>
<td>-2.314.174,91</td>
<td>-8,51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUKUY</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>166.525.436,41</td>
<td>169.807.535,50</td>
<td>-3.282.099,09</td>
<td>-1,97%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Tukuy pachami willaykunata churana kan, llankay kallarishkamanta llankay tukurina pachakama”.

INCOP wasika mamallaktamanta wasikuna tukuy mutsurishka murukunata ranti pachakuna achiklla kanchumi shuk willachik hillayta wiñachirka, chay hillaywanka tukuy willaykunatami riksichirkanchik rantinata munak wasikunaman, chashnami tukuy yupaykunata killkashpa apashkanchik, kallarimanta tukurinka kaman.

Chusku pachakunatami charin: mutsurishka willayta killkay, llankaymanta pankakunata killkay, llankayta tukuchishkamanta pankakunata aspina chashnallatak tukuy llankayta paktachishkamanta tukuri pankakunata rurana. Kay hillaywanka tukuy llankaykunata chashkik mamallaktamanta wasikunami rikurayay ushanka, ima pacha chay llankayta tukuchina kashpapash paktachinchu.

Kunan pachaka, chay hillayka ruray pachapi chashnallatak willaykunata wakichi pachapimi kakun, chay llankaytaka kay 2013 watapak kulla killamantami ruray ushankuna.
Shuklayachishka ranti pachakunapi chashnallatak shuk katunata muyuchi pachapakmi kan, murukunata rantik wasikuna tukuy willaykunata achikllla riksichinakunchu, chaypakmi tukuy pacha willaykunata lika pankapi churashpa riksichinakun, llankay kallarimanta tukurinka kama.

3 waranka 500 hunu kullkipak rantinakunata paktachishka.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KILLA</th>
<th>KILLA YUPAYKUNA</th>
<th>RANTISHKAKUNA USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kulla</td>
<td>3.119</td>
<td>270.749.332,19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchi</td>
<td>2.536</td>
<td>141.194.916,39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawkar Raymi</td>
<td>2.980</td>
<td>91.223.950,55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayriwa killa</td>
<td>3.466</td>
<td>106.832.515,06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aymuray</td>
<td>2.845</td>
<td>322.595.940,81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inti Raymi</td>
<td>2.393</td>
<td>150.010.346,74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaki killa</td>
<td>2.885</td>
<td>237.027.646,61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yapuy killa</td>
<td>2.351</td>
<td>247.759.515,69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuski killa</td>
<td>2.512</td>
<td>526.485.641,52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situwa</td>
<td>2.381</td>
<td>146.263.962,31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aya Killa</td>
<td>3.211</td>
<td>815.266.669,59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapak Raymi</td>
<td>4.175</td>
<td>396.291.998,41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUKUY</td>
<td>34.854</td>
<td>3.451.702.435,87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shuklla runamanta rantina kamachachik

Mamallaktamanta wasikuna murukunata shuklla runamanta rantinkapak arì nishkakuna achiklla kanchumi kan, kashna rantinakunata rurankapakka Ley Orgánica de Contratación Pública kamachikpi nishkata pakktachishpami rurankuna. Shuk mushuk hillaytami wiñachirkanchik shuklla runamanta ranti ushanakunchu.

- Antakunapi willachi
- Kamachikmanta yanapakkunata,
- Willaykunata apak antawakunamanta,
- Mutsurishka kuskakunamanta,
- Yachaykunata wiñachinkapak,
- Mushukyachina hillaykunata,
- Llankaykunata, hillaykunata,
- Mamallaktamanta wasikunapura llankaykunata rikinkapak,
- Karu mamallaktamanta lankaykunata chashkinkapak; chashnallatak,
- Harkaykunapash.

Kimichik hillaykunaka mamallaktamanta wasikuna ima llankayta mana kashpaka murukunata rantishka willaykunata riksichinkapakmi kan, tukuy shutikunata yupaykunatapash hapishpa. Puchukaypika, kay hillayka imashina shuklla runamanta llankayta mana kashpaka murukunata rantishka pacha willaykunata riksichinkapak, kay willaykunawanka rantinata munakkunaka hawallami ranti ushanakuna.

Willachina hillaykunaka rikuchishka pachamanta kunankama 324 rantina pachakunatami rurashkanchik, kay hillaywanmi shuklla runamanta murukunata rantishkanchik, chashnallatak 43 rantikunatami shuktak hillaykunawan paktachishkanchik, kashna rantina pachakunaka Ley Orgánica del Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública kamachikpi nishkata paktachishpa.

Willachina hillaykunaka willayta rikchinaka, kimsa chunka shuk puncha kulla killa 2013 wata, INCOP 0081 Yuyarishka killkayta paktachishpami kan.

“Kimichik hillaykunaka mamallaktamanta wasikuna ima llankayta mana kashpaka murukunata rantishka willaykunata riksichinkapakmi kan”.
UCHILLA CHANI

434 hunu kullokkunatami rantinapi kutuchishka.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KILLA</th>
<th>KATUSHKA YUPAYKUNA</th>
<th>RANTISHKA KULLKI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kulla</td>
<td>33.467</td>
<td>16.809.465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchi</td>
<td>48.223</td>
<td>26.688.990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawkar Raymi</td>
<td>61.545</td>
<td>35.524.403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayríwa killa</td>
<td>63.787</td>
<td>38.757.808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aymuray</td>
<td>63.087</td>
<td>36.218.702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inti Raymi</td>
<td>63.000</td>
<td>36.396.794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaki killa</td>
<td>63.733</td>
<td>37.586.359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yapuy killa</td>
<td>61.075</td>
<td>37.241.219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuski killa</td>
<td>59.406</td>
<td>35.454.666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situwa</td>
<td>66.164</td>
<td>40.555.562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aya Killa</td>
<td>72.359</td>
<td>45.468.415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapak Raymi</td>
<td>58.467</td>
<td>46.839.308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUKUY</td>
<td>714.313</td>
<td>433.541.691</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2012 LLAKIKUNA TIYAKPI YANAPAY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PACHA</th>
<th>LLAKIKUNATA ALLICHISHKA YUPAY</th>
<th>RANTISHKA YUPAYKUNA</th>
<th>RANTISHKA KULLKI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tukuchishka</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>872</td>
<td>28.065.833,24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Llankay Pacha</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>401.939.308,43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tukuchishka</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>1.677</td>
<td>430.005.141,67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kashna llankaykunata rurashpami uktalla chay llakikunata yanaparka.
1.17 HAMPIKUNATA HILLAYPI KILLKASHKA

Hampikunapak shutikunata, chanitapash hillaypi churashpa
Hampik wasikunata yanaparka, chay hampikunata rantina
pachakunata, chanikunatapash uriyachishpa, chashnallatak
alli hampikunata katunchu
rikurayashpa yanapan.

60 waranka murukunata rantina mañaykunatami
paktachishka.

2012 HAMPIKUNATA HILLAYPI KILLKASHKA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KILLA</th>
<th>MAÑASHKA YUPAYKUNA</th>
<th>RANTISHKA KULLKI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ayriwa killa</td>
<td>7.163</td>
<td>17.122.904,60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aymuray</td>
<td>5.598</td>
<td>19.320.303,85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inti Raymi</td>
<td>5.833</td>
<td>15.928.869,69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaki killa</td>
<td>7.581</td>
<td>20.863.196,25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yapuy killa</td>
<td>6.573</td>
<td>14.468.802,31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuski killa</td>
<td>7.463</td>
<td>19.654.889,52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situwa</td>
<td>7.641</td>
<td>19.016.363,64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aya Killa</td>
<td>6.947</td>
<td>25.014.153,27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapak Raymi</td>
<td>2.785</td>
<td>9.564.246,09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUKUY</td>
<td>61.826</td>
<td>171.164.398,75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Procurement Innovation Challenge mishayta chaski

“Ecuador mamallaktapika hampikunata llika pankapi hawalla ranti ushankuna”, tukuy allpapi shukllami kan

2012 watapak ayriwa killapi, INCOP wasi, Banco Mundial allichishka, “Procurement Innovation Challenge” mishayta chaskirka: “Hampikunata hawalla rantina pachawan yanapashkamanta”.

Kashna hampikunata rantina pachata wiñachishka, ñami ishkay wata paktan, chay pachapika 400 hampina wasikunaka llika pankapi haykushpa hawalla hampikunata ranti ushan, shina rantishpaka alli hampikunata uriyashka chanikunapakkmi ranti ushankuna, shina rantiashpaka kullkitami wakichi ushanakurka.

Kay mishayta chaskishka kipa, INCOP wasita pushak Dr. Juan Aguirre, “First Open Contracting Global Meeting” tantanakuypi chay mishaymanta rimanchu kayashkamanta, Johannesburg, Sudáfrica mamallaktaman, 26 puncta wayru killa 2012 wata, rirka.

Hampikunata katuk wasikunata mishanakuypi haykushpa hampikunata katuna pachata wiñachishkamanta mishanakuyta chaski, mamallaktata wiñachinkapak yanapaymi kan, INCOP, Ministerio de Salud Pública – MSP, Instituto de Seguridad Social – IESS, Instituto de Seguridad de la Policía Nacional –ISSPOL chashnallatak Instituto de Seguridad de las Fuerzas Armadas –ISSFA wasikuna tantanakushpami kay llankaytaka paktachinkuna.
1.18 TANTACHINA RIKUCHIKUNA

Ranti ranti yanapanakushpa kullkita wiñachikkuna, maki rurakkuna, ayllu llaktakuna, chawpi, uchilla murukunata katuk runakunata tantachinkakapmi rikuchikunata rurarkanchik, paykunapak murukunata chashnallatak chanikunata rikuchishpa hillaypi killkankapak, mamallakta wasikuna mutsurishka murukunawan chimpapurashpa.

Kashna murukunata katuk runakunamanta mana imashina rantina ushay tiyashkamantami, INCOP wasika shuk hillayta wiñachirka, chay runakunapak willaykunata, murukunata, chanikunatapash shuk kamachikta rurashpa hillaypi churankapak. 2012 watapi 64 rikuchikunatami rurarkanchik, kay rikuchikunata rurashka kipaka 326 runakuna, 40 chawpi murukunata katukkuna murukunata katunakunchu yuyarinakurka; kay yuyarinakuyka 4 hunu 477 waranka 901, 75 kullkipakmi paktarka.

Dr. Eduardo Dousdebés
Desarrollo Productivo MDMQ-Killka Kamayuk

Quito kitimanta Municipio Wasi murukunata katushpa kullkita wiñachinkapak yuyaywanmi tawka llankaykunata paktachin, ranti ranti yanapanakushpa murukunata rurashpa shuktak kitikunaman, marmallaktakunamanpash katunkapak.

Kunan pacha, Quiku kiti 99 waranka murukunata rurak wasikunata charin, chashnallatak 64 hunu yalli kullkitami chaskin chay murukunata katushkamanta, kashna llankayta rurashpami chay hatun munayta paktachikrin: kunanka ashka llankayta wiñachishpami illak kullkita paktachina munan.

Quito kitipak Municipo wasika, shuktak kuskakunaman chayana yuyaywanmi mushuk ñankunata paskarka, ishkayshina llankaymi tiyarka, payayashka ñanta mushukyachina mana kashpaka mushuk ñankunata paskana, chay yuyaykunata rikushka kipaka mushuk ñankunata paskankapakmi yuyarirkanchik.

Chay hatun yuyayta paktachinkapakmi, INCOP wasi wiñachishka hillaymi kashkata yanapan, charishkakunata rakinkapapkash, kay yuyayka Mamallaktata pushakpak yuyaywanmi kimirin, chay charishkakunata rakinkapakmi, rikuchina tupanakuykunata rurarkanchik, chashna
llankaykunawanmi asha asha kullkita churashpa: pichankapak, allichinkapak, mikuypak shukta mutsurishakunapak rantinakunata usharkanchik.

Mamakamachik nishkatami paktachinchik, uchilla, chawpi, ranti ranti yanapanakushpa kullkita wiñachik runakunata yanapankapakmi llankaykunata ruranchik, chashnallatak municipio wasimanta tukuy llankaykunapakmi chay runakunawan llankaykunata allichinchik, yachaykunata rakinchik imashina mamallakta wasikunaman murukunata katuna hawa. Kashnami kay ishkay watakunapika 4 hunu kullkipak rantikunata rurashkanchik chay runakunamanta, kay 2013 watpakka 6 hunu kullkikunapak rantinatami shuyanchik. Achikmi kan, INCOP wasi mana kashna yanapashka kapika mana kay llankaykunataka paktachi ushanchikku karka. Yuyanchikmi, INCOP wasi chashnallatak Dr. Juan Aguirre, ishkantik tukushpami kashna llankaykunata paktachi ushshankanchik.

Shuktak iñupash kanmi, CONQUITO ukumi tukuy pacha yanaparka, EPS kullkimanta runakunaman yachayta rakishpa, imashina kullkita pushakkamanamanta, llankakkunata pushanamantapash yuyaykunata karashpa.

Kunanka, mushuk yuyaykunatami paktachina munanchik, rikuchina tupanakuykunapika shuk patsak yalli runakunapak murukunata rantinkapakmi yuyarirkanchik, kashna llankaykunawanka tukuykuna paykunapak murukunamanta kashka kullkikunata chaskinakunchumi maskanchik, kunanka mana chay hatun chariyukkunapak murukunallata rantishpa ashkatawan chariyuk tukunchu munanchikchu, charishkata tukuykunamanmi rakina kanachik.

“Chay hatun yuyayta paktachinkapak, INCOP wasi wiñachishka hillaymi ashkata yanapan, charishkakunata rakinkapakpash, kay yuyayka Mamallaktata pushakpak yuyaywanmi kimirin”.
1.19 CHARISHKA MURUKUNAMANTA KIMIRINAKUY

Mamakamachik nishkata paktachishpa, Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública hillaymanta murukunata rurak runakunapak wiñarita rikuy ushanchikmi, chaypakmi chawpi, uchilla katukkunata maskashpa puntapi churashkanchik.

* Murukunata ranti pachapak rakinkapakka chay katuy ushayta charikkunallatami killkarkanchik, willaykunata riksichishpa rantikunapakka mana killkarkanchikchu.

### CHARISHKA MURUKUNAMANTA KIMIRINAKUY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USHAY</th>
<th>KULLKI</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>YUPAY</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tantarishka Katuk</td>
<td>1.551.473.910,97</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>30.134</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uchilla Katuk</td>
<td>1.601.255.054,82</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21.499</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chawpi Katuk</td>
<td>1.117.772.631,53</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>21.727</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatun Katuk</td>
<td>2.162.204.499,94</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>29.816</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUKUY</td>
<td>6.432.706.097,26</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>103.176</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.20 KULLKITA URIYACHI

Ley Orgánica del Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública kamachikta paktachishpa chashnallatak hillaykunata paktachishpa, 568 hunu kullkikunatami wakichi ushashkanchik.

KULLKITA URIYACHI

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tukuy kullki</td>
<td>$ 10,455,942,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-) Willay</td>
<td>$ 3,451,702,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-) Hillaya killkay</td>
<td>$ 307,637,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(+) Uriyachishka kullki</td>
<td>$ 6,696,602,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakichishka kullki</td>
<td>$ 568,432,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Uriyachishka kullki</td>
<td>8.49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shuñiki mishanakuyta chaski “Allí Rantikunata Paktachishkamanta”

Kay mishanakuyka mamallakta wasikuna paykunapak rantinakunata allichishpa, chashnallatak achiklla pushayta paktachinatami maskan.


Tukuykuna paykunapak murukunata katuy ushanchu sukta tantanakuypimi tantachin, mutsurishka murukunata rantinkapak, mashnata rantina
## INDICADORES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICADOR</th>
<th>PARÁMETROS</th>
<th>PUNTAJE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rantina pachata alli paktachishka.</td>
<td>2011 watapak PAC kamukta pakatachishka: rantinakunata allichishkata, rantishka murukunawan chipmapurashpa. Lika pankapi churashpa willashkamanta mishanakuypi rantishka ashka yupay.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashka murukunata katuk runakunatami tantachishkanchik.</td>
<td>Ashka murukunata katuk runakunatami tantachishkanchik.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rantina pachapak alli rurashka pankakuna.</td>
<td>Rantina pachapak alli rurashka pankakuna.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watapi rantinapak allichi (PAC).</td>
<td>COMPRASPUBLICAS lika pankapi tukuy llankayta, rantishka pachapash tukurishka pankakunata churashkanchik churashkanchik.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rantina pachakunata rikurayashka</td>
<td>2011 watapak PAC kamukta pakatachishka: rantinakunata allichishkata, rantishka murukunawan chipmapurashpa. Rantina pachakunata rikurayashka katirayashka pachakunawan chipmapurashpa Ashalla rantina pachakunata Contraloria General del Estado wasiman kachashka</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### “Mutsurishka chashnallatak tukuyta yalli mishanakuy kashkamantami minkashka alli runakuna rikurayanakurka”.

Mutsurishka chashnallatak tukuyta yalli mishanakuy kashkamantami Secretaría Nacional de Transparencia de Gestión, Consejo Nacional de Participación Ciudadana y Control Social, Instituto de Altos Estudios Nacionales chashnallatak Instituto Nacional de Contratación Pública wasikanamanta minkashkakunami rikurayanakurka. Kay shukniki mishanakuymanta mishakkunaka kaykunami kan:

- Ambato kitimanta Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipalidad wasi, watapi rantina 10 hunu kullkiwan;
- Corporación Nacional de Telecomunicaciones mamallaktapak wasikuna rantinapi, kullkita wakichina llankaypi;
- Yakumanta allpamanta Empresa Pública Metropolitana, mamallakta wasikuna pushaypi;
- Dirección Nacional de Antinarcóticos wasi, imashina Murukunata rantinapi, yachana wasikunapash kimirinmi; chashnallatak,
- Ministerio Coordinador de la Política Económica shukta mamallaktamanta wasikuna rantinapi.

Rikuchinami kanchik imashina chay mishanakuy pachapi iñukunata chanichishkamanta, tukurinapakka tukuy iñukunata tantachishpa 65% patsaknik yupayta charikkkunami mishanakurka. Chaymanta Juntas Parroquiales chashnallatak Gobiernos Municipales, watapi rantinakunata ruranchu 10 hunu uriman kullkipak mishanakuypi yakuynakurka; kay mishanakuytaka anchuchishkami sakirirka, mana chay yupaykunata...
“Tukuykuna paykunapak murukunata katuy ushanchu sukta tantanakuypimi tantachin, mutsurishka murukunata rantinkapak, mashnata rantina kashpa, watapi mashna kullkita charishkata, imashina llankayta rurak kashkata, sapalla llankayta rurak kashkata, imashina mamallakta wasi kashkata rikushpa”.

paktachishkamanta.

Kashna yuyaykunawanmi “Alli Rantikunata Paktachishkamanta” mishanakuyka Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública hillaypi rantikkunata yanapankapak maskan, chashnallatak kayanmi shuktak wasikunatapash paykunapak rantikunata allichinchu.

INCOP wasika tukuy mamallaktamanta wasikuna paykunapak rantina pachakunata alli paktachishkamanta tukuy watakunata karaykunata chayachina munaytami charin, shina karaykunawanmi tukuy pacha kay mamallakta murukunata rantinchu maskan.
1.21 HILLAY PANKAPAK RIKUCHI YUPAY

INCOP wasipak llankayka mamallakta wiñarinchu yanapaymi rikurin tukuy punchakuna.

*LLankana punchakuna pktachishka yupaykuna.

**Murukunata katuk runakunaman chayachishka kayaykuna.

***INCOP wasipak llankayka 1.33% patsaknik yupaymanmi chayan, uriyachishpa wakichi ushashka kullkiwan chimpapurakpi
NCOP wasi 2012 watapi hawaman llukchishka wasi

SNCP hillay alli llankayta paktachinchu pushakkamay pachapi allichishka

Tukuykuna paktachinakunchu chunka ishkay yuyarinakuy killkaytami llukchirka, chay kamachikkunawanka Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública hillaypi alli llankaykunata paktachinkapak.

Yupay: Yuyarishpa killkay 055-2012

Ima pacha llukchishka: 2012 wata panchi killapak pusak puncha

Rimay: “Tantachishpa imashina rikuchinakunata ruranapak pankakunata chayachinkapak kamachik”

Rikuchi: INCOP wasika tantachishpa rikuchina pachata paktachishka kipa imashina kamakkunata chayachinamantami rikuchin.

Yupay: Yuyarishpa killkay 056-2012

Ima pacha llukchishka: 2012 wata panchi killapak pusak puncha

Rimay: “INCOP shuk yuyarishka killkayta llukchirka, No. 042-2012 killkayka mushukyachinkapak, chaypika imashina llankaykunata rikurayanamanta, shukdla runamanta imashina rantinamanta, ashalla rantinakunamanta, tapuykunata imashina kutichinamantami rikuchik kamuy kan”.

Rikuchi: INCOP wasika mushuk rikuchikunata llukchirka, tapuykunata kutichik runakuna imashina pankakunata chayachinamanta chashnallatak tullpukunata rurashpa pankakunata rikuchinamantapash rikuchinmi, chashnallatak llankaykunata ña tukuchishka kipa imashina rikurayanamanta rikuchin.
Yupay: Yuyarishpa killkay 057-2012
Ima pacha llukchishka: 2012 wata pawkar killapak kanchis puncha.
Rimay: “Hampikunata imashina rantinamanta rikuchik kamachik”
Rikuchi: Mamallaktaman hampikunata katuk wasikuna imashina hampikunata rantishpa katunanam rikuchin, chay hampikunapak shutikunata yupaykunatapash www.compraspublicas.gob.ec llika pankapi churashpa.

Yupay: Yuyarishpa killkay 059-2012
Ima pacha llukchishka: 2012 wata pawkar killapak kanchis puncha.
Rimay: “Hampikunata katuk wasikuna rantinkapak yuyarinakushpa killkayta paktachishkamanta imashina harkanatami rikuchin”
Rikuchi: INCOP wasika hampikunata katunkapak yuyarinakushkata harkankapakmi kay killkayta riksichin, chay pachaka chay hampita katuk wasikunanatak uriyashka chanikunapak katunkapak nikpika taripana kan chay chanikunata.

Yupay: Yuyarishpa killkay 062-2012
Ima pacha llukchishka: 2012 wata aymuray killapak kimsa chunka puncha
Rimay: “Ashalla kullkipak murukunata imashina rantinatami rikuchin”
Rikuchi: Ashalla kullkipak imashina murukunata rantinamantami INCOP 048-2011 aymuray killapak yuyarishka killkayta mushukyachirka.

Yupay: Yuyarishpa killkay 063-2012
Ima pacha llukchishka: 2012 wata raymi killapak sukta puncha
Rimay: “Pawashpa purik antawapi rinkapak pankata imashina rantinamanta rikuchikuna”
Rikuchi: INCOP wasika imashina pawashpa purik antawakunapi rinkapak pankata rantinamantami rikuchik pankata llukchirka, INCOP No. 017-09 killkayta anchuchishpa, chaywanka kay mamallaktapi karu mamallaktakanawanpash ri ushanakunchu.

Yupay: Yuyarishpa killkay 065-2012
Ima pacha llukchishka: 2012 wata raymi killapak chunka ishkay puncha.
Rimay: “Hampikunata katunkapak yuyarishka killkaykunata harkankapak”
Rikuchi: INCOP wasika hampikunata katunkapak yuyarinakushpa killkaykunata harkankapak kay killkayta riksichin, hampikunata katukkunapura alli yuyarinakunkakaman, chay pachakunaka chay hampikunata katukkunapak chanikunallatami taripayashpa rimanakunka, chay pachakunapi yuyarinakushkawanmi mushuk pankakunata aspinkakuna.

Yupay: Yuyarishpa killkay 066-2012
Ima pacha llukchishka: 2012 wata karwa killapak shuk puncha
Rimay: “Tapuykunata kutichik yachak runakunapak
yanapay llankayta imashina paktachinamanta"

**Rikuchik:** INCOP wasika imashina shuklla runapak llankayta chaskinkapak ashalla mañaywan, mishanakuywanpash ruranamantami: INCOP No. 021-09 killkayta anchuchirkaka.

**Yupay:** Yuyarishka Killkay 067-2012
**Ima pacha llukchishka:** 2012 wata karwa killapak shuk puncha
**Rimay:** “Tapuykunata kutichinkapak pankakunata chayachinamanta mushukyachi”

**Rikuchik:** INCOP wasika imashina tapuykunata kutichina llankaypak pankakunata chayachinamanta kamachikta winaanchikaka Yuyarishka killkay No. 066-2012 killkayta anchuchishpa.

**Yupay:** Yuyarishka Killkay 079-2012
**Ima pacha llukchishka:** 2012 wata wayru killapak pusak puncha
**Rimay:** “Mamallakta wasikunapak murukunata imashina rantinamanta yanapayta chaskinamanta”

**Rikuchik:** INCOP wasimanta yanapayta chaskina munashpaka, imapi chay yanapayta mutsurishpapash alli iñuchishpami mañana kan, chay mañayta chaskishka kipaka kutichinkami chay yanapayta ari nishpa mana kashpaka mañayta achikyachinchumi tikrachinka.

**2012 WATAPI INCOP WASITA PUSHAKKUNA YUYARISHKA**

**KILLKAYKUNA INCOP.**

**Yupay:** Yuyarishka killkay DIN COP 007-2012
**Ima pacha llukchishka:** 2012 wata sitwa killapak ishkay chunka suktapuncha
**Rimay:** “INCOP wasita pushakkunapak kamachikta mushukyachi”

**Rimanakuy:** Murukunata ruranamanta pushakkaman apu mana kashpaka paypak minkashka pushay ushanata yuyarinakurka.

**Yupay:** Yuyarishka Killkay DIN COP 008-2012
**Ima pacha llukchishka:** 2012 wata sasi killapak chunka chusku puncha
**Rimay:** “Imashina murukunata ruranamanta mamallakta chay llankaykunata chaskinamanta kamachikmi kan”

**Rikuchik:** Imashina Murukunata ruranamanta MIPYMES chashnallatak EPS murukunata katukkuna kimirinamantami INCOP wasika kamachikta mushukyachina kan.

**Yupay:** Yuyarishka killkay DIN COP 009-2012
**Ima pacha llukchishka:** 2012 wata sasi killapak chunka chusku puncha
**Rimay:** “Hampikunata rantinamanta Contraloría General del Estado rutichishka”

**Rikuchik:** MIPRO SICM hawa tapuyta rurashkamanta Killka Kamayuk pushakpak minkaywan Contraloría General del Estado wasiman kutichita kay yuyarishka killkaywan chayachina kan.

**Yupay:** Yuyarishka Killkay DIN COP 010-2012
**Ima pacha llukchishka:** 2012 wata sasi killapak chunka chusku puncha
**Rimay:** “INCOP wasita pushakkunapak kamachikta mushukyachi”

**Rikuchik:** INCOP wasita pushakkuna rurashka tantanakuymanakta kamachikkunata rurashkapika pushak chashnallatak killka kamayukmi aspishka kana kan, uktalla chay pankakunata charinkapak.
1.22 PACHAKUNATA HARKAY

INCOP wasími rikurayay llankayta paktachin tukuy rantina pachakunapi, Ley Orgánica del Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública kamachik shuktak yuyarishka uchilla kamachikkunatapash paktachinakunchu.

7 waranka rantina pachakunatami rikurayashka, mañashkamanta mana kashpaka INCOP wasipak munaymanta.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RIKURAYASHKA PACHAKUNA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MANA RIKUSHKA 4.412 67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIKUSHKAKUNA 2.197 33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mana Rikushka</th>
<th>4.412</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rikushkakuna</td>
<td>2.197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUKUY</td>
<td>6.609</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ama shuway tiyanchu makanakuy, achiklla kana ñan

Dr. Diego Guzmán
Llankaykuna Achiklla kanapak Killka Kamayuk

Ishkay iñukunami ama shuway tiyanchu makanakuypak kallari kan Rafel Correa pushana pachapi. Shukniki, kallari Mamakamachikpi pichkaniki ushayta wiñachin, Consejo de Participación Ciudadana y Control Social tantanakuymanta llaktayukkuna paykunapak hayñikunata paktachishpa kay mamallaktapak harkak apukunata shutichina pachata rikurayashpa.

Chay llankaymi tikuyta yalli allí kan mamallaktapak llankay achiklla rikurinchu. Chay kipaka mamallaktata pushak ama shuway tiyanchu makanakunkapak llankayta wiñachin Secretaría Nacional de Trasnparencia de Gestión – SNTG wasimanta, shinami mamallaktata pushaymanta mamallaktapak charishkata rikurayan,

Mamallaktapak wasikunapi ama shuway tiyanchu llankayka SNTG wasimantami wiñarishpa shamun, “ama shuway tiyanchu makanakuymanta” llakirinchikmi mana kunankaman chay mana allita tukuchi ushashkamanta, ushashka pachakunaka paktami yanapanchi mamallakta charishkakunata ama shuwashpa apanakunchu.

Kashna llankaywanmi llaktayukkunaka paykunapak rikurayana hayñikunata paktachin.

Ñukanchipak yanapayta chaskik wasikunaka Ley Orgánica de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública
LOTAIP kamachikkunatami paktachinakun, chay llankaykunaka mamallaktapak charishkakunata alli pushakkamanchumi yanapan.

Shukta kuskamantaka, INCOP wasita chashnallatak COMPRASPUBLICAS willachina likata wiñachishkamantami mamallaktapak charishkakunata alli pushakkamay kallarinakushka, kunanka tukuy hillaykunamanta yalli mutsurimi tukushka, mamallakta charishka murukunata rikuchinkapak.

INCOP wasimantaka tukuy pachami hillaykunata wiñachishpa shamun murukunata ranti pachakuna achiklla kanchu. Hillaypi killkarishka murukunata mishanakupi rantina pacha mamallaktata yanapanchu.

Chashnallatak, ñami kay mamallaktipi rurashka murukunata rantinchu utrashkanchik, kashnammi kay mamallaktipi ashtawan murukuna wiñarinchu yanapanchi, kay mamallaktipi kawsakkunapak munaykunata harkashpa, uriyashka chanikunapak murukunata
ruranchu, paykuna kay mamallaktapi llankayta charinakunchu.

Achiklla kana makanakuy pachapi, Ecuador mamallaktaka tukuy wata kapak killapak iskun puncha achiklla kana punchata yuyarin, yuyaychikmi chay punchaka achiklla kana puncha shutitami charina kan. Chay yuyari punchami tukuy mamallakta wasikunapi llankakkuna imashina ñukanchipak llankayta paktachinamanta shuk kamachikta riksichirkanchik.


“Imashina ñukanchik llankamamanta kamachiktaka shuk patsak chusku chunku chusku mamallakta wasikunapi llankakkunami rurankanchik, chaymantami ñukanchipak kan chay kamachikka”.
1.23 YACHAY

2012 wataka 111 yachaykunatami rakirka SNCP lika pankamanta willayta chaskikkunaman. 2.643 runakunamanmi yachayta rakirka 2012 watapi. 6.176 runakunami willachina likapi yachayta chashkinakurka 2012 watapi, imashinami kay yupaypi rikichishka shina:

YACHAY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHINA</th>
<th>YACHAYKUNA</th>
<th>YACHAYTA CHASKISHKA RUNAKUNA</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASI</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>1.951</td>
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<tr>
<td>KATUK</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>692</td>
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<td>TUKUY</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>2.643</td>
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LLIKAP YACHAYTA RAKISHKA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Llikapi yachaykunata chashishka runakuna</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TUKUY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

YACHAY CHASKISHKA RUNAKUNA 8.819

9 waranka yalli katukkuna, rantikkuna, llaktayukkanapash chay yachaykunata charkirkakuna.
¿Imatak kan chariyashka rantinakunaka?
Naciones Unidas tantanakuypak yuyaymantaka charirayashka rantinakunaka tantanakuykuna mana kashpaka wasikunapak mutsurikunata paktachinkapakmi kan, imashina murukunata rurashkamanta chashnallatak imashina llankaykunata paktachishkamanta tukuy pachapi, kullkiman, llaktayukkunaman, tantanakuymapanpash karaykunata kunmi.

Tawka rikuchik iñukunami tiyan charirayashka rantinakunapak yuyayta wiñachinkapak, kallaripika murukunapak chashnallatak llankaykunapak tukuy kawsay pachatami rikuna kan, chayka nisha ninmi imashina murukunata rurashkata hamutana, imashina allichinamantapash riksina mi kan.

Ishkayniki pachaka kimsa iñukunatami rikuchin charirayashka rantinamanta, chaypakka kullkimanta, kawsaymanta, pachamamamantapash chimpapuranmi. Kay yuyayka tukuy shuktak yuyaykunatami tantachin.

¿Abya Yala suyupika imashina charirayashka rantikutuna paktachishka?
Charirayashka rantinakunaka wiñarishpami shaman. Ñami llankashkanchik: PNUMA, Chili
mamallaktawan, Colombia
mamallaktawan, Costa Rica
mamallaktawan chashnallatak
Uruguay mamallaktawanpash,
kashna llankaykunata paktachinaka
shuktak mamallaktakunamanpash
dirtyashpamiti katin. Kay
pachaka tukuyta yalli achikllami
rikurin Ecuador mamallaktapi
chashnallatak Paraguay
mamallaktapipash.

Shuktak kuskamantaka,
Brasil mamallaktami ashka
ñauparasshka rikurin
charirayashpa rantinakunapi,
murukunata ruray pachami ña
charirayashka kana mutsurita
paktachinakun. Chashnallatak
Nicaragua mamallaktapi shuktak
mamallaktakunapipash ashka
llankaykunatami paktachinakun.

Nisha ninmi, charirayashka
rantinaka tukuy pachami
wiñarishpa shamun, kashna
llankayka pachamamata
harkashpa kishpichinkapak hatun
munaykunata paktachinkapakmi
kan, Protocolo de Kioto shuktak
rimanakuypipash kay rimayka
ñami kimichishka tiyan.

Kashna rimanakuypika, allimi kan
kay pachakunata rantinakunapi
tiyashkata rikuchina: kallaripikaa
rantinamanta kamachiktami
wiñachinakun, chay kipaka
willaykunata likakunapi churan ña
murukunata rantina pachakama.

Asha asha tukuy
mamallaktakunami kay
llankayta paktachinakun,
wiñarishkami rikurin chariyuk
mamallaktakunapi, mana
chariyuk mamallaktakunapika
mana wiñarishkachu rikurin,
kaayk ushaykunapimi
kimirishka kan, mamallaktapak
 kullkipipash. Kashnami chariyuk
mamallaktakunaka tawka
llankakkunata churan kashna
llankaykunata paktachinakunchu,
ktin mana chariyuk
mamallaktakunaka shuktak
mutsurikunata paktachishpami
llankankuna.

Puchukaypika, imashina kay
rimayta apashkamantami rimasha
nini. Unión Europea tantanakuypii
waylla rantinakunata rurashpa
kallarirka, PNUMÁ pachamamata
harkashpa kishpichinkapakkk,
kawsayta chashnallatak
 kullkita charirayankapak
kashna rantinakunata paktachin.
Chashnallatak minkayta
paktachishpa rantinamantapash
rimakunmi. Tukuyta
tantachikpika kay rantinakuna
runakunapak kawsayta,
pachamamata chashnallatak
kullkitapash charirayankapakmi
kan.

¿Ima llankaykunata Ecuador
mamallaktapi paktachishka
charirayashka rantinakunata
paktachishpakai?
PNUMÁ chashnallatak INCOP
wasikuna rimanakushpa
shamun shuk wata yallita, Red
Interamericana de Compras
Gubernamentales –RICG
rimanakuypak llankaymanta.
Ecuador mamallaktaka
PNUMÁ llankaykunawan
chimpapurashpami charirayashka
rantinakunata paktachishpa
shamun, tukuy mamalakta
wasikunapi.

Charirayashka rantinakunata
paktachinkapakka llakta llankaypak
ari nishkatami mutsurin. Imashina
paktachinamanta, chay munayta
paktachishpaka charirayashka
murukunata runana llankaytami
paktachina ka. Kay rimanakuypika,
Ecuador mamallaktaka
charirayashka murukunata ruray
pachami chay yuyaykunata
paktachin, kay llankaykunaka
Mamakamachikta chashnallatak
Sumak Kawsaypak kamachiktapash
paktachishpami ruran.
¿Chayka imapak kan?
Tukuymi pachakunata charin, charirayashka rantinakuna shuktak shutita yapa churana ishkay hillaykunami kan, makimantami rin charirayashka rantinakunata runana munak mamallaktakunapi, PNUMA rurashka ñankamutami kay puchukay pichka watakunapika munak mamallaktakunaka ñami paktachi kallarishka.

Imashina rantinakunata ruranamanta yanapayta chaskishpa, kamachikta wiñachishpa, katuy rantinata chimppapurashpami mutsurikunata paktachi kallarishka.

Kipamanka ushaykunawan, ñankamuwan shuktak hillaykunawanpash tantachishpami llankay kallarinkuna, shinallatak tukuy pachami willaykunata rurankuna. Tukuri pachaka ña imashina paktachina ñan kamutami rurankuna.

Kay ñankamuka yapa shutita churana llankaywanmi kimirin, mamallaktakunata pushakkuna rantina murukunawan, ama pachamamata llakichinchu chay murukuna, chay shutita churashpaka chuyayashka murukunata rurankapakmi kan.
In fulfillment of article 12 of the Transparency and Access to Public Information–LOTAIP–, law the INCOP makes available to the contractors, suppliers, control institutions and the citizens in general, the report of institutional work from the year 2012, as a legal obligation and the ethical duty of rendering accounts of their institutional management.

In concordance with world tendency towards social and environmental responsibility we consider important to use electronic means to broadcast such valuable information. With this train of thought INCOP reduces to the minimal indispensable amount the printed edition of this report, with the consequent reduction of paper use that will contribute to the protection of the environment and privileges the electronic broadcast and so, presents the Account Rendering Report in its digital version.

Additionally, the digital edition is available in the COMPRASPUBLICAS website allowing direct access or downloads of this content in any electronic device connected to the internet and facilitates obtainment and immediate reuse of the information within it.

Our permanent commitment with deepening of the electronic government of the Ecuadorian state encourages us to increase the use of modern means in all the environments of the institutional work, to that extent we hope that this report contributes to a broader and timelier knowledge of procurement in Ecuador.

This way, the INCOP actively contributes to the social, economic and environment improvement also improving competitiveness and aggregated value to the institution. Under this concept of management that encompasses a group of practices, strategies and systems that look for a new balance between the economic, social and environment dimensions.

Letter to the readers

Let’s sustainable procurement!!!
A system that is asserting itself step by step, in the construction of public policies

Four years after the creation of the National Procurement System, its consolidation is evidence that is shown in the sustainable growth of transactionality, the continued innovation of new utilities, the largest inclusion of economic actors, and savings in reference to the initial purchasing budget.

During 2012, the INCOP developed tools that allow to simplify, advertise and monitor more efficiently the field of government procurement: the modules of contract execution in reference to work execution, acquiring goods and hiring services that allow to close the cycle of procurement; the utilities to make more transparent in an efficient way the procedures of procurement under special system, inclusive fairs and the making of the craft catalogue, facilitate that the Website would fulfill its purpose of being a neutral facilitator of public transactions; the automation of certificates, the technological development related with implementing an electronic signature and the interconnection with the data systems that would allow orchestrating initiatives of optimal management (the stop shop for example), are advances towards the objective to achieve that government procurement be treated as a public policy of a national character, whose key objective is the fulfillment of the purposes provided in the National Development Plan.

The sustained increase of suppliers during the last year, carrying out more than 138 thousand procurement processes with a Budget reduction larger than 568 million dollars, acquiring more than 615 thousand products through the Electronic Catalogue, and all this through a Web Page that has kept an availability rate of almost 100 percent, and has allowed the participation of smaller companies and micro enterprises in 50 per cent of purchases, these are tangible samples of the consolidation of a National Procurement System and its governing and regulating body, the INCOP.

Follow up to how the procurement has been carried out has been an important issue. In 2012 more than 6 thousand six hundred processes of purchases has been monitored, on the logic of risk profiles and control matrixes carried out by the INCOP; the control institutions have been notified in case there existed relevant observations in reference to this.

The consolidation of a systematic
scheme in public procurement, took the INCOP to organize a first prize to the best performance, this initiative that gave awards in six categories to hiring entities with best practices in the essential aspect of governance. Ecuador was also given awards internationally, in the category of technological innovation, for the challenge of building the first medicine repertoire, an electronic catalogue that allows the timely and efficient purchase of drugs that the National Health System requires.

INCOP commitment continues in the search of achieving effective deepen in the principles of transparency, advertisement, concurrence, equality, technological validity and others that will allow the building of an aligned national system with implementing public policies of good living for society. This year, the challenge is to contribute from government purchases to the change in the production matrix, with measures of promoting national production, above all coming from small and micro enterprises and actors of public and supportive economy.

Under this logic, the commitment of those who collaborate in the INCOP is still firm and standing.

Dr. Juan Aguirre Ribadeneira
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Reform of the Law in the National System of Procurement

“The initiative to update the substantive provisions in the environment of Procurement is necessary and opportune”.

“During the study of the reform Project, the aforementioned commission received other initiatives presented by many assembly members and summoned in a general manner the civil society”.

On the initiative of Rafael Correa, President of the Republic, in March 2011, began the treatment of the Project of reforming the Law of the Procurement National System, in the heart of the specialized permanent commission of autonomous government of the National Assembly.

During the study of the reform Project, the aforementioned commission received other initiatives presented by many assembly members and summoned in a general manner the civil society and many public institutions linked with procurement, to participate in a consult process that processed all the initiatives.

In the course of the consult process producer groups, cameras and groups of professionals, academic institutions, control organisms, the Association of Municipalities of Ecuador –AME–, the National Council of Province Governments of Ecuador –CONGOPE–, and other institutions of civil society participated.

The national Procurement Institute –INCOP– was formally invited, with the purpose of specifically assess the assembly members of the commission, to expose the operation of tools that integrate the National Procurement system –SNCP– and to carry out an analysis of the state of this system.

One of the essential axes, from government procurement, with the effort to get a change of the productive matrix, directed to promote national production,
“Currently, the reform project is ready for voting in the second debate, in the Plenary of the National Assembly.”

above all the production that is originated from the micro, small and medium enterprises, as well as with actors from the sector of Supportive and Popular Economy. The initiative to update the substantive provisions in the environment of Procurement is necessary and opportune. The construction of national systems of policy management should be faced in a gradual and sustained manner, meaning, updating this provisions in reference to its real effectiveness and considering the compared experiences at the international level, as with the opinions of actors involved and above all, the results of an objective and purposeful evaluation of the social and economic effects that have been produced and could be accentuated.

Currently, the reform project is ready for voting in the second debate, in the Plenary of the National Assembly.
Data Analysis

1.1 REGISTERED SUPPLIERS

The effort undertaken by the National Institute of Procurement through the development and continuous improvement of procurement, the creation of virtual training environments, training face to face, promoting through inclusive fairs amongst other activities have permitted that by the closing of 2012 the State’s Official Procurement System has more than 151 thousand interested suppliers in offering their goods, works or services to the Ecuadorian State.

*The number of registered suppliers is susceptible of a variation since there is an elimination of registries that are not updated.
The Only Registry of suppliers, has allowed that approximately 78 thousand suppliers be accredited to actively participate in the procurement processes that public entities have made. It is important to point out that out of such number 77% belong to micro enterprises, evidencing the drive to this sector.

**ACCREDITED SUPPLIERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>13,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>24,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>13,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>11,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>15,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>77,951</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The values obtained are subject to change due to disabling of suppliers in later periods.*
By December 31st 2012, approximately 5,700 entities were accredited to participate in processes of procurement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Enabled Entities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1,007</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
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</table>

* The values obtained are subject to change due to disabling of suppliers in later periods.
With the purpose of implementing tools that will give assessment in themes of planning to the entities and suppliers registered in the Only Registry of Suppliers, the INCOP is working in the implementing of a strategic project focused on the effective processing of statistical data, through the computing tool of Business Intelligence –BI–.

The Business Intelligence system will internally allow us so that the different INCOP units extract, improve, process and generate reports and analysis of the SNCP information.

On the other hand, external users can carry out queries, through the SNCP web, accessing statistical information in a timely, trustable and consistent manner, allowing the public institutions to monitor the different processes of procurement and to make the information of the procurement processes transparent.

Additionally, the BI will give tools to the Hiring entities to plan their purchases according to supply and demand in the public market. Furthermore, the suppliers will have available information that will allow them to program production according to the demand of the entities each year.
The State has invested nearly 10 thousand million dollars in acquiring goods, works and services, becoming the most important generator of employment and productive development in the country. Out of these values around 6.5 thousand millions were awarded through common system processes, representing 65% of the total awarded in 2012 by the different State entities.

The planning, one of the points of the National Public Procurement System, shows a progressive strengthening in the interior of the procurement entities, since we cannot see an accumulation of the budget execution in the last month, but a distribution of the procurement throughout the year.

### Processes Awarded by Some Type of System

#### Processes Awarded by Some Type of System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>Advertised</th>
<th>Public Contest</th>
<th>Short List</th>
<th>Direct Hiring</th>
<th>Insurance Tender</th>
<th>Tender</th>
<th>Quote</th>
<th>Lesser Amount</th>
<th>Electronic Reverse Auction</th>
<th>Electronic Catalogue</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>3,119</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>6,374</td>
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<td>February</td>
<td>2,536</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>150</td>
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<td>March</td>
<td>2,980</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>1,535</td>
<td>1,866</td>
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<td>April</td>
<td>3,466</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>1,991</td>
<td>3,809</td>
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<td>76</td>
<td>562</td>
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<td>63</td>
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<td>2,115</td>
<td>2,029</td>
<td>3,824</td>
<td>11,788</td>
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<td>2,393</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>1,987</td>
<td>1,970</td>
<td>4,151</td>
<td>11,579</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>1,977</td>
<td>1,957</td>
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<td>2,351</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>2,096</td>
<td>2,024</td>
<td>3,720</td>
<td>11,231</td>
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<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>2,512</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>1,794</td>
<td>4,068</td>
<td>11,123</td>
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<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>2,381</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>2,395</td>
<td>2,299</td>
<td>4,619</td>
<td>12,879</td>
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<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>3,211</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>905</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>2,825</td>
<td>2,971</td>
<td>5,197</td>
<td>15,678</td>
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<td>December</td>
<td>4,175</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>2,444</td>
<td>2,171</td>
<td>2,074</td>
<td>12,113</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>34,854</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>6,695</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>2,874</td>
<td>23,150</td>
<td>24,975</td>
<td>43,576</td>
<td>138,041</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The types of processes whose budget cut percentage is equal to 0 is because the processes where you only announce the awarded price. For the electronic catalogue the amount awarded is the one found on this tool, due to the agreements managed by the INCOP with different providers. The budget cut percentage of 5% incorporates the processes of publication in which saving margins are not registered in the awards. Without counting the procedures of the advertisement and electronic catalogue, the real budget cut percentage is of 8.49%.

The significant Budget reduction reached by the different procurement processes allows reinvesting those resources in goods, services and Works for the people.
Computer improvements implemented in the State’s Official Procurement System

During 2012, in the Area of Technological Development various new project have been carried out and improvements to the Official State Procurement System (SOCE); that show and reflect the dynamic in procurement processes of public institutions.

**Craft Catalogue**
Application that allows seeing the products, identified in the inclusive fairs, in the Electronic Catalogue of the Procurement Website; giving hiring entities the possibility to purchase these products in a simple way.

**Electronic Signature**
A computing module that allows to stamp time-date and hour- in a document to improve authenticity of the digital signature. The electronic signature is complemented with another application of template management that allow the user generating forms, also allowing to electronically writing their version and signing them, adapting to any procurement process.

This improvement is levered on the service that the certifying entities of the Central Bank of Ecuador already have.

**INCOP – SRI Interconnectivity**
The possibility of an interconnection with the data base of the IRS grants the categorization of the suppliers in a micro, small, medium and large enterprises in an automatic form, based on the billing that the supplier declares in the IRS.

**Imports**
The interconnection with the Ecuadorian Stop Shop for External Trade (VUE) in the transactions relative to receiving, as with processing of importing license requests that will allow reducing significantly the time and costs of transactions in the realization of activities of External Trade.

**Multilateral Agencies**
Application that gives the Hiring Entities the registry of hiring processes and of relevant information documents, with multilateral agencies.

**Electronic Certificate**
Tool that allows obtaining certificates on line, of not being a failed contractor or unsuccessful tender and of Not having processes awarded with the government. In the same way, those that request this document can verify its authenticity through the COMPRASPUBLICAS website.

**SOCE Vulnerabilities**
Have attended the
recommendations carried out by the Consultancy about Code Analysis.

**Electronic Catalogue**
Implementing improvements to support the administration of awarded products, as a supplier and improvement of visualization of purchase orders. Besides, there is an implementation of new reports of products by category and they have updated images.

**Electronic Reverse Auction**
Registry of additional data in the qualifying stage for suppliers and validating the awarding message.

**Macro Agreement**
Validation of selection parameters in the process of creating the process, in the stage of rating participants and sending offers.

**Corporative Reverse Auction**
Adds registration of data in the stages of Ratings and disabling of suppliers.

**Consultancy**
Linking of consultancies by public contest with pre-qualification; and of consultancy with a national capacity and type of consultant.

**SOCE Interface**
Improvement of visualization of flow and state by those that have had a Procurement process, and the change of menus above for lateral menus.
1.5 ELECTRONIC CATALOGUE

More than 615 million products have been purchased by the hiring entities through the Electronic Catalogue, with an investment of almost 308 million dollars. This important tool facilitates and makes the processes of procurement transparent allowing the entity to obtain goods that are purchased more often in an easy way. It is important to point out that currently we have the medicine catalogue, which gives the different health agents the possibility to purchase main medication in a way that is quick and with appropriate prices, reducing the possibility of expiration of medicines and storing costs.

AMMOUNTS HIRED THROUGH THE ELECTRONIC CATALOGUE

More than 615 million items and 308 million dollars in sales.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>FINAL USD COST</th>
<th>PROCESSES NUMBERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>1,803,310</td>
<td>3,939,979,40</td>
<td>975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>3,240,866</td>
<td>17,076,516,63</td>
<td>1,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>41,417,147</td>
<td>28,349,392,61</td>
<td>3,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>74,270,117</td>
<td>26,506,177,18</td>
<td>4,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>67,780,143</td>
<td>33,976,992,53</td>
<td>3,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>61,640,311</td>
<td>23,074,343,08</td>
<td>4,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>59,572,696</td>
<td>28,744,707,01</td>
<td>4,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>56,939,511</td>
<td>22,522,466,77</td>
<td>3,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>67,740,199</td>
<td>27,354,186,94</td>
<td>4,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>64,810,290</td>
<td>35,596,097,22</td>
<td>4,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>86,351,800</td>
<td>41,352,655,75</td>
<td>5,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>30,116,517</td>
<td>19,143,955,36</td>
<td>2,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>615,682,907</td>
<td>307,637,470,48</td>
<td>43,576</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 1.6 Electronic Reverse Auction

A budget reduction of over 320 million dollars in approximately 25 thousand processes in the result of the reverse electronic auction, this computing tool privileges national production and MIPYMES.

### More than 320 million reached in budget reduction due to reverse auction.

### 2012 Electronic Reverse Auction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th># OF PROCESSES</th>
<th>USD BUDGET</th>
<th>ALLOCATED USD</th>
<th>BUDGET CUT USD</th>
<th>% BUDGET CUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>92,017,726.19</td>
<td>78,193,169.26</td>
<td>13,824,556.93</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>1,158</td>
<td>95,215,555.82</td>
<td>83,415,071.43</td>
<td>11,800,484.39</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>1,866</td>
<td>133,700,498.43</td>
<td>116,850,925.55</td>
<td>16,849,572.88</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>3,809</td>
<td>382,638,298.29</td>
<td>290,681,653.65</td>
<td>91,956,644.64</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>2,029</td>
<td>124,750,716.54</td>
<td>108,977,290.18</td>
<td>15,773,426.36</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>1,970</td>
<td>115,265,366.65</td>
<td>99,706,405.95</td>
<td>15,558,960.70</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>1,957</td>
<td>157,487,801.90</td>
<td>132,562,140.82</td>
<td>24,925,661.08</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>2,024</td>
<td>165,277,158.01</td>
<td>127,455,369.78</td>
<td>37,821,788.23</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>1,794</td>
<td>115,203,083.02</td>
<td>98,237,311.32</td>
<td>16,965,771.70</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>2,299</td>
<td>157,253,569.88</td>
<td>137,194,169.19</td>
<td>20,059,400.69</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>2,971</td>
<td>261,377,804.72</td>
<td>228,556,250.83</td>
<td>32,821,553.89</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>2,171</td>
<td>184,259,290.25</td>
<td>162,184,948.90</td>
<td>22,074,341.35</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>24,975</td>
<td>1,984,446,869.70</td>
<td>1,664,014,706.86</td>
<td>320,432,162.84</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
More than 666 million dollars have been invested in around 23 thousand processes, through the Lesser Amount computing tool, in works, goods or services that allow the application of criteria of preference to promote the production activity of micro, small and medium enterprises of each canton in Ecuador.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th># OF PROCESSES</th>
<th>USD BUDGET</th>
<th>ALLOCATED USD</th>
<th>BUDGET CUT USD</th>
<th>% BUDGET CUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>24,907,155.42</td>
<td>24,859,254.00</td>
<td>47,901,42</td>
<td>0.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>1,064</td>
<td>28,639,270.53</td>
<td>28,584,643.35</td>
<td>54,627,18</td>
<td>0.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>1,535</td>
<td>39,699,534.40</td>
<td>39,572,699.74</td>
<td>126,834,66</td>
<td>0.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>1,991</td>
<td>50,702,766.50</td>
<td>50,654,912.97</td>
<td>107,853,53</td>
<td>0.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>2,115</td>
<td>62,020,012.34</td>
<td>61,825,403.02</td>
<td>194,609,32</td>
<td>0.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>1,987</td>
<td>55,043,132.46</td>
<td>54,936,387.10</td>
<td>106,745,36</td>
<td>0.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>1,977</td>
<td>51,550,893.85</td>
<td>51,467,548.58</td>
<td>83,345.27</td>
<td>0.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>2,096</td>
<td>56,416,147.86</td>
<td>56,282,051.44</td>
<td>134,096,42</td>
<td>0.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>55,846,492.09</td>
<td>55,729,731.66</td>
<td>116,760,43</td>
<td>0.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>2,395</td>
<td>77,365,742.17</td>
<td>77,198,259.08</td>
<td>167,483.09</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>2,825</td>
<td>93,952,345.84</td>
<td>93,776,032.90</td>
<td>176,312,94</td>
<td>0.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>2,444</td>
<td>71,933,769.61</td>
<td>71,811,043.28</td>
<td>122,726,33</td>
<td>0.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>23,150</td>
<td>668,137,263.07</td>
<td>666,697,967.12</td>
<td>1,439,295.95</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Through execution of 2,874 quotation processes we have reach a budget cut of over 29 million dollars.

2012 QUOTE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th># OF PROCESSES</th>
<th>USD BUDGET</th>
<th>ALLOCATED USD</th>
<th>BUDGET CUT USD</th>
<th>% BUDGET CUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>39,197,325,95</td>
<td>37,678,964,55</td>
<td>1,518,361,40</td>
<td>3,87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>27,790,883,40</td>
<td>26,868,996,71</td>
<td>921,886,69</td>
<td>3,32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>34,834,945,72</td>
<td>33,766,528,01</td>
<td>1,068,417,71</td>
<td>3,07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>50,985,052,30</td>
<td>48,733,890,22</td>
<td>2,251,162,08</td>
<td>4,42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>59,310,998,87</td>
<td>56,981,226,81</td>
<td>2,329,772,06</td>
<td>3,93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>56,346,087,80</td>
<td>53,400,438,39</td>
<td>2,945,649,41</td>
<td>5,23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>64,001,785,96</td>
<td>61,617,238,14</td>
<td>2,384,547,82</td>
<td>3,73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>80,316,702,41</td>
<td>77,360,218,70</td>
<td>2,956,483,71</td>
<td>3,68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>83,507,716,67</td>
<td>80,333,889,79</td>
<td>3,173,826,88</td>
<td>3,80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>82,768,646,73</td>
<td>79,491,492,19</td>
<td>3,277,154,54</td>
<td>3,96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>98,189,241,13</td>
<td>93,792,189,67</td>
<td>4,397,051,46</td>
<td>4,48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>98,030,413,33</td>
<td>95,350,853,46</td>
<td>2,679,559,87</td>
<td>2,73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>2,874</td>
<td>775,279,800,27</td>
<td>745,375,926,64</td>
<td>29,903,873,63</td>
<td>3,86%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 795 Tender processes for acquiring goods, services or works that have been offered through our portal COMPRASPUBLICAS, have reached an amount around 2,700 million dollars and a budget cut of over 210 million dollars.

Nearly 2 thousand 700 million dollars allocated.

### 2012 Tender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th># OF PROCESSES</th>
<th>USD BUDGET</th>
<th>ALLOCATED USD</th>
<th>BUDGET CUT USD</th>
<th>% BUDGET CUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>155,018,784,19</td>
<td>147,711,142,00</td>
<td>7,307,642,19</td>
<td>4,71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>109,688,036,18</td>
<td>104,036,903,19</td>
<td>5,651,132,99</td>
<td>5,15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>115,160,150,51</td>
<td>113,225,145,66</td>
<td>1,935,004,85</td>
<td>1,68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>170,696,671,63</td>
<td>165,909,874,20</td>
<td>4,786,797,43</td>
<td>2,80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>208,030,054,18</td>
<td>203,130,712,79</td>
<td>4,899,341,39</td>
<td>2,36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>188,309,469,97</td>
<td>180,920,342,18</td>
<td>7,389,127,79</td>
<td>3,92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>447,549,212,37</td>
<td>356,892,718,96</td>
<td>90,656,493,41</td>
<td>20,26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>169,215,640,98</td>
<td>161,073,896,70</td>
<td>8,141,744,28</td>
<td>4,81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>280,077,497,53</td>
<td>252,178,772,53</td>
<td>27,898,725,00</td>
<td>9,96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>242,546,738,64</td>
<td>233,230,048,67</td>
<td>9,316,689,97</td>
<td>3,84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>477,356,023,80</td>
<td>451,007,840,24</td>
<td>26,348,183,56</td>
<td>5,52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>268,017,120,59</td>
<td>251,490,967,34</td>
<td>16,526,153,25</td>
<td>6,17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>2,831,665,400,57</td>
<td>2,620,808,364,46</td>
<td>210,857,036,11</td>
<td>7,45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The processes of tender insurance shown and investment over the 20 million dollars and reached a budget cut of about 4 millions, in 259 awarded processes.

Around 4 million dollars reached in budget reduction.

### 2012 TENDER INSURANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th># OF PROCESSES</th>
<th>USD BUDGET</th>
<th>ALLOCATED USD</th>
<th>BUDGET CUT USD</th>
<th>% BUDGET CUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>524,971,72</td>
<td>474,722,15</td>
<td>50,249,57</td>
<td>9,57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1,165,996,99</td>
<td>946,396,53</td>
<td>219,600,46</td>
<td>18,83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3,858,073,57</td>
<td>2,968,349,42</td>
<td>889,724,15</td>
<td>23,06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3,757,472,12</td>
<td>3,399,381,38</td>
<td>358,090,74</td>
<td>9,53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,487,046,84</td>
<td>1,367,983,93</td>
<td>119,062,91</td>
<td>8,01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1,780,848,19</td>
<td>1,566,175,55</td>
<td>214,672,64</td>
<td>12,05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2,306,780,36</td>
<td>1,832,715,21</td>
<td>474,065,15</td>
<td>20,55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2,717,293,47</td>
<td>2,422,040,50</td>
<td>295,252,97</td>
<td>10,87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>831,276,94</td>
<td>654,560,63</td>
<td>176,716,31</td>
<td>21,26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2,782,202,97</td>
<td>2,284,388,44</td>
<td>497,814,53</td>
<td>17,89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1,507,077,18</td>
<td>1,327,547,83</td>
<td>179,529,35</td>
<td>11,91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1,968,684,99</td>
<td>1,532,351,78</td>
<td>436,333,21</td>
<td>22,16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>24,687,725,34</td>
<td>20,776,613,35</td>
<td>3,911,111,99</td>
<td>15,84%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.11 DIRECT CONTRACTING

Approximately 6,700 processes have been allocated through direct contracting of CONSULTANCY, with an investment of over 123 million dollars.

Nearly 2 million dollars reached in budget reduction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th># OF PROCESSES</th>
<th>USD BUDGET</th>
<th>ALLOCATED USD</th>
<th>BUDGET CUT USD</th>
<th>% BUDGET CUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>4,430,493.61</td>
<td>4,373,604.62</td>
<td>56,888.99</td>
<td>1.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>5,165,111.74</td>
<td>5,061,578.27</td>
<td>103,533.47</td>
<td>2.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>8,234,278.43</td>
<td>8,100,168.00</td>
<td>134,110.43</td>
<td>1.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>10,382,952.59</td>
<td>10,276,180.45</td>
<td>106,772.14</td>
<td>1.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>10,257,180.78</td>
<td>10,256,377.98</td>
<td>802.80</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>13,824,787.72</td>
<td>13,393,916.84</td>
<td>430,870.88</td>
<td>3.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>11,470,640.68</td>
<td>11,289,084.49</td>
<td>181,556.19</td>
<td>1.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>11,492,238.23</td>
<td>11,388,846.86</td>
<td>103,391.37</td>
<td>0.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>9,180,060.98</td>
<td>9,035,188.52</td>
<td>144,872.46</td>
<td>1.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>11,104,243.07</td>
<td>10,996,607.75</td>
<td>107,635.32</td>
<td>0.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>905</td>
<td>16,214,618.45</td>
<td>16,004,243.44</td>
<td>210,375.01</td>
<td>1.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>13,355,855.11</td>
<td>13,183,640.76</td>
<td>172,214.35</td>
<td>1.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>6,695</td>
<td>125,112,461.39</td>
<td>123,359,437.98</td>
<td>1,753,023.41</td>
<td>1.40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.12 SHORT LIST

With a reference budget of over 120 million dollars and a budget cut of more than 3.4 million dollars 774 contracting processes were made.

SHORT LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th># OF PROCESSES</th>
<th>USD BUDGET</th>
<th>ALLOCATED USD</th>
<th>BUDGET CUT USD</th>
<th>% BUDGET CUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4,657,852,42</td>
<td>4,530,755,40</td>
<td>127,097,02</td>
<td>2,73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4,327,704,50</td>
<td>4,258,678,97</td>
<td>69,025,53</td>
<td>1,59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>7,295,751,37</td>
<td>6,982,281,41</td>
<td>313,469,96</td>
<td>4,30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>7,383,928,39</td>
<td>7,282,394,50</td>
<td>101,533,89</td>
<td>1,38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>12,009,273,86</td>
<td>11,529,620,46</td>
<td>479,653,40</td>
<td>3,99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>12,305,825,16</td>
<td>11,931,388,77</td>
<td>374,436,39</td>
<td>3,04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>10,085,884,96</td>
<td>9,847,371,65</td>
<td>238,513,31</td>
<td>2,36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>12,065,265,00</td>
<td>11,865,499,58</td>
<td>199,765,42</td>
<td>1,66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>9,161,856,38</td>
<td>8,961,190,80</td>
<td>200,665,58</td>
<td>2,19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>13,388,046,92</td>
<td>12,828,000,12</td>
<td>560,046,80</td>
<td>4,18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>12,357,125,23</td>
<td>12,028,507,08</td>
<td>328,618,15</td>
<td>2,66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>15,709,507,56</td>
<td>15,284,260,51</td>
<td>425,247,05</td>
<td>2,71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>120,748,021,75</td>
<td>117,329,949,25</td>
<td>3,418,072,50</td>
<td>2,83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2012 SHORT LIST

Around 120 million dollars invested.
1.13 PUBLIC CONTEST

89 processes were carried out in public contest for CONSULTANCY contracting, in which providers gave the State their professional specialized services, in this case we can see there is no budget cut but the state invested more than 3 additional millions for referential budget.

Nearly 170 million dollars invested.

**2012 PUBLIC CONTEST**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th># OF PROCESSES</th>
<th>USD BUDGET</th>
<th>ALLOCATED USD</th>
<th>BUDGET CUT USD</th>
<th>% BUDGET CUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7,646,797,24</td>
<td>7,765,788,39</td>
<td>-118,991,15</td>
<td>-1,56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7,422,373,00</td>
<td>7,346,193,08</td>
<td>76,179,92</td>
<td>1,03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9,597,493,94</td>
<td>10,579,007,40</td>
<td>-981,513,46</td>
<td>-10,23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8,191,211,55</td>
<td>8,223,706,94</td>
<td>-32,495,39</td>
<td>-0,40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9,202,568,05</td>
<td>9,640,678,22</td>
<td>-438,110,17</td>
<td>-4,76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17,022,399,83</td>
<td>16,035,817,15</td>
<td>986,582,68</td>
<td>5,80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13,885,498,14</td>
<td>13,784,105,41</td>
<td>101,392,73</td>
<td>0,73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3,328,979,12</td>
<td>3,335,528,93</td>
<td>-6,549,81</td>
<td>-0,20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>37,099,966,51</td>
<td>37,953,992,64</td>
<td>-854,026,13</td>
<td>-2,30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12,818,344,90</td>
<td>12,719,064,45</td>
<td>99,280,45</td>
<td>0,77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13,102,827,33</td>
<td>12,902,501,18</td>
<td>200,326,15</td>
<td>1,53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>27,206,976,80</td>
<td>29,521,151,71</td>
<td>-2,314,174,91</td>
<td>-8,51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>166,525,436,41</td>
<td>169,807,535,50</td>
<td>-3,282,099,09</td>
<td>-1,97%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"Continued registry of all the information of the process starting from the awarding to the culminating of the contract”.

The INCOP with its purpose of increasing transparency in all the acquisition processes by the public institutions, is developing a computing tool that will allow to publish and make transparent all the real and complete information of the contracts celebrated by the contracting agencies, allowing a continued registry of all the information of the process starting from the awarding to the culminating of the contract.

The application will have four steps: Record of essential information, record of invoices, payment of the contract and culmination stage. With this tool follow up will be made and it will facilitate control agencies on contracts, goods, works and services.

Currently, the tools are in production phase and the input of information in the contracts of processes allocated can be carried out from January 1st 2013.
These processes belong to contracting in a Special arrangement and specific rotation of the business, in which the contracting entities make the information of the processes carried out transparent, through their publication in the website once the contracting process has finished.

Nearly 3 thousand 500 million allocated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th># OF PROCESSES</th>
<th>CONTRACTED AMOUNT USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>3,119</td>
<td>270,749,332,19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>2,536</td>
<td>141,194,916,39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>2,980</td>
<td>91,223,950,55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>3,466</td>
<td>106,832,515,06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>2,845</td>
<td>322,595,940,81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>2,393</td>
<td>150,010,346,74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>2,885</td>
<td>237,027,646,61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>2,351</td>
<td>247,759,515,69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>2,512</td>
<td>526,485,641,52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>2,381</td>
<td>146,263,962,31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>3,211</td>
<td>815,266,669,59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>4,175</td>
<td>396,291,998,41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>34,854</td>
<td>3,451,702,435,87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
With the objective of increasing transparency in all the contracting processes that the contracting entities carry out with a Special Arrangement, supported in what the Public Procurement Law and its Ruling says, a new tool was designed that allows selecting the different cases of Special Arrangement:

- Social communication,
- Assessment and Judicial Sponsorship,
- Internal and International Mail transportation,
- Strategic Sectors,
- Art, literary or scientific works,
- Accessories or Parts,
- Goods and unique services,
- Contracts between public entities or Subsidiaries,
- Contracts with international public enterprises; and,
- Insurances.

The user interface allows publishing all the relevant information as to Contracting entities and the contracts they carry out, taking into consideration characteristics of each process. Additionally, this tool facilitates identifying processes of Special Arrangement and its statistics, becoming a mechanism for obtaining useful statistics for contracting entities.

From the date of publication of the computing tools up to date 324 processes have been created through computing tools of Special arrangement and 43 processes through corresponding tools to special procedures that also observe the general ruling of the National Public Procurement Law.

The validity of the computing tools is established with the publication of the INCOP resolution 0081, issued January 31, 2013.

“The user interface allows publishing all the relevant information as to Contracting entities and the contracts they carry out, taking into consideration characteristics of each process”.
The process of contracting the smallest amount, effective since May 2011, constitute a contracting tool that simplifies the process of purchasing goods and services that are not recurrent by the State. During 2012, through these contracting processes approximately 434 million have been allocated.

### CONTRACTED AMOUNTS BY SMALLEST AMOUNT

![Graph showing contracted amounts by smallest amount]

### 2012 SMALLEST AMOUNT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>NUMBER OF INVOICES</th>
<th>AMOUNT CONTRACTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>33,467</td>
<td>16,809,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>48,223</td>
<td>26,688,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>61,545</td>
<td>35,524,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>63,787</td>
<td>38,757,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>63,087</td>
<td>36,218,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>63,000</td>
<td>36,396,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>63,733</td>
<td>37,586,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>61,075</td>
<td>37,241,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>59,406</td>
<td>35,454,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>66,164</td>
<td>40,555,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>72,359</td>
<td>45,468,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>58,467</td>
<td>46,839,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>714,313</td>
<td>433,541,691</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INCOP through this process allowed facilitating the contracts starting from serious events and others coming from a larger problem or fortuitous case at the national, sectorial or institutional level. This way, a response has been able to be timely to 623 resolutions of emergency during 2012, with an allocated amount of 430 million dollars, through 1,677 processes of contracting.

Around 430 million dollars invested.

Quick processes to cover emergency needs at national, sectorial or institutional levels.
1.17 ELECTRONIC DRUG CATALOGUE

The mechanism for electronic catalogue allowed satisfying the demands of the Public Health System, reducing the operation costs of purchases and contracting processes, as well as improving the control on what was already purchased and requests.

More than 60 thousand Drug purchase orders.

### ELECTRONIC DRUG CATALOGUE

![Graph showing monthly drug catalogue orders and contracted amounts]

### 2012 ELECTRONIC DRUG CATALOGUE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>ORDER NUMBER</th>
<th>CONTRACTED AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>4,242</td>
<td>10,210,669.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>7,163</td>
<td>17,122,904.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>5,598</td>
<td>19,320,303.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>5,833</td>
<td>15,928,869.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>7,581</td>
<td>20,863,196.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>6,573</td>
<td>14,468,802.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>7,463</td>
<td>19,654,889.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>7,641</td>
<td>19,016,363.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>6,947</td>
<td>25,014,153.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>2,785</td>
<td>9,564,246.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>61,826</td>
<td>171,164,398.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INCOP in April 2012, received an international award when winning the first prize in the “Procurement Innovation Challenge”, organized by the World Bank with the case: “Acquiring drugs for the public Ecuadorian sector with only a click”.

The innovated process carried out in Ecuador to purchase drugs, has the use of three types of tools to get the better technical and commercial conditions and optimize the purchase of drugs.

The reverse electronic auction for the selection of providers that through bids offer drugs at the best price; the celebration of agreement contracts where they establish commercial and technical conditions with the selected suppliers; and the establishment of a medicine catalogue – Medicine Repertoire-accessible on the Internet, which allows the health establishments to optimize the processes of acquisition and supply.

Through this innovative process, during two years, more than 400 health establishments from their dependencies and through the Internet can acquire directly medicine, guaranteeing the best prices of the market, reducing logistic costs of storage and eliminating shortages.

The World Bank organizer of the contest, formed an evaluation group made up of international experts, who selected the process carried out in Ecuador as the worthy one of the first place out of 50 case studies presented by various entities at the world level.

As part of the awarded prize, the INCOP through its Executive Director, Dr. Juan Aguirre, was invited to present the case in the meeting “First Open Contracting Global Meeting”, carried out in Johannesburg, South Africa, October 26th, 2012.

The acknowledgement reached at the world level for the Reverse Corporate Drug Auction, highlights the national commitment, fruit of the effort of INCOP, Public Health Department–MSP–, Ecuadorian Institute of Social Security – IESS–, The National Security Institute of the National Police –ISSPOL– and the Security Institute of the Joint Forces –ISSFA–.
The inclusive fairs facilitate the articulation between offer of produced services by the organization so popular and supportive economy, artisans, micro and small enterprises, identified by the associative, community, cooperative and micro merchant undertaking sectors, against the demand of the public institutions.

This way there not being a computing tool that would facilitate the procedures of contracting through inclusive fairs and at the same time would not allow the INCOP to generate specific records for future acquisition, a computing tool was developed based on the established in the norm developed for this cause.

In 2012, 64 fairs were carried out, as a result of these fairs 326 people were hired and 40 micro enterprises; reaching an amount of contracting of 4 million 477 thousand 901.75 dollars.

INCOP lent technical assistance in the cities that are detailed here: Quito, Guayaquil, Antonio Ante, Riobamba, Azogues, Cuenca, Tulcán, Pimampiro, Pastaza, Santo Domingo, San Cristóbal, Loja.
The Quito Metropolitan District Municipality has as an objective, in the production and economy to consolidate the city as a city of exports, equitable, supportive, generating aggregated value and above all, that it becomes the productive capital in the region.

Currently, Quito has more than 99 thousand enterprises and nearly 64 billions of dollars of income, so it is in route to achieve the aforementioned, but it also has a large challenge: to generate employment and to cute the economic gap through increase of income per capita.

As the Municipality of Quito we have the need to reach this destiny and we should choose between the new paved highway or the highway that goes through small towns and generates resources in each of them, we chose the second alternative as part of our hiring system.

So as to reach this objective, the procurement is a tool that allows the redistribution of wealth and the INCOP, based in a very clear policy of the Government, promotes this redistribution, development in the system of inclusive fairs, modality that the municipality adopted from the beginning and focused certain income that should have been hired by this mechanism, for example: cleaning, maintenance, gardening, feeding, amongst others.

As an institution we are going by
the Constitution, that prioritizes hiring micro and small enterprises with actors of the Popular and Supportive Economy –EPS- and by the municipal planning that has as an objective to prioritize their interventions with the sectors of the EPS through training the municipal officials that are in charge of public procurement. And so in these last two years we have hired an average of 4 million dollars through inclusive fairs, and for 2013 we are expecting to be around 6 million dollars.

It is clear that without the support of the INCOP, these achievements would have been impossible to reach. We consider that the INCOP and its director Dr. Juan Aguirre, have a clear vocation of improvement, generate and make more effective this type of tools for those that want to carry out public procurement.

Another factor that can be rescued is the constant accompaniment with CONQUITO, a Municipal undertaking agency that gives the EPS actors through training and assessment in themes of administration, finances, accounting, sales, human resources and more.

Now we have a new challenge since in more the more than 100 contracts we have signed during the Inclusive fairs and along this time, we have found some fallacies to be corrected such as quality of services, lending offers, real costs that do not affect associations or that can even bankrupt micro enterprises. We know that when the contracts are done well each one of the members of the associations allocated duplicate their income in relation to when they were employees, this is an impact generated by the change of hiring large enterprises for people that can duplicate their income from the associativity, this is redistribution of wealth pure and hard.

“The procurement is a tool that allows the redistribution of wealth and the INCOP, based in a very clear policy of the Government, promotes this redistribution”. 
Fulfilling with what was established in the constitution, we have established margins of preference in the participation of micro, small and medium enterprises in the National System of Procurement, margins that have allowed a notable growth in production.

* For the determination of the distribution by the type of supplier we did not include some processes that do not identify the type of supplier, for example publication processes.
1.20 BUDGET CUT

The correct application of the National Procurement System Law and its computing tools, has allowed a budget cut of more than 568 million dollars.

More than 568 million dollars reached in budget reduction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUDGET CUT</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Budgeted</td>
<td>$10,455,942,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-) Publication</td>
<td>$3,451,702,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-) Electronic Catalogue</td>
<td>$307,637,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(=) Base Calculation budget cut</td>
<td>$6,696,602,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget Cut</td>
<td>$568,432,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Budget Cut</td>
<td>8.49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
First Edition to the Prize “Best Performance in Public Procurement”

Recognition to contracting entities, with efficiency, fair treatment, quickness and transparency in procurement processes.

The National Institute of Public Procurement, INCOP, in its permanent commitment to promote, make transparent and improve procurement, installed the prize to “Best performance in Procurement” with the objective to promote and motivate in a better way the continuous performance of contracting entities, with efficiency, fair treatment, quickness and transparency, in a way that would guarantee an appropriate development of procurement in favor of the citizens when providing better goods and services, generating broad participation opportunities for the suppliers.

To promote an equitable participation six categories were created that grouped public institutions according to their purchasing capacity, annual budget, coverage or location, object of economic activity, deconcentrated units and the type of public enterprise. Between June 14 and July 22 of 2012, forty-eight contracting entities were voluntarily registered through the COMPRASPUBLICAS website to participate in this contest.

The process of evaluation and rating was carried out by a technical commission of the INCOP through an analysis of information available in the COMPRASPUBLICAS website during the period between January 2011 and May 2012 according to the following indicators and ratings:
**INDICATORS** | **PARAMETERS** | **SCORE**
--- | --- | ---
Successful contracting processes | Less number of processes deserted in reference to the total. Larger numbers of electronic reverse auctions through bids. | 8 2
Larger inclusion of participatng suppliers by process. | The highest average of participating suppliers in the processes. Larger diversity of allocated providers. | 10 10
Better quality of information of the contract files | Number of processes allocated and finalized that have a contract file, delivery act or equivalent uploaded in the COMPRASPUBLICAS website. | 5
Quality of an Annual Contract Plan (PAC). | Fulfillment of the PAC 2011: planned products vs. acquired products. Fulfillment up to date of the PAC 2011 and PAC 2012 publication. Percent relationship of the planned amount for the PAC 2011, in reference to the amount of carried out purchases the same year. | 1 4
Management of observation of all the processes | Quantity of processes observed in reference to processes monitored. Less quantity of processes sent to the State General Comptroller | 3 2

“An honorable committee who oversaw the results obtained by the evaluation team”.

Due to the importance of the contest and their results we had a committee of honor that was made up of officials of the National Department of Transparency, National council of citizen participation and social control, the institute of National higher studies and the national public procurement institute, who oversaw the results obtained by the evaluation team, the winners of this first contest in the different categories were:

- The Autonomous Government Decentralized of the Municipality of Ambato in the category of Province and Municipal government, with an annual budget for acquisitions of more than 10 million dollars;
- The national corporation of Telecommunications in the category of National Public Companies, financial State entities and Social Security;
- The Metropolitan Public Enterprise of Potable water and Reparation in the category of Public Regional, province and municipal Companies;
- The National Department of Antinarcotics in the category of deconcentrated hiring entities: province or regional branch, education entities, amongst others; and,
- The Department coordinator of Economic Policy in the category of hiring entities.

It is important to point out that the minimal rating so that the
The contest looks to strengthen transparency, planning and efficiency in public procurement processes.

contestants could enter the final stage was 65 percent of the total. From there the category of parish boards and municipal government with a budget of acquisition less than 10 million dollars; was declared abandoned because no entity registered achieved this minimum score.

Tis way, the contest “Best performance in procurement” was to strengthen the transparency axis that the National System of Public Procurement is governed by, and invited public institutions to improve their planning and processes in the procurement processes.

The hope of the INCOP is to institutionalize the contest so that all the years it is being made an it gains popularity in the public entities so that they can be winners the next editions of the contest.
The INCOP management is reflected in their commitment to strengthen day by day the contracting processes of the State.

**Website Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>RESULT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Website Availability*</td>
<td>99.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. Incidents that tried to breach website security</td>
<td>500,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. invitations sent to providers to participate in procurement processes **</td>
<td>53,758,991</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INCOP Productivity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>RESULT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INCOP budget allocated</td>
<td>$7,544,207.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Officials</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget cuts by the National System of Public Procurement</td>
<td>$568,432,477.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCOP Budget/Budget Cut</td>
<td>1.33%***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistics based on working days.

**Is the percentage of available time in the website for the SOCE user.

**Invitations sent according to code of registered products, broadening the participation of users and generating more transparency in the contracting processes.

***INCOP work represents barely 1.33% of the reached amount in the budget cuts.
External resolutions 2012 issued by the incop

Administrative actions to improve SNCP performance

Twelve general resolutions have been issued, that allow a better performance of the Public Procurement National System, through clear rules and parameters.

**Number:** Resolution 055-2012  
**Issuance Date:** January 10, 2012  
**Theme:** “To formalize the new statement of obligatory use to do Inclusive Fairs”  
**Description:** INCOP through the obligatory use of the statement model for Inclusive Fairs indicates to the contracting entities of the procedure to follow for this process.

**Number:** Resolution 056-2012  
**Issuance Date:** February 8, 2012  
**Theme:** “Substitute resolution INCOP #. 042-2012, in reference to the margin of preference and payment form in the contracts of the supervision of works, related with the procedures of public contest, short list and direct consultancy contracts”  
**Description:** INCOP incorporates provisions in the format models of consultancy, in reference to the margin of preference in favor of those that have done design and engineering studies of civil work Project, in reference to the value of the contract supervision and in reference to the form of payment of the contract.

**Number:** Resolution 057-2012  
**Issuance Date:** March 7th 2012  
**Theme:** “Issuance of an instructive for acquiring drugs through the Drug Repertoire”.  
**Description:** Regulates the
procedure that the health service suppliers of the state to acquire drugs included in the Drug repertoire, published in the available electronic catalogue in the website of COMPRASPUBLICAS.

**Number:** Resolution 059-2012  
**Issuance Date:** March 19th 2012.  
**Theme:** “Suspending certain framework agreements immerses in the Drug cooperative reverse auction”

**Description:** INCOP has to suspend in a temporal manner the execution of certain agreements of framework, while in coordination with contracting agencies that will intervene in the respective cooperative reverse auctions, will analyze the information on the existence of a better offer coming from the same provider.

**Number:** Resolution 061-2012  
**Issuance Date:** March 22nd 2012.  
**Theme:** “Suspending certain framework agreements immerses in the Drug cooperative reverse auction”

**Description:** INCOP has to suspend in a temporal manner the execution of certain agreements of framework, while in coordination with contracting agencies that will intervene in the respective cooperative reverse auctions, will analyze the information on the existence of a better offer coming from the same provider.

**Number:** Resolution 062-2012  
**Issuance Date:** May 30th 2012  
**Theme:** “Casuistry of the use of procedures of Smallest Amount”

**Description:** INCOP issued the procedure for the use of the mechanisms of Smallest Amount which repeals Resolution #. INCOP 048-2011 from May 2nd, 2011.

**Number:** Resolution 063-2012  
**Issuance Date:** June 6th 2012  
**Theme:** “Disposition for purchasing national and international air tickets”

**Description:** INCOP issued the use of procedures in reference to the acquisition of national and international air tickets to transport people that the contracting people may carry out directly in a national or international airline and; repeals resolution INCOP #. 017-09.

**Number:** Resolution 064-2012  
**Issuance Date:** June 6th 2012  
**Theme:** “Suspending certain framework agreements immerses in the Drug cooperative reverse auction”

**Description:** INCOP has to suspend in a temporal manner the execution of certain agreements of framework, while in coordination with contracting agencies that will intervene in the respective cooperative reverse auctions, will analyze the information on the existence of a better offer coming from the same provider.

**Number:** Resolution 065-2012  
**Issuance Date:** June 12th, 2012.  
**Theme:** “Suspending certain framework agreements immerses in the Drug cooperative reverse auction”

**Description:** INCOP has to suspend in a temporal manner the execution of certain agreements of framework, while in coordination with contracting agencies that will intervene in the respective cooperative reverse auctions, will analyze the information on the existence of a better offer coming from the same provider.

**Number:** Resolution 066-2012  
**Issuance Date:** August 1st, 2012  
**Theme:** “To issue the following dispositions for the consultancy procurement processes”

**Description:** INCOP issued the procedure to carry out procurement through Direct Contracting, Short List, Public Contest and; repealing resolution INCOP #. 021-09.

**Number:** Resolution 067-2012  
**Issuance Date:** August 1st 2012
**Theme:** “Reform to the procedure specifications of the consultancy”  
**Description:** INCOP implemented the specifications of Direct Hiring of Consultancy, Short List and Public Contest as established in resolution #. 066-2012.

**Number:** Resolution 079-2012  
**Issuance Date:** October 8th 2012  
**Theme:** “Norms for the care of assessment related to the procedures of Public Procurement”  
**Description:** The requests of assessment must be given by the INCOP, they will say exclusively about issues that directly involve the requesting entities, as long as the request or assessment request is formulated in writing and has the established requisites for its absolution.

**RESOLUTIONS 2012 ISSUED BY THE BOARD OF INCOP**
Four resolutions have been issued by the INCOP Board.

**Number:** Resolution DINCOP 007-2012  
**Issuance Date:** July 26th 2012  
**Theme:** “To reform the Ruling of performance of the Director of INCOP”  
**Description:** It should be added that also the Minister of Industries and Productivity could Chair as well.

**Number:** Resolution DINCOP 008-2012  
**Issuance Date:** November 14th 2012  
**Theme:** “To define policies for procedures in procurement in reference to the transformation of the Productive matrix”  
**Description:** Certain policies are incorporated that the INCOP should implement in the procedures of procurement in reference to the changes in the Productive Matrix and preference of MIPYMES and EPSs.

**Number:** Resolution DINCOP 009-2012  
**Issuance Date:** November 14th 2012  
**Theme:** “Response to the Board of the Comptroller General, in reference to the Corporate Drug Auction”  
**Description:** The board is attached completely to the response issued by the MIPRO, in reference to the SICM. SO the Executive Director as the secretary of such Board will shall transmit this informing the content of the resolution to the Comptroller General.

**Number:** Resolution DINCOP 010-2012  
**Issuance Date:** November 14th 2012  
**Theme:** “To reform the Ruling of performance of the Director of INCOP”  
**Description:** Modifying in the sense that the approved acts by the INCOP Boards, will be subscribed by the President and secretary of such body, in order to have more swiftness.
1.22 PROCESSES CONTROL

The control and monitoring work that the INCOP carries out in the contracting processes has been intensive, with the purpose so that the correct application of the Law for the National Procurement System and its rulings and resolution be carried out.

Nearly 7 thousand processes monitored by petition or by the work of INCOP.

OBSERVED AND MONITORED PROCESSES

No Observations 4,412
Observed 2,197
TOTAL 6,609

MONITORED AND OBSERVED PROCESSES

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Observed</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>6,609</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are two key points that mark the fight against corruption in the government of president Rafael Correa. First having created in the constitution a fifth power, with the council of citizen participation and social control, branch that allows the access of citizens and that started in the hands of the partidocracia from the election of the Superintendents, comptroller, the DA, advocacy for people, authorities of justice and more. It is a key fact to generate public transparency.

Then the president declared as State policy the fight on corruption, and so the National Department of transparency – SNTG– was created, focusing so that there is an entity that can be dedicated to watch out for the interest of the State, starting from the President.

This desire for transparency in the State institutions has been developing in a way that as SNTF we do not identify it as a “fight on corruption” – that sadly does happen sometimes’ but as the accompaniment to state entities so that their processes are transparent, that meet with what the constitutions manifests and that the information of the management of public goods be of general knowledge. This way we allow our citizens to exercise their right to oversee, work of surveillance that is done in the Ecuadorian state and it is the best transparency exercise there is. Also, we should point
out that public entities to which we give accompaniment in their processes, they meet with the rating of excellent what the Law of Transparency and Access to Public information –LOTAIP– dictates and this in itself is an extraordinary sample of the way that things are managed in the State Institutions.

On the other hand, one of the most important advances of the public goods is due to the creation of the INCOP and the COMPRASPUBLICAS website, that has been converted into an indispensable tools so that businessmen, of all levels, can offer the State their products. The INCOP has developed saving tools such as the Electronic Reverse Auction that has benefited the country enormously. Also there are mechanisms so that products that are from national origin be the ones of most consumption. This way productivity is increased and the generation of employment within the country, being cautious of the interest of the state to buy product of better quality, with a better price and giving all the national producers the opportunity at all levels.

In this framework we fight for transparency, Ecuador participated in the International Day against Corruption that is

“One of the most important advances of the public goods is due to the creation of the INCOP and the COMPRASPUBLICAS website”.

“...”
celebrated December 9th at a world level and that we think should be called World Day of Transparency. We made the best of it to present together with officials from the government the code of Ethics of the Public Servant. This was a key act because the aforementioned code was made by 144 entities of the executive and they made the ethic's code that became their property and their initiative, they promoted it, they embraced it and they are putting it into practice.

Aside from this, with different organizations of Transparency we met an participated with some countries and they got the presentation an dissertation in themes related to transparency and the fight against corruption. The academic days were carried out in Quito, Guayaquil and Cuenca so that the citizens would know and participate on these activities.

To finish, I should mention that one of the dreams we have as citizens and as the National Secretary of Transparency is to eradicate corruption in the country. But also to eradicate the culture of gossip that is one of the ways that we allow the belief to persist that there is more corruption in the country than there actually is, this culture of gossip without sustainable arguments, does not allow the citizen to meet a constitutional obligation that is to report corruption. To eliminate the culture of gossip would heighten our self-esteem and will convince us that in Ecuador the honest ones are more.

Another one of the effort of our entity is to give more accompaniments to the entities of the state in contract process that they should do. For example, in strategic sectors, where there is an important investment, we want to promote our accompaniment to be present in the processes that start and that the suppliers can participate with us and technicians of the entity that is getting the contract, giving place to permanent dialogues and tending so that any hole in the contract process is eliminated. This objective aims to be a constant and formalized surveillance so that the suppliers feel easy and safe, knowing that the processes of which they participate are handled with absolute transparency.

With this methodology those that were not allocated would know they did a competitive and transparent process and that the Ecuadorian state has won by generating competitiveness, acquiring products of better quality at a better price, this is the result of the work of the INCOP, we as the Department of Transparency become a support focused on transparency to eliminate corruption.

“This was a key act because the aforementioned code was made by 144 entities of the executive and they made the ethic's code that became their property and their initiative, they promoted it, they embraced it and they are putting it into practice”.
In 2012 111 events of training were carried out for the users of the SCNP of entities and providers. The number of people trained in the year 2012 is of 2,643. In relation to virtual training which was 6,176 people passed some type of virtual class during 2012, as is shown in the following charts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRESENCE TRAINING</th>
<th>No. Of People Trained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENTITY</td>
<td>1,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPPLIER</td>
<td>692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBTOTAL</td>
<td>2,643</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VIRTUAL TRAINING</th>
<th>Number of people trained in virtual modality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUBTOTAL</td>
<td>6,176</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total number of users trained**: 8,819

Nearly 9 thousand users between entities, suppliers and trainees.
One step towards sustainable development of countries

Carlos Andrés Enmanuel
Consultant United Nation’s Program for the Environment

What is sustainable procurement?
Sustainable public procurement, is the process whereby organizations meet their needs in terms of goods and services, taking into account the performance of the products and services purchased on the basis of their entire life, so that not only generates benefits for the organization but also to society and the economy, minimizing environmental impact. The definition used by the United Nations Program for the Environment, UNEP, was adopted by the Working Group of Marrakech on Sustainable Public Procurement.

Within this definition should emphasize two key aspects: first, the fact of taking into account the whole life cycle of the product and / or service or understand their production, use, maintenance and disposal of the same. The second aspect is the reference to the three pillars of sustainable development, economic, social and environmental. The definition of sustainable public procurement houses all these concepts.

What is the trend in Latin America in relation to sustainable public procurement?
There is a strong trend towards the adoption and implementation in sustainable public procurement. We have worked, as UNEP, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and
Uruguay, but interest has been growing and expanding to other countries. Clear examples of this expansion are Ecuador, Paraguay, Nicaragua and other countries in the region.

Moreover, Brazil is also very forward with the implementation of sustainable public procurement policies that match your strategy of sustainable consumption and production.

That is, there is a strong momentum towards implementing sustainable public procurement, state that responds to the commitments of countries to move towards sustainable development and environmental objectives that have been acquired in global platforms such as the Conference on Sustainable Development Kyoto Protocol and more.

In this context, one must contextualize the evolution of public procurement reforms, same spanning several stages, starting with establishing a clear legal framework for public procurement, which then comes add components that facilitate and improve performance as purchases through electronic platforms and eventually sustainable public procurement.

Each country progresses gradually in those terms, progress that evidence in developed countries than in developing countries, a situation determined by the capabilities, financial resources and priorities of each state. Thus, developed countries can occupy as much material and human resources in these new policies, while developing countries must respond to other priorities. The thing to note is the positive trend in Latin American adoption of sustainable public procurement.

It is important to note is the convergence between different terminologies and their policies in this area. The European Union started with green public procurement (with emphasis on environmental criteria), UNEP promotes sustainable public procurement, with their axes environmental, social and economic, it also speaks of responsible procurement issue with reference to the issue of social responsibility. In short, it is converging to sustainability, public procurement to serve as a tool to meet objectives and strategies in social, environmental and economic.

What action has been taken on the issue Ecuador sustainable public procurement?

The dialogue between UNEP and INCOP takes about a year and initiated by the Inter-Governmental Purchasing RICG. Ecuador’s interest is focused on UNEP projects sustainable public procurement and steps have been taken forward through ministerial decrees that promote good environmental practices.

The implementation of sustainable public procurement need of strict political decision. Sustainable public procurement policies fall into sustainable production consumption. In this issue, Ecuador is developing its strategy for sustainable consumption and production, where there are also guidelines for sustainable public procurement, which in turn respond to the Constitution and
the National Plan for Good Living. Moreover, sustainable public procurement must adapt the supply side, in this case through the incentive to offer more sustainable products and services through strong government demand.

One way to implement sustainable public procurement, for example, the creation of a catalog of products developed with environmental and social criteria, Ecuador already has an electronic catalog and that is a basis for further adoption.

Sustainable public procurement and eco-labeling are two complementary tools acting on the side of demand and supply, respectively. Through the project, UNEP seeks to assist countries that are interested in the development and implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and eco-labeling, through the UNEP methodology that has already been implemented in 7 countries.

The methodology is to advise the state of public procurement, the legal framework and the readiness of the market for you to meet sustainable demand. Then passed to a strategic level, including policy development and action plan that includes activities in different areas: communication, capacity building, development of tools (lines shopping guides and manuals) and dialogue with the private sector. The adoption of a policy and plan for sustainable public procurement action leaves a clear and concrete way for the deployment and adoption of sustainability criteria in the day-to-day procurement.

Throughout the development of the project will provide assistance in eco-labeling, focusing on the products purchased by the government, supporting the private sector and promoting good environmental and social practices.