



Message from Director, PPO

I have the pleasure to present this first issue of PPO e-Newsletter. The publication of the Newsletter is part of our capacity building and communication strategy. It is intended to be a means of disseminating to all our stakeholders viz. public officials, suppliers, contractors, consultants, service providers etc., information relating to the public procurement in Mauritius. The aim is to keep them abreast with all developments taking place in this field, especially with regard to the latest changes in the Act, the Regulations, Standard Bidding Documents, policies and procedures, and also to use the Newsletter as a platform for exchange of information and ideas on our procurement system, and on public procurement in general.

In the context of exchange of information and ideas, and as part of our effort to improve the functioning of our procurement system, it is proposed to include in the Newsletter, as a regular feature, brief reports on the findings of the Independent Review Panel, and on weaknesses identified in the handling of procurement, and also observations / comments / suggestions from our readers. Please do not hesitate to circulate it to other persons concerned, and to communicate to us your comments and suggestions.

I am confident our stakeholders will find the Newsletter both informative and educative.

P. Beeharry

Procurement Policy Office

The Procurement Policy Office (PPO), set up under Section 4 of the Public Procurement Act 2006, became operational on 5 November 2007. It has a crucial role to play in ensuring compliance with the Act and in further improvement of the Public Procurement System in Mauritius.

The PPO is headed by a Director assisted by two Members. Furthermore, it comprises of 8 technical staff and 7 administrative staff. The main tasks carried out are: Advisory, Compliance Monitoring, Training and Capacity Building.

Second Annual Stakeholders Forum

The Procurement Policy Office is organizing its 2nd Annual Stakeholders' Forum on the 5 November 2009 at the Swami Vivekananda International Conventional Centre, Pailles.

The key objectives of the Forum are to:

- ◆ unleash the potential opportunities of implementation of eProcurement
- ◆ identify the strengths and weaknesses of the current Public Procurement Law and formulate appropriate strategies for improvement
- ◆ provide a platform for key stakeholders to express openly their views on the public procurement system and formulate recommendations thereon.
- ◆ solicit innovative ideas from participants to further improve the procurement system.



Director PPO addressing during the 1st Annual Stakeholders Forum

Some hundred persons comprising high public officials, senior procurement officers, suppliers, contractors and consultants are expected to participate. The official opening of the Forum will be performed by the Hon Dr Rama Sithanen, Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Economic Empowerment. A Guest from India will deliver a presentation on the Indian Experience on eProcurement.

The afternoon session will mainly focus on obtaining feedback from the participants for improving the present procurement system. Participants will also voice out freely on the procurement system in general.

The feedback obtained will be a basis for developing strategies for further improving our public procurement system.

The Procurement Policy Office invites readers to submit comments or suggestions on the Procurement System for further improvements.

E-mail : mof-pposecretariat@mail.gov.mu

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June 2009 Intake

FIRST STAKEHOLDER FORUM ON PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

The PPO organized its first-ever annual stakeholder forum on Public Procurement at the Swami Vivekananda International Conventional Centre, Les Pailles on November 27th, 2008. Some 100 participants/guests who were mainly suppliers, contractors and consultants and public procurement officers were present..

The key objectives of the Forum were to take stock of the implementation of the Public Procurement Act 2006 which is effective as from January 2008. The Forum was an excellent platform for bidders and procurement officers to express their views on the current situation and to make suggestions so as to have an efficient and effective procurement system in the public sector.

The Minister of Finance and Economic Empowerment made the official opening ceremony. In his speech he laid emphasis on the contribution of suppliers and contractors to proper implementation of projects and expressed his wish that the Forum should offer concrete proposals to resolve these. Problems arise because the scope of the work is not well defined or suppliers used the 'old trick' of starting with undervalued bids and then raising the amounts during the project's implementation. The Minister called on stakeholders to help deal with this problem by behaving responsibly.

During the open discussion time, laudable interventions were made by participants. They requested to know to what extent transparency is reflected in the law, whereby the issue of online registration of suppliers was pointed out. Other areas discussed related to: (i) the scope for any possibility of amendment of bids; (ii) the notification of awards and publication of awards on web site; and (iii) the possibility of debriefing of parties so that unsuccessful bidders may improve in future.

Other questions focused on the issues of equity and fairness. It was clarified that the government has agreed a strategy to give equal chances to all suppliers, for example through: (i) minimum prescribed delay for submission of bids; (ii) tender specifications in terms of objectives in order to avoid favoritism, tailor-made specifications; (iii) opportunity for challenge.

The issues of efficiency and value for money were also raised. The PPO seeks to ensure efficiency by constant review and attending to weaknesses through issuance of directives and guidance. Furthermore, the question of integrity in procurement was raised. It was emphasized that people should have trust in the system otherwise they will not use the system. Similarly, conflict of interest and the avoidance of collusion and other corrupt practices are important objectives to be achieved through the reforms.

In its concluding remarks, the Director of PPO gave the assurance to the participants that all issues raised during the Forum will be taken into consideration.

Launching of PPO logo



The Procurement Policy Office has now, through this logo, a visual identity also. The logo represents by means of its acronym and graphics the main objectives of this Office which are, inter alia, making and safeguarding policy, promoting and improving quality of service in the

sphere of procurement in a transparent manner in the public service.

The logo has therefore been designed to meet the positioning statement of the PPO, and to show its activities in a visual graphic way.

The logo comprises a hard blue baseline, circles, curves a rectangle and an arrow forming the acronym 'PPO'. The movement of the circles overlay on a big 'P' representing activities in the sphere of procurement only. The white outlines between the colour-filled circles and graphics underline transparency in the decision making



process. Whereas the upward movement of circles toward the arrow indicates promotion of activities and efficiency in the quality of service in the form of lectures, courses, seminars, etc.

As a whole the logo shows unity (many functions in one aspect) and diversity (different activities to meet its target) in an esthetic layout having cool and light colors merging symbolizing accessibility to all its stakeholders in the public sector.



Launching of Logo by Director of PPO on 21st October 2009

Capacity Building

Certification Programme in Public Procurement

The University of Technology, Mauritius in collaboration with the PPO is conducting a Certification Programme in Public Procurement as from January 2009. The main objective is to enhance knowledge and skills of procurement practitioners and to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the Public Procurement System. Three batches of about 145 procurement officials have followed this course. The next batch will start on 27th October 2009. It is aimed to train some 600 procurement officials by 2011.



Mrs. B Morton SPP Expert during a presentation on 09.09.09 at Sir H. Vaghjee Hall

Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)

According to UNEP, Sustainable Procurement is the process in which organizations buy supplies or services by taking into account the best value for money (price, quality, availability, functionality); environmental aspects (green procurement) over the entire life cycle of products and social aspects (issues such as poverty eradication, labour conditions, human rights)

In line with government 'Maurice, ile durable' programme to promote sustainable development, Mauritius has embarked in the process of SPP. Mauritius is one of the six countries that is following the Marrakech process of SPP. We are receiving technical and financial assistance by UNEP during all phases of the project.

SPP is scheduled to be implemented as from July 2010. However, at the initial phase only a few items will be considered for sustainability.

E-Learning Platform

The Procurement Policy Office intends to embark on a distance learning programme through an e-learning platform. The objective of this project is to train a maximum number of procurement officials. This mode of learning will also be beneficial to officers who have time constraint during working hours. E-Learning will also inculcate the electronic culture among the procurement officers.

Recent changes in our procurement legislation

1. There will be no award of works contract if the best bid exceeds the latest updated cost by 15%, in which case negotiations will be undertaken by the public body.
2. The mandate of the Procurement Policy Office (PPO) will be broadened to include assistance to public bodies and oversight on training and capacity building in the area of procurement.
3. The various ministries and departments will be required to publish an evaluation report after a contract has been awarded.
4. The non submission of information or submission of false information to PPO and deliberate non compliance shall constitute a breach subject to sanctions.
5. With regards to the evaluation of contracts the Central Procurement Board (CPB) should include an officer of the public body concerned in the Bid Evaluation Committee;
6. The independency of an evaluator shall be determined by one having no conflict of interest and not involved in conflicting assignment.
7. The prescribed amount for major contracts has been revised to Rs.50 million for public bodies under Part II and Part III and to Rs.100 million to those under Part IV and Part V of the schedule to the Act.
8. The List of Exempt organizations has been reviewed to include other public bodies.
9. Incentives to SME's.

Note: For an updated version of the PPA, Public Procurement Regulations & SBD's please consult our website: <http://ppo.gov.mu>



Launching of eNewsletter by Director of PPO on 21st October 2009

A & J Maurel Construction Ltée v/s Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit

An application was filed by A. & J. Maurel Construction Ltée to review the award of a contract based on rates by the Ministry of Environment & National Development Unit. The grounds for review were as follows:

“Absence of a “Contract Price” as defined in Tender G.C.C 1.1(h), being a requisite of a “Procurement Contract” [section 46(1)(d) of the Public Procurement Act 2006], the same constitutes a breach of duty imposed on Public Body under, Section 43(1) of the said Act.” ...ctd

The IRP dismissed the application. The findings of the IRP were that *“Section 46(d) of the Public Procurement Act refers to contract price or its mode of determination. It is not defined in the Act itself but in both the General Conditions of Contract and the Special Conditions of Contract.”*

The IRP also observed *“Firstly the Bill of Quantities which generally appears in other contracts and yields the final contract price is replaced by the Schedule of Rates and Schedule of Dayworks which mean the priced and completed schedules form part of the bid.*

Secondly, in the Special Conditions of Contract, GCC 1.1(h) (pg 75), the contract price is defined as the works order value to be calculated on the basis of the agreed schedule rate and dayworks and quantities of work contrary to the contention of Counsel for the Applicant who relies solely on the definition given to Contract Price under General Conditions of Contract in 1.1 (h). In our view, the special conditions of contract should have precedence over the General Conditions.”

The above decision sheds light on the interpretation of Section 40(3) of the Public Procurement Act, which requires a public body to notify the successful bidder and the unsuccessful bidders about the selection of a bid for award whenever the value of the contract exceeds the prescribed threshold. The unsuccessful bidders have to be informed about the name and address of the selected bidder and the price of the contract. When it comes to rate contracts, the contract price is not known at the time of award of contract as it is determined for each particular work by applying the rates. In the light of the decision issued in this case, whenever we are dealing with rate contracts, the contents of section 40(3) have to be read along with section 46 (1)(d) of the Act which stipulates, as part of the contents of a contract, the contract price or its mode of determination. Hence, for rate contracts, at the notification stage the contract price may be substituted by the schedule of rates which is the mode of determination of the contract price.

Code of Conduct

The PPO has assisted ICAC to develop a code of conduct for public procurement officials. The Code of Conduct supplements the provision of the law, and aims at inculcating in our procurement officials such behaviour and practices that will reinforce the integrity of our public procurement system.

The Public Procurement Act has drastically changed the public procurement environment with its new institutional structure, mainly through the establishment of two new independent institutions, namely the Procurement Policy Office as a policy making and oversight body, and the Independent Review Panel to attend to applications for review from unsatisfied bidders.

Last year about 2% of contracts awarded were subject to challenge and appeals, which is an indication of the growing trust in the new procurement system and improvements in capacity. Another point worth noting is that we were all at a learning stage last year, which is indicated by the higher number of IRP decisions in favour of applicants, followed by a significant downturn this year.

All decisions issued by the IRP are posted on the website of the Procurement Policy Office. They are eye openers and readers are strongly advised to go through them with a view to better understand the procurement process and avoid mistakes. We are highlighting here some pertinent issues examined by the IRP in a recent decision, which puts an end to the controversy regarding the communication of schedule of rates instead of the contract price in respect of rate contracts.

Section 45 of PPA 2006 stipulates that:

1. *An unsatisfied bidder shall be entitled to ask the Review Panel to review the procurement proceedings where -*
 - (a) *the Chief Executive Officer of the public body does not issue a decision within the time specified in section 43 (4) ;*
 - (b) *he is not satisfied with the decision; or*
 - (c) *before or after the entry into force of a procurement contract the value of which is above the prescribed threshold, he is not satisfied with the procurement proceedings on a ground specified in section 43(1).*
2. *An application for review under subsection (1) shall -*
 - (a) *be in writing ;*
 - (b) *specify the reasons for making the application; and*
 - (c) *be made within such time as may be prescribed.*

The PPO has compiled a list of procurement opportunities available with deadlines for submission of bids to potential suppliers, contractors, consultants and service providers. Interested parties may contact respective public bodies for further information.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Public Body</u>	<u>Procurement Ref No.</u>	<u>Brief Description of Project/ Procurement</u>	<u>Closing Date for Submission of Bids</u>
1.	Ministry of Health and Quality of Life	MHPQ/NMED/2009/Q50	Construction of Neuro Surgery & Spiral Units at Victoria Hospital	4 November 2009
2.	Ministry of Health and Quality of Life	MHPQ/NMED/2009/Q43	Renting of Parking Slots in the vicinity of Emmanuel Anquetil Building	4 November 2009
3.	Ministry of Education, Culture and Human Resources	MOECHR/Works/OAB/66/2009	Extension of GMD Atchia State College at Port Louis	3 November 2009
4.	Ministry of Local Government, Rodrigues & Outer Islands	-	Supply of fluorescent tuber	3 November 2009
5.	Ministry of Health and Quality of Life	-	Disposable for the Trust Fund for Medical Care and for Cardiac Centre	28 October 2009
6.	Ministry of Health and Quality of Life	-	Transport for Clearing and Forwarding Unit	28 October 2009
7.	Ministry of Renewable Energy and Public Utilities	-	Renting of office space of 360m ² in Port Louis for Energy Services Division	30 October 2009
8.	Ministry of Local Government, Rodrigues & Outer Islands	-	Construction of new market in Flacq	30 October 2009
9.	Ministry of Education, Culture and Human Resources	-	Cleaning of schools and institutes for a period of 3 years	27 October 2009
10.	Ministry of Health and Quality of Life	-	Cold Storage in a radius of less than 5 km from the Central Supplies Division of Plaine Lauzun.	
11.	Ministry of Education, Culture and Human Resources	-	Supply, installation and commissioning of 300 pcs and 265 printers at the Central Supplies Division of the Ministry of Education at Vacoas.	
12.	Ministry of Renewable Energy and Public Utilities	WRU/MD-MEM/09/05	Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Electro-Mechanical Equipment at Midlands Dam.	30 October 2009
13.	Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Senior Citizens Welfare & Reform Institutions	MSST 04/2009	Upgrading of Electrical Installations to Social Security House, Rose Hill	4 November 2009
14.	State Trading Corporation	-	Supply of Long/Grain/Long Shaped White Rice for period 1 February 2010 to 31 January 2011.	28 October 2009
15.	Tourism Authority	-	Expression of Interest for Consultancy Services to assist small hotels, guest houses, tourist residences and restaurants to upgrade, refurbish and renovate so as to enhance existing standards and competitiveness, under the Savings Jobs Recovery (SJR) Fund Scheme.	28 October 2009

Promoting Small and Medium Enterprises

Mauritius has achieved unprecedented success since the last few years due to the measures taken by the government to meet the local, regional and global economic and financial challenges. Mauritius has been able to face the major challenges such as 30% less revenue on the world market for its sugar after having benefited from preferential rate through the Lome Convention. It has adapted to the changes in the textile sector so smartly that its competitors have not been able to follow. In the manufacturing sector, Mauritius has succeeded where its African counterparts have not been able to survive. Mauritius has benefitted a lot economically, not only because of its geographic position and cultural and ancestral links with Europe, India and China, but also from its political and economic stability. The government very quickly found out that the SME's (Small & Medium Enterprises) can contribute a lot in sustaining economic growth and maintaining the economy in an acceptable shape during the recent global financial crisis. For the purpose of Public Procurement a small and medium enterprise is defined as an organization whose annual turnover does not exceed 50 million rupees.

There are many incentives that the government is granting to the SME's. It is worth noting that some of these are directly subsidized whilst others are not. Some are financial incentives and others non-financial. However, the result has been very disappointing up to now. It seems that the major setback is the accessibility to capital. Though various plans have been set up in the past to improve ease of access to capital, the securities insisted upon to get a loan have rendered accessibility to cash too restrictive.

To remedy on the quasi inaccessibility of capital in this environment, dominated by the global financial crisis, the government has found other ways to encourage SME's. In this context, a margin of preference has been introduced in the public procurement system to support local SMEs participating in public procurement. The margins of preference applicable to SME'S participating in a **national bidding** are:-

- ◆ 10 % for goods manufactured by SME'S, where the value of the local inputs in respect of labour and/or materials account for at least 30%; and
- ◆ 7.5 % to small and medium contractors, subject to performance by the foreign subcontractors or, in case of joint venture, performance by the foreign partner not exceeding 50 % of the works.

It is also to be noted that that a margin of preference as follows is applicable to **domestic enterprises** under **international bidding**:-

- ◆ 15% for goods manufactures by domestic enterprises where the value of the local inputs in respect of labour and/or materials account for at least 30%; and
- ◆ 10% to domestic contractors, subject to performance by the foreign contractors or, in case of joint venture, performance by the foreign partner not exceeding 50% of the works.

This preference will be exclusively applicable to SME's after 2010.

Employing Local Labour

Moreover, in order to encourage the employment of local labour, a margin of preference of 10%, in a **national bidding**, is granted to contractors employing at least 85% of local labour. Similarly, in an **international bidding**, a margin of preference of 5% is granted to domestic contractors employing at least 85% of local labour and to foreign contractors employing 15% or more of local labour on a project.

Framework Agreements

Framework Agreements (FA) have been in use by many countries since several decades. However it is only over the past years that FA has become an increasingly popular procurement tool, particularly with the rise of electronic procurement. For instance in US, FA accounted for more than 30 % of federal contracting (UN, 2006). The International Chamber of Commerce (2007) suggests that the present UNCITRAL Procurement Model allow for the use of framework Agreements already. The UNCITRAL Model Law does not mention framework agreements, but in light of their potential benefits and the need to regulate and control their use, the Working Group that is reviewing the Model Law has proposed that they should be expressly provided for. There are different terminologies that are being used for Framework Agreements: Framework Arrangements (EU), Indefinite-Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) or Task-Order Contract (USA) etc.

EU and UNCITRAL Models

The EU Procurement Directives define a framework agreement as an agreement with suppliers, the purpose of which is to establish the terms governing contracts to be awarded during a given period, in particular with regard to price and quantity. In other words, a framework agreement is a general term for agreements with suppliers which set out terms and conditions under which specific purchases (call-offs) can be made throughout the term of the agreement. The framework agreement may, itself, be a contract. This would be the case where the agreement places an obligation, in writing, to purchase goods, works or services for pecuniary interest. For this type of agreement, it can be treated in the same way as any other contract. However, the term is normally used to cover agreements which are not, themselves, covered by the definition of a contract (though they may create certain contractually binding obligations). Such agreements set out the terms and conditions for subsequent call-offs but place no obligations, in themselves, on the procurers to buy anything. With this approach, contracts are formed, only when goods, works and services are called off under the agreement. The benefit of this kind of agreement is that, because authorities are not tied to the agreements, they are free to use the frameworks when they provide value for money, but to go elsewhere if they do not. The key is that a means of awarding contracts under framework agreements is provided for without the need to re-advertise and re-apply the selection and award criteria from the outset.

The working group on UNCITRAL Model ** proposed three types of FA:

1. A "closed" FA in which specifications and all terms and conditions of the procurement are set out in the procurement are set out in the framework, and there is no further opening of competition between the suppliers at the call off stage.
2. A "closed" FA, which sets out the specifications and the main terms and conditions of the procurement, but involves a further competition among the supplier-parties to the framework agreement before the procurement entity awards call-off contracts; and

3. An "open" framework agreement, involves a framework agreement concluded with more than one supplier and involving a second-stage competition between all the supplier-parties to the framework. This type is open to new suppliers throughout the call-off Contract Period.

Types of Contracts appropriate for FA

Experience in many countries suggests that many types of contract are appropriate for Framework Agreements. The following are some circumstances favouring FA:

- ◆ Rates Contracts
- ◆ Repeat need: stationery, spare parts, IT supplies, maintenance for which delivery times and quantity are not known
- ◆ Commoditised goods and services where the majority of the key details can be established in advance, that is to say the extent to which the majority of specification requirements, terms and conditions can be predicted and determined in advance
- ◆ Purchase from more than one source: electricity and medicines

Benefits of Framework Agreements

The fact that FA are becoming very popular to achieve economy, efficiency and effectiveness, the benefits mostly cited are:

- ◆ reduction of transaction costs
- ◆ reduction of procurement lead time
- ◆ reduced inventory
- ◆ rapid and secure supply of items
- ◆ price benefits through volume orders,
- ◆ increased flexibility,
- ◆ lower transaction costs,
- ◆ lower prices due to economies of scale in purchasing.

* www.ogc.gov.uk

** Arrowsmith S and Nicholas C (2009), Public Procurement Regulation in the 21st Century: Reform of the UNCITRAL Model Law on Procurement

CERTIFICATION PROGRAM IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT

COHORT/YEAR: CPPP/09/FT-JUNE INTAKE

ACADEMIC YEAR 2009

**Course: Certification Program in
Public Procurement Management**

**Cohort: CPPP/09/FT-June Intake -
Batch A-Examination Sept 2009**

LIST OF PASSES

No	Index No.	Standard Bidding Document PRSC2109	Public Procurement Law LLAW2314	Procurement Processes PRSC1108	Contract Administration LLAW2315
		Grades	Grades	Grades	Grades
1	CPPP09JUNFT090868	A	A	B	A
2	CPPP09JUNFT090869	A	A-	A-	B
3	CPPP09JUNFT090870	A-	B-	B-	B
4	CPPP09JUNFT090871	B	A	B-	B-
5	CPPP09JUNFT090873	B-	B	B	B
6	CPPP09JUNFT090874	B	A	B-	A-
7	CPPP09JUNFT090875	A	A	A	A
8	CPPP09JUNFT090880	C-	A	B-	C
9	CPPP09JUNFT090881	C-	A-	A	A
10	CPPP09JUNFT090883	B-	A	C-	C
11	CPPP09JUNFT090884	A-	A-	B-	A-
12	CPPP09JUNFT090885	B	A-	B-	B-
13	CPPP09JUNFT090886	C	B-	A	B
14	CPPP09JUNFT090887	A	A	B-	A
15	CPPP09JUNFT090888	A	A	A	A
16	CPPP09JUNFT090889	B-	B	C	A-
17	CPPP09JUNFT090891	A-	A-	C	A-
18	CPPP09JUNFT090892	A	A	A-	A
19	CPPP09JUNFT090894	A	A	A	B
20	CPPP09JUNFT090895	B	A	B	A-
21	CPPP09JUNFT090896	C-	C-	B	C
22	CPPP09JUNFT090899	C-	A-	B	B
23	CPPP09JUNFT090900	B-	B	C-	B-
24	CPPP09JUNFT090902	C	B-	C-	B
25	CPPP09JUNFT090903	A	A	A	A
26	CPPP09JUNFT090904	C-	B-	B	B
27	CPPP09JUNFT090905	A	A	B	A
28	CPPP09JUNFT090906	C-	A-	A-	A-
29	CPPP09JUNFT090907	C	A	B	A-
30	CPPP09JUNFT090908	A-	A	A-	B
31	CPPP09JUNFT090910	A-	A	B	A-
32	CPPP09JUNFT090911	A-	A	A-	A

Cohort: CPPP/09/FT-June Intake -
Batch B-Examination Sept 2009

LIST OF PASSES

No.	Index No.	Standard Bidding Document PRSC2109	Public Procurement Law LLAW2314	Procurement Processes PRSC1108	Contract Administration LLAW2315
		Grades	Grades	Grades	Grades
1	CPPP09JUNFT090825	A	A	B	A-
2	CPPP09JUNFT090827	C-	B-	C	C
3	CPPP09JUNFT090828	B-	B	A	B
4	CPPP09JUNFT090829	B	C	C	B-
5	CPPP09JUNFT090830	B-	A	B	B-
6	CPPP09JUNFT090831	A-	A	A-	A
7	CPPP09JUNFT090832	A	B	B	A-
8	CPPP09JUNFT090833	C	C	B	B
9	CPPP09JUNFT090834	B-	C	C-	C-
10	CPPP09JUNFT090835	D	C	B-	C
11	CPPP09JUNFT090836	A-	A	A-	B
12	CPPP09JUNFT090837	B-	B-	B-	C-
13	CPPP09JUNFT090839	A-	A	A-	B-
14	CPPP09JUNFT090840	B-	B	C	C
15	CPPP09JUNFT090841	B-	B	A-	A
16	CPPP09JUNFT090842	A-	A	B-	B
17	CPPP09JUNFT090843	B	A-	B-	A
18	CPPP09JUNFT090844	A	A	A-	A-
19	CPPP09JUNFT090845	C	A	C-	C
20	CPPP09JUNFT090846	A-	C	C	B
21	CPPP09JUNFT090847	A	A	A-	A
22	CPPP09JUNFT090848	A	A-	B-	B-
23	CPPP09JUNFT090849	B-	A	B	B
24	CPPP09JUNFT090850	B-	C	B	C
25	CPPP09JUNFT090852	A	C	B-	C
26	CPPP09JUNFT090853	C	A-	C	B-
27	CPPP09JUNFT090854	A-	A-	B	A-
28	CPPP09JUNFT090856	C	A	A	B
29	CPPP09JUNFT090857	B-	B	A	A-
30	CPPP09JUNFT090859	A	A	C	B
31	CPPP09JUNFT090860	A	A	A	A-
32	CPPP09JUNFT090862	B-	B-	A-	A-
33	CPPP09JUNFT090863	B	A	A	A
34	CPPP09JUNFT090864	B-	B-	A-	A
35	CPPP09JUNFT090866	C	B	B-	B
36	CPPP09JUNFT090912	A	A	A	A
37	CPPP09JUNFT090913	B	A	A-	A
38	CPPP09JUNFT090914	C	C	A	A

CERTIFICATION PROGRAM IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT

COHORT/YEAR: CPPP/09/FT-JUNE INTAKE

ACADEMIC YEAR 2009

Course: Certification Program in Public Procurement Management

LIST OF RESITS

Cohort: CPPP/09/Batch A-Exams

No.	Index.	Standard Bidding Document PRSC2109	Public Procurement Law LLAW2314	Procurement Processes PRSC1108	Contract Administration LLAW2315
		Grades	Grades	Grades	Grades
1	CPPP09JUNFT090872	A-	R(EX)	C	A-
2	CPPP09JUNFT090876	B	C	R(EX)	R(EX)
3	CPPP09JUNFT090878	B-	R(EX)	R(EX)	C
4	CPPP09JUNFT090879	C	R(EX)	R(EX)	R(EX)
5	CPPP09JUNFT090893	C	A	C-	R(EX)
6	CPPP09JUNFT090898	B	R(EX)	R(EX)	C
7	CPPP09JUNFT090901	B	C	C	R(EX)
8	CPPP09JUNFT090909	C	R(EX)	C	R(EX)

Cohort: CPPP/09/FT-June Intake -Batch B- Examination Sept 2009

No..	Index No.	Standard Bidding Document PRSC2109	Public Procurement Law LLAW2314	Procurement Processes PRSC1108	Contract Administration LLAW2315
		Grades	Grades	Grades	Grades
1	CPPP09JUNFT090826	R(EX)	R(EX)	D	R(EX)
2	CPPP09JUNFT090851	B-	R(EX)	R(EX)	C-
3	CPPP09JUNFT090861	B-	D	R(EX)	C-
4	CPPP09JUNFT090865	B	R(EX)	C-	C

Cohort: CPPP/09/FT-June Intake - Batch B-Examination Sept 2009

LIST OF SPECIAL EXAMS

No.	Index No.	Standard Bidding Document PRSC2109	Public Procurement Law LLAW2314	Procurement Processes PRSC1108	Contract Administration LLAW2315
		Grades	Grades	Grades	Grades
1	CPPP09JUNFT090858	B-	S(EX)	B	B