

**Impact Assessment of Limited Tendering Method (LTM) of PPR
2008 in Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)**

Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the Degree of
Masters in Procurement and Supply Management

Submitted by
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MPSM, Batch – II
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Masters in Procurement and Supply Management 2013

March 31, 2013



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Executive Summary

Public procurement is a major function of government in both developed and developing countries. The annual volume of public procurement is estimated to be around US\$3.0 billion in Bangladesh. There was no standard and legal framework for public procurement in Bangladesh till 2006. Hence it was felt for streamlining the country's public procurement system. Public Procurement Act 2006 (PPA 2006) was passed by the parliament of Bangladesh and received assent of the President on 06.07.2006 and the law came into force from 31.01.2008. Under the provision of PPA 2006, the Public Procurement Rules 2008 (PPR 2008) was framed and issued. The objectives of this law is to ensure transparency and accountability in the procurement of goods, works and services using public funds and for ensuring equal treatment and a free and fair competition amongst all intending persons wishing to participate in procurement. As per the provision of the PPR 2008, there are 6 different methods for works and goods procurement. These are Open Tendering Method (OTM), Limited Tendering Method (LTM), Two-Stage Tendering Method (TSTM), Request for Quotation Method (RFQ), Direct Procurement Method (DPM), One Stage Two Envelope Tendering Method (OSTETM). Procuring entities determine the methods of procurement considering the nature, type, size of the procurement packages and the necessity and emergency of implementation and requirement of the PPR 2008.

The objective of the research work is to assess the impact of LTM in LGED for implementation of construction works. The specific objectives are to identify the merits and demerits of LTM at LGED and to suggest for policy guidelines for PPR 2008. There is no binding upon any department that any single method should be followed for the implementation of the works or goods procurement. A Procuring Entity may undertake procurement by means of Limited Tendering Method (LTM) in the circumstances when works or goods are available only from a limited number of qualified potential contractors; or when there is an urgent need for procurement and appear as such that open national or international competitive tendering would be impractical.

A combination of literature review, key informant interview, secondary data collection and analysis methods were used for the research. The literature review includes reading of PPR 2003, PPA 2006, PPR 2008 and other procurement related books, reports, journals, research works and websites. Computer software such as MS

Excel, SPSS 12.0 was used for data process and analysis. The key informant interview was conducted with senior officers of LGED and few selected contractors. Questionnaire survey was conducted on 40 different level engineers of LGED and contractors who had direct experience of construction management before and after introduction of PPR 2008. The combination of the methods was intended to use for the research work for taking advantages of their relative strengths and overcome the limitations of others. This also helped to reduce bias of any single method. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were followed in this research. Qualitative approach facilitated discussions between the researcher and the participants which provided acquiring insights and direct understanding from the participant's perspective. 200 schemes', implemented under LTM, data were collected for analysis from four districts. The districts covered for the research were Dhaka, Narayanganj, Moulvibazar and Mymensingh.

Selection of tenderer by lottery is not allowed in procurement methods except in LTM in special case. However, the analysis showed that 46.50% of 200 schemes' contractors were selected by lottery. 99.00% schemes were complied for the minimum submission time. Approval time by the approving authority was not complied for 38.00% of the schemes. Validity period and Notification of Award issuance time were complied in 91.50% and 90.00% of schemes respectively. However, only 20.00% of the schemes were implemented timely. The reasons for extension of time for implementation were fund crisis, material shortage, site problem, variation order and rainy season. Most respondents irrespective of officials and contractors argued that LTM should not be applied for large contract and estimated cost of schemes under LTM should be limited within Taka 50.00 lakh. Most respondents also opined that tender security has positive impact on quality of work.

The researcher suggests that schemes should be taken for implementation under LTM in LGED following strictly the Rule 63(1) and 63(2) of PPR 2008. Approving process of TEC recommendation should be monitored for compliance of PPR 2008. Tender security may be mandatory under LTM for encouraging potential qualified contactors. LGED may pursue it with CPTU. Schemes selected under LTM should have estimated cost within taka 50.00 lakh. Time extension for schemes under LTM should be discouraged in LGED by applying liquidated damages. LTM does not guarantee quality or timely completion of development works.

Acknowledgements

The researcher would like to express his profound gratitude to his supervisor Professor Salahuddin M. Aminuzzaman, not only for his supervision, but also for his proper guidance and advice throughout the research work period.

The researcher also likes to thank Dr. Rizwan Khair, Director, IGS, BRAC University, for giving advice and his sincere efforts to make the research work a success.

Special thanks to Mr. Mridha Fuhad Ahmed, Training Manager, IGS, BRAC University for his cooperation during the research work period.

The researcher would like to express his gratitude to CPTU, IMED, Government of Bangladesh for financial support and CIPS, UK for overall coordination in UK and Bangladesh.

The researcher would like to express his deep gratitude and indebtedness to Chief Engineer, LGED, Government of Bangladesh, for nominating him, without which he could not have undertaken the Masters course.

Above all, the researcher thanks his long-suffering wife and beloved children for providing continuous encouragement and moral support throughout the course.

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Abbreviations

ACC	Anti-Corruption Commission
ADP	Annual Development Programme
BOO	Build Own Operate
BOOT	Build Own Operate Transfer
BOT	Build Operate Transfer
BR	Bangladesh Railway
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CIPS	Chartered Institute of Purchasing and Supply
CCEA	Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
CPAR	Country Procurement Assessment Report
CPTU	Central Procurement Technical Unit
CSO	Community Service Organization
DESA	Dhaka Electric Supply Authority
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DPM	Direct Tendering Method
DWASA	Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority
EED	Education Engineering Department
ERD	Economic Relations Division
GFR	General Financial Rules
HED	Health Engineering Department
HOPE	Head of Procuring Entity
IGS	Institute of Governance Studies
IMED	Implementation Monitoring & Evaluation Division
JVCA	Joint Venture, Consortium or Association
KPI	Key Performance Indicator

LCS	Least Cost Selection
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LTM	Limited Tendering Method
NOA	Notification of Award
OSTETM	One Stage Two Envelope Tendering Method
OTM	Open Tendering Method
PE	Procuring Entity
PPA 2006	Public Procurement Act 2006
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPR 2003	Public Procurement Regulations 2003
PPR 2008	Public Procurement Rules 2008
PWD	Public Works Department
QCBS	Quality and Cost Based Selection
REB	Rural Electrification Board
RFP	Request for Proposal
RFQ	Request for Quotation
RHD	Roads and Highways Department
SBCS	Selection Based on Consultant's Qualifications
SFB	Selection under a Fixed Budget
SPSS	Statistical Product and Service Solutions
SSS	Single Source Selection
T & T	Telegraph and Telephone
TEC	Tender Evaluation Committee
TOC	Tender Opening Committee
TOR	Terms of Reference
TSTM	Two-Stage Tendering Method

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CHAPTER 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction: This chapter intends to introduce the basic overview of all procurements in Bangladesh with a novation on the evolution of exams only. Public procurement is a major function of government in both developed and developing countries. The annual volume of public procurement is estimated to be around US\$3.0 billion in Bangladesh (Islam, 2011 referred World Bank, 2002) where about 70 per cent of annual budget is spent through public procurement (Islam, 2011). From the website of Finance Division (<http://www.mof.gov.bd/en/>), it is seen that expenditure on Annual Development Programme rises from Tk. 16151 crore in 2000-01 to Tk. 37872.00 crore in 2011-12. Year wise allocation and expenditure of Annual Development Programme from financial year 2000-01 to 2011-12 is shown in **Table 1.1.1**. Until 2003, General Financial Rules (GFR) had regulated public procurement procedures and practices in Bangladesh. These rules were originally issued during British period. Bangladesh Form No. 2911 for works and Form No. 2908 for goods had been used for the purpose of public procurement in government departments. However, there was Contract Rule named Upazilla Parishad (Contract) Rules 1986 for the implementation of development works in Upazila Parishad which was a local government institution. This rule was not applicable for the government departments. The major Government Departments whose are entrusted with procurement in works and goods are Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), Roads and Highways Department (RHD), Public Works Department (PWD), Bangladesh Railway (BR), Telephone and Telegraph (T&T) Board, Health Engineering Department (HED), Education Engineering Department (EED) etc. These departments carry out procurement through their central to local offices. The public sector corporations and semiautonomous bodies such as Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Rural Electrification Board (REB), Dhaka Electric Supply Authority (DESA), Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA) also carry out procurement. GFR merely set down broad and general principles for public procurement to be followed and allowed the departments to frame detailed rules and procedures for their respective purchases. All government organization had been referring to the Manual of Office Procedure (Purchase) compiled by the Department of Supply and Inspection as the guide for procurement of goods. The Central Public Works Department code (CPWD codes) was used as the

guide for works procurement. Economic Relations Division (ERD) issued separate guidelines for procurement in donor aided projects (Islam, 2011). There was no standard and legal framework for public procurement in Bangladesh. Major percentage of our Annual Development Programme is being spent through procurement; hence it was felt for streamlining the country's public procurement system.

In 2002, The Country Procurement Assessment Report (CPAR) was prepared by World Bank, in agreement with the Government of Bangladesh, identified many deficiencies, including the following major deficiencies, in the procurement system of the Government of Bangladesh:

- Absence of sound legal framework governing public sector procurement
- Complex bureaucratic procedure causing delay
- Absence of planning
- Multiple layers in the approval and review process
- Lack of adequate professional competence of staff to manage public procurement
- Generally poor quality bidding documents and bid evaluation
- Ineffective administration of contracts
- Absence of adequate mechanism for ensuring transparency and accountability.

Following the report's recommendations, with the World Bank's technical assistance, the Government established a procurement policy unit within the Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED) of the Ministry of Planning. The Government issued Public Procurement Regulations in 2003 to provide a unified procurement processing system for all the government department as well as corporations and autonomous bodies. The regulations contain most features of international good public procurement practices. The Government made considerable improvements by completing following major policy reform actions;

- A specialized unit on public procurement practices implementation, the Central Procurement Technical Unit (CPTU) was established to implement, manage and support the recommended procurement reforms;

- CPTU established a website (www.cptu.gov.bd) publishing invitation to Tenders, RFPs, RFQs, contract awards on procurement for public access;
- Developed a centralized Procurement Management Information System (PROMIS);
- Developed a critical mass of 25 national trainers and provided training to over 1800 staff of 260 organizations up to March 2007;
- A comprehensive set of Standard Tendering Documents were developed complying the Public Procurement Regulations 2003 for use by all government funded agencies;
- Revised the delegation of financial power;

Further to intensify the improvement in the public procurement system, the National Parliament of Bangladesh enacted the much desired law, the Public Procurement Act 2006 (hereinafter PPA 2006). Under the PPA 2006, the Public Procurement Rules 2008 (hereinafter PPR 2008) was framed and issued, which replaced the Public Procurement Regulations 2003. The Preamble to the PPA 2006 says that the objective of this law is to ensure transparency and accountability in the procurement of goods, works and services using public funds and for ensuring equal treatment and a free and fair competition amongst all intending persons wishing to participate in procurement. Both the Act and Rules were made effective from 31 January 2008. A number of provisions were included in the Public Procurement Rules 2008 to improve the procurement process. These are:

- Provision of Framework Contracts
- Provision of Concession Contracts
- Use of Request for Quotation Method for the procurement of divisible commodities in bulk
- Special provision to meet urgent national needs
- Establishment of Central Procurement Technical Unit (CPTU) within the IMED
- Implementation of Public Procurement Reform
- Improvement of Procurement Management Capacity

The Act extends to the whole of Bangladesh. As per the provision of the PPR 2008, there are 6 methods for works and goods procurement. These are Open Tendering

Method (OTM), Limited Tendering Method (LTM), Two-Stage Tendering Method (TSTM), Request for Quotation Method (RFQ), Direct Procurement Method (DPM), One Stage Two Envelope Tendering Method (OSTETM). There are different conditions and procedures for selecting the procurement methods. Procuring entities determine the methods of procurement considering the nature, type, size of the procurement packages and the necessity and emergency of implementation and requirement of the PPR 2008. Each method of procurement has its relative advantages and disadvantages. LGED practices all the methods considering the provisions of rules and necessity of the department as well as in the interest of the public. After amendment of PPR 2008 (Bangladesh. 2011), LTM is widely used in the department. Though the preferred method of procurement is the OTM, LTM has significant impact in implementation.

1.2 Background of research: A remarkable portion of public procurement is being done for procurement of works i.e. for construction of buildings, roads, bridges and other water resources infrastructures. Though the main objective of enacting PPA 2006 and introducing PPR 2008 was, generally, of achieving value for money, ensuring transparency, accountability, fair treatment etc.; but improving performance of project management by attaining quality construction with optimum cost and time was also one of the important objective for procurement of works i.e. procurement of construction projects in particular. How the performance of development works was impacted after the modification of PPR 2008 has been assessed in this research work by conducting the impact of LTM in LGED. LGED is a government organization under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives. It is one of the major nations building department that deal with the construction of different infrastructures like building, bridges, roads and small scale water resources infrastructures. The department also undertakes delegated procurement from different ministries such as Primary and Mass Education Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Liberation War Affairs. Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) is one of the largest public sector organizations in Bangladesh entrusted for planning and implementation of rural, urban and small scale water resources infrastructure development programs. LGED works closely with the local stakeholders to ensure people's participation and bottom-up planning in all stages of project implementation cycle. The broad objectives of LGED's development activities

are to improve the socio-economic condition of the country through construction of infrastructures at local level and capacity building of the stakeholders. LGED promotes labour-based technology to create employment opportunity at local level and uses local materials in construction and maintenance to optimize the project implementation cost preserving the desired quality. LGED works in a wide range of diversified programs like construction of roads, bridges/ culverts and markets to social mobilization, empowerment and environmental protection. The organizational background of LGED can be traced back to early sixties when implementation of works program (WP) comprising Rural Works Program (RWP), Thana Irrigation program (TIP) and Thana Training and Development Centre (TTDC) was started. A “Cell” was established in the Local Government Division (LGD) under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRD&C) in 1970s. To administer WP nationwide, the Works Program Wing (WPW) was created in 1982 under the Development Budget. It was reformed into the Local Government Engineering Bureau (LGEB) under Revenue Budget of the Government in October, 1984. LGEB was upgraded as the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) in August, 1992. The organization's construction work is directly connected to the national programme of development and reconstruction. It is also the Government's biggest construction agency. The manpower of LGED is 10746 nos. of which only 209 personnel is working in the head quarter level. About ADP's 12% to 15% allocation is spent through LGED. In FY 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 LGED utilized Tk. 5620.16 crore and Tk.5940.55 crore respectively from ADP of the Government of Bangladesh (LGED, 2012). The expenditure includes the construction of primary schools and some works of other ministries. The government allocates Tk. 7602.97 crore from ADP for FY 2012-2013 for LGED. The allocation includes other ministries works such as primary school construction, monument construction and water resources structures etc. LGED is maintaining 37785 Km. of Upazila Road and 44780 Km. of Union Road all over the country including the bridges within these roads. For this reason, LGED has been chosen for conducting the research work. How LGED coped with the new procurement system and how much the LTM of PPR 2008 has impacted its construction management activities has been assessed in the research work.

1.3 Statement of the problem: There is no binding upon any department that any single method should be followed for the implementation of the works or goods procurement. The organization can choose a method which ensures the objectives of PPR 2008 and organization's priority for smooth implementation of development works. The Procuring Entity shall take into account the following when determining the method of Procurement and consolidating of works packages.

- estimated cost as approved by the HOPE;
- the prevalent conditions of the contracting industry;
- capacity of local contractors;
- expected competition;
- geographic location;
- intended completion date and
- urgency of the procurement;

A Procuring Entity may undertake procurement by means of Limited Tendering Method in the following circumstances, namely –

- when goods and related services and works and physical services by reason of their specialized nature such as aircraft, locomotives, specialized medical equipment, contraceptives, telecommunication equipments, silos, ports, harbours etc., are available only from a limited number of qualified potential suppliers or contractors ; or
- when there is an urgent need for procurement of goods, works or services and appear as such that open national or international competitive tendering would be impractical; or
- when the circumstances giving rise to the urgency stated above were neither foreseeable by the Procuring Entity nor caused by delay on its part; or

The above conditions of LTM are not always followed in selecting this method. Thus the total project implementation time, project cost, quality of works, fair competition and equal treatment among tenderers may be hampered by this method. Whether the PPR 2008's provision for LTM were followed strictly in LGED and finding any merit or demerits in implementation of development works by this method was the objective of the research work.

1.4 Research Objectives: The research work intends to assess the impact of LTM in LGED for implementation of construction works. The specific objective is to:

- identify the merits and demerits of LTM in LGED and infer some policy guidelines for PPR 2008

1.5 Methodology: A combination of literature review, key informant interview, secondary data collection and analysis methods from LGED were used for the research. The literature review includes reading of PPR 2003, PPA 2006, PPR 2008 and other procurement related books, reports, journals, research works and websites. Computer software such as MS Excel, SPSS 12.0 was used for data process and analysis. The key informant interview was conducted with senior officers of LGED and few selected contractors. Questionnaire survey was conducted on 40 different level engineers of LGED and contractors who had experience of construction management before and after introduction of PPR 2008. The combination of the methods was intended to use for the research work for taking advantages of their relative strengths and overcome the limitations of others. This also helped to reduce bias of any single method. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were followed in this research. Qualitative approach facilitated discussions between the researcher and the participants which provided acquiring insights and direct understanding from the participant's perspective. Qualitative research allowed for in-depth analysis. Data were processed by computer and analyzed statistically.

1.6 Study area and sample size: The research work was limited in LTM and LGED only. The districts covered were Dhaka, Narayanganj, Moulvibazar and Mymensingh. Dhaka was selected because highest numbers of LTM schemes were implemented here among the districts. Narayanganj was selected as a small district. Mymensingh was selected as a big district. Moulvibazar was selected as remote district from capital. Total 200 schemes implemented in FY 2011-2012 under LTM in these districts were reviewed. Besides, 4 district Executive Engineers, 4 Senior Assistant Engineers, 4 Assistant Engineers, 8 Upazila Engineers and 20 contractors were interviewed and surveyed by questionnaires.

1.7 Limitations: There are 64 districts in Bangladesh. However, the researcher had to work in 4 districts only. Besides, only 200 schemes were reviewed and 40 people were interviewed and surveyed. Conclusions from such a small number may not be perfect and any recommendations may be controversial and need further investigation.

CHAPTER 2: Review of PPA 2006 and PPR 2008

2.0 General

The chapter provides a brief idea about the PPA 2006 and PPR 2008. This chapter also reviews the definitions related to ACT and Rules, and of Standard Tender Documents (STD) used in tender.

2.1 Public Procurement Act 2006 (PPA 2006)

Public Procurement Act 2006 (PPA 2006) was passed by the parliament of Bangladesh and received assent of the President on 06.07.2006. This law was published in the gazette on 06.07.2006. However, the law came into force from 31.01.2008. The PPA 2006 was passed for ensuring transparency and accountability in the procurement of goods, works and services using public fund. The act ensures the equitable treatment and free and fair competition among all persons willing to participate in such procurement. There are 9 chapters and 73 sections in the law. All the procuring entities must follow the principles laid down in the law. This Act extends to the whole of Bangladesh. This act shall apply to the following cases:

- Procurement of goods, works or services by any procuring entity using public funds;
- Procurement of goods, works or services by any government, semi-government or any statutory body established under any law;
- Procurement of goods, works or services using public funds by a company registered under the Company Act, 1994 (Act No. 18 of 1994);
- Procurement of goods, works or services under a loan, credit or grant agreement or under any other agreement with a development partner or with a foreign state or an organisation: provided that if there is anything to the contrary in any such agreement entered into, the provision of the that agreement shall prevail.

Chapter one describes the name of the Act, its enforcement date and definitions used in it. Some of important definitions in the PPA 2006 are as follows:

“Evaluation Committee” means a tender or a proposal evaluation committee constituted under section 7 of PPA 2006;

“Framework agreement” means a contract effective for a specified period of time, between one or more procuring entities and one or more suppliers, establishing the terms governing the procurement of goods and related services, with regard to price, and the quantity or as case may be, estimated quantities;

“Goods” means raw materials, products and equipment and objects in solid, liquid or gaseous form, electricity, and related services if the value of such services does not exceed that of the goods themselves;

“Physical services” means the following services with measurable outputs-

- the supply of goods or execution of works relating to operation and maintenance of facilities or plan, surveys, exploratory drilling, or
- individual service oriented contracts regarding security services, catering services, geological services or third party services;

“Procurement” means the purchasing or hiring of goods or acquisition of goods through purchasing and the execution of works and performance of services by any contractual means;

“Procuring entity” means a procuring entity having administrative and financial powers to undertake procurement of goods, works or services using public funds;

“Public funds” means any funds allocated to a procuring entity under government budget, or grant or loan placed at the disposal of a procuring entity through the government by the development partners or foreign states or organizations;

“Quality” means quality of goods, work or services;

“Related services” means services relating to the contracts of the supply of goods;

“Services” means related services, physical services or intellectual and professional services;

“Works” means all works associated with the construction, reconstruction, site preparation, demolition, repair, maintenance or renovation of railways, roads, highways or a building, an infrastructure or structure or an installation or any construction work relating to excavation, installation of equipment and materials,

decoration, as well as physical services ancillary to works, if the value of those services does not exceed that of the works themselves;

The methods of procurement are described in chapter 4 in the sections 31 and 32. The detailed application and criteria of the methods are mentioned here. The procurement methods are OTM, LTM, DPM, TSTM, OSTETM and RFQ. In case of LTM the quoted rate by the contractor must be within 5% less and above of estimated cost of the scheme. Otherwise the tender will be deemed to be void. Experience of previous works will not be necessary for the contractor in LTM of domestic work procurement. The procuring entity shall not, unless the government otherwise decides, restrain a person from participation in public procurement on the basis of colour, nationality, or race, or any criterion not related to the qualifications as specified in the procurement-related document or any decision taken against a person under PPA 2006. A person or an organization and any of its affiliates shall, if previously engaged by a procuring entity to provide intellectual and professional services for preparation or implementation of a project, be ineligible to supply goods, execute works or provide services directly arising or resulting from that project. The procuring entity may, in cases where it requires to procure commonly used goods on a periodic basis in substantial quantities or recurrent physical services apply either the OTM or LTM in order to conclude a framework agreement with one or more suppliers or tenderers.

There are provisions for the tenderer to complain if he suffers or is likely to suffer loss or damage due to failure of a procuring entity to fulfill its obligations under this Act. The procuring entity shall prepare advertisements of tender and publish it in the national dailies for wide circulation. The advertisement should be published in its own web site (if any). Advertisement for procurement above prescribed price limit shall be published in the web site of CPTU. Under no circumstances negotiations shall be made in regard to alteration of the lowest responsive price. A TEC shall not, as a condition for award of contract, instruct a tenderer to undertake responsibilities not stipulated in the tender document and change its tendered price or otherwise modify any other condition of its tender. A tenderer will not be selected by lottery other than in case of LTM up to taka 2.00 crore evaluated price of tender.

A procuring entity shall, during the process of procurement and execution of contract ensures that its officers and members of staff do not engage in any corrupt, fraudulent,

collusive or coercive practices. No officer or member of staff engaged in the procurement of goods, works or services under this PPA 2006 shall undertake or attempt to undertake any procurement of goods, works or services in contravention of any provisions of the said Act or any rules made in pursuance of the Act. An officer or employee to whom this Act applies, committing any act in contravention of any provisions of this Act or any rules made under the Act, shall be guilty of misconduct or corruption under rule 3(b) and 3(d) of the Government Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules 1985 or under the service rules relating to general conduct and discipline, as applicable to such officer or employee and on those grounds departmental proceedings may be initiated against him. In addition or an alternative to the actions described above criminal proceedings against the officer or employee concerned or a person may also be initiated under the relevant section of the Prevention of Corruption Act 1947 and in appropriate cases, under the Penal Code 1860.

2.2 Public Procurement Rule 2008 (PPR 2008)

In-exercise of the powers conferred under section 70 of the PPA 2006, the Government made the PPR 2008 (Bangladesh. 2008). The PPR 2008 is effective from 31.01.2008. There are 9 chapters, 130 rules and 14 schedules in PPR 2008. There are one or more part in each chapter and sub-rules in rules. All the procuring entities must follow the procedures in procuring goods, works or services laid down in the PPR 2008. In chapter one important definitions of PPR 2008 are described. Some of them other than as described in PPA 2006 are depicted below.

"Administrative Authority" means the concerned Procuring Entity, Head of the Procuring Entity and Secretary of the Ministry or Division respectively;

"Applicant" means a Person who seeks to become enlisted under the Limited Tendering Method under Section 32 (a) of the Act or to be pre-qualified in response to an Invitation for Pre-Qualification under Part-2 of Chapter Six of the Act, or to be short-listed in response to a request for Expression of Interest under Section 54 of the Act;

"Coercive practice" means harming or threatening to harm, directly or indirectly, Persons or their property to influence a decision to be taken in a procurement proceeding or the execution of a contract, and this will include creating obstructions

in the normal submission process used for Tenders, Applications, Proposals or Quotations;

“Collusive practice” means a scheme or arrangement between two (2) or more Persons, with or without the knowledge of the Procuring Entity, that is designed to arbitrarily reduce the number of Tenders submitted or fix Tender prices at artificial, noncompetitive levels, thereby denying a Procuring Entity the benefits of competitive price arising from genuine and open competition;

"Contract Price" is the price stated in the Notification of Award and thereafter as adjusted in accordance with the provisions of the Contract;

"Contractor" means a Person under contract with a Procuring Entity for the execution of any Works under the Act;

“Corrupt practice” means offering, giving or promising to give, receiving, or soliciting, either directly or indirectly, to any officer or employee of a Procuring Entity or other public or private authority or individual, a gratuity in any form; employment or any other thing or service of value as an inducement with respect to an act or decision or method followed by a Procuring Entity in connection with a procurement proceeding or contract execution;

"CPTU" means the Central Procurement Technical Unit, established by the Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division of the Ministry of Planning, for carrying out the purposes of the Act and these Rules;

"Defects Liability Period" is the period named in the contract and calculated from the Completion Date;

"Delegation of Financial Powers" means the instructions with regard to the delegation of financial authority, issued by the Government from time to time, relating to the conduct of public procurement or sub-delegation of financial powers under such delegation;

“Delegated Procurement” means a procurement undertaken by a specialized Procuring Entity on behalf of a Ministry, Division, Department or Directorate when the beneficiary entity delegates the task to such Procuring Entity;

“e-GP” means procurement by a Procuring Entity using electronic processing systems;

"Force Majeure" means an event or situation beyond the control of the Contractor, a Supplier or Consultant that is not foreseeable, is unavoidable, and its origins not due to negligence or lack of care on the part of the Contractor; such events may include, but not be limited to, acts of the Government in its sovereign capacity, wars or revolutions, fires, floods, epidemics, quarantine restrictions, and freight embargoes;

"Fraudulent practice" means the misrepresentation or omission of facts in order to influence a decision to be taken in a Procurement proceeding or Contract execution;

"Head of the Procuring Entity" means the Secretary of a Ministry or a Division, the Head of a Government Department or Directorate; or depending on the context, Divisional commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, District Judge; or the Chief Executive, by whatever designation called, of a local Government agency, an autonomous or semi-autonomous body or a corporation, or a corporate body established under the Companies Act;

"Opening Committee" means a Tender Opening Committee (TOC) or a Proposal Opening Committee (POC) constituted under Section 6 of the Act;

"Person" means and includes an individual, body of individuals, sole proprietorship, partnership, company, association or cooperative society that wishes to participate in procurement proceedings;

"Review Panel" means a panel comprised of specialists to review complaints submitted by a Person;

"Subcontractor" is a person or corporate body who has a Contract with the Contractor to carry out a part of the work in the Contract, which includes work on the Site;

"Tender Document or Request for Proposal Document", means the document provided by a Procuring Entity to a tenderer or a Consultant as a basis for preparation of its Tender or proposal;

In Chapter two preparation of procurement related documents, order of precedence in STDs forming the contract, TOC and TEC formation, approval of recommendation of TEC, provision relating to determination of tender price, "delegated procurement" is described.

In Chapter three, principles of public procurement, preparation of procurement plan and selection of procurement method, competition in procurement, tender validity period and its extension, tender security, forfeiture or return of tender security, provision for performance security, retention money procedure, provisions for specification of goods etc., rejection of tenders or proposals, detailed approval procedure, issuance of NOA, contract signing, contract administration and management, termination of contracts and dispute settlement, maintaining records of procurement, post review of procurement, qualification of persons willing to participate in tender, formation of Joint Venture, Consortium or Association (JVCA), conflict of interest, complaints and appeals of tenderer and its disposal procedure, formation of review panel and disposal of appeal by review panel are described.

In Chapter four, Method of procurement such as OTM, LTM, DPM, RFQ, TSTM, OSTETM for goods and related services, works and physical services and their procedure of application are described in detail. Procurement of additional deliveries and repeat orders, issuance of variation orders and its costing, application of force account are described. International procurement by different methods and its conditions and procedures are depicted in details in this chapter.

In Chapter five, procurement processing, advertisement procedure, prequalification for procurement of goods, works etc. of large and complex subject, evaluation of prequalification application, processing of tenders, modification to tender documents, submission of tenders, opening of submitted tenders, evaluation of tenders, application of lottery, post qualification of lowest tenderer, approval process, NOA issue, performance security submission, contract signing are described. A Tender Evaluation Committee shall not, as a condition for award of contract, instruct a tenderer to undertake obligations not stipulated in the Tender Document, nor to change its price or otherwise modify any other conditions of its Tender.

In Chapter six, methods and procedures for procurement of intellectual and professional services are described in details. The preferred two methods are Quality and Cost Based Selection (QCBS) and Selection under a Fixed Budget (SFB). Other methods are Least Cost Selection (LCS), Selection Based on Consultant's Qualifications (SBCQ), Selection amongst Community Service Organisations (CSOs), and Single Source Selection (SSS). Processing of expressions of interest and proposals, application opening, evaluation, short listing and approval, preparation of

TOR and RFP document, submission of RFP and evaluation, negotiations, signing of contract and completion of the process is described in details here.

In Chapter seven professional misconduct and offences relating to the procurement proceedings and execution of contracts are described elaborately. Procuring entity and persons will ensure strict compliance with the provision of Section 64 of PPA 2006. They abide by the code of ethics as detailed in Schedule XIII of PPR 2008. They will not engage in any corrupt, fraudulent, collusive or coercive practices. A Person, or an officer or staff member of the Procuring Entity to whom the PPA 2006 and the PPR 2008 apply, committing an offence related to professional misconduct, shall be dealt with as described in the PPA 2006 in Section 64 (3) and (4) and Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2004.

In Chapter nine, provision for concession contracts such as BOO, BOT, BOOT are described. The financing may be from PPP or entirely with private financing. The responsibilities of CPTU are elaborately described here also. One responsibility is to prepare and distribute Standard Documents to be used in connection with public procurement. The Standard Documents for procurement of goods, works and services are in Schedule-I of PPR 2008. This is given in Appendix-C.

The promulgation of PPA 2006 and PPR 2008 was an epoch-making event in the construction history of Bangladesh. The Act and Rule streamlined the tendering process for all the government departments and autonomous bodies. Tendering process, implementation of works, code of conduct for the PE and tenderer, punishment for violation of conduct, procurement methods and standard tender documents have been appropriately learned under the Act and Rule.

CHAPTER 3: Methods of Procurement

3.0 General: This chapter attempts to show an overview of different methods of procurement in works and physical services; goods and related services. Besides, a brief description of each method of procurement has been discussed taking into account the merits and demerits of the methods.

3.1 Direct Procurement Method (DPM): The Procuring Entity may use the Direct Procurement method for procurement of Goods and related Services, Works and physical Services from one source without going through tendering or other procurement methods but shall under no circumstances be used to avoid competition or to favour a particular Person, supplier or contractor to discriminate among Persons, suppliers or contractors. HOPE shall strictly control the use of the DPM as it does not provide the benefits of competition, lacks transparency and could encourage unacceptable and fraudulent practices. The decision to use this method shall be approved by the HOPE or an officer authorised by him or her in order to ensure that there is no abuse and its use is restricted to the circumstances specified in the PPR 2008. In exceptional cases where it is urgently necessary to complete the scope of the original contract, additional deliveries or a variation or extra work order or repeat order beyond the amount specified in Schedule II of PPR 2008 (attached in Appendix-D), shall be approved by an authority of level higher than the approving authority who approved the original contract. The DPM is applicable in the following cases:

- Direct Contracting;
- Additional deliveries and Repeat Orders;
- Variation Orders;
- Extra Work Order;
- Direct cash purchase;
- Force account;

There shall be no requirement for advertisement in DPM. There shall be no requirement for a Tender Security also. However, a Performance Security may be required in some cases.

3.2 Request for Quotation Method (RFQ): A Procuring Entity may undertake procurement by means of the RFQ for readily available in the market standard off-the-shelf Goods and related Services, low value simple Works and physical Services, provided that the estimated value of such Procurement shall not exceed the threshold

separately specified for revenue and development budget in Schedule II of PPR 2008 (Appendix-D). The HOPE shall strictly control the use of the RFQ method in order to ensure that there is no abuse and that its use by Procuring Entities is restricted to the items specified in PPR 2008. A decision to use RFQ Method shall be approved in writing by the HOPE or an officer authorized by him or her unless the RFQ method was scheduled for the said object of procurement in the Procurement Plan approved by the HOPE. Procuring Entities shall not use the RFQ Method as means to either bypass more competitive methods of tendering or split large potential contracts into smaller ones solely to allow the use of this method. No Tender Securities or Performance Securities are required when the RFQ Method is used. Time for invitation shall be kept minimal but reasonable, within the threshold specified in Schedule II (Appendix-D). The Procuring Entity shall not charge any fees for the RFQ Document. There shall be at least three (3) responsive quotations to establish the competitiveness of the quoted price. The evaluation of quotation must be completed at the same date of submission of the quotation.

3.3 Open Tendering Method (OTM): The OTM shall be the preferred method of Procurement for Goods and related Services, Works and Physical Services, unless the threshold or special circumstances relating to a specific requirement make it more appropriate for one of the other procurement methods to be used. Tenders shall be invited from all eligible tenderers through public advertisement. Government owned factories or enterprises may participate in the public tenders if they establish that they are legally and financially autonomous. The minimum time allowed for tenderers to prepare and submit their tenders for Goods, Works and Physical Services shall not be less than as specified in Schedule II (Appendix-D), provided that the Tender Documents are ready for sale and made available by the date of publication of the advertisement. In the case of an urgent national need of Procurement the Government may, if so recommended by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), reduce the time for procurement processing. In cases where Pre-Qualification of Applicants has been carried out the Procuring Entity shall restrict the issue of Tender Documents to Pre-Qualified Applicants only. In the case of Procurement of Goods and related Services and Works and physical Services under OTM, process and proceedings in flow-charts as given in Schedule III of PPR 2008 (Appendix-E) shall be followed.

3.4 Two-Stage Tendering Method: A Procuring Entity may use this Method in the case turnkey contracts or contracts for large complex facilities, such as the supply, installation and commissioning of processing plants, or works of complex nature or communication technology etc. The use of the word ‘complex’ in describing the nature of the items to be procured under Two-Stage Tendering Method covers procurement requirements for which it may not be in the best interests of the Procuring Entity to prepare complete technical specifications in advance because of rapidly changing technology, and also procurement requirements for which the Procuring Entity lacks the capability to prepare a full technical specification because alternative technical approaches may be available, but not within the knowledge of the Procuring Entity. In the First-Stage, a Procuring Entity shall invite un-priced technical proposals through advertisement on the basis of a conceptual design that provides potential tenderers with basic technical information, such as conditions relating to expected production capacity of works, outline of the technical specifications and visual, operational and economic details of the object of the Procurement. The advertisement shall state the criteria that shall be used to determine responsiveness of a Technical Proposal in which, the relative managerial and technical competence of the Tenderer and the effectiveness and future adaptability of the Technical Proposals should be included. There shall be no requirement of submitting a Tender Security by the Tenderers in the First-Stage. In response to the invitation for Technical Proposal, tenderers shall submit its Technical Proposals describing the technical performance, quality and other characteristics of the Goods and related Services and Works and physical Services which they consider best suited to meet the Procuring Entity’s needs and shall comment upon the terms and conditions suitable for managing contract performance. The time allowed for the submission of Technical Proposals shall be as specified in Schedule II of PPR 2008 (Appendix-D). The Evaluation Committee shall evaluate all Technical Proposals received and in view of the complex nature of this kind of procurement, it may, with the approval of the HOPE or an officer authorised by him or her or an Approving Authority, seek the assistance of a Technical Sub-Committee, or external technical experts from the beneficiary entity or others with specific knowledge of the concerned object of procurement. The evaluation committee shall review the Technical Proposals in order to identify those Proposals that are responsive in compliance of the

terms and conditions specified in the Tender Documents, but the Proposals that are not found to be responsive shall receive no further consideration. The Evaluation Committee may then engage in confidential and separate discussions, if necessary, with each of the responsive tenderers concerning any aspect of their Proposals except the tender price and each tenderer shall maintain the confidentiality of his or her tender and shall not reveal any confidential information or ideas to other tenderers. At the end of the discussions, the evaluation committee shall issue minutes of tender adjustments to each responsive tenderer that outlines the changes required in its Technical Proposal, as agreed with the Procuring Entity for incorporation in the Second-Stage Tender. The evaluation report, including each draft minutes of the adjustments signed by the concerned tenderers and all members of the evaluation committee, shall be submitted to the HOPE or the officer authorized by him or her or the Approving Authority for review and approval. Before launching the Second-Stage, the Procuring Entity shall revise the Tender Documents to reflect the agreed new technical scope and set out the detailed tender evaluation criteria for the Second Stage Tenders. In revising the tender documents in the second stage the Procuring Entity shall maintain the confidentiality of the tenderers' Technical Proposals used in the first stage, consistent with requirements of transparency and intellectual property rights. All responsive tenderers from the First-Stage shall be invited to submit their priced 'best and final' tenders, in accordance with the requirements of the Second-Stage Tender Document and the individual minutes of tender adjustments issued to each tenderer within the time specified. For the Second-Stage, the procedures for tender submission, opening, evaluation and award of the Contract shall follow the same procedures as for OTM.

3.5 One Stage Two Envelope Tendering Method (OSTETM): A Procuring Entity may use this method in the case of turnkey contracts or contracts for large plant facilities, such as the supply, installation and commissioning of processing plants, or works of large nature or communication technology etc. if PE have the capability to prepare complete tender documents including complete technical specifications in advance, Bill of Quantities or Schedule of Requirements, design etc. The OSTETM shall not be used without prior approval of the HOPE or an officer authorized by him or her. The PE will advertise to submit the tender by the tenderer in two sealed inner envelopes which are then placed together into one single outer envelope that is sealed

and marked as described in the tender documents. One inner envelope shall contain the tenderer's technical proposal without any reference to the price and the second inner envelope shall contain the tenderer's financial proposal. The tenderer must submit tender security with the technical proposal. The TOC will open the technical proposal first only after the deadline of tender submission at a place and time stated in the tender documents. TEC will evaluate the proposal on "pass" or "fail" basis considering the technical capabilities and determinants prescribed in the tender documents. After completion of evaluation it should be approved by the HOPE or an officer authorized by him or her. TEC will open the financial proposals in front of the successful tenderers in technical proposal at a place, date and time informing earlier. The financial proposals of unsuccessful tenderer will not be opened by the TEC. TEC will select the lowest evaluated tenderer as per the criteria set in the tender documents. PE will return back the unopened financial proposal after signing of contract with the successful tenderer.

3.6 Limited Tendering Method (LTM): A Procuring Entity may undertake procurement by means of LTM in the following circumstances, namely:

- when Goods and related Services and Works and physical Services by reason of their specialized nature such as aircraft, locomotives, specialized medical equipment, contraceptives, telecommunication equipments, silos, ports, harbours etc., are available only from a limited number of qualified potential suppliers or contractors ;
- when there is an urgent need for Procurement of Goods, Works or Services and appear as such that open national or international competitive tendering would be impractical.;
- when the circumstances giving rise to the urgency were neither foreseeable by the Procuring Entity nor caused by delay on its part;
- when the government establishes a policy to standardize on a certain number of brands to cut down spare parts stock requirements and maintenance costs such as computers, laboratory equipment, research equipment;

The Procuring Entity may invite tenders from enlisted suppliers or contractors when required time and administrative cost for going through OTM would be high compared to the value of the procurement subject to the threshold specified in Schedule II (Appendix-D). The LTM shall not be used without prior approval of the

HOPE or an officer authorized by him or her. Tender Security and retention money shall not be mandatory under this method but the submission of Performance Security shall be required. Procuring Entities who need to purchase Goods and related Services or works and physical services of a specialized nature and who know the limitations on the availability of number of suppliers may directly invite tenders from the potential Suppliers. Procuring Entities, who maintain updated lists of enlisted potential suppliers or contractors invite tenders from those enlisted suppliers or contractors. In addition to invitations advertisement in the Procuring Entity's website, if any, and where applicable a parallel advertisement in brief in the local press is recommended to increase competition and transparency, if the objective for using this method, i.e. saving time and money, is not defeated through such advertisement. Procuring Entities, who do not maintain updated lists of potential suppliers or contractors, may use such lists that are maintained by other key Procuring Entities or such lists posted for this purpose by the CPTU on its website. The time allowed for the submission of tenders shall be as specified in Schedule II of PPR 2008 (Appendix-D). The flow chart of LTM procedure is given in the Appendix-F.

This chapter therefore concludes that the method of procurement for works and physical services; goods and related services are DPM, RFQ, OTM, TSTM, OSTETM and LTM. The preferred method of procurement is OTM. Lottery can be applied in LTM in special case. Allowable time for submission of tender is different for the methods. The PE takes the decision of a method considering the estimated cost, availability of tenderer, location of the construction site, emergency of procurement, technical knowledge about the works or goods to be procured.

CHAPTER 4: Application of LTM and critical analysis in four districts

4.0 General: The aim of this chapter is to analyse the information of schemes (development work) such as estimated cost, number of tenders sold and submitted, time allowed for tender submission, time required for evaluation, timely completion of the schemes, reason of time extension etc. Readers will get concrete idea whether the key performance indicators (KPIs) and the compliance of the provisions of PPR 2008 are met in case of tendering under LTM. For this, data are collected from Dhaka, Narayanganj, Mymensingh and Moulvibazar districts (Appendix-G). These data were processed through SPSS12.0 and MS Excel and presented in tabular and graphical form. The extent of competition in submission of tenders was also found out.

4.1 Dhaka: Information of 50 different LTM schemes was collected from the Executive Engineer’s office of LGED, Dhaka. Data were analysed by SPSS 12.0 software to get different information about KPIs of tender processing such as whether minimum tender submission time, TEC meeting time, TEC recommendation approval time, NOA issue time, scheme completion time and validity period were complied with the provisions of PPR 2008. These are shown in **Table 4.1.1** and **Figure 4.1.1** below.

Table 4.1.1: Percent compliance of KPIs of LTM in Dhaka

	Tender submission time	TEC meeting	Timely completion	Validity period	NOA issue	Approval Time
Complied (%)	96.00	88.00	28.00	92.00	92.00	52.00
Not Complied (%)	4.00	12.00	72.00	8.00	8.00	48.00

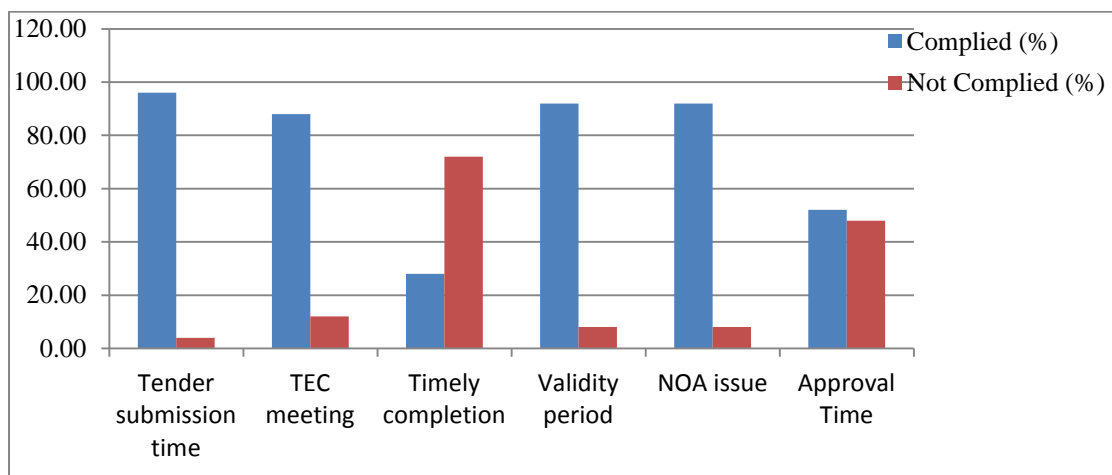


Figure 4.1.1: Percent compliance of KPIs of LTM in Dhaka

96% schemes were complied for the minimum tender submission time. However, Approval time by the approving authority was not complied for 48% of the schemes. Validity period (60 days) and NOA issuance time (1 week from approval) were complied in 92% of schemes. However, only 28% of the schemes were implemented timely. The reasons for extension of time for implementation were fund crisis and rainy season.

4.2 Narayaganj: Information of 50 different LTM schemes was collected from the Executive Engineer’s office of LGED, Narayanganj. Data were analysed by SPSS 12.0 software to get different information about KPIs of tender processing such as whether minimum tender submission time, TEC meeting time, TEC recommendation approval time, NOA issue time, scheme completion time, validity period, etc were complied with the provisions of PPR 2008. These are shown in **Table 4.2.1** and **Figure 4.2.1**

Table 4.2.1: Percent compliance of KPIs of LTM in Narayanganj

	Tender submission time	TEC meeting	Timely completion	Validity period	NOA issue	Approval Time
Complied (%)	100.00	98.00	0.00	74.00	97.30	28.00
Not Complied (%)	0.00	2.00	66.00	26.00	2.70	46.00
Retender/ N/A (%)	0.00	0.00	34.00	0.00	0.00	26.00

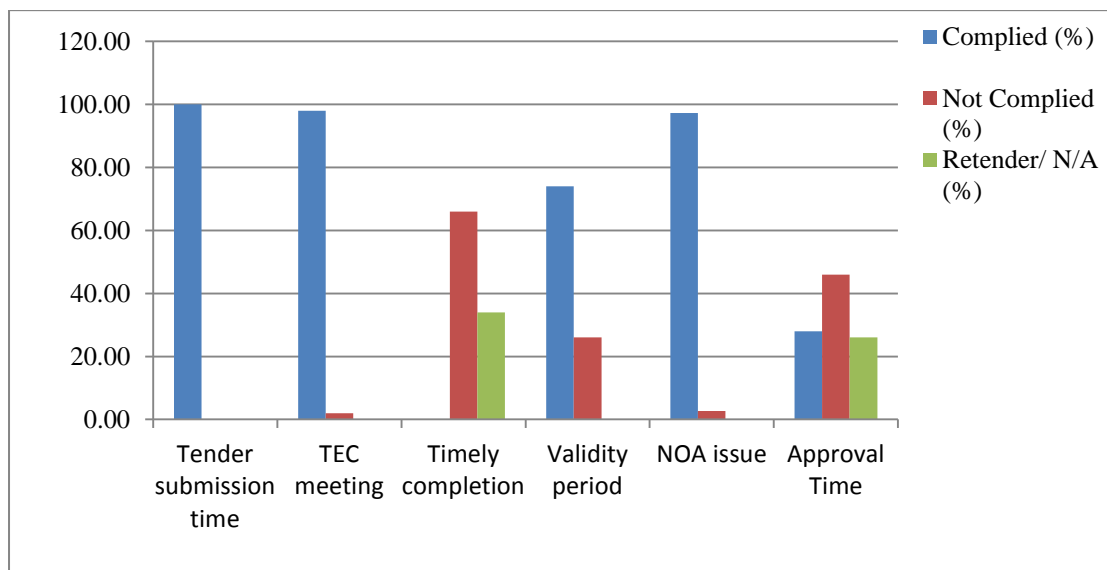


Figure 4.2.1: Percent compliance of KPIs of LTM in Narayanganj

None of 50 schemes' contractor was selected by lottery in Narayanganj district. 13 number schemes were retendered and 37 number schemes had only one lowest tenderer. 100% schemes were complied for the minimum tender submission time. However, Approval time by the approving authority was not complied for 46% of the schemes. Validity period (60 days) and NOA issuance time (1 week from approval) were complied in 74% and 97% of schemes respectively. However, 66% of the schemes were not implemented timely. The reasons for extension of time for implementation were fund crisis, rainy season and variation order.

4.3 Mymensingh: Information of 50 different LTM schemes was collected from the Executive Engineer's office of LGED, Mymensingh. Data were analysed by SPSS 12.0 software to get different information about KPIs of tender processing such as whether minimum tender submission time, TEC meeting time, TEC recommendation approval time, NOA issue time, scheme completion time, validity period, etc were complied with the provisions of PPR 2008. These are shown in **Table 4.3.1** and **Figure 4.3.1**.

Table 4.3.1: Percent compliance of KPIs of LTM in Mymensingh

	Tender submission time	TEC meeting	Timely completion	Validity period	NOA issue	Approval Time
Complied (%)	100.00	76.00	26.00	100.00	100.00	60.00
Not Complied (%)	0.00	24.00	66.00	0.00	0.00	40.00

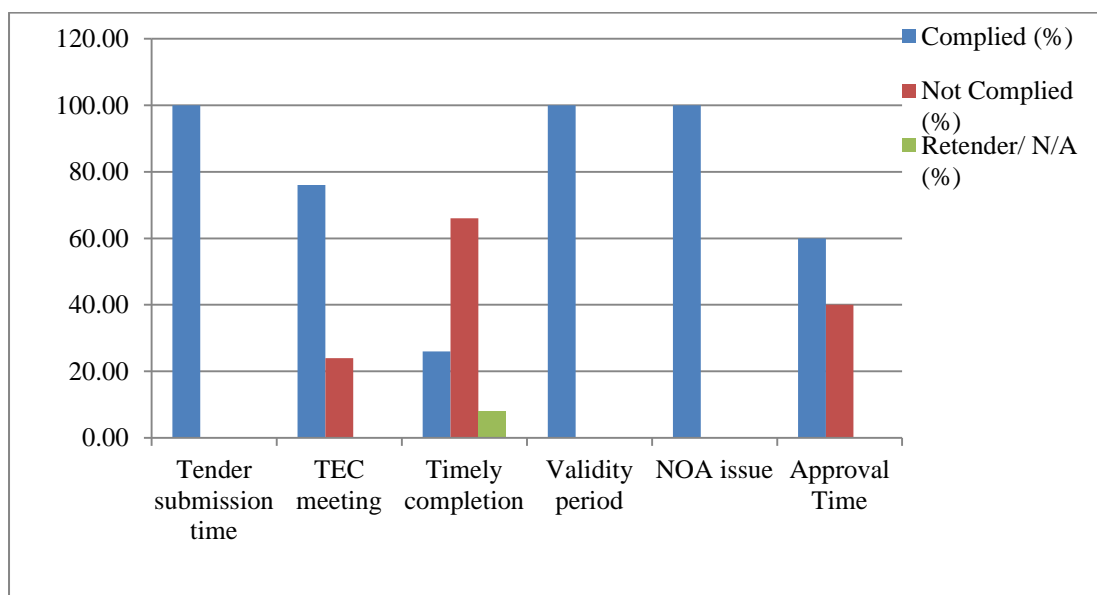


Figure 4.3.1: Percent compliance of KPIs of LTM in Mymensingh

58% of 50 schemes' contractors were selected by lottery in Mymensingh district. 100% schemes were complied for the minimum tender submission time. However, Approval time by the approving authority was not complied for 40% of the schemes. Validity period (60 days) and NOA issuance time (1 week from approval) were complied in 100% of schemes. However, only 26% of the schemes were implemented timely. The reasons for extension of time for implementation were fund crisis, rainy season, material shortage and site problem.

4.4 Moulvibazar: Information of 50 different LTM schemes was collected from the Executive Engineer's office of LGED, Moulvibazar. Data were analysed by SPSS 12.0 software to get different information about KPIs of tender processing such as whether minimum tender submission time, TEC meeting time, TEC recommendation approval time, NOA issue time, scheme completion time, validity period, etc were complied with the provisions of PPR 2008. These are shown in **Table 4.4.1** and **Figure 4.4.1** below.

Table 4.4.1: Percent compliance of KPIs of LTM in Moulvibazar

	Tender submission time	TEC meeting	Timely completion	Validity period	NOA issue	Approval Time
Complied (%)	100.00	92.00	26.00	100.00	96.00	82.00
Not Complied (%)	0.00	8.00	28.00	0.00	4.00	18.00
N/A (%)	0.00	0.00	46.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

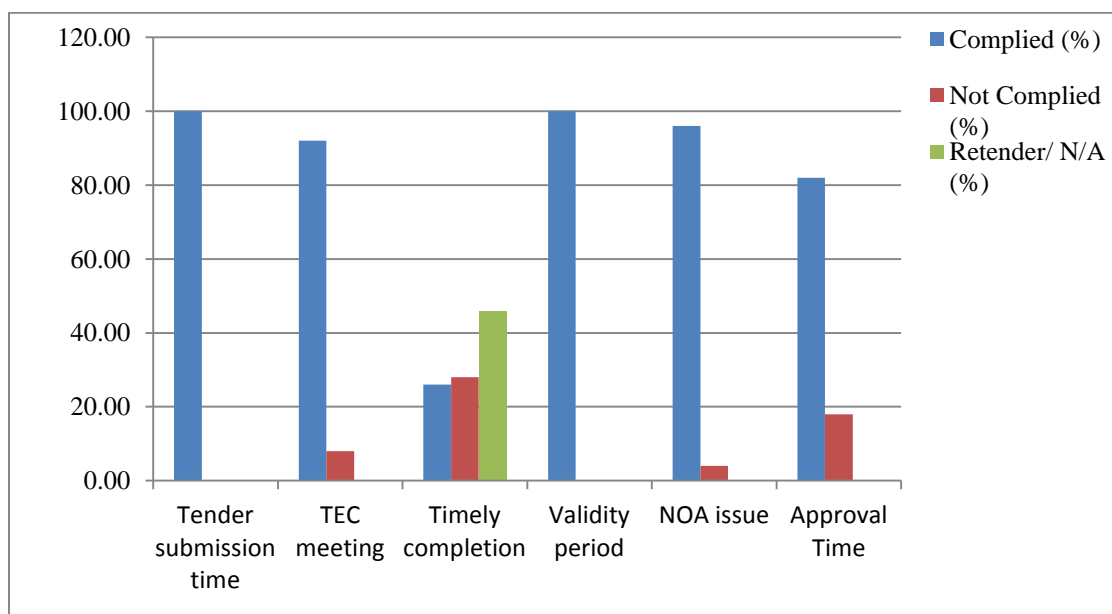


Figure 4.4.1: Percent compliance of KPIs of LTM in Moulvibazar

86% of 50 schemes' contractors were selected by lottery in Moulvibazar district. 100% schemes were complied for the minimum tender submission time. However, Approval time by the approving authority was not complied for 18% of the schemes. Validity period (60 days) and NOA issuance time (1 week from approval) were complied in 100% and 96% of schemes respectively. However, only 26% of the schemes were implemented within stipulated time. The reasons for extension of time for implementation were fund crisis, rainy season and variation order.

4.5 Overall findings: Analysis was done with the 200 scheme data by SPSS 12.0 software to get the information about Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of tender processing and implementation such as whether minimum tender submission time, TEC meeting time, TEC recommendation approval time, NOA issue time, scheme completion time, validity period, etc were complied with the provisions of PPR 2008. These are shown in **Table 4.5.1** and **Figure 4.5.1** below.

Table 4.5.1: Percent compliance of KPIs of LTM in four districts

	Tender submission time	TEC meeting	Timely completion	Validity period	NOA issue	Approval time
Complied (%)	99.00	88.50	20.00	91.50	90.00	55.50
Not Complied (%)	1.00	11.50	58.00	2.00	3.50	38.00
Retender/ N/A (%)	0.00	0.00	22.00	6.50	6.50	6.50

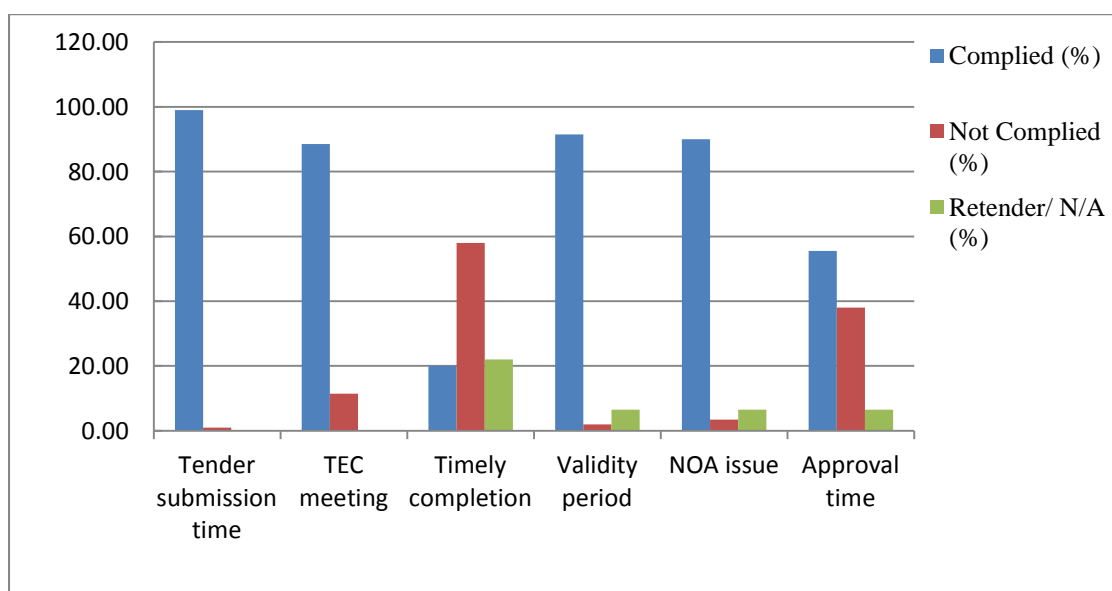


Figure 4.5.1: Percent compliance of KPIs of LTM in four districts

46.5% of 200 schemes' contractors were selected by lottery in four districts (**Figure 4.5.2**). 99% schemes were complied for the minimum tender submission time. However, Approval time by the approving authority was not complied for 38% of the schemes. Validity period (60 days) and NOA issuance time (1 week from approval) were complied in 91.5% and 90% of schemes. However, only 20% of the schemes were implemented timely. The reasons for extension of time for implementation were fund crisis, material shortage, site problem, variation and rainy season (**Figure 4.5.3**).

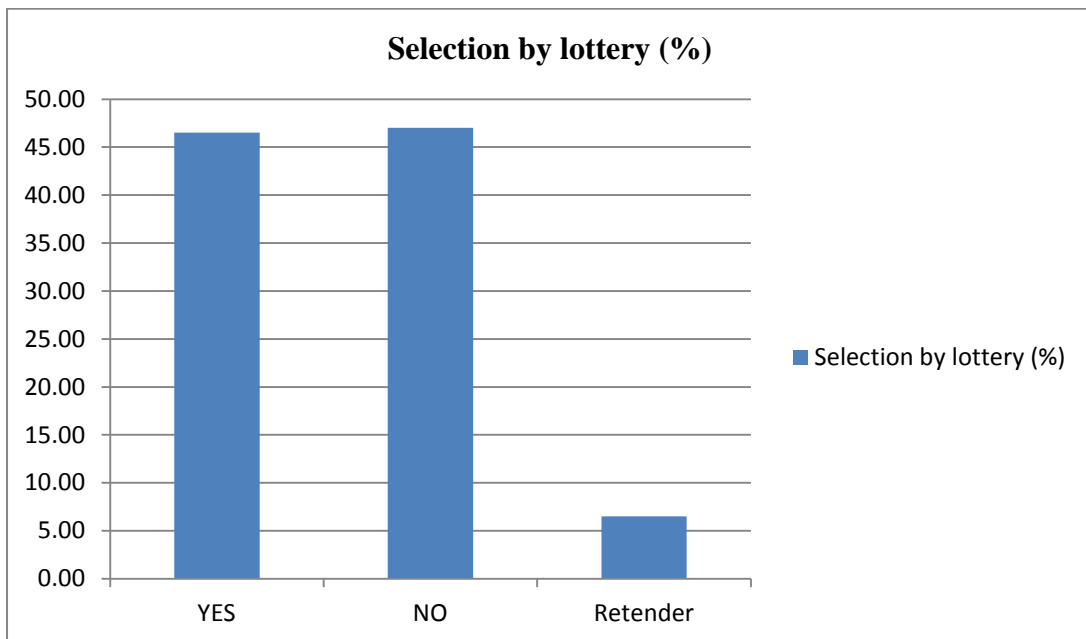


Figure 4.5.2: Selection of contractors by lottery

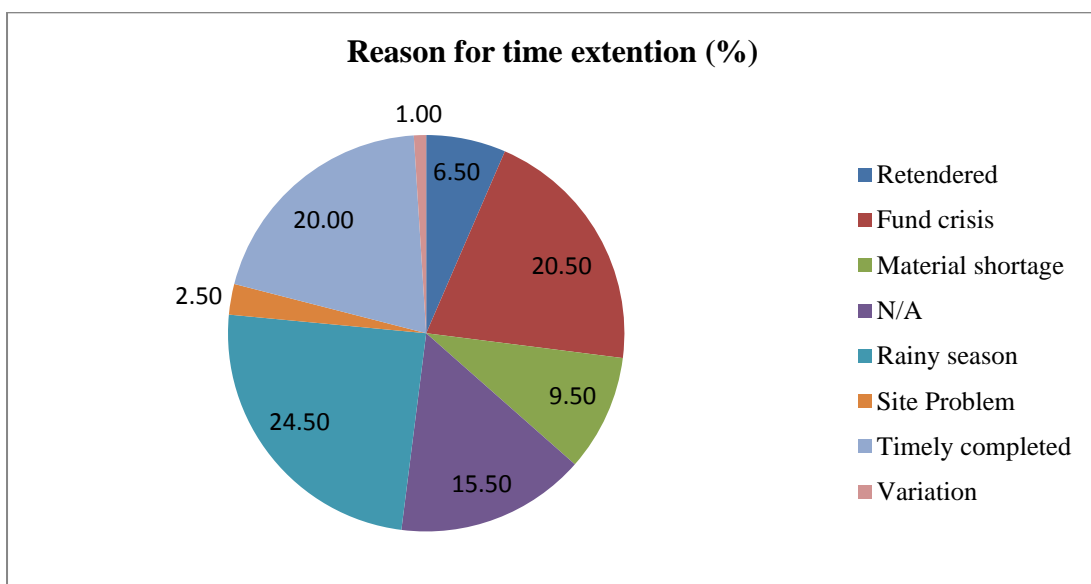


Figure 4.5.3: Reasons for time extension of contracts

This chapter therefore observes that PE complied with PPR 2008 in respect of minimum submission time. TEC meetings were held almost timely as per PPR 2008. Most of the schemes were not completed as per initial completion time. The approving authority did not comply sufficiently with the provisions of PPR 2008 in approving TEC recommendation. PE issued NOA almost timely in compliance with the PPR 2008. There were a variety of reasons for allowing extension of time to complete the work.

CHAPTER 5: Analysis on primary data

5.0 General

This chapter was aimed to analyse the data collected from primary sources. The sources of data were information generated from the questionnaire and key informant interviews with government officials and contractors. The government officials were of various categories with experience from three to thirty years. The contractors were also with same experience and type. The views made by them were compared with KPIs of PPR 2008.

5.1 Overview of the survey questions

The researcher developed questionnaire (**Appendix-B**) of 10 questions to obtain statistically useful information from individuals. This was prepared to have the perception of the respondents regarding the impact of LTM in PPR 2008 on the key performance indicators such as project implementation time, justification for LTM, tender processing time, validity period, tender security and contractor's experience. These data were very much helpful to ascertain the impacts of LTM in scheme selection, achieving quality of works, competition among the tenderers and timely completion of schemes. The respondents have been asked to give their perception on a scale of 1 to 5; where, 5 for 'High positive impact', 4 for 'Low positive impact', 3 for 'No impact', 2 for 'Low negative impact', 1 for 'High negative impact'. Percentage distribution of responses for these questions is presented in Table 5.1.1 (**Appendix-13**). The size of sample was 40 (Number of persons surveyed). The sample includes district Executive Engineers, Senior Assistant Engineers, Upazila Engineers, Assistant Engineers and contractors of Dhaka, Narayanganj, Mymensingh and Moulvibazar districts.

5.2 Findings of the primary data

5.2.1 General findings: Regarding the justification of selecting schemes under LTM 50% respondents have given their opinion that selection is justified in LGED. 50% respondents perceive no or low justification (**Table 5.2.1.1** and **Figure 5.2.1.1**).

Table 5.2.1.1: Impact for justification of selecting the scheme under LTM in LGED

	Respondents (%)
Low to high positive	50.00%
No impact	30.00%
Low to high negative	20.00%

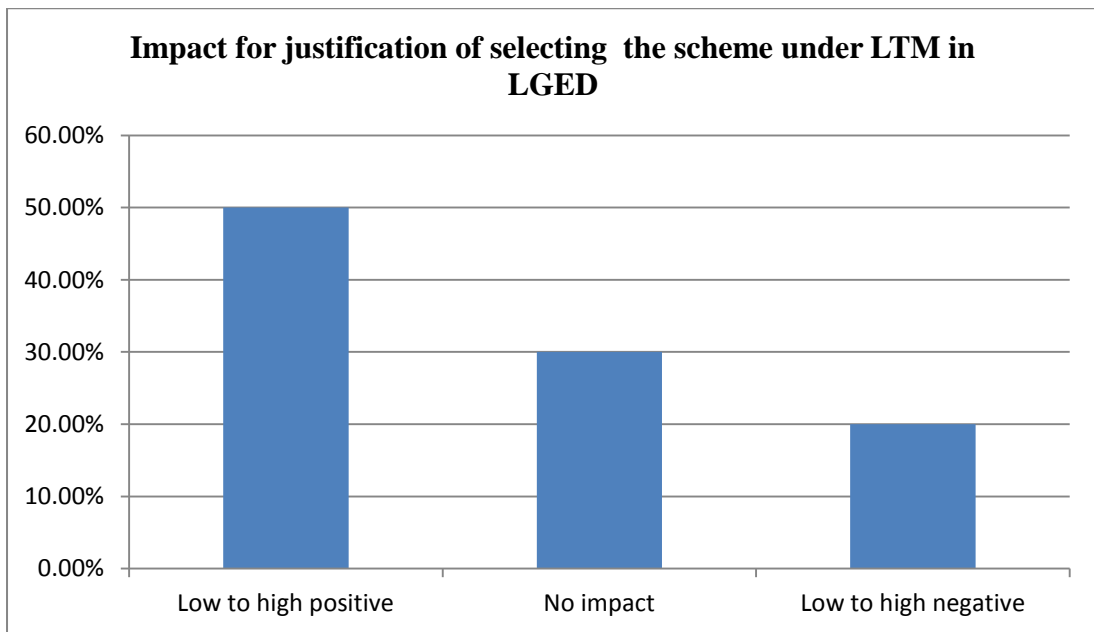


Figure 5.2.1.1: Impact for justification of selecting the scheme under LTM in LGED

Regarding the clear guideline for allowable time at different stages of tender processing time, 72% respondents believe that guideline for allowable time show positive impact in LTM (Table 5.2.1.2 and Figure 5.2.1.2). On the other hand 28% believe in ‘low negative or no impact’. Regarding ‘total project implementation time’, 60% respondents answered for ‘low to high positive impact’, 35% for ‘no impact’ and 5% for ‘low to high negative impact’ (Table 5.2.1.3 and Figure 5.2.1.3). Regarding the quality of work 90% respondents viewed that lack of experience has negative impact on the quality of works (Table 5.2.1.4 and Figure 5.2.1.4). Over 87.50% respondents’ opinion was that inexperience impacts negatively in the timely completion of a scheme (Table 5.2.1.5 and Figure 5.2.1.5). 67.50% respondents viewed that optional tender security has low to high negative impact on the submission of tender (Table 5.2.1.6 and Figure 5.2.1.6).

Table 5.2.1.4: Impact of previous inexperience in achieving quality.

	Respondent (%)
Low to high positive	5.00%
No impact	5.00%
Low to high negative	90.00%

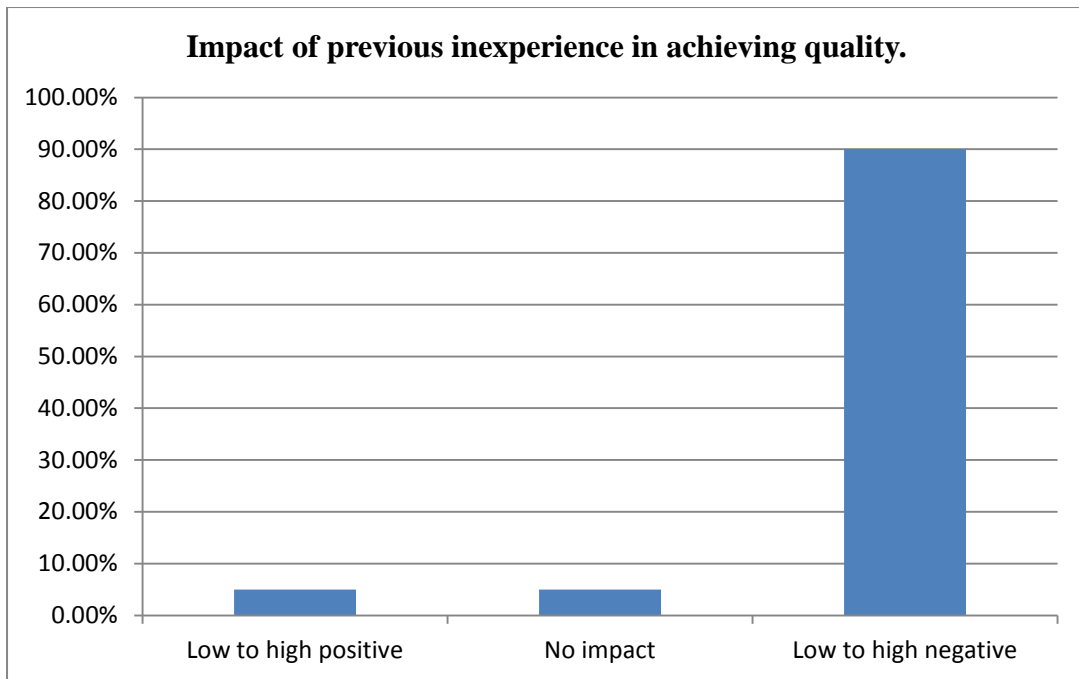


Figure 5.2.1.4: Impact of previous inexperience in achieving quality.

5.2.2 Statistical Hypothesis test

Statistical Hypothesis tests have been conducted to check the result for the entire population. The number of sample was only 40. To check the result for the entire population, statistical hypothesis tests have been done. As the standard deviation of the population is not known and the sample size is 40, z-statistics is used. Question-2(iii) was used for testing hypothesis-1. The null hypothesis was ‘LTM has impacted sufficient positively in total project implementation time’. After the hypothesis test the null hypothesis was accepted. Therefore it can be said that LTM has impacted sufficient positively in project implementation time. Question-2(i) (justification of taking the scheme for implementation by LTM method) was used for testing hypothesis-2. The null hypothesis was ‘justification for implementing scheme by LTM in LGED has sufficient positive impact’. After the hypothesis test the null hypothesis was rejected. So it can be argued that there is no sufficient positive justification for LTM in LGED. Question-2(vii) (Previous experience for quality work) was used to test hypothesis-3. The null hypothesis was ‘in LTM no previous experience is required for quality of construction works’. After the test the null hypothesis was rejected. Therefore it is argued that there is sufficient positive impact of previous experience on quality of works in LTM. Question-2(x) (Whether tender security impacts submission of tenders) was used to test hypothesis-4. The null hypothesis was ‘In LTM non inclusion of tender security slightly improves the quality

of tender submission'. After the test the null hypothesis was rejected. So the researcher can say that inclusion of tender security improves the quality of tender submission. The details of the hypothesis testing are given in **Appendix-H**.

5.3 Key informant interview

5.3.1 Key Informant Interview with senior officials

Key informant interview has been conducted with junior and senior officers of the LGED. Most of them have given opinion that before introduction of PPR 2008, there was no legal framework on the procurement. It is a good start that has ensured a uniform procurement system throughout the public sectors of Bangladesh. PPR 2008 has ensured fair competition; it has provided adequate screening facilities for selecting qualified contractors which ensures better quality of construction works. A discipline is developed in the procurement system incorporating external members of high value procurements only. Most of the officers have mentioned that due to non existence of limit for quoting rate in OTM, it is very difficult to complete the work with required quality. However, in LTM the bidders are not allowed to quote beyond 5% less or above than the estimated cost. So the cost of work remains within the budget. This has another implication that if the market price is too high or the location of the scheme is inaccessible by road or waterway, then the scheme may not be implemented under LTM. Qualified contractors are reluctant to participate in LTM. Unqualified contractors are successful in getting the work by lottery. So the quality of works may be hampered. Most officers have given opinion that the evaluation is simpler in LTM since contractor's experience in the construction work is not sought. More over construction turnover is not required. TEC needs less effort and time in evaluation. Therefore TEC does not need excess time beyond 2 weeks. Some opined that large number of contractors is interested in submission of tenders since tender security is not mandatory in LTM. Therefore inexperience contractors may be selected through lottery which may delay the project implementation. Sometimes the contract may be cancelled due to non-compliance of terms and conditions which eventually increase the cost of the scheme. In LTM the estimated cost of scheme may be up to 200.00 lakh. It is a large amount of money. Some argued that the estimated cost of schemes under LTM should not go beyond 50.00 lakh. Since the writing of this report, there is no STD for LTM. Officials opined that simpler documents should

be prepared for LTM than the OTM since the contractor are inexperienced. However, there is no scope of creating new contractor in OTM. LTM is a good effort for coming new contractors. Few engineers argued that administrative cost is less in LTM because the publication of tender notice in the national daily is not mandatory. They also opined that Procuring Entity should properly list and update potential contractors for LTM following the procedure in PPR 2008

5.3.2 Key Informant Interview with contractors

Key informant interview have been conducted with few contractors who are presently working in different construction projects of LGED. They have been asked to give their views regarding the impact of LTM of PPR 2008. However, their opinion is not consistent in all respects. Experienced and qualified contractors are not in favour of LTM up to Taka 200.00 lakh for a single contract. They opined that it may be up to Taka 50.00 lakh. Otherwise big contracts will suffer from quality and timely completion. Some solvent contractors argued that if the tender security is not mandatory there will be large number of contractors to participate. This will hamper the processing of the tender and ultimately delay the implementation. On the other hand smaller, inexperienced and insolvent contractors are against the tender security. They argued that new contractors will come out through participation in LTM tenders. Some contractors welcomed the LTM because time and cost is involved in collecting and submitting huge documents of experience and turnover in case of OTM. Some others argued that they cannot participate in LTM schemes because of big difference between estimated cost and prevailing market price.

5.3.3 Summary

It reveals from the analysis that previous experience is required for quality works and timely completion of the scheme. Tender security is necessary for submission of tender in selecting potential contractors. LTM has positive impact in project implementation time. In favourable site of a scheme, LTM helps PE to implement the scheme within budget. Qualified contractors are reluctant to participate in tender procedure under LTM. PE faces less hassle in evaluation due to non-requirement of previous experience. Inexperience contractors may be selected in LTM due to lottery. Administrative and processing cost of tendering in LTM is low. The estimated cost of the scheme should be reduced to Tk. 50.00 lakh only. Simpler STD for LTM should be prepared very soon by CPTU for ensuring proper tender processing.

CHAPTER 6: Conclusions

6.1 Conclusions

The research work intended to assess the impact of LTM in LGED. The specific objective was to identify the merits and demerits of LTM and infer some policy guidelines for PPR 2008. Following are the main conclusions of the research work.

- Approximately 50% scheme's contractors were selected by lottery which is an accepted procedure in case of more than one evaluated tenderer in LTM.
- Only 20% schemes were completed timely as per work order. Therefore LTM does not guarantee the timely completion of scheme.
- There are a variety of reasons for time extensions such as fund crisis, material shortage, rainy season, site problem and variation order.
- Most of the schemes show compliance of PPR 2008 in tender submission time, TEC meeting, issuance of NOA, validity period and contract signing.
- Approximately 55% TEC recommendations were approved by the approving authority in time.
- 72% respondents support that allowable time at different stages of LTM impacts positively in tender processing time?
- 80% respondents opined that tender security has positive impact in achieving quality of work.
- 90% respondents argued that contractors' inexperience negatively impacts in achieving quality of work.
- Approximately 52% respondents opined that there is no impact on termination of contract because of quoting rate in LTM.
- 55% respondents commented that optional tender security badly impacts tender submission.
- Maximum respondents irrespective of officials and contractors argued that LTM should not be applied for large contract. Estimated cost of schemes under LTM should be limited within Taka 50.00 lakh.

6.2 Recommendations:

Based on the analysis of the secondary and primary data/information and the research objectives the researcher proposes the following recommendations and policy inferences.

- Strictly following the Rule 63(1) and 63(2) of PPR 2008 schemes should be taken for implementation under LTM in LGED.
- Approving process of TEC recommendation should be monitored for compliance of PPR 2008.
- Tender security may be mandatory under LTM for encouraging potential qualified contactors. LGED may pursue it with CPTU.
- Schemes selected under LTM should have estimated cost within taka 50.00 lakh.
- Time extension for schemes under LTM should be discouraged in LGED by applying liquidated damages.
- Enlistment of qualified contractors should be prepared and updated properly.

Appendix-A: References

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Appendix-B

Survey Questionnaire

<p><u>For official use only</u></p> <p>Sl. No.</p> <p>Designation:</p> <p>Date:</p>

Research Topic: Impact Assessment of Limited Tendering Method (LTM) of PPR 2008 in LGED

This is a survey questionnaire for conducting impact assessment of Limited Tendering Method (LTM) of PPR 2008 in LGED. The aim of this research is to assess the impact of LTM in PPR 2008 on ‘the circumstances of LTM use’, ‘project implementation time’, ‘quality of work’ and ‘total project-cost’. It is a part of academic necessity for the ‘Masters in Procurement & Supply Management’ in the Institute of Governance Studies, BRAC University. Your honest response is valuable for the researcher. The researcher assured you that the information given by you will be kept confidential & will be used only for the academic purpose.

Please fill the questionnaire:

1. For how long are you serving/ served in LGED?

- less than 10 years 10- less than 15 years
 15- less than 20 years 20 years and above

2. Please tick (√) mark to the most appropriate option for the following judgmental questions regarding impact of LTM of ‘Public Procurement Rules 2008’ on construction works:

(Scale: 5- ‘High positive impact’, 4- ‘Low positive impact’, 3- ‘No impact’, 2- ‘Low negative impact’, 1- ‘High negative impact’)

Sl. No.	Question	High positive impact	Low positive impact	No impact	Low negative impact	High negative impact
i)	What is the justification of taking the work for LTM {Rule 63(1) and 63(2)}?					
ii)	There is a clear guideline for allowable time at different stages of LTM processing {Rule 63(2) and 64(5)}. How much is this guideline impacts ‘tender processing time’?					
iii)	How much LTM as a whole, impact ‘total project implementation time’?					

iv)	How much, do you think, inclusion of ‘tender validity period’ in LTM of PPR 2008 {Rule 19(1)} impacts tender processing time?					
v)	How much taking ‘Tender security’ impacts ensuring quality of works {Rule 63(5)}?					
vi)	The tender price for the work in LTM should not be less than 5% or greater than 5% of the estimated cost {Section 19(1ka) of PPA 2006}. How much is this section of PPA impacts achieving quality?					
vii)	In LTM there will be no need for experience of the previous work for the contractor {Rule 48(6)}. How much is this rule impacts achieving quality?					
viii)	In LTM there will be no need for experience of the previous work for the contractor {Rule 48(6)}. How much is this rule impacts achieving timely completion of work in time?					
ix)	The tender price for the work in LTM should not be less than 5% or greater than 5% of the estimated cost {Section 19(1ka) of PPA 2006}. How much is this section impacts termination of contract?					
x)	Tender security shall not be mandatory under LTM {Rule 63(5)}. How much is this rule impacts submission of tender?					

3. According to your perception, what are the arguments for positive impact and for negative impact of LTM of PPR 2008 for achieving ‘quality of work’, influencing ‘total cost of works’ and influencing ‘implementation time’.

a) Arguments for positive impact

- i)
- ii)
- iii)
- iv)

b) Arguments for negative impact

- i)
- ii)
- iii)
- iv)

Thanks for your cooperation.

Appendix-C

Schedule-I of PPR 2008

For goods and related services

PG 1	National Procurement	Standard Request for Quotations Document for Procurement of Goods under Request for Quotation Method (SRFQ) (for values up to Tk. 5 Lakh)
PG 2	National Procurement	Standard Tender Documents for Procurement of Goods under Limited Tendering method or OTM (STD) (for values up to Tk. 25 Lakh)
PG 3	National Procurement	Standard Tender Documents for Procurement of Goods under Open Tendering Method (STD) (for values above Tk. 25 Lakh)
PG 4	International Procurement	Standard Tender Documents for Procurement of Goods under Open Tendering Method (STD) (for any value)
PG 5A	National/International Procurement	Standard Tender Documents for Supply & Installation of Plant and Procurement Equipment (STD) [Applicable for Single Stage Tendering method Procurement under “Turnkey Contract”] [for any value]
PG 5B	National/International Procurement	Standard Tender Documents for Supply & Installation of Plant and Procurement Equipment (STD) [Applicable for Two Stage Tendering method Procurement under “Turnkey Contract” (for any value)]
PG6	International Procurement	Standard Request for Quotations Document for Procurement of divisible commodities in bulk under Request for Quotation Method (SRFQ) (for any value)
PQG	National/International Procurement	Standard Pre-Qualification Document for Supply & Installation of Plant & Equipment and custom designed equipment (PQG) (for values above Tk. 3.50 Crore)
SAFE-A	National Procurement	Standard Application Format for Enlistment for goods procurement (up to Tk. 25.00 lakh)

For Works and physical services

PW 1	National Procurement	Standard Request for Quotation Document for Procurement of Works under Request for Quotation Method (SRFQ)
PW 2A	National Procurement	Standard Tender Document for Procurement of Works under OTM (STD) (for values up to Tk 2.00 Crore)
PW 2B	National Procurement	Standard Tender Document for Procurement of Works under LTM (STD) (for values up to Tk 2.00 Crore)
PW 3	National Procurement	Standard Tender Document for Procurement of Works under OTM [without pre-qualification](STD) (for values above Tk. 2.00 Crore)
PQW 4	National Procurement	Standard Pre-qualification Document for Procurement of Works (for values above Tk. 35.00 crore) and for maintenance works (for values above Tk. 3.50 crore) under OTM for pre-qualification(SPD)
PW 5	National Procurement	Standard Tender Document for construction Works or design building structure or management contract (for values above Tk. 35.00 crore) and for maintenance works (for values above Tk. 3.50 crore) under OTM (STD)
PQW 6	International Procurement	Standard Prequalification Document for Works (SPD) (for values above Tk. 35.00 Crore)
PW 7	International Procurement	Standard Tender Document for large and complex Works (STD) (for values above Tk. 35.00 Crore)
SAFE-B	National Procurement	Standard Application Format for Enlistment for works procurement (up to Tk. 2.00 Crore)

For Intellectual and Professional Service

PS 1	National	Standard Request for Proposal Document for Selection amongst Community Services Organizations.(SRFP)
PS 2	National	Standard Request for Proposal Document for for Selection amongst NGO's (SRFP)
PS 3	National	Standard Request for Application Document for selection of Individual Consultants on Lump-sum Contracts (SRFA)
PS 4	National	Standard Request for Application Document for selection of Individual Consultants on Time-based Contracts (SRFA)
PS 5	National	Standard Request for Proposal Document for selection of Consulting Firms (SRFP)(for Simple Lump-Sum Contract up to Tk. 1.00 Crore).
PS 6	National	Standard Request for Proposal Document for selection of Consulting Firms (SRFP) (for Simple Time-based Contract up to Tk. 1.00 Crore).
PS 7	National	Standard Request for Proposal Document for selection of Consulting Firms (SRFP) (for Complex Lump-Sum Contract above Tk. 1.00 Crore).
PS 8	National	Standard Request for Proposal Document for selection of Consulting Firms (SRFP) (for Complex Time-based Contract above Tk. 1.00 Crore)
PS 9	International	Standard Request for Application Document for selection of Individual Consultants on Lump-sum Contracts (SRFA)
PS 10	International	Standard Request for Application Document for selection of Individual Consultants on Time-based Contracts (SRFA)
PS 11	International	Standard Request for Proposal Document for selection of Consulting Firms (SRFP) (for Lump-Sum Contract –any value)
PS 12	International	Standard Request for Proposal Document for selection of Consulting Firms (SRFP) (for Time-based Contract –any value)
PS N	National	Standard Request for Proposal Document for selection of Non-Consulting Services (SRFP) (any value)

For evaluation

EVG		Guidance notes and formats for preparation of Evaluation report and Tender Opening for Procurement of Goods
EVW		Guidance notes and formats for preparation of Evaluation report and Tender Opening for Procurement of Works
EVS		Guidance notes and formats for preparation of Evaluation report and Proposal Opening for Procurement of Services
PPPR		Procedures for Procurement Post Review

Appendix-D: Schedule-II of of PPR 2008

Rule #	Times, Values, etc
7	<p>Constitution of Tender or Proposal Opening Committee 1(one) member from the TEC or PEC and 2(two) other members from the concerned Procuring Entity as below - (a) Chairperson; (b) Member; (c) Member-Secretary.</p>
8(1)	<p>Tender and proposal evaluation committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum five (5) and normally not exceed seven (7) members, at least two (2) of whom shall be from outside the Ministry or Division or agencies under it, • At least five (5) members including one (1) outside member shall attend the meeting and sign the Evaluation Report • At least three (3) members from the concerned PE for national flag carrier and embassies or missions in abroad.
8 (8)	
8(2)	<p>Tender or Proposal Evaluation Committee for low value Procurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum three (3) members of whom one (1) member may be selected from other Procuring Entities of same agency, or division, or ministry as external member
	<p>Maximum value of contract for Goods and related services;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement up to Tk. 25 (twenty five) lakh under OTM and LTM • Procurement up to Tk. 5 (Five) lakh under DPM • Procurement up to Tk. 5 (Five) lakh under RFQ • Procurement up to Tk. 15 (Fifteen) lakh under RFQ for national flag carrier and embassies or missions in abroad.
	<p>Maximum value of contract Works and physical Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to Tk. 50 (Fifty) lakh for Procurement under OTM and LTM • Up to Tk. 10(ten) lakh for Procurement under DPM • Up to Tk. 10 (ten) lakh for Procurement under RFQ
	<p>Maximum value of contract for services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to Tk. 50 (fifty) lakh for procurement of intellectual and professional services under Least Cost Selection Method • Up to Tk. 10 (ten) lakh for procurement of intellectual and professional Services under Single Source Selection Method • Up to Tk. 2 (two) lakh for procurement of unforeseen and urgent services under RFQ
8(8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least three (3) members shall attend the Evaluation committee meeting for validation
8(14)	<p>Composition of the Technical Sub-Committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum 3 members

Appendix-D: Schedule-II of of PPR 2008

8(15)	<p>Fee or Honorarium per Evaluation Committee Member</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tk. 1,500 (one thousand and five hundred) per member per meeting for procurements above Tk.10 (ten) crore. Maximum Tk 6,000 (six thousand) • Tk. 1,000 (one thousand) per member per meeting for procurements above Tk. 1 (one) crore up to Tk.10 (ten) crore. Maximum Tk. 3,000 (three thousand) • Tk. 500 (five hundred) per member per meeting for procurements above Tk. 10 (ten) lakh up to Tk. 1 (one) crore. Maximum Tk.1,500 (one thousand and five hundred) • Tk. 300 (three hundred) per member per meeting for procurements up to Tk. 10 (ten) lakh. Maximum Tk. 900 (Nine) hundred. The inviting Procuring Entity shall pay the Honorarium to all members.
	<p>Fee or Honorarium per Technical sub-committee member</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tk. 1,500 (one thousand and five hundred) per member per meeting for procurements above Tk.10 (ten) crore. Maximum Tk 3,000 (three thousand) • Tk. 1,000 (one thousand) per member per meeting for procurements above Tk. 1 (one) crore up to Tk.10 (ten) crore. Maximum Tk. 2,000 (two thousand) • Tk. 500 (five hundred) per member per meeting for procurements above Tk. 10 (ten) lakh up to Tk. 1 (one) crore. Maximum Tk.1,000 (one thousand) • Tk. 300 (three hundred) per member per meeting for procurements up to Tk. 10 (ten) lakh. Maximum Tk. 600 (six hundred). <p>The inviting Procuring Entity shall pay the Honorarium to all members.</p>
16(11)	<p>Posting Procurement Plan on CPTU's website</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Tk 10 (ten) million and above for Works, Goods and related Services • For Tk. 5 (five) million and above for physical Services; and • For Tk. 5 (five) million and above for intellectual and professional Services
18(1) (c)	<p>Time to provide minutes of the pre-Tender meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum one (1) week
19(1) 117(10)	<p>Tender or Proposal Validity Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normally between sixty (60) and one hundred twenty (120) days
21(2)	<p>Time for Requesting Extension of Tender or Proposal Validity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not later than 10 (ten) days before the expiry date of the Tender or Proposal Validity
22(1)	<p>Value for bank draft or pay order</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to Tk. 2 (two) crore
22(3) & (5)	<p>Amount of Tender Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not exceeding three percent (3%) of the official estimated cost but as a fixed amount, in all cases, except for Item-by-Item Tenders

Appendix-D: Schedule-II of of PPR 2008

22 (4)	<p>Tender Security for Item-by-Item Tenders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two percent (2%) of the total value of the items offered in one (1) Tender Security in the case of Item-by-Item Tenders
27(1)	<p>Amount of Performance Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five percent (5%) of the Contract price for divisible commodities • Ten percent (10%) of the Contract price for Goods and related Services • Ten percent (10%) of the Contract price for Works if provision for advance payment exists. • Five percent (5%) to ten percent (10%) if provision for advance payment does not exist. • Five percent (5%) to ten percent (10%) of the Contract price for physical Services • Five percent (5%) of the Contract price in goods transportation and five percent (5%) of value of transportable goods, which can be used in next transport • Three percent (3%) to five percent (5%) of the Contract price for LTM and • Ten percent (10%) deduction from payable bill as security
27(2)	<p>Amount of Performance Security in case of front loading or tendered amount substantially less than official estimated cost ,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum twenty five percent (25%) of the total Contract value
28(1)	<p>Percentage of Retention under Contracts for Works and physical Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not necessary if no advance payment has been effected and Performance Security of ten percent (10%) is submitted, • The total percentage of Retention and Performance Security may not exceed ten percent (10%) if no advance payment has been made , except in the case under Sub-Rule 27(2) • Retention money will be ten percent (10%) including tender security under OTM up to Tk. 2 (Two) crore for works contract
28(3)	<p>Time for return of the remaining amount of Retention money or the Bank Guarantee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within twenty-eight (28) days after the issue of the Certificate of Completion of Defect Liabilities
32	<p>Time Limit for Safe Custody of received Tenders, Applications and Proposals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum two (2) working days
35(1)	<p>Time for notification to all Tenderers and Applicants by the Procuring Entity about rejection of all Tenders or proposals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within seven (7) days of decision taken by the Head of the Procuring Entity

Appendix-D: Schedule-II of of PPR 2008

36(4)(a)	Time for Issuance of Notification of Award
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within seven (7) working days of receipt of the approval but before expiry of the tender or proposal validity date
36(5)	Quarterly Reports for Procurement proceeding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tk.1 (One) crore and above for Goods and related Services and, Works and Physical Services • Tk. 50 (fifty) lakh and above for intellectual and professional Services
37(1) 126(3)	Posting of Contract Awards in CPTU's website
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tk 1 (One) crore and above for Goods and related Services and Works and physical Services • Tk. 50 (fifty) lakh and above for intellectual and professional Services
37(1)	Time for posting Contract Awards in CPTU's website
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within seven (7) days of issuance of the NOA for not less than a month
37(2) and 126(2)	Posting of Contract Awards Notice in PE's notice board and website (If any)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than Tk 1 (One) crore for Goods & related Services and Works & physical Services • Less than Tk. 50 (fifty) lakh for intellectual and professional Services
39(3)	Extensions of Intended Completion Date by PE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to twenty percent (20%) of the original Contract time • Above twenty percent (20%) of the original contract approval of HOPE or an officer authorized by him shall be required.
39(4)	Time for decision by the Procuring Entity to extend the Intended Completion Date
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within twenty-one (21) days of receipt of the Contractor's application
39(22)	Time for payment to the Contractor
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within twenty-eight (28) days of the date of each certificate
39(29)	Certification of the Final Payment due to the Contractor
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within fifty-six (56) days of receiving the Contractor's account if it is correct and complete
39(29)(a)	Time Limit to issue Defects Liability Schedule
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within fifty-six (56) days from the Contractor's request for Final Payment.
39(33)	Time Limit for the Procuring Entity to take over the Site and the Works
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within seven (7) days of the Project Manager's issuing a certificate of Completion.

Appendix-D: Schedule-II of of PPR 2008

<p>43(1)</p>	<p>Time for retention of procurement related records by PE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 5 (Five) years • Above 5 (Five) years if approved by HOPE or an officer authorized by him in special cases.
<p>46 (1)</p>	<p>Procurement Post Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When volume of Procurement of a Procuring Entity in one particular financial year is more than Tk.10 (ten) crore
<p>46 (1)& (6)</p>	<p>Time for Procurement Post Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within nine (9) months of the end of each financial year
<p>46 (3)</p>	<p>Minimum Number & Percentage of Contracts for Procurement Post Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than fifteen percent (15%) of the number of contracts awarded in that year to be selected by the independent Consultant in such a manner as to cover at least thirty percent (30%) of the total contracts' value.
<p>52(3) (b)</p>	<p>Formation of the Enlistment Committee</p> <p>Minimum of three (3) members, of which</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One (1) member from outside the PE • One (1) member from Procuring Entity • One (1) member from technical unit of the Procuring Entity.
<p>52(3) (d)</p>	<p>Updating the Enlistment- Time by which the Procuring Entity shall notify Suppliers and Contractors of the annual meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least seven (7) days in advance of the meeting through advertisement
<p>52(3) (e)</p>	<p>Enlistment and renewal fee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class basis enlistment fee Tk. 5000 (Five thousand) • Class basis renewal fee Tk. 2000 (Two thousand)
<p>54(2)</p>	<p>Value of non Judicial stamp for execution of contracts relating to JVCA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tk. 300 (three hundred) or as required by the Government
<p>57(1) 57(4) 57(5) 57(6)(a) 57(6)(b) 57(7) 57(8) 57(9) 57(12)</p>	<p>Time for Administrative Review of Complaints</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within seven (7) calendar days of becoming aware of the circumstances giving rise to the complaint. • Within five (5) working days of receipt of the complaint • Within three (3) working days after expiry of the fifth day of submission of Complaint • Within three (3) working days • Within five (5) working days of receipt of the complaint • Within seven (7) working days of receipt of the complaint • Within five (5) working days of receipt of the complaint • Within three (3) working days • Within seven (7) working days

Appendix-D: Schedule-II of of PPR 2008

57(12)(c)	<p>Registration Fee and Security Deposit for Complaint to Review Panel For potential estimated Contract price or Tender price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than Tk. 1 (one) crore, the Registration Fee shall be Tk. 10,000(ten thousand) and the Security Deposit shall be Tk. 50,000 (fifty thousand) • Between Tk. 1 (one) crore and 5 (five) crore, the Registration Fee shall be Tk. 15,000 (fifteen thousand) and the Security Deposit shall be Tk. 1 (one) lakh • Above Tk. 5 (five) Crore and up to 10 (ten) crore, the Registration Fee shall be Tk. 20,000 (twenty thousand) and the Security Deposit shall be Tk. 2 (two) lakh • Above Tk. 10 (ten) crore, the Registration Fee shall be Tk. 25,000 (twenty-five thousand) and the Security Deposit shall be Tk. 5(five) lakh • For complaints concerning issues prior to Tender opening, the Registration Fee shall be Tk. 10,000 (ten thousand) and the Security Deposit shall be Tk. 50,000 (fifty thousand).
58(2)	<p>Number of well-reputed Specialists selected for Review Panels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum of ten (10) legal experts • Maximum of ten (10) technical experts of Public Procurement • Maximum of ten (10) specialists on Contract management
58(2)(b)	<p>Number of Review Panels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There shall be three to five (3 to 5) Review Panels
58(4)	<p>Incentive or Honorarium per Review Panel Member</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum Tk. 3,500 (three thousand five hundred) per meeting but not exceeding five (5) meetings in total for review of one (1) complaint
59(1)	<p>Time for Selection of Review Panel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within five (5) working days
60(2)	<p>Time for disposal of complaints by Review Panel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within a maximum of twelve (12) working days from the date of receipt of the complaint, the Review Panel shall issue its written decision.
61(4)	<p>Time for preparation and submission of Tenders for National Procurement of Goods, Works and Physical Services under the Open Tendering Method from the date of advertisement –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than fourteen (14) days for Procurement up to Tk. 2 (Two) crore • Not less than twenty-one (21) days for procurement above Tk 2(Two) crore and up to Tk. 5 (five) crore, • Not less than twenty-eight (28) days for procurement above Tk. 5 (five) crore, • Not less than ten (10) days for emergency Procurement following a catastrophe, • For re-tendering up to Tk. 2 (Two) crore of procurement 10 (Ten) days, in catastrophe 7 (Seven) days, in other cases 14 (fourteen) days

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63 (2)	Financial limit for use of Limited Tendering Method under Enlistment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum Tk. 25 (twenty five) lakh in the case of Goods and related Services and “stand alone Services” • Maximum Tk. 2 (two) crore in the case of Works and physical Services
64(5)	Time for preparation and submission of Tenders from the date of publication of advertisement in the newspaper or direct tender invitation under Limited Tendering Method
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than fourteen (14) days • Time for re-tendering can be reduced to seven (7) days • Minimum seven (7) days for Procurement under Rule 63 (b) and (c) • Below seven (7) days in the case of national disasters with the approval of Head of Procuring Entity
66(5)	Time for submission of Technical Proposal in the 1st stage of Two-stage Tendering
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum forty-two (42) days from the date of publication of advertisement in the newspaper
67(5)	Time for submission of the Tender Evaluation Report of the 1st stage
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven (7) days
68(3)	The minimum time for preparation and submission of tender for the 2nd stage in Two-stage Tendering
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • twenty-one (21) days
69 (1) and 69(6) (a)&(c)	Financial limit for RFQ of Goods and related Services and, Works and Physical Services
	<p><u>For procurement of revenue budget</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum Tk. 2 (Two) Lakh in each procurement up to annual aggregate amount of Tk. 10 (ten) lakh for Goods and related Services • Maximum Tk. 5 (five) lakh in each procurement up to annual aggregate amount of Tk. 20 (twenty) lakh for Works and physical Services <p><u>For procurement of Development Budget</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum Tk. 5 (five) lakh in each procurement up to annual aggregate amount of Tk. 20 (twenty) lakh for Goods and related Services • Maximum Tk. 10 (ten) lakh in each procurement up to annual aggregate amount of Tk. 40 (forty) lakh for Works and physical Services
69(6)(b)	Procurement for national Carriers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum Tk. 15 (fifteen) lakh in each case
71(4)	Time limit for invitation under the RFQ Method
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum ten (10) days from the date of invitation for quotations

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74(4)	Variation Order Limit for additional work order, repeat order or additional goods order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fifteen percent (15%) to maximum fifty percent (50%) of the original Contract price
76(1)(J) 76(1)(K)	Value of Direct contracting of goods, works, services in natural disasters or of very urgent or essential Nature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum Tk.50 (fifty) lakh in each procurement up to annual aggregate amount of Tk. 5 (five) crore • Maximum Tk.1 (one) lakh in each procurement and in special case maximum Tk.5 (five) lakh with the approval of the HOPE
77(1)(a)	Limit for Additional Deliveries of Goods and Repeat Orders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum fifteen percent (15%) of the original Contract price
78(3)	Limit for Variation and Extra Work Orders for Works and physical services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fifteen percent (15%) of the original contract price
79(1)	Time for claiming for Variation Order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within seven (7) calendar days of being aware of the need for the Variation Order.
79(2)(c)	Timeframe for Processing of Variation Orders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not exceeding thirty (30) days from its preparation to approval
80(4) (b)(i)	Cumulative increase in value of Works on the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not exceed ten percent (10%) of the adjusted original Contract Price
81	Annual Aggregate Amount for Direct Cash Purchase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum Tk. 5 (five) lakh but not exceeding Tk. 25 (twenty five) thousand in a single Procurement
82	Annual Aggregate Amount for Procurement under Force Account <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum Tk. 2(two) lakh in each case
83(1)(a)	Time for preparation and submission of Tenders for International Procurement of Goods and related Services and Works and physical Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than forty-two (42) days from the date of publication of advertisement in the newspaper in case of Open Tendering Method • Not less than twenty-eight (28) days from the date of publication of advertisement in the newspaper in case of re-Tendering • Not less than forty-two (42) days from the date of publication of advertisement in the newspaper in 1st stage and not less than twenty-one (21) days for preparation in 2nd stage in case of Two-Stage Tendering Method

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<p>83(1) (e) & 98(21)(e)</p>	<p>Domestic preference for national Suppliers and Contractors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum 15% (fifteen percent) of the delivered price for Goods • Maximum 7.5% (seven and a half percent) of the contract price for Works
<p>88(1) 88(2)</p>	<p>Procurement by Embassies and national carriers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum Tk. 15 (fifteen) lakh in each case • Maximum Tk 50 (fifty) lakh in each case.
<p>90(2)(i)</p>	<p>Posting of Procurement related notices in CPTU's Website</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the official estimated cost of procurement is Tk. 1 (one) crore and above for Goods and related Services and Works and physical Services • When the official estimated cost of procurement is Tk. 50 (fifty) lakh and above for intellectual and professional Services • Advertisement shall be sent to the CPTU and the newspapers simultaneously.
<p>91 (1)</p>	<p>Pre-Qualification Thresholds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction Works above Tk. 35 (thirty five) crore • Maintenance Works above Tk. 3.50 (three point five) crore; • Supply and installation of plant and equipment above Tk. 15 (fifteen) crore; • Design and build infrastructure above Tk. 35 (thirty five) crore • Custom designed equipment above Tk. 3.50 (three point five) crore; • Management contracts above Tk. 35 (thirty five) crore
<p>91(4)</p>	<p>Time allowed for Applicants to prepare their Applications for Pre-Qualification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum twenty-one (21) days
<p>91(7)</p>	<p>Time before which requests for clarification on Pre-Qualification Document from Applicants shall be received by the Procuring Entity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven (7) working days prior to the deadline for submission of Applications
<p>91(8)</p>	<p>Time by which response to clarifications on Pre-Qualification document received from Applicants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within five (5) working days
<p>93(9)</p>	<p>Number of Pre-Qualified Applicants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum three (3) Applicants
<p>93(18)</p>	<p>Time Limit for Pre-Qualified Applicants to advise of change in its structure or formation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No later than fourteen (14) days after the date of the Invitation for Tenders.
<p>94(11)</p>	<p>Distribution of Minutes of Pre-Tender Meeting by the Procuring Entity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within five (5) days after holding the meeting

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<p>95(2) & 117(19)</p>	<p>Time by which the Procuring Entity responds to clarifications on Tender or Proposal Document and issues an Addendum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within five (5) working days of receipt of request for clarification
<p>95(3)</p>	<p>Time by which Tenderers shall acknowledge receipt of Amendment or Addenda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within three (3) working days
<p>95(4)</p>	<p>Time by which Tenderers shall inform the Procuring Entity about the Absence of Addenda or amendment or response for Clarification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After two-third of the time allowed for the submission of Tenders has elapsed.
<p>95(6)</p>	<p>Time Extension in case of Modification of Tender Document</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an amendment is made when less than one-third of the time allowed for the preparation of Tenders remains • Minimum Time for extension is three (3) days
<p>96(11)(a) and (c)</p>	<p>Multiple dropping of Tenders for Goods and related Services and Works and Physical Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the official estimated cost of the Procurement is Tk. 30 (thirty) lakh and above • Must be delivered to the primary place within three (3) hours of the deadline for submission.
<p>101(4)</p>	<p>Time for response by TEC to objections received from the Approving Authority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within five (5) working days from the date of receipt
<p>102 (3) & (4)</p>	<p>Time for written acceptance of NOA by the successful tenderer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within seven (7) working days from the date of issuance of NOA
<p>102(7)</p>	<p>Time for submission of Performance Security by successful tenderer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within fourteen (14) days from the date of receipt of NOA but not later than the date specified in the NOA for national tenders. • Within twenty-eight (28) days from issue of the NOA for international Tenders.
<p>102(11)</p>	<p>Time for signing of contract by the successful tenderer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within twenty-eight (28) days of the issuance of NOA. • Within twenty-eight (28) days of the issuance of NOA for international procurement.
<p>104(a)</p>	<p>Least Cost Selection of Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum Tk. 50 (fifty) lakh

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104(d)(ii) (b)	Single Source Selection of Consultant
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum Tk. 10 (ten) lakh for consulting firms • Maximum Tk. 5 (five) lakh for individual consultants
104 (d) (viii)	Value of Variation Order for Intellectual and Professional Services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum fifteen percent (15%) of the original Contract price
113(2)	Time for preparation and submission of Expression of Interest for procurement of intellectual and professional Services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum fourteen (14) days for national Procurement • Minimum twenty-one (21) days for international Procurement
115(3)	Number of Consultants in a short-list
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not less than four (4) and not more than seven (7) Applicants, preferably six (6)
117(19)	Time for preparation and submission of Proposal for intellectual and professional Services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 28 (twenty-eight) days for national Procurement • Minimum 42 (forty two) days for international Procurement
127(5)(b)	Time by which the Head of the Procuring Entity decides or forms committee on professional misconduct, offences etc.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 5 (five) working days from the date of receipt of the relevant report
127(5) (c)	Time by which the Committee submits its report and recommendation to the HOPE.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 5 (five) working days from the date of receipt of the relevant report from PE
130(e)	Delivery of Annual Report by CPTU to the Government
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 7 (seven) months from the beginning of the current Fiscal Year

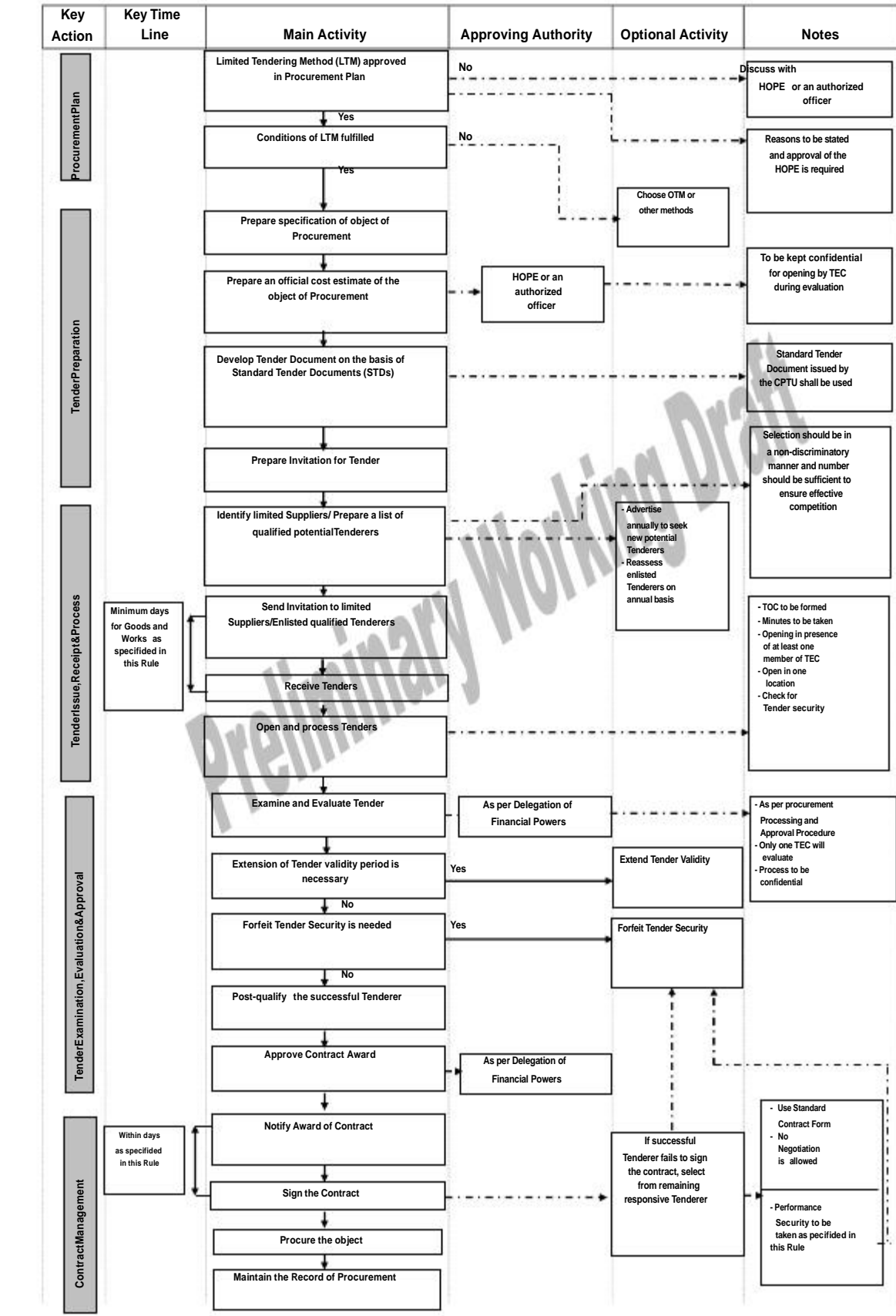
Part-A : [Rule 8(14)]
Procurement Processing and Approval Timetable)

Approval Approving Authority	Technical Sub-committee (TSC) [If required]	Tender Evaluation Committee (TEC)/ Proposal Evaluation Committee (PEC)*	Project Director/Project Manager/Authorized Officer/ Head of Procuring Entity (HOPE)	Board of Directors	Ministry Minister/ Secretary	Cabinet Committee on Government Purchase (CCGP)	Total Period when Technical Sub-Committee is	
							Not Required	Required
Project Director (PD), or Project Manager (PM), Authorized Officer (AO)	2 weeks	2 weeks	1 week Approval ↓ & 1 week issue of NOA	NA	NA	NA	4 weeks	6 weeks
Head of Procuring Entity (HOPE)	2 weeks	3 weeks	2 week Approval ↓ & 1 week issue of NOA	NA	NA	NA	6 weeks	8 weeks
Board of Directors	3 weeks	3 weeks	2 weeks CE Scrutiny & observation ↓ & 1 week issue of NOA	2 weeks Approval by Board	NA	NA	8 weeks	11 weeks
Ministry/Minister	3 weeks	3 weeks	2 weeks HOPE/ Scrutiny & observation ↓ & 1 week issue of NOA		2 week Secretary Recommendation ↑↓ 1 week Minister Approval	NA	9 weeks	12 weeks
Cabinet Committee on Government Purchase (CCGP)			2 weeks HOPE Scrutiny & observation ↓ & 1 week issue of NOA		3 weeks Secretary Scrutiny & observation ↓ 1 week Minister Recommendation	As required if expeditious decision before expiry of tender validity period	10+ weeks	13+ weeks
A. simple Cases	3 weeks	3 weeks			1 week Minister Recommendation			
B. Complex Cases	4 weeks	4 weeks	2 weeks HOPE Scrutiny & observation ↓ & 1 week issue of NOA		3 weeks Secretary Scrutiny & observation ↓ 1 week Minister Recommendation	As required if expeditious decision before expiry of tender validity period	11+ weeks	15+ weeks

Note : 1. For aided project/programme where prior review of a development partner is required at any stage of Procurement processing and approval the time required for such review shall be added to the above time table.
 2.* For all cases of evaluation of consultancy proposals one week's time in addition to above time table shall be allowed to the PEC for evaluation/negotiation etc.

Appendix-F : Flowchart of LTM in PPR 2008

Part-C : [See Rule 62 (2)]
LIMITED TENDERING METHOD



Appendix-G : Schemewise information for all districts

Scheme Number	Name of Districts	Estimated cost (Lakh taka)	Tender document sold (Nos.)	Tender document submitted (Nos.)	Contractor selected by lottery	Reason for time extension	Days allowed for tender submission (Days)	Weeks needed for TEC meeting (Weeks)	Weeks needed for approval of TEC recommendation (Weeks)	Days needed for Issuance of NOA (Days)	Days needed from submission to NOA issue (Days)	Days needed for signing of contract from NOA (Days)	Whether the contract is completed timely
scheme1	Moulvibazar	22.43	61	61	Yes	Timely completed	17	1.00	1.00	0	14	28	YES
scheme2	Moulvibazar	5.93	56	56	Yes	Timely completed	19	2.00	0.86	0	20	28	YES
scheme3	Moulvibazar	13.59	113	113	Yes	Timely completed	29	1.43	0.86	0	16	21	YES
scheme4	Moulvibazar	12.23	67	67	Yes	Timely completed	19	2.00	0.86	0	20	28	YES
scheme5	Moulvibazar	24.47	73	73	Yes	Timely completed	17	1.00	1.00	0	14	28	YES
scheme6	Moulvibazar	14.57	93	93	Yes	Variation	19	2.00	0.86	0	20	28	NO
scheme7	Moulvibazar	22.21	118	118	Yes	Timely completed	29	1.43	0.86	0	16	20	YES
scheme8	Moulvibazar	18.88	110	110	Yes	Timely completed	29	1.43	0.71	0	15	22	YES

Scheme Number	Name of Districts	Estimated cost (Lakh taka)	Tender document sold (Nos.)	Tender document submitted (Nos.)	Contractor selected by lottery	Reason for time extension	Days allowed for tender submission (Days)	Weeks needed for TEC meeting (Weeks)	Weeks needed for approval of TEC recommendation (Weeks)	Days needed for Issuance of NOA (Days)	Days needed from submission to NOA issue (Days)	Days needed for signing of contract from NOA (Days)	Whether the contract is completed timely
scheme9	Moulvibazar	6.17	72	72	Yes	Timely completed	20	2.57	1.00	0	25	28	YES
scheme10	Moulvibazar	15.57	55	55	Yes	Timely completed	19	2.00	0.86	0	20	24	YES
scheme11	Moulvibazar	43.98	23	23	Yes	N/A	16	1.71	0.00	9	21	27	N/A
scheme12	Moulvibazar	36.13	38	38	Yes	Fund crisis	15	2.57	1.00	0	25	28	NO
scheme13	Moulvibazar	11.38	34	34	Yes	Timely completed	20	1.86	0.86	4	23	28	YES
scheme14	Moulvibazar	25.28	29	29	Yes	N/A	27	0.71	0.29	0	7	34	N/A
scheme15	Moulvibazar	24.04	27	27	Yes	N/A	27	0.71	0.29	0	7	28	N/A
scheme16	Moulvibazar	32.17	29	29	Yes	N/A	27	0.71	0.29	0	7	28	N/A
scheme17	Moulvibazar	32.37	35	35	Yes	N/A	15	2.57	1.00	0	25	28	N/A
scheme18	Moulvibazar	32.94	23	23	Yes	N/A	27	0.71	0.29	0	7	29	N/A
scheme19	Moulvibazar	34.16	36	36	Yes	N/A	20	0.43	1.00	0	10	17	N/A
scheme20	Moulvibazar	38.55	13	13	Yes	N/A	27	0.71	0.29	0	7	33	N/A
scheme21	Moulvibazar	32.52	11	11	Yes	N/A	27	0.71	0.29	0	7	33	N/A
scheme22	Moulvibazar	34.25	12	12	Yes	N/A	27	0.71	0.29	0	7	28	N/A
scheme23	Moulvibazar	15.69	8	8	Yes	Fund crisis	20	1.86	0.86	3	22	29	NO
scheme24	Moulvibazar	32.58	1	1	No	N/A	23	1.29	2.71	6	34	28	N/A

Scheme Number	Name of Districts	Estimated cost (Lakh taka)	Tender document sold (Nos.)	Tender document submitted (Nos.)	Contractor selected by lottery	Reason for time extension	Days allowed for tender submission (Days)	Weeks needed for TEC meeting (Weeks)	Weeks needed for approval of TEC recommendation (Weeks)	Days needed for Issuance of NOA (Days)	Days needed from submission to NOA issue (Days)	Days needed for signing of contract from NOA (Days)	Whether the contract is completed timely
scheme25	Moulvibazar	21.08	30	30	Yes	Fund crisis	27	0.71	0.29	0	7	28	NO
scheme26	Moulvibazar	34.91	35	35	Yes	Fund crisis	20	0.43	1.00	0	10	17	NO
scheme27	Moulvibazar	48.75	19	19	Yes	N/A	16	1.71	0.00	9	21	27	N/A
scheme28	Moulvibazar	38.15	24	24	Yes	Fund crisis	20	1.86	0.86	3	22	29	NO
scheme29	Moulvibazar	33.22	1	1	No	N/A	23	1.29	2.71	6	34	23	N/A
scheme30	Moulvibazar	31.47	14	14	Yes	Fund crisis	27	0.71	0.29	0	7	28	NO
scheme31	Moulvibazar	49.08	21	21	Yes	Fund crisis	20	0.43	1.00	0	10	28	NO
scheme32	Moulvibazar	34.29	30	30	Yes	Fund crisis	27	0.71	0.29	0	7	28	NO
scheme33	Moulvibazar	33.39	16	16	Yes	Fund crisis	27	0.71	0.29	0	7	28	NO
scheme34	Moulvibazar	32.55	1	1	No	N/A	23	1.29	2.71	6	34	28	N/A
scheme35	Moulvibazar	41.44	29	29	Yes	Fund crisis	27	0.71	0.29	0	7	28	NO
scheme36	Moulvibazar	52.28	19	19	Yes	Fund crisis	27	0.71	0.29	0	7	34	NO
scheme37	Moulvibazar	25.74	3	3	Yes	N/A	23	1.29	2.71	6	34	23	N/A
scheme38	Moulvibazar	42.89	1	1	No	N/A	23	1.29	2.71	6	34	28	N/A
scheme39	Moulvibazar	22.76	7	7	Yes	N/A	20	1.86	0.86	3	22	29	N/A
scheme40	Moulvibazar	35.92	1	1	No	N/A	23	1.29	2.86	7	36	28	N/A
scheme41	Moulvibazar	29.35	4	4	Yes	N/A	17	1.00	4.29	7	44	28	N/A
scheme42	Moulvibazar	24.90	37	37	Yes	Fund crisis	27	0.71	0.29	0	7	28	NO
scheme43	Moulvibazar	24.99	20	20	Yes	N/A	20	1.86	0.86	3	22	29	N/A

Scheme Number	Name of Districts	Estimated cost (Lakh taka)	Tender document sold (Nos.)	Tender document submitted (Nos.)	Contractor selected by lottery	Reason for time extension	Days allowed for tender submission (Days)	Weeks needed for TEC meeting (Weeks)	Weeks needed for approval of TEC recommendation (Weeks)	Days needed for Issuance of NOA (Days)	Days needed from submission to NOA issue (Days)	Days needed for signing of contract from NOA (Days)	Whether the contract is completed timely
scheme44	Moulvibazar	65.11	35	35	Yes	N/A	23	1.14	0.57	0	12	25	N/A
scheme45	Moulvibazar	51.12	38	38	Yes	Timely completed	18	1.14	0.86	0	14	27	YES
scheme46	Moulvibazar	24.00	15	15	Yes	Timely completed	18	1.14	0.86	0	14	27	YES
scheme47	Moulvibazar	26.79	26	26	Yes	Timely completed	20	1.86	0.86	3	22	29	YES
scheme48	Moulvibazar	26.99	1	1	No	N/A	23	1.29	2.86	7	36	28	N/A
scheme49	Moulvibazar	66.96	1	1	No	N/A	23	1.29	2.86	7	36	21	N/A
scheme50	Moulvibazar	22.24	60	60	Yes	Rainy season	19	2.57	1.00	0	25	28	NO
scheme51	Mymensingh	34.65	46	44	Yes	Material Shortage	25	1.00	1.00	0	14	14	NO
scheme52	Mymensingh	37.10	36	35	Yes	Timely completed	25	1.00	1.00	0	14	18	YES
scheme53	Mymensingh	22.46	49	46	Yes	Material Shortage	25	1.00	1.00	0	14	4	NO
scheme54	Mymensingh	25.93	56	54	Yes	Material Shortage	25	1.00	1.00	0	14	14	NO

Scheme Number	Name of Districts	Estimated cost (Lakh taka)	Tender document sold (Nos.)	Tender document submitted (Nos.)	Contractor selected by lottery	Reason for time extension	Days allowed for tender submission (Days)	Weeks needed for TEC meeting (Weeks)	Weeks needed for approval of TEC recommendation (Weeks)	Days needed for Issuance of NOA (Days)	Days needed from submission to NOA issue (Days)	Days needed for signing of contract from NOA (Days)	Whether the contract is completed timely
scheme55	Mymensingh	30.80	24	23	Yes	Material Shortage	25	1.00	1.00	0	14	4	NO
scheme56	Mymensingh	29.36	53	50	Yes	Material Shortage	25	1.00	1.00	0	14	77	NO
scheme57	Mymensingh	15.76	60	56	Yes	Timely completed	25	1.00	1.00	0	14	7	YES
scheme58	Mymensingh	13.39	59	58	Yes	Timely completed	27	1.00	0.86	0	13	15	YES
scheme59	Mymensingh	51.23	69	67	Yes	Timely completed	30	1.00	-0.57	7	10	16	YES
scheme60	Mymensingh	38.24	51	50	Yes	Material Shortage	27	0.86	0.00	0	6	21	NO
scheme61	Mymensingh	44.81	27	27	Yes	Material Shortage	25	1.00	1.00	0	14	14	NO
scheme62	Mymensingh	29.12	56	55	Yes	Material Shortage	25	1.00	1.00	0	14	15	NO
scheme63	Mymensingh	16.56	48	46	Yes	Timely completed	25	1.00	1.00	0	14	15	YES

Scheme Number	Name of Districts	Estimated cost (Lakh taka)	Tender document sold (Nos.)	Tender document submitted (Nos.)	Contractor selected by lottery	Reason for time extension	Days allowed for tender submission (Days)	Weeks needed for TEC meeting (Weeks)	Weeks needed for approval of TEC recommendation (Weeks)	Days needed for Issuance of NOA (Days)	Days needed from submission to NOA issue (Days)	Days needed for signing of contract from NOA (Days)	Whether the contract is completed timely
scheme64	Mymensingh	44.06	70	69	Yes	Timely completed	25	1.00	1.00	0	14	7	YES
scheme65	Mymensingh	31.15	40	38	Yes	Timely completed	25	1.00	1.00	0	14	15	YES
scheme66	Mymensingh	46.97	40	39	Yes	Material Shortage	25	1.00	1.00	0	14	15	NO
scheme67	Mymensingh	18.26	67	67	Yes	Timely completed	23	2.00	0.43	0	17	21	YES
scheme68	Mymensingh	19.60	60	58	Yes	Timely completed	25	1.00	1.00	0	14	22	YES
scheme69	Mymensingh	40.75	43	42	Yes	Timely completed	25	1.00	1.00	0	14	14	YES
scheme70	Mymensingh	22.67	20	19	Yes	Material Shortage	25	1.00	1.00	0	14	7	NO
scheme71	Mymensingh	15.93	19	19	Yes	Material Shortage	25	1.00	1.00	0	14	14	NO
scheme72	Mymensingh	17.17	24	23	Yes	Material Shortage	25	1.00	1.00	0	14	8	NO

Scheme Number	Name of Districts	Estimated cost (Lakh taka)	Tender document sold (Nos.)	Tender document submitted (Nos.)	Contractor selected by lottery	Reason for time extension	Days allowed for tender submission (Days)	Weeks needed for TEC meeting (Weeks)	Weeks needed for approval of TEC recommendation (Weeks)	Days needed for Issuance of NOA (Days)	Days needed from submission to NOA issue (Days)	Days needed for signing of contract from NOA (Days)	Whether the contract is completed timely
scheme73	Mymensingh	36.02	3	1	No	Rainy season	20	2.14	3.71	7	48	22	NO
scheme74	Mymensingh	8.94	28	28	Yes	Timely completed	25	2.00	1.00	0	21	13	YES
scheme75	Mymensingh	15.40	32	30	Yes	Timely completed	21	2.00	1.00	0	21	19	YES
scheme76	Mymensingh	39.40	13	9	Yes	Site Problem	19	2.14	0.86	0	21	20	NO
scheme77	Mymensingh	44.28	7	2	No	Site Problem	20	2.14	3.71	7	48	17	NO
scheme78	Mymensingh	80.27	6	4	No	Site Problem	20	2.14	3.71	7	48	26	NO
scheme79	Mymensingh	60.76	13	12	Yes	Site Problem	22	1.00	0.71	0	12	14	NO
scheme80	Mymensingh	124.06	2	1	No	Rainy season	18	1.29	5.00	7	51	49	NO
scheme81	Mymensingh	18.28	5	2	No	N/A	17	1.57	1.29	7	27	18	N/A
scheme82	Mymensingh	49.30	3	1	No	Material Shortage	24	2.00	2.71	1	34	14	NO

Scheme Number	Name of Districts	Estimated cost (Lakh taka)	Tender document sold (Nos.)	Tender document submitted (Nos.)	Contractor selected by lottery	Reason for time extension	Days allowed for tender submission (Days)	Weeks needed for TEC meeting (Weeks)	Weeks needed for approval of TEC recommendation (Weeks)	Days needed for Issuance of NOA (Days)	Days needed from submission to NOA issue (Days)	Days needed for signing of contract from NOA (Days)	Whether the contract is completed timely
scheme83	Mymensingh	48.60	3	3	No	Material Shortage	20	2.14	3.71	7	48	38	NO
scheme84	Mymensingh	48.78	8	2	No	Fund crisis	18	2.43	1.00	0	24	21	NO
scheme85	Mymensingh	46.97	8	3	No	Site Problem	21	2.00	2.14	7	36	17	NO
scheme86	Mymensingh	79.68	6	4	No	Material Shortage	20	2.14	3.71	7	48	22	NO
scheme87	Mymensingh	48.90	2	2	No	Material Shortage	21	2.00	2.14	7	36	39	NO
scheme88	Mymensingh	16.88	27	26	Yes	Material Shortage	24	2.00	1.00	0	21	13	NO
scheme89	Mymensingh	70.14	2	1	No	Rainy season	17	1.29	5.00	7	51	20	NO
scheme90	Mymensingh	69.96	7	2	No	Rainy season	18	2.43	3.00	7	45	24	NO
scheme91	Mymensingh	27.63	19	19	Yes	Timely completed	18	2.43	1.00	0	24	69	YES
scheme92	Mymensingh	56.76	3	2	No	Material Shortage	24	2.00	1.00	0	21	5	NO

Scheme Number	Name of Districts	Estimated cost (Lakh taka)	Tender document sold (Nos.)	Tender document submitted (Nos.)	Contractor selected by lottery	Reason for time extension	Days allowed for tender submission (Days)	Weeks needed for TEC meeting (Weeks)	Weeks needed for approval of TEC recommendation (Weeks)	Days needed for Issuance of NOA (Days)	Days needed from submission to NOA issue (Days)	Days needed for signing of contract from NOA (Days)	Whether the contract is completed timely
scheme93	Mymensingh	38.00	3	1	No	Fund crisis	20	2.14	3.71	7	48	30	NO
scheme94	Mymensingh	52.08	3	2	No	Fund crisis	17	1.57	1.29	7	27	21	NO
scheme95	Mymensingh	35.61	4	2	No	N/A	17	1.57	1.29	7	27	21	N/A
scheme96	Mymensingh	21.11	2	2	No	N/A	17	1.57	1.29	7	27	21	N/A
scheme97	Mymensingh	57.41	5	2	No	Fund crisis	20	2.14	3.71	7	48	17	NO
scheme98	Mymensingh	11.92	5	3	No	N/A	25	1.86	1.29	7	29	4	N/A
scheme99	Mymensingh	33.07	19	17	Yes	Material Shortage	20	2.14	1.57	7	33	15	NO
scheme100	Mymensingh	13.43	2	2	No	Rainy season	24	1.29	3.43	7	40	22	NO
scheme101	Narayanganj	63.78	3	3	No	Variation	20	0.86	0.86	6	18	28	NO
scheme102	Narayanganj	32.79	2	2	No	Fund crisis	20	0.86	0.86	6	18	11	NO
scheme103	Narayanganj	44.61	2	2	No	Fund crisis	20	0.86	0.86	6	18	11	NO
scheme104	Narayanganj	52.28	2	2	No	Fund crisis	20	0.86	0.86	6	18	14	NO
scheme105	Narayanganj	32.40	2	2	No	Fund crisis	20	0.86	0.86	6	18	14	NO
scheme106	Narayanganj	56.01	2	2	No	Fund crisis	20	0.86	0.86	6	18	11	NO
scheme107	Narayanganj	17.89	2	2	No	Rainy season	20	0.86	5.86	6	53	34	NO

Scheme Number	Name of Districts	Estimated cost (Lakh taka)	Tender document sold (Nos.)	Tender document submitted (Nos.)	Contractor selected by lottery	Reason for time extension	Days allowed for tender submission (Days)	Weeks needed for TEC meeting (Weeks)	Weeks needed for approval of TEC recommendation (Weeks)	Days needed for Issuance of NOA (Days)	Days needed from submission to NOA issue (Days)	Days needed for signing of contract from NOA (Days)	Whether the contract is completed timely
scheme108	Narayanganj	77.71	2	2	No	Rainy season	23	1.86	3.29	1	37	54	NO
scheme109	Narayanganj	52.09	2	2	No	Rainy season	23	1.86	3.29	1	37	19	NO
scheme110	Narayanganj	56.30	2	2	No	Rainy season	23	1.86	3.29	1	37	19	NO
scheme111	Narayanganj	73.89	2	2	No	Rainy season	23	1.86	3.29	1	37	19	NO
scheme112	Narayanganj	30.60	2	2	No	Rainy season	23	1.86	3.29	1	37	19	NO
scheme113	Narayanganj	57.40	2	2	No	Rainy season	23	1.86	3.29	1	37	19	NO
scheme114	Narayanganj	11.17	2	2	No	Fund crisis	23	1.86	0.43	1	17	19	NO
scheme115	Narayanganj	183.33	2	1	No	Rainy season	23	1.86	3.29	1	37	20	NO
scheme116	Narayanganj	86.79	2	1	No	Rainy season	24	1.86	3.29	1	37	11	NO
scheme117	Narayanganj	28.67	2	2	No	Rainy season	24	1.86	3.29	1	37	13	NO

Scheme Number	Name of Districts	Estimated cost (Lakh taka)	Tender document sold (Nos.)	Tender document submitted (Nos.)	Contractor selected by lottery	Reason for time extension	Days allowed for tender submission (Days)	Weeks needed for TEC meeting (Weeks)	Weeks needed for approval of TEC recommendation (Weeks)	Days needed for Issuance of NOA (Days)	Days needed from submission to NOA issue (Days)	Days needed for signing of contract from NOA (Days)	Whether the contract is completed timely
scheme118	Narayanganj	8.08	2	2	No	Rainy season	23	1.86	0.43	1	17	25	NO
scheme119	Narayanganj	35.49	2	2	No	Rainy season	23	1.86	3.29	1	37	5	NO
scheme120	Narayanganj	15.13	2	2	No	Fund crisis	23	1.86	0.43	1	17	19	NO
scheme121	Narayanganj	14.18	0	0	-	-	22	0.86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
scheme122	Narayanganj	40.42	2	2	No	Rainy season	24	6.14	0.57	1	48	19	NO
scheme123	Narayanganj	22.81	0	0	-	-	22	0.86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
scheme124	Narayanganj	39.60	2	2	No	Rainy season	23	1.86	0.43	1	17	25	NO
scheme125	Narayanganj	15.55	2	2	No	Rainy season	24	1.86	3.29	1	37	11	NO
scheme126	Narayanganj	21.82	2	2	No	Fund crisis	23	1.86	0.43	1	17	25	NO
scheme127	Narayanganj	62.16	2	2	No	Rainy season	24	1.86	3.29	1	37	11	NO
scheme128	Narayanganj	59.80	2	1	No	Rainy season	59	1.00	3.43	1	32	23	NO

Scheme Number	Name of Districts	Estimated cost (Lakh taka)	Tender document sold (Nos.)	Tender document submitted (Nos.)	Contractor selected by lottery	Reason for time extension	Days allowed for tender submission (Days)	Weeks needed for TEC meeting (Weeks)	Weeks needed for approval of TEC recommendation (Weeks)	Days needed for Issuance of NOA (Days)	Days needed from submission to NOA issue (Days)	Days needed for signing of contract from NOA (Days)	Whether the contract is completed timely
scheme129	Narayanganj	49.96	2	2	No	Rainy season	24	1.86	3.29	1	37	4	NO
scheme130	Narayanganj	51.12	2	1	No	Rainy season	24	1.86	3.29	1	37	30	NO
scheme131	Narayanganj	32.69	0	0	-	-	22	0.86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
scheme132	Narayanganj	31.53	1	1	No	Rainy season	23	1.86	0.43	1	17	19	NO
scheme133	Narayanganj	69.29	0	0	-	-	22	0.86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
scheme134	Narayanganj	58.77	0	0	-	-	22	0.86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
scheme135	Narayanganj	47.69	2	1	No	Rainy season	22	0.86	3.00	3	30	18	NO
scheme136	Narayanganj	25.68	2	1	No	Rainy season	22	0.86	3.00	3	30	18	NO
scheme137	Narayanganj	25.67	0	0	-	-	22	0.86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
scheme138	Narayanganj	43.39	2	2	No	Rainy season	22	1.43	2.57	1	29	14	NO
scheme139	Narayanganj	34.54	0	0	-	-	22	0.86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
scheme140	Narayanganj	7.21	2	2	No	Rainy season	22	1.43	2.57	1	29	14	NO

Scheme Number	Name of Districts	Estimated cost (Lakh taka)	Tender document sold (Nos.)	Tender document submitted (Nos.)	Contractor selected by lottery	Reason for time extension	Days allowed for tender submission (Days)	Weeks needed for TEC meeting (Weeks)	Weeks needed for approval of TEC recommendation (Weeks)	Days needed for Issuance of NOA (Days)	Days needed from submission to NOA issue (Days)	Days needed for signing of contract from NOA (Days)	Whether the contract is completed timely
scheme141	Narayanganj	62.20	2	1	No	N/A	22	0.86	3.00	3	30	21	N/A
scheme142	Narayanganj	18.89	0	0	-	-	22	0.86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
scheme143	Narayanganj	18.70	0	0	-	-	22	0.86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
scheme144	Narayanganj	18.76	0	0	-	-	22	0.86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
scheme145	Narayanganj	33.75	0	0	-	-	22	0.86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
scheme146	Narayanganj	23.24	0	0	-	-	22	0.86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
scheme147	Narayanganj	34.44	0	0	-	-	22	0.86	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
scheme148	Narayanganj	32.62	3	3	No	N/A	19	0.29	2.00	5	21	15	N/A
scheme149	Narayanganj	30.03	2	2	No	N/A	19	0.57	1.57	9	24	27	N/A
scheme150	Narayanganj	80.46	2	2	No	N/A	20	1.57	1.00	0	18	14	N/A
scheme151	Dhaka	32.61	22	8	Yes	Timely completed	27	1.00	1.29	3	19	15	YES
scheme152	Dhaka	16.10	30	28	Yes	Timely completed	27	1.00	1.29	3	19	13	YES
scheme153	Dhaka	36.08	13	9	Yes	Timely completed	26	1.00	1.29	3	19	28	YES
scheme154	Dhaka	36.54	18	15	Yes	Timely completed	26	1.00	1.29	3	19	34	YES

Scheme Number	Name of Districts	Estimated cost (Lakh taka)	Tender document sold (Nos.)	Tender document submitted (Nos.)	Contractor selected by lottery	Reason for time extension	Days allowed for tender submission (Days)	Weeks needed for TEC meeting (Weeks)	Weeks needed for approval of TEC recommendation (Weeks)	Days needed for Issuance of NOA (Days)	Days needed from submission to NOA issue (Days)	Days needed for signing of contract from NOA (Days)	Whether the contract is completed timely
scheme155	Dhaka	67.42	4	2	No	Rainy season	23	1.14	2.00	23	45	34	NO
scheme156	Dhaka	24.05	3	1	No	Rainy season	22	1.14	2.00	4	26	31	NO
scheme157	Dhaka	34.99	10	3	Yes	Fund crisis	28	0.71	1.00	34	46	35	NO
scheme158	Dhaka	26.15	7	4	No	Fund crisis	22	3.71	2.00	3	43	13	NO
scheme159	Dhaka	60.70	8	3	No	Rainy season	12	0.86	2.00	30	50	16	NO
scheme160	Dhaka	16.12	24	22	Yes	Timely completed	27	1.00	1.00	5	19	13	YES
scheme161	Dhaka	33.64	25	23	Yes	Timely completed	27	1.00	1.00	5	19	13	YES
scheme162	Dhaka	56.00	3	2	No	Rainy season	13	2.29	0.43	2	21	20	NO
scheme163	Dhaka	35.11	5	2	No	Rainy season	20	0.86	2.00	39	59	16	NO
scheme164	Dhaka	39.96	6	2	No	Fund crisis	24	1.14	1.71	4	24	21	NO
scheme165	Dhaka	28.78	7	1	No	Rainy season	20	0.86	1.14	7	21	39	NO

Scheme Number	Name of Districts	Estimated cost (Lakh taka)	Tender document sold (Nos.)	Tender document submitted (Nos.)	Contractor selected by lottery	Reason for time extension	Days allowed for tender submission (Days)	Weeks needed for TEC meeting (Weeks)	Weeks needed for approval of TEC recommendation (Weeks)	Days needed for Issuance of NOA (Days)	Days needed from submission to NOA issue (Days)	Days needed for signing of contract from NOA (Days)	Whether the contract is completed timely
scheme166	Dhaka	63.03	3	2	No	Rainy season	35	1.43	7.00	7	66	11	NO
scheme167	Dhaka	52.43	10	2	No	Fund crisis	24	1.43	3.86	6	43	38	NO
scheme168	Dhaka	18.09	9	3	No	Fund crisis	29	1.14	5.71	7	55	7	NO
scheme169	Dhaka	34.80	7	3	No	Fund crisis	26	2.86	1.00	1	28	25	NO
scheme170	Dhaka	35.06	11	6	Yes	Rainy season	17	1.00	1.00	5	19	28	NO
scheme171	Dhaka	22.36	10	6	Yes	Timely completed	27	1.00	1.00	5	19	44	YES
scheme172	Dhaka	60.49	22	20	Yes	Timely completed	19	1.57	1.00	1	19	17	YES
scheme173	Dhaka	24.50	24	22	Yes	Timely completed	19	1.57	1.00	1	19	14	YES
scheme174	Dhaka	113.82	10	1	No	Rainy season	29	1.29	1.00	6	22	35	NO
scheme175	Dhaka	57.66	8	3	No	Rainy season	29	1.29	1.00	6	22	27	NO
scheme176	Dhaka	76.62	4	2	No	Rainy season	20	2.14	3.00	7	43	33	NO

Scheme Number	Name of Districts	Estimated cost (Lakh taka)	Tender document sold (Nos.)	Tender document submitted (Nos.)	Contractor selected by lottery	Reason for time extension	Days allowed for tender submission (Days)	Weeks needed for TEC meeting (Weeks)	Weeks needed for approval of TEC recommendation (Weeks)	Days needed for Issuance of NOA (Days)	Days needed from submission to NOA issue (Days)	Days needed for signing of contract from NOA (Days)	Whether the contract is completed timely
scheme177	Dhaka	40.60	10	4	No	Rainy season	29	1.29	1.00	6	22	7	NO
scheme178	Dhaka	52.10	5	3	No	Rainy season	21	2.00	8.86	7	83	18	NO
scheme179	Dhaka	120.67	6	4	No	Rainy season	21	6.29	3.14	7	73	16	NO
scheme180	Dhaka	54.62	16	2	No	Rainy season	29	1.29	1.00	6	22	13	NO
scheme181	Dhaka	110.06	16	3	No	Rainy season	29	1.29	1.00	6	22	11	NO
scheme182	Dhaka	63.79	15	3	No	Rainy season	29	1.29	1.00	6	22	7	NO
scheme183	Dhaka	82.92	11	2	No	Rainy season	29	1.29	0.86	7	22	7	NO
scheme184	Dhaka	71.30	6	3	No	Rainy season	21	2.00	5.57	7	60	28	NO
scheme185	Dhaka	34.61	15	15	Yes	Fund crisis	22	2.00	1.00	7	28	122	NO
scheme186	Dhaka	66.14	8	6	Yes	Fund crisis	24	0.29	1.00	7	16	43	NO
scheme187	Dhaka	27.48	14	2	No	Fund crisis	29	1.29	1.00	6	22	11	NO

Scheme Number	Name of Districts	Estimated cost (Lakh taka)	Tender document sold (Nos.)	Tender document submitted (Nos.)	Contractor selected by lottery	Reason for time extension	Days allowed for tender submission (Days)	Weeks needed for TEC meeting (Weeks)	Weeks needed for approval of TEC recommendation (Weeks)	Days needed for Issuance of NOA (Days)	Days needed from submission to NOA issue (Days)	Days needed for signing of contract from NOA (Days)	Whether the contract is completed timely
scheme188	Dhaka	21.37	23	4	No	Fund crisis	29	1.29	1.00	6	22	11	NO
scheme189	Dhaka	16.04	15	2	No	Fund crisis	35	0.57	5.29	7	48	26	NO
scheme190	Dhaka	47.60	8	4	No	Fund crisis	29	2.43	1.43	7	34	28	NO
scheme191	Dhaka	18.97	22	20	Yes	Fund crisis	24	1.00	1.00	0	14	45	NO
scheme192	Dhaka	121.08	14	6	Yes	Fund crisis	29	1.00	2.00	7	28	11	NO
scheme193	Dhaka	28.06	6	3	No	Fund crisis	29	2.00	5.86	7	62	58	NO
scheme194	Dhaka	57.33	13	10	Yes	Fund crisis	24	2.00	1.14	0	22	35	NO
scheme195	Dhaka	47.18	8	3	No	Fund crisis	31	1.57	4.86	7	52	16	NO
scheme196	Dhaka	22.52	10	10	Yes	Timely completed	27	1.00	1.00	5	19	41	YES
scheme197	Dhaka	32.61	22	18	Yes	Timely completed	24	1.00	1.00	5	19	15	YES
scheme198	Dhaka	6.11	20	18	Yes	Timely completed	24	1.00	1.00	5	19	13	YES
scheme199	Dhaka	18.84	18	11	Yes	Timely completed	24	1.00	1.00	5	19	12	YES
scheme200	Dhaka	13.64	19	15	Yes	Timely completed	24	1.00	1.00	5	19	13	YES

Appendix-H: Statistical Hypothesis Test

Statistical Hypothesis tests have been conducted to check the result for the entire population. The number of sample was only 40. To check the result for the entire population, statistical hypothesis tests have been done. The survey was conducted to get the perception of the respondent in a scale of 1 to 5 where, 5-for 'High positive impact', 4-for 'Low positive impact', 3-for 'No impact', 2- for 'Low negative impact', 1- for 'High negative impact'.

As the standard deviation of the population is not known and the sample size is 40, z-statistics is used.

We know that observed value of z statistics, $z_{obs} = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{S\bar{x}}$

Where, \bar{x} = sample mean

$S\bar{x}$ = standard error of the mean = $\frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}$

S = sample standard deviation

n = sample size.

For hypothesis-1:

Question-2(iii) was asked for testing hypothesis-1

The null hypothesis and the alternate hypothesis are assumed as,

Null hypothesis, $H_0: \mu = 4.0$; LTM has impacted sufficient positively in total project implementation time

Alternate hypothesis, $H_1: \mu < 4.0$; LTM has not impacted sufficient positively in total project implementation time

Here, sample mean, $\bar{x} = 3.90$, $\mu = 4.0$, sample standard deviation, $S = 0.9554$

Sample size, $n = 40$.

$S\bar{x} = \frac{0.9554}{\sqrt{40}} = 0.151$

$$\text{Now, } Z_{\text{obs}} = \frac{3.90-4.00}{0.151} = -0.662$$

It is a one tail problem. Considering 95% confidence level i.e. $\alpha = 0.05$. From the z-distribution table, for one tail problem, critical value of z (critical) corresponding to $\alpha = 0.05$ is 1.645. As it is a left tail problem, $z_{\text{critical}} = -1.645$. So the region of acceptance lies in $z \geq -1.645$ of the z-distribution. Since $Z_{\text{obs}} = -0.662$ and it is in the region of acceptance. Thus the null hypothesis is accepted. We can say that LTM has impacted sufficient positively in project implementation time.

For hypothesis-2:

Question-2(i) was asked for testing hypothesis-2, justification of taking the scheme for implementation by LTM method.

The null hypothesis and the alternate hypothesis are assumed as,

Null hypothesis, $H_0: \mu = 4.0$; Justification for implementing scheme by LTM in LGED has sufficient positive impact.

Alternate hypothesis, $H_1: \mu < 4.0$; Justification for implementing scheme by LTM in LGED has no positive impact.

Here, sample mean, $\bar{x} = 3.45$, $\mu = 4.0$, sample standard deviation, $S = 0.1459$

Sample size, $n = 20$.

$$S_{\bar{x}} = \frac{0.1459}{\sqrt{20}} = 0.256$$

$$\text{Now, } Z_{\text{obs}} = \frac{3.45-4.00}{0.256} = - 2.148$$

It is a one tail problem. Considering 95% confidence level i.e. $\alpha = 0.05$. From the z-distribution table, for one tail problem, critical value of z (critical) corresponding to $\alpha = 0.05$ is 1.645. As it is a left tail problem, $z_{\text{critical}} = -1.645$. So the region of acceptance lies in $z \geq -1.645$ of the z-distribution. Since $Z_{\text{obs}} = - 2.148$ and it is in the region of rejection, thus the null hypothesis is rejected. We can say that there is no sufficient positive justification for LTM in LGED.

For hypothesis-3:

Question-2(vii) (Previous experience for quality work) was asked to test hypothesis-3.

The null hypothesis and alternate hypothesis are assumed as,

Null hypothesis, $H_0: \mu = 3.50$; In LTM no previous experience is required for quality of construction works.

Alternate hypothesis, $H_1: \mu < 3.50$; In LTM previous experience has positive impact on quality of construction works.

Here, sample mean, $\bar{x} = 1.675$, $\mu = 3.50$, sample standard deviation, $S = 0.8883$

Sample size, $n = 40$.

$$S_{\bar{x}} = \frac{0.8883}{\sqrt{40}} = 0.140$$

$$\text{Now, } Z_{\text{obs}} = \frac{1.675 - 3.50}{0.140} = -12.993$$

It is a one tail problem. Considering 95% confidence level i.e. $\alpha = 0.05$. From the z-distribution table, for one tail problem, critical value of z (critical) corresponding to $\alpha = 0.05$ is 1.645. As it is a left tail problem, $z_{\text{critical}} = -1.645$. So the region of acceptance lies in $z \geq -1.645$ of the z-distribution. Since $Z_{\text{obs}} = -12.993$ and it is in the region of rejection, thus the null hypothesis is rejected. We can say that there is sufficient positive impact of previous experience on quality of works in LTM.

For hypothesis-4:

Question-2(x) (Whether tender security impacts submission of tenders) was asked to test hypothesis-4.

The null hypothesis and alternate hypothesis are assumed as,

Null hypothesis, $H_0: \mu = 3.50$; In LTM non inclusion of tender security slightly improves the quality of tender submission.

Alternate hypothesis, $H_1: \mu < 3.50$; In LTM non inclusion of tender security does not improve the quality of tender submission.

Here, sample mean, $\bar{x} = 2.225$, $\mu = 3.50$, sample standard deviation, $S = 1.6249$

Sample size, $n = 40$.

$$S_{\bar{x}} = \frac{1.6249}{\sqrt{40}} = 0.257$$

$$\text{Now, } Z_{\text{obs}} = \frac{2.225 - 3.50}{0.257} = -4.963$$

It is a one tail problem. Considering 95% confidence level i.e. $\alpha = 0.05$. From the z-distribution table, for one tail problem, critical value of z (critical) corresponding

to $\alpha = 0.05$ is 1.645. As it is a left tail problem, $z_{\text{critical}} = -1.645$. So the region of acceptance lies in $z \geq -1.645$ of the z-distribution. Since $Z_{\text{obs}} = -4.963$ and it is in the region of rejection, thus the null hypothesis is rejected. We can say that inclusion of tender security improves the quality of tender submission.

Impact Assessment of LTM in LGED

Appendix-I1: Table1.1.1

Annual Development Programme (ADP) - Yearwise Original & Revised Allocation and Utilization

(Taka in Crore)

Fiscal Year	ADP Allocation		Utilization as per IMED's Report
	Original	Revised	
2000-01	17,500.00	18,200.00	16,151.00
2001-02	19,000.00	16,000.00	14,090.17
2002-03	19,200.00	17,100.01	15,449.28
2003-04	20,300.00	19,000.00	16,796.24
2004-05	22,000.00	20,500.00	18,770.64
2005-06	24,500.00	21,500.00	19,473.41
2006-07	26,000.00	21,600.00	17,206.29
2007-08	26,500.00	22,500.00	18,419.03
2008-09	25,600.00	23,000.00	19,700.76
2009-10	30,500.00	28,500.00	25,917.35
2010-11	38,500.00	35,800.00	33,007.00
2011-12	46,000.00	41,080.00	37,872.00

Appendix- I2: Tables of processed data

Table 5.2.1.2: Impact of allowable time at different stages of LTM on "tender processing time".

	Respondents (%)
Low to high positive	72.50%
No impact	22.50%
Low to high negative	5.00%

Table 5.2.1.3: Impact of LTM as a whole on 'total project implementation time'.

	Respondents(%)
Low to high positive	60.00%
No impact	35.00%
Low to high negative	5.00%

Table 5.2.1.5: Impact of previous inexperience for timely completion

	Respondents(%)
Low to high positive	7.50%
No impact	5.00%
Low to high negative	87.50%

Table 5.2.1.6: Impact of optional tender security on submission of tender.

	Respondents(%)
Low to high positive	25.00%
No impact	7.50%
Low to high negative	67.50%

Appendix-I3: Table 5.1.1: Frequency Distribution in percentage for question no 2(i) to 2(x) of Questionnaire

Question no	Frequency Distribution (%)					Total %
	High positive impact	Low positive impact	No impact	Low negative impact	High negative impact	
i	20.0	30.0	30.0	15.0	5.0	100
ii	55.0	17.5	22.5	5.0	0.0	100
iii	35.0	25.0	35.0	5.0	0.0	100
iv	20.0	10.0	50.0	5.0	15.0	100
v	60.0	20.0	17.5	2.5	0.0	100
vi	7.5	20.0	10.0	27.5	35.0	100
vii	2.5	2.5	5.0	40.0	50.0	100
viii	5.0	2.5	5.0	45.0	42.5	100
ix	2.5	22.5	52.5	10.0	12.5	100
x	20.0	5.0	7.5	12.5	55.0	100

Appendix- J: Figures from questionnaire

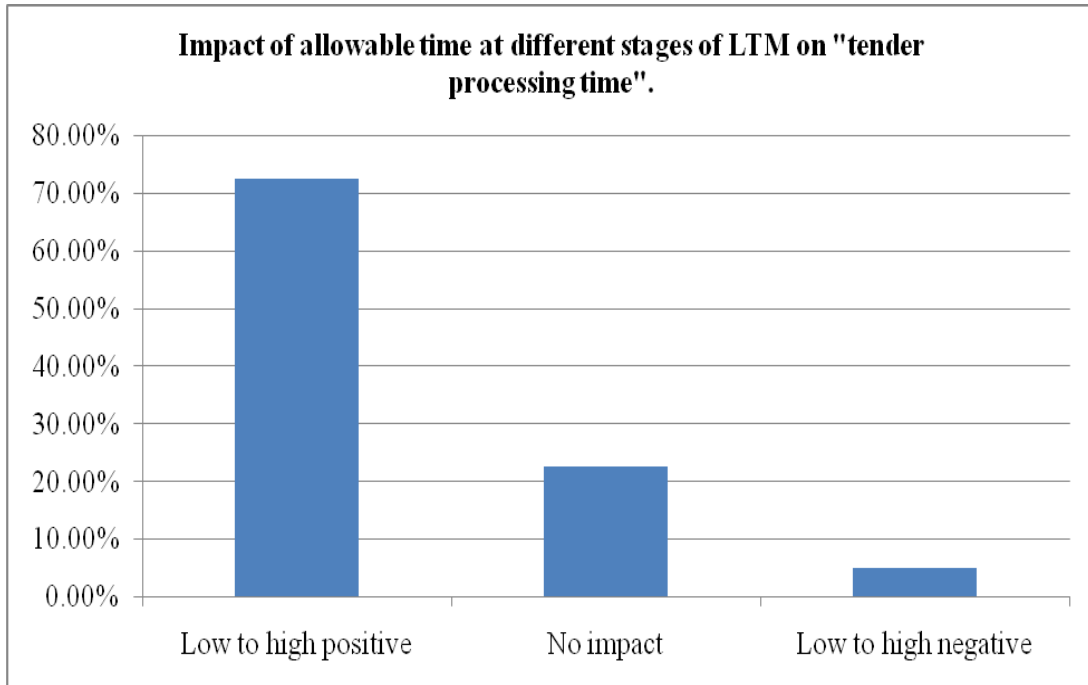


Figure 5.2.1.2: Impact of allowable time at different stages of LTM on "tender processing time"

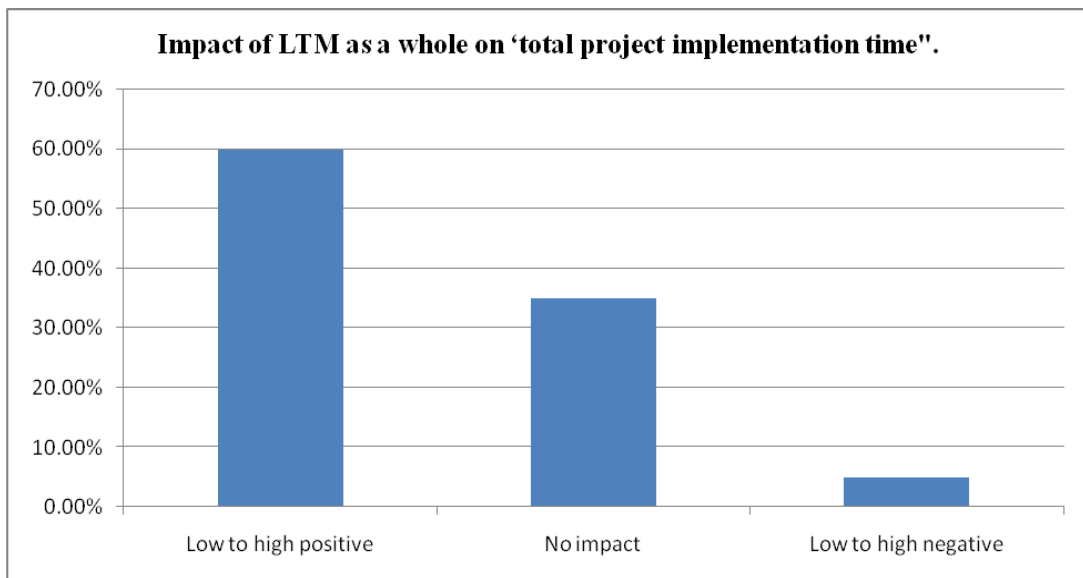


Figure 5.2.1.3: Impact of LTM as a whole on "total project implementation time"

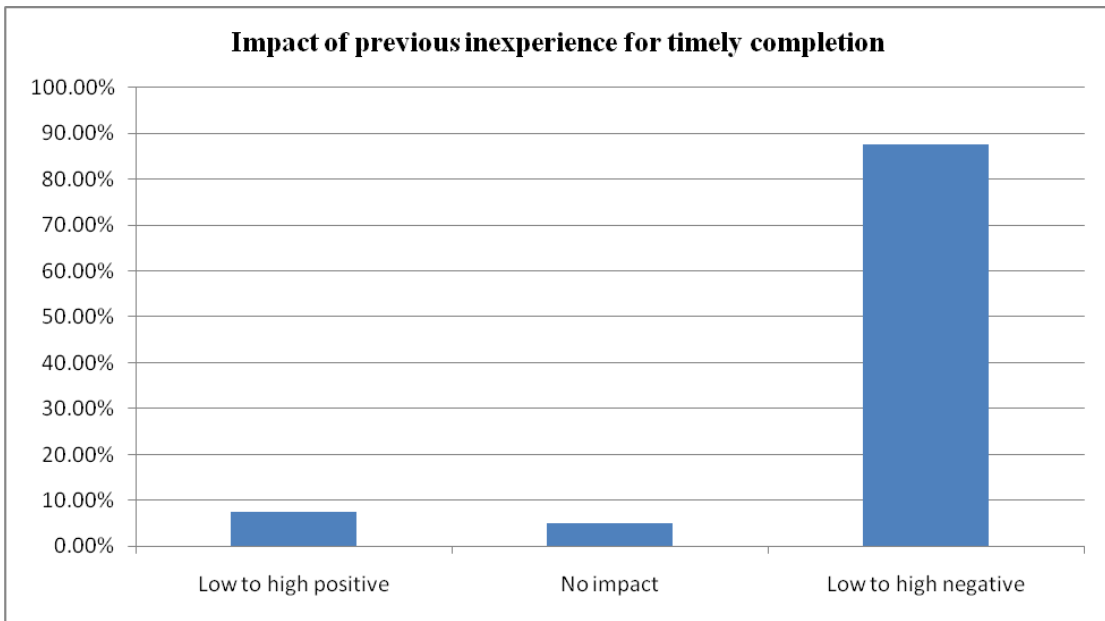


Figure 5.2.1.5: Impact of previous inexperience for timely completion

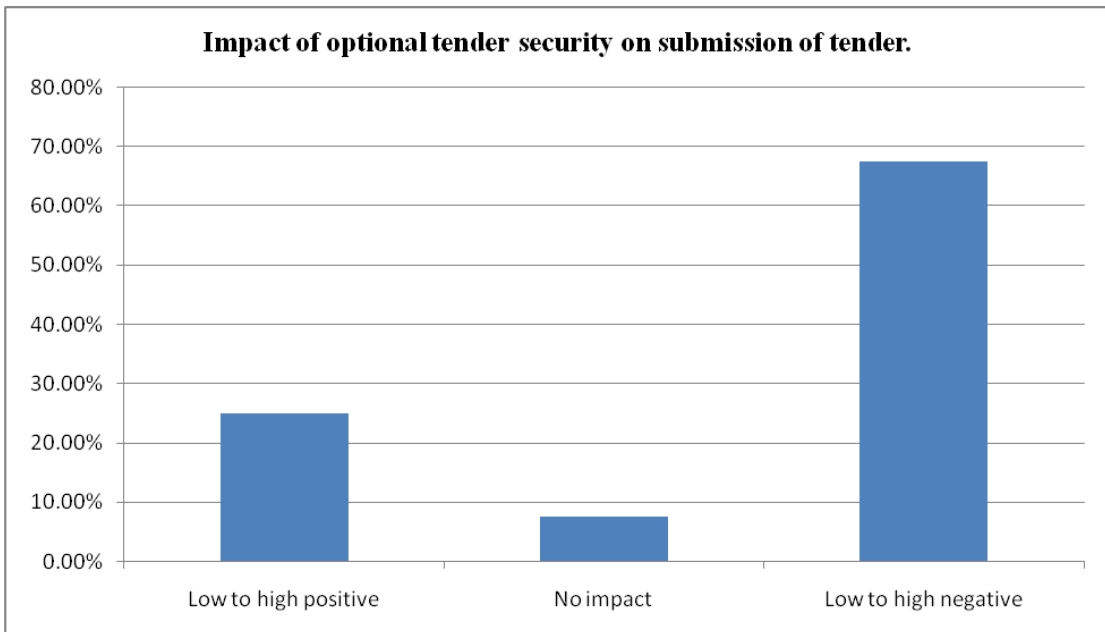


Figure 5.2.1.6: Impact of optional tender security on submission of tender