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PART II

Statutory Notifications (S. R. O.)

**GOVERNMENT OF GILGIT-BALTISTAN
GILGIT-BALTISTAN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT
REGULATORY AUTHORITY**

NOTIFICATION

Gilgit, the 9th September, 2022

S. R. O. 2037(I)/2022.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26 of the Gilgit-Baltistan Public Procurement Act, 2021, the Government of Gilgit-Baltistan is pleased to make the following rules, namely:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) These rules may be called the Gilgit-Baltistan Public Procurement Rules, 2022.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

2. **Definitions.**—(1) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or Context,—

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- (a) "bid" means a tender, or an offer, in response to an invitation, by a person, consultant, firm, company or an organization expressing his or its willingness to undertake a specified task at a price;
- (b) "bidder" means a person who submits a bid;
- (c) "blacklisted" means a bidder that is declared by the Authority untrustworthy after establishing the fact that the bidder was found involved in any corrupt and fraudulent practice or practices; or if the bidder is declared incapable by the Authority due to its established performance failure during the execution of the contract; or if the bidder deviates from its prior commitment or declaration made regarding the bid or proposal submitted by the bidder.
- (d) "call off order" means an order placed by a procuring agency under general terms and pricing on a range of goods under closed framework agreement, without having to negotiate terms every time;
- (e) "closed framework agreement" means an agreement with specified terms and conditions with an agreed price;
- (f) "competitive bidding" means a procedure leading to the award of a contract whereby all the interested persons, firms, companies or organizations may bid for the contract and includes both national competitive bidding and international competitive bidding;
- (g) "contractor" means a person, consultant, firm, company or an organization who undertakes to supply goods, services or works;
- (h) "contract" means an agreement enforceable by law;
- (i) "corrupt and fraudulent practices" in respect of procurement process, shall be either one or any combination of the practices including,-
 - (i) "coercive practices" which means any impairing or harming or threatening to impair or harm, directly or indirectly, any party or the property of the party to influence the actions of a party to achieve a wrongful gain or to cause a wrongful loss to another party;
 - (ii) "collusive practices" which means any arrangement between two or more parties to the procurement process designed to

stifle open competition for any wrongful gain, and to establish prices at artificial, non-competitive levels;

- (iii) "corrupt practices" which means the offering, giving, receiving or soliciting, directly or indirectly, of anything of value to influence the acts of another party for wrongful gain;
- (iv) "fraudulent practices" which means any act or omission, including a misrepresentation, that knowingly or recklessly misleads, or attempts to mislead, a party to obtain a financial or other benefit or to avoid an obligation; and
- (v) "obstructive practices" which means harming or threatening to harm, directly or indirectly, persons to influence their participation in a Procurement process, or affect the execution of a contract;
- (j) "Cross debarred" means a bidder debarred by any procuring agency shall be considered as debarred by all the procuring agencies.
- (k) "emergency" means natural calamities, disasters, accidents, war and operational emergency which may give rise to abnormal situation requiring prompt and immediate action to limit or avoid damage to person, property or the environment;
- (l) "e-Procurement" means use of information and communication technologies or digital or electronic means for procurement process;
- (m) "force account" means execution of procurement of small works and no consultancy services through direct contracting with any state-owned entity having resources to perform that particular assignment subject to ascertaining that it is cost and time effective;
- (n) "framework agreement" means a contractual arrangement which allows a procuring agency to procure goods, services or works that are needed continuously or repeatedly at agreed terms and conditions over an agreed period of time, through placement of a number of orders;
- (o) "most advantageous bid" means,-
 - (i) a bid or proposal for goods, works or services that after meeting the eligibility or qualification criteria, is found substantially responsive to the terms and conditions as set out in the bidding or request for proposals document; and

- (ii) evaluated as the highest ranked bid or proposal on the basis of cost or quality or qualification or any combination thereof, as specified in the bidding documents or request for proposal documents which shall be in conformity with the selection techniques to be issued by the Authority;
- (p) "Open framework agreement" means an agreement with specified terms and conditions without an agreed price;
- (q) "repeat orders" means procurement of the same commodity from the same source without competition and includes enhancement of contracts;
- (r) "supplier" means a person, consultant, firm, company or an organization who undertakes to supply goods, services or works;
- (s) "unsolicited project proposal" means any proposal containing a unique and innovative idea and approach, and the same is not submitted in response to any procurement request, however is aligned with the mission and objectives of the procuring agency and is subject to competitive selection process by soliciting counter proposals challenging the initiator's proposal in all the technical and financial aspects; and
- (t) "value for money" means best returns for each rupee spent in terms of quality, timeliness, reliability, after sales service, up-grade ability, price, source, and the combination of whole-life cost and quality to meet the procuring agency's requirements.

(2) The expressions used but not defined in these rules shall have the same meanings as are assigned to them in the Act and, if not defined there, as in the ordinary usage of language.

3. **Scope and applicability.**—Save as otherwise provided, these rules shall apply to all procurements made by all procuring agencies of the Government of Gilgit-Baltistan whether within or outside Gilgit-Baltistan.

4. **Principles of procurements.**—Procuring agencies, while engaging in procurements, shall ensure that the procurements are conducted in a fair and transparent manner, the object of procurement brings value for money to the agency and the procurement process is efficient and economical.

5. **International and inter-governmental commitments of the Gilgit-Baltistan Government.**—Whenever these rules are in conflict with an obligation or commitment of the Government of Gilgit-Baltistan arising out of an

international treaty or an agreement with a State or States, or any international financial institution the provisions of such international treaty or agreement shall prevail to the extent of such conflict.

6. **Language.**—(1) All communications and documentation related to procurements of the Government of Gilgit-Baltistan shall either be in Urdu or English or both. Except where a procuring agency is situated outside the territories of Gilgit-Baltistan/ Pakistan and procurements are to be made locally, the procuring agency may use the local language in addition to Urdu or English.

(2) Where the use of local language is found essential, the original documentation shall be in Urdu or English, which shall be retained on record; for all other purposes their translations in local language shall be used: Provided that such use of local language ensures maximum economy and efficiency in the procurement.

(3) In case of the dispute reference shall be made to the original documentation retained on record.

7. **Constitution of the procurement committee.**—The procuring agency shall, with approval of its head of the department, constitute as many procuring committees, as it deems fit, each comprising of odd number of persons and headed by an officer not below the rank of BS-18 or if not available the officer of the highest grade, and shall ensure that at least one third of the members of a procurement committee or from the agencies or departments other than the procuring agency.

8. **Functions and responsibilities of the procuring committee(s).**—The procuring committee shall be responsible for:

- (a) Overseeing to ensure consistency of the procurement proceedings with the rules:
- (b) Carrying out technical as well as financial evaluation of the proposals and bids:
- (c) Performing post qualification and other validation tasks prior to award:
- (d) Preparing evaluation report;
- (e) Making recommendations for the award of the contract to the competent authority and
- (f) Performing any other function ancillary and incidental to the above.

9. **Integrity pact.**—Procurements exceeding the prescribed limit shall be subject to an integrity pact, as specified by regulation with approval of the Government of Gilgit-Baltistan, between the procuring agency and the suppliers or contractors.

10. **e-public procurement.**—The procuring agencies may carry out e-procurement process by using information and communication technologies or digital or electronic means, in such manner as to cover any or all aspects of the procurement process, in accordance with the regulations or guidelines to be prescribed by the Authority.

PROCUREMENT PLANNING

11. **Procurement planning.**—Within one year of commencement of these rules, all procuring agencies shall devise a mechanism, for planning in detail for all proposed procurements with the object of realistically determining the requirements of the procuring agency, within its available resources, delivery time or completion date and benefits that are likely to accrue to the procuring agency in future.

12. **Limitation on splitting or regrouping of proposed procurement.**—Save as otherwise provided and subject to the regulation made by the Authority, with the prior approval of the Government of Gilgit Baltistan, a procuring agency shall announce in an appropriate manner all proposed procurements for each financial year and shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements so planned. The annual requirements thus determined would be advertised in advance on the Authority's website as well as on the website of the procuring agency in case the procuring agency has its own website.

13. **Specifications.**—(1) The procuring agency shall allow the widest possible competition by defining such specifications that shall not favor any single contractor or supplier nor put others at a disadvantage.

(2) Any terms, specifications, standards, features, characteristics and requirements prescribing the technical or quality characteristics shall be generic in nature and shall not include reference to brand name, model number, catalogue number, name or origin of the country or similar classification.

(3) In case, the procuring agency is convinced that the use of or a reference to a brand name or a catalogue number is essential to complete, an otherwise incomplete specification, and no other sufficiently precise or understandable way of describing the characteristics of the goods, works or services to be procured is provided, the words "or equivalent" shall be used, after responsible to define the parameters of "equivalence" for all participants to procurement process, to ensure transparency.

(4) Solicitation documents or notices for disposal of assets by tender, and any additional information made available to a prospective participant, shall specify that the asset is to be sold on "as is where is" basis and shall disclaim liability after sale.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (4), a procuring agency shall give a full and accurate description of an asset to be disposed of.

14. Approval mechanism.—All procuring agencies shall provide clear authorization and delegation of powers for different categories of procurement and shall only initiate procurements once approval of the competent authorities concerned has been accorded.

PROCUREMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

15. Methods of advertisement.—(1) Procurements over five hundred thousand Pakistani Rupees and up to the limit of three million Pakistani Rupees shall be advertised on the Authority's website in the manner and format specified by regulation by the Authority from time to time. These procurement opportunities may also be advertised in print media, if deemed necessary by the procuring agency, provided that the lower financial limit for advertisement on Authority's website for open competitive bidding shall be the prescribed financial limit for request for quotations under clause (b) of rule 45.

(2) All procurement opportunities over three million Pakistani Rupees should be advertised on the Authority's website as well as in other print media or newspapers having wide circulation. The advertisement in the newspapers shall principally appear in at least two national dailies, one in English and the other in Urdu.

(3) In cases where the procuring agency has its own website it may also post all advertisements concerning procurement on that website as well.

(4) A procuring agency utilizing electronic media shall ensure that the information posted on the website is complete for the purposes for which it has been posted, and such information shall remain available on that website until the closing date for the submission of bids.

16. Response time.—(1) The procuring agency may decide the response time for receipt of bids or proposals (including proposals for pre-qualification) from the date of publication of an advertisement or notice, keeping in view the individual procurement's complexity, availability and urgency. However, under no circumstances the response time shall be less than fifteen days for national competitive bidding and thirty days for international competitive bidding from the date of publication of advertisement or notice.

All advertisements or notices shall expressly mention the response time allowed for that particular procurement along with the information for collection of bid documents which shall be issued till a given date, allowing sufficient time to complete and submit the bid by the closing date:

Provided that no time limit shall be applicable in case of emergency.

(2) The response time shall be calculated from the date of first publication of the advertisement in a newspaper or posting on the web site, as the case may be:

Provided that for all procurements up to three million Pakistani Rupees, the response time shall be considered from the date of appearance of the advertisement on the Authority's website.

(3) In situations where publication of such advertisements or notices has occurred in both electronic and print media, the response time shall be calculated from the day of its first publication in the newspapers.

17. **Exceptions.**—It shall be mandatory for all procuring agencies to advertise all procurement requirements exceeding prescribed financial limit which is applicable under sub-clause (i) of clause (b) of rule 45. However, under following circumstances deviation from the requirement is permissible with the prior approval of the Authority,—

- (a) the proposed procurement is related to national security and its publication could jeopardize national security objectives; and
- (b) the proposed procurement advertisement or notice or publication of it, in any manner, relates to disclosure of information, which is proprietary in nature or falls within the definition of intellectual property which is available from a single source.

PRE-QUALIFICATION, QUALIFICATION AND DIS-QUALIFICATION OF SUPPLIERS AND CONTRACTORS

18. **Pre-qualification of suppliers and contractors.**—(1) A procuring agency, prior to the floating of tenders, invitation to proposals or offers in procurement proceedings, may engage in pre-qualification of bidders in case of services, civil works, turnkey projects and in case of procurement of expensive and technically complex equipment to ensure that only technically and financially capable firms having adequate managerial capability are invited to submit bids. Such pre-qualification shall solely be based upon the ability of the interested parties to perform that particular work satisfactorily.

(2) A procuring agency while engaging in pre-qualification may take into consideration the following factors, namely:—

- (a) relevant experience and past performance;
- (b) capabilities with respect to personnel, equipment, and plant;
- (c) financial position;
- (d) appropriate managerial capability; and
- (e) any other factor that a procuring agency may deem relevant, not inconsistent with these rules.

19. **Pre-qualification process.**—(1) The procuring agency engaging in pre-qualification shall announce, in the pre-qualification documents, all information required for pre-qualification including instructions for preparation and submission of the pre-qualification documents, evaluation criteria, list of documentary evidence required by suppliers or contractors to demonstrate their respective qualifications and any other information that the procuring agency deems necessary for prequalification.

(2) The procuring agency shall provide a set of pre-qualification documents to any supplier or contractor, on request and subject to payment of price, if any.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-rule price means the cost of printing and providing the documents only.

(3) The procuring agency shall promptly notify each supplier or contractor submitting an application to pre-qualify whether or not it has been pre-qualified and shall make available to any person directly involved in the pre-qualification process, upon request, the names of all suppliers or contractors who have been pre-qualified. Only suppliers or contractors who have been pre-qualified shall be entitled to participate further in the procurement proceedings.

(4) The procuring agency shall communicate to those suppliers or contractors who have not been pre-qualified the reasons for not pre-qualifying them.

19A. **Procurement of common use items, services and commodities through framework agreements.**—(1) The Procuring Agency shall arrange the procurement through framework agreements of recurrent or common use items, services including maintenance services and those commodities, whose market prices fluctuate during the term of the agreement, for a maximum period of three years.

(1) The procuring agency shall prepare provisional annual estimates including description, specifications, statement of requirements and quantities, based on rational demand estimates.

(2) Based on such estimate, procuring agency shall initiate the prequalification proceedings for selection of suppliers and service providers.

(3) Open and closed framework agreements may be made with the selected suppliers and service providers. Maximum duration of open framework agreements shall not be more than three years and the closed framework agreements shall not exceed one year.

(4) The procuring agency may on need basis pre-qualify new suppliers or service providers during continuity of framework agreements with previously pre-qualified suppliers or service providers.

(5) The Authority shall make regulations, regulatory guides, guidelines or templates for procurement through framework agreements.

19B. Price adjustment for framework agreements.—(1) The procuring agency may, during the contract execution, accept a request to make price adjustment (under circumstance of above normal price volatility) and shall make a comparison of the prices requested against the national or international price indicator guides adopted by the Authority and verify the justification for such price adjustment.

(2) The procuring agency shall determine the factor or percentage for price adjustment approved by the Principal Accounting Officer (PAO).

20. Qualification of suppliers and contractors.—A procuring agency, at any stage of the procurement proceedings, having credible reasons for or *prima facie* evidence of any defect in supplier's or contractor's capacities, may require the suppliers or contractors to provide information concerning their professional, technical, financial, legal or managerial competence whether already pre-qualified or not:

Provided that such qualification shall only be laid down after recording reasons thereof in writing. They shall form part of the records of that procurement proceeding.

21. Disqualification of suppliers and contractors.—The procuring agency shall disqualify a supplier or contractor if it finds, at any time, that the information submitted by him concerning his qualification as supplier or contractor was false and materially inaccurate or incomplete.

22. **Blacklisting of suppliers and contractors.**—(1) The procuring agency shall devise a comprehensive mechanism for blacklisting and debarment of bidders for a specified time in accordance with regulations made by the Authority, and the bidder or the bidders shall be declared as-

- (a) blacklisted and henceforth cross debarred for participation in any public procurement or disposal proceedings for the period of not more than ten years, if corrupt and fraudulent practice as defined in these rules is established against the bidder or the bidders in pursuance of blacklisting proceedings;
- (b) blacklisted and henceforth cross debarred for participation in respective category of public procurement or disposal proceedings for a period of not more than three years, if the bidder fails to perform his contractual obligations during the execution of contract or breaches the contract due to his capacity and capability to perform or otherwise. However, procuring agency shall initiate such blacklisting or debarment proceedings after exhausting the forum of arbitration, provided that such provision exists in the conditions of contract, and if such failure or breach is covered in the respective dispute settlement clauses of the contract, and
- (c) blacklisted and henceforth cross debarred for participation in respective category of public procurement or disposal proceedings for a period of not more than six months, if the bidder fails to abide with a bid securing declaration, however without being indulged in any corrupt and fraudulent practice.

(2) Such blacklisting or barring action shall be communicated by the procuring agency to the Authority and respective bidder or bidders in the form of decision containing the grounds for such action. The same shall be publicized by the Authority after examining the record whether the procedure defined in blacklisting and debarment mechanism has been adhered to by the procuring agency.

(3) The bidder may file the review petition before the Authority within thirty days of communication of such blacklisting or barring action after depositing the prescribed fee and in accordance with procedure issued by the Authority, and the Authority shall evaluate the case and decide within ninety days of filing of review petition. The decision of the Authority shall be considered as final.

(4) A bidder who has been declared blacklisted or debarred by a foreign country, international organization or other foreign institutions shall be treated as blacklisted and debarred from participating in any public procurement

proceedings or entering into any public contract for such period as declared by that foreign country, international organizations or other foreign institutions:

Provided that in case of public sector entities, the Board shall have the power to review and examine the case on the basis of evaluations made by the Authority, and decide the case accordingly.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, the blacklisted or debarred bidder shall be bound to perform its contractual obligations in such on-going public contract or contracts in which such bidder is already engaged. This shall however be at the option of respective procuring agency.

METHODS OF PROCUREMENT

23. **Principal method of procurement.**—Save as otherwise provided hereinafter, the procuring agencies shall use open competitive bidding as the principal method of procurement for the procurement of goods, services and works.

24. **Open competitive bidding.**—Subject to the provisions of rules 25 to 40 the procuring agencies shall engage in open competitive bidding if the cost of the object to be procured is more than the prescribed financial limit which is applicable under sub-clause (i) of clause (b) of rule 45.

25. **Submission of bids.**—(1) The bids shall be submitted in a sealed package or packages in such manner that the contents are fully enclosed and cannot be known until duly opened.

(2) A procuring agency shall specify the manner and method of submission and receipt of bids in an unambiguous and clear manner in the bidding documents.

26. **Bidding documents.**—(1) Procuring agencies shall formulate precise and unambiguous bidding documents that shall be made available to the bidders immediately after the publication of the invitation to bid.

(2) For competitive bidding, whether open or limited, the bidding documents shall include the following, namely:-

- (a) Market survey report on cost, quality or qualification or combination of these criteria of goods, services and works to be procured.
- (b) invitation to bid;
- (c) instructions to bidders;

- (d) form of bid;
- (e) form of contract;
- (f) general or special conditions of contract;
- (g) specifications and drawings or performance criteria (where applicable);
- (h) list of goods or bill of quantities (where applicable);
- (i) delivery time or completion schedule;
- (j) qualification criteria (where applicable);
- (k) bid evaluation criteria;
- (l) format of all securities required (where applicable);
- (m) details of standards (if any) that are to be used in assessing the quality of goods, works or services specified; and
- (n) any other detail not inconsistent with these rules that the procuring agency may deem necessary.

(3) Any information, that becomes necessary for bidding or for bid evaluation, after the invitation to bid or issue of the bidding documents to the prospective bidders, shall be provided in a timely manner and on equal opportunity basis. Where notification of such change, addition, modification or deletion becomes essential, such notification shall be made in a manner similar to the original advertisement.

(4) Procuring agencies shall use standard bidding documents as and when notified by regulation by the Authority:

Provided that bidding documents already in use of procuring agencies may be retained in their respective usage to the extent they are not inconsistent with these rules and till such time that the standard bidding documents are specified by regulations.

(5) The procuring agency shall provide a set of bidding documents to any supplier or contractor, on request and subject to payment of price fixed by the Government, if any.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this sub-rule price means the cost of printing and providing the documents only.

27. **Reservations and preference.**—(1) Procuring agencies shall allow all prospective bidders to participate in procurement or disposal proceedings without regard to nationality, except in cases in which a procuring agency decides to limit such participation to national bidders only or prohibit participation of bidders of some nationalities, in accordance with the policy of Government of Gilgit-Baltistan.

(2) The procuring agency shall, while evaluating and comparing bids, allow for preference to domestic suppliers or contractors, while competing with the international bidders in accordance with the policies of Government of Gilgit-Baltistan or regulations made by the Authority for:

- (a) works projects;
- (b) certain goods manufactured, mined, extracted and grown in Gilgit-Baltistan; and
- (c) disposal of certain assets having any potential impact on national security.

(3) The percentage of preference, to be accorded shall be clearly mentioned in the bidding documents under the bid evaluation criteria.

28. **Bid security.**—The procuring agency may require the bidders to furnish a fixed amount of bid security not exceeding five percent of the estimated value of procurement determined by the procuring agency from a schedule bank:

Provided that in case where the procuring agency does not require the bid security, the bidder shall submit bid securing declaration on the format prescribed by the Authority in Standard Procurement Documents.

29. **Bid validity.**—(1) A procuring agency, keeping in view the nature of the procurement, shall subject the bid to a bid validity period.

(2) Bids shall be valid for the period of time specified in the bidding document.

(3) The procuring agency shall ordinarily be under an obligation to process and evaluate the bid within the stipulated bid validity period. However, under exceptional circumstances and for reason to be recorded in writing, if an extension is considered necessary, all those who have submitted their bids shall be asked to extend their respective bid validity period. Such extension shall be for not more than the period equal to the period of the original bid validity.

(4) **Bidders who,**—

- (a) agree to extension of their bid validity period shall also extend the validity of the bid bond or security for the extended period of the bid validity;

- (b) agree to the procuring agency's request for extension of bid validity period shall not be permitted to change the substance of their bids; and
- (c) do not agree to an extension of the bid validity period shall be allowed to withdraw their bids without forfeiture of their bid bonds or securities.

30. **Extension of time for submission of bids.**—Where a procuring agency has already prescribed a deadline for the submission of bids and due to any reason, the procuring agency finds it necessary to extend such deadline, it shall do so only after recording its reasons in writing and in an equal opportunity manner. Advertisement of such extension in time shall be done in a manner similar to the original advertisement.

OPENING, EVALUATION AND REJECTION OF BIDS

31. **Opening of bids.**—(1) The date for opening of bids and the last date for the submission of bids shall be the same. Bids shall be opened at the time specified in the bidding documents. The bids shall be opened at least thirty minutes after the deadline for submission of bids.

(2) All bids shall be opened publicly in the presence of the bidders or their representatives who may choose to be present, at the time and place announced prior to the bidding. The procuring agency shall read aloud the unit price as well as the bid amount and shall record the minutes of the bid opening. All bidders in attendance shall sign an attendance sheet. All bids submitted after the time prescribed shall be rejected and returned without being opened.

32. **Evaluation criteria.**—Procuring agencies shall formulate an appropriate evaluation criterion listing all the relevant information against which a bid is to be evaluated. Such evaluation criteria shall form an integral part of the bidding documents. Failure to provide for an unambiguous evaluation criterion in the bidding documents shall amount to mis-procurement.

33. **Evaluation of bids.**—(1) All bids shall be evaluated in accordance with the evaluation criteria and other terms and conditions set forth in the prescribed bidding documents. Save as provided for in sub-clause (iv) of clause (c) of rule 39 no evaluation criteria shall be used for evaluation of bids that had not been specified in the bidding documents.

(2) For the purposes of comparison of bids quoted in different currencies, the price shall be converted into a single currency specified in the bidding documents. The rate of exchange shall be the selling rate, prevailing on the date of opening of bids specified in the bidding documents, as notified by the State Bank of Pakistan on that day.

(3) A bid once opened in accordance with the prescribed procedure shall be subject to only those rules, regulations and policies that are in force at the time of issue of notice for invitation of bids.

34. **Clarification of bids.**—(1) No bidder shall be allowed to alter or modify his bid after the bids have been opened. However, the procuring agency may seek and accept clarifications to the bid that do not change the substance of the bid.

(2) Any request for clarification in the bid, made by the procuring agency shall invariably be in writing. The response to such request shall also be in writing.

35. **Discriminatory and difficult conditions.**—Save as otherwise provided, no procuring agency shall introduce any condition, which discriminates between bidders or that is considered to be met with difficulty. In ascertaining the discriminatory or difficult nature of any condition reference shall be made to the ordinary practices of that trade, manufacturing, construction business or service to which that particular procurement is related.

36. **Rejection of bids.**—(1) The procuring agency may reject all bids or proposals at any time prior to the acceptance of a bid or proposal. The procuring agency shall upon request communicate to any supplier or contractor who submitted a bid or proposal, the grounds for its rejection of all bids or proposals, but is not required to justify those grounds.

(2) The procuring agency shall incur no liability, solely by virtue of its invoking sub-rule (i) towards suppliers or contractors who have submitted bids or proposals.

(3) Notice of the rejection of all bids or proposals shall be given promptly to all suppliers or contractors that submitted bids or proposals.

37. **Re-bidding.**—(1) If the procuring agency has rejected all bids under rule 33 it may call for a re-bidding.

(2) The procuring agency before invitation for re-bidding shall assess the reasons for rejection and may revise specifications, evaluation criteria or any other condition for bidders as it may deem necessary.

38. **Announcement of evaluation reports.**—Based on the procedure adopted for the respective procurement, the procuring agency shall announce the result of bid evaluation, in the form of final evaluation report giving justification for acceptance or rejection of bids at least fifteen days prior to the award of procurement contract:

Provided that in case where technical proposal is to be evaluated separately, prior to opening of financial proposal, the technical evaluation report shall be announced before opening of the financial proposal.

39. **Procedures of open competitive bidding.**—Save as otherwise provided in these rules the following procedures shall be permissible for open competitive bidding, namely:-

(a) **Single stage – one envelope procedure.**—

Each bid shall comprise one single envelope containing, separately, financial proposal and technical proposal (if any). All bids received shall be opened and evaluated in the manner prescribed in the bidding document.

(b) **Single stage – two envelope procedure.**—

The bid shall comprise a single package containing two separate envelopes. Each envelope shall contain separately the financial proposal and the technical proposal;

- (i) the envelopes shall be marked as “FINANCIAL PROPOSAL” and “TECHNICAL PROPOSAL” in bold and legible letters to avoid confusion;
- (ii) initially, only the envelope marked “TECHNICAL PROPOSAL” shall be opened;
- (iii) the envelope marked as “FINANCIAL PROPOSAL” shall be retained in the custody of the procuring agency without being opened;
- (iv) the procuring agency shall evaluate the technical proposal in a manner prescribed in advance, without reference to the price and reject any proposal which does not conform to the specified requirements;
- (v) during the technical evaluation no amendments in the technical proposal shall be permitted;
- (vi) the financial proposals of bids shall be opened publicly at a time, date and venue announced and communicated to the bidders in advance;
- (vii) after the evaluation and approval of the technical proposal the procuring agency, shall at a time within the bid validity period, publicly open the financial proposals of the technically

accepted bids only. The financial proposal of bids found technically non-responsive shall be returned un-opened to the respective bidders; and

- (viii) the bid found to be the most advantageous bid shall be accepted.

(c) **Two stage bidding procedure.—**

First stage

- (i) the bidders shall first submit, according to the required specifications, a technical proposal without price;
- (ii) the technical proposal shall be evaluated in accordance with the specified evaluation criteria and may be discussed with the bidders regarding any deficiencies and unsatisfactory technical features;
- (iii) after such discussions, all the bidders shall be permitted to revise their respective technical proposals to meet the requirements of the procuring agency;
- (iv) the procuring agency may revise, delete, modify or add any aspect of the technical requirements or evaluation criteria, or it may add new requirements or criteria not inconsistent with these rules:

Provided that such revisions, deletions, modifications or additions are communicated to all the bidders equally at the time of invitation to submit final bids, and that sufficient time is allowed to the bidders to prepare their revised bids:

Provided further that such allowance of time shall not be less than fifteen days in the case of national competitive bidding and thirty days in the case of international competitive bidding;

- (v) those bidders not willing to conform their respective bids to the procuring agency's technical requirements may be allowed to withdraw from the bidding without forfeiture of their bid security;

Second stage

- (i) the bidders, whose technical proposals or bids have not been rejected and who are willing to conform their bids to the

revised technical requirements of the procuring agency, shall be invited to submit a revised technical proposal along with the financial proposal:

- (ii) the revised technical proposal and the financial proposal shall be opened on respective specified, date and venue announced and communicated to the bidders in advance; and
- (iii) the revised technical proposal and the financial proposal shall be evaluated in the manner prescribed above. The bid found to be the most advantageous bid shall be accepted:

Provided that in setting the date for the submission of the revised technical proposal and financial proposal a procuring agency shall allow sufficient time to the bidders to incorporate the agreed upon changes in the technical proposal and prepare their financial proposals accordingly.

(d) **Two stage - two envelope bidding procedure.—**

First stage

- (i) the bid shall comprise a single package containing two separate envelopes. Each envelope shall contain separately the financial proposal and the technical proposal;
- (ii) the envelopes shall be marked as “FINANCIAL PROPOSAL” and “TECHNICAL PROPOSAL” in bold and legible letters to avoid confusion;
- (iii) initially, only the envelope marked “TECHNICAL PROPOSAL” shall be opened;
- (iv) the envelope marked as “FINANCIAL PROPOSAL” shall be retained in the custody of the procuring agency without being opened;
- (v) the technical proposal shall be discussed with the bidders with reference to the procuring agency’s technical requirements;
- (vi) those bidders willing to meet the requirements of the procuring agency shall be allowed to revise their technical proposals following these discussions;
- (vii) bidders not willing to conform their technical proposal to the revised requirements of the procuring agency shall be allowed

to withdraw their respective bids without forfeiture of their bid security;

Second stage

- (i) after agreement between the procuring agency and the bidders on the technical requirements, bidders who are willing to conform to the revised technical specifications and whose bids have not already been rejected shall submit a revised technical proposal and supplementary financial proposal, according to the technical requirement;
- (ii) the revised technical proposal and original financial proposal along with supplementary financial proposal shall be opened on respective specified time, date and venue announced in advance by the procuring agency:

Provided that in setting the date for the submission of the revised technical proposal and supplementary price proposal a procuring agency shall allow sufficient time to the bidders to incorporate the agreed upon changes in the technical proposal and to prepare the required supplementary financial proposal; and the procuring agency shall evaluate the whole proposal in accordance with the evaluation criteria and the bid found to be the most advantageous bid shall be accepted.

40. Conditions for use of single stage two envelope, two stage and two stage two envelope bidding procedures.—Single stage one envelope bidding procedure shall ordinarily be the main open competitive bidding procedure used for most of the procurement. Other appropriate procedures of open competitive bidding shall be selected in the following circumstances, namely:—

- (a) single stage two envelope bidding procedure shall be used where the bids are to be evaluated on technical and financial grounds and price is taken into account after technical evaluation;
- (b) two stage bidding procedure shall be adopted in large and complex contracts where technically unequal proposals are likely to be encountered or where the procuring agency is aware of its options in the market but, for a given set of performance requirements, there are two or more equally acceptable technical solutions available to the procuring agency; and
- (c) two stage two envelope bidding method shall be used for procurement where alternative technical proposals are possible,

such as certain type of machinery or equipment or manufacturing plant.

40(A). **Unsolicited Proposal.**—(1) An unsolicited proposal received by the procuring agency from any individual or agency, private or public, consistent with the mission of the procuring agency, shall be assessed by the assessment committee, consisting of at least three technical experts, to be notified by the procuring agency. The assessment committee shall ascertain the viability of the proposal. If the proposal is found viable, the procuring agency shall—

- (a) advertise the proposal for open competition without disclosing the name of the initiator of unsolicited proposal;
- (b) conduct prequalification process;
- (c) exempt the initiator of the unsolicited proposal from the prequalification; and
- (d) award five percent additional weightage to the project proponent in the combined evaluation of his proposal.

(2) If no other bidder in response to the advertisement submits bid, the procuring agency may award the contract to the initiator of the proposal.

(3) In case of bidding competition, if the bid of initiator does not emerge as most advantageous bid, procuring agency shall give the initiator an opportunity to make his bid at par with the most advantageous bid, however if the initiator does not want to accept the challenge to match the proposal, he shall be given right of refusal without forfeiture of bid security.

(4) The proprietary information of the initiator contained in the proposal shall remain confidential and shall not be disclosed to any interested bidder.

(5) Subject to sub-rule (4), the procuring agency shall not be responsible for any intellectual property rights accruing to the proposal of the initiator.

(6) Unless otherwise expressly stated in writing by the initiator, the procuring agency may, if it considers necessary, disclose any information of the unsolicited proposal or the bidders as part of procurement process.

ACCEPTANCE OF BIDS AND AWARD OF PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS

41. **Acceptance of bids.**—The bidder with the most advantageous bid, if not in conflict with any other law, rules, regulations or policy of the

Government of Gilgit-Baltistan, shall be awarded the procurement contract, within the original or extended period of bid validity.

41 A. Single responsive bid in goods, works and services.—(1) The procuring agency shall consider single bid in goods, works and services if it—

- (a) meets the evaluation criteria, ensures compliance of specifications and other terms & conditions expressed in advertisement or bid solicitation documents;
- (b) is not in conflict with any provision of the Gilgit-Baltistan Public Procurement Act;
- (c) conforms to the technical specifications;
- (d) has financial conformance in terms of rate reasonability:

Provided that except unsolicited proposal, in case of pre-qualification proceedings single bid shall not be entertained.

(2) The procuring agency shall make a decision with due diligence and in compliance with general principles of procurement like economy, efficiency and value for money.

42. Performance guarantee.—Where needed and clearly expressed in the bidding documents, the procuring agency shall require the successful bidder to furnish a performance guarantee which shall not exceed ten per cent of the contract amount.

42A. Letter of credit.—Where required the procuring agency may incorporate the provision of letter of credit (LC) and International Chamber of Commerce incoterms, in such processes where shipments and custom clearance are involved and where procuring agency's bank mitigate procurement risk in terms of quality assurance and delivery mechanism and bidder's bank in terms of its payments.

43. Limitation on negotiations.—(1) Without changing the cost and scope of work or services, the procuring agency may negotiate with the successful bidder (with a view to streamline the work or task execution, at the time of contract finalization) on methodology, work plan, staffing and special conditions of the contract.

(2) Authority may determine the extent and types of negotiations on procurement by regulations.

44. **Confidentiality.**—The procuring agency shall keep all information regarding the technical or final evaluation confidential, as the case may be, until the time of the announcement of the respective evaluation reports in accordance with the requirements of rule 35.

45. **Alternative methods of procurements.**—A procuring agency may utilize the following alternative methods of procurement of goods, services and works, namely:—

(a) **petty purchases.**—Procuring agency may provide for petty purchases through single quotation where value of the object of the procurement is up to the financial limit of one hundred thousand Pakistani Rupee, without resorting to bidding or quotations and the contract for the provision of such goods, services or works may be a local purchase order.

(b) **request for quotations.**—A procuring agency shall engage in this method of procurement only if the following conditions exist, namely:—

- (i) Where the value of procurement is more than one hundred thousand Pakistani Rupee but does not exceed five hundred thousand Pakistani Rupee, the procuring agency may engage in procurement through request for three quotations from GST registered firms (if applicable), original equipment manufacturers or authorized dealers, without resorting to bidding.
- (ii) the object of the procurement has standard specifications;
- (iii) minimum of three quotations have been obtained; and
- (iv) the object of the procurement is purchased from the supplier offering the lowest price:

(c) **Direct contracting.**—A procuring agency shall only engage in direct contracting if the following conditions exist, namely:—

- (i) the procurement concerns the acquisition of spare parts or supplementary services from original manufacturer or supplier:

Provided that the same are not available from alternative sources;

- (ii) only one manufacturer or supplier exists for the required procurement:

Provided that the procuring agencies shall specify the appropriate *fora*, which may authorize procurement of proprietary object after due diligence; and

- (iii) where a change of supplier would oblige the procuring agency to acquire material having different technical specifications or characteristics and would result in incompatibility or disproportionate technical difficulties in operation and maintenance:

Provided that the contract or contracts do not exceed three years in duration;

- (iv) repeat orders not exceeding fifteen per cent of the original procurement;
- (v) in case of an emergency:

Provided that the procuring agencies shall specify appropriate *fora* vested with necessary authority to declare an emergency;

- (vi) when the price of goods, services or works is fixed by the government or any other authority, agency or body duly authorized by the Government, on its behalf; and
- (vii) for purchase of motor vehicle from local original manufacturers or their authorized agents at manufacturer's price.

(d) **Negotiated Tendering.**—A procuring agency may engage in negotiated tendering with one or more suppliers or contractors with or without prior publication of a procurement notification. This procedure shall only be used when,—

- (i) the supplies involved are manufactured purely for the purpose of supporting a specific piece of research or an experiment, a study or a particular development;
- (ii) for technical or artistic reasons, or for reasons connected with protection of exclusive rights or intellectual property, the supplies may be manufactured or delivered only by a particular supplier;
- (iii) for reasons of extreme urgency brought about by events unforeseeable by the procuring agency, the time limits laid

down for open and limited bidding methods cannot be met. The circumstances invoked to justify extreme urgency must not be attributable to the procuring agency:

Provided that any procuring agency desirous of using negotiated tendering as a method of procurement shall record its reasons and justifications in writing for resorting to negotiated tendering and shall place the same on record.

(e) **Force Account.**—A Procuring agency, may use force account if the value of procurement does not exceed two hundred million Pakistani Rupees, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) the required works are small, scattered or remotely located for which qualified construction firms are unlikely to bid at reasonable prices;
- (ii) work is required to be carried out without disrupting ongoing operations;
- (iii) urgent repairs, rehabilitation and remodeling works of national heritage requiring prompt attention to prevent further damages;
- (iv) where unavoidable risk is better borne by the state-owned entity than that of contractor;
- (v) there are extreme urgencies which require prompt attention, or
- (vi) the project is of sensitive nature and its information cannot be shared with private sector:

Provided that state owned entity engaged for the procurement shall accomplish the task exclusively through its own resources without involving private sector as a partner or in the form of a joint venture or as a sub-contractor:

Provided further that, where there are more than one eligible state-owned entities having such resources to perform that particular assignment, limited competition shall be held amongst them through soliciting the proposals following any mode of enquiry providing reasonable response time without requirement of publication of open advertisement”;

(f) **Direct Contracting with State/ Government Owned Entities.**— A procuring agency may engage in direct contracting with state owned entities such as professional, autonomous or semi-autonomous organizations or bodies of the Federal/Provincial Government for the procurement of such works and services, including consultancy services, which are time sensitive and in the public interest, as defined in Section-(2) Sub-Section(xiii) of Gilgit-Baltistan Public Procurement Act, 2021 subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) the organization or the body to be engaged in direct contracting shall be eligible to perform the works or render the services;
- (ii) the organization or the body shall accomplish the work or the services including consultancy services, exclusively through its own resources without involving private sector as a partner or in the form of a joint venture or as a sub-contractor
- (iii) in case there are more than one organizations or bodies eligible to perform the works or render the services, the procuring agency shall hold competition amongst them through limited tendering (notifications) without any advertisements, however, giving reasonable time for submission of their applications or proposals;
- (iv) the procuring agency shall get the rates vetted from the concerned department/ authority responsible for notifying rates from time to time for determining price reasonability to ensure that the prices offered by the state/ Government owned entities are reasonable for award of the contract.

46. **On account payments.**—All procuring agencies shall make prompt payments to suppliers and contractors against their invoices or running bills within the time given in the conditions of the contract, which shall not exceed thirty days.

47. **Entry into force of the procurement contract.**—A procurement contract shall come into force,—

- (a) where no formal signing of a contract is required, from the date the notice of the acceptance of the bid or purchase order has been given to the bidder whose bid has been accepted. Such notice of acceptance or purchase order shall be issued within a reasonable time; or
- (b) where the procuring agency requires signing of a written contract, from the date on which the signatures of both the procuring agency

and the successful bidder are affixed to the written contract. Such affixing of signatures shall take place within a reasonable time:

Provided that where the coming into force of a contract is contingent upon fulfillment of a certain condition or conditions, the contract shall take effect from the date whereon such fulfillment takes place.

48. Closing of contract.—(1) Except for defect liability or maintenance by the supplier or contractor, as specified in the conditions of contract, performance of the contract shall be deemed close on the issue of overall delivery certificate or taking over certificate which shall be issued within thirty days of final taking over of goods or receiving the deliverables or completion of works enabling the supplier or contractor to submit final bill and the auditors to do substantial audit.

(2) In case of defect liability or maintenance period, defect liability certificate shall be issued within thirty days of the expiry of the said period enabling the supplier or contractor to submit the final bill. Except for unsettled claims, which shall be resolved through arbitration, the bill shall be paid within the time given in the conditions of contract, which shall not exceed sixty days to close the contract for final audit.

MAINTENANCE OF RECORD AND FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

49. Record of procurement proceedings.—(1) All procuring agencies shall maintain a record of their respective procurement proceedings along with all associated documentation for a minimum period of five years.

(2) Such maintenance of record shall be subject to the regulations framed in this regard from time to time.

50. Public access and transparency.—As soon as a contract has been awarded the procuring agency shall make all documents related to the evaluation of the bid and award of contract public:

Provided that where the disclosure of any information related to the award of a contract is of proprietary nature or where the procuring agency is convinced that such disclosure shall be against the public interest, it can withhold only such information from public disclosure subject to the prior approval of the Authority.

REDRESSAL OF GRIEVANCES AND SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

51. Redressed of grievances by the procuring agency.—(1) The procuring agency shall constitute a committee comprising of odd number of

persons, with necessary powers and authorizations, to address the complaints of bidders that may occur prior to the entry into force of the procurement contract.

(2) Any party may file its written complaint against the eligibility parameters, evaluation criteria or any other terms and conditions prescribed in the bidding documents if found contrary to the provisions of the procurement regulatory framework, and the same shall be addressed by the grievance redressed committee (GRC) well before the proposal submission deadline.

(3) Any bidder feeling aggrieved by any act of the procuring agency after the submission of his bid may lodge a written complaint concerning his grievances within seven days of announcement of the technical evaluation report and five days after issuance of final evaluation report.

(4) In case, the complaint is filed against the technical evaluation report, the GRC shall suspend the procurement proceedings.

(5) In case, the complaint is filed after the issuance of the final evaluation report, the complainant cannot raise any objection on technical evaluation of the report:

Provided that the complainant may raise the objection on any part of the final evaluation report in case where single stage single envelope bidding procedure is adopted.

(6) The GRC shall investigate and decide upon the complaint within ten days of its receipt.

(7) Any bidder or party not satisfied with the decision of the GRC, may file an appeal before Authority/Procurement Review Committee within thirty days of communication of the decision subject to depositing the prescribed fee and in accordance with the procedure issued by the Authority.

52. Procurement Review Committee.—(1) If the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) fails to arrive at a decision within 18 days, or if the bidder is not satisfied with the decision of the GRC they may lodge an appeal to the review committee within 05 days of the completion of 18 days or decision of the GRC whatever the case may be. Provided that the firm has not withdrawn the bid security, (if deposited).

(2) The review committee shall comprise of:

(a) Managing Director Gilgit-Baltistan PPRA

(b) Procurement Specialist, Gilgit-Baltistan PPRA

(c) One private member

(d) One technical expert

(3) The Managing Director shall be the Chairperson the committee and shall nominate the private member and the technical expert, on behalf of GB PPRA Board for each reference. The private member shall be paid remuneration for attending the meeting at a rate prescribed by the authority from time to time.

(4) The bidder shall file a review application supported with complete set of documents of the reference including, at least the bidding documents previously submitted grievance and its decision (if received) before the review committee subject to payment of review fee, at a rate prescribed by the authority time to time.

(5) On receipt of the review application the chairperson of the review committee shall summon the meeting of the committee and dispose of the reference within two weeks from the date of receipt of application, through either of the following decisions:

(a) Reject the appeal being on frivolous grounds;

(b) Uphold the decision of the GRC;

(c) Revoke the decision of GRC;

(d) Declare the case as mis procurement;

(6) Where the procurement committee is of the view that proceedings before it may be rendered irrelevant if the procurement proceedings, subject appeal are not suspended, the review committee notify the concerned procuring agency suspending the procurement proceedings until the review committee makes a decision on the matter.

(7) The decision of the Procurement Review Committee shall be considered as final.

53. Arbitration.—(1) After coming into force of the procurement contracts, disputes between the parties to the contract shall be settled by arbitration.

(2) The procuring agencies shall provide for a method of arbitration in the procurement contract, not inconsistent with the laws of Gilgit-Baltistan.

54. **Mis-procurement.**—Any unauthorized breach of these rules shall amount to mis-procurement.

55. **Overriding effect.**—The provisions of these rules shall have effect notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other rules concerning public procurements:

Provided that the prevailing rules and procedures will remain applicable only for the procurement of goods, services and works for which notice for invitation of bids had been issued prior to the commencement of these rules unless the procuring agency deems it appropriate to re-issue the notice for the said procurement after commencement of these rules.

[ALA-1(1)/2022-GBA.]

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