

UNDERTAKING (to be submitted by the Bidder along with Integrity Pact)

Date:

To,

PURCHASE DEPARTMENT,
MISHAR DHATU NIGAM LIMITED,
KANCHANBAGH, HYDERABAD – 58.

Sub: Procurement of _____ (Item description)

Ref: Tender no. & date: _____

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- ¶ We (The Bidder / Contractor) confirm acceptance and compliance with the Integrity Pact in letter and spirit.
- ¶ We (The Bidder / Contractor) confirm that the Integrity Pact is signed without any variation (or) modification.
- ¶ We (The Bidder / Contractor) agree that Integrity Pact is deemed as part of NIT / Contract and we are bound by its provisions for the entire Pact duration as per Section. 9 of the enclosed Integrity Pact format.
- ¶ In case, if we (The Bidder / Contractor) fails to honour the above conditions, MIDHANI shall have absolute right to take action as per Section. 3 of the enclosed Integrity Pact format.

Yours faithfully,

(BIDDER)

INTEGRITY PACT

Between

Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited (MIDHANI) hereinafter referred to as “**The Principal**”,
and

..... hereinafter referred to as “**The Bidder/**
Contractor”

Preamble

The Principal intends to award, under laid down organizational procedures, contract/s for.....The Principal values full compliance with all relevant laws of the land, rules, regulations, economic use of resources and of fairness / transparency in its relations with its Bidder(s) and / or Contractor(s).

In order to achieve these goals, the Principal will appoint Independent External Monitors (IEMs) who will monitor the tender process and the execution of the contract for compliance with the principles mentioned above.

Section 1 – Commitments of the Principal

- (1) The Principal commits itself to take all measures necessary to prevent corruption and to observe the following principles:-
 - a. No employee of the Principal, personally or through family members, will in connection with the tender for , or the execution of a contract, demand, take a promise for or accept, for self or third person, any material or immaterial benefit which the person is not legally entitled to.
 - b. The Principal will, during the tender process treat all Bidder(s) with equity and reason. The Principal will in particular, before and during the tender process, provide to all Bidder(s) the same information and will not provide to any Bidder(s) confidential / additional information through which the Bidder(s) could obtain an advantage in relation to the tender process or the contract execution.
 - c. The Principal will exclude from the process all known prejudiced persons.
- (2) If the Principal obtains information on the conduct of any of its employees which is a criminal offence under the IPC/PC Act, or if there be a substantive suspicion in this regard, the Principal will inform the Chief Vigilance Officer and in addition can initiate disciplinary actions.

Section 2 – Commitments of the Bidder(s)/ Contractor(s)

- (1) The Bidder(s)/ Contractor(s) commit themselves to take all measures necessary to prevent corruption. The Bidder(s)/ Contractor(s) commit themselves to observe the following principles during participation in the tender process and during the contract execution.
 - a. The Bidder(s)/ Contractor(s) will not, directly or through any other person or firm, offer, promise or give to any of the Principal's employees involved in the tender process or the execution of the contract or to any third person any material or other benefit which he/she is not legally entitled to, in order to obtain in exchange any advantage of any kind whatsoever during the tender process or during the execution of the contract.

- b. The Bidder(s)/ Contractor(s) will not enter with other Bidders into any undisclosed agreement or understanding, whether formal or informal. This applies in particular to prices, specifications, certifications, subsidiary contracts, submission or non-submission of bids or any other actions to restrict competitiveness or to introduce cartelization in the bidding process.
 - c. The Bidder(s)/ Contractor(s) will not commit any offence under the relevant IPC/PC Act; further the Bidder(s)/ Contractor(s) will not use improperly, for purposes of competition or personal gain, or pass on to others, any information or document provided by the Principal as part of the business relationship, regarding plans, technical proposals and business details, including information contained or transmitted electronically.
 - d. The Bidder(s)/Contractors(s) of foreign origin shall disclose the name and address of the Agents/representatives in India, if any. Similarly the Bidder(s)/Contractors(s) of Indian Nationality shall furnish the name and address of the foreign principals, if any. Further details as mentioned in the "Guidelines on Indian Agents of Foreign Suppliers" shall be disclosed by the Bidder(s)/Contractor(s). Further, as mentioned in the Guidelines all the payments made to the Indian agent/representative have to be in Indian Rupees only. Copy of the "Guidelines on Indian Agents of Foreign Suppliers" is enclosed.
 - e. The Bidder(s)/ Contractor(s) will, when presenting their bid, disclose any and all payments made, are committed to or intend to make to agents, brokers or any other intermediaries in connection with the award of the contract.
 - f. Bidder(s) /Contractor(s) who have signed the Integrity Pact shall not approach the Courts while representing the matter to IEMs and shall wait for their decision in the matter.
- (2) The Bidder(s)/ Contractor(s) will not instigate third persons to commit offences outlined above or be an accessory to such offences.

Section 3 - Disqualification from tender process and exclusion from future contracts

If the Bidder(s)/Contractor(s), before award or during execution has committed a transgression through a violation of Section 2, above or in any other form such as to put their reliability or credibility in question, the Principal is entitled to disqualify the Bidder(s)/Contractor(s) from the tender process or take action as per the procedure mentioned in the Purchase Policy, MIDHANI and as per "Guidelines on Debarment of firms from Bidding" issued by Procurement Policy Division, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, Government of India from time to time (current OM date 02.11.2021). Copy of "Guidelines on Banning of Business dealing" is enclosed.

Section 4 – Compensation for Damages

- (1) If the Principal has disqualified the Bidder(s) from the tender process prior to the award according to Section 3, the Principal is entitled to demand and recover the damages equivalent to Earnest Money Deposit/ Bid Security.
- (2) If the Principal has terminated the contract according to Section 3, or if the Principal is entitled to terminate the contract according to Section 3, the Principal shall be entitled to demand and recover from the Contractor liquidated damages of the Contract value or the amount equivalent to Performance Bank Guarantee.

Section 5 – Previous transgression

- (1) The Bidder declares that no previous transgressions occurred in the last three years with any other Company in any country conforming to the anti-corruption approach or with any Public Sector Enterprise in India that could justify his exclusion from the tender process.
- (2) If the Bidder makes incorrect statement on this subject, he can be disqualified from the tender process or action can be taken as per the procedure mentioned in "Purchase policy MIDHANI".

Section 6 – Equal treatment of all Bidders / Contractors / Subcontractors

- (1) In case of Sub-contracting, the Principal Contractor shall take the responsibility of the adoption of Integrity Pact by the Sub-contractor. In case of subcontract (only when the contract provide for sub contracting) the clause is applicable.
- (2) The Principal will enter into agreements with identical conditions as this one with all Bidders and Contractors.
- (3) The Principal will disqualify from the tender process all bidders who do not sign this Pact or violate its provisions.

Section 7 – Criminal charges against violating Bidder(s) / Contractor(s) / Subcontractor(s)

If the Principal obtains knowledge of conduct of a Bidder, Contractor or Subcontractor, or of an employee or a representative or an associate of a Bidder, Contractor or Subcontractor which constitutes corruption, or if the Principal has substantive suspicion in this regard, the Principal will inform the same to the Chief Vigilance Officer.

Section 8 – Independent External Monitor

- (1) The Principal appoints competent and credible Independent External Monitor for this Pact after approval by Central Vigilance Commission. The task of the Monitor is to review independently and objectively, whether and to what extent the parties comply with the obligations under this agreement.
- (2) The Monitor is not subject to instructions by the representatives of the parties and performs his/her functions neutrally and independently. The Monitor would have access to all Contract documents, whenever required. It will be obligatory for him / her to treat the information and documents of the Bidders/Contractors as confidential. He/ she reports to the C&MD MIDHANI.
- (3) The Bidder(s)/Contractor(s) accepts that the Monitor has the right to access without restriction to all Project documentation of the Principal including that provided by the Contractor. The Contractor will also grant the Monitor, upon his/her request and demonstration of a valid interest, unrestricted and unconditional access to their project documentation. The same is applicable to Sub-contractors.
- (4) The Monitor is under contractual obligation to treat the information and documents of the Bidder(s)/ Contractor(s)/ Sub-contractor(s) with confidentiality. The Monitor has also signed declarations on 'Non-Disclosure of Confidential Information' and of 'Absence of Conflict of Interest'. In case of any conflict of interest arising at a later date, the IEM shall inform C&MD MIDHANI and recuse himself / herself from that case.
- (5) The Principal will provide to the Monitor sufficient information about all meetings among the parties related to the Project provided such meetings could have an impact on the contractual relations between the Principal and the Contractor. The parties offer to the Monitor the option to participate in such meetings.
- (6) As soon as the Monitor notices, or believes to notice, a violation of this agreement, he/she will so inform the Management of the Principal and request the Management to discontinue or take corrective action, or to take other relevant action. The monitor can in this regard submit non-binding recommendations. Beyond this, the Monitor has no right to demand from the parties that they act in a specific manner, refrain from action or tolerate action.
- (7) The Monitor will submit a written report to the C&MD MIDHANI within 8 to 10 weeks from the date of reference or intimation to him by the Principal and, should the occasion arise, submit proposals for correcting problematic situations.
- (8) If the Monitor has reported to the C&MD MIDHANI, a substantiated suspicion of an offence under relevant IPC/ PC Act, and the C&MD MIDHANI has not, within the reasonable time taken visible action to proceed against such offence or reported it to the Chief Vigilance Officer, the Monitor may also transmit this information directly to the Central Vigilance

Commissioner.

- (9) The word '**Monitor**' would include both singular and plural.

Section 9 – Pact Duration

This Pact begins when both parties have legally signed it. It expires for the Contractor 12 months after the last payment under the contract, and for all other Bidders 6 months after the contract has been awarded. Any violation of the same would entail disqualification of the bidders and exclusion from future business dealings.

If any claim is made / lodged during this time, the same shall be binding and continue to be valid despite the lapse of this pact as specified above, unless it is discharged / determined by C&MD MIDHANI.

Section 10 – Other provisions

- (1) This agreement is subject to Indian Law. Place of performance and jurisdiction is the Registered Office of the Principal, i.e. Hyderabad.
- (2) Changes and supplements as well as termination notices need to be made in writing. Side agreements have not been made.
- (3) If the Contractor is a partnership or a consortium, this agreement must be signed by all partners or consortium members.
- (4) Should one or several provisions of this agreement turn out to be invalid, the remainder of this agreement remains valid. In this case, the parties will strive to come to an agreement to their original intentions.
- (5) Issues like Warranty / Guarantee etc. shall be outside the purview of IEMs.

Section 11 - Independent Monitors

The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has appointed the following Independent External Monitors (IEMs) to oversee the implementation of the Integrity Pact for MIDHANI:

Address of IEMs are as follows:

- a. Shri Anand Deep, IRS (Retd.),
117/363, H-1, next to Gurdwara Pandu Nagar,
Kanpur, U.P. 208005
e-mail: anand.deep117@gmail.com
- b. Shri P. Mallikarjuna Rao, IFS (Retd.),
72, Prashasan Nagar,
Jubilee Hills 83, Lodi Estate,
Hyderabad – 500096
e-mail: pmkrao72@gmail.com

(For & On behalf of the Principal)

(For & On behalf of Bidder/ Contractor)

(Office Seal)

(Office Seal)

Place -

Date

Witness 1:

(Name &

Address)

Witness 2:

(Name & Address)

GUIDELINES FOR INDIAN AGENTS OF FOREIGN SUPPLIERS

- 1.0 There shall be compulsory registration of agents for all Global (Open) Tender and Limited Tender. An agent who is not registered with MIDHANI shall apply for registration in the registration form .
- 1.1 Registered agents will file an authenticated Photostat copy duly attested by a Notary Public/Original certificate of the principal confirming the agency agreement and giving the status being enjoyed by the agent and the commission/ remuneration/ salary/ retainer ship being paid by the principal to the agent before the placement of order by MIDHANI.
- 1.2 Wherever the Indian representatives have communicated on behalf of their principals and the foreign parties have stated that they are not paying any commission to the Indian agents, and the Indian representatives working on the basis of salary or as retainer, a written declaration to this effect should be submitted by the party (i.e. Principal) before finalizing the order.
- 2.0 Disclosure of particulars of agents/ representatives in India, if any.**
- 2.1 Tenderers of Foreign nationality shall furnish the following details in their offers:
 - 2.1.1 The Bidder(s)/ Contractor(s) of foreign origin shall disclose the name and address of the agents/ representatives in India if any and the extent of authorization and authority given to commit the Principals. In case the agent/ representative be a foreign Company, it shall be confirmed whether it is existing Company and details of the same shall be furnished.
 - 2.1.2 The amount of commission/ remuneration included in the quoted price(s) for such agents/ representatives in India.
 - 2.1.3 Confirmation of the Tenderer that the commission/ remuneration, if any, payable to his agents/ representatives in India, may be paid by MIDHANI in Indian Rupees only.
- 2.2 Tenderers of Indian Nationality shall furnish the following details in their offers:
 - 2.2.1 The name and address of the foreign principals, if any, indicating their nationality as well as their status, i.e. whether manufacturer or agents of manufacturer holding the Letter of Authority of the Principal specifically authorizing the agent to make an offer in India in response to tender either directly or through the agents/ representatives.
 - 2.2.2 The amount of commission/ remuneration included in the price (s) quoted by the Tenderer for himself.
 - 2.2.3 Confirmation of the foreign principals of the Tenderer that the commission/ remuneration, if any, reserved for the Tenderer in the quoted price(s), may be paid by MIDHANI in India in equivalent Indian Rupees on satisfactory completion of the Project or supplies of Stores and Spares in case of operation items.
- 2.3 In either case, in the event of contract materializing, the terms of payment will provide for payment of the commission/ remuneration, if any payable to the agents/ representatives in India in Indian Rupees on expiry of 90 days after the discharge of the obligations under the contract.
- 2.4 Failure to furnish correct and detailed information as called for in paragraph 2.0 above will render the concerned tender liable to rejection or in the event of a contract materializing, the same liable to termination by MIDHANI. Besides this there would be a penalty of banning business dealings with MIDHANI or damage or payment of a named sum.

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GUIDELINES ON DEBARMENT OF FIRMS FROM BIDDING - MIDHANI

Ref: Procurement Policy Division, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, Government of India OM dated 02.11.2021.

1. The Guidelines are classified under following two types:
 - (i) In cases where debarment is proposed to be limited to a single Ministry, the appropriate Orders can be issued by that Ministry itself, thereby banning all its business dealing with the debarred firm.
 - (ii) Where it is proposed to extend the debarment beyond the jurisdiction of the particular Ministry i.e. covering to all central Ministries/ Departments, the requisite Orders shall be issued by Department of Expenditure (DoE), Ministry of Finance (MoF).

Definitions

2. **Firm:** The term 'firm' or 'bidder' has the same meaning for the purpose of these Guidelines, which includes an individual or person, a company, a cooperative society, a Hindu undivided family and an association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not, engaged in trade or business.

3. **Allied firm:** All concerns which come within the sphere of effective influence of the debarred firms shall be treated as allied firms. In determining this, the following factors may be taken into consideration:

- a. Whether the management is common;
- b. Majority interest in the management is held by the partners or directors of banned/ suspended firm;
- c. Substantial or majority shares are owned by the banned/ suspended firm and by virtue of this it has a controlling voice.
- d. Directly or indirectly controls, or is controlled by or is under common control with another bidder.
- e. All successor firms will also be considered as allied firms.

4. The terms "banning of firm", 'suspension', 'Black-Listing' etc. convey the same meaning as of "Debarment".

Debarment by a Single Ministry/ Department

5. Orders for Debarment of a firm(s) shall be passed by a Ministry/ Department/ organizations, keeping in view of the following:

- a. A bidder or any of its successors may be debarred from participating in any procurement process for a period not exceeding two years.
- b. Firms will be debarred if it is determined that the bidder has breached the code of integrity as per Rule 175 of GFRs 2017.
- c. A bidder can also be debarred for any actions or omissions by the bidder other than violation of code of integrity, which in the opinion of the Ministry/department, warrants debarment, for the reasons like supply of sub-standard material, non-supply of material, abandonment of works, sub-standard quality of works, failure to abide "Bid securing Declaration" etc.
- d. It shall not be circulated to other Ministries/Departments. It will only be applicable to all the attached/ subordinate offices, Autonomous bodies, Central Public sector Undertakings (CPSUs) etc. of the Ministry/Department issuing the debarment order.
- e. The concerned Ministry/Department before issuing the debarment order against a firm must ensure that reasonable opportunity has been given to the concerned firm to represent against such debarment (including personal hearing, if requested by firm).
- f. Secretary of Ministry/Department may nominate an officer at the rank of joint secretary/Additional secretary as competent authority to debar the firms.

- g. Ministry/ Department that issued the order of debarment can also issue an order for revocation of debarment before the period of debarment is over, if there is adequate justification for the same. Ordinarily, the revocation of the order before expiry of debarred period should be done with approval of secretary concerned of Ministry/Department.
- h. The Ministry/Department will maintain list of debarred firms, which will also be displayed on its website.
- i. Debarment is an executive function and should not be allocated to vigilance department.

6. Code of integrity as contained in Rule 175 of the GFRs is reproduced as under:

No official of the procuring entity or a bidder shall act in contravention of the courts which includes

(i) Prohibition of

- (a) making offer, solicitation or acceptance of bribe, reward or gift on any material benefit, either directly or indirectly, in exchange for an unfair advantage in the procurement process or to otherwise influence the procurement process.
- (b) any omission or mis-representation that may mislead or attempt to mislead so that financial or other benefit may be obtained or an obligation avoided.
- (c) any collusion, bid rigging or anti competitive behavior that may impair the transparency, fairness and the progress of the procurement process.
- (d) improper use of information provided by the procuring entity to the bidder with an intent to gain unfair advantage in the procurement process or for personal gain.
- (e) any financial or business transaction between the bidder and any official of the procuring entity related to tender or execution process of the contract which can affect the decision of the procuring entity directly or indirectly.
- (f) any coercion or any threat to impair or harm, directly or indirectly, any party or its property to influence the procurement process.
- (g) obstruction of any investigation or auditing of a procurement process.
- (h) making false declaration or providing false information for participation in a tender process or to secure a contract.

(ii) Disclosure of Conflict of interest.

(iii) Disclosure by the bidder of any previous transgressions made in respect of the provisions of the sub-clause (i) with an entity in any country during the last three years or of being debarred by any other procuring entity.

7. It is possible that the firm may be debarred concurrently by more than one ministry/department.

8. Ministries/Departments at their option may also delegate powers to debar bidders to their CPSUs, attached offices/Autonomous bodies etc. in such cases, broad principles for debarment in para 5 as above are to be kept in mind. Debarment by such bodies like CPSUs etc., shall be applicable only for the procurements made by such bodies.

9. Similarly, Government e-Market place (GeM) can also debar bidders upto two years on its portal.

10. In case of debarments under para 8 as above, revocation the debarment orders before expiry of debarred period should be done only with the approval of chief executive officer of concerned CPSUs etc.,

Debarment across all ministries/Departments

11. Where a Ministry/Department is of the view that business dealings with a particular firm should be banned across all the ministries/departments by debarring the firm from taking part in any bidding procedure floated by the central govt. ministries/departments, the ministry/department concerned, should after obtaining the approval of the secretary concerned, forward to DoE a self contained note setting out all the facts of the case and the justification for the proposed debarment, along with all the relevant papers and documents. DoE will issue the necessary orders after satisfying itself that proposed debarment across all the Ministries/Departments is in accordance with rule 151 of GFRs, 2017. This scrutiny is intended to ensure uniformity of treatment in all cases.

12. The firm will remain in suspension mode (i.e., debarred) during the interim period till the final decision taken by DoE, only in the ministry/department forwarding such proposal.

13. Ministry/Department before forwarding the proposal to DoE must ensure that reasonable opportunity has been given to the concerned firm to represent against such debarment (including personal hearing, if requested by firm). If DoE realizes that sufficient opportunity has not been given to the firm to represent against the debarment, such debarment requests received from ministries/department shall be rejected.

14. DoE can also give additional opportunity, at their option, to firm to represent against proposed debarment. DoE can also take suo-moto action to debar the firms in certain circumstances.

15. No contract of any kind whatsoever shall be placed on the debarred firm, including its allied firms by any Ministries/Departments/Attached/Subordinate offices of the Government of India including autonomous body, CPSUs etc. after the issue of a debarment order.

16. DoE will maintain list of such debarred firms, which will be displayed on Central Public Procurement Portal.

Revocation of Orders

17. An order for debarment passed shall be deemed to have been automatically revoked on the expiry of that specified period and it will not be necessary to issue a specific formal order revocation.

18. A debarment order may be revoked before the expiry of the order, by the competent authority, if it is of the opinion that the disability already suffered is adequate in the circumstances of the case or for any other reason.

Other provisions (Common to both types of debarment)

19. No contract of any kind whatsoever shall be placed to debarred firm including its allied firms after the issue of a debarment order by the Ministry/ Department. Bids from only such firms shall be considered for placement of contract, which are neither debarred on the date of opening of tender (first bid, normally called as technical bid, in case of two packet/two stage bidding) nor debarred on the date of contract. Even in the cases of risk purchase, no contract should be placed on such debarred firms.

20. In case, any debar firm has submitted the bid, the same will be ignored. In case such firm is lowest (L-1), next lowest firm shall be considered as L-1. Bid security submitted by such debarred firms shall be returned to them.

21. Contracts concluded before the issue of the debarment order shall, not be affected by the debarment orders.

22. The department shall be automatically extended to all its allied firms. In case of joint venture/consortium is debarred all partners will also stand debarred for the period specified in debarment order. The names of partners should be clearly specified in the "Debarment Order".

23. Debarment in any manner does not impact any other contractual or other legal rights of the procuring entities.

24. The period debarment shall start from the date of issue of debarment order.

25. The order of debarment will indicate the reason(s) in brief that lead to debarment of the firm.

26. Ordinarily, the period of debarment should not be less than six months.

27. In case of shortage of suppliers in a particular group, such debarments may also hurt the interest of procuring entities. In such cases, endeavor should be to pragmatically analyze the circumstances, try to reform the supplier and may get a written commitment from the supplier that its performance will improve.

28. All Ministries/Departments must align their existing debarment Guidelines in conformity with these Guidelines within two months of issued of these guidelines. Further, bidding documents must also be suitably amended, if required.

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