

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 Sunil Kumar Chourasia, IOFS (Retd.),
D-4/11, Ideal Hills Appts,
Polypather, Narmada Road, Jabalpur, M.P. 482001
Mobile No. 8004938936
e-mail: sunilkumar.chourasia@midhani-india.in/ sunilchourasia@hotmail.com
- b. Shri Bal Raj, ITS (Retd.),
12, Engineers Enclave,
Phase- I, G M S Road,
Dehradun – 247001.
Mobile No. 9412000540
e-mail: balraj.iem@midhani-india.in/ anand2149@yahoo.co.in

(For & On behalf of the Principal).

(For & On behalf of Bidder/ Contractor)

सुभादीप घोष / Subhadip Ghosh
(Office Seal)
अपर महाप्रबंधक (I/c-क्रय)
Addl. General Manager (I/c-Purchase)
मिश्र-कच-निगम लिमिटेड/Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited
कंचनबाग, हैदराबाद-58 / Kanchanbagh, Hyd-58

(Office Seal)

Witness 1

(Name &

Address)

Witness 2:

(Name & Address)

अमित कुमार सिंह / AMIT KUMAR SINGH
प्रबंधक (क्रय) / Manager (Purchase)

के मुकेश / K. MUKESH
वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक (क्रय)
Sr. Manager (Purchase)

Integrity Pact

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 firms 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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No. P-45021/2/2017-PP (BE-II)
Government of India
Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
(Public Procurement Section)

Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated: 16th September, 2020

To

All Central Ministries/Departments/CPSUs/All concerned

ORDER

Subject: Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India), Order 2017-- Revision; regarding.

Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, in partial modification [Paras 2, 3, 5, 10 & 13] of Order No.P-45021/2/2017-B.E.-II dated 15.6.2017 as amended by Order No.P-45021/2/2017-B.E.-II dated 28.05.2018, Order No.P-45021/2/2017-B.E.-II dated 29.05.2019 and Order No.P-45021/2/2017-B.E.-II dated 04.06.2020, hereby issues the revised 'Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India), Order 2017" dated 16.09.2020 effective with immediate effect.

Whereas it is the policy of the Government of India to encourage 'Make in India' and promote manufacturing and production of goods and services in India with a view to enhancing income and employment, and

Whereas procurement by the Government is substantial in amount and can contribute towards this policy objective, and

Whereas local content can be increased through partnerships, cooperation with local companies, establishing production units in India or Joint Ventures (JV) with Indian suppliers, increasing the participation of local employees in services and training them,

Now therefore the following Order is issued:

1. This Order is issued pursuant to Rule 153 (iii) of the General Financial Rules 2017.
2. **Definitions:** For the purposes of this Order:

'Local content' means the amount of value added in India which shall, unless otherwise prescribed by the Nodal Ministry, be the total value of the item procured (excluding net domestic indirect taxes) minus the value of imported content in the item (including all customs duties) as a proportion of the total value, in percent.

'Class-I local supplier' means a supplier or service provider, whose goods, services or works offered for procurement, meets the minimum local content as prescribed for 'Class-I local supplier' under this Order.

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'Class-II local supplier' means a supplier or service provider, whose goods, services or works offered for procurement, meets the minimum local content as prescribed for 'Class-II local supplier' but less than that prescribed for 'Class-I local supplier' under this Order.

'Non - Local supplier' means a supplier or service provider, whose goods, services or works offered for procurement, has local content less than that prescribed for 'Class-II local supplier' under this Order.

'L1' means the lowest tender or lowest bid or the lowest quotation received in a tender, bidding process or other procurement solicitation as adjudged in the evaluation process as per the tender or other procurement solicitation.

'Margin of purchase preference' means the maximum extent to which the price quoted by a "Class-I local supplier" may be above the L1 for the purpose of purchase preference.

'Nodal Ministry' means the Ministry or Department identified pursuant to this order in respect of a particular item of goods or services or works.

'Procuring entity' means a Ministry or department or attached or subordinate office of, or autonomous body controlled by, the Government of India and includes Government companies as defined in the Companies Act.

'Works' means all works as per Rule 130 of GFR- 2017, and will also include *'turnkey works'*.

3. Eligibility of 'Class-I local supplier'/ 'Class-II local supplier'/ 'Non-local suppliers' for different types of procurement

(a) In procurement of all goods, services or works in respect of which the Nodal Ministry / Department has communicated that there is sufficient local capacity and local competition, only 'Class-I local supplier', as defined under the Order, shall be eligible to bid irrespective of purchase value.

(b) Only 'Class-I local supplier' and 'Class-II local supplier', as defined under the Order, shall be eligible to bid in procurements undertaken by procuring entities, except when Global tender enquiry has been issued. In global tender enquiries, 'Non-local suppliers' shall also be eligible to bid along with 'Class-I local suppliers' and 'Class-II local suppliers'. In procurement of all goods, services or works, not covered by sub-para 3(a) above, and with estimated value of purchases less than Rs. 200 Crore, in accordance with Rule 161(iv) of GFR, 2017, Global tender enquiry shall not be issued except with the approval of competent authority as designated by Department of Expenditure.

(c) For the purpose of this Order, works includes Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contracts and services include System Integrator (SI) contracts.

3A. Purchase Preference

(a) Subject to the provisions of this Order and to any specific instructions issued by the Nodal Ministry or in pursuance of this Order, purchase preference shall be given to 'Class-I local supplier' in procurements undertaken by procuring entities in the manner specified here under.

(b) In the procurements of goods or works, which are covered by para 3(b) above and which are divisible in nature, the 'Class-I local supplier' shall get purchase preference over 'Class-II local supplier' as well as 'Non-local supplier', as per following procedure:

- i. Among all qualified bids, the lowest bid will be termed as L1. If L1 is 'Class-I local supplier', the contract for full quantity will be awarded to L1.
- ii. If L1 bid is not a 'Class-I local supplier', 50% of the order quantity shall be awarded to L1. Thereafter, the lowest bidder among the 'Class-I local supplier' will be invited to match the L1 price for the remaining 50% quantity subject to the Class-I local supplier's quoted price falling within the margin of purchase preference, and contract for that quantity shall be awarded to such 'Class-I local supplier' subject to matching the L1 price. In case such lowest eligible 'Class-I local supplier' fails to match the L1 price or accepts less than the offered quantity, the next higher 'Class-I local supplier' within the margin of purchase preference shall be invited to match the L1 price for remaining quantity and so on, and contract shall be awarded accordingly. In case some quantity is still left uncovered on Class-I local suppliers, then such balance quantity may also be ordered on the L1 bidder.

(c) In the procurements of goods or works, which are covered by para 3(b) above and which are not divisible in nature, and in procurement of services where the bid is evaluated on price alone, the 'Class-I local supplier' shall get purchase preference over 'Class-II local supplier' as well as 'Non-local supplier', as per following procedure:

- i. Among all qualified bids, the lowest bid will be termed as L1. If L1 is 'Class-I local supplier', the contract will be awarded to L1.
- ii. If L1 is not 'Class-I local supplier', the lowest bidder among the 'Class-I local supplier', will be invited to match the L1 price subject to Class-I local supplier's quoted price falling within the margin of purchase preference, and the contract shall be awarded to such 'Class-I local supplier' subject to matching the L1 price.
- iii. In case such lowest eligible 'Class-I local supplier' fails to match the L1 price, the 'Class-I local supplier' with the next higher bid within the margin of purchase preference shall be invited to match the L1 price and so on and contract shall be awarded accordingly. In case none of the 'Class-I local supplier' within the margin of purchase preference matches the L1 price, the contract may be awarded to the L1 bidder.

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- (d) "Class-II local supplier" will not get purchase preference in any procurement, undertaken by procuring entities.

3B. Applicability in tenders where contract is to be awarded to multiple bidders -
In tenders where contract is awarded to multiple bidders subject to matching of L1 rates or otherwise, the 'Class-I local supplier' shall get purchase preference over 'Class-II local supplier' as well as 'Non-local supplier', as per following procedure:

- a) In case there is sufficient local capacity and competition for the item to be procured, as notified by the nodal Ministry, only Class I local suppliers shall be eligible to bid. As such, the multiple suppliers, who would be awarded the contract, should be all and only 'Class I Local suppliers'.
- b) In other cases, 'Class II local suppliers' and 'Non local suppliers' may also participate in the bidding process along with 'Class I Local suppliers' as per provisions of this Order.
- c) If 'Class I Local suppliers' qualify for award of contract for at least 50% of the tendered quantity in any tender, the contract may be awarded to all the qualified bidders as per award criteria stipulated in the bid documents. However, in case 'Class I Local suppliers' do not qualify for award of contract for at least 50% of the tendered quantity, purchase preference should be given to the 'Class I local supplier' over 'Class II local suppliers'/'Non local suppliers' provided that their quoted rate falls within 20% margin of purchase preference of the highest quoted bidder considered for award of contract so as to ensure that the 'Class I Local suppliers' taken in totality are considered for award of contract for at least 50% of the tendered quantity.
- d) First purchase preference has to be given to the lowest quoting 'Class-I local supplier', whose quoted rates fall within 20% margin of purchase preference, subject to its meeting the prescribed criteria for award of contract as also the constraint of maximum quantity that can be sourced from any single supplier. If the lowest quoting 'Class-I local supplier', does not qualify for purchase preference because of aforesaid constraints or does not accept the offered quantity, an opportunity may be given to next higher 'Class-I local supplier', falling within 20% margin of purchase preference, and so on.
- e) To avoid any ambiguity during bid evaluation process, the procuring entities may stipulate its own tender specific criteria for award of contract amongst different bidders including the procedure for purchase preference to 'Class-I local supplier' within the broad policy guidelines stipulated in sub-paras above.

4. **Exemption of small purchases:** Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 3, procurements where the estimated value to be procured is less than Rs. 5 lakhs shall be exempt from this Order. However, it shall be ensured by procuring entities that procurement is not split for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this Order.
5. **Minimum local content:** The 'local content' requirement to categorize a supplier as 'Class-I local supplier' is minimum 50%. For 'Class-II local supplier', the 'local content' requirement is minimum 20%. Nodal Ministry/ Department may prescribe only a higher

percentage of minimum local content requirement to categorize a supplier as 'Class-I local supplier'/'Class-II local supplier'. For the items, for which Nodal Ministry/ Department has not prescribed higher minimum local content notification under the Order, it shall be 50% and 20% for 'Class-I local supplier'/'Class-II local supplier' respectively.

6. **Margin of Purchase Preference:** The margin of purchase preference shall be 20%.
7. **Requirement for specification in advance:** The minimum local content, the margin of purchase preference and the procedure for preference to Make in India shall be specified in the notice inviting tenders or other form of procurement solicitation and shall not be varied during a particular procurement transaction.
8. **Government E-marketplace:** In respect of procurement through the Government E-marketplace (GeM) shall, as far as possible, specifically mark the items which meet the minimum local content while registering the item for display, and shall, wherever feasible, make provision for automated comparison with purchase preference and without purchase preference and for obtaining consent of the local supplier in those cases where purchase preference is to be exercised.
9. **Verification of local content:**
 - a. The 'Class-I local supplier'/'Class-II local supplier' at the time of tender, bidding or solicitation shall be required to indicate percentage of local content and provide self-certification that the item offered meets the local content requirement for 'Class-I local supplier'/'Class-II local supplier', as the case may be. They shall also give details of the location(s) at which the local value addition is made.
 - b. In cases of procurement for a value in excess of Rs. 10 crores, the 'Class-I local supplier'/'Class-II local supplier' shall be required to provide a certificate from the statutory auditor or cost auditor of the company (in the case of companies) or from a practicing cost accountant or practicing chartered accountant (in respect of suppliers other than companies) giving the percentage of local content.
 - c. Decisions on complaints relating to implementation of this Order shall be taken by the competent authority which is empowered to look into procurement-related complaints relating to the procuring entity.
 - d. Nodal Ministries may constitute committees with internal and external experts for independent verification of self-declarations and auditor's/ accountant's certificates on random basis and in the case of complaints.
 - e. Nodal Ministries and procuring entities may prescribe fees for such complaints.
 - f. False declarations will be in breach of the Code of Integrity under Rule 175(1)(i)(h) of the General Financial Rules for which a bidder or its successors can be debarred for up to two years as per Rule 151 (iii) of the General Financial Rules along with such other actions as may be permissible under law.

- g. A supplier who has been debarred by any procuring entity for violation of this Order shall not be eligible for preference under this Order for procurement by any other procuring entity for the duration of the debarment. The debarment for such other procuring entities shall take effect prospectively from the date on which it comes to the notice of other procurement entities, in the manner prescribed under paragraph 9h below.
- h. The Department of Expenditure shall issue suitable instructions for the effective and smooth operation of this process, so that:
 - i. The fact and duration of debarment for violation of this Order by any procuring entity are promptly brought to the notice of the Member-Convenor of the Standing Committee and the Department of Expenditure through the concerned Ministry /Department or in some other manner;
 - ii. on a periodical basis such cases are consolidated and a centralized list or decentralized lists of such suppliers with the period of debarment is maintained and displayed on website(s);
 - iii. in respect of procuring entities other than the one which has carried out the debarment, the debarment takes effect prospectively from the date of uploading on the website(s) in the such a manner that ongoing procurements are not disrupted.

10. Specifications in Tenders and other procurement solicitations:

- a. Every procuring entity shall ensure that the eligibility conditions in respect of previous experience fixed in any tender or solicitation do not require proof of supply in other countries or proof of exports.
- b. Procuring entities shall endeavour to see that eligibility conditions, including on matters like turnover, production capability and financial strength do not result in unreasonable exclusion of 'Class-I local supplier'/ 'Class-II local supplier' who would otherwise be eligible, beyond what is essential for ensuring quality or creditworthiness of the supplier.
- c. Procuring entities shall, within 2 months of the issue of this Order review all existing eligibility norms and conditions with reference to sub-paragraphs 'a' and 'b' above.

d. Reciprocity Clause

- i. When a Nodal Ministry/Department identifies that Indian suppliers of an item are not allowed to participate and/ or compete in procurement by any foreign government, due to restrictive tender conditions which have direct or indirect effect of barring Indian companies such as registration in the procuring country, execution of projects of specific value in the procuring country etc., it shall provide such details to all its procuring entities including CMDs/CEOs of PSEs/PSUs, State Governments and other procurement agencies under their administrative control and GeM for appropriate reciprocal action.

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- ii. Entities of countries which have been identified by the nodal Ministry/Department as not allowing Indian companies to participate in their Government procurement for any item related to that nodal Ministry shall not be allowed to participate in Government procurement in India for all items related to that nodal Ministry/ Department, except for the list of items published by the Ministry/ Department permitting their participation.
 - iii. The stipulation in (ii) above shall be part of all tenders invited by the Central Government procuring entities stated in (i) above. All purchases on GeM shall also necessarily have the above provisions for items identified by nodal Ministry/ Department.
 - iv. State Governments should be encouraged to incorporate similar provisions in their respective tenders.
 - v. The term 'entity' of a country shall have the same meaning as under the FDI Policy of DPIIT as amended from time to time.
- e. Specifying foreign certifications/ unreasonable technical specifications/ brands/ models in the bid document is restrictive and discriminatory practice against local suppliers. If foreign certification is required to be stipulated because of non-availability of Indian Standards and/or for any other reason, the same shall be done only after written approval of Secretary of the Department concerned or any other Authority having been designated such power by the Secretary of the Department concerned.
- f. "All administrative Ministries/Departments whose procurement exceeds Rs. 1000 Crore per annum shall notify/ update their procurement projections every year, including those of the PSEs/PSUs, for the next 5 years on their respective website."

10A. Action for non-compliance of the Provisions of the Order: In case restrictive or discriminatory conditions against domestic suppliers are included in bid documents, an inquiry shall be conducted by the Administrative Department undertaking the procurement (including procurement by any entity under its administrative control) to fix responsibility for the same. Thereafter, appropriate action, administrative or otherwise, shall be taken against erring officials of procurement entities under relevant provisions. Intimation on all such actions shall be sent to the Standing Committee.

11. Assessment of supply base by Nodal Ministries: The Nodal Ministry shall keep in view the domestic manufacturing / supply base and assess the available capacity and the extent of local competition while identifying items and prescribing the higher minimum local content or the manner of its calculation, with a view to avoiding cost increase from the operation of this Order.

12. Increase in minimum local content: The Nodal Ministry may annually review the local content requirements with a view to increasing them, subject to availability of sufficient local competition with adequate quality.

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13. **Manufacture under license/ technology collaboration agreements with phased indigenization:** While notifying the minimum local content, Nodal Ministries may make special provisions for exempting suppliers from meeting the stipulated local content if the product is being manufactured in India under a license from a foreign manufacturer who holds intellectual property rights and where there is a technology collaboration agreement / transfer of technology agreement for indigenous manufacture of a product developed abroad with clear phasing of increase in local content.

13A. In procurement of all goods, services or works in respect of which there is substantial quantity of public procurement and for which the nodal ministry has not notified that there is sufficient local capacity and local competition, the concerned nodal ministry shall notify an upper threshold value of procurement beyond which foreign companies shall enter into a joint venture with an Indian company to participate in the tender. Procuring entities, while procuring such items beyond the notified threshold value, shall prescribe in their respective tenders that foreign companies may enter into a joint venture with an Indian company to participate in the tender. The procuring Ministries/Departments shall also make special provisions for exempting such joint ventures from meeting the stipulated minimum local content requirement, which shall be increased in a phased manner.

14. **Powers to grant exemption and to reduce minimum local content:** The administrative Department undertaking the procurement (including procurement by any entity under its administrative control), with the approval of their Minister-in-charge, may by written order, for reasons to be recorded in writing,

- a. reduce the minimum local content below the prescribed level; or
- b. reduce the margin of purchase preference below 20%; or
- c. exempt any particular item or supplying entities from the operation of this Order or any part of the Order.

A copy of every such order shall be provided to the Standing Committee and concerned Nodal Ministry / Department. The Nodal Ministry / Department concerned will continue to have the power to vary its notification on Minimum Local Content.

15. **Directions to Government companies:** In respect of Government companies and other procuring entities not governed by the General Financial Rules, the administrative Ministry or Department shall issue policy directions requiring compliance with this Order.

16. **Standing Committee:** A standing committee is hereby constituted with the following membership:

Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade—Chairman
Secretary, Commerce—Member
Secretary, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology—Member
Joint Secretary (Public Procurement), Department of Expenditure—Member
Joint Secretary (DPIIT)—Member-Convenor

The Secretary of the Department concerned with a particular item shall be a member in respect of issues relating to such item. The Chairman of the Committee may co-opt technical experts as relevant to any issue or class of issues under its consideration.

17. Functions of the Standing Committee: The Standing Committee shall meet as often as necessary, but not less than once in six months. The Committee

- a. shall oversee the implementation of this order and issues arising therefrom, and make recommendations to Nodal Ministries and procuring entities.
- b. shall annually assess and periodically monitor compliance with this Order
- c. shall identify Nodal Ministries and the allocation of items among them for issue of notifications on minimum local content
- d. may require furnishing of details or returns regarding compliance with this Order and related matters
- e. may, during the annual review or otherwise, assess issues, if any, where it is felt that the manner of implementation of the order results in any restrictive practices, cartelization or increase in public expenditure and suggest remedial measures
- f. may examine cases covered by paragraph 13 above relating to manufacture under license/ technology transfer agreements with a view to satisfying itself that adequate mechanisms exist for enforcement of such agreements and for attaining the underlying objective of progressive indigenization
- g. may consider any other issue relating to this Order which may arise.

18. Removal of difficulties: Ministries /Departments and the Boards of Directors of Government companies may issue such clarifications and instructions as may be necessary for the removal of any difficulties arising in the implementation of this Order.

19. Ministries having existing policies: Where any Ministry or Department has its own policy for preference to local content approved by the Cabinet after 1st January 2015, such policies will prevail over the provisions of this Order. All other existing orders on preference to local content shall be reviewed by the Nodal Ministries and revised as needed to conform to this Order, within two months of the issue of this Order.

20. Transitional provision: This Order shall not apply to any tender or procurement for which notice inviting tender or other form of procurement solicitation has been issued before the issue of this Order.



(Rajesh Gupta)

Director

Tel: 23063211

rajesh.gupta66@gov.in

