

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MATERIALS MANAGEMENT GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Dec 2014

Paper No.3 Contract Management

Date: 15.12.2014 Max Marks: 100 Time: 10.00 am to 1.00 pm Duration: 3 Hours

Instructions:

Part A contains 4 main questions, each question carries 10 marks. Attempt all 4 questions Part B contains 7 questions, attempt any 4 questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

PART-A

(each sub question carries 1 mark Total 40 marks)

Q1. State True or False:

10 marks

- 1.1 Performance bond is taken to ensure the performance under the contract.
- 1.2 Risk transfer is the use of third party's solution to minimize risk.
- 1.3 Round table estimating is fast but relatively expensive to perform.
- 1.4 Price analysis is a means and not an end.
- 1.5 Sellers obligation's includes transfer of title of ownership for a product.
- 1.6 Buyers obligation's include in general to act in good faith and deal fairly.
- 1.7 Money is the only motivation factor for suppliers.
- 1.8 Too much or too little data can prevent meaningful price analysis.
- 1.9 In PBC the supplier is not responsible for achieving the specified outcome.
- 1.10 A contract is a written agreement that allocated the risks and rewards of a transaction between the parties involved.

Q2. Write the full form of abbreviations below used in the context of public Procurement.

10 marks

| 2.1 | ISO | 2.3 ITC | 2.5 WBS | 2.7 ROL | 2.9 TIN |
|-----|-----|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 2.2 | QAP | 2.4 AQL | 2.6 EOQ | 2.8 VAT | 2.10 ICC |

Q3. Fill in the blanks. 10 marks

| 3.1 | Customer feedback | is a good tool | for effective | management. |
|-----|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| | | | | |

- 3.2 Inflation undermines comparability of pricing data by eroding the real value of
- 3.3 Price comparison comprises of competitive evaluation & comparison withprices.
- 3.4 Price in effect says that price is independent of cost.
- 3.5 Incentives and rewards should not be given for performance.
- 3.6 The extent of price variation generally increases with the.....value of procurement.
- 3.7 The purpose of procurement is to anticipate likely problems and formulate on suitable responses.
- 3.8 The sellers approach to pricing is based on cost based pricing or and based pricing.
- 3.9 In Principal agent relationship in Government contracting, the is the contract placing official.
- 3.10 The PBC envisages team work and improvement.

Q4. Match the following:

10 marks

Column A Column B

Analysis Techniques

b) bid evaluation .

2. Protests3. Disputes

- c) lapse of time.
- 4. Cost & Price Analysis

1. Hierarchy of Price

d) competency of parties.

no close substitute.

- 5. Extinguishing of the offer
- e) sovereign immunity from suits.
- 6. Additional elements of
- f) buyer and seller obligations.

a valid contract

7. Monopoly

- g) pre-award supplier complaints.
- 8. Difference in Govt. &
- h) buyer and seller relationships.

Private Contracts

- 9. Similarity in Govt.
- i) consists of primary comparison, secondary comparison and auxiliary

a) where seller controls the entire supply of a particular product that has

Purchases techniques.

10.Contract defines

j) post award supplier complaints.

PART-B

Attempt any <u>four questions</u>. Each question carries 15 marks. Total - 60 Marks.

- Q5. Explain in detail the relevance of price and cost analysis in finalizing contracts.
- Q6. What are bidder complaints? What measures can be taken to reduce and avoid complaints.
- Q7. What is Contract Management? Explain its importance in the procurement process.
- Q8. Explain briefly: Any three.
 - a) Comparability of price data.
 - b) Arbitration.
 - c) Cost Analysis.
 - d) Revocation of contracts.
 - e) Public procurement legislation.
 - f) Fair and reasonable price.
 - g) Monopsony.
- Q9. What is the importance of transparency in public procurement? Explain in detail by giving examples from your organization.
- Q10. What are buyers and sellers obligations under a contract? Also explain what is legally enforceable acceptance& how it is communicated.
- Q11. Explain VA & VE. What are the advantages and disadvantages in using them?
